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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 3, 1966/Sravana
12, 1888 (Saka).*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Service Commission for Public Sector Undertakings

210. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to establish a separate Public Service Commission for public sector undertakings to avoid charges of nepotism and favouritism; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the reasons for not implementing it so far.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Personnel policies relating to public undertakings are part of the terms of reference of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Government are of the view that a decision in this matter should be taken only after the recommendations of the Commission in this regard become available.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are aware of the oft-repeated charge that public sector undertaking appointments have become a kitchen garden of ministerial patronage and that Ministers have

consistently tried to influence the appointments in public sector undertakings, while at the same time claiming in this House that these are autonomous organisations and therefore should not be interfered with? If that is so, what steps have been taken so far to rectify the situation, apart from the recommendation to be made by the Administrative Reforms Commission?

Shri Hathi: This matter has been brought up here and outside a number of times. When the Estimates Committee had made some recommendations, questions were asked. Therefore, we thought that a board should be appointed for these appointments so that questions of favouritism and nepotism may not arise. While replying to one of the questions, the then Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that the Government was not in favour of having a separate Public Service Commission. Ultimately after considering all the aspects, we thought this matter needed to be looked into and this has been made one of the terms of reference of the Administrative Reforms Commission and we are awaiting their recommendation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have finalised their own stand in this respect of appointing a separate Service Commission for public sector appointments or whether the Government are of the view that definite steps should be taken to safeguard the autonomy of these organisations and the power of appointments should be wholly left to these public corporations? If so may I know whether any view has been submitted by the Government to the Commission in this respect?

Shri Hathi: No view has been submitted by the Government to the Commission. But as the hon. member rightly said, there are both the views. One is, the autonomy of the Corporations should be maintained. At the same time, the other view is equally important that there should not be any favouritism or nepotism and there should be some check to see that properly qualified men with merit are appointed and the appointments are not influenced by other considerations. Both views are there.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Now the Administrative Reforms Commission has been appointed. But the Estimates Committee made their recommendations in this respect long ago. After that, did the Government form its own opinion or not and, if so, what was its opinion?

Shri Hathi: This matter has been raised and replied to every often. Government did form an opinion that a separate board should be established for these appointments so that questions of favouritism may not arise.

Shri Priya Gupta: Since these public sector undertakings are also Government concerns, may I know why the security of service available to other Government employees are not enjoyed by the employees of these undertakings and they are retrenched any time the management likes? We know that in the Bhilai steel plant high technicians and engineers, who have received National Awards and gold medals have been retrenched in spite of the fact that vacancies exist in Bhilai itself and they have offered their services to Bokaro also. May I know if Government is hesitating to give them the service conditions of the UPSC because. . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. By putting such long questions, he will confuse the Minister also and no answer will come. Let the Minister reply.

Shri Hathi: The Public Service Commission comes at the stage of recruitment. The question of termination or

dismissal from service would come later on. Here the main question is about recruitment—whether nepotism or favouritism is there. Other things will be looked into according to the terms and conditions of service governing each appointment.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, on a point of information. The UPSC comes into the picture not only at the time of recruitment but also at the time of retrenchment or dismissal etc.

Mr. Speaker: Here we are talking about the role of the Service Commission, so far as recruitment is concerned.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that public undertakings have suffered quite a lot because of unsuitable appointments and the Administrative Reforms Commission is going to make certain recommendations as to how these appointments should be made in due course, I would like to know whether Government would allow things to go on in the same way or they would think of finding out some interim arrangements to put things right.

Shri Hathi: In the first place, the general statement that all public undertakings have suffered because of defect in the system of recruitment would not be correct. Secondly, there may be certain cases where complaints may have been made that recruitments are not being made on merits but under pressure or influence or some such thing. Government considered this matter and decided to have a Board for making such appointments, and rules were framed. This being a major question of personnel management in the public sector undertakings, ultimately we decided to leave it to the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want a proper reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: She is the better judge as to whether it is a proper reply.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Minister aware of the fact that qualified

engineers, who have been declared surplus at a particular public sector undertaking and are capable of being absorbed or recruited in a new public sector undertaking elsewhere, are finding their avenue of recruitment blocked by the fact that the Chief Minister of the State in which the new project is situated, namely, Bihar, insisted that everybody must be recruited from that State alone. In such cases, what machinery do the Government propose to set up to see that the public sector undertakings which are under the Government of India do not suffer due to such provincial considerations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There was some inclination to put restrictions on employment in that sense, but all that has been settled. It has been agreed to by all concerned that there will not be any restraint or restriction from the point of view of domicile in any particular area.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the cardinal point about public sector appointments is not appointments to the lower posts but to the top posts which are now held by the bureaucracy which has no knowledge of the running of public sector undertakings, I would like to know what attempts are being made by the Government to see that the top people are not appointed from the bureaucracy which is completely inefficient and which has condemned the public sector by its inefficiency?

Shri Hathi: We have got the industrial management pool from where people were previously recruited.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You have wound it up.

Shri Hathi: No, the actual difficulty was that the public sector undertakings said: while these people are all right, we have technical difficulties as technical men are required for certain projects. Therefore, they wanted the liberty to make their own appointments.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister's reply was not quite clear on

the point whether when any technical staff declared surplus in any public sector undertaking are retrenched, as a general rule they will try to absorb them first before making any new recruitment in any public sector undertaking? Have any such instructions been issued by the Home Ministry to the public undertakings?

Shri Nanda: This question was discussed at the recent meeting of the Zonal Council. In the earlier meeting also. . . .

Shri Sezhiyan: Which Zonal Council?

Shri Nanda: In the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council this question arose. In an earlier meeting of another Zonal Council also it was accepted in principle that there will be just and fair consideration on merits of all cases.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My question was whether the surplus staff will be absorbed in the new undertakings before any new recruitment takes place.

Mr. Speaker: Whether all the surplus staff will be absorbed depends on merits.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Suppose the technical staff working in a particular public sector undertaking are declared surplus. Will they all be absorbed before any new recruitment is made to similar posts in the public sector undertakings?

Shri Priya Gupta: In Bhilai many technical people have been retrenched.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Priya Gupta should not interfere like this. After his supplementary, four questions have been answered and still he goes on interrupting.

Shri Priya Gupta: The same question is continuing.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Most of the personnel in the public sector undertakings are posted on deputation for a temporary period. So, they have no stake in the concern. Unless the

officials have a stake in the concern they are working in, they will not work hard and show efficiency. Therefore, are Government thinking of issuing instructions to the Committee to ensure that these officials have some stake in the concern itself?

Shri Hathii: Is the hon. Member referring to the Commission or the Committee. If he is referring to the Commission, we are referring it to the Administrative Reforms Commission which will look into this.

Shri Kapur Singh: In the context of this talk of a separate Public Service Commission, I want to know where is the difficulty in having the public sector jobs being filled by the Union Public Service Commission. Are there complaints of nepotism and favouritism in the Union Public Service Commission?

Shri Hathii: The question whether these appointments should be made through the UPSC or a separate service commission should be set up for the purpose of recruitment had been considered and there were two views. One view was that the public sector undertakings being autonomous bodies, the power of recruitment should be left to them. There was also another view that if the power of recruitment is left to them, there are complaints that persons with qualifications and merit are not being appointed or that the appointments are being made under pressure or influence or that there is favouritism or nepotism. Therefore, the whole question was considered. Ultimately, we have referred this matter to the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The answers that have been given in reply to several questions on this simple issue have not cleared the atmosphere. The question is this. Since cases of nepotism and favouritism have been brought to the notice of Government what steps have been taken to eschew them from these undertakings? We have always found that in those public sector under-

takings which have got their head office in Delhi, even class III and class IV employees are recruited only in Delhi and they go over from here and establish themselves in Central India. The same thing happens at Bhopal and Indore. In answer to a question by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, just now the hon. Minister, Shri Nanda, said that the question of domicile will not come in. Now wholesale recruitment is being carried out either at Delhi or at Madras. At one place, in the Cement Corporation, I found all people had come from Hyderabad. Even Class III and Class IV employees were brought from Madras. Are steps being taken to suggest that so far as Class III and Class IV employees are concerned their recruitment must be restricted to the people who are in that place or at least in that area?

Shri Nanda: It is very normal that such posts, Class IV, etc. will be filled by people in the locality and it will be very wrong to bring people from all over. That will be a wrong tendency. It is a question of the method. The method will not permit any such thing because the Employment Exchanges function locally.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I tried to catch your eye but you did not look at me.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, you are right but I have not been able to call you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You never look at me.

Mr. Speaker: That is the complaint of so many Members, not only Prof. Sharma's.

Junior Agricultural Schools

***211. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 994 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the details regarding the

new scheme of Junior Agricultural Schools; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The entire scheme is to be reconsidered in the light of the observations made by the Education Commission in their Report.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय शिक्षा मंत्रालयों और कृषि मंत्रालयों से भी परामर्श किया है या करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: After the project was drawn up, we have consulted States and the replies received from them are not encouraging. Except Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra which are of the opinion that the scheme may be started as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance, other States are rather lukewarm and their replies have not been very encouraging.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The total cost is enormous. When the scheme was drawn up, the expenditure contemplated was Rs. 75.51 crores and the allocation made in the Fourth Plan was only Rs. 16 crores—Rs. 1 crore in the Central sector and Rs. 15 crores in the States sector.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Has the Education Ministry ever analysed that the composition of the junior agricultural schools which are proposed or the existing agricultural high schools or the entire agricultural training suffers from the basic infirmity that agriculturists

are far away removed from those schools and that they have no chances of being recruited thereto? Does the Ministry propose to see to it that the production of 7/12 extract for being a *bona fide* agriculturist would add to the basic academic requirement by a fixed percentage so that the composition changes in favour of agriculturists?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I see it, the basic problem of agricultural education is this. We want to train people to be farmers, to be on the land, to use better agricultural processes and all that. What happens is that the farmer sends his son to school and he goes to the city to look for a white-collar job. That is the basic problem we are trying to tackle, that the boys who study in schools which are specially oriented towards agriculture remain on the farm, improve agriculture and improve farming. That, in short, is the basic problem which we are trying to tackle and which the Education Commission is also considering.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered. My question did not relate to what the farmer's son does after graduating or completing agricultural training. I wanted to know what the Education Ministry is doing to see that he secures admission in the agricultural training schools.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are trying to give all possible facility as far as primary and secondary education is concerned. There are a large number of schools. We are trying to have them oriented towards agriculture and we are giving them every assistance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, भारत का 82 प्रतिशत भाग गावों में रहता है और 18 प्रतिशत शहरों में, लेकिन प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि इस प्रकार के जितने भी संगठन बनते हैं, वह सब शहरों में या शहरों के आस पास बनते हैं।

किसानों की उन्नति के लिये जो विद्यालय बनाने की योजना मंत्रालय ने बनाई है, क्या इस के लिये स्थान चुनते समय गांव की प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If he goes through the scheme, he will find that the whole object is to give preference to villages; it is essentially meant for villages; the whole idea is to attract the children of the farmers.

Mr. Speaker: The location would be in villages?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Exactly; that is the scheme.

श्री यशमल सिंह : सरकार ने आज तक यह साफ नहीं किया कि जितने भी बी० एस० सी० और एम० एस० सी० एग्रीकल्चर के हैं न तो उन्होंने कृषि पंडित की उपाधि हासिल की, न प्रोडक्शन का रेकार्ड उन्होंने बढ़ा कर दिखाया न ही उन बेचारों को रोजगार मिला। आज तक जो भी प्रोडक्शन में काम कर के दिखाया है वह गांव के किसानों ने कर के दिखाया है लेकिन उस को किसी तरीके का प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा रहा है और बेकार के यह कृषि स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि किसानों के अन्दर जो जन्मजात प्रतिभा है उस का विकास किया जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I thought that was exactly what I said. We must develop, what my hon. friend calls, the talent of the farm or the farmers' children, so that at least the next generation will be able to apply scientific, modern methods to agriculture and farming.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्याप्त महोदय, यह जो विद्यालय खोले जाते हैं उन में एग्रीकल्चर

पढ़ाने वाले और पढ़ने वाले 80 फीसदी ग्रबन ग्रोरियंटेट होते हैं, विलैज ग्रोरियंटेट न पढ़ाने वाले होते हैं न पढ़ने वाले होते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बना रही है कि गांव ग्रोरियंटेट किसान ग्रोरियंटेट कालिज हों जिनमें पढ़ाने वाले और पढ़ने वाले दोनों विलैज ग्रोरियंटेट हों ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the response has not been satisfactory and in view of the Education Commission's recommendation, we have to give a new look to it. If my hon. friend goes through the scheme, he will find that the scheme is not only to have schools but also to train special teachers. It is village-oriented, as my friend calls it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ग्रामों तक जो कृषि कालिज देश में खुले हैं और उनसे जो विद्यार्थी निकलते हैं वह ग्राम तौर पर घरों में काम नहीं करते, नौकरियों की तलाश में फिरते हैं तो क्या सरकार की नई योजना में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिससे यह चंज रुक सकें और लड़के इन कालिजों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद घरों में काम कर सकें ? इस के लिए क्या खास कोई व्यवस्था की जायगी

Shri M. C. Chagla: Agricultural colleges fortunately or unfortunately are not under my Ministry. My hon. friend must address that question to the Minister of Agriculture. We have rural institutes which are under our Ministry.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether it is a fact that some universities are discouraging agriculture course at degree level and consequently agricultural schools are being discouraged and they are getting setbacks?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of it. On the contrary, we are trying to encourage Agriculture as a subject in the universities to the extent it is possible. I have not heard of any university trying to

discourage Agriculture. If my hon. friend would let me know of any such case, I shall look into it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस कटु सत्य की ओर गया है कि किसानों के बेटे नौकरियों की तलाश में इसलिए अधिक रहते हैं कि इस देश में श्रम और विशेष तौर से किसानों का आदर नहीं है, जगह जगह वह ठुकराये जाते हैं अधिकारियों के द्वारा इसलिए उनका ध्यान इधर नहीं जा रहा है और अगर यह सही है तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस समस्या पर ध्यान देते हुए कोई इस का उपाय खोजने पर विचार करेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with my hon. friend. In the past we did not attach dignity to labour; we did not work with hands. The whole transformation in education that we are trying to bring about is to attach more and more dignity to labour. That is why in our schools, whether they are agriculture schools or technical schools, we are making them production-oriented so that our boys and girls use their hands and create something.

श्री क० ना० लिबारी : क्या यह सही है एग्रीकलचर ट्रेड बहुत से लोग अभी अनएम्पलाइड हैं और उन को नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं यदि यह बात सही है तो आगे इन और कालिजों को खोल कर और अधिक लोग तैयार करने से क्या फायदा होगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: One of the biggest problems which our country is facing is the problem of the educated unemployed. It is not peculiar to those who have studied in agricultural schools and institutions. It is true of those who have studied in all institutions. It is a massive and a tremendous problem which has got to be faced, but there it is.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ग्रामों में इन स्कूलों को खोलने के लिए वह आवश्यक कदम उठायेगें तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से उन की इमारतें भी बनायीं जायेंगी और जो उन में पढ़ाने वाले लोग हों वे निश्चित रूप से ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण को लिए होंगे और जो विद्यार्थी वहां से पढ़ कर निकलेंगे वह भी ग्रामों की खेती में भाग लेंगे और जो ग्राम सेवक बनाये जाते हैं वह भी उन्हीं में से लिये जायेंगे ऐसी कोई योजना होगी या जो प्रदेश सरकार ने बनावटी स्कूल रख छोड़े हैं वैसे ही करके रह जायेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I thought I had answered this question, but I shall answer it again. The whole scheme was that it should be in the villages, it should train the boys to learn farming and becoming good farmers . . .

Mr. Speaker: And it should train boys from the villages, the teachers should be villagers . . .

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The type of buildings particularly.

Mr. Speaker: The buildings also should be of the type found in the villages . . .

Shri M. C. Chagla: Everything should be rural . . .

Mr. Speaker: And the furniture also should be made there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने कृषि विद्यालय खोलने का उल्लेख किया है । हाल में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत कृषि विद्यालय खोलने की जो योजना थी उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी थी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसे सहायता देने से इंकार कर दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said, the only two States which have given encouraging replies are Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. I am not aware of any request having been made by U.P.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। संसार के जितने उत्पादक हैं वे सब मकानों में बैठ कर उत्पादन करते हैं, जूते बनाने वाले से लेकर बड़े बड़े निर्माण कार्य तक। बरसात, गरमी और सरदी सब से बचने का साधन है। उन का सामान सुरक्षित है और वह भी सुरक्षित है केवल कृषक ही एक ऐसा आदमी है जो कि सरदी, गरमी और बरसात के दिनों में भी खुले मैदानों में काम करता है उस का सारा अनाज, सामान वगैरह भी खुला हुआ पड़ा रहता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था भी सरकार करने को तैयार है कि यह कृषि की शिक्षा ऐसे लोगों को दे जो कि मैदान में धूप, सरदी और बारिश में पढ़ें क्योंकि वह लोग ही आगे चल कर सचमुच कृषि को प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे और कृषकों को लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे और इस समस्या का समाधान संभव हो सकेगा ?

Shri Kapur Singh: That suggestion goes to the very roots of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: But the roots are too deep for me to fathom.

E.S.I. Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi

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*212. **Shri Bagri:**

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Bade:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the E.S.I. Scheme Dispensaries are ill-

equipped and no doctors have been provided in many dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the medicines are found to be out of stock in these dispensaries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the conditions of these dispensaries

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. The dispensaries have been provided with equipment as laid down by the E.S.I. Corporation on the recommendation of the Medical Benefit Council. 102 doctors out of 107 sanctioned for the dispensaries are in position.

(b) No. The dispensaries have adequate stocks of medicines included in the approved lists.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि यह कर्मचारियों के औषधालय और यह नौर्य एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू के औषधालय में दवाइयों और डाक्टरों के खर्च में कितना अन्तर है यदि अन्तर है तो यह मानव, मानव की जिंदगी के वास्ते अन्तर क्यों रक्खा जाता है और इस अन्तर को कैसे मिटाया जायगा ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : माननीय सदस्य इस सवाल को कुछ कन्फ्यूज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि मौजदा सवाल ई० एस० आई० स्कीम की डिस्पेंसरीज की बाबत है जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स वालों के लिए हैं जबकि नौर्य और साउथ एवेन्यू की डिस्पेंसरीज एम० पीज० के लिए हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री जी एम० पीज० के सिवा और कुछ सोचते ही नहीं मालूम होते हैं। मैं तो उन औषधालयों की बात कर रहा

हूँ जोकि मजदूरों के वास्ते हैं और इन औषधालयों में एक मजदूर के ऊपर दवाई और डाक्टर का क्या खर्च आता है और इसके मकाबले नीय एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में जो औषधालय हैं उन के अन्दर एक इकाई पर कितना खर्च होता है और उनमें जो भारी अन्तर है उस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ सोच विचार किया है या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं ने हर एक मजदूर के लिये तो अलग अलग अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में हम ने सन् 1964-65 में 75 लाख रु० खर्च किये हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अभी तक मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा सवाल है कि वह आ भी नहीं सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर नहीं आ सकता, तो वह यहां पर बैठे किस लिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह कहते हैं कि मैं नहीं बतला सकता, तो इस में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उन को यहां से हटा दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हाउस के अख्तियार में है। मैं किसी को नहीं हटा सकता। मंत्री को हटाना आप के अख्तियार में है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कह रहे हैं कि आप उन को सदन से निकालिये।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि इन औषधालयों में जो कुछ खर्च होता है। और जिस आबादी पर खर्च होता है उस में से एक इकाई पर क्या खर्च होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के बारे

में वह बतला सकेंगे। अगर नहीं बतला सकेंगे तो क्यों ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो हमारे यहां पैनल आफ डाक्टर्स है, जिन के पास यह मजदूर फर्दन फर्दन जाते हैं, उन के लिये हम लगभग 17 रु० उन को देते हैं, जो दवा हर एक मजदूर को दी जाती है, उस के लिये।

श्री बागड़ी : 17 रु० महीने या सालमें।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : महीने का।

श्री बड़े : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जो औषधियां दी जाती हैं क्या उन के वास्ते यह निर्णय किया गया है कि क्लास ए कर्मचारियों को और क्लास बी कर्मचारियों को यही दवा मिलेगी और इस से ज्यादा कास्टली दवायें उन को नहीं मिलेंगी। क्या यह भी सत्य है कि अगर कोई कर्मचारी डाक्टर को घर बुलाना चाहता है वह घर जाने से इन्कार कर देते हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो उसूल हम इन डिस्पेन्सरीज को चलाने के लिये इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं वह यह है कि जो बेहतरीन से बेहतरीन दवा मार्केट में मिल सकें, वही उन को मिलनी चाहिये। ऊंच नीच का कोई फर्क नहीं रखा जाता है। जो लोग ज्यादा बीमार हों और अस्पताल नहीं आ सकते हों, उन लोगों को घर पर देखने के वास्ते इन्तजाम है और इस के लिये कोई पैसा नहीं लगता है।

Dr. Ranen Sen: For the last few years there has been a complaint by the insured workers of Delhi that the medicines prescribed by the doctors are not available in Delhi, as a result of which many workers cannot be treated, and do not get proper treatment. These grievances have been represented to the Labour Ministry, the authorities concerned. What steps have the Government taken to see that the medicines prescribed by the doctors are made available to the insured persons?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: There may be a case here and there . . .

Dr. Ranen Sen: Universal.

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: Some dispensary may run out of a particular medicine for some time. Adequate stocks are made available to them; whenever any shortage comes to our notice, it is immediately made up. By and large, there is no shortage anywhere.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Do Government know that two qualities of medicines are made by the manufacturers, one for the ESI workers and another for public consumption?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: No, the medicines are the same.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I can give proof that two standards of medicines are made.

Mr. Speaker: He might write to the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की इत्तलाय मिली है कि दिल्ली के शीषघालयों से और अस्पतालों से जो कीमती दवायें होती हैं, विशेषकर विदशों से आई हुई अत्यावश्यक दवायें गायब हो रही हैं और चोर-बाजारी से बेची जा रही हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खान: ऐसी बात तो हमारे नोटिस में नहीं आई है।

Agricultural Labour

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*213. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the recommendation of the All-India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held recently in regard to the provision of free housing sites and financial assistance to agricultural labour;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the scheme will be included in the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the respective Ministries, viz., Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Community Development.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह प्रश्न इस सदन में बार बार उपस्थित किया गया है और हमेशा जवाब मिलता है कि हमारा योजना मंत्रालय और योजना कमिशन इसके ऊपर विचार कर रहे हैं। सभी लोग जानते हैं कि जो अधिकतर खेतिहर मजदूर हैं वह दलित जातियों में से आते हैं जो कि हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, दूसरे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, और हर एक ग्राम में जो सब से खराब भूमि है, जिस में बरसात में पानी जम जाता है, वह हरिजनों और खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये होती है। मैं श्री जगजीवन राम से जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि राज्य तथा उपमंत्रि जी से हम को क्या इस का उत्तर मिलेगा, कि क्या सरकार के द्वारा और योजना मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस पर कभी ठोस फैसला होगा और खेतिहार मजदूर के लिये सहायता और जमीन का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा घर बनाने के लिये। चूँकि राज्य तथा उपमंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं दे सकते इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : वह जवाब तो दे सकते हैं लेकिन शायद आप को सन्तोष नहीं दे सकते। यह प्रश्न कि गांवों में जो लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास मकान बनाने के वास्ते जमीन नहीं है उन के लिये जमीन का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, पिछले सालों से जब मैं मंत्री था उस वक्त भी और उस के बाद

भी हमारे सामने रहा, और हमने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री तथा प्लैनिंग कमिशन से इस सम्बन्ध में बातें कीं। न सिर्फ हरिजनों के लिये बल्कि गांवों में जो भी हो, ब्राह्मण से लेकर नीचे तक, जिस को मकान बनाने के लिये भूमि मिलने में कठिनाई हो उस के लिये जमीनका प्रबन्ध किया जाये। ऐसा देखने में आता है कि सवर्ण भी हैं, लेकिन ग्रैंड फादर के जमाने में उन का मकान बना था, परिवार बढ़ा और मकान कम हो गया, घर के पास भूमि नहीं मिलती दाम देने पर भी। इस तरह के लोगों के लिये प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। हमारी एक स्कीम है जिस में सरकार की तरफ से भूमि मिलेगी। जो उस की कीमत दे सके, उन को कीमत पर, जो मन्सिडाइज्ड ले सकें उन को सिसिडाइज कर के और जिन की कीमत देने की हैसियत न हो उन को दो वर्ष में या ईजोइन्स्टालमेंट्स पर या मुफ्त भूमि मकान बनाने के लिये दी जाये। यह योजना इस ववत प्लैनिंग कमिशन के विचारार्थ है और मुझे ऐसी आशा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मंत्री महोदय, ने जो कुछ कहा वह भविष्य के और सारे देश के लिये है। लेकिन इन दिनों मुँगेर जिले में खड़कपुर अंचल के परसंडी नाम के गांव में एक हरिजन के मकान को जलाया गया। मैंने वहां के जिलाधिकारी और मंत्री को लिखा है कि कम से कम इस हरिजन के मकान को बनवाने के लिये उन को कुछ सहायता दी जाये जबदस्ती बड़ी जाति के कुछ गुडों ने आक्रमण कर के हरिजन का मकान जलाया है। अगर मंत्री महोदय कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मैं विरोधी दल की ओर से उन को दावत देता हूँ कि वह वहां से उठ कर यहां आये और हमारे साथ उन लोगों के लिये कुछ करने की कोशिश करें, मंत्रीपद पर बैठ कर हरिजनों के लिये कुछ करने का नाटक वह छोड़ दें।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो आप ही समझ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को दावत मिल रही है, मैं क्या समझूँ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर वह यह उम्मीद करते हों कि मैं इसे रेसिप्रोकेट करूँ तो वह दिन उन के लिये दूर है। एक वाक्या वहां पर हुआ है, और इस तरह के वाक्यात और जगहों पर भी होते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ कम नहीं होती हैं। वहां भी आप की हुकूमत है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं कभी कभी और कहीं कहीं हो जाती हैं जिस तरह की

श्री रामसेवक यादव : रोजाना होती हैं। सारे देश में रोजाना होती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं बिहार में भी रोज होती हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं इस वास्ते उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आपको सभी यथार्थ ज्ञान है, आप के इस दावे को मैं कबूल करने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जो घटना बताई गई है हो सकता है कि उस घटना विशेष के बारे में मुझे पूरी जानकारी न हो लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र से सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से और प्रान्तों में भी हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में योजना आज भी है और जो जिलाधिकारी हैं वे इस तरह के मामलों में वहां आग लगा करके घर जला जाते हैं वहां कुछ रिलीफ . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आग लगा कर . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : लगा कर या लग कर

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत फर्क है, लग कर और लगा कर में।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जल जाते हैं वहाँ पर रिलीफ देने का भी इन्तजाम है। लेकिन अगर सदस्य महोदय समझते हैं कि सब जगह सभी काम लोगों से उनको डांट कर के ही करा लिये जा सकते हैं और इस तरह से उस हरिजन का काम भी जल्दी हो सकता है तो यह उनका भ्रम है।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या भारत के बेतिहर मजदूरों के एदादोशुमार इकट्ठे किए गए हैं और अगर किये गये हैं तो उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और जो आमदनी उनकी बताई गई है क्या वह सही है और क्या मंत्रालय इस आमदनी तक उनके लिए व्यवस्था करने को तैयार है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी, हाँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करूँगा एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की तरफ और जिसको वह लाइब्रेरी में जाकर पढ़ सकते हैं और जितनी सूचना वह चाह रहे हैं वह सब उनको वहाँ उस में मिल जाएगी।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इनफार्मेशन दी हुई है और आप जा कर देख सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : किताबों में सब कुछ लिखा हुआ है। फिर मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी है। फिर तो जवाब ही नहीं दिये जाने चाहियें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कोई भी ऐसी चीज नहीं है, ऐसा सवाल नहीं है जिसका जवाब किताबों में न लिखा हुआ हो। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह जवाब दे दें कि यह जवाब किताबों में लिखा हुआ है और जा कर उसको पढ़ लो, तो यह तो कोई जवाब न नहीं हुआ।

Mr. Speaker: Information that is available in accessible documents is not to be given, and therefore the answer was correct in that respect I will request the hon. Member to consult that.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह किया जा रहा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस करते चले जायेंगे ? रूलज को पढ़ लीजिये फिर झगड़ा कीजिये।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : इस कानून के रहते हुए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक दरुवास्त सभी मेम्बरज से करना चाहता हूँ। पांच साल होने को आए हैं। लेकिन अभी भी जब कोई मेम्बर बोल रहा होता है तो माननीय सदस्य उसके और मेरे बीच में से पास कर जाते हैं। इस तरह से किसी को पास नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका ही एक सवाल नहीं है। मैंने इसको बहुत देखा है। पांच साल में भी हम इसका आबजर्व नहीं कर सके हैं।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : इस कानून के रहते हुए कि खास तौर से हरिजनों को और भूमिहीन मजदूरों को गांवों के अन्दर या गांवों के बाहर जमीन दी जाए मकान बनाने के लिए सूबाई सरकारें उस पर अमल नहीं कर रही हैं और बार बार यह हिदायत करने के बाद भी और प्रतिनिधियों या मेम्बरों के बार बार कहने के बावजूद भी, वे इस पर अमल नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सूबाई सरकारों से और खास तौर से मैं अपने सूबे की बात करता हूँ, हिदायत करेगी इस के बारे में और इसके लिए रिपोर्ट काल फार करेगी पीरियाडिकली कि कितने लोगों को इस तरह से मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन दी गई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह कहना कि सभी प्रांतीय सरकारें कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही हैं, गलत है। मैं जानता हूँ उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में क्योंकि मैं वहाँ गया हूँ और मैंने गांवों को खुद देखा है। वहाँ जहाँ खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनको और हरिजनों को अलहदा से जमीन दी गई है। जहाँ ऐसा नहीं हुआ है वहाँ हम ऐसा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सरजू पाण्डेय।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, my question was specially related to my State, and I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether he is in a position to say that in the State of Bihar the Harijans are provided free land to construct their houses. If he is in a position to say that, let him say; otherwise, he should call for a report.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not in a position just at this moment. to say it. I will call for a report.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh. Shri Sarjoo Pandey did not rise when I called him.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं उसी वक्त खड़ा हो गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खड़े नहीं हुए थे।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that ill-conceived interference by the Government has already disrupted the traditional patterns of agricultural co-operation in Punjab, to the detriment of both peasants and labourers, and, if so, do they promise now not to be too much of busybodies in future, in this respect?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is the function of the Government to uplift the living standards and living conditions of the people who have been suffering for long and if it is

necessary to interfere to better their conditions, we will certainly do so.

हरियाणा और पंजाबी सूबा की वित्तीय स्थिति

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*214. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री जगदेव सिंह दित्तो :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित पंजाबी सूबा तथा हरियाणा की वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन सा राज्य आर्थिक रूप से आत्म-निर्भर होगा और किस राज्य को विशेष सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई विस्तृत योजना भी बनाई गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) और (ख) वर्तमान पंजाब राज्य के परिसम्पत्त तथा दायित्वों के उत्तराधिकारी राज्यों के बीच बटवारे तथा साथ ही साथ नये राज्यों की सम्भावित आर्थिक स्थिति के ब्यौरे तैयार करने के लिये श्री बी० टी० दहजिया की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई गई है। इस समिति को अपना प्रतिवेदन देने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पंजाब से हरियाणा राज्य के पृथक् होने का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि पंजाब सरकार हरियाणा के विकास :

जैसा नरताव प्रारम्भ से करती रही है। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब जब कि पंजाब के दो राज्य बनने जा रहे हैं और हरियाणा पृथक होने जा रहा है पंजाब के ऊपर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋण है या दूसरे ऋण हैं उन ऋणों का बटवारा करते समय हरियाणा की इस विशेष स्थिति पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा जिससे हरियाणा पर अधिक भार न पड़े ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : इस तरह के बटवारे के बाद जो एसैट्स और लायाबिलिटीज वगैरह होती हैं और उनके बारे में जब कोई निश्चय होता है तो उसके लिये खास सिद्धान्त बने हुये हैं और उन सिद्धान्तों का जब यहां कानून बनेगा उसके अन्दर शामिल कर दिया जायेगा। उनके मुताबिक काम होगा।

श्री प्रहाशवीर शास्त्री : पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन स्थापित होने के बाद पंजाब में वर्तमान राज्यपाल श्री धर्मवीर के प्रबंध से पंजाब की जनता बड़ी राहत महसूस कर रही है और ऐसा कि श्री हाथी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि श्री दहेजिया पंजाब की वित्तीय स्थिति के संबंध में योजना तैयार कर रहे हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में भी श्री धर्मवीर का बहुत बड़ा हाथ निश्चय ही होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की जनता को शान्ति व सान्त्वना देने के लिये तथा पंजाब के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या वर्तमान राज्यपाल का कार्य-काल चुनाव तक बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है ?

श्री नन्दा : इसके बारे में अभी मैं कुछ निश्चयपूर्वक नहीं कह सकता हूँ। इसका आधार इस बात पर है कि कैसे आगे काम होता है।

श्री ठुक्रम चन्द कल्लूषाय : यह बताया गया है कि एक कमेटी बनी है जो कि

छान बीन कर रही है। क्या इस कमेटी को आदेश दिया गया है कि पंजाब का जो पहले का बजट था उस बजट के अन्दर रहते हुये वह अपने सुझाव दें और उसके बाहर न आए ? क्या कोई ऐसा आदेश आपने उसको दिया है ?

श्री नन्दा : बजट के अंदर रहे।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को पता है कि श्री शंकर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनी है जोकि कुछ बातों को आधार मान कर के राज्य अधिकारियों का बटवारा कर रही है ? उस में ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिस बुख के कारण या जित रांने के कारण हमने हरियाणा की मांग की थी वही अब भी हम पर लागू किया जा रहा है और वही बाध फिर से हम पर ठूसे जा रहे हैं। क्या जो आई० सी० एस० है या पी० सी० एस० है या जो बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाएं पाने वाले कर्मचारी हैं और जो हरियाणा में ही उपलब्ध हैं क्यों नहीं उनको वहाँ लगाने की कोशिश की जाती है ? उन लोगों को क्यों हमारे ऊपर थोपा जा रहा है जोकि पहले से ही हमारे डिव्लपमेंट के विरुद्ध काम करते रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : पहले तो बरखिलाफ वाली जो बात इन्होंने कही है उसको मैं स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह सबाल सर्विस के बारे में नहीं है।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Government propose to reverse the steps already taken by way of demarcation and industry-location to weaken the Punjab economically?

Mr. Speaker: Again, that is about other things. The main question is about the financial position.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के एसैट्स एंड लाय-निलिटीज के बंटवारे का आधार नये प्रदेशों की पापुलेशन होगा या एरिया ।

श्री नन्दा : इस सम्बन्ध में पहले कुछ नियम बन चुके हैं । अगर आप कहें, तो मैं उन नियमों को पढ़ दूँ, लेकिन इस में समय लगेगा । वही नियम इस कानून में दाखिल किये जायेंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua: President's rule in Punjab is going to end on 2nd October, 1966 and it has been reported in the papers that the decision whether to extend the President's rule in Punjab or not would be taken after the Congress President comes back from the Soviet Union. In this connection, may I know (a) whether the Government have decided to extend the President's rule in Punjab after its termination and (b) whether it is the Indian Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister who takes decisions in such matters or it is the Congress Party and Congress President?

Mr. Speaker: This does not arise out of this question. The main question is about financial assets and liabilities that are to be divided.

Shri Hem Barua: President's rule is relevant because . . .

Mr. Speaker: That question has been put by Mr. Shastri already and answered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are some Central Government projects which were the joint property of Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, Punjabi Suba as it is now called and Haryana Prant. Will they continue to be run by the Central Government or will those assets and liabilities also be divided between the new regions? Forests worth Rs. 200 crores have been taken away from Punjab and given over to Himachal Pradesh, for which I am not very sorry. May I know if the Govern-

ment is going to make good that loss which is going to accrue to the Punjab?

Shri Nanda: I have already said that the division of assets and liabilities is determined by certain principles.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him. Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो एक बड़ा प्रश्न सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अगले सवाल पर चला गया हूँ ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा प्रान्त और पंजाबी सूबे की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कमजोर होने के कारण क्या सरकार हरियाणा प्रान्त की राजधानी कुरुक्षेत्र और पंजाबी सूबे की राजधानी आनन्दपुर साहब बनाने के बारे में सोच रही है, ताकि दोनों प्रदेशों के आंस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बने रहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री किशन पटनायक ।

Job Security in Oil Companies

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*215. **Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Warior:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1615 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the report of

the Chairman of the Tripartite Committee on job Security in Oil Industry;

(b) whether the closing down of can manufacturing units has affected its production and also proper distribution of oil products;

(c) whether any people have since been retrenched; and

(d) if so, the action taken to prevent that?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A copy of the Government Resolution on the Subject is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 1.T-6635/66].

(b) The closure of the can manufacturing units does not appear to have affected the proper distribution of oil products.

(c) No complaints of any retrenchment have been received. The matter, however, is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री किशन पटनायक : त्रिपक्षीय समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है कि पिछले पाँच छः साल के अन्दर बर्माशैल इस्सो और कार्टेक्स कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 31 प्रतिशत, 25 प्रतिशत और 18 प्रतिशत घटी है। क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इस में से कितनी छंती इलेक्ट्रानिक कम्प्यूटर्ज के कारण से हुई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : उस की एग्जेक्ट तादाद तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन वह बहुत ही कम है। आयल कम्पनीज के कहने के मुताबिक कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से कोई भी रिट्रेंचमेंट नहीं हुई है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी उपमन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह सही आंकड़े नहीं दे सकते। इस का मतलब यह है कि ऐसे लोगों के कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जो कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से प्रभावित हुए हैं। उपमन्त्री महोदय ने फिर कहा कि छंती नहीं हुई है। उपमन्त्री महोदय यह कैसे जवाब देते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : उन को जवाब नहीं आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने दोनों बातें कही हैं—पहले उन्होंने कहा कि उन के पास ठीक आंकड़े मौजूद नहीं हैं और फिर कहा कि कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से कोई रिट्रेंचमेंट नहीं हुई है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं ने कहा है कि आयल कम्पनीज के कहने के मुताबिक कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से कोई रिट्रेंचमेंट नहीं हुई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार उन के कहने पर जा रही है। क्या सरकार ने स्वयं कोई जांच की है ? अगर नहीं की है, तो यह बंती और मंत्रालय काहे के लिए है ? जहाँ तक आयल कम्पनियों के कहने का प्रश्न है, उन के अपने पब्लिक रिलेशनज आफिस तो हैं ही। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि क्या यह रोजगार मंत्रालय है या आयल कम्पनियों का पब्लिक रिलेशनज आफिस है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। क्या गवर्नमेंट अपने सींस से कोई इन्फर्मेशन दे सकती है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : मैं एक बात का खुलासा कर देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि उ-

मंत्री ने अपने जवाब में बताया है, तेल कम्पनियों में यह जो झगड़ा पैदा हुआ है, यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के क्षेत्र में है। इसलिये हम यह दावा नहीं कर सकते कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी है, वह सब हमारे पास है। जब कभी मौका आता है, तो दिल्ली के अलावा, स्टेट्स की सरकारें भी जानकारी हासिल करती हैं, वह जानकारी हम को मिलती है। इसीलिये उपमंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि यह विषय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री किशन पटनायक, का प्रश्न था कि कितने लोगों का रिट्रैचमेंट हुआ। खास तौर से उन्होंने पूछा कि कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से कितने लोगों का रिट्रैचमेंट हुआ। उपमंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि इस की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है और आयल कम्पनियों के कहने के अनुसार कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस में कोई भी विरोधाभास है। यह बिल्कुल सही जवाब है।

श्री बागड़ी : इसका निर्णय अध्यक्ष महोदय करेंगे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अभी मैं ने खत्म नहीं किया है।

जैसा कि इस विवरण में बताया गया है, हमने ऐसा इन्तजाम किया कि एक त्रिदलीय कमेटी बैठी और उसमें ऐसा कुछ निर्णय लिया गया कि जब कभी लोगों को पेंशन दे कर समय से पहले हटाने का प्रश्न आये, तो यूनियन के साथ समझौता कर के वह काम अमल में लाया जाये। दिल्ली के अलावा जहां कहीं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई झगड़ा होगा, तो उसका सीधा सरोकार केन्द्र से नहीं होगा, बल्कि वहां की राज्य सरकार से होगा। लेकिन वहां भी जब कभी ऐसा प्रश्न आता है, तो मैं उस मामले के सम्बन्ध में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करता हूं और उस

को देखता हूं। जहां कहीं भी मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ेगा कि कोई विशेष रूप से छंटनी हो रही है, तो मैं जरूर उसमें दखल दूंगा।

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

Dr. Ranen Sen: On a point of order, Sir. In the last session some of us had raised this question. The Government got sufficient time to get this information from the State Governments. Is it permissible for the Minister to get up and say that all this material and information has not been available from the State Government? I want your ruling on this point.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी के साथ मेरा जुड़ा हुआ व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह राज्य का विषय है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि "श्रम" का विषय राज्य का भी है और केन्द्र का भी है। आप संविधान को देख लीजिए। और पट्रोलियम का विषय महज केन्द्र का है, राज्य का नहीं है। इसलिये इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय की जिम्मेदारी है। वह कहते हैं कि कम्पनियों के कथनानुसार इलैक्ट्रानिक कम्प्यूटर्ज की वजह से कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह मंत्रालय है या पट्रोलियम कम्पनियों का पब्लिक रिलेशन्स आफिस है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि ठीक इन्फर्मेशन तो उनके पास नहीं है, लेकिन कम्पनियों के कहने के मुताबिक कोई छंटनी नहीं हुई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कम्पनियों का एड्वरटाइजमेंट क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दोनों बातें कह रहे हैं।

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the last session this question was raised.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They avoided this question.

Mr. Speaker: Now he should sit down.

श्री मन्त्रालय : अद्यक्ष महोदय,
हम ने इस प्रश्न का नोटिस मई में दिया था ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: What is your ruling? Is the Minister permitted to avoid this question like this over and over again?

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to stand up but another Member just put that question.

12.00 hrs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, on this point of order I would like to say that what the hon. Minister has said is correct from this angle, namely, if it is taken only from the aspect of individual retrenchment of labour, of course, from the Labour Ministry's point of view it looks that it is a State subject; but what we are contending in this House, not today but for years, is that the foreign oil companies are persistently following a policy of squeezing out the Indians who are there on the pretext that they are just old or that they themselves want to go out. The point is that since oil falls in the Central Government's purview and, these companies are trying to squeeze out the Indians in a planned way in the name that they do not want it, it falls within the purview of the Central Government. It is not just one or two instances in a State but it is a general policy which affects the whole country and the Government has accepted that by appointing a committee. Therefore, it should be answered... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen has raised the point that last time also

it was said by Government that they were getting that information from the State Governments, that there was enough time to get that information; why has that information not been obtained even by now?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as this question is concerned, the answer has been given; it is in respect of the supplementary that the reply has been given that we do not have complete information so far as retrenchment is concerned. But I may add one thing more. If there is any sizable retrenchment, it is not only the oil companies but the trade unions also make an agitation and bring that to our notice. I am not speaking on facts or statistics before me but as an inference, still no trade union has taken up this question of any large-scale retrenchment with the Labour Ministry as such. Whatever agitation has been raised has been raised on the particular clause, not relating to retrenchment but relating to premature retirement with certain enhanced benefits. That also has not been on any large scale.

So far as the question of my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, is concerned, he has raised a separate question of squeezing out of Indians. The question of squeezing out of Indians from foreign firms comes only at the top level and if it is a question of squeezing out of Indians at the top level, that will be a category of officials which will be beyond the scope of the Labour Ministry as such. I am not proposing to shirk the responsibility of the Government as such, but so far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, if it is a question affecting the high officials, who will not be covered by the definition of employees or workmen, that will be beyond the scope of the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over... (Interruption).

Dr. Ranen Sen: Mr. Speaker, I may just make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot continue in this manner . . . (Interruption).

Dr. Ranen Sen: There was a tripartite committee under the presidentship of Shri R. L. Mehta, who was a Joint Secretary of the Labour Department. Instead of accepting that committee's report, the Government distorted its recommendation as a result of which all these employees will be made redundant and will be at the sweet will of the employers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I contradict that statement; that is a mis-statement.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it the way the Labour Ministry is going to function? The Labour Ministry's own committee's report has not been accepted . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The Member might take it up in some other manner.

An hon. Member: The committee's report should be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua has written to me that question No. 216 be taken up after the Question Hour. It is only the Minister's privilege. If he wants to answer, I can take it up.

Shri Hem Barua: I request the Minister to give a reply.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। एक तो आप पीछे बैठने वालों को चाहे उन के दल की ही कोई बात कहता हो बोलने नहीं देते और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न भी नहीं उठेगा तो हम कोई बात कह नहीं सकेंगे। बार बार आप देखते हैं कि सदन में माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय जितने प्रश्नों का जवाब देते हैं वह या तो सही नहीं होते या नामुक्कमिल होते हैं। रोज उनके प्रश्नों में यह बात होती है। तो मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के कोई अक्षितयार

ऐसे गलत मंत्रियों के बारे में हैं या नहीं और अगर हैं तो आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या आपने इस मंत्रालय को इस बारे में कुछ लिखा या कहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अध्यक्ष को जो अक्षितयार हैं वह भी गारे मेम्बरों को मालूम हैं। मेरे पास कोई अलाहिदा अक्षितयार नहीं कि जो मुझे ही मालूम हैं और मेम्बरों को नहीं मालूम हैं और जो हाउस के अक्षितयार हैं वह भी आप जानते हैं। आलरेडी नो कांफिडेंस मोशन चल रहा है। आप उस पर ज्यादा जोर दीजिए। मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ?

श्री बागड़ी : शाप हटा नहीं सकते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं हटा सकता।

Shri Priya Gupta: I have got a submission to make.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gopalan.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have given a Call Attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking up Call Attention notices. I am taking up the Short Notice Question. Shri Gopalan.

Shri Hem Barua: What has happened to my request?

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking for that. What should I do? The Minister only can ask for that. Hence forward, I have taken the decision that the Short Notice Question be printed and circulated to the Members.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Where is Mr. Sanjiva Reddy? Yesterday, he promised that he will be in the House to answer this Short Notice Question. It is very strange. He absents himself from the House. What has happened to him?

Mr. Speaker: I will take it up separately. Let this Question be answered.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is an affront to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I am told he is in the Rajya Sabha. He will be coming. Shri Gopalan.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Second Shipyard Cochin

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S.N.Q. 1. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Kunhan:

Shri Warrior:

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 State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The Cochin Shipyard was included in the Third Five Year Plan amongst projects foreign exchange for which was yet to be arranged.

(b) to (d). The Project Report has been received from the technical consultants and is under scrutiny by a

technical committee. The recommendations of the technical committee are expected to be received by the government very shortly. Government will take expeditious decisions soon after the receipt of these recommendations.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: As far as the first part of the Question is concerned, no answer is given. My question is:

“(a) whether Government gave an assurance in Parliament that Cochin Shipyard would be included in the Third Plan;”

I put that question because in this Parliament, in the Second Lok Sabha, there was an adjournment motion moved by me. It was not taken up, though admitted, because the required number was not there. Then, an assurance was given by the then Transport Minister that this will be taken up in the Third Plan. That assurance was given in the Parliament. My question was whether the Government gave an assurance in Parliament that the Cochin Shipyard would be included in the Third Plan. No answer is given to that.

Sir, yesterday, they were unprepared and today the Minister is not here. There was an assurance in Parliament that this will be included in the Third Plan.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There is no record to say that there was an assurance given in Parliament..... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No record?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: May I complete my answer?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

When the question is so precise, whether an assurance was given, the answer should also be pointed, either 'Yes' or 'No'. If there is no record, the Minister should say no assurance was given. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is that point of order?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My point of order arises out of this. Is it permissible for a Member of the Treasury Benches to say that there is no record to the effect that an assurance on the floor of the House was given? It is a parliamentary record which itself is supposed to be a public record.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am putting to the Minister. Why should he insist and put it that way?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I was going to explain that I have looked into the records and I have found that the project has been included in the Third Plan. That is the answer I have given. As far as the specific question, as to whether there was an assurance, is concerned, I remember that there was an adjournment motion but about the other facts relating to this case, I have not been able to locate any assurances and I require some time.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: When I put the Short Notice question, I had given some reasons and in that I had specifically explained that there was an assurance, there was an adjournment motion, like that. So, the Minister should have come prepared.

Mr. Speaker: I can put this question for some other time if he can find it out and bring it here. I will take it up then.

Some hon. Members: Tomorrow, tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: The second Short Notice question. Mr. Buta Singh is not present.

Then we take up the call-attention notice.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Explosion in Trains in Assam Sector

- *216. **Shri Hem Barna:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwara Nand:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures proposed to ensure safety in the Assam sector of the North-east Frontier Railway after the explosions in Diphu and Lumding have been meticulously implemented;

(b) whether Government are getting telegrams and other communications from official sources in Assam that the Nagas and Mizo hostiles are preparing, on a large scale this time, to completely disrupt the rail track in Assam; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to meet this situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While Government have been receiving reports from time to time about movements of Naga and Mizo hostiles intending to sabotage the railway track there has been no information from official sources to indicate any large-scale plan to completely disrupt rail track in Assam. However, on the basis of intelligence received and in the light of the recent acts of sabotage, Government have taken further measures to ensure security to rail track and to safeguard the life and property of the passengers.

Accident in a Mine near Dhanbad

***217. Shri Hukam Chand**

Kachhavaia:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than eight persons were killed and five others injured due to the falling down of a roof in a mine near Dhanbad in May, 1966;

(b) if so, the assistance given to the families of the deceased persons;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (c). There was a fatal accident at Katras Choitodih Colliery of M/s. Burrakur Coal Co. in the District of Dhanbad on the 17th May, 1966 in which eight persons

were killed and one person was seriously injured due to fall of roof.

(b) The management made an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 200/- to the family of each deceased. They also spent about Rs. 120/- towards the incidental expenses for the funeral of one minor whose body was recovered. In respect of the person seriously injured, who was admitted to hospital the management are reported to have spent Rs. 60/- for providing an attendant. Action is in hand for payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Action is also in hand to grant benefits under the Coal Mines Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, which includes a cash payment of Rs. 150-, a monthly allowance for 3 years of Rs. 15/- p.m. for the widow and a scholarship of Rs. 10/- p.m. for each school going son or daughter until the age of 15.

(d) The accident was enquired into by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines and it was found that the accident occurred due to a sudden fall of a huge mass of roof stone 1.8 metres thick from a height of 1.95 metres, over an area measuring 15 metres x 7.5 metres. The roof-fall occurred without any warning. During the course of enquiry, it was observed that supports had been duly set up according to the Rules on the subject.

मंत्रालयों का पुनर्गठन

***218. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 16 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1696 ने उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में वैज्ञानिक आधार पर किस मंत्रालय का पुनर्गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) वैज्ञानिक आधार पर अन्य मंत्रालयों का पुनर्गठन करना क्यों सम्भव नहीं हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री त ।
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री
(श्री हाथी) : (क) वह मंत्रालय निर्माण,
आवास तथा नागरिक विकास मंत्रालय है ।
वहाँ दो डिब्रीजनों का पुनर्गठन किया गया
है ।

(ख) पुनर्गठन के लिये प्रत्येक अभि-
करण की स्थिति का सावधानी से अध्ययन
करने की आवश्यकता होती है । इस अध्ययन
की दो अन्य मंत्रालयों अर्थात् वाणिज्य तथा
स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालयों में भी शुरू किया गया है ।

Security Measures at Assam—E. Pak Border

- *219. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri N. B. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken
some new measures to tighten up the
security on the Assam—East Pakistan
border to deal with the problem of
Pakistani infiltrators and the infiltra-
tion of Mizo rebels and Naga hostiles
from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the precise measures
taken in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs and Minister of
Defence Supplies in the Ministry of
Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In
addition to the measures already taken
to tighten security on the Assam-
East Pakistan border for the purpose
of meeting the problem of infiltration
of Pakistani nationals, the following
further measures have been taken
with a view to checking the move-
ment of Mizo rebels and Naga hostiles
across the Assam-East Pakistan bor-
der:—

The strength of the border outposts
has been increased; the frequency and
strength of border patrols have been
increased; the police force in Mizo
Hills district has been augmented and
the assistance of the Army has been
taken. Besides, the civil administra-
tion has been further strengthened.

Attempt on the Life of the Chief Minister of Kashmir

- *220. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri B. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations regard-
ing blast of the handgrenade which
was tried over Shri G. M. Sadiq,
Chief Minister, J. & K. at Baramulla
on the 16th May, 1966 have been
completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the number and particulars of persons apprehended and facing prosecution?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

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

पांडिचेरी का मद्रास में विलय

*221. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मेघु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री यशपाल सिंह ; :

श्री वासुदेवन नायर :

श्री काजरोलकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांडिचेरी को मद्रास में विलय करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विनय कब हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) सरकार के विचार-धीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Composition of National Anthem

*222. Shri Utiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Rabindranath Tagore composed his "Jana Gana Mana" before the Coronation of King George V of England; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that modern research has revealed that the Poet composed the song on the occasion of the accession or coronation or Durbar of King George V?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The exact date of the composition of "Jana Gana Mana" is not known, but it is not true that the song was composed on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of King George V.

The controversy seems to have arisen during the life time of the poet himself. The song was first sung on 27th December, 1911 on the second day of the Indian National Congress Session in Calcutta. The Coronation Durbar was held in Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. The Poet himself had ridiculed any suggestion that the song was composed in praise of King George V.

चम्पारन, बिहार में तूफान (साइक्लोन)

*223. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : .

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिले (बिहार) में 10 मई, 1966 को भारी तूफान (साइक्लोन) के कारण हजारों व्यक्ति मारे गये थे, मकान उड़ गये, पेड़ उखड़ गये, हजारों मवेशी मर गये तथा टेलीफोन और तार के खम्भे टूट गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तूफान से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर): (क) जी नहीं । केवल

46 व्यक्ति तथा 220 मवेशी मारे गए थे। किन्तु यह सत्य है कि टेलीफोन और तार के कई खम्बों, दृक्षों और मकानों को क्षति पहुंची।

(ख) प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के बीच अनाज के अलावा लगभग 4,72,000 रु० बांटे गए।

Manufacture of Stainless Steel

*224. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new process of manufacturing stainless steel by using chromium in place of nickel, was invented by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research some years back;

(b) whether any steps have been taken for the commercial exploitation of the process; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. in the process developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, nickel has been replaced by maganese.

(b) and (c). Not yet Sir. The Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is examining the exploitation of this process.

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के कारण विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

*225. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती भूमना सुल्तान :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या श्रीम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान विस्थापित हुए भारतीयों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन को उनके मूल स्थानों पर बसाने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के लिये जिन्हें अभी तक बसाया नहीं गया है क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(घ) कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को उनके मूल स्थानों पर नहीं बसाया जा सका और उन्हें बसाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्रीम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) लगभग 3,59,400।

(ख) लगभग 3,08,712 विस्थापित व्यक्ति अपने मूल रिहायशी स्थानों पर वापिस चले गये हैं। उनके पुनर्वास पर (जिसमें अनुतोष के रूप में दी गई सहायता भी सम्मिलित है) अब तक किया गया व्यय लगभग 5.75 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) 50,688 व्यक्ति जिनकी अभी तक बसाया नहीं गया है उन्हें भरण-पोषण सहायता सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही है।

(घ) अधिकांश परिवार जो पुनः स्थापन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, वे अपने गांवों को वापिस जायेंगे। इनमें से कुछ ऐसे भी होंगे जिन्हें उनके मूल घरों में फिर से बसाया जाना संभव नहीं होगा। उन्हें दूसरे स्थानों पर ही बसाया जायेगा। इस श्रेणी के 1377 परिवारों के लिये जम्मू और काश्मीर में भूमि प्राप्त हो गई है।

Repatriates from Burma

*226. Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made so far for rehabilitating the Indian repatriates from Burma in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have assessed their minimum requirements of life; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to accommodate them?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Measures taken for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma are indicated below:

1. A loan for carrying on trade and business up to Rs. 2,000 per family may be sanctioned to the repatriates with business background.

2. The repatriates from Burma have been accorded priority in the matter of appointment to posts and services under the Central Government through the Employment Exchange.

3. Age limit for recruitment through Employment Exchange has been relaxed up to 45 years, with a further relaxation up to 5 years in the case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

4. Orders have been issued for remission of Examination fees in deserving cases for appearing at the examinations conducted by the U.P.-S.C. Age limits have also been relaxed.

5. A Scheme for granting educational assistance for the wards of Burma repatriates has been sanctioned. Under the scheme, a grant ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per annum may be sanctioned for purchasing books. Stipends ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 p.m. may also be sanctioned, subject to certain conditions, if the student is staying in a hostel, etc., away from his parents, and their income is less than Rs. 250 p.m.

6. The Delhi Administration has been requested to (a) accord preference to the repatriates in the matter of allotment of building plots; (b) accord priority in the matter of allotment of shops and stalls and grant of licences/permits where these are required for carrying on any occupation or trade; (c) Work out proposals for construction of shops and stalls for allotment to the repatriates in outlying industrial areas near the city.

7. A scheme for sanctioning loans for construction of houses has been sanctioned as follows:—

	Urban Area: Rs.	Rural Area: Rs.
(i) Cost of plot:	600	200
(ii) Cost of development of land:	1500	600
(iii) Cost of construction of house:	2000	1000
(iv) For business premises:	500	200

8. A survey is being made to locate suitable areas for construction of stalls/shops and for residential plots for the repatriates.

Pilot survey on Education in Bihar

227. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored a pilot survey on education in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the scope of survey so sponsored; and

(c) whether the report on the first phase of the survey and the finding thereof are available?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Second Educational Survey of India, Bihar is included.

(b) The report on the first phase of the Survey is expected towards the end of December 1966.

(c) The main objective of the first phase is to bring the data regarding school habitations upto date.

Scientists' Pool of the C.S.I.R.

*228. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists returning home from abroad are disillusioned after joining the Scientists' Pool of the C.S.I.R.;

(b) if so, the steps taken to better their lot; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the size of the Scientists' Pool or to scrap it?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Compulsory Teaching of Sanskrit

229. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recommended to the State Governments, the introduction of the teaching of Sanskrit compulsory as the composite course with the teaching of the Indian languages (except Urdu and Tamil);

(b) if so, the names of the States where the composite course of Sanskrit has been introduced with the teaching of the regional language or Hindi; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing this policy in other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) The Government of India did not make any specific recommendation to the State Governments for the compulsory teaching of Sanskrit as a composite course with other languages. They, however, did commend to the States the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board regarding encouragement to be given to the study of classical language in a composite course with the regional languages or the mother-tongue within the framework of the Three Language Formula, as approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education. Urdu and Tamil were not excluded.

(b) From the reports received from the State Governments so far, it appears that the Governments of Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have introduced composite course of Sanskrit with a regional language or the mother-tongue in High/Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) Other State Governments have not thought it necessary to introduce such composite courses. No specific reasons have, however, been given by them.

C.B.I.

***230. Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation propose to undertake any special programme to root out corruption from the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work during the year 1966 in relation to Public Sector undertakings are as follows:—

- (i) Collection of information with the assistance of the Undertaking concerned and help and co-operation of private persons and voluntary social and religious organisations.
- (ii) Preparation of agreed lists of points and places where corruption is believed to exist in a substantial measure in the selected undertakings.
- (iii) Closer and more frequent scrutiny and inspections by the Public Sector Undertakings of the work done at these points and places.
- (iv) Preparation of lists of unscrupulous contractors, suppliers, firms and clearing agents by the Undertakings concerned.

(v) Preparation of lists of undesirable contactmen by the C.B.I.

(vi) Scrutiny and checks by the Undertakings.

(vii) Adoption of necessary preventive and administrative measures by the Undertakings to check corruption.

(viii) Setting up of Study Teams and introduction of Administrative Reforms.

(ix) Checks and searches by the C.B.I. on receipt of definite information about prevalence of malpractices.

(x) Enlistment of public help and co-operation in the anti-corruption drive.

(xi) Meetings and discussions between the C.B.I. officers and senior officers of the selected undertakings.

(xii) Preparation of reports and reviews to assess the impact of the anti-corruption measures on the integrity in the Undertakings.

हिन्दी तथा अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास

***231. श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशान किशिन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी तथा अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास अधिक तेजी से करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षन) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) हिन्दी तथा अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए मौजूदा योजनाओं को तथा उनके क्रियान्वयन के कार्य को और गतिशील बनाने के प्रयत्नों को जारी रखने के अलावा, कुछ नयी प्रायोजनाओं को चौथी आयोजना के दौरान हाथ में लेने का विचार किया जा रहा है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए तीसरी आयोजना में हिन्दी योजनाओं का व्यय 2.35 करोड़ से 8.92 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ा दिया गया है और अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए 55 लाख रुपए से 5.25 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

Prohibition

*232. Shri Linga Reddy :

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 49 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any final decision on prohibition has been taken and the advice given to the States as regards the line of approach to the policy of prohibition as contained in the Tek Chand Committee Report on Prohibition;

(b) whether the Central Government would bear a portion of the expenditure involved in the implementation of the programme; and

(c) whether States will be allowed to relax the policy to enable them to raise their resources?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Study Team on Prohibition and the comments of the State Governments thereon, are still under consideration. It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Ministers for Excise and Prohibition of States towards the end of August, 1966 to process the recommendations further.

Encounter of Mizo Hostiles with Indian Security Police

*233. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shrimati Joytsna Chanda:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri Dighe:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been serious encounters between the Mizo rebels and the Indian Security Forces in the third week of May and subsequently thereafter in June and July;

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof; and

(c) whether the Mizo rebels suffered serious casualties in an encounter on the 16th-17th May, 1966.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). There were fourteen encounters involving exchange of fire at various places between the Security Forces and the MNF hostiles during the period from 3rd week of May to middle of July, 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Primary and Middle School Education

*234. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Institute of Education has been able to improve the quality of education at the primary and middle school levels;

(b) if so, in what way;

(c) whether such Institutions are functioning all over the country and

(d) if so, the total annual expenditure on them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, by way of organising inservice pro-

grammes for teachers, teacher educators & inspecting officers and production of better books and teaching aids. However, no formal evaluation of the impact of the Institutes has been made as the scheme started only two years ago and some of the States have set up the Institutes in 1965-66.

(c) Yes, Sir; one in each State except Nagaland.

(d) Total expenditure for 1965-66 was Rs. 25 lakhs and the budget provision for 1966-67 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

National Calendar of India

*235. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

Shri Dighe:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the use of the National Calendar of India;

(b) whether the National Calendar is being used by the different Central Ministries and their subordinate offices;

(c) whether this is being used by the State Governments in their Secretariats and other subordinate offices;

(d) whether this is being used by different semi-Government Organisations; and

(e) whether this is being used by organisations enjoying any subsidy from the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) and (b). The dates as given in the National Calendar (Saka Year) are being used, in addition to the Gregorian dates, for various official purposes e.g. Gazette notifications, official communications, agreements, deeds and other legal documents, All India Radio Broadcasts, Government Calendars, etc.

(c) to (e). According to the information available, State Governments are also using the Saka Year dates for

most of the purposes mentioned above. Further details regarding the other offices and organisations in the States are, however, being collected and the information when received will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vigilance on Railway Tracks against Sabotage

*236. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to help the Railways to strengthen the vigilance on Railway tracks against saboteurs; and

(b) the extent to which the help of the people living in the vicinity of the Railway tracks has been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Various measures have been laid down in the Internal Security and Railway Security Schemes for the protection of vital means of transport and communications including the railway tracks, tunnels, bridges etc. These schemes are drawn up by State Governments in consultation with railway authorities, and provide for gathering of timely intelligence, watch over suspects, guarding and patrolling of important sections and generally to make available to the railways the forces and facilities required by them.

(b) Guarding of railways tracks is among the functions of the Rural Home Guards and the Village Volunteer Force. In addition to patrols by regular police, where necessary, the help of Home Guards and other auxiliary forces and of the people living in the vicinity of the railway tracks in guarding them against sabotage is also taken by the various State Governments to the extent possible. During the recent hostilities, they rendered very valuable assistance to regular police and railway protection force.

1123 (Ai) LS-3.

Strike by Government Employees in Goa

*237. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4,000 Government employees of Goa went on strike from the 31st May, 1966;

(b) whether their spokesmen alleged that Government had violated the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the promises given to the employees;

(c) the main demands of the strikers; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Government has information that some 784 workers mostly of the Electricity and Water Supply Departments went on strike on the 31st May, 1966 and thereafter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the demands of the strikers and the reaction of the Government is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6636/66].

Recovery of Pakistani Arms and Ammunition in Kashmir

*238. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big dump of arms and ammunition with Pakistani markings has recently been unearthed near Bandipur in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the kinds of arms and ammunition that have been seized?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 900 rounds of .303 ammunition; 1,450 sten gun cartridges; 2 hand-grenades; and 1,000 rounds of sten gun ammunition.

Commissions of Inquiry (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1966

***239. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
 Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the following notification in the Madhya Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary dated the 6th June, 1966:—

"The Commissions of the Inquiry (M.P. Amendment) Ordinance, 1966.

If any person, by words either spoken or intended to be read, makes or publishes any statement or does any other act which is calculated to bring the Commission or any member thereof into disrepute, he shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine or with both."

(b) whether the Union Government were consulted and their approval sought for the Madhya Pradesh Governor's Ordinance referred to in part (a); and

(c) if so, the grounds on which approval was given?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The question whether a Commission of Inquiry should be protected against abusive criticism and scurrilous attacks that bring it into disrepute was examined by the Law Commission in its twenty-fourth report. The Law Commission recommended that while such attacks on a Commission of Inquiry could not be treated as involving contempt of court, they should be made a specific offence punishable with simple imprisonment of up to two years or with fine or with both. As the State Government's proposal was in accordance with the recommendation of the Law Commission, it was found unobjectionable.

Review of Cases under D.I.R. in Kashmir

1036. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5148 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any information about the review of the cases of 526 persons detained under D.I.R. in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any new arrests under D.I.R. have been effected in the State since the 11th May, 1968?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). After review of the cases, 332 have been released either on parole or unconditionally.

(c) 21.

Pak. Intrusion in Gangapur District

1037. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Pak. intruders entered the Indian territory near Tajewala Village in Gangapur District of Rajasthan on the 1st June, 1966 and lifted several camels belonging to the villagers;

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

(c) the measures taken by Government to protect the villagers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Yes. Five Pak. criminals riding 3 camels entered Indian territory near Tejawala Toba (not Tajewala) in Ganganagar (not Gangapur) District at approximately 1900 hours on 1st June, 1966. Our patrol followed the track and encountered the criminals at 0300 hours on 2nd June 1966 near PHULSAR. The Pak. nationals seeing the pursuit party opened fire. Our patrol party fired back in self-defence. There was no casualty on either side. Seven camels which had been stolen by the criminals from Indian village ANANDGARH were recovered. The criminals however escaped under cover of darkness.

(c) Intensive patrolling and vigilance is being maintained.

R.M.S. Division, Jaipur

1038. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up another R.M.S. Division at Jaipur to improve the mailing arrangements;

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

(c) when the new Division is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The existing 'J' Division at Ajmer which now serves the area will be bifurcated and a new R.M.S. Division will be formed with headquarters at Jaipur by transferring some of the sections and mail-offices of 'J' Division to the new Division.

(c) Shortly.

Surprise Attack by Naga Hostiles

1039. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a host of armed Naga hostiles made a surprise attack on a post of the Home Guards near Bungpa Khunow village in Ukhrul Sub-Division of Manipur on the 6th May, 1966;

(b) whether they looted a bazar also that day in the same locality; and

(c) if so, the details of the skirmishes and the loss of life and property?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). The Government have no information about the incident of 6th May, 1966. However, on 6th June, 1966 at about 12 noon, a batch of about 20 armed Naga hostiles waylaid 15 village volunteers near Bungba Khuna village in Ukhrul sub-division and snatched away two rifles, 100 rounds of ammunition and their uniforms. The volunteers were then let off.

(b) No such information has been received.

South's Contribution to India's culture

1041. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to evaluate the contribution of South India

to the common cultural heritage of this country;

(b) whether Government have considered the necessity of propagating the ideals preached by the Tamil Saint Thiruvalluwar and Sree Narayana Guru, the saint and social reformer of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not so far, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indus Valley Civilization

1042. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently fresh evidence has come to light showing the widespread nature of the Indus Valley Civilization; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of exploration in Kutch, nine Harappan sites have recently been discovered. These discoveries postulate settlement of the Harappans in Kutch for a considerable period and are significant particularly from the point of view of the extension and distribution of the Harappa Culture.

Scientists in Government Colleges in Kerala

1043. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists who have taken their D.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from Europe and America and are now working in Government Colleges of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them are posted to Colleges in remote corners of the State where post-graduate courses and research facilities do not exist;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have recently issued an order prohibiting Government College staff from applying for any post elsewhere; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There are ten scientists holding Ph. D. degree from Europe or America, but none with D.Sc., working in the Government Colleges of Kerala;

(b) No, Sir. Most of them are posted to Colleges in Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Palghat where there are postgraduate courses. On account of pressure of admissions and cost of equipment preference is given to providing them with facilities for teaching work, but available facilities for research are also given to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Scholarship to Research Scholars

1044. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission continues to give only Rs. 200 per month to the post-graduate research scholars working in the various Science and Humanities Departments of the Universities;

(b) whether Government are aware that this sum is inadequate to meet the abnormal rise in prices and the increasing cost of research materials; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enhance the amount?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The value of the research scholarships awarded by the University Grants Commission has already been enhanced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month with effect from the 1st July, 1966.

Science in Middle Schools

1045. Shri Utiya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any proposals for improving the teaching of science in elementary and middle schools;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring out cheap books on Science in Indian languages; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir the books will be in English and or Hindi and will be of good quality. They are expected to be cheaper than imported books. The translations into different languages will be done by State Governments concerned.

(c) These books will be:

(i) text-books

(ii) Supplementary reading material

(iii) guide-books for teachers.

Police Excesses at Veliathooval, Kerala

1046. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have received representations against the Police at Veliathooval, Devicolam Taluk, Kerala State regarding the corrupt practices, forging false cases against public workers and torturing them in the lock-up during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the police officials concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries on all the allegations are being made by the State Government.

Harijans in Kerala

1047. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation that Harijans in Angudi Panchayat, Pathamamthitta Taluk in Kerala were attacked and terrorised by certain people;

(b) if so, whether the Ranni Police were alleged to have failed in taking prompt measures against the culprits; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the grievances of the Harijans in the area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. However one Kunjarukkan presented a petition at the Ranni Police Station that he was terrorised by certain people.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The petition in question was enquired into and the counter petitioners were warned by Ranni police. Regular patrols have been detailed in the areas included in the Angudi Panchayat. The Station House Officer and other senior police officers have been visiting the area. The relation between the Harijans and others in the area are reported to be cordial now.

Distilleries in Kerala

1048. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of distilleries in the State of Kerala;

(b) the names of distilleries and the amount of licence fees due and collected from them from 1954 onwards;

(c) whether any distillery has failed to pay the fees on the basis of the agreement entered into with them and if so, whether the licence has been renewed in spite of their refusal to pay the agreed amount; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the arrear?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Four at present.

- (b) 1. M/s. Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. Thiruvella.
2. M/s. Polsons Distillery, Chalakudy.
3. M/s. Mc. Dowell and Co. Ltd., Sherthallai.
4. M/s. Devicolum Distilleries Ltd., Vaikom.

(There were five distilleries one of which was closed down on 19th March, 1966.)

No licence fee is leviable by the Central Government; the licence fees due and collected by the State Government from 1954-55 onwards are given as under:—

Year	Distillery licence fee Rs.	Bottling licence fee Rs.	Compounding and Blending licence Rs.
1954-55	300	400	1,600
1955-56	300	400	1,600
1956-57	400	600	2,400
1957-58	400	600	2,400
1958-59	400	600	2,400
1959-60	400	600	2,400
1960-61	500	800	3,200
1961-62	500	800	3,200
1962-63	500	800	3,200
1963-64	500	800	3,200
1964-65	500	800	3,200
1965-66	400	600	2,400
1966-67	400	600	2,400

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter and the amount granted for the purpose?

Sports in Villages

1049. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have requested for financial aid for the implementation of their scheme of encouraging sports in villages; and

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Rajasthan State Sports Council have applied for financial assistance for the establishment of Rural Sports Centres under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

डाक तथा तार विभाग में भूटानियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना

1050. श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : क्या संचार पत्रों यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग का भूटान में विस्तार करने के संबंध में भूटानियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई योजना है ; और

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

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) इस प्रकार की कोई भी योजना नहीं है । फिर भी भूटान वासियों को डाक तार संबंधी कामकाज में समय समय पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है ।

(ग) कलकत्ता में 13 कर्मचारियों को जिनमें से 10 को लाइनमैनों में तथा 3 को टेलीग्राफ प्रचालन में प्रशिक्षित करने के प्रस्ताव को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है और आशा है इस वर्ष अगस्त के मध्य से यह प्रशिक्षण आरम्भ हो जाएगा । 11 और तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इससे पहले 15 कर्मचारियों को डाकघर कनकों के रूप में प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है ।

Public Grievances Machinery in State

1051. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative set-up established in each State for hearing public grievances with their powers and functions; and

(b) whether any assessment of the impact of the working of these machineries has been made?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-6637/66].

(b) No Sir.

Microfilming of Rare Manuscripts

1052. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme has been drawn up for microfilming rare manuscripts and historical documents;

(b) whether any agreement has been concluded with the microfilming unit of the UNESCO for this purpose; and

(c) whether work has already started in the National Library, Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Dasgupta): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Surveys to Locate Oil

1053. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the names of the new areas where surveys to locate oil have been carried out during the last one year and the results achieved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have carried out Geological surveys in the Kud-Udhampur-Katra area in Jammu and Kashmir; in the Solan-Subathu-Arki area and the Paror-Bhamla area in Himachal Pradesh; in the Banjari-Sasaram area in U.P.; in the Guntur district and Krishna and Godavari areas of Andhra Pradesh; in the Badarpur-Chhotachura area and in Cachar and Garo hills areas in Assam; and Tripura; in the Andamans Islands; in Kutch and Saurashtra areas in Gujarat.

Geophysical surveys have been carried out in the north bank of river Brahmaputra in Lakhimpur and in

the Sibsagar areas of Assam; in 24 Parganas and Midnapur areas in West Bengal; in Cuttack and Puri districts in Orissa; in Guntur district and in Krishna and Godavari areas in Andhra Pradesh; in Madras area; in the Coromandel Coast; in the offshore areas of the Gulf of Cambay and West Coast; in the Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Khaira and Surat areas in Gujarat; in the Bikaner and Jaisalmer areas in Rajasthan; in Kathua-Ramkot-Udhampur areas in Jammu and Kashmir and in the different parts of the districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Pilibhit, Bharaich, Gonda, Azamgarh, Deoria and Jaunpur in U.P.

Shallow drilling has also been carried out at various places in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Deep drilling operations have also been carried out at some places in Gujarat and Rajasthan States.

Results.

Oil and gas shows have been encountered at some places in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Indications of structural features have been obtained from the seismic work in the offshore areas of Gulf of Cambay and in Pilibhit district of U.P.

Oil India Limited carried out during 1965 seismic surveys covering 321 lines miles in Dum Duma and Ningru areas in Assam/NE.F.A. Three wells were also drilled of which one produced oil, one gas and the third was dry.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

1054. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in the Indian Council for

Cultural Relations on permanent and temporary basis from the 1st January 1961 to 1st January 1966;

(b) the number of employees whose services were terminated during the said period and the number among them who belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of posts which were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the number of applications received from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied during the said period and the number of persons among them who were interviewed and appointed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 75 (Seventy five).

(b) The services of eight persons were terminated, out of which none belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Scheduled Castes—Five, Scheduled Tribes—One.

(d) (i) Applications received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Thirty four.

(ii) The number of applicants interviewed is not readily available and will be placed on the table of the House, later on.

(iii) Number appointed—one.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के लिये पृथक झंडा

1055. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**

श्री रिसांग किशिंग :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लिये पृथक झंडा रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) यह विषयता कब दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के संविधान की धारा में राज्य के लिये पथर झंडे की व्यवस्था है। राज्य का झंडा किसी भी अर्थ में राष्ट्रीय झंडे का जिसकी स्थिति सर्वोच्च है प्रतिद्वंदी नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय झंडे की वही स्थिति है जो भारत के किसी भी भाग में है। किन्तु काश्मीर के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सम्बन्ध में ऐतिहासिक तथा भावनात्मक कारणों से राज्य की जनता राज्य के इस प्रतीक को जारी रखना चाहते थे।

मिजो विद्रोही

1056. श्री ठुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजों विद्रोही कछार सीमा से भारत में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोलाई घाने के बोगुरदला गांव में मकान लूट लिये गये और जंगल में गोलाबारी के परिणाम-स्वरूप कई पशु मारे गये ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र में कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) अनुमानतः लगभग दो हजार रुपये की हानि हुई।

(घ) सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों को और मजबूत किया गया है।

टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का विस्तार करने के लिये केबलों और तारों की कमी

1057. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत शा आजाद :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का विस्तार करने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये केबलों और तारों की कमी को पूरा करने के हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा स्थिति में कब तक सुधार होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) जून, 1966 तक टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिये कुल कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े थे ; और

(ग) नये टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा उनके स्वीकार किये जाने की कहां तक संभावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) टेलीफोन प्रणालियों के लिये भूगर्भीय केबलों के एकमात्र उत्पादनकर्ता हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स है। इस फैक्ट्री की उत्पादन क्षमता का विस्तार कर लिया गया है और इसी क्षमता में आगे और वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से एक और विस्तार प्रयोजना चालू की गई है।

जस्त की कमी के कारण जस्ती लोहे का तार सीमित मात्रा में ही उपलब्ध हो सका। विभागीय भंडारों के जस्त की सप्लाई करके इस कमी को अंशतः पूरा कर लिया गया है। सरकार द्वारा हाल में आयात की शर्तों में दी गई ढील को ध्यान में रखते हुए और अधिक सप्लाई प्राप्त करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). 30 जून, 1966 को 3,57,539 ।

जब कभी अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होती है इस मांग को तेजी से पूरा किया जाता है । सीमित साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विस्तार योजनायें बहुत ही सीमित होती हैं और यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि लगभग कौन सी तारीख तक समूची मांगों की पूर्ति हो जाने की आशा है ।

बिक्री कर विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी

1058. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में बिक्री-कर विभाग के कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) इस कार्यालय में ऐसे कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हैं तथा कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) प्रथम तथा दूसरी श्रेणी के पदों पर ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

(क) चौहत्तर ।

(ख) कुल संख्या अनुसूचित जातियों के उन्मोदवारों की संख्या का प्रतिशत

प्रथम श्रेणी	3	शून्य
द्वितीय श्रेणी	24	8.33 प्र० श०
तृतीय श्रेणी	462	5.63 प्र० श०
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	192	24 प्र० श०

(ग)

प्रथम श्रेणी	शून्य
द्वितीय श्रेणी	2

Pending Cases in Calcutta High Court

1059. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about thirty thousand cases are pending before the Calcutta High Court;

(b) the date on which the oldest of these pending cases was filed;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of the above thirty thousand pending cases, about eleven thousand cases are related to commercial matters; and

(d) whether there is any move for improving the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) According to available information, the number of cases pending in the Calcutta High Court, as on 30th June, 1966, was 47,112.

(b) As on the same date, the oldest among the pending cases was filed in 1936.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) To improve the situation, steps are being taken to appoint some Additional Judges.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

1060. Shri Madhu Limaye :
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 32 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in regard to separating the judiciary from the Executive;

(b) whether the Central Government have advised the States which have not achieved such a separation to do so within a certain time-limit by stages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Delhi and Himachal Pradesh (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Bill, 1966 is proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

(b) and (c). No target date has been fixed as the matter is primarily for the State Governments to consider.

विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों का सम्मेलन

1061. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्नातकोत्तर और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं के नये हिन्दी पाठ्यचर्या तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों का सम्मेलन दिल्ली बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भवत शर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आस्ट्रिया द्वारा उर्वरक संयंत्रों का संभरण

1062. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री उर्वरक संयंत्रों के बारे में 23 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2623 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आस्ट्रिया से प्राप्त ऋण के अन्तर्गत कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार के उर्वरकों के निर्माण के लिये संयंत्रों के संभरण के बारे में आस्ट्रिया के मैसर्स वोस्ट द्वारा की गई पेशकश की जांच इस बीच कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसकी जांच कब तक हो जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) से (ग). आस्ट्रिया से प्राप्त ऋण के अन्तर्गत कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार के उर्वरकों के निर्माण के लिए संयंत्रों के बारे में आस्ट्रिया के मैसर्स वोस्ट द्वारा की गई पेशकश पर विचार किया गया है। पेशकश में उर्वरकों की किस्में अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, कैल्सियम नाइट्रेट तथा फस्फेटिक एवं सम्मिश्रित उर्वरकों के उत्पादन तक सीमित थीं।

दो सरकारी क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं अर्थात् दुर्गापुर और कोचीन, केवल यूरेिया का उत्पादन करेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त इन दोनों संयंत्रों के लिये इटली का प्रदायक-ऋण पेश किया गया था। इन परिस्थितियों में इटली की पेशकश को मंजूर किया गया और दोनों परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। आस्ट्रिया के मैसर्स वोस्ट की पेशकश पर विचार किया जा सकता है यदि भविष्य में कभी उनकी पेशकश के उर्वरक बनाने हों।

Bastar Incident

1063. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Commission which was set up for the Bastar Incident has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Commission to inquire into the Bastar incidents had been set up by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the report would be submitted to the State Government. The State Government has intimated that the report is likely to be submitted by the end of the year. The question of the findings therefore does not arise.

Financial Resources of D.M.C. and N.D.M.C.

1064. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 716 on the 23rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry has submitted the report about the financial resources of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when it is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission is expected to submit its report by the end of this year. The extension of the term of the Commission for the above period is under consideration.

Compulsory National Service for Students

1965. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1246 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme of introducing compulsory national service for students; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of introducing compulsory national service for students is still under consideration.

Exodus Committee Report

1066. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 714 on the 23rd March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Exodus Commission has since been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission have made no recommendations.

कीर्तिनगर, दिल्ली में सरकारी कालेज

1067. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कीर्तिनगर, दिल्ली में सरकारी कालेज की इमारत के कब तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ख) उसके निर्माण पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) डिग्री कालेज, कीर्तिनगर के भवन निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस कालेज का प्रबन्ध, इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित एक शासी निकाय को सौंप दिया गया है।

दिल्ली में छग घोंपने की घटनाएं

1068. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से जून, 1966 की अवधि में दिल्ली में छुरेबाजी की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 63।

(ख) जिन इलाकों में ऐसे मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिलती है उनमें पुलिस की गश्त

बढ़ाई गई है और बदमाशों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर पर संविधान के अनुच्छेदों का लागू किया जाना

1069. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में अभी तक भारतीय संविधान के किन-किन अनुच्छेदों को लागू किया जाना बाकी है ;

(ख) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 का, जिसकी व्यवस्था अस्थायी उपाय के रूप में की गई थी, प्रतिसंहरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L.T-6638/66]

(ख) संविधान का अनुच्छेद 370 जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं को लागू करने के लिये उपयोगी है।

(ग) अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

छत्रपति शिवाजी तथा महाराणा प्रताप के
जन्म दिवस मनाना

1070. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छत्रपति शिवाजी तथा
महाराणा प्रताप के जन्म-दिवस राष्ट्रीय स्तर
पर मनाने के बारे में उन्हें कोई सुझाव प्राप्त
हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
पू० शे० नत्कर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों को विदाई
भोज

1071. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
के प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों
को उनके तबादले अथवा सेवा-निवृत्ति के
समय विदाई भोज दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार की बातों को रोकने
के लिये क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये
हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
विद्याचरण शुबल) : (क) और (ख)
आचार नियमों के अधीन किसी सरकारी
कर्मचारी के सम्मान में तथा अन्य किसी
सरकारी कर्मचारी की सेवा-निवृत्ति अथवा

तबादले के समय निजी तौर पर तथा अनौप-
चारिक प्रकृति के विदाई भोज दिये जा सकते
हैं । किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी पर इस प्रकार
के विदाई भोज में चन्दा देने को तैयार करने
के लिये दबाव डालना या किसी प्रकार
के प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करना वर्जित है फिर
चाहे ऐसा विदाई भोज निजी अथवा अनौप-
चारिक प्रकृति का भी क्यों न हो । किसी भी
ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी को भोज देने के लिये
जो श्रेणी—III अथवा IV का न हो
इन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों से चन्दा मा
करना भी वर्जित है ।

Theft Cases in Delhi

1072. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will
the Minister of Home Affairs be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of teen agers
has been found very actively engaged
in burglaries in Delhi; and

(b) the number of theft cases in
April and May in which the culprits
were not caught?

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Home Affairs and Minister of
Defence Supplies in the Ministry of
Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Two such
gangs of teen-agers were rounded up
by the Delhi Police recently.

(b) Out of 484 cases investigated so
far, culprits could not be traced in
408 cases. 1074 cases are still under
investigation.

C.T.O. New Delhi

1073. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will
the Minister of Communications be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great short-
age of the technical and non-
technical staff in the Central Tele-
graph Office, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to train
the technical staff and to recruit the
non-technical staff?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Shortage is not great.

(b) Normal steps for recruitment and training of staff of all categories are being taken.

Telegraph Engineering Service

1074. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for the selection, appointment and tenure of Officers of the Telegraph Engineering Service for appointment as Assistant Chief Engineers and Assistant Deputy Directors-General in the P. and T. Directorate;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present a number of Officers, who had departmental promotions, are not even Graduates in Telecommunication Engineering or possess any other technical and academic qualification; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the manner of appointment to these posts in the D.G. P. & T. to ensure more efficient functioning of the Department and to bring it in line with the appointments in other Ministries and Directorates?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The posts of Assistant Chief Engineers and Assistant Directors General (there are no posts of Assistant Deputy Directors General) on the Telegraph Engineering Side are included in the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I (Senior Scale) and carry a special pay of Rs. 100, in addition to their grade pay in the scale of Rs. 700/1250. As these posts are included in the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, in respect of

which recruitment rules framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission exist, appointments thereto are made from amongst the officers in the Senior Scale of the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I (including those promoted from Class II to Class I), taking into consideration the requirements of the service and the suitability of the officers.

(b) The rules for promotion to the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I in respect of promoted officers do not prescribe "Degree in Engineering" as a condition for promotion. Accordingly, departmental officers promoted from the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class II to the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I are not necessarily graduates in Telecommunication Engineering. By virtue of their experience, however, these Officers are suitable to undertake the responsibilities of the posts of Assistant Chief Engineers and Assistant Directors-General.

(c) The appointments to the posts are made keeping in view the requirements of the Service and the suitability of the officers for the posts. Details about the practice obtaining in other Ministries and Directorates where similar posts might be in existence are not known, but presumably the same criteria are observed.

Naga Rebels

1075. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the extension of their rebellious activities by the Naga rebels outside the cease-fire agreement.

(b) whether Government have made a similar assessment of the various

violations by the Naga rebels of the cease-fire agreement in the cease-fire area up-to-date; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) In Manipur, within the area covered by cessation of operations agreement, there were 59 incidents of violation of the agreement in 1965 and 114 in till June 30, 1966. Outside the area, there were 20 incidents in 1965 and 35 in till June 30, 1966. These involve attack on security posts kidnapping sniping, looting, murder etc. Similar incidents (210 in 1965 and 103 till April 1966) have taken place in Nagaland also. Generally, these Naga elements are trying to consolidate their strength within the area of agreement and extend the area by creating a situation of armed conflict.

Scholarships for Science Students

1076. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5146 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the results of the tests have since been announced;

(b) the number of students who will be entitled to receive the scholarship;

(c) the period of this scholarship and the amount per month; and

(d) the number of girls and the Harijan/Adivasi students who passed this test?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto 350.

(c) The scholarships are tenable for three years for the B.Sc. degree course and their value is Rs. 100 per month plus a book grant of Rs. 100. In addi-

tion, the scholars are exempt from tuition fees.

(d) 88 girls have been selected. Information regarding Harijan Adivasi candidates is not readily available.

"Exploration of Gas and Oil in Jaisalmer"

1077. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and gas exploration have registered any further progress in Jaisalmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) So far four wells have been drilled which have indicated traces of oil and gas. Further work is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Retirement Age of Vice-Chancellors

1078. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has recommended that the retirement age of Vice-Chancellors of the Universities should not be above 65 years; and

(b) whether this is proposed to be implemented shortly?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government in so far as the Central Universities are concerned.

Recovery of Disproportionate Assets from Corrupt Officers

1080. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government for either making necessary legislation or bringing constitutional changes for the recovery of disproportionate assets of corrupt officers and publicmen;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Necessary legal provision has already been made in respect of officers and publicmen who are public servants. Since the present law is considered adequate no constitutional changes or further legislation are being considered.

उच्चतर शिक्षा

1081. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय इस निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई कार्य-वाही करने का विचार कर रहा है कि कालेजों तथा उच्चतर संस्थाओं में केवल कुसाग्रबुद्धि वाले छात्रों को ही दाखला दिया जाना चाहिये और शेष छात्रों के लिये कोई न कोई तकनीकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) देश भर में इस नीति को कार्य रूप देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

1123 (Ai) LSD—4.

(ग) क्या केन्द्र प्रशामित क्षेत्रों में भी इस नीति को पहले प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग) तक : सरकार की पहले से ही यह राय है कि उच्च शिक्षा के कालेजों/संस्थाओं में दाखिले चुनाव के आधार पर किए जाने चाहिए और स्कूल स्तर के बाद शिक्षा प्रणाली में विविधता होनी चाहिये ताकि उच्च शिक्षा के लिए उपयुक्त न समझे जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों को और जगह खपाया जा सके । इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए अब तकनीकी स्कूलों की स्थापना के जरिए माध्यमिक स्तर तथा पालिटेक्निकों के जरिए उत्तर-माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा को व्यवसायिक बनाने को शुरूआत की जा चुकी है । भारत में इस समय 104 अब तकनीकी स्कूल तथा 274 पालिटेक्निक हैं जिनकी दाखिले की क्षमता क्रमशः 6,000 तथा 48,000 विद्यार्थियों की है ।

शिक्षा आयोग ने उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं में चयन के आधार पर दाखिले के लिए बल दिया है और संबंधित संस्थाओं द्वारा कार्यन्वित किए जाने के लिए विस्तृत कार्यक्रम सुझाया है । शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिश पर अभी विचार किया जाना है ।

अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा

1082. श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक अनिवार्य शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत 11 वर्ष की आयु तक के कितने

प्रतिशत बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा मिल रही थी ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में और प्रगति करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) संविधान में किये गये उपबन्ध के अनुसार 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के सभी बच्चों को कब तक अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जा जायेगी ; और

(घ) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने अनिवार्य शिक्षा पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया है ; और राज्यों ने इसमें कितना भाग वहन किया ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उम्मीद (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि तीसरी आयोजना के अन्त तक 6-11 आयु वर्ग के लगभग 79.8 प्रतिशत बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने लगेंगे । अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वालों की प्रतिशतता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) 6-14 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के अतिरिक्त दाखिले की 192 करोड़ रुपये की योजनाएं चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में शामिल करने का विचार है । इस रकम में से 6-11 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के 190 लाख बच्चों के अतिरिक्त दाखिले के लिए लगभग 87 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया जाएगा ।

(ग) वर्तमान तख्तीनों के अनुसार इस आयु-वर्ग की सर्व व्यापक शिक्षा का लक्ष्य 1985-86 तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है, बशर्ते कि अपेक्षित साधन—मानव और वित्तीय उपलब्ध हों ।

(घ) क्योंकि राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए एक मुश्त दी जाती है, इसलिए केवल इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होगा, यह बताना कठिन है ।

Card Passes for P. and T. Employees

1083. Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Officers and staff of the P and T Department are issued free Railway card passes available for the various Divisions/circles and some for all-India Railways;

(b) if so, the machinery that has been devised to prevent the misuse of such card passes by the holders either when they proceed on leave from their last point of duty on private work or depute the card holders to perform their private business;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of such pass holders normally come to Delhi on holiday trips after travelling on such card passes right up to the last point of their duty; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to check the misuse of such card passes?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Misuse of passes renders an official liable for disciplinary action. These are kept under the custody of responsible officers in the larger offices and are subject to check by the Railway staff. Passes are issued for approved tours only.

(c) No. Only one case has come to notice where an officer travelled to Delhi on a duty card pass unauthorisedly. This is under investigation.

(d) As in (b) above.

बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटने वाले लोग

1084. श्री लहटन चौधरी :
क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास-मंत्री

16 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 565 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने इस बात का पता लगा लिया है कि बिहार में बसाये जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या जो बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे हैं 2000 है न कि केवल 804 ; और

(ख) उन्हें बसाने के लिये अब तक क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और इन कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) :

(क) बर्मा से लौटने वाले लोगों के 284 परिवार, जिनमें 1096 व्यक्ति हैं, पूर्निया के मरंगा शिविर में हैं। बर्मा से लौटने वाले लोग जो शिविर से बाहर रहे हैं उनके बारे में सही आंकड़े ज्ञात नहीं हैं।

(ख) बर्मा से लौटने वाले 154 परिवारों को कृषि भिन्न व्यवसायों में बसाने के बारे में राज्य सरकार एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है। कृषि परिवारों को भूमि पर बसाने के बारे में भी कुछ योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं।

Sales Tax Advisory Committee

1085. **Shri Warior:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Bade:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri D. D. Mantri:

Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sales Tax advisory Committee of the Delhi Administration had advised Government to shelve the proposals to increase sales tax in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 151

on the 23rd February, 1966 certain proposals for effecting some changes in the existing rates of sales tax in Delhi with a view to raising additional resources and reducing the disparity in the tax rates in Delhi and the adjoining States were under consideration. The Sales Tax Advisory Committee constituted by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi to advise him on matter relating to the administration of sales tax law in Delhi at its meeting held on the 28th April, 1966, recommended that the policy of having uniform rates of sales tax in Delhi and the neighbouring States should not be adopted as this would be detrimental to the distributive character of trade in Delhi. The Committee also recommended that the question of substitution of sales tax by excise duty should be taken up with the Government of India and pending decision on the issue, the decision to introduce uniformity in the rates of sales tax should be deferred.

(b) It has not been found practicable to substitute sales tax by excise duty as recommended by the Advisory Committee. In view of the urgent need for additional resources, some increases have been and are being made in the rates of sales tax but in doing so, due consideration has been given to the distributive character of the trade in Delhi.

Aid to Agra University Colleges

1086. **Shri Kindar Lal:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the names of the Degree Colleges affiliated to the Agra University for whom financial assistance was given by the University Grants Commission during 1965-66 along with the amount given; and

(b) the progress of the schemes for which the assistance was given?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6639/66].

Vacancies of Judges in Allahabad High Court

**1087. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies on the strength of the judges of the Allahabad High Court (U.P.);

(b) whether arrears of cases have accumulated as the present judges are not in a position to cope with the day-to-day work;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies so far; and

(d) when the vacancies are proposed to be filled up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) One vacancy in the post of Additional Judge.

(b) The Chief Justice and the State Government has made no such representation.

(c) and (d). Proposals for filling the vacancy are awaited from the State authorities.

Aligarh Muslim University Incidents

**1088. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5291 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government's decision in the case of Professor Abdul Bashir Khan of Aligarh Muslim University has been given; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has since issued its sanction, on compassionate grounds, for withdrawal of case against Pro-

fessor Abdul Bashir Khan of Aligarh Muslim University. The Court at Aligarh, which is trying the case, has however not yet entertained the sanction for withdrawal of case issued by the State Government as the Allahabad High Court which has been moved for transfer of the entire case from Aligarh to some other District, has not so far disposed of the State Government's request in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Murder in Vithabbhai Patel House, New Delhi

**1089. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hukum Chand:
Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4460 on the 27th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the case of murder in the Vithalbbhai Patel House, New Delhi has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक

**1090. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 321 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा 28 और 29 अक्टूबर, 1965 को हुई बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों को क्रिया निवृत्त करने के लिये

केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1965 में हुए अपने अधिवेशन में की गई सिफारिशों को 9-12-65 को राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को भेज दिया गया था।

विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-6640/66] जिसमें शिक्षा मंत्रालय से संबंधित मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही का उल्लेख किया गया है।

अधिकांश राज्यों से रिपोर्ट अभी आनी बाकी हैं।

संख्या 11 समिति की सिफारिशें

1091. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अब सन्धानम समिति को सभी सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कौनसी सिफारिशें स्वीकार नहीं की गई हैं और इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाबो) : (क) से (ग) सदन के सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-6641/66]

इंडोनेशिया के राष्ट्रपति को मिजो नेताओं का पत्र

1092. श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1233 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्रोही मिजो नेताओं द्वारा इंडोनेशिया के राष्ट्रपति को लिखे गये पत्र के बारे में आगे और छानबीन की गई है ;

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

(ग) मिजो विद्रोहियों ने विदेशों से सम्पर्क रखने के लिये कौन से साधन अपनाये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाबो) : (क) और (ख) छान बीन की जा रही है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान से अपनी गतिविधियों को संचालन करने समय मिजो विद्रोही सम्पर्क तथा संचार के सामान्य साधनों का उपयोग करते रहे हैं।

बर्न अभिसमय

1093. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार बर्न अभिसमय से सम्बन्ध समाप्त करने का प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(ग) देश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिलिप्यधिकार नियमों के भार से कब तक मुक्त हो जायेगा।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वृषभ) : (क) और (ख) इस प्रश्न पर

अगस्त, 1967 के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है जब बर्न अभिसमय का संशोधित पाठ उपलब्ध हो जाएगा।

(ग) अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत जिम्मेदारियाँ एकतरफा नहीं हैं। भारतीय कृतियाँ अब विदेश के अभिस य देशों में सुरक्षित हैं। अभिसमय के हटने से यह स्वाभाविक है कि भारतीय कृतियों को ऐसा संरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा।

Statehood for Manipur

1094. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manipur State Congress has demanded full Statehood for Manipur; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Government do not propose any change in the status of this Union territory.

Text Books in Delhi

1095. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the text books racket causing shortage and non-availability has become an annual feature in Delhi for Secondary Classes and it is more acute this year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. There was some delay in respect of a few books which were not put out in the market in April-May. There is no question of any racket. All the textbooks for this year are now available on the re-opening of schools after the vacations.

(b) Does not arise.

Metropolitan Council for Delhi

1096. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tentative date for the setting up of a Metropolitan Council for Delhi has been fixed; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to come into being?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Metropolitan Council will be set up after the general elections, next year. Until the Metropolitan Council comes into existence, it is proposed to constitute an Interim Metropolitan Council for Delhi. A notification calling upon the members of the electoral college for Delhi to elect 42 members of the Interim Metropolitan Council is expected to be published on 9th August, 1966. The elections may be completed by the last week of that month. It is expected that Interim Metropolitan Council will be established early in September 1966.

Scientists invited from Abroad

1097. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists, technical experts and specialists invited by Government from abroad for consultations, lecture tours, study and report or for the purpose of scientific and technological collaboration, during the years from 1963 to 1966, year-

wise and country-wise, and the duration of their stay in India along with the expenditure in Indian and Foreign currency, separately; and

(b) the number of Indian Scientists, Technical experts or Specialists invited by the foreign countries and expenditure if any, incurred by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gauhati Refinery

1098. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the execution of the project for the expansion of the refining capacity of Gauhati Refinery;

(b) whether any survey has recently been made about the potentiality of the demand for petroleum in the area so as to determine whether any further expansion of the refining capacity is called for; and

(c) if so, when it was made and the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The proposal for expansion of the Gauhati refinery upto 1.00 million tonnes per annum is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Yes. A survey has recently been made about the demand of major P.O.L. products in Assam, and it has been found that the demand in this area may be fully met by Gauhati and Digboi refineries during the IV Plan period.

Use of Gauhati Refinery Gas

1099. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the utilisation of the gas which was

being flared up at the Gauhati Refinery;

(b) the action so far taken for the production and distribution of liquid petroleum gas from this gas for use as domestic fuel; and

(c) the quantum of gas being still flared up every day there?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A scheme for the utilisation of refinery gas for manufacture of liquid petroleum gas is under preparation.

(c) About 45 tonnes.

हिन्दुओं का ईसाई बनाया जाना

1100. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निकोबार द्वीप समूह में रहने वाले लगभग 15,000 हिन्दुओं में से लगभग 12,000 हिन्दुओं को ईसाई बना लिया गया और कुछ हिन्दुओं को मुसल-मान भी बना लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ पर ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार करने के लिये पादरियों को इंग्लैंड तथा अमरीका से धन मिलता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहाँ बसने के लिए हिन्दुओं पर प्रतिबन्ध है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जनगणना के आंकड़ों

के अनुसार निकोबार द्वीप समूह में हिन्दुओं की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

जनगणना का वर्ष	हिन्दुओं की संख्या
1921	6
1931	15
1941	7
1951	कोई धर्मा- नुसार आंकड़े • नहीं दिये गये ।
1461	352

इस लिये 1,2,000 हिन्दुओं के धर्म परिवर्तन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं। अन्वदमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह (आदिवासी जनजातियों का संरक्षण) विनियम, 1956 में द्वीप समूह की आदिवासी जनजातियों के हितों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। इस विनियम के अधीन बाहरी व्यक्तियों को आरक्षित क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के लिये सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमति पत्र लेना पड़ता है और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कोई व्यवसाय करने अथवा सम्पत्ति हासिल करने के लिए मूझायुक्त से लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली में एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री के चीकीदार पर हमला

1101. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री अल्वारिस :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री एक मंत्री के बन्दूकची पर आक्रमण के बारे में 18 मई,

1966 को दिये गये वक्तव्य के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब बन्दूकची अच्छा हो गया है और उसे अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गई है ।

(ख) क्या बन्दूकची के परिवार को कोई सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) आक्रमणकारी, अब्दुल हमीद के विरुद्ध मामले और जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस विषय पर दि ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है ।

(ग) मामला एक अदालत में विचार के लिये बाकी है ।

झुगियों का जल जाना

1102. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सोनादने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 मई, 1966 को अथवा उसके आस पास ग्रीन पार्क, दिल्ली के निकट झुगियों में आग लग जाने के फलस्वरूप एक दर्जन झुगियां जल कर राख हो गईं और पांच हजार रुपये का नुकसान हुआ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने प्रत्येक पीड़ित व्यक्ति को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री

(श्री हाथी) : (क) केवल 5 झुग्गियां मदनगिर की झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्ती में भ्राम से नष्ट हुई थीं न कि ग्रीन पार्क के निकट। तुकसान, 5,000 रुपये का नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि ये झुग्गियां बहुत पुरानी थीं।

(ख) 25 रुपये प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से 125 रु० की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई थी।

पश्चिम बंगाल के अध्यापकों द्वारा घटना

1103. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री हुसम चन्द कश्यप :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
डा० राने सेन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के 1200 अध्यापकों ने राजभवन के सामने घटना दिया था जिनमें से इप संबंध में लगभग 500 अध्यापक गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने अपने वेतन के न बढ़ाये जाने के विरोध में यह घटना दिया था तथा उन्होंने इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी सूचित कर दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग) पश्चिम बंगाल के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों ने अप्रैल, 1966 में घटना दिया था और उनकी गिरफ्तारियां हुई इसके संबंध में प्रेस की रिपोर्टों जानकारी मिली है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी तक राज्य सरकार से इस आन्दोलन और प्रेस में प्रकाशित गिरफ्तारियों के संबंध में विस्तृत सूचना प्राप्त नहीं

हुई है। क्योंकि यह मामला मूल रूप से राज्य सरकार से संबंधित है, इसलिये केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से इस पर कोई कारवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Judicial Reforms

1104. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any judicial reforms, along the lines of the Administrative Reforms, with a view to afford speedy justice and cheap justice to litigant public in the Supreme Court and High Courts are under consideration; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No such reforms are under consideration of the Government. The Law Minister is, however, exploring the methods by which the High Courts may be relieved of the arrears and the cases can be decided expeditiously.

Award For Mihir Sen

1106. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1613 on the 11th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to confer an award on Shri Mihir Sen in recognition of his recent performance; and

(b) whether his services are proposed to be utilised to educate the youth of the country in sports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan):

(a) Not yet, Sir, but will be considered for the next Awards.

(b) The Swimming Federation of India are examining how best the services of Shri Mihir Sen could be utilised.

Staff of Central Hindi Directorate

1107. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5369 on the 11th May, 1966 regarding the Staff of the Hindi Directorate and state whether any decision has since been taken to make the staff of that Directorate permanent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): It has since been decided to convert a certain percentage of temporary posts in the Central Hindi Directorate into permanent ones.

"Supply of oil from Rudrasagar Oil Fields"

1108. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation and Oil and Natural Gas Commission are at loggerheads over the price of crude oil to be supplied from Rudrasagar Oilfields in Assam;

(b) whether Government have intervened in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No

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

Tele-Communications Equipment

1109. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to manufacture the complete range of tele-communication equipment in the country; and

(b) the contribution of the Bombay Telephone workshops in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) Yes: Practically the entire range of Telecommunication equipments in use in the country is being manufactured in the country.

(b) The entire requirement of Manual Exchange equipment like Trunk Exchanges etc., of the department are met from the production of the three P. & T. Workshops, the Bombay Workshops being the main producer of these items. The Bombay Telephone Workshops produce manually operated trunk exchanges, Central Battery Multiple exchanges, Private Branch exchanges and special equipments like operator dialling relay sets, coin Box Telephones etc. The Bombay Telephone Workshops is at present situated at Gell Street, Jacob Circle, Bombay. The factory is to be shifted to a new site at Devnar where a modern factory building is under construction.

Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudam

1110. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any understanding has been reached by Government with the American Company, Allied Chemicals for a fertilizer factory in Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of fertilizer with naptha instead of inferior coal previously agreed to by the Andhra Sugar Company of Allied Chemicals;

(b) if so, the understanding and terms of collaboration; and

(c) the reasons for changing from inferior coal to naphtha?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Mis-Hindustan Allied Chemicals Ltd. propose to establish a naphtha-based Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudam in collaboration with M/s. Allied Chemicals Corporation of U.S.A. for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of urea per annum;

(b) M/s. Allied Chemicals Corporation of U.S.A. are expected to contribute towards equity capital of M/s. Hindustan Allied Chemicals to the extent of \$ 2.612 million in cash and \$ 1.000 million as free equity in lieu of know-how.

(c) Due to recent developments in fertilizer technology, a naphtha-based fertilizer plant is more economical than a coal-based plant under certain circumstances.

"Drilling in Assam"

1111. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have asked for permission to undertake oil exploration and drilling operations in the oil bearing areas in Assam; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Displaced Persons from Punjab

1112. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representations have been made by the uprooted per-

sons of the Punjab border especially of Khemkaran area;

(b) if so, the difficulties being faced by them in resettlement; and

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

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

(b) The main difficulties faced were:

(i) Reconstruction of houses and shops systematically destroyed by the Pakistan army at the time of withdrawal.

(ii) Cultivation of land.

(iii) Damage to standing crops.

(c) Government is, *inter alia*, giving grants and loans for the construction of houses and shops, arrangement for supply of construction material at reasonable prices has been made; agricultural land is being ploughed free; for crops destroyed Government is giving *ad hoc ev-gratia* assistance. So far 18,310 acres of land has been tractorized and sown, Rs. 29.29 lakhs in the form of grants for reconstruction of houses and shops have been disbursed.

Text Books in Jammu and Kashmir

1113. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the text books published by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir describe communism as the ideal goal for human society;

(b) if so, whether such expressions are permissible under the Constitution; and

(c) whether he has given any advice to the State Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. A few references to Mao Tse Tung and China's reconstruction programme were noticed in textbooks written before 1962 but in use even thereafter.

(b) The passages have not been examined from this angle; but the State Government has already ordered deletion of objectionable material.

(c) The State Government has been advised in January, 1966 to ensure that objectionable portions are deleted from the text books before the next academic session.

Basic and Non-Basic Schools

1114. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge existing in the syllabus between the basic and non-basic schools has been removed from all the States; and

(b) if so, whether this has increased or decreased the number of students in the basic schools and its percentage according to the Government survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Dar-

shan): (a) Not altogether. However, with a view to bridge the gap existing between the two types of schools, such salient features of basic education, as do not require large financial outlays or specially trained personnel, have been introduced in the syllabuses of almost all the States.

(b) The number of students in basic schools has increased from 29.13 lakhs in 1950-51 to 121.26 lakhs in 1962-63 i.e. an increase of about 317 per cent.

Strength of S.C. and S.T. Officers in Union Government

1115. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers in Union Government has increased during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the percentage of the increase; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who still remain unemployed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Comparable figures are available only from the year 1959. In the Services of the Central Government (excluding Defence Forces) the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers of all classes were as follows:

As on	Percentage increased over previous year.			
	S. C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
I-I-59	2,15,940	30,518
I-I-60	2,23,124	35,652	3.3	16.8
I-I-61	2,28,497	37,704	2.4	5.7
I-I-62	2,36,408	38,708	3.4	2.6
I-I-63	2,67,401	43,532	13.1	12.4
I-I-64	2,83,208	47,377	5.9	8.8
I-I-65	2,94,782	51,267	4.08	8.2

(c) Varied qualifications are prescribed for the different categories of posts. It is, therefore, not possible to make any general statement in reply to this question.

Price Control Committee

1116. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Price Control Committee which was formed at his instance during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, has suggested measures to control and check the rise in prices; and

(b) the number of meetings of this Committee held so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Nathi): (a) The measures suggested by the Price Control Committee are as follows:

- (1) Maintenance of supply and control over prices should be confined to items which are most essential to common man.
- (2) The profit of wholesaler and retailer on controlled cloth should be specified and steps should be taken to do away with the conditional sales by the mills.
- (3) The number of food and vegetable markets in Delhi should be increased.
- (4) The number of Consumer Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops should be increased.
- (5) Enforcement of existing laws to maintain supplies, distribution and control of prices of essential commodities should be intensified.

(6) A Cell should be established in the Delhi Administration to collect, analyse and disseminate ready information regularly to the public in regard to the rates of essential consumer goods in different markets.

(b) Two meetings of the Committee have been held so far.

Mismanaged Industrial Undertakings

1117. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining a scheme to utilize the workers' accumulated Provident Fund for reviving on a co-operative basis, the mismanaged industrial undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the views of the trade unions have been obtained; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

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

उत्खल चौकी पर आक्रमण

1118. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सोनावने :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4046 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मनीपुर के उत्खल सब-डिविजन की चौकियों पर किये गये

आक्रमणों के बारे में जांच-हड़ताल पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कांड में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्धियों और घायल व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मरने वाले कन्स्टेबिल के परिवार को गृह-मंत्री के विवेकानुदान में से अविलम्ब 2,000 रुपये दिये गये थे । इस के अलवा उसका परिवार असाधारण पेंशन प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है । उन लोगों को कुछ सहायता देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है जो जल्मी हो गये ।

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान

1119. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सोनावने :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5139 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस नवयुवक के बारे में जिस ने हिन्दी विरोधी नारें लगाते हुये राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को आग लगा दी थी, जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस नवयुवक को क्या दंड दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग) जी हां । अभियुक्त को सजा हो गई है और उसे छः महीने का कठोर कारावास दिया गया है ।

लड़ाख गबन का मामला

*1120. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सोनावने :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 11 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5255 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लड़ाख गबन के मामले के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त मामले में कितने मूल्य की सरकारी सम्पत्ति का गबन किया गया तथा उसमें किन व्यक्तियों का हाथ था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें यह सूचना दी गई है सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-6642/66] ।

(ग) 18, 27, 874 रु० का अधिक भुगतान किया गया था । 2 डिप्लोमेटल इंजीनियर, 4 असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर और 12 ओवरसियर इस मामले में शामिल थे ।

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को वित्तीय सहायता

1121. श्री सोनावने :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 20 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3999 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सभी सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को सेवानिवृत्त होने के पश्चात् निवृत्ति वेतन अथवा भविष्य निधि के रूप में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस दर से; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उनके भविष्य के लिये किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिस से वे सेवानिवृत्त होने के पश्चात् अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण कर सकें ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). सभी स्कूलों में अंशदायी भविष्य निधि की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं, बशर्ते कि वे इससे संबंधित नियमों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हों; अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के लिए चन्दे की दर, मालिक व कर्मचारी दोनों के लिए, कर्मचारी के बुनियादी वेतन का 8½ प्रतिशत है।

सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए 1-4-1965 से एक त्रि-लाभ योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत अध्यापक निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने पर पेंशन, उपदान और अंशदायी निर्बाह निधि के लाभों के हकदार होंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मोतीहारी (बिहार) में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

1122. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोतीहारी, जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिये सरकार ने कुछ वर्ष पूर्व एक योजना मंजूर की थी किंतु उसकी इमारत अभी तक नहीं बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस इमारत का निर्माण कार्य अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हो सका है क्योंकि जिस ठेकेदार को यह ठेका शुरू में दिया गया था उसने निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया और इसलिए यह काम किसी अन्य पार्टी को देना पड़ा जिसने सितम्बर, 1965 में काम चालू कर दिया है। उसके बाद सीमेंट प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होने के कारण निर्माण कार्य की, कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति नहीं हो सकी। अब काम को तेजी से पूरा करने की दिशा में हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1123. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई और जून में तथा 25 जुलाई, 1966 तक की अवधि में चम्पारन जिला (बिहार) में मिट्टी के तेल की बहुत कमी रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर किसी भी मूल्य पर मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता था;

(ग) क्या इस अवधि में वहां पर बहुत विवाह हुए; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में मिट्टी के तेल के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है और जन साधारण को मिट्टी का तेल न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल के विक्रेता एजेंटों (थोक व्यापारियों) के साथ संलग्न हैं जो अपने साथ संलग्न कुटकर विक्रेताओं को मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करते हैं। जिला सप्लाई स्टाफ, अंचल अधिकारियों, ब्लाक विकास अफसरों और ग्राम पंचायतों के मुखियों द्वारा वितरण की देख-रेख की जाती है। बाढ़ों एवं लाइन की रुकावटों से आसाम में मीटर गेज टैंक गैंगों के रुक जाने के कारण उक्त अवधि में मिट्टी के तेल का प्राप्ति में कुछ कमी हुई। अब स्थिति सुधर गई है।

Personal Injuries Compensation (Insurance) Act

1124. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still continuing to realise quarterly premia under the 'Personal Injuries Compensation (Insurance) Act' from all factories, Mines and Establishments covered by the Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and for how long Government intend to continue doing so?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The amount of

advance premium payable in respect of the quarter ending the 30th September, 1966 has been notified to be as follows:

(i) In the case of a person having a policy in force on 30th June, 1966, nil; and

(ii) in any other case, at the rate of six paise per one hundred rupees of the wages bill for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1966.

(b) As will be seen the collection of advance premium has been stopped in respect of all establishments except those which have become liable to the payment of the premium for the first time during the quarter ending 30th September, 1966. It is necessary to collect premium from such establishments as they would enjoy the benefits of the legislation immediately such benefits become payable. The decision regarding future calls of premium will be taken in the light of the situation prevailing at the time.

Service Conditions of Judges

1125. **Shri L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawan:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has concluded his consultations with the Chief Justice of India regarding the service condi-

tions of the Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Some preliminary discussions have been held with the Chief Justice of India and further discussions are to follow. It is too early to say anything about the outcome of the discussions.

श्री बालकॉट की गिरफ्तारी

1126. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुख्यात अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तस्कर व्यापारी श्री बालकॉट तथा उसके साथियों को गिरफ्तार करने पर कितना धन व्यय किया;

(ख) क्या सरकार को बालकॉट तथा उसके साथियों की सहायता करने वाले लोगों के बारे में कोई जानकारी मिली है; और क्या कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा बड़े व्यापारियों का भी इसमें हाथ था; और

(ग) उनकी गिरफ्तारी के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) फिलहाल यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि बालकॉट तथा उसके साथियों को गिरफ्तार करने में कितना धन व्यय हुआ।

(ख) इस स्थिति में उन लोगों का नाम बताना जो बालकॉट तथा उसके साथियों की सहायता किया करते थे, उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह सारा मामला भारत में न्यायालयों के सुपुर्दे है।

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(ग) बालकॉट तथा उसके साथियों पर उन अभियोगों के लिये मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं जिनको करने का उन पर आरोप है। यदि वे गिरफ्तार न कर लिये गये होते तो वे तस्करो की गतिविधियां जारी रखते जिनके फलस्वरूप भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ती।

Alagappa Educational Trust Institutions

1127. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received to upgrade the Alagappa Educational Trust Institutions at Karaikkudi to a Central University;

(b) whether the proposal was considered; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The establishment of a Central University at Karaikkudi was considered by the U.G.C. in connection with the general question of the setting up of a Central University in each State as recommended by the Conference of State Education Ministers held in 1962, and the Committee on Higher Education under the Chairmanship of Shri P. N. Saprú, and was referred to the Education Commission for its advice. The Education Commission has not favoured the establishment of Central Universities in the States.

The Report of the Education Commission is, however, still to be considered by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education. **Upgrading of University Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut**

1128. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the Samastha

Kerala Sahitya Parishad or other sources for upgrading the University Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut as full-fledged Universities; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). While no representation for upgrading the University Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut has been received from the Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, resolutions urging the necessity for new Universities in Kerala were received from Kerala Private College Managements' Association, Ernakulam. In a memorandum to the Education Commission the Government of Kerala have expressed themselves in favour of the conversion of University Centres at Ernakulam and Calicut into full-fledged universities. The Education Commission has recommended one additional University for Kerala. The recommendations of the Commission are still to be considered by the University Grants Commission and the Government.

Demand of College and University Teachers

**1129. Shri Umanath:
Shri Krishanpal Singh:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the view expressed by the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation at its convention held at Mussoorie in June, 1966 to the effect that the new grades announced by him went against the assurance given to teachers by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and were inadequate;

(b) if so, the extent to which they are at variance; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, not a fact that the Chairman, University Grants Commission, had given any assurance in this regard.

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

Executive Council for each Research Institution

**1130. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Executive Council for each major research Institute in the country in order to cut down procedural delays in the day-to-day working of the Institute;

(b) if so, when such Councils will be set up;

(c) the name of the panel of the executive; and

(d) the estimate of expenses on the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The major research institutions in the country are autonomous bodies and Government cannot set up Executive Councils for such bodies. Government have, however, circulated a model constitution for institutions and laboratories concerned with scientific research and it has been recommended to these institutions that they may have their constitution on the lines of the model.

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

Wage Board for Road Transport

**1131. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Shri Imbichihava:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Central Wage Board for the road transport industry;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme;

(c) the total expenditure involved; and

(d) the names of members of the Board?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). Copies of the Government Resolution No. WB-14(1)/64, dated 28th May, 1966 constituting the Wage Board and showing its composition and terms of reference, were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 27th July, 1966.

(c) It is not possible to say precisely how much expenditure would be incurred on this Wage Board.

West Bengal College and University Teachers

1132. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association met and submitted a memorandum to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission stating their grievances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman was sympathetic to the demands of the deputationists; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chairman informed the deputationists that the points raised in the memorandum of the Association would be suitably examined at the time of the discussions

between the State Government of West Bengal, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. The proposed discussions have not taken place so far as the State Government have not yet forwarded the proposals for determining the mechanics of application of these scales.

Industrial Training Institutes

1133. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have proposed to increase the number of Industrial Training Institutes in the public sector;

(b) if so, the number thereof and their locations; and

(c) how many of them will be in the Malabar Area?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The programme for the expansion of the Craftsmen Training Scheme in Kerala during the 1st year of the 4th Five Year Plan does not envisage opening of new Industrial Training Institutes. As such no proposal for increasing the number of Industrial Training Institutes has been sponsored by the Government of Kerala.

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

Traffic Control in the Capital

1134. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Traffic Implementation Committee to control traffic in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details of the working of the Committee and its general success; and

(c) the number of erring road users hauled up so far in the Capital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c)

Year	Prosecutions launched
1964	65,954
1965	68,438
1966 (upto 30-6-66)	28,844

Telephone Service in Assam

1135. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone services in Assam were dislocated due to the heavy rains and floods this year; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the extent of damage caused by the floods?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6643/66].

Dump of Arms and Ammunition with Pakistani Markings discovered in Jammu and Kashmir

1136. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that another dump of arms and ammunition bearing Pakistan Ordnance factory markings has been discovered by the

Jammu and Kashmir State intelligence officials near Budgam, which contained a large number of hand-grenades and ammunition; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government continues to be vigilant.

Arrest of Deputy Speaker, Mysore Legislature

1137. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Speaker, Mysore Legislature along with many others was arrested at Gokak Road Railway Station (Southern Railway) on a charge of stopping the Poona-Bangalore Mail on 10th June, 1966 as a part of the agitation against the appointment of a one-man Commission to settle the Mysore Maharashtra boundary dispute; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir, on 11th June, 1966.

(b) Government deplore activities amounting to breaking the law especially on the part of presiding officers of forums of law-makers.

बिहार में प्राथमिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण

1138. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों में "निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य" शिक्षा का लक्ष्य वास्तव में पूरा हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या उड़ीसा तथा अन्य राज्यों से भी इस प्रकार के आंकड़े प्राप्त हो गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्नन) : (क) से (ग). बिहार, उड़ीसा तथा अन्य राज्यों द्वारा ऐसे आंकड़े समय समय पर एकत्रित किये जाते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि बिहार के शहरी क्षेत्रों से अलग से कोई विशेष सूचना एकत्रित की जाती है या नहीं। बिहार से प्राप्त नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार तीसरी आयोजना के अन्त में बिहार में 6-11 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के दाखिले की संख्या 59.8 प्रतिशत थी।

Admission to Delhi Colleges

1139. Shri Maheshwar Naik:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students seeking college education in Delhi

during the current session and the actual number who could get admission;

(b) the number of students who after passing Higher Secondary and Matriculation applied and actually got admission to technical institutions; and

(c) the steps taken to give those candidates who were refused admission, an opportunity to prosecute their studies, and whether double shift system has been introduced in the Delhi colleges?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Out of 12,579 students who registered their names for admission to Delhi Colleges in Pre-Medical and first degree courses, 10,953 students have so far been admitted.

The number of students, who have not been admitted, largely includes those who seek admission elsewhere also or do not ultimately turn up for admission for other reasons.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Facilities for studying through Correspondence Courses, and, in the case of women students, through enrolment with the Advisory Board of Women's (Non-Collegiate) Education are available to students who have not obtained admission to colleges.

Evening Classes are already being held in a number of colleges. Additional seats have also been provided in some colleges by extending working hours and further efforts in this regard are continuing.

Promotion to Central Secretariat Service Class I

1140. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Departmental Promotion Committee set up by his Ministry held interviews for promotion to Class I vacan-

cies of the C.S.S., on the basis of the confidential reports of the Section Officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of very senior officers holding Class II posts, who have also officiated in Class I posts for more than one year, were not even called for interview by the said Committee; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend rules to provide opportunity of permanent promotion on seniority basis also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The reference presumably is to the Selection Committee appointed under the C.S.S. (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964 for preparing a Select List of Section Officers for promotion to Grade I of the C.S.S. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It is not unlikely that there might be some such cases; but as mentioned in part (a) of the question, officers were called for interview on the basis of assessment of their confidential records and not on the basis of their officiation in Class I posts.

(c) No, Sir.

हाकी का टूनमेंट

1141. श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की सम्मति से भारत में आनामो जनवरी से हाकी का टूनमेंट आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस टूनमेंट में कितने देशों द्वारा भाग लिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें क्या सहायता प्रदान करेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में अवधूती (श्री भक्त बर्षन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय ठीक ठीक संख्या बताना कठिन है, किन्तु हाकी संघ ने 12 देशों को निमंत्रण भेजा है ।

(ग) सरकार के लिए किराया की दृष्टि से टूनमेंट आयोजित करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा देना अथवा कोई उल्लेखनीय वित्तीय सहायता देना सम्भव नहीं है । भारतीय हाकी संघ द्वारा यदि और कोई सहायता मांगी गई, तो उस पर समुचित विचार किया जाएगा ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाठ्य पुस्तक में गलत जानकारी का प्रकाशन.

1142. श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर में लगी हुई एक पाठ्य पुस्तक में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के बारे में गलत जानकारी प्रकाशन की गई है;

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

(ग) इन गलतियों को ठीक न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चायला) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Deaths due to Starvation

1143. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be please to state:

(a) the total number of abnormal and un-natural deaths due to

(i) natural calamities like famine, heatwave, epidemics; (ii) accidents; (iii) suicides and murders during the first six months of this year and how these figures compare with the corresponding figures of the preceding three half-years;

(b) the main reasons attributable to the increasing number of abnormal deaths; and

(c) the steps taken to check the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Reservation of Posts for Ex-Servicemen in Central Services

1144. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter of reserving posts in the Central Services for persons discharged from the Armed Forces;

(b) whether any concessions have been extended to them in the matter of age and qualifications; and

(c) if so, the nature of the concessions sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes. Permanent vacancies in the various services/posts under the Government of India, which are to be filled by direct recruitment, have been reserved for the ex-officers/ex-servicemen of the Union Armed Forces, as indicated below:—

I. For Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers recruited since 1-11-62 and who may be released later.

Indian Administrative Service/Indian Foreign Service	20%	Reserved for a period of five years with effect from 29-1-1966.
Indian Police Service	30%	Reserved for a period of five years with effect from 29-1-1966.
Central Services/posts Class I (non-technical) (including those under the Railways).	25%	
Central Services/posts Class II (non-technical) (including those under the Railways)	30%	

Subject to the limit that total reservation for Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidate does not exceed in case of:

45 per cent of permanent vacancies to be filled in one recruitment year; and

(i) Indian Administrative Service/Indian Foreign Service and Central Civil Services/posts Class I (non-technical)—

(ii) Indian Police Service/Central Civil Services/Posts Class II (Non-technical)—50 per cent of permanent vacancies to be filled in one recruitment year.

II. For Graduate engineers and doctors who are commissioned on a temporary basis during the present emergency and may be released later.

Engineering and Medical Services/posts, Class I and Class II 50%

III. For Ex-servicemen.

Class III Services/posts

10% { Reserved in the first instance for period of two years with effect from 1-7-66.

Class IV Services/posts.

Subject to the limit that total reservation for Ex-servicemen, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates does not exceed 45 per cent of permanent vacancies to be filled in one recruitment year.

(b) and (c). For appointment to the reserved vacancies, the following concessions have been allowed in regard to age and educational qualifications:—

(1) AGE CONCESSION

All India Services and Central Services/posts Class I and Class II (non-technical)

The released officers will be treated to be within the prescribed age limits if they were not overage for the service/post concerned at the time of joining pre-commission training.

Engineering and Medical Services/posts, Class I and Class II

The released officers who would have been eligible for the service/post concerned but for joining military service, will be treated to be within the prescribed age limits.

Central Services/posts, Class III and Class IV

Ex-servicemen will be allowed to deduct the period of their military service from their actual age and if the resultant age does not exceed the prescribed maximum age limit by more than three years, they will be deemed to satisfy the age condition, provided they have put in not less

than six months' continuous military service.

(2) EDUCATIONAL CONCESSION

Posts of Peon, Daftry, Jamadar and Record Sorter

Ex-servicemen will be exempt from the prescribed educational qualifications provided they have put in not less than three years' service before their discharge from the armed forces or their total length of service in the armed forces and civil departments is not less than three years.

ग्रह्यापक और असैनिक कर्मचारी

1145. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय ग्रह्यापक संघ के ग्रह्यापकों को वेतन, महंगाई भत्ता, मकान-किराया भत्ता और सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद निवृत्ति-वेतन देने के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के असैनिक कर्मचारियों के समान होने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा संस्थाओं के ग्रह्यापकों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिये एक न्यायाधिकरण नियुक्त करने का भी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं; इसका संबंध राज्य सरकारों से है।

(ख) और (ग). किसी न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति का विचार नहीं है। शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई सिफारिशों पर, अन्य सिफारिशों के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है।

सशस्त्र मित्रो विद्रोही

1146. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

श्री बिदवनाच पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र मित्रो विद्रोही पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारतीय क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करते रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अंगलोई का प्रधान कोलोशिवा के निकट गोली से उड़ा दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Pay Scales for Manipur Government Employees

1147. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Pay Commission recommended the Assam Government's Pay Scales for Manipur Government employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that implementation of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations is yet to be completed;

(c) if so, the reasons which are responsible for the long delay in its implementation; and

(d) the action taken for the expeditious and final implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The Second Pay Commission recommended that the employees of the Government of Manipur should continue to be remunerated at Assam pattern. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and the scales of pay of these employees were revised with effect from 1st July, 1959. No proposal in this regard is pending with the Government of India.

The Government of Assam again revised scales of pay of their employees with effect from 1st April, 1964. Accordingly, the scales of pay of the employees of the Government of Manipur have since been revised with effect from 1st April, 1964. There are however a few posts the scales of pay of which are still to be revised. Proposals in regard to these are being examined in consultation with the Government of Manipur and will be finalised as early as possible.

Economic Survey of NEFA

1148. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic survey of NEFA has been conducted at any time;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). In NEFA two separate economic surveys have been undertaken. One relates to

Techno-economic survey undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and other to Socio-economic Survey conducted by NEFA Administration under the direction of the Registrar General Government of India as part of census 1961.

Telegraph Circuits between Gauhati—Assam and Imphal—Manipur

1149. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgent requirement of installing a direct land route telegraph circuit between Gauhati—Assam and Imphal—Manipur;

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

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to undertake a study of the problem?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes; a direct land route telegraph circuit on morse already exists between Gauhati and Imphal via Kohima. Gauhati is also directly connected to Kohima by a telegraph channel.

(b) This matter has been examined with a view to improving the existing facilities.

(c) Improvement by way of reconstruction to the land-line section Dimapur-Kohima has been sanctioned. A proposal for similar reconstruction of further line section Kohima—Imphal is already engaging the attention of the Department.

Scientific Terminology

1150. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ensure that the Scientific terminology remains identical and the same in all Indian

Languages and the same scientific terminology is used throughout India in all Indian Languages;

(b) how far the attempts so far made have been successful;

(c) whether Government contemplate to publish a Glossary of scientific terms common to all Indian languages and the percentage of common terminology on which agreement among all language experts has been reached and the percentage of the same on which agreement could not be possible; and

(d) the number of text-books so far published on the basis of common scientific terminology?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, which is engaged on the work of evolution of terminology in scientific and technical subjects in Hindi, has been aiming at the maximum possible identity with all the regional languages in evolving terminology and to achieve this purpose, the terms are finalised after careful study by Expert Advisory Committees with which scholars from various linguistic regions are actively associated. The various linguistic regions have been requested to use this terminology with suitable modifications in the forms and endings as may be needed to suit the grammar and genius of the language concerned. To speed up this work, it is proposed to set up Regional Centres in various linguistic regions for rendering the terminology in the scripts of the regional languages.

(c) As explained above, the terminology has yet to be rendered in the scripts of the regional languages and glossaries of such terms shall be published after the work has been completed. It is, however, hoped that the percentage of common terminology will vary from 80 to 90 per cent depending upon the deviations necessary to suit the grammar and the genius of the language concerned.

(d) So far, 73 books (57 in Hindi and 16 in regional languages) of University level have been published using the terminology evolved by the Commission. In case of the regional language books, the common terminology has been used to the extent possible to suit the grammar and genius of the language concerned.

Settlement of Mizo Problem

1151. **Shri Rishang Keishing**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the Mizo Union called on him and the Prime Minister in June last;

(b) if so, whether the delegation made any concrete proposal to counter the anti-national activities of the Mizo National Front and also to solve the Mizo problem to the satisfaction of both the loyal Mizos and the country; and

(c) whether talks with the Mizo Union will be continued?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathli): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No concrete proposal was made.

(c) Since the talks were not formal and on specific issues, the question of continuing them does not arise.

Retail Sale of Petroleum Products

1152. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to study the growth of retail outlets of petroleum products in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the names of the Members of the Committee and its terms of reference?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Yes. A Committee to study the growth of retail outlets of petroleum products in the country has been constituted. The composition of the Committee is as under:—

1. Shri R. R. Morarka, Member, Lok Sabha.—*Chairman.*

MEMBERS

2. Shri I. K. Gujral, Member, Rajya Sabha.
3. Dr. V. G. Bhatia, Director (Transport Research) Department of Transport, Shipping & Tourism, Transport Wing, New Delhi.
4. Shri S. D. Bhambri, General Sales Manager, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Marketing Division), 254/C, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-18.
5. Shri R. Dayal, M/s. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Limited, P.B. No. 688, Bombay-1.
6. Shri P. V. Menon, M/s. Esso Standard Eastern Inc., 17-Jamshedji Tata Road, P. B. No. 355, Bombay-1.
7. Shri B. Lal, M/s. Caltex (India) Ltd., 8-Ballard Road, P. B. No. 1047, Bombay-1.

8. Shri A. R. Damodaran, President, Federation of All India Petroleum Traders, Calcutta.

9. Shri M. Kurien, Scientist, Indian Institute of Petroleum, New Delhi.

10. Shri Kundan Lal, Secretary-General, All India Motor Unions' Congress, New Delhi.

SECRETARY

11. Shri A. P. Verma, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, New Delhi.

2. The Committee will,

(a) make a factual study of the growth of retail outlets in the last ten years and of the volume of average sales per outlet, a comparison with the position in other countries and an assessment of the justification for and consequences of the increases that have taken place shall be made;

(b) in the light of (a) above, report on the need for and methods of regulating the growth of retail outlets in the future with reference to:

(i) the position in and the needs of the urban and rural areas separately; and

(ii) the expected growth of total business in the country and company-wise; and the criteria to be adopted in any such regulations;

(c) consider the desirability and feasibility of inter-company accommodation and/or adjustment in existing outlets.

Establishment of Universities in Kumaon and Uttarakhand

1153. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) whether any proposal has been mooted or is under consideration for establishing a University each in Kumaon and Uttarakhand Divisions of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have proposed the establishment of a new teaching-cum-affiliating University at Nainital with D.S.B. Government Degree College as its nucleus to cater to the educational needs of the hill region of the State comprising the seven districts of Kumaon and Uttarakhand Divisions. The proposal is under consideration.

Assistance to Primary Schools

1154. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3993 on the 20th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the pattern of Central assistance to be given to the States for Primary Schools during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration. However during 1966-67 the same pattern of assistance is being followed as in the Third Plan.

Drug Manufacturing Units at Jammu and Srinagar (J. and K.)

1155. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether two drug manufacturing units, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar and some of the drug farms owned by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, have been taken over by the Central Government since the financial year 1962-63; and

(b) what were the drugs—preparatory, intermediates or otherwise—being manufactured in the said units then and what further progress has since been achieved in the qualitative and quantitative production of these drugs and pharmaceuticals, as also in extending the drug farms both in size and in introducing specialised herbal drug cultivation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Two Drug Factories one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar and some of the drug farms owned by the Jammu and Kashmir Government were taken over by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with effect from 1st February, 1964.

(b) The answer is as follows:

I. DRUG FACTORIES:

(i) *Drug Factory, Jammu*.—The factory was manufacturing a number of pharmaceuticals. After the take over, the C.S.I.R. reduced the number of preparations to those for which raw material was available from the Farms of the Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation and Jammu and Kashmir Forests such as, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Dioscorea, Stramonium and Mentha arvensis. The factory has been renovated in order to bring it in conformity with the Drugs Act. Two cold rooms have been set up for isolation of Menthol from Mentha oil and storage of concentrated extracts. Orders for a modern extractor and a condenser have been placed. The plant is expected to go into commission by the end of this year. Production of Diosgenin, Menthol, Celery Oil and total alkaloid of Belladonna has been taken up on large scale.

(ii) *Drug Factory, Srinagar*.—The factory was manufacturing Pyrethrum Oleoresin and Cedar Wood Oil. After the take over steps were taken to increase the production of Cedar Wood Oil for which there is considerable demand in the country. The old plant was uneconomical and outdated.

C.S.I.R. experts have designed a new plant which is under fabrication. The plant is expected to be commissioned by the end of the current year. The new extraction plant will enhance the extraction capacity to 95–98 per cent against 80 per cent with the present plant. The factory is running round the clock in order to cope up with the demand. Production of Linalol and Linolya Acetate is being taken up.

II. DRUG FARMS.

(i) *Drug Farm, Jammu*.—The old tractors have been over-hauled and three new tractors have been purchased. Four tube wells of 6" dia. casing pipe have been bored to ensure adequate supply of water, and work on eight more tube wells of bigger size is in progress. Arrangements for purchase of new boiler and modern stills for distillation of Mentha arvensis are in progress. Cultivation of Mentha arvensis is being extended to 1000 acres. New plants of commercial importance are being raised.

(ii) *Drug Farm, Srinagar*.—Cultivation of Belladonna and Pyrethrum, basic raw material for the two Factories is being stepped up considerably. For this purpose two tractors have been purchased. Large scale cultivation of new plants of commercial value is also being taken up.

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

1156. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats at present in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the country;

(b) the number of seats the country is expected to have by the end of the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the way in which the Government propose to absorb the present surplus Engineering Degree and Diploma holders?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a). At the end of 1965-66, the admission capacity was:

Engineering Colleges	24,690
Polytechnics:	
(1) General	48,050
Girls' Polytechnics:	1,855.

(b) The number of seats proposed to be provided by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. A special committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is being appointed to reassess the requirement of engineers and technologists for the 5th Plan and the number of seats required in the different courses during the 4th Plan.

(c) The available indications are that a situation of overall numerical balance between the demand for and the supply of engineering personnel is being reached. There is no evidence to support the conclusion that there is any overall surplus of engineering personnel at present. However, there may be some marginal surpluses of certain categories of engineering personnel, generally in the nature of frictional unemployment.

Three-Language Formula

1157. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made with regard to the implementation of the 3-language formula in the States; and

(b) whether Government are in favour of starting more Post-Graduate institutions during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Information regarding the implementation of the formula is collected from time to time by the Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

House Rent Allowance to Tripura Government Employees

1158. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House Rent Allowance to Tripura Government Employees has been recently stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representation has been given by the employees as a protest thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). House Rent allowance was allowed to the employees of the Government of Tripura by the Chief Commissioner with effect from the 1st July, 1965 on the assumption that similar allowance sanctioned to Central Government servants posted at Agartala from that date was admissible to the former also. The pay and allowances of the employees of the Government of Tripura are based on the pay and allowances of the employees of the Government of West Bengal. The employees of the Government of Tripura posted at Agartala would have been eligible for the grant of house rent allowance only if the Government of West Bengal had sanctioned the allowance for their employees posted at comparable towns. It was accordingly not considered justified to give house rent allowance to employees of the Government of Tripura on Central Government pattern. The allowance was, therefore, withdrawn with effect from the 1st April, 1966. Government of Tripura have received representations on the subject.

Spy Ring in Jammu and Kashmir

1159. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spy-ring operating in Jammu and Kashmir State was smashed by the J&K Police in June, 1966;

(b) if so, the result of the investigations made; and

(c) the number, names and the nationality of the persons apprehended and the nature of documents seized in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). In June 1966 the J&K Police arrested two Pakistani agents Ghulam Nabi and Ali Mohammad who came from Pak-occupied Kashmir for espionage and the object of assassinating the Chief Minister and other important leaders. They were sent up for trial and have been convicted. The documents seized from them showed that they had been sent by Pakistani authorities.

Entry of Nagas

1160. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of Armed Naga Hostiles entered the southern part of the Mizo district in Assam from the Chittagong Hill tracks of East Pakistan about the beginning of June this year.

(b) if so, the details of their subversive activities; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government have no such information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. •

Publication of Books in India

1161. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to help the Indian writers to prepare and publish books so that the import of books from other countries may be minimised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The details of the proposal are being worked out.

Primary School Teachers for Britain

1162. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain had requested for trained teachers under their scheme to import teachers from Commonwealth countries to meet their needs of Primary Schools; and

(b) if so, the number of teachers selected during 1965-66, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gujarat University Expedition to Gangotri

1163. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leader of the recently organized Gujarat University Expedition to Gangotri was prohibited from accompanying the team on the ground that he was a Pakistani national;

(b) whether an explanation has been called for from the Gujarat Police and/or the Gujarat University;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof;

(d) whether the same person, a Pakistani National, was a member of the Indian expedition to Chandra Prabha peak in 1964; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir; but the expedition was organised by the Government of Gujarat and not the Gujarat University.

(b) and (c). The fact that he was a Pakistani national escaped notice of the concerned authorities.

(d) He was a member of a privately organised expedition to Chandra Parvat in 1965 and not in 1964.

(e) The organisers of the expedition were not aware that he was a Pakistani national.

Police Excess in Tripura

1164. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Minister on the serious situation in Chachar Bazar Area of Tripura regarding police excess; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the people of that area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A copy of the representation addressed to the Chief Commissioner, Tripura was received; and

(b) the matter was enquired into by a responsible officer of the Government of Tripura in the presence of a representative of the two representationists. Witnesses were examined by the Officer. The charges were not substantiated.

Hostile Mizos

1165. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the hostile Mizos have threatened repeatedly to kidnap the officials of the Assam State;

(b) if so, whether the Security Forces have been ordered by Government to meet the situation; and

(c) what other action has been taken to stop such activities of hostile Mizos?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Strict security measures have been taken to ensure personal safety of officials as well as generally to curb the activities of the rebels.

Seminar on Elementary Education

1166. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Government-sponsored Seminar on Elementary Education was held recently at Kodaikanal with a view to evolving ways and means of achieving the goal of universal education, as early as possible; and

(b) if so, the precise measures spelled out by this Seminar to ensure early fulfilment of this very laudable aim?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar recommended the following measures for early achievement of the goal of universal education:

(i) Encouragement of pre-school education particularly in rural areas.

- (ii) Enactment of Compulsory Primary Education Act by States which have not yet done so.
- (iii) Provision of free or subsidized midday meals, free or subsidized books and stationery and free uniforms.
- (iv) More expenditure *per capita* and lower teacher-pupil ratio in areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes.
- (v) Provision of suitable part-time courses for children who, due to the economic condition of their parents, cannot attend regular schools.
- (vi) Training of local women as school mothers, wherever lady teachers are not available, to achieve increased enrolment of girl students.
- (vii) Opening of separate primary schools for girls where specially needed.
- (viii) Construction of adequate and attractive school buildings with community participation.
- (ix) Not holding any formal promotion examination in the first and second year of schooling.

P & T Quarters at Patna

1167. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the total percentage of P and T quarters at Patna in the pay group of Rs. 500 and above is more than 80 per cent;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the total percentage of P and T quarters at Patna in the pay group of Rs. 110-249 and Rs. 250-499 is about 10 per cent; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for upgrading of quarters in pay group of Rs. 110-249 and Rs. 250-499?

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The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Upgrading has been ordered due to new austerity standards adopted by the Ministry of W & H. However, no upgrading has actually been done so far at Patna.

Construction of P and T Quarters of Patna

1168. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state when the second phase of the construction of P. and T. quarters at Patna will start and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The layout plans for 90 Type-I, 200 Type-II have been finalised. A phased programme for construction of these quarters will be taken up in the 4th Plan subject to availability of funds.

शेख अब्दुल्ला की बीमारी के बारे में प्रचार

1169. श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि काश्मीर के उन समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जो शेख अब्दुल्ला की बीमारी के बारे में पाकिस्तानी समाचार-पत्रों के जरिये भ्रामक प्रचार करते रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि राज्य का कोई भी समाचार-पत्र या पत्रिका ऐसा प्रचार नहीं करता रहा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1170. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में मिट्टी के तेल की अत्यधिक कमी है;

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

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। पर ट्रक के मालिकों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल के कारण जुलाई के महीने में कुछ स्थानीय कमियाँ हुई होंगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में छिद्रण कार्य (ड्रिलिंग)

1171. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल की खोज के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली और बदायूँ क्षेत्रों में किये गये छिद्रण-कार्य (ड्रिलिंग) का क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ख) इस काम के लिये अब तक कितना खर्च किया गया है; और

(ग) इस काम को करने के लिये कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : (क) बरेली क्षेत्र में अभी तक न तो गहरा और न ही संरचनात्मक कुआँ खोदा गया है। बदायूँ क्षेत्र में किये गये व्यघ्न कार्यों से हाईड्रोकार्बनस की विद्यमानता सूचित नहीं होती।

(ख) 31-3-66 तक लगभग 64 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये।

(ग) (अप्रस्त. 1962 में). व्यघ्नन के अन्तिम चरण में लगाये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 408 थी।

Delhi Schools housed in Tents

1172. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one out of every six Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi is still housed in tents; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 40 of the 249 schools are functioning in tents.

(b) The main reasons are:

- (i) Paucity of funds;
- (ii) Non-availability of sites;
- (iii) delay in vacation of earmarked sites;
- (iv) Economy measures necessitating cuts on new construction;
- (v) shortage of building material; and
- (vi) heavy new enrolment every year.

Repatriates from Ceylon

1173. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the president of Ceylon Workers Congress for allotting land for the repatriates from Ceylon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) It has been suggested that about 50,000 acres of land suitable for the cultivation of tea, rubber and vegetables should be set aside for the rehabilitation of Ceylon repatriates, and that a pilot project of 1,000 acres may be taken in hand at the inception.

(c) The suggestions are under the consideration of Government.

देहाती क्षेत्रों में डाकघर

1174. डा० महादेव प्रसाद क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में संसद सदस्यों ने देहाती क्षेत्रों में कितने स्थानों में डाकघर खोलने के सुझाव दिये थे;

(ख) वहां अब तक कितने डाकघर खोले गये हैं;

(ग) क्या आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा के कारण नये डाकघर खोलने का काम बन्द कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उस निर्णय पर अब पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) 101

(ख) 49

(ग) जो, हां ।

(घ) नये डाकघर खोलने के सम्बन्ध में लगा हुआ प्रतिबन्ध अब हटा लिया गया है । फिर भी निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति होने पर डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं ।

Panchayat Strike in Kerala

1175. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayat employees in Kerala State have threa-

tened to go on strike if some of their demands are not met; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. They, however, staged a demonstration on 30th July 1966 to draw attention to some of their demands.

(b) Their pay-scales were revised with effect from 1st January 1966, but they consider this inadequate. This is under further consideration of Government. Their demand for better service conditions is being considered along with finalisation of the Panchayat establishment rules. Government do not consider it feasible to accept their demands for parity with Government servants in regard to pay-scales and for grant of house rent allowance.

Reorganisation of Intelligence Bureau

1176. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reorganize the Intelligence Bureau; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The needs of the Intelligence Bureau in relation to its current tasks are under constant review and as and when necessary the Bureau is strengthened, and its organisation adapted to the requirements of its tasks. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the nature of the strengthening or the adaptation.

Seizure of Ancient Stone Images

1177. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the Ananda Bazar Patrika, a Bengali daily

of Calcutta, dated the 30th June, 1966 that Customs and Intelligence Branch Police seized in Calcutta three ancient stone images from a package marked "Engineering Goods";

(b) whether the package was sent by an Engineering firm in Monghyr to a person in Calcutta and whether any inquiry has been made; and

(c) whether images had been stolen from some museums?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Police are enquiring into the case.

(a) As yet it is not known whether the images were stolen from any Museum.

Border Disputes

1178. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border disputes pending settlement which arose in the country since the States Reorganisation Act (state-wise with reference to the areas and the boundaries); and

(b) the number of border disputes that have been settled amicably by mutual agreement.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The question of adjusting the boundary between the States of Andhra and Madras which was being considered by the two Governments when the States Reorganisation Act was passed was settled after the passing of that Act on the basis of mutually agreed principles.

After the enforcement of that Act, proposals were received by the Government of India from the State Governments of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore, suggesting the transfer to these States of certain areas from some of the adjoining States. The general policy of the Government of India has been that any

readjustment of territories fixed under the reorganisation scheme should be made on the basis of agreement between parties concerned. The Government of Orissa were informed that their proposals had received detailed consideration at the time of States Reorganisation and that the Government of India did not propose to take any action in that behalf. The Government of Andhra Pradesh were also advised not to reopen these issues. The readjustment of borders between the Maharashtra and Mysore is pending settlement.

Retrenchment of Workers

1179. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of engineering concerns are facing crisis for want of raw materials and dearth of orders and consequently a large number of employees are being retrenched; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to protect the interests of the workers concerned?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). As the required information is not available in this Ministry, it is being collected from the State Governments. It will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Disturbances in West Bengal

1180. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the unanimous finding of the non-official commission on recent disturbances from the 16th February to 6th April, 1966 in the State of West Bengal; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have seen a copy of the summary of the report of the non-official commission.

(b) It is for the State Government to take such action on the report as they consider necessary.

टेलीफोन

1181. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री बड़े :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में पृथक्-पृथक् नये टेलीफोन लगाने सम्बन्धी कितने आवेदनपत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और किन-किन वर्षों के आवेदन पत्र अभी तक नहीं निबटाये गये हैं;

(ख) किन वर्षों तथा किस तारीख तक के आवेदन पत्र अब तक निबटा दिये गये हैं और टेलीफोन लगाने का काम किन तारीख को पूरा हो गया था और शेष आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनको किस तिथि तक टेलीफोन दिये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार 'अपना टेलीफोन सगाओ' योजना के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन देना अधिक सुविधाजनक समझती है परन्तु वह सामान्य श्रेणी में टेलीफोन देने की स्थिति में नहीं है;

(घ) क्या सरकार की उन लोगों को, जिनके आवेदन पत्र 8-10 वर्ष पहले प्राप्त हुए थे सामान्य टेलीफोन देने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) तथा (ख). शेष प्रार्थना पत्र तथा जिन तारीखों तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये गये हैं उन्हें दर्शाने वाले विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखे गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखे, - देखिये संख्या एल०टी० [6644/66]। जब कभी अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होती है नये टेलीफोन दे दिये जाते हैं। मौजूदा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का विस्तार करके, नये टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोल कर तथा बकाया मांगों की अधिक से अधिक पूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य से भूगर्भीय केबल बिछा कर अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कौनसी तारीख तक बकाया मांगों की पूर्ति सम्भव हो सकेगी क्योंकि सीमित साधनों के कारण विस्तार योजनाएं अत्यन्त सीमित हैं।

(ग) 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' के प्रार्थियों को 'सामान्य' श्रेणी के प्रार्थियों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(घ) 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' के प्रार्थियों की मांग की पूर्ति की जाने पर जब कभी उपयुक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होती है 'सामान्य' श्रेणी की मांगें जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है पूरी की जाती हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Industrial Truce Resolution

1182. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Trade Union Organisation has demanded termination of the Industrial Truce Resolution; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, one organisation has done so.

(b) At the 24th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on July 29-30, 1966 the Union Labour Minister appealed to the organisation concerned to continue to abide by the Industrial Truce Resolution.

Nehru Memorial Fund

**1183. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Trade Union Organisations appealed to the workers to work on holidays and pay the wages to Nehru Memorial Fund;

(b) whether Government approved the proposal;

(c) the names of organisations signing this appeal; and

(d) the amount collected so far as a result of the work done on holidays by the workers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, the appeal was to work on closed holidays, preferably a national holiday.

(b) Nehru Memorial Fund is not a Government fund, the question of Government approval does not arise.

(c) The signatories to the appeal were the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the United Trades Union Congress.

(d) It is understood that no separate account has been maintained in respect of collections from workers as a result of working on national holiday.

Repatriates from Ceylon

**1184. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government propose to give financial aid for the repatriates from Ceylon;

(b) if so, the conditions for such aid; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Repatriation of Indians under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 has not yet commenced. Schemes for their relief and rehabilitation on arrival in India are under consideration.

Acquisition of Land for Chemical Complex in Kerala

**1185. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected as a result of acquisition of land for the fertiliser and petro-chemical complex in Chemmanand Village in Ernakulam District in Kerala;

(b) whether a memorandum was submitted to Government by the affected families; and

(c) the measures taken to mitigate the grievances of these families?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) About 500 families.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ten cents of land are being given to each affected family and other necessary steps are being taken to help them.

Cheating by Coloniser

1186. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint regarding the cheating of some primary teachers of Delhi by a coloniser who sold them fictitious plots in a colony named Acharya Niketan, near Patparganj, Delhi;

(b) if so, the name of the coloniser; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the coloniser firm is M/S Mittalsons Pvt. Ltd. Asaf Ali Road, Delhi, whose managing Director is Shri H. R. Mittal.

(c) A case has been registered with the Police under sections 420/120-B, Indian Penal Code and is under investigation.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil

1187. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was acute scarcity of kerosene oil in the entire State of Assam in May and June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No; 16789 K.L. kerosene was sold in Assam in May & June, 1966 as against 14,831 K.L. and 17,563 K.L. during the same periods in 1964 and 1965 respectively;

(b) The small shortage that did occur can be ascribed to the following reasons:—

(i) One plant of Digboi refinery, manufacturing Superior Kerosene, was shut down for repairs from 21st April to 17th May, 1966.

(ii) Due to breaches of Rail track following floods, booking to Lumding and Cachar was totally suspended from 17th May to 25th May, 66, and from 11th June to 27th June, 66.

Desertions from Rehabilitation Centres in Dandakaranya

1188. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1500 families have deserted the rehabilitation centres in Malkangiri, Parelkote, Umarkote and Raigarh in Dandakaranya since March last;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the reasons of their desertions; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 1080 families have deserted from March to June, 1966.

(b) The Dandakaranya Project Administration have been making general enquiries from time to time.

(c) The main reasons for desertions by the families appear to be as follows:—

(i) Desire to unite with other members of family resettled or residing elsewhere.

(ii) Tendency to avoid the rigours of life in new agricultural settlements in Dandakaranya; and

(iii) Failure of the paddy crop and wide-spread drought conditions last year resulting in distress.

Shortage of Postal Stationery

1189. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in May and June, 1966, there was an acute scarcity in the Post Offices, (particularly in Naini Tal and Bombay) of the postal stationery i.e. envelopes, inland letters and stamps;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such shortage in future?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There was some shortage of 10 Paise inland letter cards in Naini Tal and some post offices in Bombay. There was no shortage of embossed envelopes, postage stamps, etc.

(b) Due to lack of capacity there has been inadequate supply from Controller of Stamps, Nasik.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the production of inland letter cards by releasing Foreign Exchange to enable purchase of additional machines.

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक की गिरफ्तारी

1190. **श्री बड़े :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 जुलाई, 1966 के वीर अर्जुन में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली, में मुस्तार अली नामक एक पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह यहां कब से रह रहा था; और

(ग) उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य-मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक, जिसका नाम मुस्ताज अली ख.न है न कि मुस्तार अली, 30-6-66 को साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली से गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(ख) पिछले 2/3 वर्ष से।

(ग) उसके विरुद्ध विदेशीय अधिनियम, 1946 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और मामले की जांच हो रही है। किन्तु उसे जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

Recrossing of the Border

1191. **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several inhabitants of the Chhamb Jaurian area who had crossed over the border of India and gone to Pakistan are returning stealthily to India; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to take steps against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such case has come to notice in Chhamb-Jaurian area.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of D.A. and Bonus to Workers

1192. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the restrictions proposed to be put on the power of State Governments to apply the Defence of India Rules, many State Governments are finding it difficult to enforce payment of D.A. and Bonus to the workers in large number of industrial undertakings;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) the names of such State Governments and the total number of 'industries' undertakings and workers involved; and

(d) the methods by which it is proposed to protect the D.A. and Bonus of the workers in such cases?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). Only West Bengal Government have represented that there is likely to be industrial unrest if their orders under Rules 126AA of the Defence of India Rules for the regulation of the D.A. of the workmen in a large number of engineering establishment in Bengal cease to operate.

(d) West Bengal Government are negotiating with the employer's organisations with a view to arriving at an understanding or an agreement, if possible, for the continuance of the benefits of increased D.A. to the workmen. Meanwhile the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for interim increase in wages have been accepted and the employers concerned have been requested to implement the same. This is likely to help the State Government in tiding over the difficulty pointed out by them if their negotiation with the employers fail.

अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले केन्द्रीय सेकेंडरी स्कूल

1193. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों (राज्यवार) में अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले कितने उच्चतर माध्यमिक (हायर सेकेंडरी) स्कूल खोले हैं;

(ख) उन पर हुए व्यय में से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना दिया है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से ऐसे स्कूल खोलने का निर्णय कब, कहां और किस प्रकार किया गया था ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कोई अंग्रेजी माध्यम का स्कूल नहीं खोला है।

फिर भी केन्द्रीय स्कूल स्थापित किये गये हैं, जिन में केन्द्रीय हायर सेकेंडरी शिक्षा बोर्ड का अखिल भारतीय हायर सेकेंडरी पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाया जाता है। इस पाठ्यक्रम में परीक्षाएं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों माध्यमों से ली जाती हैं। इन स्कूलों का राज्यवार वितरण दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल० टा०—6645/61].

इन स्कूलों में से कुछ हिंदी और कुछ अंग्रेजी माध्यम से परीक्षाएं देने के लिए विद्यार्थियों को तैयार करते हैं। इसका प्रयोजन दोनों माध्यमों का, जितना जल्दी हो सके विकास करना है।

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों का समान अनुमोदित खर्च, केन्द्रीय सरकार उठाती है।

एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तबादला होने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आने जाने वाले अन्य जनता के विस्थापन को समुचित करने के लिए, इन स्कूलों को स्थापित करने का निर्णय कैबिनेट ने 20 नवम्बर, 1962 को किया था।

Technical Education in School's

1194. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in imparting technical education at the Secondary School stage;

(b) whether Government intend to have more schools for technical education in rural areas; and

(c) whether unemployment in educated classes is increasing for want of technical education?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A scheme for the establishment of Junior Technical Schools to prepare boys to seek employment in industry on completion of studies was introduced in the Second Five Year Plan, by the Government of India. At the end of the III Plan, there were 104 such schools in the country with an enrolment of nearly 6,600.

In addition to the above, there are a number of Technical High Schools and Multipurpose Schools with Technical Stream imparting technical education at the school level.

(b) The Planning Commission has appointed a Working Group to review the programmes of technical education for the age group of 14—18 and to recommend measures to coordinate the activities in this area and to ensure the terminal character of education at this level. The Working Group has not finalised its recommendations so far. Meanwhile, the Education Commission has recommended certain measures to recognise vocational and technical education at the school level and to draw up programmes to ensure that by 1980, some 20 per cent of all enrolments at the lower secondary level and some 50 per cent beyond class X are in part-time or full-time vocational or professional courses. The Government is considering this recommendation.

(c) No conclusive evidence is available to establish that unemployment among educated classes is increasing for want of technical education.

Fertilizer Plant at Tuticorin

1196. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have considered the suggestion to set up a fertiliser plant in the public sector at Tuticorin, in view of the surrender of their licence by Messrs Kothari and Sons given for the purpose of setting up a fertilizer factory at Tuticorin in the private sector; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up this plant at Tuticorin during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No proposal is at present under consideration for the setting up of a fertilizer plant at Tuticorin in the public sector during the Fourth Plan period. However, the fertilizer delegation that visited U.S.A. and Canada recently canvassed Tuticorin along with other available sites for the establishment of a fertiliser plant.

Pre-University Certificates of Kerala University

1197. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-degree certificates of the Kerala University have been recognised by all other Universities in India; and

(b) if not, which are the Universities that have not recognised these Certificates?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). So far, 22 Universities have recognised the pre-degree certificates of the Kerala University. Most of the other Universities are considering the question of recognition of these certificates.

Funds Charged by Delhi Colleges

1198. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various colleges under the Delhi University charge for different funds and even different amounts for the same funds;

(b) if so, the general rules in this connection; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for the uniformity of various funds and the amounts to be charged by each college?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, except in the case of tuition fees which is uniform in all the colleges.

(b) and (c). There are no general rules in this connection. However, at the instance of the University Grants Commission, the University of Delhi, at a meeting of the Principals held on 10-12-1963, considered the possibility of a policy of broad uniformity in the matter of charging fees other than the tuition fees and decided that the present practice might continue as there was no evidence that the same are levied to make profit or to meet deficits.

Division of Service Personnel in Punjab

**1199. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the division of the service personnel of All-India, Provincial, Secretariat level, District level and of local bodies level amongst the three units of Punjab has been completed;

(b) if so, the criteria and principles fixed for its division and for fixation of their seniority;

(c) whether a copy of the rules will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the total number of service personnel in Punjab and the share falling to the three units of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6646/66].

Assets and Liabilities of Punjab

1200. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessment of the assets and liabilities of the present Punjab has been completed;

(b) if so, the principle on which they have been divided between the three units of Punjab, Haryana and Hill Areas of Punjab being merged with Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. T. Dehejia has been constituted for working out the details for the division of assets and liabilities of the present State of Punjab among the successor States. The Committee will commence its work shortly.

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

Criminal Cases in Union Territories

**1201. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes which took place in the Union Territories since the 7th April, 1966; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Burglaries and Murders in Capital

1202. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of burglaries, murders and attempts at murder and stabbing cases separately in the Capital during the last three months; and

(b) the number of cases in which Government employees were involved as culprits or victims?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6647/66].

Postal Services in Orissa

1203. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by the postal services in Orissa till the end of July, 1966; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) All the 46,466 villages in Orissa are covered by Postal services.

(b) The frequency of delivery in respect of these villages is as follows:

Daily	21,216
Tri-weekly	17,671
Bi-weekly	6,907
Weekly	672

The Postal Services in the State are being rendered by 17 Head Post Offices, 438 Departmental Sub Post Offices, 34 Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices, one Departmental Branch Office, one Dak Sevak and 4211 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices.

Unemployed Technical Persons in Orissa

1204. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of June, 1966?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 5,740.

(b) 778 registrants of this category were placed in employment during the period January to June, 1966.

Barauni Fertilizer Factory

1205. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the progress made so far in the setting up of Barauni Fertilizer Factory with the Soviet collaboration?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The Fertilizer Corporation of India have been asked to carry out a techno-economic feasibility study on the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Barauni. Their report is awaited.

दिल्ली-शाहदरा के रेहड़ी वालों के लिये स्थान

1206. श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शाहदरा-दिल्ली के लगभग 2500 रेहड़ी वालों को अन्य स्थान दिये बिना ही हटा दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन रेहड़ी वालों के पास पिछले वर्षों से साइसेस हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया था कि वहां से बेदखल करने से पहले उन्हें अन्य स्थान दे दिया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब उन्हें हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली-शाहदरा क्षेत्र में कुछ वर्षों से दिल्ली नगर निगम से लायसेंस प्राप्त 2,200 के लगभग रेहड़ी वाले हैं। लायसेंस की शर्तों में से एक यह है कि यातायात में किसी प्रकार की अड़चन न उत्पन्न हो। जिन रेहड़ी वालों के पास लाइसेंस हैं उनमें से केवल उन्हीं को हटाया और जब तक उनके लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा स्थायी आधार पर अन्य वैकल्पिक स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं कर दी जाती तब तक अन्य उपयुक्त स्थानों पर रेहड़ी खड़ी करने को कहा जाता है, जो यातायात के अबाध संचरण में बाधा उपस्थित करते हैं। नगर निगम ने फैसला किया है कि उन रेहड़ी वालों को जिनके पास लाइसेंस हैं उनके व्यापार के स्थान के ग्यालम्बन नजदीक से नजदीक चुनो हुई जगहों पर बनाई जाने वाली दुकानों में जगह दी जाय। ज्योंही दुकानों की नाप के बारे में फैसला हो जायेगा, लाइसेंसदार रेहड़ी वालों को, जैसे-जैसे ये स्टाल बनते जायेंगे, इनमें स्थान दे दिया जायेगा।

Andhra Pradesh Boundaries

1207. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have demanded boundary re-adjustments involving Orissa and other neighbouring States;

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

(c) the extent to which the re-organisation of States can be permitted and considered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In 1958 the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed a resolution claiming the Parlakamidi taluk from Orissa. The State Government were informed by the Government of India that it would not be desirable to reopen the issue as it would lead to counter-claims from the State of Orissa.

In 1959, the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed another resolution claiming the Telugu areas of Hosur taluk and portion of Vepanpalli Estate fika in Salem District, Telugu villages in Gudiyatam taluk of Madras State and Kolar district of Mysore State. The State Government were informed in August, 1959 that their claims on areas in Madras State had been considered and rejected by Shri H. V. Pataskar who was appointed by the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Madras to recommend adjustment of boundaries between the two States. Regarding Kolar district, it was stated that since the question of its transfer to Andhra Pradesh State had been disposed of by the States Reorganisation Commission, it was neither practicable nor necessary to reopen the issue.

(c) The general policy of the Government has been that any adjustment of territories fixed under the scheme of State Reorganisation should be made on the basis of agreement between the parties concerned.

Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries

1208. **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Labour, Emp-

loyment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AITUC has withdrawn its nomination from the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A letter was received from the All-India Trade Union Congress saying that it had decided to instruct its representatives on the Board not to attend the Board meeting on the 18th July on account of the delay in acceptance of interim wage increase recommended by the Board.

(c) The organisation has been informed of Government's orders on the Wage Board's interim recommendations and advised to extend its co-operation to the Wage Board in completing its work.

राजधानी में हत्याएँ

1209. श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 जून, 1966 को नई दिल्ली में लाजपतनगर के निकट चौराहे पर जवाहर लाल नामक एक व्यक्ति की दिन-दहाड़े हत्या कर दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त व्यक्ति अन्तिम सांस तक हत्यारे का नाम लेता रहा;

(ग) क्या कथित अपराधी को अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). चार आदमियों को संदेह में गिरफ्तार किया गया है और वह हथियार भी बरामद कर लिया है जिसे अपराध के लिये प्रयोग किया गया था। मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Promotions in C.S.I.R.

1210. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Senior Technical Assistants and other officers of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its National Laboratories/Institutes will automatically be promoted to their next higher grade after every five years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the posts of Junior Technical Assistants and other lower posts have not been included in this scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Senior Scientific Assistants and scientists up to the rank of Scientist 'C' may be assessed for promotion to the next higher grade in accordance with the byelaws of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the subject.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As regards Junior Scientific Technical Assistants, the question of their inclusion in the Merit Assessment Scheme is under consideration. There is no proposal to include other lower posts in this Scheme. The Scheme envisages merit assessment of only those engaged in scientific work and the Junior Scientific Assistant is the lowest in this category.

Development of Hindi and other Regional Languages

1211. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by Government for the promotion of Hindi—Our national language and other regional languages during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): A total provision of Rs. 90.13 lakhs has been made for the propagation and development of Hindi, the official language of the Union, in the current year's budget. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the development of other languages.

Common Links between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

1212. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have some common links between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, in what matters and whether any list of these matters has been prepared and whether Government have received any recommendations of the Governor of Punjab in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The question of having common links between Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh is under examination. No communication in this behalf has, however, been received from the Governor of Punjab so far.

Sanitary Conditions in Post Offices in Asansol (West Bengal)

1213. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there was poor attendance in the

Posts and Telegraph Offices in Asansol due to the increase of incidents of sickness resulting from prevailing insanitary conditions in those offices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide better sanitary conditions in those Posts and Telegraphs offices?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Offences

1214. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating some measures for the quick trial of economic offences; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6648/66].

Pakistanis in India

1215. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press report appearing in a leading daily of Ahmedabad that one thousand Pakistani citizens who came to India on Pakistani passport are missing;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to check up the reports; and

(c) the latest position of Pakistani citizens in Gujarat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Supply of Light Diesel Oil

1216. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the quantity of light diesel oil supplied to different States during June and July, 1966?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The following supplies of Light Diesel Oil were made to the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan during June and upto 24th July, 1966:—

State	Supplies made in June	Supplies made from 1st to 24th July '66
	(Figures in tonnes)	
Maharashtra	11,848	9,928
Gujarat	14,217	6,132
Rajasthan	3,970	2,962

Information in regard to supplies of Light Diesel Oil to other States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Delhi-Naini Tal Telephone Line

1217. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone line between Delhi and Naini Tal is generally out of order;

(b) whether there is only one single telephone line connecting Naini Tal to Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a second telephone line between Delhi and Naini Tal; and

(c) if so, when it would be completed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) The telephone line between Delhi and Naini Tal has worked with an average monthly efficiency between 63 to 75% during the period January to June, 1966 excluding the month of May, 1966. The efficiency of the circuit during the

month of May has been 53% on account of prolonged line interruptions due to stormy weather.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not for the present.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Iranian Crude Oil for Cochin Refinery

1218. Shri Lakshmi Bhawani: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 28,000 tons of Iranian crude oil has been imported for refinement at Cochin refinery;

(b) if so, whether some more crude oil is expected in the near future; and

(c) the mode of payment therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The payment is made in U.S. dollars within a period of 120 days from the date of shipment.

Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Punjab

1219. Shri Gulshan:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Administrative Reforms Commission has recently recommended that Subordinate Services Selection Board, Punjab, should be dissolved;

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

(c) the number of applications pending with this Board; and

(d) what will be the fate of the candidates for various posts advertised by the Board in recent months and whether their fees will be refunded to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Punjab

1220. Shri Gulshan:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the pending reorganisation of Punjab, the Government of Punjab have introduced new rules regarding the recruitment of staff until the reorganisation of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have instructed their Heads of Departments that the recruitment to the vacancies, that may be existing now or may occur hereafter, should be made on a purely temporary basis and that the persons so appointed should be given to understand that their services may not be required beyond 30th September 1966.

Production of High Speed Diesel Oil

1222. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of high speed diesel oil produced in the country and imported during 1965-66 separately; and

(b) the countries from which it was imported?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Information cannot be disclosed in view of the restrictions under the Defence of India Rules.

(b) The deficit in High Speed Diesel Oil was met by imports from the USSR, Italy, Iran and Bahrain.

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Boileauganj Post Office, Agra

1223. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5295 on the 11th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the amount of embezzlement at Boileauganj Post Office, Agra has reached the figure of more than seventy thousand rupees;

(b) whether some depositors whose accounts are involved, applied for withdrawal of money but their requests were turned down; *

(c) whether Government now propose to pay that money; and

(d) the action taken against those involved in the conspiracy?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) No, Sir. The total amount of defalcation at Boileauganj Post Office so far detected is about Rs. 30,000/-.

(b) and (c). The depositors whose Saving Bank Accounts are involved applied for setting their claims of the defrauded amount and they have been informed that their claims will be considered after completion of investigation.

(d) The Sub Postmaster has been arrested by the police and he has been placed under suspension. He is the only official responsible for the misappropriation.

अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियों का दिया जाना

1224. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 18 नवम्बर, 1964 के तारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 54 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्राप्त की परीक्षा के परिणामों की घोषणा हो जाने के पश्चात अहिन्दी

भाषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को परीक्षा में अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने के लिये पुरस्कार तथा पास होने के लिये अग्रिम वृत्तियां देने में औसतन कितने महीने लग जाते हैं ;

(ख) कितने प्रतिशत मामलों में निर्धारित वेतन-वृद्धियां तथा पुरस्कार तीन महीने से अधिक अवधि के बाद दिये गये ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) परिणामों की घोषणा की तिथि से 7 महीने और अंकों की सूचियों की प्राप्ति से 4 महीने।

(ख) सभी मामलों में।

(ग) अब ऐसी हिदायतें जारी कर दी गईं कि भविष्य में परिणामों की घोषणा से तीन महीने के अंदर-अन्दर पुरस्कारों की सूचियों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाना चाहिये।

अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां देने के बारे में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर

1225. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में डाक व तार विभाग के पास इस समय कुल कितने हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी के तार भेजने के लिये उसमें से कितने टेलीप्रिन्टर का नियमित रूप से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) ऐसे टेलीप्रिन्टर रखने के क्या कारण हैं, जिनका इस समय नियमित रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 72

(ख) ऐसे कुछ दूरमुद्रकों को छोड़ कर जो भिन्न केन्द्रों में स्थापित हैं और जिनका प्रयोग हिन्दी तारों की संख्या में अचानक वृद्धि होने पर किया जाता है, कोई भी दूरमुद्रक किसी भी तारघर में नियमित रूप से प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाता क्योंकि हिन्दी परियात की मात्रा बहुत ही थोड़ी होती है।

(ग) सरकारी तथा प्रेस पार्टियों को अभी तक 38 दूरमुद्रक अलाट किये गये हैं जिनका प्रयोग उन पार्टियों को पट्टे पर दिये गये तार परिपथों पर किया जाता है। शेष 34 दूरमुद्रक मशीनें पूरी तरह प्रशिक्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिये तथा विशेष असवरों पर प्रयोग में लाई जाती हैं।

चीन और पाकिस्तान के जासूस

1226. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के पूर्वी राज्यों में चीन और पाकिस्तान के जासूस बड़ी संख्या में घुस आये हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहां पर भारत-विरोधी कार्यवाहियां करने के संबंध में कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनसे गुप्त भेद तथा जानकारी ली गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कुछ व्यक्तियों को पाकिस्तान और चीन के लिये जाजूसी करने के संदेह में गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

(ग) इस सूचना को सभा के सामने जाहिर करना जनहित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा।

Christian Missionaries in NEFA

1227. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Christian Missionaries are working among the tribals in NEFA;

(b) if so, the total number of such Missionaries; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mr. Michael Scott is coming back to work among the tribals in NEFA?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Publication of Newspaper "Shanti Doot"

1228. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has brought out a newspaper entitled "Shanti Doot" from Surinam;

(b) if so, the aims and objects and the name of the Editor thereof;

(c) the foreign exchange sanctioned for its publication; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Indian Commissioner at Surinam has objected to the publication of the said newspaper if so, the objections raised and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Journal "Shanti Doot" has not been brought out by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations but by the Indian Cultural Committee at Surinam, a voluntary private organisation of local people.

(b) To propagate the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and spread knowledge of Hindi in Surinam. The Board of Editors comprise the Education Adviser to Surinam Government, a local Citizen Maulavi Jaggu and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations Lecturer in Surinam, Shri Mahatam Singh.

(c) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations does not incur any expenditure.

(d) No, Sir, On the contrary, the High Commissioner feels that the journal serves a useful purpose.

S. S. L. C. Examinations in Kerala

1229. **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) the number of students who appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination in 1966 in Kerala State and the number of those who passed the examination;

(b) whether there is a large number of failures; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The number of students who appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination in the year 1966 in Kerala State was, 1,73,805; and of these 64,835 passed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the main reason for those failures is the impact of mass education and abnormal quantitative expansion, without corresponding qualitative improvement.

Auto Telephone Exchange, Jaipur

1230. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new Auto Telephone Exchange at Jaipur to facilitate direct connections with other cities;

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

(c) when the exchange is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Jaipur will be provided with facilities giving direct connection with other cities in India. This will not only give connections to Delhi but to other important cities also. For this purpose, the Jaipur Exchange will be connected to a crossbar type Trunk Automatic Exchange under installation at Delhi. Additional equipment obtained from ITI will be installed at Jaipur, in order to permit interworking.

(b) The Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange is now under installation. The total cost of the project will be Rs. 50.84 lakhs.

The other cities which include Jaipur to be connected to the Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange will be Agra, Jullundur, Srinagar and progressively later on to other cities. The Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange will also be connected to Madras and Bombay and via these exchanges to other stations in those areas.

Progressively, a number of cities will be connected to these and other Trunk Automatic Exchanges providing direct connections from any city to any of the others.

(c) Delhi trunk Automatic Exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1967 and Madras and Bombay Trunk Automatic Exchange will also be opened by the middle of next year.

Chairs of Indian Studies set up Abroad

1231. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chairs of Indian Studies set up in foreign countries by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last five years;

(b) the number of Chairs discontinued or which remained vacant during the said period and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number and names of the Cultural Lecturers appointed during the said period and the foreign exchange sanctioned for their salaries, maintenance of office and travelling allowances; and

(d) whether the Council has appointed a visiting Professor for African Countries with headquarters at Morocco and if so, his main functions and the progress made in his work and the amount spent on him by the Council?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Five, Sir.

(b) Two, Sir. One chair at the Buddhist University, Phnom Penh, Cambodia was discontinued, as the Cambodian Government no longer required the services of Professor of Sanskrit from India.

One Chair at the University of Tehran remained vacant because it was decided not to fill the vacancy on account of the emergency in 1962. Later the Professor selected could not take up this assignment. Efforts are now being made to select a suitable candidate.

(c) The Council appointed three Cultural Lecturers during the last five years, i.e. Shri Dev Doot vidyarthi for Guyana, Smt. Kelkar for Trinidad, and Shri Mahatam Singh for Surinam. The foreign exchange sanctioned for their salaries, maintenance of office and travel allowance was Rs. 82,000 during this period.

(d) At present the Council has no Visiting Professor for African countries with headquarters at Morocco.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Admission to Delhi Colleges

S. No. 2. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a press report (*March of the Nation Weekly*, 23-7-66, page 15) stating that many eligible students have failed to get admission in B.A. in various affiliated colleges of Delhi University;

(b) whether it is also a fact, as detailed in the press report, that officials concerned are accepting bribes ranging from Rs. 100 to 200 per student for getting them admission; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir; but it is not a fact that many eligible students have failed to get admission to B.A. Courses in various Colleges of Delhi University.

(b) No such complaint has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) MOVEMENT OF ABOUT 400 NAGA AND MIZO HOSTILES TOWARDS EAST PAKISTAN FOR MILITARY TRAINING

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें —

“लगभग 400 नागा और मीजो विद्रोहियों के सैनिक प्रशिक्षण के लिये पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की ओर जाने के समाचार।”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that a couple of gangs, the strength of which together is estimated at about 350, have been noticed moving across Tamenglong Sub-Division and further onwards in the Mizo Hills district in the direction of East Pakistan possibly with the idea of obtaining military assistance or training from that country.

A continuous watch is kept over the movement of the hostiles gangs and efforts made as far as possible to intercept them. It would not be in public interest to disclose the details of the movements of the hostiles on the floor of House.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब कभी हम लोग पखतूनस्तान और पूर्वी बंगाल में जो विद्रोह हो रहा है, उसकी चर्चा करते हैं तो सरकारी लोग हमारा ध्यान ताश्कन्द समझौते की ओर खींचते हैं और हमसे कहते हैं कि दूसरों के अन्दरूनी मामलों में कोई दखल नहीं देंगे। लेकिन यह नागा विद्रोहियों का पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की ओर बढ़ना, वहाँ पर तालीम पाना,

वहां से हथियार पाना, यहां तक कि फ्रेंच मार्का वाले राकेट भी इन लोगों को मिल रहे हैं और मैंने कई बार इस सदन में सवाल भी किया है कि क्या फ्रांस के दूतावास से या फ्रांस की सरकार से यह इत्तिला हासिल करने की आशने कोशिश की कि आपने ये राकेट और राकेट लान्चर किस को दिये हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने इन सब पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, क्योंकि ये उनके पास आर्थिक सहायता की भीख मांगने के लिये जाते हैं, इसलिये शायद हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है उनको पूछने की।

इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार अपनी ये नीतिहीन बातें इसी तरह से चलायेगी, या इन चीजों को रोकने के लिये फौजी कार्यवाही करेगी और साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान में जो दूसरे गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं, जो पखतूनिस्तान और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विद्रोही लोगों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, उनके रास्ते में जो बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं, वह बाधा उत्पन्न करने की बातें ये छोड़ देंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as this particular information is concerned, I mentioned to the hon. House that we are keeping watch over their movement and are trying to get information about their movement, so that we can intercept them effectively.

So far as the French rocket is concerned, I had given this information myself to this hon. House that such a rocket was found and we have taken up this question with the Embassy here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो 350 लोग पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण लेने गये हैं, क्या भारत सरकार ने उस ताशकन्द समझौते का उल्लेख करते हुए पाकिस्तान को पत्र लिखा है ? ये लोग जो उधर गये हैं, इनकी सूचना हमारी सरकार को कब मिली तथा इन्हें रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, this information keeps coming constantly and we are making efforts to intercept them. Naturally we shall have to take up this matter with Pakistan if they reach Pakistan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनको रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह तो बहुत सालों से कर रहे हैं, अब क्या किया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the movement of this particular group is concerned, we knew about it only because we are making efforts; that is why we could notice the movement. The movement is still on. It is very difficult for me to say what efforts we are making.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri P. C. Borooah.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिये, क्या भारत सरकार ने

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): How is it that I have not been called?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not necessary that I should call Members in the order in which the names appear, Now, Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri Hem Barua: I thought that I had committed some offence and that was why you had skipped over my name.

Mr. Speaker: Earlier, there was no offence, but now he has committed one. I have called Shri P. C. Borooah now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब शुरू करता हूं, तब आप बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come already, and yet the hon. Member goes on saying the same thing over and over again.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Since it has been proved beyond doubt that Pakistan is helping the Naga and Mizo rebels actively and this goes against the Tashkent spirit, may I know whether this matter has been brought to the notice of the USSR Government with whose good offices the Tashkent agreement came into existence?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as Pakistan's attitude in this matter is concerned, whenever such things come to our notice, we do bring this matter to the notice of the USSR Government. I quite agree there. But it depends upon our ability to intercept them and effectively deal with them, and that is certainly what we are trying to do.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this is not the first time that Pakistan has offered active support and co-operation to the Naga hostiles, and the Naga hostiles have gone to East Pakistan times without number to collect arms and ammunition, and even the Mizo hostiles had gone to Pakistan to collect arms and ammunition, and Pakistan is actively encouraging the Naga and Mizo hostiles against India, and in view also of the fact that our Government have been telling us that they have lodged strong protest notes with Pakistan, but Pakistan has consigned them very safely to their waste-paper baskets, may I know why it is that our Government do not try to become a little bit stiff with Pakistan and tell Pakistan point-blank that if Pakistan continues to indulge in these monkey-tricks, our Government and our Defence Minister would order their Army to march into East Pakistan? Why do they not say like that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is thinking of precipitating mat-

ters. In these matters we shall have to act and speak with a sense of responsibility. But this attitude of Pakistan is certainly not very good that is what I should say. We have already taken up this matter with them. On some occasions they have said that these things are not true. But there is a history of it; they are supporting these Naga hostile leaders and training them. So, naturally, we shall take it up with them. But certainly, in this matter, it depends upon our sense of awareness and sense of effective action that we could take to intercept these people going there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that in spite of this sense of awareness, the Defence Minister has not been able to prevent the Naga hostiles and Mizo hostiles from moving into East Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: May I bring this information to the notice of the hon. Member that sometimes they have succeeded in crossing the borders and going to Pakistan, but many times they have not succeeded in going there and that has been possible because we have acted with strength.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मेरा नाम कहीं उड़ गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबर करें तो आ जायेगा ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा नाम पांचवें नम्बर पर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नम्बर से नहीं बुल रहा हूँ, आप क्यों घबरा गये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Defence Minister has said that we are in a position to intercept these movements. In spite of that may I know how there is regular movement going on? Is it not a fact that in Burma there is a centre where these Naga and Mizo hostiles meet, and the supply of arms etc. comes

from that centre? May I know whether this has come within the knowledge of the Defence Ministry and whether they have taken any steps to stop these movements?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I have said, on some occasions, we have succeeded in intercepting them. Even about the centre in Burma, I think I had given the information to this House that we had a very effective encounter with them, and in these matters, the Burmese Government's attitude also has been very helpful.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा । लीजिये आपका नाम आ गया ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जी हां आ गया, बहुत धन्यवाद ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकन्द समझौते के अन्तर्गत सरकार जो काम कर रही थी, इन घटनाओं ने इनकी सारी कार्यवाहियों पर पानी फेर दिया है । कई दफ़ा नागा विद्रोही प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिये वहाँ चले गये, पाकिस्तान ने उनको प्रशिक्षित किया ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने दो-तीन दफ़ा उनसे बातचीत की है, क्या उसका कोई परिणाम निकला, क्या अब इनसे बातचीत करना बन्द करेंगे और उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have answered this particular aspect in the previous reply that sometimes, even after the Tashkent agreement, once or twice, they did make an effort to cross and we have effectively intercepted them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संख्या पूछी है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : पहले ट्रेंड होकर सैकड़ों आये हैं ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद कितने आये हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : उसके पहले सैकड़ों आये हैं बाकी उसके बाद एफ़क्टिवली यहाँ नहीं पहुँचे हैं कोई 10, 20 चोरी से आये होंगे । वह सब इतिला मैंने हाउस को पहले दो थी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ताशकन्द का असर उनके ऊपर पड़ा है ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : माननीय मंत्री से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो, तीन दफ़े बातचीत हो चुकी है तो क्या आप उनसे बातचीत करना बन्द करेंगे और पाकिस्तान को ऐसा कुछ लिखेंगे ताकि वह बाज़ आये और उसे साफ़ कह दें कि अगर वह बाज़ नहीं आता है तो हम बातचीत को बन्द कर देंगे ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : नागाओं को वहाँ न जाने देने की कार्यवाही हम करते रहेंगे बाकी जहाँ तक बात करने का सवाल है बातचीत का दरवाजा हम अपनी तरफ़ से बन्द नहीं कर सकते ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Have the Government any idea of the number of times these Naga and Mizo hostiles have crossed into Pakistan, have they any idea of the number of persons who have so crossed over have they any idea of the training they have received and have Government prepared the population of Nagaland and Mizoland to meet the tactics and the training that they have received in guerilla warfare or other kinds of warfare?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Even now as Shri Hem Barua said, some of their leaders are in East Pakistan and some Mizos were getting training in Pakistan. The present number, as I mentioned, is 350, both Nagas and Mizos. They have gone to take training there, and when they go there to take training in guerilla warfare, naturally they are getting the necessary equipment from them. I do not think there is any other source for them to get that type of equipment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I cannot shout like anybody else. I also asked what kind of preparations Government are making so far as the local population is concerned to enable them to meet the training that these hostiles receive there?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The first step we are taking is to put our armed forces there effectively. Naturally, our effort will be to secure the support of the local population.

Shri Hem Barua: You have not sealed the border; that is the trouble.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The difficulty is that 'sealing' of the border is a phrase which is very easily used, but it cannot be effectly done. Our effort will be in the direction of securing the active support of the local population. For that, we will have to train them, and necessary steps are being taken in this direction.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाडेय (सलेमपुर) : जैसा कि अग्नी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि नागा और मीजो विद्रोहियों के वहां पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जाने के ऊपर वे निरन्तर दृष्टि रखते हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह वहां न जाने पायें लेकिन जैसा कि मालूम होता है वह इसमें अभी तक सफल रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की जो सीमा है उसको बन्द कर देने का विचार कर रही है जिससे कि यह नागा और मीजो विद्रोही पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में न जा सकें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, we are taking steps for that, but complete sealing of the border is very easily said but not so easily done because of the difficulty presented by the mountainous terrain. Also, at the present moment, they are taking advantage of the monsoonish condition. That is one other factor.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में प्रधान मंत्री मौजूद हैं वह मीजो विद्रोहियों से बातचीत करने जा रही हैं जब कि ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैंने मुकर्जी को बुलाया है ।

12.23 hrs.

RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I wanted to know whether you have taken any decision about our call attention notice concerning Shri Yajnik's arrest.

Mr Seaker: I will take it up at 50'clock. I have asked the Minister to come with the answer.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I have a submission to make.

श्री मधु लियये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को आज सबेरे एक पत्र लिखा था । भिलाई के जो इंजीनियर हैं और जिनकी कि छंटनी हुई है उस के बारे में कल हमको इत्तिला मेली कि उनको नई जगह बैकल्पिक नौकरियां, आलटरनेटिव जाब दिये जा रहे हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस सम्बन्ध में जो सही स्थिति हो वह बतला दी जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला सवाल तो यह है कि मैंने आप से कहा है कि इस तरीके से नोटिसेज माननीय सदस्य न दिया करें। मेरा खयाल है कि आज जो नोटिसेज मुझे मिले हैं उन में माननीय सदस्य के ही चार, पांच नोटिस होंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इसका क्या करूं ? सार्वजनिक हित के सवालों पर नोटिस देना हमारा कर्तव्य होता है बाकी उनको स्वीकार करने या नामंजूर करने का काम आपका है। सार्वजनिक हित के सवालों पर हम आपको नोटिस दे देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक दफे पहले भी यहां कहा था कि एक मेम्बर दो से अधिक नोटिस न दे।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब इस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रोक क्यों लगाना चाहते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता क्योंकि उन्हें स्वीकार करना आपके हाथ में है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब देखने की यह बात है कि जब सुबह 15-20 मिनट में मुझे 25,30 नोटिसेज देखने पड़ते हैं तो हर एक के बारे में याद नहीं रह सकता है और कैसे उनको डील कर सकता हूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बजाय 10 के 9 का समय रखिये। यहां सार्वजनिक हित के सवालों को उठाना हमारा कर्तव्य है उस के लिए हमको तनख्वाह मिलती है और अगर हम अपना कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं करेंगे तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। आप 9 का समय रखिये मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप यह कर दें कि साढ़े 10 बजे से पहले पहले जो नोटिस आ जायेगा उसे उस दिन लेना है और साढ़े दस बजे के बाद जो भी नोटिस आयेगे उन्हें अगले दिन के लिये समझा जायेगा तो मैं ऐसा करने को तैयार हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है समय के बारे में बाकी सार्वजनिक महत्व के सवालों को लोक सभा में उठाना हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साढ़े 10 बजे से पहले पहले जो नोटिस आ जायेगा वह उस दिन का नोटिस समझा जायेगा और जो उस समय के बाद आयेगा वह अगले दिन के लिये समझा जायेगा।

श्री बड़े (खारगीन) : भिलाई के बारे में मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है उसे स्वीकार किया जाय राज्य सभा में वह कल आ गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां भी आ जायेगा। मैं उसको मंजूर करवा रहा हूं।

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I gave a calling attention motion and you said that you would be allowing a discussion and question to be put by us. My call attention notice was given at 10 O'clock and it was about the retrenchment of technical and engineering personnel at Bhilai. I do not know why it has not been admitted, I am sorry to say so. It is a very important question because it affects the lives of technicians and engineers in the public undertaking. You must issue some directive to the Minister and he must state what he propose to do. You can direct the Minister to consider that case.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I have said that these enquiries should not be made in this manner. I am unable to answer all these notices and how can I say that I have disposed them of. How can I answer each one of them?

Shri Priya Gupta: Let a directive be given to the Minister for taking action.

Mr. Speaker: Now Mr. Gupta should sit down. What does the other Gupta want to say?

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 29 जुलाई को मैंने एक कोलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस काश्मीर में एक "मेरी कहानी" नामक किताब के बारे में दिया था। वह किताब एक बहुत खतरनाक किताब है और मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि गृह मंत्री जी उस किताब के बारे में अब तक कोई आवश्यक कदम क्यों नहीं उठा सके हैं? उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि वह अंडर कंसिडरेशन है तो उस पर कंसिडरेशन आखिर कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे फिर लिख दें मैं उसकी वाबत गृह मंत्री जी को लिख दूंगा।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : यह पत्र लिखने का प्रयत्न नहीं है अपितु यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है और आप गृह मंत्री जी से जानकारी लीजिये कि वह कब तक इस के बारे में जवाब देंगे?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेषाधिकार का सवाल... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उस किताब के लिखने वालों ने काश्मीर को स्वतन्त्र काश्मीर बना दिया है..... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा विशेषाधिकार का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसे कंसिडर करूंगा लेकिन इस वक्त आप खड़े होकर इस तरह नहीं कह सकते।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मैं समझूँ कि कल को ले लिया जायेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा कि वह ले लिया जाय।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : एक शब्द मुझे कह लेने दिया जाय। मुझ को यह बात मालूम हुई है कि "मेरी कहानी" नामक किताब वहां 8वीं कक्षा के बच्चों के लिए है। उसके सम्पादक तथा प्रकाशक डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन जम्मू व कश्मीर हैं। यह जम्मू, कश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की किताब है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि कश्मीर पाकिस्तान का है। अगर ऐसे प्रश्न यहां पर नहीं उठाये जा सकते हैं तो और कौन से प्रश्न यहां उठेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात अभी श्री काशीराम गुप्त ने भी कही थी और उसे कहने का मैंने उन्हें मौका दिया था और अब आप से भी दुबारा सुन लिया। मैंने उसे गम्भीरता से सोचा है और उस बारे में होम मिनिस्टर से पूछा है। मेरे पास उनका जवाब आ जाने दीजिये।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : कब तक उनका वह जवाब आ जायेगा? 29 जुलाई को मैंने नोटिस दिया था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं बोलने जा रहा हूँ तो माननीय सदस्यों को खड़े नहीं रहना चाहिए। आप मुझे उसके लिये वक्त दीजिये।

जब कोई ऐसी चीज आये जो कि सीरियस हो, तो उनको भी तो नोटिस चाहिये ताकि वह तैयार हों और उसके लिये कुछ जानकारी ले लें। मैंने पूछा है जवाब भी आ जाने दीजिये मैंने उसे सीरियसनेस के साथ लिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सात दिन हो गये हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय। यह काश्मीर सरकार की छापी हुई किताब है। और यह लड़कों को पढ़ाई जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उनसे पूछा है। मुझे आज ही पता लगा....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो आप इस प्रश्न को जरूर ले लेंगे न?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर वह इस प्रश्न को टालते जायें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और ज्यादा देर नहीं लगने दूंगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसको शाम को ले लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है कि मैं इसको जल्दी ले लूंगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं बाहर जा रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी कन्वीनिएंस देख लूंगा ।

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6622/66].

- (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6623/66].

- (iii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6624/66].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1963-64. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6625/66].

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-4(4)/66 dated the 23rd July, 1966, announcing acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the engineering industries for grant of interim relief. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6626/66].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries, Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1964-65, 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-6627/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 957 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1966, under sub-section (1)

section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): 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 Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1005 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1966.
- (2) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1055 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1966.
- (3) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fourth Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1124 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1966. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6629/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 320 OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from consultation) Third Amendment Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1966, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory

note. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6630/66].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Kerala Prohibition Act, 1950, 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) S.R.O. No. 51/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Rules for the Prevention of misuse and for the import, export, and transport of Medicinal and Toilet Preparations including Asavas and Arishtas containing alcohol and Intoxicating Drugs.
 - (ii) S.R.O. No. 52/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
 - (iii) S.R.O. No. 53/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
 - (iv) S.R.O. No. 54/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
 - (v) S.R.O. No. 55/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
 - (vi) S.R.O. No. 56/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Denatured Spirit and Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1962.
 - (vii) S.R.O. No. 57/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Rectified Spirit Rules, 1962.
 - (viii) S.R.O. No. 58/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the

[Shri Hathi]

- 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Liquor Permit (Personal) Consumption Rules, 1962.
- (ix) S.R.O. No. 59/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
- (x) S.R.O. No. 60/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
- (xi) S.R.O. No. 61/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Hotel Special Liquor Licence Rules, 1962.
- (xii) S.R.O. No. 62/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Sacramental Wine Rules, 1962.
- (xiii) S.R.O. No. 63/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Spirituous Culinary Aerated Water and other Flavouring Essences, Extracts, Perfumes and Colouring Rules, 1962.
- (xiv) S.R.O. No. 64/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Sweet Toddy Rules, 1962.
- (xv) S.R.D. No. 65/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
- (xvi) S.R.O. No. 66/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Varnish Rules, 1962.
- (xvii) S.R.O. No. 67/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Vinegar Manufactories (Establishment, Working and Supervision), Rules, 1965.
- (xviii) S.R.O. No. 93/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st March, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Sweet Toddy Rules, 1962.
- (xix) S.R.O. No. 114/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th March, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Hotel Special Liquor Licence Rules, 1962.
- (xx) S.R.O. No. 115/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Liquor Permit (Personal Consumption) Rules, 1962.
- (xxi) S.R.O. No. 209/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 31st May, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Denatured Spirit and Methyl Alcohol Rules, 1962. [Placed in Library see No. LT-6631/66].
- (3) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (i) to (xx) of item No. (2) above. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6632/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT,
ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the International Copyright (First Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1783 in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1966, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6633/66].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6634/66].

12.32 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1966-67.

12.32½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS NINETY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Ninety-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.32½ hrs.

RE. CLOSURE OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी के बारे में जब इस सदन के सामने विधेयक आया था तो मैं ने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचा था कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा वहाँ के छात्रों की यूनियन को, जिसको आज खत्म किया गया है, दुबारा जीवित किया जाये। लड़कों को यह अधिकार दिया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विधेयक जब आयेगा तब आयेगा, लेकिन क्या इस बीच में लड़कों के अन्दर जो असन्तोष है उस को खत्म करने के लिये उनको अपना संघ बनाने की इजाजत वह देंगे। उससे यह असन्तोष खत्म हो जायेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : एक लड़का जेल में है, जब तक वह जेल में रहेगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला नाम माननीय सदस्य का है, लेकिन वह पहले ही बीच में बोल रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माफ कीजिये। अगर मेरा नाम है तब मैं अच्छी तरह से बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपका नाम है तब अच्छी तरह से बोलेंगे, लेकिन अगर आपका नाम न हो तो दूसरे के सवाल के बीच में बोलेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोलूंगा लेकिन अगर नाम है तो वैसे ही बोलूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार्) : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप जवाब आने दीजिये।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): There are several demands made by the students but the main ones which were the cause of the trouble in Banaras were in regard to the supplementary examination and the grace marks. I agree that there was a demand also with regard to the union but that was not the main demand which resulted in these unfortunate incidents and the closure of the university.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक यह बिल पास नहीं होता उस वक्त तक लड़कों को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये और उनको बिन ओवर करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर वहां पर उनकी यूनियन कायम होती है और यूनियन के नेता और जो विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी हैं वह आपस में बातचीत कर सकते हैं तो जितने भी असंतोष के कारण हैं उनको सुलझाया जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know Mr. Bhagavati before he gave up his reins of office as vice chancellor had agreed to the establishment of the union but as I said this is not really the matter in controversy. I have some information from the registrar whom I have contacted and from the pro-vice-chancellor whom I have contacted. That is not the real bone of contention if I may say so, between the authorities and the students. It really turns on the failure of students in certain examinations.

श्री मधु लिमये : माफ कीजिये, मैं बिल्कुल आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन कुछ कारण तात्कालिक दुबारा करने हैं और कुछ असली होते हैं। जैसे किसी कारखाने में अगर यूनियन बनती है तो उसको मान्यता दी जाती है और ट्रेड यूनियन और मालिकों के बीच में अगर कोई झगड़ा होता है तो वह बातचीत के जरिये खत्म होता है। उसी तरह से अगर लड़कों को यूनियन बनाने की इजाजत दी जायेगी तो लड़कों की जितनी शिकायतें हैं उनके बारे में अधिकारियों से अधिकृत ढंग से बातचीत हो सकती है। इसलिये वहां छात्रों को यूनियन का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think it is very wrong to talk of that. (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I have also tabled a Calling Attention Notice, and I request you to allow me to raise it now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am calling one by one.

Shri Priya Gupta: Thank you. (*Interruption*)

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I appeal to hon. Members in the Opposition that some Members are not even patient to this extent that their turn might come and I might be allowed to call them.

श्री मधु लिमये : चूँकि आईर पेपर पर नहीं छाया गया इस लिये सदस्यों को पता नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आज मैं सर्कुलेट कर के बाद में इस बात को ले सकता हूँ। ... (*व्यवधान*)

मुझे आम लोग तकलीफ तो न दीजिये। मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल ले लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: If Members are not ready, I can have it some other day.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The names are not there on the Order Paper, and nobody knows whether his name is there or not. So, you might call one by one and let us finish it.

Mr. Speaker: But the others should sit patiently and silently so that I can call them.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आपका निर्णय है कि इसको कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस माना जायेगा तो इस का आईर पेपर आना चाहिये था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उसको रख लिया। चूँकि कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस था इस लिये आज आना चाहिये था। लेकिन मैं इसको किसी और दिन ले लूँगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (देवाम) : कार्य सूची में आपने दो दो ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव तक रखे हैं। एक सुबह और एक शाम को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शाम को एक ले रहा हूँ । कल इसे ले लेंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I think the questions could be allowed now, Sir, and the Members may be permitted to put questions.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I might put it up for another day. If he wants, Shri Hem Barua might put his question on that day.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमी मैं दूसरे माननीय सदस्य से बात कर रहा हूँ । इस समय श्री बागड़ी की बात को कैसे ले सकता हूँ ।

Shri Priya Gupta: This is a very important question. Closing down of a national institution is a loss to the public. One day's delay in the discussion of the matter is equivalent to one year's loss. So, it should be discussed today.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: How to deal with this? I can call only one after the other. I will not allow this kind of thing. I cannot carry on the proceedings in this manner. When I call one Member, some other Member stands up and he just obstructs the proceedings. That cannot happen.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I have pleasure in informing you that Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh Dev of Jaspur has joined my party, and he may be allowed a seat accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं आपसे एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ । श्री स० मो० बनर्जी को दस दिन आज 2 बजे पूरे हो जाते हैं । तो क्या 2 बजे के बाद

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता । मुझे इसका पता नहीं है ।

12.38 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will not take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri H.N. Mukerjee on the 1st August, 1966, namely:—

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

Shri R. S. Pandey

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know when the Prime Minister will reply?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने अपने भाषण में दो भागों के अवलम्बन की बात की थी । एक तो यह कि चुनाव के माध्यम से सरकार पर कब्जा किया जाये, दूसरे यदि चुनाव के माध्यम से वह कारगर न हुए तो कोई दूसरा रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा । यह दूसरे रास्ते का इशारा प्रजातंत्र के सामने और संसद् के सामने भी एक प्रश्न चिह्न है कि वह दूसरा रास्ता कौन सा हो सकता है ।

आज तक सदन के बाहर और भीतर भी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने लोगों से बार-बार कहा है “घेरा डालो, भारत बंद ।” लूटो और मारो—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : बैठ जाओ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: First there ought to be silence so that we might follow the proceedings. Such an atmosphere has developed here that members have to

[Mr. Speaker]

speak at the top pitch of their voice to be heard. The atmosphere should be more intimate. There ought not to be any attempt at any great oratory or loud speaking. There ought not to be an atmosphere of arguing with the other and we should feel that intimate ly we are discussing certain things for the common good, so that we can hear each other even if we speak at a lower voice. Members begin at a very high pitch. I appeal to all of them to take this into consideration.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे बारे में बिल्कुल गलत बात यहां कही जा रही है। या तो मुझे नियमों में जो एक यह नियम है कि कोई सदस्य किसी दूसरे से सवाल पूछ सकता है, उसके अनुसार सवाल पूछने दीजिये और या यहां यह कहने की इजाजत दीजिये कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है कि मैं सरकार को बदलने के लिए बन्द के रास्ते का कभी प्रचार करता हूं। मैंने खाली यह कहा है कि जो अन्याय है उसका प्रतिकार तत्क्षण हो जाना चाहिये। मान लीजिये कि सरकार पांच साल के लिए बन गई और अन्याय हो गया। दो चार महीने में ही बड़ा अन्याय जैसे अकाल है, वह हो गया। उस वक्त बन्द, हड़ताल, विद्रोह सब कुछ करना जरूरी हो जाता है। इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य जवाब दें, जो कहना हो कहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा आपकी स्पीच को दूसरों ने समझा है उसके अनुसार उनको कह लेने दीजिये। अगर आप फिर समझें कि उन्होंने गलत बयानी की है तो मैं आपको इजाजत दे दूंगा सफाई पेश करने की। लेकिन इस तरह से दखल न दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस तरह से दखल देने की बात अब आप कहते हैं तो एक नियम है कि कोई भी सदस्य किसी दूसरे से सवाल पूछ सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल इस तरह से नहीं पूछे जा सकते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं पीछे से बोलता हूं इसलिये जोर से बोलना पड़ता है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : आप आगे आ जाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सिर्फ आपके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं। सभी मੈम्बर्ज के लिए मैं कह रहा हूं। और मੈम्बर माहिबान भी जोर से बोलते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : एक बार मुझे डांट दिया गया था इसलिए कि मैं अपनी सीट से नहीं बोल रहा था। एक बार मैं यहां से बोला था और आपने मुझे डांट दिया था। इसलिए अपनी ही सीट से मैं बोलता हूं अब।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि न्याय और अन्याय का जो निर्णय है वह भी इसी सदन पर छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। ये बन्द और घेरा डालने की बात कहते हैं। अब आप मान लीजिए कि रूलिंग पार्टी अन्याय कर रही है। आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारे यहां वाणी स्वातन्त्र्य है, उसका अधिकार सब को है, सब को बड़ा संरक्षण दिया गया है लिख कर अपनी बात कहने का और बोल कर अपनी बात दूसरों तक पहुंचाने का। शान्तिपूर्वक आन्दोलन भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर यह कहीं नहीं है कि संसदीय प्रणाली के प्रति जनता की आस्था और जनता का विश्वास हम डिंगा दें। प्रजातन्त्र की जो जड़ें हैं उनको हम हिलाने नहीं देंगे। कोई भी किसी प्रकार का फोर्सिस्ट आन्दोलन नहीं होना चाहिये। कोई भी ऐजा आन्दोलन नहीं चलाया जाना चाहिये जिस में विद्रोह और आतंक की बात आती हो। अगर लोहिया जी इन बातों को मानते हैं तो उनकी बात हमें स्वीकार है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बारबार जो यह घेरा डालने की बात कही जाती है तो कभी

कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि आपकी पार्टी घर घेरा डालने की बात यहां हो जाती है। क्या यहां आपके खिलाफ घेरा नहीं डाला गया? अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मार्शल को जब आपके पास भेजा तो क्या उसको डंगड़ी मार कर गिरा नहीं दिया गया था? उसको बूँसे भी दिखाये गये थे। यहां इस सर्वोच्च सभा में इस श्रेष्ठ सदन में यह सब कुछ होता है तो श्रीमन् इन पर क्या भरोसा किया जा सकता है। न्याय क्या है, अन्याय क्या है, इसकी परिभाषा इनकी स्वयं की है। स्वयं इनका एक शब्दकोष है, स्वयं इनकी एक कल्पना है, स्वयं ही एक प्रभु सत्ता की लालता है जिस के कारण यह कभी कभी बेचैन हो जाया करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक लोहिया जी तो क्या सैकड़ों लोहिया जी भी इस घराबी पर पैदा हो जायें और चाहे जितनी क्रान्ति का बिगुल बजा दें हमारे देश की जो आस्था और विश्वास और श्रद्धा इस संसदीय प्रणाली के प्रति और आपके प्रति है, उसको ढिगा नहीं सकते हैं। जनता जानती है कि जो निर्णय यहां लिया जाता है वह उसके कल्याण के लिए लिया जाता है। निर्णय जो लिये गए हैं उनकी लोहिया जी ने भर्त्सना की है। पाटिशन से ले कर अबमूल्यन तक जितने भी निर्णय लिये गये हैं उनकी भर्त्सना इन्होंने की है। लेकिन जनता समझती है कि ये निर्णय उसके हित में लिये गए हैं। अभी पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में निर्णय किया गया है। अबमूल्यन के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है। कर लीजिये क्रान्ति आप और ले लीजिये वोट आप। हम देख लेंगे कि कितने वोट आप लेते हैं। छः महीने ही तो बाकी रह गए हैं।

जब पाटिशन हुआ, रक्तपात हुआ, उधर से उधर लाखों आदमी गए तब पंजाब के संबंध में सन्देह प्रकट हुआ था। जिस पंजाब ने बड़ा दुख सहा, जिसने बड़ी यातायातें सहि-उत्के प्रति बड़ा सन्देह प्रकट किया गया था। लेकिन हमने देख लिया कि वहां राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी, कांग्रेसी सरकार बनी . . .

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : पंजाब को छोड़ दो, मध्य प्रदेश की बात करो।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : चुप रहो बूढ़े हो गए हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह मान भी लिया जाए कि वह कभी कभी ऐसा करते हैं तो आपको नहीं करना चाहिये।

Shri R. S. Pandey: This is not a reflection on you. I never consider that you are old. You are as young as ever.

Mr. Speaker: I concede and confess that I am old.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : उसके बाद देश की रचना भाषावार प्रान्तों के आधार पर हुई। हमने चाहा कि भाषावार प्रान्त बनें। विरोधी दलों ने बड़ा आन्दोलन किया। मैं आपका ध्यान गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सभी विरोधी दल संगठित हो गए। थोड़ी बहुत उधर गड़बड़ी भी हुई। लेकिन हमारे चत्तारण साहब के नेतृत्व में महाराष्ट्र बना, गुजरात बना। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र बनने के बाद वे लोग जो चुन कर आये थे आन्दोलन में फिर घराशायी हो गए, फिर अपने घर पहुंच गए। वहां के वहां पहुंच गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि निर्णय लेने की शक्ति, निर्णय लेने की क्षमता कांग्रेस में है। इस बात को जनता भी जानती है। निर्णय लेने के बाद अगर कोई हानि भी हमें नजर आई है तो उसका भी हमने आपके साथ निरीक्षण किया है, हमने आत्मनिरीक्षण किया है और उसको सुधारा है और अन्ततोगत्वा हमने देखा है कि जनता हमारे साथ है। पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में हमने निर्णय लिया है, अबमूल्यन के बारे में भी हमने निर्णय लिया है। ये दोनों निर्णय हमने इसलिए लिए हैं कि इस में जनता के कल्याण के दर्शन होते हैं। अबमूल्यन में ऐसा अर्थ-

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

व्यवस्था की आंकी मिलती है कि अन्ततोगत्वा हमारा विकास ही होगा। हमें पूंजी चाहिये और पूंजी इस लिये चाहिये कि हम अपने इस देश भारतवर्ष का विकास करना चाहते हैं। पूंजी आज हमें इस लिए चाहिये कि आज संसार के आधुनिकीकरण के संदर्भ में जबकि भौगोलिक सीमायें सिकुड़ रही हैं, एक दूसरे के प्रति सहयोग बढ़ रहा है, सहअस्तित्व की भावना का प्रतिपादन किया जा रहा है, एक दूसरे के आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया का साक्षात्कार हो रहा है, और इस सब को देखते हुए हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपने देश का विकास तेजी से करें। रूस जहां पर कि रैजीमेंटिड इकोनामी है, वह भी दूसरों की सहायता ले रहा है। इटली की एक बड़ी फर्म से कोलंबोरेशन करके वह अपने यहां मोटरें तैयार करवा रहा है। पूर्वी यूरोप के देश एक दूसरे से पूंजी विनिमय करके कारखाने लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि हम से यहां यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम अमरीका के दबाव में आ गए और हमने अवमूल्यन कर दिया या हम अमरीका के दबाव में हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि न तो हम अमरीका के दबाव में हैं और न रूस के दबाव में हम आ सकते हैं। हम किसी के दबाव में नहीं हैं। जो हमारे साथ यित्रता करेगा उसके साथ हम सौहार्द और स्नेह का व्यवहार करेंगे। अमरीका से टेक्नाकल एजुकेशन के मामले में, फाउन्डेशन के मामले में, अज्ञान के मामले में, पूंजी के मामलों में स्योंग हमने लिया है और मास्को से भी सहायता हमन प्राप्त की है। हमें कोई शर्म नहीं है। शर्म इसलिए नहीं है कि हम इस देश की आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। हमने आधुनिक विचारधारा के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढाला है। यह बात पुराना हो चुकी है कि जितना कपड़ा ही उतने पर पसारी। आज के युग में हमें अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, हमें अपनी सम्पत्ति का बढ़ाना है, और इस ध्येय की पूर्ति के लिए जिस के पास देने के लिये कुछ है उससे हम वह लेंगे और जो हमारे पास है उसकी हम दूसरों

को देंगे। इस आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया में हम अपना विकास करना चाहते हैं।

ऐसी अवस्था में या तो आप यह कहें, विरोधी दल वाले यह कहें कि हमें विदेशी पूंजी नहीं लेनी चाहिये और अगर वे ऐसा कहते हैं तो उनको साथ-साथ जनता को जा कर यह भी कहना चाहिये कि जनता के कल्याण के जितने कार्य हैं वे हम को नहीं करने हैं, कालेज, स्कूल, सड़कें, बिजली, डैम आदि हमें नहीं बनाने हैं, खेती का उत्पादन हमें नहीं बढ़ाना है, आधुनिकीकरण की तरफ हमें नहीं जाना है और ये जो सब चीजें हैं इनको उठा कर हम एक तरफ रख दें। लेकिन अगर आप यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि देश का विकास हो तो जो देश सहायता और सहयोग के लिए हमारे पास आयेगा, उसकी सहायता और सहयोग हम स्वीकार करेंगे।

यह ठीक है कि अनाज की कमी है। दो वर्षों से बारिश नहीं हुई है लेकिन आप देखें कि यह अनाज की कमी यहां पर भाषणों की वर्षा करके पूरी नहीं हो सकती है, इसके बाहर पानी नहीं बरस सकता है। जब वर्षा होगी तब खेती होगी, यह कटु सत्य है। दो साल वर्षा नहीं हुई। आप यह भी देखें कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हम पर हुआ। हमें अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था पर बहुत अधिक खर्च करना पड़ा। अगर हमारे चीन समर्थक दोस्त चीन को कहते कि आक्रमण न करो और वह आक्रमण न करता तो क्या हमें कुत्ते ने काटा था जो हमने चार सौ करोड़ के बजाय एक हजार करोड़ रक्षा व्यवस्था पर खर्च किया। वह सरकार न करती। लेकिन वे हमारे दोस्त चीन से सांठ गांठ करते हैं, तैयंगाना की क्रान्ति का सन्देश उसको देते हैं और कहते हैं कि सीमा खाली पड़ी है चले आओ, यहां पर दुर्भिक्ष पड़ा हुआ है, तुम चले आओ और आक्रमण कर दो।

फिर जब चीन खामोश बैठता है तब यहाँ घेरा डालो की बात करते हैं, उनके साथ सांठ-गांठ करते हैं जो इस तरह के नारे बुलन्द करते हैं।

कल हमारे गोपालन जी ने कहा कि बड़ी भूषणा हो रही है, इस सरकार के बुरे दिन आ गए हैं। हमारे त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा कि इस सरकार के दिन पूरे हो गए हैं और इस को भाग जाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिन तो इनके पूरे हो गए हैं और इस बात का हमें दुख भी है। दुख इस बात का है कि जितनी तादाद में ये प्रश्न हैं इतनी तादाद में भी ये आगे नहीं आ पाएंगे क्योंकि कोई सच या स्वस्थ बात ये शतक तक नहीं पहुँचाते हैं।

ये विरोधी दल कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध गुलत प्रचार और प्रापेण्डा करते हैं। इन में से एक दल चीन के साथ लगा हुआ है।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He need not have any such doubts. We will come back in larger numbers.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: जहाँ तक श्री रंगा का सम्बन्ध है वह पब्लिक सैक्टर के खिलाफ हैं। एक ओर तो वह कांग्रेस सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाते हैं और दूसरी ओर वह सर्वदलीय राष्ट्रीय सरकार की रचना की भी मांग करते हैं। मालूम नहीं कि उनको क्या हो गया है। उन के सबसे बड़े राजनीतिक आचार्य श्री राज-गोपालाचार्य कहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट हमारे दुश्मन नम्बर एक हैं लेकिन श्री रंगा एक सर्वदलीय राष्ट्रीय सरकार की रचना का सुझाव देते हैं और उसमें शामिल होना चाहते हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि जब कभी ग्रहण लगता है तो भिखारी सड़कों पर चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहते हैं “दो दाक, छूटे ग्रहण”। इसी प्रकार श्री रंगा कहते हैं कि हमको राष्ट्रीय सरकार में शामिल कर लो हम

राष्ट्रीय संकट का मुकाबला करने में आपकी मदद करेंगे। वास्तव में राष्ट्रीय संकट तो वे पैदा कर रहे हैं। हम तो राष्ट्रीय संकट का इलाज कर रहे हैं।

श्री रंगा के पड़ोस में बैठे हुए हैं श्री मुकजी। वियतनाम के बारे में वह कहते हैं “तोनार नाम, ग्रामार नाम, वियतनाम, वियतनाम”। लेकिन उनके राजनीतिक दल के तीन वर्ष के इतिहास में, पूरे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के दौरान में, क्या उनके शायियों में ने किसी ने कभी यह भी कहा “तोनार नाम, ग्रामार नाम, भारत नाम, भारत नाम”? कभी नहीं कहा है। उनकी डोर कहीं, पतंग कहीं और टुनकियां कहीं है।

श्री मुकजी ने परसों वित्त मंत्री के सम्बन्ध से कहा कि वह ढोल उठाए हुए हैं, जिसको कोई दूसरा बजाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग परस्पर अपना ढोल बजाया करते हैं, यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, लेकिन उनका ढोल तो इतनी दूर से, रूस से बजाता है और श्री गोपालन का ढोल चीन से बजाता है। इसके अलावा आप ने वैंड में देखा होगा कि अगर बड़ा ढोल है, तो कोई दूसरा उसको बजाता है और इसमें कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है।

Shri Nambiar: These accusations were denied earlier. So, there is no point in repeating them. Also, I want to raise a point of order. If somebody says that some people from abroad are holding the strings and these leaders are acting on the orders from China, it is a very serious accusation.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय: अब आप लोहिया जी पर आ जाइये। उन्होंने चुनाव के लिए क्या स्ट्रेटेजी बनाई है? उन्होंने कहा कि महिला प्रधान मंत्री है, लेकिन उन्होंने चौबीस करोड़ महिलाओं के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि घरों में धुआँ निकलने के लिए चिमनियाँ बना दी जायें,

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

ताकि उनकी आंखें खराब न हों। वाह! घरों में चिन्नियां तो हम ही बनायेंगे, लेकिन इस प्रकार की बातें बह कर श्री लोहिया चौबीस करोड़ महिलाओं के वोट प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर भंगी की लड़की प्रधान मंत्री होगी, तो उनको संतोष होगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमने अपने संविधान में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि इस देश में जात-पात नहीं होगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : लोकियों को और अपने कारनामों को देखें और बतायें कि जात-पात है या नहीं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : प्रजातंत्र के लिए सबसे बड़ा दिन वह था जब हम ने भारत की एक पुत्री को भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के स्थान पर बिठाया जो आज इस महान उत्तरदायित्व को वहन कर रही है।

इसके बाद डा० लोहिया ने यह कहा कि इस सरकार के द्वारा हरिजनों पर गोलियां चलाई गईं। वह कुछ नाम भी लिख कर ले आए और कहा कि वे सब चमार थे जो कि गोली से मारे गए। यह मैटर आफ एक्वायरी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वे लोग चमार थे या नहीं। डा० लोहिया ने कहा कि कांग्रेस हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में लगभग अस्सी प्रतिशत सीटें जीत जाया करती है— इसलिए उनके वोटों को तोड़ा जाये। महिलाओं के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि उनके लिए कुछ किया ही नहीं गया है। उनके सेक्स का व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री है और फिर भी उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है।

इस प्रकार जब लोहिया जी को चौबीस करोड़ महिलाओं और आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के बहुसंख्यक वोट मिल जायेंगे, तो वह अपनी सरकार का निर्माण करने के लिए की गें बैठ कर आयेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस पालकी को ढोने वालों में माननीय सदस्य भी रहेंगे।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : जब वह पालकी पर बैठ कर आयेंगे, तो एक कंधा लगायेंगे श्री लिमये, एक कंधा लगायेंगे श्री यादव, एक कंधा लगायेंगे वागड़ी जी और एक कंधा लगायेंगे श्री किशन पटनायक और वे लोग यह कहते हुए आयेंगे, “रास्ता खाली करो, प्रधान मंत्री आ रहा है।” मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन बहुत बहुत दूर है। वह “घेरा डालो” और “बन्द” के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर पहुंचना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए प्रधान मंत्री के उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह करना बहुत दूर है।

यह हाल है इन विरोधी दलों का !

जहां तक हमारे दल और सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, उनको इस बात का एहसास है कि देश में अनाज भी कमी है और उद्योगों के उत्पादन में भी कमी हुई है, जिसका कारण है वर्षा का न होना और युद्ध। हमारे दल ने इस बारे में स्पष्ट आत्म-निरीक्षण करके—जैसा कि आचार्य कृपालानी ने हमें कहा है—कुछ निर्णय लिये हैं और आगे भी आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

आचार्य कृपालानी को तो मैं भूल ही गया। वह हम लोगों का ही आत्म-निरीक्षण करने की बात कहते हैं, विरोधियों को नहीं कहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव को पेश करने के पक्ष में नहीं था, लेकिन क्या करें, ये कांग्रेसी अपने मन की भावनाओं को प्रकट नहीं करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लोहिया जी के बारे में वह जो सोचते हैं और जो प्राइवेटली कहते हैं, उसको वह सदन में क्यों नहीं कहते? और कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में वह जो सोचते हैं, उसको वह सदन में क्यों नहीं कहते हैं? ये सब

उपदेश वह केवल हम लोगों को ही देते हैं। आत्म-निरीक्षण हम ही करें और अपनी भावनाओं को हम ही व्यक्त करें ! आत्म-निरीक्षण की बात को हम स्वीकार करते हैं।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I am sorry, I told Congressmen to go a little within themselves. I withdraw my words.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं तो आचार्य कृपालानी का आदर करता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, आत्म-निरीक्षण के उपदेश को हम स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि देश में चीजों की कमी है, भाव बढ़ रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक विकास और उत्पादन के लिए बाहर से काम्पोनेंट्स और रा मँटी-रियल मगाने के लिए हमको रुपये का अवमूल्यन करना पड़ा है। इसके बाद देश के विकास और अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के सुधार के लिए जो भी फ़ालो-अप एक्शन आवश्यक होगा, वह हम लेंगे।

हम चाहते हैं कि कृषि-उत्पादन में कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट करके किसानों को दिया जाये। चूंकि वे राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का 45 प्रतिशत कांटीर्यूट करते हैं, इसलिए इसी अनुपात में उन पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। खेती हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और पूंजी का आधार है। अगर उसको शक्ति मिलेगी तो हम अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को भी अच्छी तरह से चला सकेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े और उसके लिए हम सब कुछ करेंगे—जो कुछ भी साधन आवश्यक होंगे, उनको हम उपलब्ध करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जहां तक भावों के बढ़ने का प्रश्न है उसकी चिन्ता हमको भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुपर मार्केट के अलावा हमको और भी हजारों दुकानें और फ़ारेन कंट्रीज की तरह की मोबाइल शाप्प भी खोलनी पड़ेगी। मैं सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने जमाखोर हैं, जो आवश्यक

वस्तुओं का संग्रह करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ बड़ी सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो अपील की है, उसका प्रभाव होगा और जिन लोगों के पास अनाज का स्टॉक है, वे उसको बेवेंगे। लेकिन अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो कानून का सहारा लेकर वे तमाम आवश्यक वस्तुयें बाहर निकाल ली जायें, ताकि प्राइसिज न बढ़ने पायें।

जिन देशों ने हमको अनाज की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सहायता दी है, हम उनको बधाई देते हैं। इसमें हमको कोई शर्म नहीं है। देश में अनाज की कमी होने के कारण हम लोग अमरीका के प्रभाव में नहीं गए हैं। अमरीका ने हमारे साथ सहयोग करके हमको पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज दिया है। हम श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को भी बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने विरोधी दलों की आलोचना से प्रभावित हुए बिना और उनके दबाव में न आकर इस देश को बचाया। जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र नहीं हुआ था, तब बंगाल में लगभग 23 लाख आदमी कुत्ते की मौत मर गए, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, भौगोलिक सीमाओं के सिकुड़ने और संसार में सहयोग और सह-अस्तित्व की भावना होने के कारण आज वह स्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है। अमरीका वह मित्र है, जो हमारे काम आया। इसमें प्रो-अमरीकन होने की बात नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर रूस के पास अनाज होता और वह हमको देता, तो हम उसका स्वागत करते। इस समय हमारी आर्थिक योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में रूस हमारी जो मदद कर रहा है, हम उसका भी स्वागत करते हैं। जो भी राष्ट्र हमारी सहायता कर रहे हैं, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं और उनके सहयोग का स्वागत करते हैं। हम इस क्षेत्र में एपॉलोजिटिक नहीं हैं।

हमने अपने देश में तहलके भी देखे हैं हलचल भी देखी है और अन्ति भी देखी। 1942 के आन्दोलन में जब "करो या मरो"

[श्री राम सहाय पान्डेय]

का नारा लगाया गया था, तब ये कम्युनिस्ट कहाँ थे? तब ये दूसरों का ढोल बजा रहे थे। आत्म-निरीक्षण का उपदेश हमको मालूम है। हमको यह भी मालूम है कि राजनीतिक जीवन में जनता के साथ स्पष्ट व्यवहार करना चाहिए। जनतंत्र के संरक्षण के लिए कृत-संकल्प होकर जो कुछ भी करने की आवश्यकता होगी, वह हम मजबूती और दृढ़ता से करेंगे। हमें विरोधियों को अच्छी बातें स्वीकार्य हैं और बुरी बात त्याग्य है। न जाने कितने आए क्रान्ति करने वाले! जो लोग क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं वे अपने घर में क्रान्ति करें। उससे उनको लाभ होगा। हमको जो जन-आन्दोलन और जन-क्रान्ति की धमकी दी जाती है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता कांग्रेस के साथ है और उसके साथ रहेगी इसलिए कि कांग्रेस प्रजातंत्र में आस्था रखती है, विश्वास रखती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कांग्रेस तो बन्दूक चलाती है—बन्दूक, बन्दूक।

12.00 hrs.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am standing to intervene in this debate. For the last two days and more I have been listening to and reading the speeches made by both the Opposition Members and Members of my party and I was trying to apply my mind to this very important question, although the speeches covered 90 per cent the question of devaluation, whether anybody has suggested any remedy, any alternative scheme or any follow-up action which really would help the country.

Now, I am not going to be very critical of the speeches that have been made by the Opposition Members—I have respect for them—but they must know that to take political advantage of every situation is not the only strategy to advance their claims and perhaps a desire one day to form

a government in this parliamentary democracy. From that standpoint if I look at these speeches I find nothing but politics.

Now let me come to my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee. I shall at once assure him that I have got a very great respect for him and his ideological sincerity but he was so much lost in that ideological sincerity, which nobody doubts, that he had nothing but Vietnam on his brains. Even devaluation would have been acceptable to him if something had been done in Vietnam. Therefore, to him Vietnam was the main thing; devaluation was not the problem but Vietnam was the problem. I give him credit for that because that type of ideological sincerity should be in everybody, but it should not make him so purblind that he cannot see the question that is before the House or before the country. He went on in a kind of poetic fancy and imagery about Vietnam and got himself so much mixed up in that dense Vietnam jungle that he did not know how to find his way out.

Now that is not the position. I am merely saying that we are not looking to that from that limited scope. If he wanted to attack our policy on Vietnam there were enough occasions and he would get them, but Vietnam is not a kind of El Dorado, the end-all and be-all of his existence and our existence. Luckily or unluckily, there are two Vietnams and we have taken to a policy. Our policy is in complete accord with our policy of non-alignment. We have not taken sides in that. Therefore, because we did not see hundred per cent eye to eye with him, everything is wrong and for that matter devaluation is wrong is something which really I cannot understand.

Our Vietnam policy, if I may say so, is born out of our policy of non-alignment. We have a special responsibility in this region and we are prepared to discharge it. It is in the

consciousness of that special responsibility that our Prime Minister made an appeal to everybody, not only to one party, for a Geneva type conference, because she thought that unless they came to the table these things could not be discussed in a peaceful atmosphere. Unfortunately, that could not be done because the nations concerned are committed to something. They also have got their political ideology and, therefore, they could not respond to that. Is it the fault of the Prime Minister of this country, that that did not happen? Our fervent prayer even today is that that should happen so that our voice in asking the United States of America to stop the bombing should really be in operation, be effective and the bombing will stop, so that they will sit together and do something. I do not go into that question at all, but to attack devaluation through this medium of our attitude towards Vietnam is something which really is out of court so far as this motion is concerned.

Shri Nambiar: They are two different questions.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can assure him that the policy is that the Vietnam question has ultimately to be resolved. Nobody likes this bloodshed; surely, India does not like it at all. Nobody likes escalation of the war. There is escalation of the war, there is no doubt about it. We want to stop it. That is the desire of everybody in the world. We do not take any special credit for it. Therefore, I assure him, through you, that I am quite sure that every Member of this House, be he a Member of the Opposition or of the Congress Party, will stand unitedly behind the Prime Minister in wishing a speedy end of this Vietnam question.

Many Members when they made their suggestions raised some questions. I am going to take up those questions and answer them so far as devaluation is concerned. Devaluation ought not to be looked at from the

political standpoint, although it may be one of the points. I do not disagree on that. But from the economic point of view whether it was necessary, whether it was avoidable, whether it could have been delayed, whether there was any alternative, whether we could afford a different thing—these are the questions that are germane to the discussion and I shall apply myself to these questions.

A question has been asked as to whether this devaluation has been forced upon us. By whom? Naturally, by America. For anything that happens in the world America must be brought in; otherwise, they think that possibly their profession is not perfect.... (*Interruption*). I have listened with the utmost patience to my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee and I have admired in part his speech, not the whole, but I did not interrupt him.

Now the question is: was it really avoidable; is it something that has been forced on us? Everybody in this House and in this world knows that for the last 15 years we have been having a planned programme, that we have been by our own volition or option tied to a plan. Three plans have already gone. If we wanted to have a different kind of plan where no foreign money or anybody's help was necessary for it, that is a different matter. It was open to us to have a plan of that type. But we thought that if in the initial stages we took the help, possibly our work would be quickened, our industrial and agricultural development would be quickened. That is why we have accepted this aid, not a little aid but an aid running into thousands of crores of rupees. All those loans have got to be serviced, the money has got to be paid back. All those concerns that have been started with that foreign help have got to be run efficiently. The raw material, whether it is 5 per cent or 15 per cent, which is necessary in order to run those concerns has also got to be

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obtained. Therefore if it was possible to do all that by a magic wand or a miracle. I could have quite understood it. But one must pause and ask a question whether it was possible to do that.

I shall give you some picture of the indebtedness and the responsibility that we as a nation have accepted and it is up to us to consider how we are going to discharge that responsibility and whether, in the absence of devaluation or any other alternative scheme, the discharge of that responsibility was possible. On the 1st April, 1966, that is, only two or three months ago, the total outstanding foreign debt was of the order of Rs. 2,919 crores. This is according to the pre-devaluation figures that I am quoting. Loans which are required to be repaid in foreign currency are of the magnitude of nearly four million dollars, that is, Rs. 1,887 crores. Loans to be repaid in the form of export of goods are also Rs. 261.9 crores. Sometimes we barter and, therefore, that is already pledged and is gone. Then, PL-480 loans, non-convertible, although they are in rupees, are of the order of Rs. 770 crores and so on. When this responsibility is upon us, when we have accepted this form of our industrial development, is it up to us to say at a point when because the value of our rupee in the foreign market has dropped, we are not getting any loan, that does not matter, let us go it alone, we do not care? That attitude is impossible. That attitude is dishonest for the simple reason that we have made the world to understand and the countries from which we took the money to understand that we shall service the loans, we will pay the interest and the corpus according to whatever agreement we have made. Having done that, it is not open to us to say that this could have been done. There was a remedy. Sometimes, it would be asked: Has China any difficulty about the foreign exchange? Has Russia any difficulty about the foreign exchange? Russia is a developed country and, therefore,

they could not have that difficulty. Let us take China. Has China any difficulty about foreign exchange? No. Why? They do not depend upon the foreign exchange. Their system is quite different. Whenever they want something for which the foreign exchange is required, either they give gold or they barter commodity for commodity. Therefore, that is easy for them. They do not take loans of that type that have got to be serviced in the manner in which we have got to do.

I was sitting and calculating our requirement of gold during the first two or three years and right upto the end of the Fourth Plan as to how we could have even postponed this inevitable decision that we took on the 5th June to devalue the external value of the rupee. If we had gold to the tune of nearly Rs. 500 crores through which we could have done this servicing of the loan for the time being and also to liberalise the imports which were necessary in order that our industrial production should not stop or should not lessen its speed, then surely we could have done it. We have not got that. We are not on the gold standard. As many as 35 years back, the world had gone out of it. In 1931, Great Britain, as it was then called, went off the gold standard. Along with that, very many nations went off the gold standard. Some of them were never on the gold standard before. Apart from that, if our efforts had succeeded in having gold of the value of Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 1,000 crores, possibly it would have been delayed and some other methods could have been found in order that we could delay, postpone, or, perhaps, avoid this inevitable necessity of having the devaluation. Having not got that, we had no other way but to do what we did.

Shri Nambiar: How can devaluation be an answer?

Shri S. K. Patil: Please don't interrupt me. You will have enough time. You need not get up every time just like a jack in the box.

The role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund has also been questioned. These are international organisations. They are not sitting there for political purposes. They do not advance one ideology or the other. If the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund came to the conclusion independently, because it is their business to watch the currencies of the various countries, that our rupee was not a rupee, that it was only 75 per cent rupee or possibly 25 per cent something else, then, surely, it was their duty to advise us. They advise everybody on that. Ever since the International Monetary Fund has been established, such advice has been given to nearly 10 to 12 countries, that the time has come when their currency has to be devalued for the simple reason because it has not got the parity with the external value which is claimed on its behalf. If we could have two types of currency, one for inside and one for outside, it is a different thing. India could not do that. Many countries have that kind of thing, that there is one type of currency inside which is not affected by the external value, the external value is something different.

May I remind the hon. Members opposite who know perhaps better about Russia's economy than I do? Some years ago, even the rouble which is a very mighty thing, which is perhaps sounder than even the American dollar today, had one internal value and another external value, nearly a difference of 50 per cent. There is nothing wrong about it. This devaluation is not really something that has come only upon us and that has not come upon others. Ever since the end of the last War—I do not go before that—many countries have devalued their currency. Nine or ten countries have devalued their currency. Many of them have come out triumphantly, like France, Yugoslavia and Greece, and some of them have not. The question of devaluation is not merely confined to us alone. This is the second time that we are

devaluating our rupee. There is nothing wrong about it. The only question is: What is the follow-up action? What is to be done now? That is the question I shall deal with a little later on.

Was devaluation avoidable? I have answered it partly that devaluation was not avoidable because within these months you had to find the money to service your loans, to pay back the interest as well as the corpus, whatever it is. I have got the figures. I do not want to tire you out by giving the figures as to how much was the total that we had to pay this year and till the end of the Fourth Plan. We had to find that money from somewhere. More than that, our industrial potential was going down steadily because we had no raw material with which to keep on going. If it is going down, it becomes our duty to see that it is lifted up. Therefore, there was no alternative to this and this was not avoidable. That is why that decision had to be taken.

Could it have been postponed? Many people tell us why not postpone it because this is the Election year. There, I can refer to my friend, Acharya Kripalani, I have great respect for him, and he really put his finger at the right type of button when he said that the Congress has got one knack and that is, when there is a difficulty, they unite and stand together. That is really the one good thing in his speech, and that he said because he has not yet forgotten his days when he was closely associated with the Indian National Congress. Here it is. We are told that because we have got the elections and we want to take advantage of that, there should have been no devaluation. It would be unlike the Indian National Congress. If devaluation had to be done, if it was in the larger interest of the people, then, surely, it would have been a dishonesty on the part of the Congress Government to postpone it in order to get a popular verdict and win the elections. We shall rather prefer to lose the elections but will

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not be guilty of doing things which are not in the larger interest of the people. We do not want that, for the simple reason that people expect us, and they have expected us all these 70 to 80 years that the Congress has been there, that it is the Congress organisation which is capable of taking decision when it is in the interest of the country. No matter whether they are popular or otherwise, that decision has to be taken. I challenge—challenge is a bad word—I offer it to my friends opposite that we shall enter the elections with devaluation and we shall come out successful with a verdict by the millions of people that devaluation was the right course for us to take and, therefore, it was taken.

It was a difficult decision indeed and, therefore, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet had to do it. Here, my friend Prof. Mukerjee knows one thing. I am quite sure he will concede that to me that when a decision comes from the Cabinet, to go round and say that the Prime Minister is responsible, a few honourable Ministers are responsible, this or that, and, therefore, the other Ministers are not with it, is something I cannot understand in a parliamentary democracy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): That was never said. I said the whole assorted lot of you.

Shri S. K. Patil: Including the ill-assorted lot sitting opposite.

What I am saying is this that the decision was taken in the manner in which the decisions are taken. These questions are not discussed in bazaar places or on the roads or in a sort of *bandhs* or other violent demonstrations that the people might be indulging in. The question has been asked as to why is it that the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister have been saying that we are not going to devalue the rupee. May I ask: Is there any Minister in the world so stupid as to say that he is going to

devalue except at the time he wants to devalue the currency? I have never understood that. Even when I know that something is going to happen tomorrow, I am going to say emphatically that it is not so until it is done. Therefore, just to say that the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister or any Minister should have gone on beating the drum right from the beginning, that it should have been done earlier is not correct; surely, that is not done. It has been asked by several Members as to why the Opposition Members were not taken into confidence, why the Government Members also were not taken into confidence and why our Party Executive was not taken into confidence—why none of them was taken into confidence. Even, in a budget, we do not take people into confidence. In the case of the budget, a copy of the budget is given to us half an hour or an hour before it is going to be presented to the House. We have either to have it or leave it. There is no option. One day, I remember, I got so much disgusted that I went to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and I asked, "Did it happen in your time like that or has it now started in our time? He said, "That was my question also when I was a Minister of the Wevell Cabinet and I was told that the budget is to be put like that." The same system continues. It is so of the budget where the stake is comparatively smaller. Now, in this matter of devaluation we should have talked about it, in the bazaar place, consulted everybody or consulted even a few chosen people or even the Leaders of the Opposition Parties—that could not have been done.

I can tell my hon. friends here that there are in this world some financial tycoons—I know a few of them—whose only business is to manipulate the currency. They make at the end of the day a million dollars or lose a million dollars not by doing any work or by any industry or producing anything, but by figures and statistics; they have got the capacity of

buying and selling the currencies of the world and possibly hundreds of crores of rupees would have been lost to this country if such a premature disclosure of this devaluation had been made. Therefore, it was not possible for anybody really to do this or to take the advice of anybody.

What was the responsibility of the Prime Minister? The Prime Minister becomes the easiest target for everybody because she is the Head of the administration. She might not have taken the initiative; nobody takes the initiative in everything; if I say, in case something is to be done in the Railways, that the Prime Minister should take the initiative, that can hardly happen. Therefore, things are done in the usual course. When the hon. members opposite sometimes make their own government, they will find that their system is not very different from the system that the Congress Government is adopting. So it is done in the usual way; the Finance Minister does it; the Planning Minister does it; somebody else who is interested in that does it; the question is discussed with experts; we have got experts also with the Government; after discussing that, they come to the conclusion that this is inevitable, this cannot be delayed even by a day; if we delay, possibly the devaluation might perhaps be more dangerous than today; instead of 7.50, I do not know, it might have gone up more because many other things would have added to it. Therefore, this is the proper time, both economically and also politically, so that we shall go to the people and say that we had the courage and the capacity to take this decision and put it before them; if they find that we did something wrong, surely they could vote us out. (*Interruptions*).

I shall be delighted if my hon. friend has got those dreams which will be fulfilled in the manner in which he desires. I think he should be thankful to God that it should be so, but we have our own God also.

This was done in the manner in which the Cabinet decisions are taken.

It was not done by the vote of one. There were no dissensions in the Cabinet. Of course, it is not for me to say that; the Prime Minister would, in her reply, say that. I can tell my hon. friends that many of us were pained and surprised; even the Prime Minister was pained. This is not a decision which anybody could easily have taken. We pondered over it; we considered it; we met the experts and discussed that for a few hours before actually going to the Cabinet. And when, in the Cabinet, everything was explained—I may say that I am not divulging a secret—every one agreed and it was a unanimous decision of the Cabinet that devaluation of the external value of the rupee was unavoidable and it had to be done. There is no particular blame that attaches either to this Minister or to that Minister. Why should any Minister be singled out, I do not know. There was a time when I was also lucky to be singled out. I do not know why they have forgotten that. I always like that. When they single me out, believe me, I shall get a few thousand votes more, but I do not mind that. Really it is not good, it is not proper, it is not according to the decorum of the Parliamentary practice everywhere that you should single out a Minister and say that so-and-so was for it and so-and-so was against it; that because some persons made statements on the Radio, they must be more responsible than those who did not make any such statement. In that case, I shall ask all my colleagues to make statements so that this kind of misunderstanding would not arise that there were differences of opinions.

If you come to follow-up action, I can understand that. If there were members here who had said that in the follow-up action, certain things should have been done but they are not done, then I would join them in that and say that the pace of progress must be accelerated. We must have the capacity to take decisions; even unfortunate decisions must really be

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given to officers, whether they are Secretaries or Ministers, so that the follow-up action becomes quicker. Unfortunately sometimes it is said that during the two months—in another two days it will be complete two months—the devaluation has come, we have not done anything as prompt as we should have. I can understand that because that would help us in being more prompt in doing things; it would increase our capacity to take decisions, good, bad or unfortunate. I would rather prefer an officer or executive who is capable of taking a decision—at times even a wrong decision—to an officer who does not take a decision and the file goes on moving for weeks and months. If this is to be done, I can understand that. What is to be done in the follow-up action? Many people talk to us that the prices have risen. Now this is a very unfortunate thing and although there might be a little difference of opinion about it, there is no doubt that prices have risen. I can quite understand that. Although this is devaluation of the rupee in the external market—not internally—I do not see any reason why the prices of vegetables or raw coconut should go up by 50 per cent. These are things that sometimes happen. They have got to be stopped; they have got to be controlled and everything that is necessary for this purpose has got to be done. What is really necessary is that we must have the organisation, just as we have got the organisation. We could not have got that organisation before because that would have told the people what we are aiming at. We are building up fast that organisation in every Ministry, particularly in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, so that prices do not rise. It is our responsibility to see that prices do not rise.

When questions were asked about freeze on wages, my colleague, the Labour Minister said very rightly—I join with him—that there cannot be a freeze because the labour has also got to pay money; so, there shall be

a freeze on wages only after there is a freeze on prices. I would say that, even if there was no devaluation, one way of really stopping all this runaway prices is—and this will be the greatest thing that will hit us in elections and elsewhere—that the prices have got to be stabilised. How often have I said in the Railway discussion that, although in having the chance that we had some years ago, we lost crores of rupees, I am prepared to lose crores of rupees, but I want to keep by 14 lakhs of railwaymen satisfied by giving them everything that is necessary for life, so that their living standards do not get depressed. Therefore, it must be our constant effort to see that all those items that go to make what is known as the cost of living ratio—all of them because they are considered to be the necessities of life—have got to be done and the prices must be fixed sooner. When that is done, surely the wage freeze can be done. Here is a country—I am talking of Great Britain—where socialism started long before we started it and yet, here is the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, who has got the capacity to say that there shall be a freeze but at the same time he has warned that this can only be given after the prices have been frozen. That is exactly what we intend to do and what must be done.

There were many criticisms about P.L. 480 because P.L. 480 has been a red rag to the bulls Opposite. I do not know whether I was criminally responsible for it or was in any other way responsible for a big deal. But I say that not only is America doing it, but everywhere, in every country it is done; wherever we have got anything less, we get them from others and wherever we have got anything more, we give to others. And P.L. 480 is not a charity. It is a charity—if you so call it—only in the sense that instead of in dollars, we pay in rupees. There is nothing wrong about it. They have also surplus wheat. What is it meant for? Till we attain self-sufficiency in agriculture, there is nothing wrong in accept-

ing it. Therefore, we have been accepting it. Why should there have been such an objection to it? Because it is American wheat, there is an objection. My friends Opposite must be knowing that Russia, during the last two years and for another year to come, has agreed and made agreements with other countries—Canada and others I do not know whether the United States comes in to buy three billion dollars worth of wheat from these countries in order to keep it. These great countries do not merely live from year to year, but they keep a year's stock. Sometimes war comes or something happens; so, they want to keep a stock. Therefore, it is not India alone that does it; even Russia does it; China does it; everybody does it. In an emergency like this, if Government does it, what is wrong about it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Do they have an agreement like the PLI-480 agreement where they do not have the right to say anything about what is going to be done with the money? That is the main point.

Shri S. K. Patil: The money is supposed to go back; it is supposed to go back. Sometimes, they do not want the rupee and we have not got dollars. If we increase the trade, possibly it might go through the trade. The point is that we should really be in a condition where we shall get the foreign exchange. But there is a general agreement right from the very beginning that this money is not meant to be just thrown there and so on. Therefore, that is not an important point. The important point that I am going to make is this. I wish the nation could have been trained in one discipline namely that when there is not enough food we shall do with whatever food we have got. Do these sponsors of the *bandhs* and the violent agitations believe in that?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, we do.

Shri S. K. Patil: Do they have that kind of patriotism and do they serve

the people in that way? On the other hand, in about 90 per cent of these *bandhs*, if there is anything to infuriate the masses, it is the question of the paucity of food. This is how these *bandhs* arise. They do not advise the people that because we have got less rice, therefore, let us do with less rice, or because we have less wheat, let us do with less wheat. On the other hand, they tell the people to demand 'No we must have the full quantum that is necessary'.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about blackmarketing? We want to know what has happened to the blackmarketeers and hoarders? The hon. Minister is not answering that question. There is enough food in the country but it is there in the black-market.

Shri S. K. Patil: They advise the people to ask for the full quantum. That is how all these things have been happening.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is enough food in the country but it is available only in the blackmarket.

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. lady Member need not be so jittery about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about blackmarketing?

Shri S. K. Patil: These are some of the home-truths. I know that they are not very pleasant. Surely, all the truths that emanate from the other side are also not pleasant to us, but we must take the pleasant with the unpleasant. That is parliamentary democracy everywhere in the world.

In all these violent processions and so on, there is one thing that is exploited, and that is the hunger of the people in the country. My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani said yesterday that these angry young men had become angry because they had not got power. Therefore, what do they do? They take with them a hungry old man in order to have processions in Calcutta

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and everywhere, so that even if there was any discipline in a government to maintain law and order and it was possible to maintain it, that also could not be done. Therefore, this kind of approach has got to be avoided.

I do not want to take the time of the House any longer, but I would just refer only two questions before I conclude. The first question is relating to agricultural production. So far as agricultural production is concerned, we are doing enough in that regard, but I would like to impress and stress this point more and more that unless India become self-sufficient and self-reliant in five years, with Nature helping us and our efforts and our labours bearing fruit, there is no future for this country. Devaluation and all its rigours and all this bitterness would be forgotten if really this season turns out to be a very good season; it may not be the best, but surely I am hoping that after the monsoons and the rains that have come in, this season will be better; and that should be better, and our efforts should be in that direction, so that agriculturally we can become self-sufficient before even we think of the industrial output etc. Although both have to go side by side, I give more importance to this, and, therefore, this should be done. If that is done. I am quite sure that there will be no occasions hereafter for this loot, arson, these sabotages etc. Somehow, I have always been the victim of sabotages, because, as I have said very often, the railways are like an unhorned cow; she has no resistance. 57,000 kms. of railway lines cannot be protected either by the Railway Protection Force or any force that Government can bring into existence. Therefore, on every conceivable occasion we find sabotages and arson and loot etc. It applies to everything, and not merely to the railways. I would say that these are not the methods to be followed. These are like poison. I may tell my hon. friends in the Opposition that poison is sometimes good because it cures some of the maladies, but it must

not be made the staple food of a community. Therefore, when they resort to this poison, let them remember that it is merely a temporary phase to cure a particular disease but they should not make it a habit of the people such that this becomes the staple food of a community. Therefore, recourse to such things must be avoided.

Lastly, I would make this appeal to the Opposition. No doubt, they have their ambition. In fact, everybody has an ambition for power, and I share that ambition with them. But are they going to give this demonstration to the people outside that if they come into power they are going to do what they are doing today, that is, indulge in arson, sabotage, loot, bandh, stoppage of work and so on? So, they must also realise this. The Opposition is respected everywhere, and we respect the Opposition. The other day we had taken a certain decision in the beginning but we changed it within twenty-four hours so that the Opposition should not feel that they would not be present in the House and they could have said something. Therefore, I would submit that when somebody points out to us that such and such is going to be the result, then we immediately apply the correction, whether we become popular or not. That was not a very popular decision to take; yet, notwithstanding all that, we took that decision because we thought that we should have the co-operation of the Opposition also with us. That is how it should have been done.

I can tell my hon. friends also about the historic necessity of our parliamentary democracy. We shall not be found wanting in the performance of our duties when the call for duty comes. The time when this decision on devaluation was taken was one such occasion, and, therefore, we took that decision. Either the people may condemn us for that decision or they may applaud us. But that is the decision that we have taken. If we have taken a wrong decision, it is for the people to vote us out in the elections and it is not for the Opposition to take

advantages of it from now onwards so that they may get more votes than they would get otherwise, saying 'Your misfortune or your adversity is our opportunity to get a few votes more. I would submit that surely the voters ultimately are clever enough to see through that type of thing.

The ultimate arbiter in this matter in a democracy is the ballot-box. That will decide whether the decision that we took was a right decision or a wrong decision. Let us approach that ballot-box, and let not my hon. friends and ourselves go step in step, but with mode of action which are proper, which would not be actions of the type that they take but which would conform to the highest standards of parliamentary democracy. If they do that, then there is nothing in the world that could stand between us and the prosperity of this country. I would plead that it is not with a view to scoring any election advantage or any debating advantage that I have intervened in this debate, but because I like the idea that in this constructive task before the country the Opposition should be with us, and with that hope, I shall conclude.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this no-confidence motion was not unexpected, at any rate to me, because of the difficult food situation, the spiralling prices and the bomb-shell decision to devalue the rupee. It was not unexpected for another reason: the approaching general elections. But I would say as a lawyer and in fact, as the second seniormost Member of this House that in the factual context I cannot help feeling that this no-confidence motion is unreal.

As May's *Parliamentary Practice* point out, when there is a non-confidence motion, Government looking to the exigencies of its own business, does try to give a reasonably early date for discussion. As far as I am aware, there is no convention that there must be absolute priority given to a no-confidence motion. I do not think that that is the correct position at all.

Further, the first postulate of a no-confidence motion is a potential alternative government. Now, we know that at any rate today, through democratic or parliamentary processes, there is no potential alternative government. Because of that, I always feel that a no-confidence motion in this context lacks not only constitutional and parliamentary significance, but it is nothing more than an exercise in parliamentary illusion. I am not blaming the Opposition for the fact that there are so many splinter groups. It is a legacy of political conditions in the country. The fact is that the Congress Party is a projection of a pre-Independence struggle, by a monolithic party, if you like; yet, from politically scientific sense, the Congress is not a party; it is a movement; it was and is a movement; if you like, for some people, it was a political band-wagon. That is why even today you get in the Congress Party a wildly heterogeneous group consisting of elements ranging from crypto-communists to dyed-in-the-wool capitalists, from princes to paupers, from sadhus and would-be-sadhus and hypocrites to hard-drinkers and *bon vivants*. But that characteristic is also reflected in the Opposition groups, but that is because there is this basic weakness in our democratic structure and in the country. Whatever the reasons, there has not been, in the normal democratic sense, an ideological, political polarisation. So far as paper promises are concerned, so far as slogan mongering is concerned, the Congress Party has completely stolen the thunder of the socialist groups on this side. With the emergence of the Swatantra—I hope they will like what I am saying—I feel there is now some semblance of polarisation in the democratic sense, on the analogy of the older democracies, that the Congress can be said to represent the socialist thinking, if you like, and the Swatantra, the conservative thinking.

In this context, the only sort of opportunity that a no-confidence motion can give is an opportunity for criticism, and by some elements an opportunity

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for abuse or near-abuse. When it comes to criticism, perhaps I can do it more effectively, within the framework of parliamentary decorum, I can do it more effectively than most Members of this House.

I would say this: only God knows the number of sins of commission and omission that can be laid at the door of the Congress Party. I am among those who have always felt that planning was absolutely necessary to orderly economic progress especially in a developing society. But I must say this about our Planning Commission, that, to my mind, it has been an instrument of near economic chaos. I feel that the Planning Commission has been allowed to function in this country as a Super-Cabinet of people indulging in all kinds of wild-cat theories not related in any way to realism. They have with supreme, almost cynical, irresponsibility done this because they have exercised power without responsibility. I say this also—and I say it without pointing a finger—that the supreme tragedy for the country is that the Planning Commission has been dominated by pretentious theorists, by slogan- and ism-mongers without any semblance of practical sense or capacity.

For paper plans, they have a record. For execution, they also have a record, but it is a stinking record. I say also that the gap between promise and performance, so far as the Planning Commission is concerned, has always been there and that gap continues to widen. And what I join issue with is this: the promise is always couched in a pretentious economic jargon. The promise is there; but the execution is typical, as I said, of people without any practical sense or capacity.

What I am sorry about is this, that there has been no semblance of any business sense so far as the Planning Commission is concerned. There has been no attempt to envisage the difficulties—I will come to what Shri Patil said. There has been no desire

to live within our income, to live within our means. Above all, there has been no minimum sense of financial discipline not only at the Centre but more especially in the States.

I am glad that the Prime Minister is here. Let us, as Shri Patil said, learn from our mistakes. I say that there has been—and that is one of the tragedies for this country—utter economic lawlessness, each Ministry trying to get the largest possible slice for itself, without any regard for minimum business norms. And you see what is happening. No semblance of priority. Priority is being given to projects. Why? Because they are prestige projects, because they are projects from which political patronage and power flow. And we see the demoralising spectacle of virtually bankrupt States, in spite of ever-increasing taxation, the demoralising spectacle of these virtually bankrupt States being allowed to continue to live on overdrafts from the Reserve Bank.

I concede that a certain amount of aid, foreign aid, is absolutely essential, particularly to a developing society. As Shri Patil mentioned, even advanced societies like Russia and Britain are still receiving aid. But I join issue with our planners because they are unrealistic, profligate planners; they have made us abjectly and increasingly dependent on foreign aid. Today, in spite of the brave words that Shri Patil has uttered, we are completely at the mercy of foreign aid-givers, especially the American aid-givers. I am not going to try and rationalise it, as Shri Patil has done. He said and I agree that it took courage, in a sense political courage. But he put his finger on the crucial point—he said they had no alternative.

On devaluation, our economic arm was not twisted,—it was broken—by the Americans. This is also true—and I say it with regret—that today American policy-making is dominated by blatant, gross arm-twisters. During the refinement of the Kennedy re-

gime, there was none of this gross, blatant arm-twisting. Aid was not rubbed into a country although it was an Asiatic country. But today what is happening? Today—I say it with a sense of shame, because as Shri Patil said, we had no alternative—today we have been made to lick the American boot, and after having licked the American boot, we are still being made to wait in the wings abjectly like beggars for the doles the Americans may give us. In his private moments, it must make every self-respecting Indian's soul recoil.

Nobody has been a more bitter opponent than I of the horrors and bestiality—in spite of my good friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee—of the de-humanisation interest in communism. But sometimes in my anguish, looking at the way we have had to lick the American boot—sometimes even I feel that I would almost prefer all the horrors of communism for India rather than have to lick the American boot, if that is the price we have to pay for our democratic survival.

Having said this, I want to say something about the administration. Shri Patil talked about follow-up action.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal (Jainagar): On a point of order. Is it parliamentary to say that we have licked the American boot?

Shri Frank Anthony: Of course, we have licked it.

Mr. Speaker: Perfectly all right. It happens so often.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): Nobody will find licking also.

Shri Frank Anthony: Shri Patil talked about follow-up action. Let us look at our administration. To say the least, it is suffering from dropsy, unhealthy swollenness. Apart from the huge armies of virtually un-employed clerks and peons, there are increasing armies of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Additional Addi-

tional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Additional Joint Secretaries . . .

An hon. Member: Under Secretaries.

Shri Frank Anthony: You have also your armies of Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers. Each one of them has become, and will continue to be, a built in focus for waste and extravagance.

On the food front also, I say that there has been endless tinkering and there have been empty, unattainable promises. I remember—I think it was in 1951—that I criticised the then Government. I said, 'If you carry on at this rate, in this unrealistic way, even in ten years you will not be able to achieve self-sufficiency in food'. The then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, got up—he was angry with me—and said 'The Member does not know what he is talking about. In two years, if we do not achieve self-sufficiency in food, we will resign'. That was 15 years ago.

I could go on adding to the catalogue. But I want to look at the other side of the medal too. I will deal with the Opposition. I want to be a little objective. I am completely unconvinced that any of the Opposition groups or any combination of Opposition groups will ever, if they return to power—which I do not think they will—be one whit better than the Congress Party.

I am convinced of this too, that except for the Swatantra and the PSP, I do not believe that most of the opposition groups are even committed to democracy and its basic implications. And I say this with great respect to them, whatever their protestations, that some of them are self confessed anarchists, other are obvious anarchists; whatever their labels, some of them are anarchists in practice. I say this also that for some in the opposition groups, whatever their protestations may be, democracy has no meaning whatsoever; for them, democratic freedoms are only the instruments for destroying democracy.

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In spite of the many sins that the Congress Party has committed, as Mr. Patil has said. I have no doubt that a large section of the electorate will continue to vote for it. Acharya Kripalani says that when he goes to clubs and he meets people, everybody abuses the Congress. I suppose there is nothing much else they can do. He never asked the further question: "When it comes to a question of voting, whom will you vote for?" Some say; we will not vote; and others say, perhaps like me: better the devil I know than the devil I do not know. Others say: at least if you vote for the Congress, you are in the frying pan, but if you vote for the opposition, from the frying pan you will be jumping into the fire. That is why, from this negative aspect you will find, and I have no doubt, that the Congress will still get a majority of the votes, because of this negative, but powerful reason.

I would also say this. I am trying to be a little objective. It is wrong for people to say that the country has made no progress. I feel that it is quite wrong because it projects a distorted image abroad, it demoralise our people at home. I am perhaps the only Member in this House—although I am sometimes abused by people who do not know better—with a real all-India constituency. I tour the country more than anybody else, and because I see the country as a whole, I see signs not only of progress, but of remarkable progress. There is pulsating industrial expansion. I have the figure here. For the first quarter of 1965-66 industrial expansion rose by 10 per cent. In many fields—metals, chemicals, machine tools and a whole host of consumer industries—we are supplying our own needs indigenously. And one of the main reasons that we were able to teach Pakistan a well deserved lesson was because in the critical field of defence production we have achieved increasing self-sufficiency.

Even on the food front—we may abuse the Government, but let us ana-

lyse the figures—there has been not negligible progress. In 1964-65 there was 88 million tons of food production. In a period of ten to twelve years food production has been doubled. And I have got this figure too. Even the annual increase of our gross national product has been not negligible. In 1964-65 we registered a 7 per cent increase in our economy, better, from the point of view of gross national product, even than Britain and America. The British gross national product went up by 2.6 per cent and the American by 3.1 per cent. But when it is worked out in terms of our population explosion, it is then that the picture of our per capita increase becomes not only dim, but dismal—because of this Malthusian curse, it hangs like a pall over the people of the whole of Asia. I do not know where Acharya Kripalani got his figures from. He said that the other countries have done better than us. They have not I have got the figures of the per capita annual increase. Because of this astronomical population explosion, so far as India is concerned, it was 1.5 per cent; Pakistan was less, 1.2 per cent; Indonesia was even less, 1.1 per cent; Ceylon was only 0.7 per cent. Japan alone, because Japan by ruthless realism, ruthless methods, has got over this Malthusian curse, has achieved a unique per capita annual increase rise of 7.9 per cent, and that is why I say that one of the first tasks of the Government will have to be somehow or other to get on top of this population explosion. I do not know whether this looping the loop is going to be very effective. But what is happening?

One million Indians are being born every month. Official statistics show that at this rate perhaps you will have to put two million additional acres under the plough each year. For every Indian baby born, you have to get an additional finance of Rs. 100 only for you irrigation. How can we face it?

I will be concluding now. I say this. What can we do?

Abuse is not going to be of help. No Government in the world by a magic wand can produce the required results. I say this. Even for the progress that we have achieved—and it is not negligible—even for that quantum of progress, certain preconditions are necessary. What are these preconditions? To my mind, stability, discipline, ruthless realism.

So far as stability is concerned, whatever we may say of the Congress Party, it has given not negligible political stability, not in a two-by-four country. When my British friends talk to me, I say: "Why do you make comparisons? Comparisons are not possible. You are not even a two-by-four country, you are a one-by-two country." The Congress Party has given political stability, it has given it to a subcontinent, it has given it to the largest democracy in Asia.

So far as discipline is concerned, I do not believe that anybody from the Opposition is going to induce discipline overnight in our people. Let us admit this to ourselves. There is a certain built-in indiscipline among our civilians. There is a general atmosphere of indiscipline in the country. It contrasts so much with the discipline of the army. And I say this. Why is there this atmosphere of general indiscipline in the country? It is because it is led by the agitating, the undisciplined politician. That is why there is this atmosphere of indiscipline in the country. You see what is happening. The average politician thinks he is either a law unto himself, or he thinks that he is above the law. And we see this too,—Mr. Patil has referred to this in different language—we have today chaos-committed, anarchist-minded politicians whose stock-in-trade seems to be—I mean the people are frustrated, they have their difficulties—to exploit this frustration, these difficulties, to mislead these people, to instigate them to mob violence, to make them destroy not Mr. Patil's property but railway property, the property of the nation, and most shameful of all, to make them attack innocent men, women and children.

There is this other contrast which the armed forces supply, a contrast which represents the ideal of national integration. What does the agitating, undisciplined politician do? Here we get this ideal in the Army of national integration, freedom from communal, caste, regional, linguistic differences. But the average, undisciplined, agitating politician, to secure some petty, political advantage, is the person who accentuates communal, caste, regional and linguistic differences.

I will end by asking three questions. Where is the ruthless realism going to come from? Will it come from the Opposition? Who is going to tackle corruption? Let us admit that there is corruption. I have said this before, and I say it now, that with the proliferation of the so-called instruments of democracy, there is the proliferation not only of inefficiency, there is the proliferation of corruption. Your corporations, your municipalities, many of them in the custody and control of opposition groups, are rank dens of inefficiency and corruption. As you go lower down, you go to your panchayats, what are they? They are the worst hotbeds of caste, of sectarianism, of prejudice. And who today wants this proliferation more than the opposition groups? They are the people who shout for more legislatures. They want a legislature in Delhi. I said: for God's sake, save the much-scourged citizen of Delhi. They want more legislatures, they want more corporations, they want more municipalities, they want more power for the panchayats, more hotbeds, more potential hotbeds for corruption and inefficiency.

14.00 hrs.

I know some Members will not accept this very kindly, but who is going to stop this huge destruction of our foodgrains by utterly useless cattle and other animals? I was reading a survey by the Central Food Technological Research Institute. They said, I do not know whether this is correct, that 50 per cent of our foodgrains are destroyed by useless cattle and animals. Who has the

[Shri Frank Anthony]

courage, not even the Swatantra Party, to suggest the destruction of our useless cattle? I concede, because I argued it, a complete ban on cow slaughter, but what about all the other useless cattle? Eighty per cent of our cattle, it is a conservative estimate, are utterly useless. Apart from the fact that we can never have any semblance of modern animal husbandry, they are a tremendous burden on our food and fodder resources, who is going to decry this superstition about monkeys—they are one of the worst destroyers of food crops in the country—not even Mr. Subramaniam. Now because of some kind of, call it what you will, mediaeval obscurantist, primitive approach of some people, we cannot even export them, although they were earning foreign exchange. Because of this Mr. Subramaniam said: I am utterly helpless; I cannot do anything about the tremendous destruction of food by monkeys. Who, finally, is going to help us get rid of slogans? Perhaps the Congress would not help us much. Look at this exercise in hypocrisy, the slogan of prohibition costing us, some member of the planning commission said, Rs. 200 crores a year. Who is going to relieve us from these exercises in hypocrisy? Illicit distillation is a cottage industry. Our enforcement services have been completely corrupted by these exercises. Who is going to relieve us from the slogan? I do not think the Opposition is going to do it. May I finally say this? I agree with Mr. Patil, what is the good of a post-mortem? I say that the Americans broke our arm. No other Government could have taken any other action. But today we are facing what I would like to call a war, a war for our economic, our democratic, survival. In this context, it is axiomatic that to survive in facing a war we have to have stability; we have to have discipline; we have to have ruthless realism. I say this to the Congress party. The primary duty and the responsibility is theirs. If they fail, they will not only destroy themselves, but worse than that—because, although I

wish some parties like the Swatantra well, there is no party that is going to emerge in the near future sufficiently strong to guide the country; they will destroy not only themselves—they will destroy democracy. I say this in conclusion that what the country does not need—I am quite clear about that is the instability and indiscipline that must flow from opportunistic, make-shift, rickety alliances between disparate political elements without the semblance of any common programme. Because of that, Sir, I oppose the motion.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, listening to this debate, I have been struck by the lack, fantastic lack of realism in all speeches apart from the last, in the debate that has taken place so far, because we are facing a deepening economic crisis should we not think in those lines? It is my hon'ble friend Mr. Mukerjee who sets the ball rolling in this respect. I do not want to dwell on the point of his relations with the USA; for I know that is like a red rag to a bull. I leave that apart. But I would ask him this. In his perfect Oxford diction with an eloquence which almost surpassed his earlier eloquence he said things and some of them in order to be hard hitting sometimes verged almost on the border of extreme discourtesy. He has picked out three ministers and said many things. I do not say that in all aspects I agree with the government. I will come to that point later. Because we do not agree on all points, we bring these things up and we have them rectified very often. But that does not mean that the *bona fides* should be questioned in this manner. To say that they are attempting to sell the country to USA or other countries is going to fantastic lengths and even Mr. Mukerjee knows that these are not true. And Mr. Mukerjee made no contribution at all to the vital economic issues of today, the national issues which exercise our minds.

14.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Prof. Ranga was an old colleague of mine even from the Central assembly days and of course he will say everything that is diametrically opposite to what Mr. Mukerjee says. His point is that we are too obsessed with the USSR. He has made, due to his leader, a new point that we should have a government of talents in the country. I ask him: unless we have a government, which is a national government made up of the different parties, how can this be done? Is there any opposition group which is grown and well-developed party in parliamentary terms so that their talent could be included in a national government of different parties? Or, is it an Oligarchy that he wants? There is intellect in the country no doubt but they will not be representatives of the people unless they have been elected by them.

Then we come to another professor, professor Hem Barua. To some extent I would say that between the two contradictory arguments of Prof. Ranga and Prof. Mukerjee, his was a *via media* and his speech was a support to the Government in an indirect way. But I found—I questioned him even then—that his obsession with China in the sense that he seems to think that because the Chinese put forward certain figures—they are known to be great propagandists—those figures are correct. Statistics are sometimes referred to in this context as “lies, damn lies and statistics”. If statistics are known that way and they can be brought in any method of compilation what is likely to be the position in China? Therefore, to compare us with them; even for a moment and to say that we are facing difficulties while China is not; she is going in for all these purges, is wrong; it is wrong for Mr. Hem Barua particularly to believe.

Let me now come to Mr. Gopalan. Mr. Gopalan is now a defender of the Chinese. He has forgotten his own country. It is well known that he has even quarrelled with his

neighbour. The point I want to make here is this. He has talked about bandhs all over the country, bandhs in West Bengal, bandhs in Kerala and all the rest of it. Other people have spoken about it. I do not want to waste my time on it except to say this to him. What about the purges that are going on in China today? What would happen to the government services whom he is encouraging to go on strike today? If he were to come to power, would there not be purges? Would they dare even to raise their voices, far from marchings and demonstrations. The Government servants who are incited by him must remember that it is easy to take advantage of democratic institutions and exploit them but when their friends come to power they will not be able even to murmur; they will be purged.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Not shot down.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Whether they are purged or shot down, what way we do not know. These are the methods of the left communists.

I have the greatest and highest respect for him—Acharya Kripalani. He was at the helm of affairs at the Congress in the most difficult days and his advice is something that appeal to us and we should give the highest consideration for it is for our own good. The only thing that I would like to tell him in all humility is that, left him not feel frustrated; let us not lose confidence in our own powers to rectify our mistakes, and to get over our drawbacks and deficiencies. There will be some drawbacks and deficiencies; no human government, no human party can be there without having this. Now, what happened? Why have we come into the present situation as we have? Let me just recapitulate for a moment what has happened; I know that others have also spoken on it. In the first instance, everybody must agree that we had reason for taking certain postures, and for having a feeling of cautious optimism during the

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

first two Plans and even up to the second year of the Third Plan, because we not only kept to our targets but we even went beyond the anticipations in some aspects, and therefore there was no question of being dissatisfied in an overall way, though we were dissatisfied. The Congress party itself was dissatisfied in many matters and constantly we brought to their notice the deficiencies of an administrative system which is antiquated in many ways and which should be changed. This is a matter which we have brought up again and again, and it has been changed to some extent, though not revolutionised or changed to the extent we want.

Now, I come to the point which Shri S. K. Patil made about the loan. Loans up to a certain extent are inevitable in a system of developing economy. I cannot say that I agree with Shri Patil all the way about this matter, but I do agree that we did have to take loans and we have to pay them back. We as an honourable nation should pay back what we have taken as loan, and its interest. Therefore, there is no doubt that we reached a difficult and critical stage when our foreign exchange began to get depleted. This happened really because we had to spend for the twin purpose of development and defence after the Chinese invasion. Our then Prime Minister—and this House endorsed it—said and proclaimed that we shall go on with the twin purpose of development and defence, no matter whether it is the Chinese or anyone else who invades? The whole House endorsed this. It would be difficult to keep down the inflationary trend because many more projects, defence projects, for which we had to find foreign exchange and money, had to be proceeded with, and naturally that made further depletion necessary, and so we went on. No doubt, after the mid-term appraisal of the Plan we should have taken even more drastic steps about certain matters, but it is not always that one does

everything as exactly as one should have and exactly at the right moment. Anyway, these are the facts and this was the position that was inherited by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and they have devalued our currency.

There may be differences of opinion as to the timing of devaluation. Personally, I would have liked that some of the correctives that we have taken should have been taken long before, but if we had taken those correctives I do not say that devaluation of a currency which has depreciated in foreign markets might not have taken place; but this could have been assured today, namely, that whatever way it could be done, it should not be the South American way which will lead to further devaluation. It should be perhaps the Yugoslavian way, bringing economic recovery and that could have been assured.

I appeal to the whole House and to those who have brought this no-confidence motion, which is brought before this House not infrequently, that this is a national crisis and to meet that, every responsible person in this country and every representative of the people should combine together in one endeavour; and that endeavour should be to check the rising prices and to bring down this inflationary trend in such a manner that we are able to effect that after this devaluation no further devaluation follows, and instead, our economic recovery starts. That is the main problem of today.

I have many things to say. Shri Patil said about concrete suggestions. I have many concrete suggestions to make and I shall take that opportunity when the economic debate takes place. But today, I only want to point out that it is perfectly true that when the Prime Minister took this decision, and when the Cabinet took this decision, to devalue the rupee, they knew how unpopular it would be to many people, and how it would give a handle for exploitation against

us in the elections. There are those who think that not only on economic grounds but even on political grounds the timing of devaluation is wrong. Why? Because the elections are before us. This may have been the feeling among some party members. But they have also been convinced that in this country, the Congress Government has a record, and that record is that no matter how difficult it is, how unpopular it is, where a national crisis is before us, we must take a decision in the national interest and not in our own party interest.

It is quite true that in the buses and trams—I think Acharya Kripalani has said it—and in the market place, in the clubs and indeed everywhere else, there is a good deal of discussion about the Government, and about the Congress party. There are many who will criticise but who will vote for us. Why? Because they want a stable government and they want a Government which they know will ultimately, in spite of their mistakes and deficiencies, have the overall interests of the country before it, and not any other interests. I may or may not agree to the timings of the devaluation. I am not talking about that. But that it was an unpopular decision which could be exploited by the Opposition parties was known to the Prime Minister and still she took that decision, and that is something which the country knows and for that reason, no matter what is said against us, we shall win through again in the elections. But elections, which may be important in a democracy, are not of that importance, and are not so important as the economic recovery to-day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I shall conclude in a few minutes. I must say one word about what the erstwhile, Dr. Lohia, said. He was a protegee of Pandit Nehru for many years and was sponsored into politics by him. I would like to say one word about what Dr. Lohia said about the Prime Minister of India and women. Who

is he to talk about women? The women of India are behind the Prime Minister of this country. Who is he to say about it? I know as a woman, that when I go to the villages, there is a thrill in the country and in the countryside amongst the women, that there is a women Prime Minister, and they know that she has no magic wand and that in six months' time or in six years' time or even in 18 years' time, the backlog not only of the 200 years of British rule but the backlog of the long period before that could be washed off so soon; because no country could become a slave country unless it has had a longer period of downward trend. They know that it is not possible for her to make the impossible possible. They know her sincerity and integrity and they know that this Congress Government will deliver the goods; may be we will muddle through and we may make mistakes, but we shall eventually act up to our faith.

Lastly, this agitational approach, approaching violence, does make it difficult for the Government to proceed always as it should. Therefore, I would suggest that this agitational approach, and disturbances that are created and things like that only make it more difficult for us to bring about the economic recovery. I can only look at it from that angle. Finally, let us not forget that when we gave to us the Constitution, whose preamble I will not repeat for lack of time, which says that it is through the democratic way that we shall build a socialist State, we undertook a very difficult task. We know we had difficulties, but along this road we shall be up against many impediments and we shall have to overcome them. Today, the difficulties that we are facing are not so spectacular as the invasion by China, or the invasion by Pakistan, and its subsequent withdrawal. None the less; it is as important and necessary for us to contend with and overcome the economic crisis, because ultimately it is not military strength, but our economic strength through which we shall have

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regained our position amongst the nations of the world.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, with the Council of Ministers in the dock, I, in the name of the people of India, charge them with grave dereliction of duty (1) in persistently following wrong economic policies for 15 years which led to inevitable insolvency, (2) in not being able to give two square meals a day to its people and in failing to control the soaring prices of all goods, specially the essential commodities, (3) in creating artificial scarcity and famine conditions in the country wherein by their callousness and complacent attitude hundreds of people have died of starvation and 25 per cent of the lands are lying fallow for want of seed and money in spite of this year's good monsoon, (4) by not being able to check corruption and nepotism and political patronage in this country, (5) in bringing an end to the rule of law by clamping down on this country the state of emergency and encroaching upon the fundamental rights of citizens and taking recourse to firing on labourers, students and peaceful demonstrators in order to liquidate the political rivals (6) in neglecting agriculture all these years and robbing the peasant of his right over his land, (7) in failing to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of the country and in not ousting the intruders from the sacred soil of our Motherland and (8) lastly by following a foreign policy of vacillation and confusion, thereby exposing the country to Red Chinese expansionism.

Coming to the first point, here is the culprit who brought this nation to irremediable bankruptcy and proclaimed it in a public confession by devaluation of the rupee on 6th June, 1966. Government scored four consecutive sixers or over-boundaries when they officially recorded that (1) extravagance, (2) insolvency, (3) rising prices and (4) their inability to rule and keep the house in order have crossed their previous boundaries. All along they never played a straight bat. They played a crossed bat thereby exposing the country's national and economic wickets to grave danger.

The rupee all along throughout the ages was a very honest rupee; it stood high and firm throughout the ages except probably during the short period of the rule of Mohammed Tuglaq who minted leather currencies and was dubbed by historians as a mad cap. In the first half of this century, this honest rupee has been able to build a handsome reserve of a sterling balance of Rs. 1547 crores in 1947, even though previous to that, it had to pass through inflationary economy during the second World War. Since then this Government has been guiding the destiny of the nation. Government has been allowed by the brute majority of this House to tax the people relentlessly and this House has been giving them full support.

Many prosperous nations have extended a helping hand to this Government, so that they can overcome this economic crisis. USA has given Rs. 3,000 crores as aid during the last three plans as against Rs. 600 crores by the rest of the world. USA's assistance to India is more than double that of any such assistance to any other country. This country is the biggest debtor to the World Bank having borrowed 735 million dollars. USSR also has been helping us. USSR's help amounts to 6.7 per cent of the total foreign aid utilised by India as against the American utilised aid of 58 per cent. USA has all along come to the rescue of this country in time of war and in time of peace. You can imagine what would have happened if American aid would not have been available when Chinese committed aggression on India. Secondly, when there was acute food crisis throughout India, it is with American aid that we have been able to abate the crisis.

All along we have been giving a note of caution from these benches to the Government to observe strict financial discipline. Have they done it? There has been reckless spending and wasting of the poor taxpayer's money and the foreign aid, throwing to the winds all financial rules. There was indiscriminate deficit financing, excessive taxation, adoption of imprac-

ticable giant plans and seeking to invest non-existent resources in wrong priorities in favour of slow and low return-giving public sector, where the average return is 0.6 per cent. In reply to a question in the last session the Planning Minister agreed that we have been asking for Rs. 4000 crores worth of foreign loan, of which Rs. 1350 crores are to be spent for repayment of interest on capital. Now after devaluation it must be much more. Is it the proper way to handle the finances of this country? They have done it in the most reckless way. If I may say so, they have been following the principle of Charvak:

यत्प्रजोऽपि नृणां जिवन्ति, तद्गच्छन्ति कृत्वा घृतं पिवन्ति ।

अस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य, पुनरागमनम् कुतः ॥

He said, "Have a merry time and spend as you like, because what is the guarantee that you will have a re-birth?" They know

अस्मीभूतस्य काशेस्य पुनरागमनम् कुतः there is no return of the dying Congress. So, they have been spending recklessly the poor taxpayer's money. At last it has come to a crisis. The time bomb has exploded and bankruptcy was registered in official devaluation of the rupee by 36 per cent. No less a person than the Finance Minister himself admitted in his statement that it was "beyond the capacity of the Government to bring down the general price level in the country to the level that prevailed 5 years ago even". This is the state of affairs. Immediately after devaluation, the Governor of the Reserve Bank said in a statement that the decision was taken after all means of stabilising the country's economy were tried and failed. The laws of economics do not respect the nations or national frontiers. They have already devalued the rupee. Government's action is only *de jure* recognition of a long-standing *de facto* position; to put it more accurately, it is 50 per cent *de facto* recognition because in the free market, the rupee stands at 10 cents whereas the official recognition is 14 cents of the American dollar.

Even after this, if we take to the road of financial discipline, as UK, France or Yugoslavia did, we may have an economic re-birth. But if we follow the path which was traversed by Indonesia and if we get enmeshed in the net of rising prices, there will be further devaluation and it is sure to come. Have we done that? The price-line has to be held at any cost. The highest priority should be given to stabilise the prices. But we have not done anything in this regard. In the *Supplement to the Economic Review*, which is a Government publication, it is stated:

"In the three years ending March 1966 the price level rose by 36.5 per cent; the wholesale prices of food articles rose by 42.1 per cent and the working class consumer index shows an increase of 33.8 per cent." It has been further stated in the Bulletin of Wholesale Prices in India that rice is being sold at Rs. 130 per quintal in some parts of the country. We know very well that in non-rationed areas rice is being sold at Rs. 2 per kilo. When this is the price level, how could the people manage their livelihood, their purchasing power being what it is. No less a person than Shri L. N. Mishra, a member of the Cabinet, has criticised the price policy of this Government. In a broadcast on the 27th of last month he stated that the general price index was up by 40 points in 13 years in the Nehru regime; that is, about 3 points per year, under the present regime it is up by 23 points per year and rose by 46 points in two years. When the Ministers themselves are criticising this you can very well imagine that it is nothing but a divided house.

The people who are hard hit by the rise in prices are the people with fixed incomes. The poor and the middle class people are hit hard. Have you thought about them? Are you thinking of another Pay Commission? How could you say that you are going to freeze the wages? Unless you freeze the prices there is absolutely no sense in talking of freezing the wages.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

It is no use putting the blame on the traders or the manufacturers for the rise in prices. It is the Government which has been raising the prices. Have you forgotten that immediately after devaluation the Asoka Hotel raised their tariff by 10 to 20 per cent and the Indian Airlines Corporation, another Government undertaking, by 10 per cent. There has also been a rise in the price of imported wheat. Even though the Government is saying that the price has to be controlled, in the same breath it is raising the prices in Government undertakings. Therefore, it is no use blaming the traders or manufacturers. The usual law of demand and supply will play to fix the prices.

To cope with the rising demands the main impediments for production are to be removed. What are the main impediments for production? The suffocating controls, permit and licences and quotas which open the floodgate of corruption and political patronage, they must go. More incentives should be given to the people, both agricultural and industrial, for increased production. The mystic phrase of land reform embodied in the Seventeenth Amendment, which robs the peasant of his right over the land, should be repealed. If that is not done, the target of 120 million tons at the end of the Fourth Plan will be a moonshine.

After 18 years of independence we have not been able to give our people two square meals a day. There have been many cases of starvation. Lately, in Orissa there was a famine and the Prime Minister was there. We are grateful that she visited that place. We also shared the anxiety with her. But I am very sorry to say that all the directives she gave have been watered down by those who are on the spot. Those who are supposed to implement her directives are doing just the opposite. She directed that all the relief works should be entrusted to the panchayats, panchayat samitis, to the village committees.

But nothing of that sort is being done. All works are being entrusted through the rural engineering organisation to the favourite contractors and a deal is struck in invariably every case before the contract is given as to how much they are going to give to the Congress Election Fund. This is how the Congress is making political capital out of the misery and suffering of the people during the famine.

The Prime Minister stated that the cultivators are to get taccavi loans at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre up to a maximum of Rs. 800. But nothing has been done in this regard. So far as my district is concerned, a sum of Rs. 1.35 crores has been distributed. There are 2,50,000 cultivators in Kalahandi District. The average comes to Rs. 55. It is a scene to watch every day thousands of cultivators going to the district headquarters for taccavi loan and return empty-handed. The result of it is that 25 per cent of the land is lying fallow in spite of a very good monsoon this year. They do not have the cash for the seeds. In the distress sales they have sold everything—their cattle, utensils, agricultural implements, everything—and nothing is left with them.

Now I will come to the Defence of India Act. We have been told time and again that it would not be extended a day longer than needed. But what is happening? Instead of bringing the hoarders or profiteers to book—of course, (the Government is the biggest hoarder)—it is being used to victimise the political opponents. Emergency powers abrogating the fundamental rights and short-circuiting the ordinary process of law has become a matter of administrative convenience. The firing on students, labourers, adibasis and peaceful demonstrators has become the order of the day, whether it is Bastar or Banda, Calcutta or Kalahandi. The cat will be out of the bag when the Pande Commission report reveals the brutalities committed by Government in Bastar.

The trigger-happy rulers have used this method to liquidate their political rivals. They want a blanket continuance of the emergency powers and the Defence of India Act. That is why an amending Bill has come in the name of amending the Defence of India Act. Even though they say that they want to restrict the scope and operation of the Act only to border areas, they want much more powers. The Unlawful Activities Prevention Bill is also another method to arm the Government with more powers on various pretexts so that they can clamp them down on political rivals.

The Chinese threat is only a bogie. Nothing has been done to wipe out the scar of humiliation and defeat at the hands of the Chinese. We have more or less acquiesced in the illegal possession of a part of our country by China.

Coming to foreign policy, I beg to submit that we must follow a consistent and realistic foreign policy. We have to realise that China is posing a big threat to the freedom of South East Asia. Who does not know that China is functioning through a satellite in North Viet Nam? After South Viet Nam is gulped, then Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Burma and India are in the Chinese menu card. They will be gulped one after the other. To those who say that American bombing has to be stopped, I would like to point out that in modern warfare fighting is not confined only to the battlefield; the military bases behind the battle front have to be attacked. Have we not bombed Sargoda and Peshawar and opened a second front in Lahore to deal with the Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir? So, it is a part of the game. Therefore, for India's sake, we will have to support it even though we may feel sorry for the loss of lives there. Because we know that China has been fighting through a satellite called North Viet Nam, for India's sake we will have to support the American bombing of the military bases in North Viet Nam.

Our practical and precept should be consistent. We could not blame others for doing the same thing which we did when we were attacked. It is wrong. As Chairman of the International Control Commission we have rightly suggested the convening of a Geneva-type Conference and we should stick to it. But are we sticking to it? We have been constantly changing. When our Prime Minister comes in contact with foreign dignitaries, she undergoes some metamorphosis. In Cairo she said that first there should be the convening of the Geneva-type conference and then, secondly, there would be stoppage of the bombing. She goes to Moscow and she says that first there should be stoppage of bombing and then convening of the Geneva type conference and reversed the order.

The Soviet Union has been flirting with Pakistan and the illusive relationship between Soviet Union and Pakistan has been a matter of great concern to us. The Soviet Union has been silent all these years over the Soviet-Pakistan arms deal. The Russian Defence Minister will be shortly visiting Pakistan. A high-power military mission went from Pakistan to Russia. These visits are not for sightseeing. These visits are not sponsored for the sake of tourism. We all know that something has been brewing and we should be clear as to what is going on behind the screen between Pakistan and Russia. Unless we play our cards properly we will be in the soup again.

Coming to corruption, it is a cancerous growth. In this field we hear big names, like Pratap Singh Kairon, Biju Patnaik, Biren Mitra etc., who have flourished in dubious and corrupt practices under this Government's mantle of protection. Some of them are trying for a comeback.

There should be the institution of an ombudsman. But I do not think that it is going to take place so long as Nandaji and his so-called sadachar are there.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

I would like to point out that frustration has been there everywhere. You go to any part of the country, there has been frustration. The Government has been stubborn and unresponsive. We saw the glimpse of the frustration on the opening day of Parliament. We should not play to the elements of chaos; at the same time, I would like to blame the Government also. On the first day they projected an image of strength and firmness but lastly they lost the game by a subsequent volte face and brought the Parliament and the Speaker's dignity to ridicule. These things should not happen.

This Government has all along been trying to throttle the Opposition, firstly, by corrupting the voters, by exploiting their poverty and ignorance; secondly, the Opposition MLAs and MPs are being purchased to further boost the brute majority of the party in power; thirdly, Opposition leaders are being lured away by offers of fishes and loaves, jobs and positions. These things have to be stopped. Unless the Government mend they have to end.

Lastly, I repeat the famous words of Cromwell which he said to the Long Parliament and which were repeated by Mr. Amery to Chamberlain:—

"You have sat too long here, for any good you have been doing. Depart I say and let us have done with you. In the name of God! Go."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum. Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र (बेगूसराय) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में कुछ अरसे

से जो अशांति उपद्रव और हिंसा करने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं, राजनीतिक कोशिशें और उस से साथ ही पहले विधान सभाओं में जो चीजें होती थीं, वहां से चलकर अब यह देश की संसद में लोक तंत्र को, लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति को और संसदीय शासन को अप्रतिष्ठित करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है और यह चीजें आयोजित ढंग से हो रही हैं। यह नहीं कि कहीं आकस्मिक ढंग से किसी क्षण के गुस्से में ऐसा होता हो, यह बात नहीं है। बल्कि इनके पीछे एक योजना है। देश में यह जो अशांति और उपद्रव पैदा करने की राजनीति कोशिशें हो रही हैं और राजनीतिक कोशिशें हो रही हैं देश में प्रजातंत्र को अपमानित करने की, विनष्ट करने की देश के अन्दर के एक प्रतिष्ठित पत्र ने इसका विश्लेषण करने की कोशिश की है।

एक माननीय सदस्य कौन सा
अखबार ?

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र : आप सुनिए पहले उनका कहना है कि पिछले बीस वर्ष में तीन तीन आम चुनाव हो चुके और कांग्रेस का प्रबल बहुमत देश में और राज्यों में रहा। दूसरी तरफ जो विरोधी दल हैं, वह आपस में इतने बंटे हुए हैं कि इनका नजारा तो यह है कि कांग्रेस बेंच की तरफ से कोई कुछ न बोले इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर तब भी विरोधी अपने आपस में एक दूसरे की बात को, दलील को ऐसे बढ़िया तरीके से बांटते हैं कि क्या कहना लेकिन उस अखबार ने कहा है कि चूंकि विरोधी दल इतने बंटे हुए हैं और बीस वर्ष हो चुके उन्हें अब कोई आसार नहीं नजर आता कि उनमें से कोई सरकार बना पायेगा या वह मिलकर भी बना सकेंगे। यह वह जानते हैं, इसलिए उन में एक बड़ी भयानक निराशा, बड़ी भयानक नाउम्मीदी आ रही है। इसी से उनमें एक गैर-जवाबदेही

का भाव फैलता जा रहा है। इसी से उन्होंने वह नज़ारा देश में खड़ा किया : और इस अखबार में सम्पादक के नाम पत्र में एक सज्जन ने यहां तक लिख दिया कि अब समय आ गया है कि विरोधी दल जो नहीं कर सकता उसे खुद कांग्रेस को करना चाहिये डाक्टर मोहिया लम्बी बातें करने में बड़े तेज हैं, मुझे उनके लिए बड़ा आदर है, वह कांग्रेस में रहकर देश के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में हिस्सा ले चुके हैं। लेकिन बीस वर्ष से उन को भी तो मौका है कि वह एक बढ़िया स्वस्थ प्रजा-तांत्रिक विरोधी दल बनाते। लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया ? जितनी प्रजातांत्रिक विरोधी ताकत थी उसको तोड़ने की कोशिश ही उन्होंने। प्रजा समाजवादी दल को तोड़ा समाजवादी दल को तोड़ा, अपने दल को तोड़ा और आखिरी उन्होंने क्या किया है ? आखिरी बार अब वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से गले लग रहे। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से गले लगकर इस देश में और दुनिया में प्रजातंत्र के दल और लोग न जाने कितने ऐसे हैं जिनकी लाशें पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लोहिया साहब की राजनीतिक लाश अगले साल न निकले। लेकिन इसके लिए हमारा एक ही निवेदन है कि अगर उन्होंने यह तय कर लिया है कि गुस्से में, हताशा में, कम्युनिस्ट से गलबाही करके वह कुछ कर सकेंगे देश में तो कुछ न कर सकेंगे। इसलिए उन्हें चाहिए कि वे अपना और अपने दल का बचाव कर लें। हां, तो अखबार ने यह लिखा है कि अब समय आ गया है कि विरोधी दल में जो यह हताशा आ गई है, निराशा आ गई है। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि देश में निराशा है, देश में निराशा नहीं है, बल्कि विरोधी दल में निराशा है, यह मैं मानता हूं, उस के ज़वाब में उस अखबार ने लिखा है कि कांग्रेस को ही चाहिए कि वह दो टुकड़ों में बट जाय और एक विरोधी दल बन जाय, एक शासक दल में रहें और वहीं अन्य विरोधी दलों को अपने में ज़ब्त कर ले। मैं पूछता हूं कि

अजीब अन्याय की बात है कि अब कांग्रेस से कहा जा रहा है कि तुम शासन भी चलाओ शासन का दल भी तुम्हीं बनाओ और विरोधी दल भी तुम्हीं बना लो। यह चीज कांग्रेस से उम्मीद करना या किसी से उम्मीद करना कोई समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। लेकिन यह तो विरोधी दल और उसके नेताओं को बैठकर सोचना चाहिये। वह जो असफल हुए हैं तो उसके कुछ कारण हैं। हमें भी दुख है देश में प्रजातंत्र के लिए जरूरी है कि दो तगड़े दल होने चाहिए। अच्छा तो यह है कि जिसमें एक दल दूसरे दल को हटाकर देश की बागडोर अपने हाथ में लेने को तैयार हो सके। देश को भी भरोसा रहे कि जो दल शासन चला रहा है वह अगर ठीक से काम न करे तो दूसरे दल को बुला सकता है, दूसरी संस्था को बुला सकता है। लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। तो इसके लिए भी कसूर हमीं को दिया जाय यह कोई न्याय की बात नहीं है। मैं एक प्रजातंत्र के, लोकतंत्र के भक्त के नाते यह कह रहा हूं। और फ्रैंक एन्यनी ने ठीक कहा है कि विरोधी दल में सिर्फ स्वतंत्र पार्टी और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़ कर और स्वतंत्र सदस्यों को छोड़ कर बाकी लोकतंत्र-विरोधी हैं।

कम्युनिस्टों का लोकतंत्र में कोई विश्वास नहीं है। वह तो इस को जितनी जल्दी हो सकता है, तोड़ कर खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं। उनका इरादा साफ है और लोहिया साहब ने उन के साथ गठबन्धन कर लिया है, अपनी निराशा और नाउम्मीदी में हिरा-किरी करने के लिये। यही दो दल हैं और कुछ स्वतंत्र लोग हैं, अगर वे बैठकर सोंचे तो क्या कोई बढ़िया, स्वस्थ प्रजातांत्रिक विरोधी दल देश में नहीं बन सकता ? इतनी निराशा की बात वह बताते हैं ठीक है कि देश में असंतोष भी है। तो क्या उस असंतोष को संगठित कर क्या एक बढ़िया प्रजातान्त्रिक विरोधी दल वह नहीं बना सकते ? लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि उनका रास्ता गलत है।

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

इसी लिये वह आज ठीक से देश को नेतृत्व नहीं दे सकते हैं और जब वह इस में सफल नहीं हो पाते तो इस का दोष भी कांग्रेस के माथे पर लगा देते हैं।

अबमूल्यन को लेकर बहुत बातें कही गई हैं। अबमूल्यन का क्या प्रभाव देश पर पड़ रहा है, यह चीज तो एक्सपर्ट लोगों के लिये हैं, लेकिन जहां तक चीजों के दाम बढ़ने का सेवाल है, देश में मंहगाई है। किसी दोस्त ने कहा था कि 30-35 वर्ष पहले यहां तीन रुपये में एक मन चावल, एक रुपये में एक सेर घी और एक रुपये में 15 सेर दूध मिलता था मजदूरों को चार आना मजदूरी मिलती थी। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि मंहगाई एक हद से ज्यादा हो जाय तो बुरी चीज है, लेकिन मंहगाई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि इस से इतना घबराया जाय, यह एक रिलेटिव (सापेक्ष) चीज है, इसे इतना होवा बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है जितना की हमारे विरोधी दल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कोई चीज भी उनको मिल जाय, वह उसको ही लेकर तूफान खड़ा करना चाहते हैं।

मैंने एक किताब में पढ़ा था कि आज से 100 वर्ष पहले एक रुपये का सवा मन चावल, एक रुपया का तीन सेर घी, एक रुपये का आधा मन दूध मिलता था। वह जमाना कोई अच्छा जमाना नहीं था इस देश के गरीब लोगों के लिये। इसे लिये कि जो लोग इन चीज को पैदा करते थे उनकी उस वक्त क्या हालत थी? उस समय एक सब डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट की हैसियत का एक ग्रंथेज 20-20 नौकर रखता था। यह बात मैं 1860 की कह रहा हूं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर यह मंहगाई नहीं आती तो आज क्या स्थिति होती? वास्तव में मंहगाई आई पिछले महायुद्ध के बाद। मैं एक गांव का रहने वाला हूं और इस देश में 50 लाख 60 हजार गांव हैं, हमारे देश के ये 60 हजार

गांव, यदि मंहगाई नहीं आती, तो महाजनौ, जमींदारों और सूदखोरों के पास गिरवी हो जाते एक बीघा जमीन भी किसी किसान के पास नहीं बचती।

मैं अभी एक गांव में लगातार सात दिनों तक रह कर आया हूं। वहां पर गांव में किसान घूसखोरी के खिलाफ बोलते थे, सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड बढ़िया तरीके से नहीं चल रहे हैं, इसके खिलाफ बोलते थे, उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है, इस के बारे में बोलते थे, लेकिन वहां पर अबमूल्यन और मंहगाई के बारे में किसी को बहस करते नहीं देखा। मैं मानता हूं कि यह शहरों का सवाल है रुपये का इतना सस्ता हो जाना बुरा है, मंहगाई बुरी चीज है अगर मन्दी बुरी है तो मंहगाई भी बुरी है लेकिन शहर में कितने लोग हैं। 80 प्रतिशत लोल गांवों में रहते हैं, शहरों के भरोसे आज जो लोग यह अवाज लगा रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस चुनाव से हट जाय, उनको मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं शहरों को सम्भालना प्रकार के लिए मुश्किल नहीं है। शहरों में राशनिंग किया जा रहा है, सरकारी लोगों को सब्सिडाइज्ड अनाज दिया जायगा, यह मजदूरों को भी दिया जाना चाहिये। दामों पर रोक भी लगाई जानी चाहिये। लेकिन एक प्याली में तूफान खड़ा कर देने से हम नहीं डरते हैं, लोहिया साहब को अगर इतनी उम्मीद हो जाती तो इस तरह की धमकी नहीं देते कि हम दूसरे रास्ते से भी आगे आयेंगे, अर्थात् हिंसा के रास्ते से, उपद्रव के रास्ते से सरकार को बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे। क्या लोहिया साहब, आप तो आज रास्ता लेकर निकले हो, नुम्हारे बड़े भाई, जिनके पीछे दो विदेशी सरकारों की ताकतें हैं, वह कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी पचास वर्ष से इस देश में इस प्रोग्राम को लेकर बैठी है, लेकिन सफल नहीं हो सकी क्या धमकाते हो, इन

बातों से ? लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है, सवाल यह है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि यह मंहगाई क्यों आई ? कुछ तो विकास करने वाले देशों के लिये, जो योजना पर चलते हैं, विकास करने में लाजमी हो जाता है मंहगाई का आना। उस हद तक तो मंहगाई फायदे की चीज है। जैसे आज किसान को उसकी उपज का वाजिब मूल्य मिल रहा है। शहरों में जब 50-60 रु० मन चावल बिकता है तो किसान को उतना पैसा नहीं मिलता है, उसका नफा बनिये बीच में ले जाते हैं। किसान तो उसको 30 रु० मन या 25 रु० मन के भाव से बेचता है। लेकिन आज उसको उस के माल का वाजिब दाम मिल जाता है। कुछ मंहगाई का कारण हमारी योजना में असन्तुलन का आ जाना है, असन्तुलन कैसे हुआ ? इस का कारण यह है कि योजना वृद्ध विकास पहले किसी लोक-तान्त्रिक देश ने नहीं किया था, कम्युनिस्ट देशों में योजनावृद्ध विकास हुआ, और उन से ही हमने इस चीज को लिया। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों से हमें सीखना है, इसमें मेरा विरोध नहीं है, उन में कोई अच्छी चीज है तो हमें लेनी चाहिये लोक तन्त्र के जरिये योजनावृद्ध तरीके से विकास करने का यह पहला प्रयोग इस देश में हुआ, यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, लेकिन हम ने क्या किया कि उन्ही का नारा उन्ही की योजना को अपना लिया और यही चीज योजना भवन में चली गई जिसका नतीजा क्या हुआ कि हम ने अपने देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग—खेती को छोड़ दिया। मार्क्स ने किसानों को क्रान्ति का दुश्मन मान रखा था और हर कम्युनिस्ट अपने दिल में किसान का विरोधी है। इसी लिये स्टालिन ने चर्चिल से इस बात को कुबल किया था कि रूस में खेती का साम-हिकरण करने में उनको एक करोड़ किसान कुलक की जान लेनी पड़ी। माग्रोत्सेतुंग ने कितने करोड़ किसानों की जान ली है, यह बात आज किसी से छिपी नहीं है।

इसी चीज का असर हमारे यहां भी पड़ा। 15 साल में हम ने खेती का तिरस्कार किया खेती को जो प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं दी। पहली योजना में तो दी, लेकिन दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में नहीं दी। बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में पैसा लगाया, लेकिन बड़े उद्योगों में पैसा लगाने से रिटर्न देर से आती है, उन में रिटर्न कम मिलती है, इस कारण से मंहगाई बढ़ी। इस का फायदा कौन उठा रहे हैं, ये कम्युनिस्ट लोग, जो आज भी चिल्लाते हैं कि बड़े उद्योगों को मत छोड़ों। खेती के बारे में इन का क्या नारा है ? भूमि सुधार करो; भूमि सुधार करो, इस के सिवा खेती के बारे में इन को कुछ नहीं कहना है। क्योंकि ये जानते हैं, इन को डर है किसानों से, ये डरते हैं किसानों से।

हम से यह गलती हुई है, हम यह मानते हैं और हम वहेगें अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से कि इस को हमें सुधारना चाहिये। हम कहें अपनी सरकार से कि इस गलती को सुधारना चाहिये। सिर्फ बातों से नहीं, पिछले प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि एक महीने में एक बार मैं गांवों में जाऊंगा। मैं आपको व्रत लेने के लिये नहीं कहता हूं, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री शचिन्द्र चौधरी से कहता हूं, प्रधान मंत्री यहां इस वक्त होतीं तो उन से भी कहता। वित्त मंत्री तो सुना है कि 25-30 हजार रु० महीने की कमाई की वकालत छोड़ कर आये हैं, शहर के रहने वाले हैं, लेकिन देश का भला चाहते हैं, देश को अनुप्राणित करना चाहते हैं, तो बिना सूचना दिये हुए गांवों में जाइये, और हल के पीछे जो किसान खड़ा हुआ है, उसकी पीठ पर हाथ रख कर उसे भरोसा दीजिये कि आप उसके पीछे रहेंगे। वह यदि आज हल के पीछे है तो आप उसके पीछे हैं, याद रखिये, इस देश का भाग्य बदल जायगा। मैं इन बड़े बड़े कारखानों को बन्द करने के लिये नहीं कहता हूं, वह भी जरूरी है, लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा जरूरी है, खेती की पैदावार। अगर आप आज किसान के पीछे

[श्री म० प्र० मिश्र]

खड़े हो जाय तो यह देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, उसके रास्ते में जो रोड़े पड़े हुए हैं, वे हट जायेंगे, उसकी जन्जीरे टूट जायंगी और इस देश की किस्मत बदल जायगी। मैंने सुना है कि बड़े बड़े भवनों के बनाने में तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये अब तक खर्च किये जा चुके हैं, इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, इस से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है, नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने घन्टी बजा दी है। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दोस्त बड़ा चिल्लाये वियतनाम के बारे में, कविता कहने लगे लेकिन मुझे याद है कि इस देश पर जब चीन ने हमला किया था सन 1962 में, इतना बड़ा हमला कि बमदिला तक चले आये, हमारे लोगों को पकड़ कर ले गये, और इस हाउस में जब चीन का सवाल आया, तो हमारे ये दोस्त ठण्डे काष्ठ की तरह चुप बैठे रहे। पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ, उस समय भी इनके दल में कोई उबाल नहीं आया। सारा देश देशभक्ति से उबल रहा था, लेकिन ये ठण्डे पड़े रहे। लेकिन वियतनाम के नाम से उन के मुँह पर कविता आती है। धन्य हैं वे लोग जो अपनी देश माँ की पुकार पर काठ की तरह ठंडे पड़े रह सकते हैं और दूसरे देश की पुकार पर, परदेश की पुकार पर गर्मी में हिमालय की बर्फ की तरह पिघलने लगते हैं। वह धन्य हैं लेकिन उन्होंने यही सीखा है। उन्होंने परदेश भक्ति सीखी है, देशभक्ति नहीं सीखी। उन्होंने 20, 25 या 50 वर्षों से इस देश में यही किया है।

15.00 hrs.

मेरे कुछ साथियों को याद होगा 1930 में बम्बई में उन्होंने तिरंगा झंडा जलाया था। जो लोग बम्बई में तिरंगा झंडा जलाते थे वही आज गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं।

आप को याद होगा कि आजादी के पहले यह लोग गांधी जी को क्या कहते थे। मुझे अच्छी तरह से “जनयुद्ध” की बात याद है। . . (व्यवधान) मुझे “लोकयुद्ध” का वह चित्र याद है जिस में उन्होंने सुभाष बाबू को तोजो का कुत्ता बनाया था। क्या मुंह है उन का कि गांधी जी के नाम पर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर, सुभाष बाबू के नाम पर, वह हम से अपील करें। अब वह जवाहरलाल जी का नाम बहुत लेने लगे हैं। जवाहरलाल जी की प्रियदशिनी इन्दिरा जवाहरलाल जी को नहीं जानती लेकिन यह जानने लगे हैं। वे उन के नाम पर हम को सीख देते हैं। हमारे यहाँ गांव की एक कहावत है कि दूसरे की माँ जब तुम्हें बहुत प्रेम करने लगे तो समझ लो कि वह डाइन है। इस लिये हमारे लोग और देश के लोग इन कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों या दूसरे विरोधियों के घेरे में नहीं पड़ने वाले हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक जातक कथा कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। एक गांव में एक आदमी शाम को पहुँचा जो दूसरे गांव का रहने वाला था। उस के पीछे एक बैलगाड़ी थी जिस में उस का सामान लदा था। गांव में प्रवेश करते ही एक बूढ़े से उस की मुलाकात हो गई। उसने बूढ़े से पूछा कि यह गांव कैसा है, मैं इस में बसना चाहता हूँ। बूढ़े ने उस से कहा कि पहले यह बतलाओ कि तुम जिस गांव से आये हो वह कैसा था। उस आदमी ने कहा कि उस का नाम मत लो, वह गांव बहुत बुरा है, वहाँ बड़े दुष्ट और शैतान लोग रहते हैं। इसी लिये तो वहाँ से भाग कर मैं इस गांव में शरण चाहता हूँ। बूढ़े ने इस पर उठ कर उस से कहा, तब यह गांव उस से भी ज्यादा बुरा है। उस से ज्यादा शैतान है और वहाँ से भी अधिक दुष्ट लोग यहाँ रहते हैं यहाँ तुम्हारा वास नहीं हो सकेगा। जाओ किसी दूसरे गांव का रास्ता लो। और वह

आदमी अपनी बैलगाड़ी ले कर आगे बढ़ गया। उस के जाने के थोड़ी देर बाद दूसरा आदमी आ पहुँचा। उस के पीछे भी एक बैलगाड़ी थी। वह भी उस बड़े आदमी से मिला और सवाल किया कि यह गांव कैसा है। बूढ़े ने कहा कि पहले यह बतलाओ कि तुम्हारा गांव कैसा है जहाँ से तुम आ रहे हो। उस आदमी ने कहा कि कुछ मजबूरियाँ हुई जिस के कारण मैं उस को छोड़ कर चला आया हूँ नहीं तो वह देवताओं का गांव है और वहाँ पर रहना स्वर्ग जैसा है। मैं बड़ा दुखी हूँ कि उस को छोड़ कर मुझे चलना पड़ा और दूरी जगह पनाह खोजनी पड़ी। बूढ़ा उठा और उस ने कहा कि तब तुम्हारा यहाँ स्वागत है। यह गांव देवताओं से भी बड़े देवताओं का गांव है। यहाँ सभी साधु रहते हैं और यहाँ रहना स्वर्ग क्या स्वर्ग से ज्यादा है। मैं आपका स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): After hearing the arguments of all our Opposition members, I feel that there is nothing in them except the good old stories expressed in so many other debates of the Opposition. I would like to quote an eminent leader of the world:

"If we do not manage to conduct a concessions policy and attract foreign capital to our concessions, we can hardly consider any serious practical measures to improve our economic position. We cannot seriously entertain the idea of an immediate improvement of the economic situation, unless we operate a policy of concessions, unless we discard our prejudices, our local patriotism, discard to some extent our craft patriotism, and to some extent the idea that we can do our own "exploring"."

Further he says:

"... chiefly about the great need to increase the food supply—is not intended for admiration

or for a show of great love for various resolutions (which the Communists have been doing with great zeal), but as a call to increase the quantity of food-stuffs at any cost. That is something we cannot do without the help of foreign capital. This should be plain to every one who takes a realistic view of things. That is why the concessions question became important enough to be dealt with by the Party Congress."

Further he says:

"Let me add that we have not yet concluded a single concessions agreement. We have already given expression to our disagreements of principle—we are past masters at that sort of thing—but have not yet secured any concessions. I suppose this will make some people happy, which is unfortunate, because if we fail to attract capital to our concessions, we shall merely prove that we are poor businessmen. But then, of course, the Communists can always have a field day with resolutions, filling up all the stocks of paper that we have. Here is Point One!"

Lastly, the great leader says:

"You know that we must have that improvement at all costs. We shall not grudge the foreign capitalist even a 2,000 per cent profit provided we improve the condition of the workers and peasants. It is imperative that we do it."

This is expressed by Lenin. I want to put it before our Communist friends. They can refer to this. It is published cent per cent in Moscow. They say that we should stand on our own legs and that we should not invite foreign capital. Lenin has said that he would not mind even a 2,000 per cent profit to foreign capi-

[Shri Karuthiruman]

talists if, by that, the condition of the people would improve. I do not know how these people criticise our inviting American help. They are allergic to Americans; that is why they say this. If our food imports come from Russia, then they would be happy. I am very sorry Prof. Mukerjee said that our food imports under PL. 480 made Shri Subramaniam get one thousand ships on his face. I say that even thousands and thousands of good phrases, even a calculated and written speech, of Prof. Mukerjee will not add even a single blade of corn in the field. We should improve our agriculture; we should improve our economic situation. Merely giving resolutions and no-confidence motions will not improve the economic situation. These Opposition members never co-operate with the democratic set-up. They should give a healthy criticism; they should give a constructive argument; we can understand that. Whenever there is rise in prices, they say that wages should increase. Suppose, we give more wages, then they say that prices have risen. There is a saying: there is a kind of fish which, by showing its head, will claim to be a snake and by showing its tail, will claim to be a fish. That is what the The go to the people and say, "demand more; do not do work" because they want to create a scarcity condition. Therefore, they decry our achievements over the past 15 or 16 years. We are proud of our achievements. Even the foreign people—Americans and Russians—who come here appreciate our improvements. In 1955-56, our cereal production was only 55 million tonnes; in 1964-65 it was 80 million tonnes. Is it not an achievement of the three Five-Year Plans. There may, of course, be shortfalls; there may be failures of monsoons and all those things. But they all attribute it to the Congress Party in power and say that, if they are in power, they can do this and that.

Coming to devaluation, devaluation is not a new thing. The Swatantra

Party was criticising that. They should know that the leader of the Swatantra Party, the founder of the Swatantra Party, founded the devaluation in 1937 by giving debt relief loan to the agriculturists and in 1952 by giving moratorium. Rajaji was the first man to do that. If ours had been the first country which had devalued its currency then it could be said that we had done a wrong thing. But so many other countries had devalued their currencies in the past, and we have only done now what they had done before. Sir, I am not an economist, nor am I a student of political science. As a poor farmer, what I can say is this. Suppose I take one bag of rice to the market, and I offer it at Rs. 70. Suppose the people who come there offer only Rs. 50 for that bag. Then, is it wise for me to sell that bag of rice at Rs. 50 and so and produce one more bag, or is it wise for me to say 'No, no, I would not sell for Rs. 50; I would sell this only for Rs. 70.'? If I say the latter, then that would mean that I would have to take back that of rice: I would not only not produce more rice thereby but I would also be in difficulty in regard to money. This is the simple way in which a poor man or a layman understand devaluation. Our rupee has got a certain value; it is not so much as we were thinking it to be. The external value of the rupee has also been less. That is why we have devalued it.

Now, we should concentrate on the post-devaluation efforts that we have to make. We should see that our food production is increased, and that the price levels are maintained at such a level that they would not hurt the ordinary people.

In our country, unfortunately, whether devaluation or no devaluation, there is a general tendency on the part of the traders to increase the prices. I can say that we lack in national character. Recently, I had been to Britain. There was a strike

by the seamen there, which lasted for 45 days. In spite of that strike, the prices of the articles had not risen even by a penny. The people who were going to the market for purchasing things did not have to pay even a single penny extra. Even the shop-keepers there would not sell anything at even a single penny more. That was so because of the national character that they had, because of the interest that they had in the national economy.

Here, I congratulate the Government on their having taken this bold decision to devalue the rupee. As Shri S. K. Patil has said, national interest is more valuable than the interests of the party. The Congress Party has demonstrated to the people in the country and to the whole world that they care for the nation first and then only for the party. Of course, the argument is advanced that this decision could have been postponed and all that. I am not well-versed in these things, and so, I would not go into those things.

So far as I am concerned, I would urge that after devaluation, we should see that there is greater production effected. If there is greater production, then the prices can be stabilised. Simply moving a no-confidence-motion is not the way to maintain the prices. Let my hon. friends opposite go to the people and say that they have to do such and such things. Let them educate the people and advise them. But I find that instead of educating the people they want to create trouble among the people. They want to organise *bandhs* and agitations and so on.

The Communist friends think that now they can go to the people and they will return victorious. But I know what the political power of the Communists is. In the composite State of Madras, in 1952, there were 62 communists. When the State had been divided in the Madras portion there were 21 communists; the leader of the communists, Shri Ramamurti said at

that time claimed that 'We shall go to the people and we shall see', but, alas! he was defeated; he was not defeated just ordinarily but by a margin of about one lakh and a few thousands of votes. In 1957, only 4 communists had come out successful in the elections to the Madras State Assembly. In 1962, the credit that they have is that they have only two communists there. Even that strength will be wiped out in 1967.

Shri Nambiar: We challenge him. Let us see.

Shri Karuthiruman: We accept that challenge, and the people will decide, and my hon. friend will see the fate of the communists in 1967.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya (Serampore): Not here, but in Tamil Nad.

Shri Karuthiruman: Yes, we are prepared to face it.

As regards the DMK, they are making charges on the Government there and they have tabled a no-confidence-motion. But what is the way in which they have administered the Madras Corporation? They have been there for nearly six years now, but there is nothing but corruption and nepotism under the DMK's rule there. They cannot manage even a small corporation there; they cannot have proper roads, and they cannot ensure proper supply of water to the people of the city, and they are at the helm of affairs they want to capture power and form a government. I would submit that even the Central Government may order an inquiry because there is so much of corruption and nepotism under the rule of the DMK in the corporation there.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tirchengode): We are prepared to face the inquiry.

Shri Karuthiruman: They shall have to face it.

Shri S. Kandappan: In the corporation our number has increased after successive elections.

Shri Karuthiruman: No doubt, the no-confidence-motion can be discussed, and the main issue is, of course, devaluation. No doubt, it has been stated that the prices have risen after devaluation. But I would like to point out that even during the ordinary times, during this period, generally there is an increase in prices. Therefore, they cannot attribute this price rise to devaluation as such. It is only the mother-in-law attitude of the Opposition Members that makes them say this kind of thing. Here, I would like to quote what the great poet Thiruvalluvar has said about what constitutes a good nation. He has said that a good nation is one which is devoid of so many parties, devoid of internal enemies and devoid of people who are owing allegiance to other countries. Thiruvalluvar has said:

*"Palguduvum pazhseyyum
utpagaiyum Vendu alaikkum kol-
kurumbum illathathu naadu".*

'Nadu' means a nation. Which is a good nation? That is a good nation which is '*palguduvum pazhseyyum utpagaiyum illathathu*', that is, a nation which is devoid of so many parties, red party, black party, black-red party, bluish party, yellowish party and so on. If it is one colour, we can understand: if it is one Opposition party, we can understand. But there are different parties and different colours and different ideologies.

An hon. Member: With rainbow colours.

Shri Karuthiruman: But there are many colours which cannot be tackled at all. That is the first thing.

The second thing is that the nation's interest must be put first; if that is done, then we can improve anything. We should see that the peasant proprietorship is guaranteed. Only under the Congress Party the peasants have got those rights. It is only on the basis of the democratic and socialistic policy of the Congress that we can deal with all these people. Only the Congress Party can deliver the goods;

no other party can deliver the goods. That is the only party under whose rule everybody is happy.

Then, I would like to quote what the great poet Kambar has said. He foresaw in the twelfth century that everything was possible provided we had one invaluable thing, namely national character. He said:

*"Kalam surakkum nidiyam
Kanakida Nilam Shirakkum nila-
valam nanmani Pilam shirakkum
peridarkariya nan kulam surak-
kum ozhukkam kudigalaam."*

This means that by international trade we can amass so much of wealth. Secondly, we can have construction of big projects like the Bhakra-Nangal which can help in increase in production. Then, we can have lignite mines etc. and by all this, we can increase the wealth of our country. All these things are possible. The people of Ayodhya were so happy that they indulged in so many things. They could do all this because they had national character which was the most invaluable thing. That is what the great Kambar has said. If that national character is there, then the people can be happy.

Here, we need national character. We should cultivate national character. If we have national character and cultivate it, then we would all join together, irrespective of whether one is in the Opposition or not, and we shall have the national interest in mind.

With these words, I oppose this no-confidence-motion, and I am sure that in 1967 the people will express no-confidence in the Opposition.

श्री श्री शंकर कवकड़ (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह कहना असत्य है कि विरोधी दल वाले बिला कारण सरकार के प्रति अविश्वास का

प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। वास्तव में देखा जाए तो इस प्रकार का जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह पीड़ित जनता की आवाज के कारण ही किया गया है। वास्तव में कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में जो आर्थिक दशा जनता की खराब हुई है और जिस पीड़ा में भारत की जनता मुबतला है, उसका एक मात्र कारण यह सरकार है और उसी का प्रतीक यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है।

एक कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने अभी गांधी जी का नाम लिया, उनके नाम की दुहाई दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद अब वह समय आ गया है कि उधर के लोग इस मामले में ज्यादा दंभी होंगे। अवमूल्यन के बारे में काफी बहस हुई है। मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। परन्तु एक चीज जो इस सदन में सिद्ध हो चुकी है उस पर मैं अपने विचार आपके सामने रखता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तो किसी भी तर्क की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि जो निर्णय अवमूल्यन के बारे में इस सरकार ने लिया है वह अमरीका और विश्व बैंक के दबाव में आ कर लिया है। इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ भी दिक्कत नहीं होगा अगर मैं कांग्रेस की कार्यकारिणी में जो बहस हुई और जो अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई उसका हवाला श्रीमान्, दूँ। हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात को ललकार कर कहा, गर्जना इस बात की कि मेरे ऊपर भी इस प्रकार का दबाव पड़ रहा था लेकिन मैंने तो वर्षों तक उस दबाव को हटाया लेकिन मौजूदा वित्त मंत्री उसका शिकार बन गए। जब इस प्रकार का आरोप सरकार के खिलाफ लगाया जा रहा है और यह स्वयं सिद्ध भी है कि बाहरी दबाव के कारण यह निर्णय लिया गया है तो यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ जब एक बड़े कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने और जो

पुराने सदस्य भी हैं, कहा कि इस प्रकार के निर्णय पर न तो इस सदन में बहस की जा सकती है और न ही इस प्रकार का निर्णय यहां सदन में लिया जा सकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि गांधी जी का नाम लेने वाली यह सरकार एक तरफ इस बात को कहने के लिये क्यों तैयार हो जाती है कि ऐसा करने का बिल्कुल कोई इरादा नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ वह क्यों इसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ जा कर ऐसा निर्णय लेती है?

क्या ये गांधी जी के बताये हुए शुद्ध साधन हैं कि हमारे खाद्य मंत्री, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् मद्रास में जाकर यह भाषण देते हैं कि राजनीति में शासक दल के जो सत्ताधारी लोग हैं, उन को यह अधिकार है वे सफेद झूठ—अंग्रेजी में उन्होंने “व्हाइट लाई” कहा है—बोले। मैं और देशों की बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन जो हमारी अपनी राष्ट्रीय परम्परा है, जो गांधी जी के द्वारा स्थापित परम्परा है, जिसके आधार पर इस राष्ट्रीय सरकार का निर्माण हुआ है, क्या उन परम्पराओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस सरकार के सदस्यों को यह शोभा देता है कि वे कहें कि सफेद झूठ बोलना उन का अधिकार है?

उस को भी छोड़िये। अभी हाल ही में हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने राष्ट्र को जो वक्तव्य दिया, उस में दो बातें उन्होंने बड़ी साफ कहीं, जिन से यह सिद्ध होता है कि शासक दल के राजनीतिक नेताओं में ईमानदारी और दयानतदारी छू कर भी नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी के शब्द ये थे : “वि विस-अर्द्धर इन वि कंट्री इज आन एकाउन्ट अफ लैक अफ आनेस्टी एण्ड इन्ट्रिटी”।

क्या आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे कि मैं दयानतदारी के शब्द के बारे में कुछ कहूँ? अगर किसी छोटे या बड़े सरकारी

[श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़]

कर्मचारी की इन्टेग्रिटी या दयान्तदारी के बारे में कोई शुबहा भी होता है, तो उस को सरकारी नौकरी से सदा के लिए हटना पड़ता है। इतने बड़े राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रपति के इस वक्तव्य से साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि हमारे शासक दल के नेताओं की क्या स्थिति है, लेकिन उन पर इस का कोई भी असर नहीं होता है।

आज उस तरफ से लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति और तत्वों को बड़ा महत्व दिया जाता है। क्या लोकतंत्री तत्वों के यही माने होते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े प्रदेश में कांग्रेस सरकार के द्वारा ढाई हजार व्यक्तियों को जाब्त फ़ौजदारी की धारा 151 में गिरफ्तार किया जाये ? और उन लोगों को किस परिस्थिति में गिरफ्तार किया जाये ? जब वे रात को अपने घरों में सो रहे हैं, तो तड़के पुलिस जाकर उनको जाब्त फ़ौजदारी की धारा 151 में गिरफ्तार करती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कानून पढ़ा है और आपने भी उसका अध्ययन किया होगा। क्या जाब्त फ़ौजदारी की धारा 151 के ये मानी होते हैं कि जो शांतिमय नागरिक अपने घर में सोया हुआ है, पुलिस जा कर, उस को आवाज लगा कर, उस को उठा कर गिरफ्तार कर ले ? जो व्यक्ति अपने घर में सोया होता है और जिस को पुलिस जा कर जगाती है, क्या कोई तत्कालीन शांति-भंग की सम्भावना हो सकती है ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश में कानून की अवहेलना इस हद तक की जायेगी, वहाँ लोकतंत्रीय शासन की जड़ें मजबूत नहीं हो सकती है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह संविधान की अवहेलना है। हमारी पार्लियामेंट ने सी० आर० पी० सी० और आई० पी० सी० को बनाया

है और अगर उन कानूनों की अवहेलना की जाये, तो यह संविधान की अवहेलना है। क्या लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति में विश्वास करने वाली सरकार कभी इस ओर भी ध्यान देगी कि क्या ऐसी अनोखी परिस्थिति भी पैदा हो सकती है ?

कहा जाता है कि कम्युनिस्टों ने अहिंसात्मक कदम उठाया और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वाले भी उन के साथ मिल गए। परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश जैसी बड़ी स्टेट में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा सरकारी दफ्तरों का जो बहिष्कार हुआ, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ की सर्वोच्च अदालत, हाई कोर्ट, बारह दिन तक ठप्प रही और वहाँ कोई काम नहीं हुआ। ये सब बातें अनहोनी हैं। क्या यह किसी राजनीतिक दल का काम है ? यह सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सरकार के मुलाजिमों, का काम है, जिन को सरकार वेतन देती है।

इस परिस्थिति का कारण यह है कि सरकार ने प्रजातंत्रीय पद्धति को चलाया परन्तु उसने इस बात पर कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया कि राष्ट्र के नागरिकों, बहुसंख्यक जन-साधारण, को खाने-पीने, रहने के साधन उपलब्ध हों और उन की दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो। कोई भी लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति अपने तत्वों के आधार पर कभी किसी देश में नहीं चल सकती है, अगर उस देश के सर्व-साधारण नागरिकों की दैनिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा न किया जा सके।

मुझे यह कहते हुए भी बड़ा दुख है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार, जिसने उन्नीस बीस साल तक इस देश में शासन किया, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय पालिसी नहीं अपना पाई। जब कभी इस बारे में प्रश्न उठाया गया, तो जवाब दिया गया कि

यह प्रदेश का विषय है। चागला साहब ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया कि यह प्रदेश का विषय है और प्रदेश इस बारे में सहमत नहीं होते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों में भी कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं और केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। अगर यह सरकार शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति अपनाना चाहती है, तो कांग्रेस का हाईकमांड स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और वहाँ के कांग्रेस दलों को मजबूर कर सकता है कि वे इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पारित करें। परन्तु मैं कहूँगा कि इस सरकार के इरादे बद हैं। यह सरकार कोई भी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती है। इसलिए उसकी नीतियाँ दूषित हैं।

अवमूल्यन क सम्बन्ध में श्री पाटिल ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में बड़ी सुन्दर स्पीच दी और कहा कि हम परिस्थितियों में ऐसे फंस गए थे कि हमें अपने देश के आर्थिक हित में अवमूल्यन करना पड़ा। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि अवमूल्यन के बाद हमको बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाना है। मुझे इस बात पर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खर्च में दस परसेंट कटौती की जायेगी। लेकिन क्या स्वदेशी भावना वाली सरकार के लिये यह लज्जा की बात नहीं है कि उस ने पुरानी राष्ट्रीय लहर से हट कर चलना शुरू कर दिया है? जहाँ 1955 में हमारे यहाँ केवल 55 स्टाफ कार्ज और लक्जरी कार्ज थीं, वहाँ आज मिनिस्टर्स 136 गाड़ियाँ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। उस दिन श्री मनुभाई शाह ने कहा कि उन पर कोई विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं होती है। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर्स जिन बाहर से आई हुई स्टाफ कार्ज और लक्जरी कार्ज का प्रयोग करते हैं। क्या वे स्वदेशी भावना की प्रतीक हैं। यहाँ के दूतावासों से खरीदने के

लिये उन कारों पर जो रुपया खर्च किया गया 'अगर वह रुपया दूसरे लाभकारी कामों में व्यय होता, तो ज्यादा ठीक होता।

आज कहा जाता है कि संकट-कालीन समय में ब्लाकों की इमारतें और स्कूलों की इमारतें नहीं बनेंगी, देहाती क्षेत्रों में किसी तरह का भवन-निर्माण नहीं होगा, परन्तु जब मैं दिल्ली की सड़कों और गलियों में निकलता हूँ, तो मैं चकित हो जाता हूँ। जो इमारतें पुरानी बनी हुई हैं, इस संकट-कालीन समय में उन को गिराया जा रहा है और उन की जगह पर नई इमारतों का निर्माण होता चला आ रहा है। मैं अपनी साधारण बुद्धि से कहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के निकट जो इमारत गिराई जा रही है, उस को गिराने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

आज स्थिति यह है कि हम पर कर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ जो परम्परा और संस्कृति है, उस के अनुसार अगर किसी को कर्ज का धन मिले, तो उस को खर्च करने में किसी तरह का मोह या अंकुश नहीं रहता है। लेकिन इसकी उपेक्षा कर के सरकार द्वारा नंगा नाच हो रहा है।

उस दिन श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने भी कहा है—सौभाग्य से वह इस समय उपस्थित हैं—कि यहाँ पर कम्युनिस्ट दल के वक्ता बोले हैं और स्वतंत्र दल के वक्ता भी बोले हैं और एक दूसरे में टकराव है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि भानमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा, कहीं का ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा। मैं अपने मित्र से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी आज की अपनी कांग्रेस संस्था एक चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

नहीं बन चुकी है ? जिनको वह नफरत से देखते हैं, उन्हीं के प्रान्त बिहार में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जो लोग कांग्रेस के अन्दर पचास की तादाद में आये हैं क्या मेरे मित्र भागवत झा आजाद उनको प्रतिक्रियावादी नहीं समझते जिनको कांग्रेस ने अपनाया है ? मैं अपने मित्र झा साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री ने बड़ी शेखी से कहा कि आजमगढ़ में उन्होंने 2 हजार कम्युनिस्ट वर्कर्स को कांग्रेस में शामिल कर लिया। मैं झा साहब से पूछूँ कि इस प्रकार के लोग कांग्रेस में आयेगे, हमारे इस लोक-सभा के प्रतापगढ़ के जनसंघ के माननीय सदस्य कांग्रेस में शामिल हुए, क्या मैं उनसे पूछूँ कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति जब कांग्रेस संस्था में आ जायेंगे तो क्या वह एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रमनकारी का पिटारा नहीं बनेगा ? और क्या उनके व्यू, उनके ब्यालात, उनके विचारों में टकराव नहीं होगा ? जब वह बैठेंगे तो श्रीमन्, क्या वह एक ही बात सोच सकते हैं ? आज खुद ही हम देखते हैं, खुद हमारे मित्र, कलकत्ते में कांफरेंस होती है तो कहते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस के लेफ्टिस्ट्स की कांफरेंस है, यह कांग्रेस के राइटिस्ट्स की कांफरेंस है। एक हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि कांग्रेस शासन का काम भी करे और कांग्रेस विरोधी का काम भी करे, यह आप लोग मजबूर कर रहे हैं। मैं तो श्रीमन्, कांग्रेस दल से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस तो स्वयं यह कर रहा है। हर जगह पर यह नंगा नाच कांग्रेस ने खुद किया है, विरोधी दल के कहने से नहीं। मैसूर में क्या हुआ ? बंगाल में क्या हुआ ? उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ ? श्रीमन्, हर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस सरकार शासकीय दल और विरोधी दल अपने में से ही स्वतः बनाने के लिए तैयार है। मुझे इस विषय में केवल यह कहना है।

पहले आशा की जाती थी कि जब राष्ट्रीय सरकार आयीगी, इन्हीं नेताओं के

द्वारा, हम लोगों के द्वारा यह कहा जाता था कि जब राष्ट्रीय सरकार का निर्माण होगा तो सर्वसाधारण व्यक्ति को राहत मिलेगी, आराम मिलेगा। और श्रीमन्, आज यह नक्शा सामने है। आज होता क्या है ? जो बड़े बड़े सरमायादार हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी पूंजी वाले हैं, लाखों रुपये का इनकम टैक्स का बकाया उनके ऊपर और पड़ जाता है तो आखिर में वह बट्टेखाते में डाल दिया जाता है। कानपुर के एक व्यक्ति का नाम आप सभी जानते हैं और फिर उन व्यक्तियों को कांग्रेस का बड़ा ऊंचा नेता माना जाता है। और इधर क्या होता है श्रीमन् ? अगर एक गरीब कृषक जो दो रुपये मालगुजारी देता है, उसका एक साल का भी बकाया पड़ गया तो उसको ज्वालालात के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया जाता है। कभी आशा नहीं की जाती थी कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार की नीति अपनायेगी इस देश में। होता यह है श्रीमन्, कि जो धन अधिक संग्रहीत करते हैं उनको संग्रह करने के लिए और भी अवसर दिया जाता है। हर प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। आज हमको बड़ी खुशी है कि पंजाब ऐसे प्रदेश में जहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, एक गवर्नर ने जाकर के जिस दिलेरी से दिन दोपहर डाका मारने वालों, दिन दोपहर कतल करने वालों के खिलाफ जो स्टेप लिया है, जो कदम उठाये हैं, वह प्रशंसनीय हैं। परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि और प्रान्तों में जो हमारे निर्वाचित मुख्य मंत्री और मंत्री बैठे हैं, कभी उन्होंने इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने को सोचा भी है ? कभी उस प्रकार का उनका ध्यान भी गया है ? उसका केवल एकमात्र कारण यह है कि अगर ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ इस प्रकार से सख्ती का कदम उठाया जाय तो उनको शंका है कि कल एक व्यक्ति का जन्म-दिवस मनाया जायगा तो 65 लाख रुपया कहां से आयेगा ? श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश का मैं रहने वाला हूँ। मुझे लज्जा आती है।

मैं सी० बी० गुप्ता साहब की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ। परन्तु जिस साधन से, जिस जरिये से धन एकत्रित हुआ है जिलों में उससे आंख बन्द नहीं की जा सकती। जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष कांग्रेस के जिन जिलों में थे उन्होंने सौ-सौ रुपये प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्स का एक-एक महीने का वेतन लेकर के यह 65 लाख या 66 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ 65 लाख क्या 65 हजार रुपया भी जनता से जाकर के मांगा जाता स्वतः तो इकट्ठा न होता। इस प्रकार से अंग्रेजी शासन के समय जिस चीज की हम निन्दा करते थे श्रीमन्, आज वही चीज हम हर कदम पर कर रहे हैं। असल में दिक्कत यह है कि जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह कांग्रेसी दल एक चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा बन गया है तो उसका कारण है। वह यह कि इसका मस्तिष्क किसी बात पर साफ निर्णय नहीं ले पाता। इनके जो निर्णय होते हैं वह निर्णय स्पष्टता से नहीं लिये जाते। होता क्या है कि समाजवाद की दोहाई देने वाले सरमायादारी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। श्रीमन्, यह मेरा ख्याल नहीं है, पंडित नेहरू जब जीवित थे उन्होंने व्याकुल होकर अपने मरने के एक वर्ष पहले यह कहा था कि मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारे शासन काल में मूट्ठी भर सरमायादारों ने जो धन संग्रहीत किया है वह ब्रिटिश काल में सौ साल तक उनको उतने धन को इकट्ठा करने का मौका न मिलता। आज यह कहा जाता है कि नेशनल पालिसी बनायेंगे हम समाजवादी ढंग की व्यवस्था करेंगे। आप देखें हमारे संविधान में दिया है प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में कम्पल्सरी और फ्री एजुकेशन। परन्तु क्या मैं आप के द्वारा अपनी सरकार से पूछूँ कि आज प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में प्राइमरी पढ़ाई में जो मतभेद है, जो गरीब बच्चे हैं वह तो प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं परन्तु ब्रिटिश शासन की जो पद्धति थी मान्टसरी स्कूल, ब्यायज हाई स्कूल, जूनियर हाई स्कूल की जो पद्धति चली आती थी वह अब भी

कायम है और मुझे बड़ी लज्जा है कि जो आई० ए० एस०, पी० सी० एस० के बड़े बड़े अफसरान हैं, उनके बच्चे और हमारे इन राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के बच्चे जो कि मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं वह कभी भी साधारण प्राइमरी स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ेंगे बल्कि इन्हीं ब्यायज हाई स्कूल में पढ़ेंगे जहां सौ डेढ़ सौ रुपये मासिक का खर्चा होता है। कारण यह है कि आज भी हमारे यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ बावजूद इसके कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा कहा गया परन्तु आज अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजियत को पनपने देने के लिए उन ब्यायज हाई स्कूल में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं को अपने बच्चों को भेजने में जरा भी लज्जा नहीं आती है।

श्रीमन्, मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि उनके लिए यह समय नहीं आया क्या 18-19-20 वर्ष तक शासन करने के बाद इस पर उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया कि हम को अपने को स्वच्छ करना है, हमको अपने में राष्ट्रीय भावना पहले पैदा करनी है। श्रीमन्, कहा जाता है कि जो चीज भी सरकार की तरफ से उठायी जाती है, अभी स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री का एक जिक्र किया गया, उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह आवश्यक होगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर, हमारे कैबिनेट रैंक के सदस्य बिला प्रोग्राम दिये हुए कम से कम तीन चार बार देहात में जाया करें। श्रीमन्, कहने की बात थी। मैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। परन्तु जो हमारा शासक दल है, हमारे जो मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य हैं उनमें से क्या श्रीमन्, मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कभी भी कोई माननीय मंत्री इस प्रकार का प्रोग्राम रखेंगे? श्रीमन्, इसी सदन में मैंने एक बार कहा था कि आप कभी भी भ्रष्टाचार को दूर नहीं कर सकते। आप कभी भी असलियत पर नहीं पहुंच सकते कि शासन में क्या हो रहा है जब तक कि आप वेष-भूषा बदल कर, बिना अपना प्रोग्राम दिये हुए डिस्ट्रिक्ट यूनियंस में न जा कर के चक्कर

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कर]

लगायें। उस समय यह आपत्ति स्वीकर
महोदय ने उठायी थी—

"Mr. Kakkar, it would not be feasible."

मैंने यह जवाब दिया था कि

"It would be most practical and possible."

मगर एक खतरा जरूर है, और वह खतरा केवल इस बात का है उनकी जान का खतरा नहीं है, माल का खतरा नहीं है कहीं पर एकाध थप्पड़ पड़ जाने का खतरा है। स्वर्गीयरफी अहमद क़िदवई जब तक ज़िन्दा रहे, उत्तर प्रदेश में जब तक गृह मंत्री रहे, कभी कोई प्रोग्राम उनका नहीं रहता था, थाना एक मील दो मील रह गया तो वह अपनी मोटर रूकवा देते थे। एक गन्दी शेरवानी और एक फटा हुआ पैजामा उनके पास रहता था जिसको पहन कर वह थाने में जाते थे और थाने में जाकर खलीफ़ा से कहते थे कि मैं पीड़ित हूँ, मैं पिटा हुआ हूँ मेरी रपट लिखी जाय। उस समय वहाँ का चीफ़ यह कहता था—चलो जी सवेरे सवेरे आ गये अभी न कोई बोहनी हुई है, न पैसा मिला है, आ कर हमारा वक्त ख़राब करते हो, एक-आध घक्का सह लेते थे, परन्तु होता यह था कि वास्तव में जो भ्रष्ट हैं उनका पता लग जाता था। लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में आज क्या होता है कि महीनों पहले तारीख़ निश्चित होती है, दिन निश्चित होता है, फिर बड़े साजो-सामान की उनके लिये व्यवस्था की जाती है और डिप्टी कमिश्नर अपनी इच्छा से पहले से जिन ब्लाकों में उन्होंने आर्टीफीशियल कुछ बनावटी चीज़ें की हुई होती हैं, वहाँ पर ले जाकर दिखला देता हैं और फिर वे वापस आ जाते हैं। मैं ज्यादा दूर न जाकर केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की सरकार जो कि कांग्रेस की सरकार है, जहाँ तक उसका जनता से सम्बन्ध है वह अपना विश्वास खो चुकी है। इस 1967 के चुनाव के जो भी

नतीजे हों, लेकिन मैं उन विरोधी दलों की तरह से सरकार से निवेदन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि वह अपनी गद्दी छोड़ दे और चली जाय। परन्तु मेरा यह विश्वास है कि आगामी चुनाव में जनता इस चीज़ को सोचेगी और आज जो इतना बड़ा अमन्तोष सरकार के प्रति जनता में फैला हुआ है, वह उस पर विचार कर के अपना निर्णय लेगी।

श्रीमन्, आज यह होता है कि बड़े बड़े व्यवसाय जहाँ पर बाहरी पूंजी लगी हुई है, विदेशों की पूंजी लगी हुई है, जहाँ उनको काफ़ी मुनाफ़ा होता है—मैं एक मिनट के लिये आपको हिन्दुस्तान लीवर कम्पनी लि० के बारे में एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। 1956 को उनको 2.24 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ, उसके बाद 1965 में 4.37 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ, परन्तु आज उन्होंने अपना एक इन्टीग्रेशन प्रोग्राम बनाया है। पहले उनकी चार ब्रान्चेँ दालदा और सोप की अलग चल रही थीं, कर्मचारियों को कम करने के लिये उन्होंने सबका इन्टीग्रेशन कर दिया है। श्रीमन्, 500 से ज्यादा कर्मचारी सरप्लस लिस्ट में पड़े हुए हैं और उनको इस बात का बड़ा भय है कि वे वहाँ से सर्विस से निकाल दिये जायेंगे।

अन्त में श्रीमन्, मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तो वह समय आ गया है कि यह जो हमारा सत्तारूढ़ शासकीय दल है और विशेष तौर पर कांग्रेस पार्टी है, उसके बारे में 26 फरवरी, 1966 के ब्लिट्ज़ में जो सूचना प्रकाशित हुई थी, उसका हवाला देकर मैं अपना स्थान लंगा। उसमें, श्रीमन्, यह लिखा हुआ है—

Anatomy of white caps, Blitz dated February 26, 1966.

Sri White cap N.P.I (U.S.): The name given to a self-constituted committee of persons who generally commit outrageous acts under the guise of serving the country.

That is the definition which has been given in the Blitz.

अगर यही दशा हो गई है तो फिर जनता का विश्वास इस सरकार में नहीं है। इसलिये मैं बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस का आज तीसरा दिन है। मैंने इन तीन दिनों में विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से यहां पर जो बातें हुई हैं उनको भी गौर से सुना और हमारे पक्ष से, कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से जो बातें हुई, उनको भी गौर से सुना। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे रेल मंत्री श्री पाटिल साहब का भाषण हुआ, खास तौर से अवमूल्यन के सम्बन्ध में, विरोधियों के जवाब के रूप में मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से अगर कोई भाषण न हो, तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी बातें इस बहस के दौरान में हुई हैं, उनका उचित जवाब मिल चुका है। लेकिन फिर भी चूंकि हम विरोधी पार्टियों के दोस्तों ने, खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के दोस्तों ने कुछ बातें, इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के बहस के दौरान कही हैं, जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैं इस सदन में कुछ अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं इस बात के ऊपर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से तीन तरह की बातें कही गई हैं—पहली बात तो श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी और ठीक उसी से मिलती जुलती श्री गोपालन की तरफ से कही गई है, जो दो परस्पर विरोधी पार्टियों में बंटे हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी दोनों की बातें एकसी हुई और एक दूसरी तरह की बात स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की तरफ से हुई और एक तीसरी बात जो खिचड़ी पार्टियां हैं, छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां हैं, अभी कक्कड़ साहब, जो शायद स्वतन्त्र हैं, उन्होंने कही है। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, प्रजा-सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने कही है। उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं इन पार्टियों को खिचड़ी कहता हूँ, इसका भी कारण है, जो बाद में बतला सकता हूँ। इस समय तो ये तीन तरह की बातें इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के दौरान में हुई हैं।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में इस समय मैं बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, इसलिये कि सभी लोगों को मालूम है कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी इस देश के जो सरमायेदार लोग हैं, जो पूंजीपति लोग हैं, जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं, उनकी नुमाइन्दगी करती है और उनकी बातें ही ज्यादातर हमारे देश के अन्दर फैलाना चाहती है। प्रजा-सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी मिलकर संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बनीं और फिर प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी अलग हो गई, इस प्रकार इनका मिलने बराबर होता रहता है सौदेबाजी के आधार पर। जब तक उनका आपस में सौदा ठीक नहीं होता मिलते और बिछुड़ते रहते हैं।

मैं इस वक्त खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ और जब मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ तो मेरे सामने, मेरे जैसे कार्यकर्ता के सामने, लेफ्ट और राइट में कोई भेद नहीं होता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि राइट कम्युनिस्ट लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट से ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं। इसलिये कि जो लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है, उसने खुले आम चीन का समर्थन किया और जब उनके ऊपर कोई इस तरह की कार्यवाही होती है, जब कि वे देश और समाज के हित के खिलाफ कोई काम करते हैं और अगर वे जेलों में बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं, तो उनका डोल बजाने के लिये, उनका गाना गाने के लिये, यह राइट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपने को अलग करके उनकी बातों का समर्थन करत

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

रहती है। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं कि जो गलत काम करता है उससे ज्यादा दोषी उसका समर्थन करने वाला होता है। इसलिये जहां तक मेरा सवाल है मैं इन दोनों पार्टियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई भेद नहीं मानता हूं।

मैं इस कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में दो-एक बातें कहना चाहता हूं। आपको और इस सदन को, सारे देश को याद होगा कि जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, आखरी लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे 1942 में, किस तरह से इन्होंने हमारे देश के साथ गद्दारी की। हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जो आज लेफ्ट और राइट में बटी हुई है, उसने अंग्रेजों का समर्थन किया, उस लड़ाई का विरोध किया। उसके बाद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश आजाद हुआ। सब ने खुशियां मनाई, सब ने आजादी की हवाई में खुशी मनाई, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने क्या किया? 15 अगस्त, 1947 से लेकर 1951 और 1952 तक, जब बुलगानिन साहब इस देश के अन्दर आये, यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बराबर यह कहती रही कि इस देश की सच्ची आजादी नहीं मिली है। यह सड़ी-गली आजादी है, मजदूरों और किसानों को आजादी नहीं मिली है। जब बुलगानिन साहब ने कहा कि सचमुच हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, थोड़े दिनों में हिन्दुस्तान ने बड़ी तरक्की की है गुलामी की जंजीरों से छुटकारा पाकर, तब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग मानने लगे कि हिन्दुस्तान सचमुच आजाद हुआ है। उस के बाद क्या हुआ। जब देश के अन्दर घोषित किया गया कि औद्योगिक शान्ति होगी, देश के अन्दर उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा, देश के लोगों को सुखी और सम्पन्न बनाना होगा, तब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उस इंडस्ट्रियल पीस रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध किया। उन्होंने उस को नहीं माना, और शान्तिमय तरीकों

को अपनाने के बदले उन्होंने मजदूरों के अगड़ों को तय करने के लिये जगह जगह देश में हड़तालें और बन्द के नारे लगाये और आज भी वह उन को चालू रख रहे हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगले छः महीनों में यह बन्द और हड़ताल की गाड़ी और भी तेज होगी क्योंकि वह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को सुखी नहीं बनाना चाहते। उन का एक ही काम होता है, अगर कम्युनिस्ट सिद्धांतों को आप पढ़ें, उनका विश्वास शान्ति में नहीं है, समृद्धि में नहीं है। वह चाहते हैं कि देश में बदअमनी फैले, वह चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर असन्तोष फैले, वह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर भूखमरी फैले, और यही कारण है कि ... (व्यवधान)

Shri Nambiar: Are the Communists responsible for the rise in prices? We did not want it; we never wanted it. You raised the prices.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा: मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस तरह की परिस्थिति देश में कायम करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि अगर देश के अन्दर शान्ति रही, देश में समृद्धि बढ़ी, देश में खुशहाली हुई तो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि हैजा, कालरा जिस तरह से गन्दे एटमास्फियर में फैलते हैं उसी तरह से यह अराजकता के एटमास्फियर में फलते और फूलते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की हमेशा यही धिअरी रही है, चाहे यह देश हो या दूसरा देश हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस होता है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के पृच्छला बन कर उन के साथ इस लिये गठबन्धन करना चाहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ताकत देश में बढ़े और इस देश के अन्दर लोगों को और ज्यादा

नुक्सान पहुँचे। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक बन्द से और एक एक हड़ताल से कितना नुकसान होता है। जैसा रेलवे मंत्री ने इस सदन में कहा कि जब कलकत्ता में गड़बड़ी हुई तो रेलों को जलाने की क्या जरूरत थी। रेल जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति थी उस को जलाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन (व्यवधान)

Shri Namblar: There should be a limit.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा: इस तरह की हरकतें यह इस लिये करते हैं कि यह जानते हैं कि इन तरीकों से यह अपने काम को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि...

श्री शिक्करे (मरमागोआ): मैसूर में कौन जलाता है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा: इन तमाम बातों को करने के बाद भी, मैं खास तौर से मजदूरों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कल श्री गोपालन ने कहा कि यहां पर हिटलरिज्म होने जा रहा है और लाफूल ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज को खत्म किया जा रहा है और ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स को बन्द किया जा रहा है। जितने भी यह हमारे साथी हैं उन्होंने मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में काम कर के देख लिया पिछले बीस वर्षों में, और उससे पहले भी। उस के बाद आज हालत क्या है। सन् 1960 में इन तमाम विरोधी पार्टियों ने मिल कर देश में एक सिविल रिबेलियन कराने की बात सोची थी। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों उन्होंने मजदूरों के साथ गद्दारी की, उन को आगे बढ़ा कर उन्होंने क्यों अनकंडीशनल सरेण्डर किया जिस के फलस्वरूप आज भी बहुत से लोग नौकरियों से निकाले गये हैं। उन लोगों का काम ही यह होता है कि लोगों को पहले आगे बढ़ायें और उसके बाद जिस तरह से आग लगा कर लोग पीछे से पानी ले कर चलते हैं

उस को बुझाने के लिये उसी तरह का नाटक रचायें। जो यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया है उस के पीछे एक ही उद्देश्य है, और वह यह है कि आगे जो चुनाव आने वाले हैं उस समय के लिये वह तैयारी करें और उसी के लिये यह रिहर्सल हो रहे हैं। मुझे तो यह भी अंदेशा है कि इस तरह के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आगे अधिवेशन में भी यहां लाया जायेगा ताकि अपना तांडव यह देश के लोगों के सामने दिखावायें।

अब मैं इन लोगों की विदेश नीति के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने वियतनाम के संबंध में बहुत सी बातें कहीं। कुछ और लोगों ने भी इस बात को कहा है। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर उन्होंने वियतनाम की बातें की, वहां जिस समय चीन ने हमारे देश के ऊपर आक्रमण किया था उस समय जितनी भी देश की राष्ट्रीय मजदूर संस्थाएं थीं उन्होंने चीन का विरोध किया, चीन को कंडम किया, चीन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टों का जो संगठन है, ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० है उस ने उस समय क्या किया। जब हम नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में मजदूरों से चन्दा जमा करवाना चाहते थे देश की रक्षा के लिये उस समय उन्होंने ने उसका विरोध किया। (व्यवधान)।

Shri Namblar: All this is wrong, not a fact.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा: मैं आगे चल कर उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस वक्त चीन का विरोध क्यों नहीं किया। उन की फिलासफी क्या थी। उन की फिलासफी यह है और वे सदा कहते हैं कि

"Communist countries never invade another country, or a democratic country."

वह कहते हैं कि वह तो गले लगाने के लिये आ रहे हैं, हमारे लिबरेशन के लिये आ रहे हैं।

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चीन हमारे देश के ऊपर आ जाये और उस का कब्जा यहां पर हो जाये और इस तरह के लोग हमारे देश के अन्दर रहें जो यह कहें कि चीन हम को गले लगाने के लिये आ रहा है, तो इस से बढ़ कर गहरी और क्या हो सकती है।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अपने देश की बातों को छोड़िये। वर्ल्ड ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन जो है वह दो भागों में बटा हुआ है। एक इंटरनेशनल कांफिडरेशन आफ फ्री ट्रेड यूनियन्स और दूसरा वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्स मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्स से इन का संबंध है क्या उसमें चीन की हरकत को कंडम करने के लिये ए०आई०टी० यू० सी० ने कोई प्रस्ताव रक्खा मेरे कह ने का मतलब यह है कि देश के अन्दर जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है, चाहे वह लेफ्ट हो या राइट हो, वह दोनों एक हैं। बल्कि मेरी समझ में तो जो राइट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है वह ज्यादा खतरनाक है बनिस्वत लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के।

मैं कुछ शब्द अपने दोस्त श्री त्रिवेदी के संबंध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री त्रिवेदी ने अपने भाषण में कम्युनिस्टों के साथ विरोध जर्नल किया और उन्होंने भी चीन के सम्बंध में यही बातें कहीं। मैं उन की पार्टी के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह का समय आता है जहां पर कि कांग्रेस का विरोध करने का सवाल होता है या सरकार का विरोध करने का सवाल आता है तब हालांकि उन के सिद्धांत कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से नहीं मिलते फिर भी वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का साथ देने के लिये क्यों तैयार हो जाते हैं, इस तरह के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में वह क्यों शामिल होते हैं। उन का उद्देश्य तो अपनी पार्टी को आगे बढ़ाने का होता है।

श्री मनोहरन जो कि मद्रास राज्य के डी० एम० के० के सदस्य हैं, अभी अभी बड़ा उबाल खा रहे थे। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया तो अंगड़ाई लेते हैं लेकिन श्री मनोहरन उबाल खाते हैं। वह लड़ लड़ कर मद्रास राज्य में अपना राज्य कायम करने का स्वप्न देखते हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह अपने को नेशनल पार्टी कहते हैं, देशभक्त पार्टी कहते हैं तब फिर वह इस तरह की पार्टी का साथ क्यों देते हैं जिसे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहते हैं। जैसे कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी कहा करते हैं कि डोल किसी की ओर फाइनंस मिनिस्टर उस को ढो रहे हैं, उसी तरह से मैं भी मनोहरन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीन क और रूस का डोल को हमारे देश के अन्दर बुलाना चाहते हैं उस डोल को वह क्यों कैरी कर रहे हैं। आज सब से ज्यादा यह सवाल हमारे सामने है।

Shri S. Kandappan: Right Communist Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam has been appointed as the Advocate-General of Madras by the Congress; not by the DMK.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : आखिर में कुछ शब्द और कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सब से बड़ा विरोध है कि अमरीका से गेहूँ क्यों मंगाया जाता है। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1951 में इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस नैनीताल में हुई थी। उसमें उन्होंने अमरीका के सड़े गेहूँ का हवाला दिया था। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि अमरीका का गेहूँ है क्या इसी लिये वह सड़ा हुआ है और रूस से अगर कोई चीज आती है तो वह बड़ी मीठी लगती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर चीन से बेंसी कोई चीज आती तो जल्दी हजम भी हो जाती और उसमें कोई पेट की गड़बड़ी भी नहीं होती।



जैसा हमारे दल के वक्ताओं ने कहा है, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की नीति, हमारी सरकार की नीति और हमारी पार्टी की नीति वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की है। हम दुनिया में किसी के साथ भी झगड़ा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम दुनिया में सब के साथ दोस्ती करना चाहते हैं। इस लिये जो कोई भी देश ऐसे समय में हमारे काम आता है और हमको गुलाम बना कर नहीं बल्कि दोस्ती के नाते, बराबरी के मुकाबले में, तो हम उसकी मदद हासिल करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन अगर इस बात से श्री हीरेन मुर्जी को मुखालिफत है और वे कहते हैं कि बाहर से हमको मदद नहीं लेनी चाहिये तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह सिर्फ़ अमरीका का ही नाम क्यों लेते हैं। रूस की बात क्यों नहीं करते, दूसरे देशों की बात क्यों नहीं करते? इससे यह साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि इनकी जो नीति है वह दूसरे देशों द्वारा संचालित होती है।

एक और बात अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह मानी हुई बात है कि हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी है, उत्पादन हमारा उतना नहीं बढ़ा है जितना बढ़ना चाहिये था। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के लोगों को खाना मिल सके। तब क्या हम सचमुच चाहते हैं कि अमरीका से गेहूँ न आए और इसलिये न आये कि हम अमरीका के असर में आ जाएंगे? यह बात नहीं है। ये तो यह चाहते हैं कि किसी भी दूसरे देश से और खास तौर पर अमरीका से गेहूँ न आए और यहां के लोग भूखों मरें, यहां के लोग परेशान हों, यहां पर अराजकता फैले और इस सबका फायदा ये उठा लें। मेरा अनुभव यह बताता है कि जब कोई काम हम अच्छा भी करते हैं तो भी हमारे दोस्त हमें क्रेडिट नहीं देते हैं, कांग्रेस को उस अच्छे काम का क्रेडिट नहीं देते हैं। अगर हम से

कोई गलती हो जाए तो उसका फायदा उठाने के लिये ये बराबर तैयार रहते ही हैं। मैं आपको एक घटना सुनाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री डा० श्रीकृष्ण सिन्हा ने इलैकशन के समय में एक बात कही थी। मुझे चूँकि यह याद आ गई है इसलिये मैं इसको आपको बता रहा हूँ। इस बात को कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। उस जमाने में गांव के छोटे छोटे बच्चों के लिये मिल्क बार खोले गये थे। कई जगहों पर दूध बंटवाना शुरू किया गया था। इन लोगों ने तब यह कहना शुरू कर दिया था कि देखो, चुनाव आ रहा है और दूध बंटवाया जा रहा है, चुनाव आ रहा है और लोगों को भोजन दिया जा रहा है। मुख्य मंत्री ने तब इसके जवाब में यह कहा था कि चुनाव आ रहा है तो क्या मैं लोगों को भूखों मर जाने दूँ, बच्चों को दूध न दूँ, लोगों को विष देकर मार दूँ। जब ये हमारे दोस्त इस तरह की बात करते हैं कि दूसरे देशों से हमें अनाज नहीं मंगाना चाहिये और खास तौर से अमरीका की इस सम्बन्ध में जब ये बात करते हैं तो वह ये इसलिये नहीं करते हैं कि हमारी प्रतिष्ठा को हानि पहुंचेगी या हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को कोई हानि पहुंचेगी बल्कि इसलिये ये इस बात को कहते हैं कि इनको मालूम है कि गल्ले की कमी है देश में, अनाज की कमी है देश में चीजों की कमी है देश में और लोगों की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनको हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं इस वास्ते, अगर उनकी जरूरतें पूरी नहीं होती हैं तो देश में गड़बड़ी पैदा होगी, अराजकता पैदा होगी तब इनका जो विष का पेड़ है, उसको फलने फूलने का मौका मिलेगा और ये उस असन्तोष से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग ने बहुत बड़े बहुमत में होकर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को तथा दूसरी लैफ्टिस्ट पार्टीज को रिजेक्ट किया है। आई० एन०

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

टी० यू० सी० की सदस्य संख्या इस वक्त 20 लाख है जब कि इन तमाम पार्टियों की कुल मिलाकर दस लाख भी नहीं है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरह से मजदूरों ने इनको रिजैक्ट किया है उसी तरह से इनको मालूम हो जाएगा कि सन् 1967 में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इनको किस तरह से रिजैक्ट करती है। ये बन्दों और स्ट्राइक्स की उस समय बात करते हैं जब कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जब इनको सबक सिखायेगी तब इनको वह बुरे दिन याद आएंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा जाए और इसको एक राजनीतिक चाल समझ कर रद्द कर दिया जाए।

16.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to register my opposition against the motion being debated on the floor of the House now for two days. I do not do so merely on the basis of my side or your side; I will see to that when I vote. But there is no obligation upon me to participate in the debate if I had no arguments. Secondly, what I am registering my opposition to is not that a motion of censure is moved, but this particular motion. I believe myself and I say this not in a spirit of formal tolerance of cynicism regarding the right of the opposition to move for censure of the Government. The right of the opposition to move for censure is a legitimately established matter of parliamentary procedure. So far as I understand, unless there is a situation where the opposition is willing to take over the reins of Government, its purpose is to raise a debate, so that suggestions from the other side as well as from the Government side may come forward. It is not as though this House is divided into two lobbies at the time of the debate.

Now, before us is an opposition which has in its unserried ranks rather a heterogeneous group and the motion has opened the floodgates of

the opposition, rather the oppositions and we heard a very large number of criticisms which cancel each other. But, before I proceed to that, I want to pay my tribute to the Mover of this Resolution who, with his unsurpassed eloquence and that degree of restraint as can be expected from the leader of the opposition has put his case before us. This being the purpose of this motion, I would like to look as to what has been said at that time.

There is no doubt that there is a certain amount of anger, a certain amount of cynicism and abuse of the opponent in the arguments that come from both sides. But, so far as I know, if it is an attempt on the part of the opposition to invite other people into their cave, I do not know, they did not succeed. I do not want them to come over here. They are rather a burden upon ourselves and I hope there will be no further exodus. But what has been revealed is that the opposition to the Government as coming from different sides create a peculiar situation, that those who are generally spoken of—I do not know the exact meaning of this—as Left, they move so far left that they get into the right and those who are on the right, they move so far on the right that they get to the left, and there is encirclement with the result that they get together.

At the same time, it must be said that the Mover of the Resolution and the Opposition as a whole had taken no risks; that is to say, there is no risk of this country being left without a Government, or an interregnum or a sudden change because the motion would not be carried, I very much doubt, even if the whole opposition vote for it. Equally, they carry no burden because they do not take anything more.

Of the demands that are made, one is first of all, the Government should go. No doubt, the Government will go next March, there will be a caretaker Government and the Government will come back again. Secondly, asking the Government to go is only saying that they are in disagreement with certain policies, and that I will refer to. I

believe that it may be said that the main points raised are one, in regard to devaluation, and the other in regard to international policy and Indo-China and the third about moral values that the Congress should attach to themselves.

With regard to devaluation the main complaint, so far as I could make out, was that the Finance Minister was carrying a drum which he allowed his colleagues to beat. I think it is a good example of team spirit, that is, dividing labour, or it may be that the drum is too big that he cannot get his hands out. Then it is also possible, that they are objecting that they were not allowed to beat the drum here for the first two days. In any case, it is an example of team spirit; if it really means collective responsibility as my friend, Shri Patil tried to convince about it, even though it is difficult to convince me about that, then it is a great advance. The other part of the remedy that he has proposed is what is called a national Government. Now, this observation was preceded by the observation that what the Government of 63 or 65 people is concerned with is keeping their own seats. If a person who advocates the formation of a national Government happens to be a leader of an opposition group, then it may be said that he is ensuring a seat in the Government and nothing else. Therefore, it appears to me that the approach is much the same in all these matters.

Then, we have also been advised on the moral character of the Congress. Obviously if the moral position of the Congress was such, the author of the suggestion would have left long ago.

I am not going to be provoked, either by the speeches on this side or on the other side, to go into the question whether devaluation was inevitable or not. I have a kind of mind that does not regard anything as inevitable. I do not believe in the economic determinism of any kind. Therefore, I do not want to speak on inevitability of one thing or the other.

An hon. Member: Speak up your mind.

Shri Krishna Menon: What I want to submit is that we have a parliamentary system of Government where the Government is responsible to Parliament. Now we have a situation in our country where various economic, social, political and other factors which already existed have either been accentuated or altered in the context of devaluation.

In other words, devaluation has taken place and it does not serve any purpose for me at the present time to go into the question whether it could be avoided or otherwise. The fact is that it is here and I have to look at it as to what is the consequence of it, how we are going to follow it up and for what purpose. The first is to avoid further devaluations because it is always the practice that one devaluation is followed by another. Devaluation, devaluation, demonetisation and then collapse—that is how it goes. There I want to see that the conditions which follow should be of a character that do not lead to further devaluation.

I am not one of those people who have objections either to the American Government or any other government putting forward its own point of view whether I like it or not. You must expect them to do, either by persuasion or by whatever method, what they think is right in their own interest. It is up to us to accept it or not. Therefore I am glad to be able to tell you that in the post-devaluation period and arising from it, there have been considerable indications that the circumstances that may lead to further deterioration are sought to be stopped by Government.

I belong to a party supporting a government that is totally, irrevocably and, what is more, unalterably committed to socialism.

Shri Namblar: Committed.

Shri Krishna Menon: Neither the Government nor the Opposition nor even the majority of Members of Parliament on this side can alter this because the economic factors in the country are such that it cannot survive this mass of poverty without certain equalitarian distribution. . . . (*Interruption*). I do not think he can add anything to this. I am glad to think that the Government having reiterated this position in the face of all these difficulties, it is my duty to see that for the strength that they require to carry out these measures—and they have been difficult ones—should have the support not only of the party of the Government but the country as a whole.

The follow-up action is not merely a matter of sentiment but it deals with a large number of administrative actions, reorientation not of policies—it is very difficult to draw a line between policy and administration—but in regard to various policy matters. Therefore, we have to bear in mind one thing. We have to assist in the following up of this. It will be wrong for the Opposition to think of all of us as yesmen. We have three S's—socialism, swadeshi and self-reliance. It is common ground that devaluation has created certain onerous burdens and those onerous burdens have been considerably increased in our debt service charges and the accession in the quantum of money that has to be paid out for import purposes. Also, we may add to it, whether it was justified or not, that this kind of a thing always gives a shake-up to the Government. A shake-up is of two qualities, but it is a shake-up all the same. Therefore its position in the world also is not affected, is not influenced in that way.

The material conditions or requirements that are called for in carrying this burden are not either economic or technical or anything of that kind but are a greater and fuller involvement of our people in the development of this land. That involvement is possible only in conditions where

the prestige of the Government does not get pulled down. There is no question of blowing up this Government but what is called in the English papers about the British Government today of trying to puncture which is not going to be of great assistance to us. The greater involvement of the people, therefore, means that there must not be in the minds of our own people a feeling that it is a government on sufferance. We are not a government on sufferance. Therefore that impression should not be sought to be conveyed to the people. Whether I belong to this party or the other, because it is a national problem, the image of the Government both domestically and in foreign fields must not be such. When a representative of this country speaks at international conferences, it is not the military, economic or other resources in the world, or lack of them, but the feeling that behind him are the masses of our people. Therefore, that image has been kept up.

The third requirement is that whatever may be the circumstances, we must have a definite and insistent move towards what is called self-reliance. Now, great many quotations and counter-quotations have been made here which, I may say with great respect, are unrealistic. No one, neither a Member of the Opposition nor a Member on this side, has said that you must have foreign aid or you must never have anything of the kind. It is a question of when, from where and how much. Pandit Nehru has been repeatedly quoted on this. In 1952, when the question first came up, what he said was this. The terms for accepting foreign aid and the possible risk following from this were mentioned by Nehru in the Indian Parliament on December 15, 1952:

"Provided we are strong enough ourselves, I really do not see why we should be afraid of accepting the kind of aid that would help us to progress more rapidly. With that aid, we could do many things which we would otherwise have

to postpone. Foreign aid involves a slight risk, not so much of being tied down as of compromising in a moral sense. There is no reason, however, why we should be afraid of accepting foreign aid if it does not influence our policy or activities in any way."

Therefore, it is upto us. There are countries which are totally opposed in ideologies. Yugoslavia is an outstanding instance. It accepts a large quantity of foreign aid. It is not the acceptance of the foreign aid but the conditions under which we take it and the pressures to which we subject ourselves.

Only two days ago, the Governor of the Reserve Bank speaking about taking foreign aid said that there comes a time, there is a limit, when it may affect our policies and when it becomes not desirable. Therefore, we should not say either 'Yes' or 'No'. That is not the answer. It is a question of flexibility. This involves a great deal of flexibility and when flexibility is introduced in the institutions, in the administration of the Government, the Government carries a very heavy burden and in carrying that burden also there must be the support of the people as such and a more scientific approach to problems, as I said, in regard to foreign aid, whether it is agriculture or industry, has to be taken.

Now, there have been observations from both sides of the House—I regret to say there have been observations from this side also—that the present devaluation is the result of economic policies followed over a long period. I have no time to develop this point because I am speaking against the clock. All that I need say is that whatever policies of this Government were till 1961-62, they had been ratified by the electorate. So, there is a limitation and you cannot go back from them. It had been decided by the electorate at the last elections that whatever was done up till then was

all right, that they had confidence in us and they sent us back. Similarly, this Parliament, time after time, has approved the policies of the Government during this period. Therefore, raising this question is either an attempt on the part of the people to say this is inevitable or to say that the whole Plan must be thrown out.

Then, we come to the question of what we have to avoid most. We have to avoid over-dependence upon aid because if our development is given out or is possible only if we get aid, then we give over the decision to the aid-giver, that is, if you say, "There can be no development unless I get aid", then the aid-man will say, "I will not give it this way." Therefore, that is one thing we have to avoid.

There is another reason why I say the motion of censure is wrong at this moment. One of the main factors we have to deal with is the Plan. In the last few days—our information comes from the newspapers or the meetings and so on—the Plan which appeared running the risk of being scuttled, either from within or without, which was incurring a great deal of attack mostly from big business interests because the Plan by definition is against private enterprise, has been diverted. The Prime Minister announced the other day the quantum of allocation for the public sector and, what is more, it seems to be realised now that the size of the Plan, one way or the other, has to take into consideration the fact that the people should not be thrown out of work, that standards of life should not go down and that we have to provide a certain margin for the increase of population. And what is more, the balance between the various sections should be maintained. The Plan carries its own momentum, I hope, as time goes on and I have no doubt that it will. This kind of prescription comes from abroad that you must give priority to agriculture as if we do not know. The people who say that you must

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give priority to agriculture are the people who said 15 years ago, "you grow grains and we will give you planes"; that is to say, they were afraid of the industrial advancement of this country; it is these people who offer this advice in season and out of season. It is not possible to develop agriculture without industry any more than it is possible to develop industry without agriculture. This is a very unrealistic division and, therefore, the Plan that is conceived by the Government is seized of this. I will not develop this point further because of want of time.

The next item that we have to think of is the resources available for the Plan. This problem of resources is not peculiar to our country. This problem of lack of resources is also suffered by the richest countries in the world which are also affected by the same problems as devaluation. So far as resources are concerned, I speak for myself that it would be almost impossible for us to find the resources for development unless we control the sources of credit, establish different philosophies in regard to credit-worthiness and also recognise the value of man apart from the bankers. That is to say, the first step that has to be taken is to see that money-machine does not become the hand-maiden or the servant or the vassal of those who are already monopolists, whether you call that nationalisation of banks or otherwise. It does not mean substituting a civil servant for a competent banker; that is not nationalisation. It means taking the whole purpose of it. It also means garnering of the resources that are available in the country by a very large-scale spread of the institution of insurance whereby the desire of the people to avoid risks and provide against them is exploited for the purpose of enhancing the riches of the country. That insurance is not only covered by life insurance and fire insurance, but in developing countries so many things have to be looked after because the investment is con-

siderable; whether it is failure of harvest or drought or war, whatever it is, these should be insured against. If such an insurance is done in this country, then the Government should be able to garner a large quantity of resources. What is important is that it should be under public control.

The next point that I want to go into is conservation, conservation of resources, whether in regard to food-grains or in regard to steel or in regard to Parliamentary time or in regard to use of buildings; whatever it is. Conservation is a creation of wealth. I will not go into examples, but it is known that either for lack of scientific knowledge or for various other reasons, very large quantities of material that are necessary for development are wasted. That is all right in the United States because they work on the economy of waste; that is to say, if they do not waste, they cannot survive. But we cannot afford to do that.

Then I take the other things one after the other. It is impossible to speak about development in our country without speaking about agriculture. Agriculture is always allied to population. Whenever there is an economic problem, I think it is usually asked, "what are we to do with population explosion". I have repeatedly said that population does not explode, but only grows. I think the best wealth of our people is population. Family planning is for other reasons and for other purposes.

In regard to agriculture, it cannot be regarded merely as a technological proposition. It is not only a problem of chemical technology but of social engineering as well. Government realises, whether in Party circles or otherwise, that there is a comparative slackness in the implementation of land reforms or in enabling the person who cultivates the soil to feel that he is cultivating it for himself and not for somebody else.

The second is the technological advance that has to be made in the passage of the produce of agriculture to the stomach, which is at the back of all social engineering, where either by large-scale procurement or by monopoly procurement or by using the powers of the State one has to see that the phenomenon that those have more shall have still more and those who do not have anything shall not have anything at all has to disappear. That means the control of the machinery of distribution to the extent that is necessary. This is not a dogma or a philosophy or anything of that kind. It is merely to see that it does not stick in the conduit-pipes either of distribution or anything else, or in a physical way as such.

The advancement of agriculture also makes us hit up against the problem of the inputs into agriculture. The present Minister of Agriculture follows a philosophy of larger inputs. Nobody quarrels with that provided the balances are maintained. I believe that no argument about input into agriculture should put us in a position of mortgaging our future; that is to say, the commitment in regard to foreign fertilisers or foreign seeds or whatever it be should not on the one hand be of a character that might impoverish our soils or contaminate our crops and on the other hand place us in debt for a long time.

It is equally true, just as we say about foreign resources, that in times of scarcity food may have to be imported. But it is no incentive to the farmer if every time you want more you go somewhere else. In that case, why should he produce more? Therefore, this has to be balanced in this way. Here again, this is not recitation of something academically, but Government seem to be conscious and they seem to be more anxious about this than ever before, because I read only two days ago in a newspaper which is usually one of the newspapers that seem to know the mind of the Government, that the

policy in regard to food would be of a character where the import of foodgrains would be restricted to somewhere about 3 million tons, and the remainder would be collected by procurement. I have always held the view that by going away from agriculture, this country will not be able to feed itself and deal with both the social and evil consequences of scarcity unless we are a nation for the purpose of feeding itself only. There are other implications of this also.

While it is true that we have a federal Constitution, we are not a confederal country. There is only one country here. Sometimes people come and tell me 'In your country. . .', as if Kerala which is my part of the country is not a part of this country; it is not my country, but it is a part of this country. So, we have to take all this land as part of one country. I am glad that gradually there is a growing recognition in the ruling party itself that this division of this country into various sectors for the purpose of feeding itself, however difficult it might be to overcome it, has to go.

Then I come to the question of prices. It is not possible either for this government or for any government to continue—by 'government' I mean a democratic government; any government, I suppose, with force can rule for some time—unless the prices are regulated. The regulation of prices simply means this that the optimum amount of commodities and services are available to the largest number of people, if not to the whole of them. This is what is meant by the control of prices in a system where the goods are not distributed freely. That becomes accentuated now in our community because the great necessities of life such as the care of health, education, housing etc. are all matters of buying and selling and not of provision. If our community were such that education had not to be paid for, housing had not

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to be paid for, and health services had not to be paid for but would be part of the public service, then the whole price structure would perhaps play a role with lesser significance. But so far as we are concerned, our survival is dependent upon the holding of this price-line. This holding of the price-line does not mean keeping the prices where they are, but it means making available to the people those essentials of life which make the largest number of people, especially the poor people, happy. Since you have already rung the bell, I would only like to say this that whatever regulations may be introduced, and whatever law may be passed, and however much we may disregard fundamental rights or anything of that kind, it would not be possible to hold the price-line by legislation. Prices can be held only by the control of the essential produce at the source and also by the necessary degree of control in regard to the flow of it; that is to say, unless there is procurement of these essential goods it would not be possible to hold the price-line. Whether Government nationalises the production or not, the main thing is that it must be under the control of the community so that nobody can hold the community to ransom. That is what I would like to say with regard to prices.

Now the only other item with regard to this development is that concerning foreign trade. In regard to foreign trade, one of the arguments that has been put forward as the reason or justification for the purpose of devaluation is that it would enable us to deal with our adverse balance of trade. I am not going into that question; I do not want to indulge in predictions of one kind or another. But if we have to have more foreign trade and wipe out our deficit of nearly Rs. 500-600 crores—in regard to the United States four or five years ago, our adverse foreign trade balance was Rs. 800 crores and today it has gone up to Rs. 3,000 or 4,000

crores or something of that order—the only way to wipe it out, it is true, in these liberal days of today, is to see that we pay for our imports by our exports. There is no other way, unless you borrow. Therefore, the largest quantity of production that is required for export purposes must materialise if we are to attain this objective. You cannot export what you have not got. That is to say, unless surpluses are created, it is not possible to export. The creation of surpluses means not only technological development but also all the other things that go with agriculture, and the realisation that our country changes and so does the world change, and that there is no particular sanctity attached to what are called conventional exports and there should be no antagonism to other exports which are not conventional exports. And this cannot be done by merely demanding austerity from the people. That may work for a few days. If you ask them to starve on Monday, they may eat double the quantity on Tuesday.

Shri Nambiar: Well said.

Shri Krishna Menon: Therefore, it is necessary to create these surpluses which means not entirely but in certain strategic regions nationalisation of foreign trade. That does not mean the setting up of a State Trading Corporation and introducing the methods of the civil service in trade. That is not what is meant. By handling those essential things which are required by people, in those areas by proper marketing organisation and knowledge of the requirement of the people, we can create new fields of exports and produce the goods only for that purpose. We may not even want them ourselves; we only become the shopkeepers and manufacturers of the world to the extent required.

Therefore, the advance of foreign trade has to be thought out in this way. It is now admitted by Government—as critics have said before—

that all these various devices that we have been trying, call them incentives—have done more harm than good. These have not promoted any trade. We must recognise the fact that we have been priced a lot out of the world market; what is more, we have not only been priced out, we have been qualited out of the world market because of our lack of standardisation. We have to create confidence in this respect. That is another reason why Government should come in in this.

There are one or two other matters. One is with regard to foreign affairs. Both Shri Mukerjee on the one hand and Shri Patil on the other have spoken on Vietnam. This is not a foreign affairs debate and I am not going to go into details. But let it be understood that we carry a very special responsibility in this matter. I say to the Opposition that this is the least apt time to have put Government in the pillory on this matter. In Shri Mukerjee's own words, the Prime Minister is supposed to have said—I have not heard of it; I have not been to Kerala recently—that we can do nothing. Let us assume that that is true. A few days afterwards, she said we must do something. That is an advance. Especially when with very great difficulty, the Government are trying to do it, that is not the time to say 'no'.

With regard to this, the main difficulty is not with Government but with a large number of people who think that America's Vietnam adventure has an evangelical or moral character. I think, therefore, it is better for us to realise that this is not a new policy. Ever since the death of Roosevelt, the policy of adventure, of invasion, has been followed. That was when Nixon went over and the Vietnamese had to compromise.

I will just read two extracts. *The New York Times* said in 1950:

"Indo-China is a prize worth a large gamble"—not to stop

the Chinese from coming to India—

"In the North are exportable tin, tungsten, manganese, coal, lumber and rice; rubber, tea, pepper and hides. Even before World War II, Indo-China yielded dividends estimated at 300 million dollars per year".

"Our own State Department told us what this war is about as clearly as anyone could wish only one year later".

We have only partially exploited South-east Asia's resources. Nevertheless, South-east Asia supplies 90 per cent of the world's crude rubber, 60 per cent of its tin and 80 per cent of its copra and cocoanut oil. It has sizable quantities of sugar, tea, coffee...."

That is the economic motive. People need not be squeamish about the use of the word "imperialism". This is what imperialism means. Imperialism is not in the flag or soldiers marching, it is the economic domination of a country in order to obtain cheap raw material and to have a market for selling its goods. That is from *New York Times*, and you know it is a newspaper in a free country.

Then comes President Eisenhower just after he was elected President of the United States. And what does he say?

"Now let us assume we lost Indo-China. If Indo-China goes, the tin and tungsten we so greatly value would cease coming. We are after the cheapest way to prevent the occurrence of something terrible—the loss of our ability to get what we want from the riches of the Indo-Chinese territory and from South-east Asia."

I read this not in the way of carping criticism, but because there is a genuine feeling among people that

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this is a holy war of some kind. Unless it is in our national interests it is not a holy war.

I leave it at that except to say that now we have in this matter advanced, or rather decayed into the further stage where the Government must have the feeling that the entire House is behind them, because what is called the demilitarised zone, for your information, is but six miles in width, nearly four miles on the north of the Ben Hai river and two miles on the south. There is no such thing as a river, it is a water course. It is now said that in the southern region, the South Vietnamese part of the region, in that narrow strip, there is concentration of North Vietnamese troops,—how they skipped over the four miles one does not know—and therefore they are bombing. What is our concern in this matter? Mr. Patil spoke today about our special responsibility. Here, I want to ask the Government: has this not become now a war of the interventionists against our own people, because this demilitarised zone is policed by Indians, Canadians and Poles? This demilitarised zone is under our control, and it is we who are being dislodged by the bombing that takes place.

The Prime Minister has made it quite clear that there can be no progress in this matter until bombing stops by the interventionists. These interventionists would do whatever they like. Anyway, I am not going into the question of the horrors of this war. Therefore, when it is said that you must return to the Geneva principle, it merely means that the interventionists must go out, because the Geneva principle means Indo-China must remain neutral.

I come to the last point. We are members of the International Monetary Fund. It is my submission to the Government that all these years we have not used our position with sufficient daring. I believe we sub-

scribe 600 million dollars, which is now going to be raised by 100 million dollars or so. We have submitted to their rules, when the accommodation that we can get from them is a very small proportion, there is a fight going on about it. And the devaluation proposition and all the circumstances that go with it are not peculiar to us. What are they? They are, first of all, the difficulty of internal credit, adverse balance of trade and a punctured Government. Germany, Britain and the United States are all in this position. The United States are very considerably affected by adverse balance of trade, which is increased by 15 million dollars of expenditure in Indo-China, and by scarcity of goods; it has got difficulty of internal credit, and it has also a punctured Government in the sense that the present Government has only 40 per cent of the support of the people. Therefore, it is necessary for us to take a positive position in the affairs of the International Monetary Fund and see that the International Monetary Fund is not the handmaid of somebody else. The Committee of Ten has been sitting for a long time and produced no results on the problem of world liquidity, and it cannot be solved here. I say the time has come for us to demand that the dollar shall be devalued.

Shri Namblar: Well said.

Shri Krishna Menon: Because, if the dollar is not devalued.....(*Interruptions*). This is lack of understanding. While the Pound is devalued alone, we are in the soup, we go further down. That is why in this House I have said that we devalued in 1949 and we have devalued now, but these are two types of devaluation. In 1949 we devalued when the rupee was strong, we had considerable foreign balances, and we devalued in order to save the Pound, the standard currency. I was one of the people who very strongly advocated devaluation at that time. Now, I think we must boldly say,

boldly join France and Germany not only France and Germany but the German bankers and the Dutch bankers in saying that the dollar must be devalued and if the dollar is devalued then I think we can retain our position. That is the way to wipe out the result of devaluation. Mr. Wilson in Washington yesterday suggested that there must be devaluation of the dollar. Therefore, we must proceed in this manner, asserting our position in the IMF and not take the view we have always taken. It has now been proved that the World Bank has not much control over those people but they seem to have too much control over us. Therefore, we must not put all our eggs in one basket but negotiate with other countries separately. That is also increasingly the view of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Krishna Menon: I conclude by saying that what we are concerned today in this post-devaluation period is with follow-up action in which the Government requires the full support of our people, in measures such as import substitution. It is possible because this is a national problem; it is not a party problem. No one can escape the effects of devaluation. Price rise is not confined either to the Opposition or the Government party. So, while this motion is one where the criticism of policy is justified, it is said that two men beat the drum or three men beat the drum, still the drum is there. Therefore, I would submit that this particular motion of censure must be taken merely as a parliamentary device, just as you want to cut one rupee if you think that the Government is not spending enough; if you think in a particular estimate, say education, you must spend 5 crores, you do not say that you must spend 5 crores but you cut the demand by 100, but that does not mean that you want it to be cut. So, I take it as a parliamentary device in that way. I want to express the view that the

last few days, particularly the stimulus of devaluation must activate us in such a way that further devaluations do not come in and what is more we do not take orders from other people.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

16.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी अभी माननीय श्री कृष्णा मेनन के भाषण से पहले कांग्रेस के दो बड़े सदस्यों ने अर्थात् श्री पाटिल और श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय ने जिन तरह के भाषण इस सदन में दिये उनसे मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई है और मुझे ऐसा भालूब होता है कि कांग्रेस के लोग और उनकी यह दलीय सरकार पूरी तरह इन मुल्क में बेहयाई पर उतर आई है। उसका पेशा बन गया है समस्याओं से आखें मूदना अगोजीशन को गाली देना देश में बढ़ाई हुए असन्तोष को लाठी और गोली से दबाना। मुझे आशा नहीं थी कि माननीय पाटिल जैसे लोग इस तरह की बातें करेंगे जो कि एक बाजारू तकरीर के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। सिर्फ बाजार में इस तरह के भाषण किये जाते हैं। आज हिमालय से लेकर कन्या कुनारी तक पूरे देश में असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्य इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि इस राज्य में भ्रष्टाचार है क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्य इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि चचा भतीजा वाद इस राज्य में है क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्य इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि इस देश में भुज्जनरी है क्या क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्य इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि आज खुद उनकी पार्टी के भीतर जो अराजकता है वह किसी

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

दूसरे दल में नहीं है। उनके भाषण में इन सब बातों का जवाब आना चाहिये था। मगर वह बजाय इसके विरोधी पार्टियों को गाली देने लगे और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर तरह तरह के आरोप लगाने लगे। वह कहते हैं कि हम देश में प्रजातन्त्र को नहीं फैलाने देना चाहते हैं विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग असन्तोष पैदा करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपकी सरकार अपोजीशन के विधायकों को लाठी से पीटेगी जेलों में बन्द करेगी उनको सड़कों पर घसीटेगी तो क्या आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस देश में अमन रहेगा। यहां पर श्री राम सेवक यादव बैठे हुए हैं जिनको बाराबंकी की पुलिस ने मारा उनको घसीटा और उनका कुर्ता फाड़ा। उसके लिये क्या आपको तकलीफ नहीं होती। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सही है। इस तरफ वह बैठे हुए हैं। आखिर बांदा में, बंगाल में, केरल में और बस्तर में तथा दूसरी जगहों में पुलिस ने क्या किया। मालूम हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द के सिलसिले में कार्यकर्त्ताओं को पकड़ कर पीटा गया है हवालात में बच्चों को मारा गया है जबकि वह बच्चे कुछ नहीं कर रहे थे चुपचाप शान्त प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। मैं जो कुछ आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ उससे कुछ सीखिये।

आज चाहे घमकी कितनी भी दीजिये हम कहते हैं कि वोट में आपको हरा देंगे। लेकिन मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि आप जरूर जीतेंगे अगर हिन्दुस्तान के मुनाफाखोरों और चोरों के पैसे पर आपको वोट लेना है। इस तरह से आप जरूर जीतेंगे और जीत कर आते रहे हैं। अभी अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोले थे। मुझे सब कुछ मालूम है लेकिन मैं उनकी व्यक्तिगत आलोचना नहीं

करना चाहता जिस तरह से धनिकों के पैसे पर वह वोट खरीदते हैं। जो कुछ संविधान ने निश्चित किया है अगर उसके आधार पर आप चुनाव लड़ें तो मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोगों को मुंह की खानी पड़ेगी। मगर आप इसकी परवाह नहीं करते हमको गाली देकर दबाना चाहते हैं।

सी० बी० गुप्त की बात इस सदन में कही गई जिनको 45 लाख रुपया दिया गया। वह किसका पैसा है। सारे का सारा गरीबों का पैसा है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि सी० बी० गुप्त को जो पैसा दिया गया है वह देश के कल्याण के लिये दिया गया है। आप अपना दिल टटोलिये सिर्फ हमको गाली देने में काम नहीं चलेगा।

आज मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ एक बात की कि खुद पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी किताब "मेरी कहानी" में लिखा है कि जब साइमन कमिशन देश में आया था और कांग्रेस के लोगों ने उसका बायकाट किया था उस समय काले झंड दिखलाने का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया था और उसमें मेरी माता जी भी थी और उन पर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया था। पं० नेहरू ने "मेरी कहानी" में लिखा है कि उस समय वह जेलखाने में थे। उन्होंने लिखा कि जिस समय मुझे सूचना मिली कि मेरी मां को पुलिस ने लाठी से मारा है मैंने अपना धीरज खो दिया और अगर मैं बाहर होता तो पुलिस की लाठी का जवाब देता। मैं गांधी जी की सोलह सालों की अहिंसा को भूल जाता। अगर आपकी पुलिस निहत्थे लोगों पर लाठियां चलायेंगी स्त्रियों के साथ ब्यभिचार करेंगी तो लाजिमी तौर पर इस देश में अमन और शान्ति कायम नहीं रहेगी। अगर आप मेरी बात को झूठ बतलायें तो मैं इसके लिये प्रमाण देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर आप में हिम्मत हो तो मैं सारी चीजों को इस सदन में

रखने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं आपको सबूत दूंगा। आप एन्क्वायरी कराइये। अगर वह झूठ हो तो सदन जो सजा चाहे मुझे दे सकता है। मेरे पास पूरा सबूत मौजूद है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और बंगाल की सरकार कहती है कि देश में अन्न की कमी है। तो इस के लिये क्या हम जिम्मेदार हैं। क्या हमने कहा था कि पानी का इन्तजाम मत करो, क्या हम ने कहा था कि देश में जमीन के लिये सही कानून मत बनाओ, क्या हमने कहा था कि इस देश में बैठ कर मौज उड़ाओ और विकास के नाम पर दुनिया भर के नाच नाचों। आप अपोजिशन के ऊपर लांछन लगाते हैं कि साहब यह काम नहीं करना चाहते और आप विकास के नाम पर अष्टाचार करते हैं भाई भतीजों को भरती करते हैं। जिस समय चीन ने हमला किया तब कहते हैं कि हम चुप रहे। जिस समय चीन ने हमला किया उस समय तुम्हारे पास जीप भी नहीं थी। सड़कें भी सिर्फ कागज में ही बनी थीं, और उन अधिकारियों को आप ने तरक्की दी। विरोधियों ने थोड़े ही कहा था कि जीप तक न दो, सड़कें न बनाओ वहाँ से मार खा कर भागे और गालियाँ विरोधियों को देते हैं। बतलाइये कि क्या हम ने सड़कें बनाने के लिये मना किया था, हम ने कहा था कि जीप को ले कर मेले देखो हम ने कहा कि जीप ले कर तमाशा बनाओ। आप जिम्मेदार हैं देश में अन्न संकट पैदा करने के लिये, आप जिम्मेदार हैं देश में सिंचाई न देने के लिये, आप जिम्मेदार हैं सारे अनाज के संकट के लिये जो देश में पैदा हुआ है।

अमरीकी अन्न खाने की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारे अमरीकी अन्न खाने से दर्द होता है और रूस का अन्न खाने से हम खुश होते हैं। हम ने कहा कि दर्द हम को नहीं होता, आप को ही होता है। हमें तो कोई एतराज नहीं है, अगर हमारे यहां कमी है तो किसी भी देश से ले आओ।

मगर हम ने एक बात कही थी कि किसी भी देश से लो लेकिन उस की वफादारी की कसम न खाओ, उस का कलमा मत पढ़ो। आप यह चार्ज विरोधियों पर लगाते हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर से ले कर राज्य मंत्रियों तक ने क्या धूम धूम कर यह भाषण नहीं दिया कि पी० एल० 480 का अन्न खाना पाप है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप क्यों कहते हैं कि अवमूल्यन से बहुत परेशानी है। क्यों नहीं मोरारजी को कांग्रेस से निकालते, क्यों नहीं टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को कांग्रेस से निकालते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कामराज को भी।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्यों नहीं कामराज को निकालते। यहां डा० राम सुभग सिंह बैठे हुए हैं। यह सुबह मुस्करा रहे थे। अब आप अगर देश की बात को भूल कर गलत बात कहते हैं, छिपाने की बात करेंगे तो देश इसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। कृपलानी जी ने जो बात कही थी वह सही कही थी। चाहे आपका फिजिकल एनिहिलेशन न हुआ हो, शरीर से आप न मरे हों लेकिन देश इसको अच्छी तरह से जान गया है कि आप में आत्मा नहीं रह गई है। इस बात को देश के लोग अच्छी तरह से समझ गए हैं। यह बात भी सही है कि अपोजिशन कमजोर है। लेकिन आप अपनी कमजोरी को देखें। आपको देश पर शासन करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं रह गया है। देश की जनता आपको नहीं चाहती है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : कुशासन कर रहे हैं। डूब मरो, यमुना में जा कर।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आप बड़े सिद्धान्तों की बात करते हैं। गुट निरपेक्षता की बात करते हैं, अहिंसा की बात करते हैं, दुनिया भर के जितने अच्छे अच्छे सिद्धान्त हैं उनको बात करते हैं। हम को आप कहते हैं

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

कि तुम तो रही हो सन् 42 में तुम ने अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में बैठे हुए आधे से ज्यादा लोग आज ऐसे हैं कि जिन लोगों ने अंग्रेजों के जूते चाटे थे, जो अंग्रेजों के जूते चाटते फिरते थे जिन्होंने कांग्रेसियों को पिटाया था और उन पर गोली चलाई थी। आज वही लोग कांग्रेसी बन गए हैं, कांग्रेस की तरफ बैठे हुए हैं...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आज जब कांग्रेस में ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं तो मैं यहां पर दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि दूसरे मेरे साथी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं जिनकी जितनी पूरी उम्र आपकी है उतनी उम्र उनका जेल में रिमिशन हो चुका है, उतनी वे जेल में रिमिशन पा चुके हैं। जो सही अर्थों में देश भक्त हैं वे तो हमारी तरफ हैं और चोर बाजारी करने वाले जो देशभक्त हैं वे आपकी तरफ हैं।

चीन की यहां बहुत बात की जाती है। उसके साथ साथ हमारे बारे में भी बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन चीन को लोहा भेजता है, कौन देश से चावल भेजता है? कई चोर बाजारी करने वाले ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान को सिमेंट भेजते हैं। क्या ये सब कम्युनिस्ट हैं या जनसंघ के लोग हैं या स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग हैं। आपकी तरफ जो बैठे हुए हैं वे भेजते हैं। उनकी आप वकालत करते हो।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बंगाल के मंत्री राजस्थान के मंत्री उस तस्कर व्यापार में शामिल हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : और जब कोई पकड़ा जाता है और उस पर कार्रवाई होती है तो मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि उस में क्या होता है। कानपुर का एक महाजन था

जो तस्कर व्यापार में शामिल था। इसी सदन में सवाल उठा था। उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मंत्री ने टेलीफोन पर डिस्ट्रीक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को कहा कि इसको जमानत पर रिहा कर दो। आप सारी चोर बाजारी के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, आप भुखमरी के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इस में घमही की कोई बात नहीं है, कोई डराने की बात नहीं है। मुल्क में कोई नहीं चाहता है कि हिंसा हो। लेकिन अगर लूट होती है, अगर हिंसा होती है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पर है। हम लोग पागल नहीं हैं। हम उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। अगर आप के व्यवहार से कोई पागल होता है तो आप खुद दोषी हैं और आप को अपने दोष को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। आप इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, हम नहीं। देश में जो अराजकता है उसके लिए शासन में बैठे हुए लोग, आप लोग जो उधर बैठे हुए हैं, आपके जो सारे अधिकारी लोग हैं वे जिम्मेदार हैं। लोहिया जी ने ठीक ही कहा था इस देश में लूट चल रही है और सारे देश का जनता का खून आप पी रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो लोग भूखों मरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस सदन को मज्जाक बनाया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि विरोधी पार्टी वाले आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज देश का विश्वास आप पर से उठ चुका है। आपको चाहिये कि आप शासन छोड़ दें। अगर आप नहीं छोड़ेंगे तो इस देश की जनता निकट भविष्य में आप से शासन की बागडोर छुड़ा देगी। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो करनी आपकी रही है, उसका फल आपके सामने आएगा। जितने बड़े देशभक्त आप हैं उसको सब जानते हैं। हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि दुनिया में पूंजी पति वर्ग की नुमाइंदगी करने वाली पार्टी कभी भी देशभक्त नहीं हो सकती है। देश में जो बेचैनी इस वक्त है उसके लिए जिम्मेदार आप हैं। देश की गरीब जनता पर मुझे पूरा भरोसा है। उसने जिस तरह से दुनिया में राष्ट्रीय

आजादी की रक्षा की है उसी तरह से वह यहां भी करेगी। इस काम को विरोधी दलों के लोग करेंगे। आप इसको नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप तो हारे हुए सिपाही हैं। बूढ़ों की कतार ले कर आप बैठ हुए हैं। ये कुछ करने वाले नहीं हैं।

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Sir, I have heard many speeches from the opposition and I do not think this no-confidence motion has any proper basis or ideology behind it, because the opposition has nothing in common except their hatred towards this Government and the Congress organisation. That is so to say a very negative approach in this matter. So far as we are concerned, our approach is based on socialism, democracy and the development of the cooperative sector.

It is said that we are deviating from the path of Socialism. Here I must mention that Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia and other Socialist countries are still in the stage of building up Socialism. Therefore, there is nothing wrong if we are also in the stage of building Socialism. All our financial and fiscal policies are so regulated that we can have control from the point of view of the whole range of economy so that we can attain our goal towards Socialism.

Some time back a veteran Communist leader, Shri Bupesh Gupta, said in the course of a speech "as and when we attain power, we do not mind the capitalist economy continuing for some time to come." In China they have tolerated the nationalist bourgeoisie. So, there is nothing wrong if we tolerate the private sector in a planned economy. Through our fiscal and monetary policies we have got control over both the public and private sector. So, nothing comes in the way of our regulating the various sectors of our economy so that we can attain our goal.

Coming to prices, there is agreement in this House that the prices have to be brought down, if necessary by taking some drastic steps. The Finance Minister has already announced that we shall reduce the size of the Plan and effect economies in expenditure in both the Centre and in the States. The utmost economy is being effected in non-development projects. These are concrete measures. It is necessary that we take some effective measures to have some control over the business community which takes advantage of situations. More often than not, it is having its way and creating trouble for the country. In Punjab the Governor had taken some drastic measures which had a telling effect. About 800 traders were arrested and it had some effect on the price level.

I agree with hon. Members that one supermarket will not make any difference overnight. But if supermarkets and co-operative societies are established not only in Delhi but all over the country, it will have some effect on the price level. But we have to wait for some time to get that result.

Devaluation has created some situation by which we have to stand because devaluation was inevitable. So, we have to stand by what has happened. As my other colleagues stated, the follow-up measures have to be taken. We are doing it in both the Centre and in the States. Some drastic measures are being taken. As an example, the case of the United Kingdom was mentioned. They have taken some very severe steps in the various sectors of their economy so that the value of the pound sterling could be maintained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue his speech the next day. We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

17.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM- PORTANCE—Contd.

(ii) ARREST OF SHRI INDULAL YAJNIK,
M.P. AND OTHERS AT AHMEDABAD

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अवलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“अहमदाबाद में संसद सदस्य, श्री इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक सहित 38 व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी”।

The Minister of Home Affairs
(Shri Nanda); Sir,...

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी में पढ़ा है। मंत्री महोदय भी हिन्दी में जवाब दें।

Shri Nanda; Sir, according to information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad, who is empowered to exercise powers of detention conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Preventive Detention Act, ordered the detention of Shri Indulal Yajnik, Sri Dinakar Mehta and 38 others, on the 2nd. August, 1966 at Ahmedabad. This is reported to have been done with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order in Ahmedabad City. According to the provisions of the law each of these detenus will be furnished by the detaining authority the grounds on which the detention order has been made against him. These detention orders will be submitted to the State Government for their consideration and if the State Government approve, the cases of these detenus will, within the period prescribed in the law go before the advisory board along with their explanations. This is an action taken by

the local authorities in the interest of maintenance of public order which is a State subject. However, I may briefly mention that the Commissioner of Police apprehended large-scale outbreak of violence and disturbance of the public peace consequent on the adoption by the Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad of a programme which was to take place at Ahmedabad on the 8th August. This programme was linked up with a programme of satyagrah at petrol pumps, oil storage depots and shops dealing in edible oil, to observe what they have styled as “Liberation Day”. In the judgment of local authorities, the manner in which the programme was being organised was likely to create a situation leading to widespread destruction of public and private property, blowing up of petrol pumps and oil storage depots, attacks on the police in various wards of the city and criminal acts of violence entailing loss of life.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक गांधी जी के सहयोगी रहे हैं और अहिंसा में पूर्ण विश्वास रखते हैं। उन का यह आन्दोलन स्वदेशी का आन्दोलन है उन्होंने स्पष्ट बतलाया है कि उन पेट्रोल पम्पों और दुकानों पर धरना दिया जायेगा, जो विदेशी कम्पनियों की हैं। जो “लिबरेशन” शब्द है, उस का यही तात्पर्य है कि हम विदेशी पूँजी से मुक्ति पायें और विदेशी पूँजी को इस देश में न रहने दें। मुझे अच्छी तरह से जानकारी है कि श्री याज्ञिक ने पिछले एक साल से यह व्रत ले रखा है और उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये वह 8 अगस्त से 15 अगस्त तक जो कि महत्वपूर्ण दिन हैं, अपना यह कार्यक्रम शुरू करना चाहते थे। गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वयं गुजरात से आए हैं। क्या उन को यह जानकारी है कि श्री याज्ञिक और उन की महागुजरात जनता परिषद् वायलेंस या हिंसा में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं; यदि है, तो पुलिस की झूठी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर किस प्रकार वह इस बात को मानते हैं कि अब उन में परिवर्तन हो गया है ?

श्री नन्दा : पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या हम लोक सभा में इस बात के गुण-दोष में पड़ सकते हैं या नहीं। मेरे पास जो कुछ जानकारी है, वह मैं ने दे दी है। अब जो कुछ करना कराना है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने करना है। इस से ज्यादा मैं क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ, क्योंकि जो कुछ हुआ है, वह उन की एगारिटी है। वे मुझ से कुछ पूछ कर नहीं करते हैं। न मुझे पता है कि वे क्या करने वाले हैं और न ही मैं ने उन से कहा है। इस लिए.... (व्यवधान)

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरा उत्तर नहीं मिला है। सवाल यह है कि क्या गृह-मंत्री को विदेशी कम्पनियों पर धरना देने की बात के बारे में जानकारी है या नहीं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that it has to go before the Gujarat Government. He has given the information.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He has not given a reply to that point of mine. My point is whether he knows it or not that the movement is for boycotting the foreign concerns.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रश्न स्वीकार किया गया, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सरकार से इस बात को जानने की कोशिश की कि वहां पर किस तरह का वायलेंस होने जा रहा था या क्या वे लोग शान्तिमय ढंग से आन्दोलन करने जा रहे थे, क्या उन का नोटिस या पर्चा आदि छपा था, आदि या क्या उन्होंने कमिश्नर से रिपोर्ट लेना ही उचित और काफी समझा।

श्री नन्दा : मैं समझता था और अब भी मैं समझता हूँ—और मेरा अधिकार है यह कहने का—कि इस की यहां बहस नहीं हो सकती है। फिर भी जो कुछ मेरे पास

था, वह मैं ने कह दिया है। चूँकि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इसलिए मैं इस से ज्यादा इस में नहीं जा सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जो खबर छपी है, उस के दो जुमले मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

“But a press-note issued by the Police Commissioner mentioned definite conspiracy to organise the commissions of acts of violence by blowing up petrol pumps and oil storage depots and by attacks on the police. A police spokesman said the conspiracy was, in fact, a part of an all-India Communist plan to initiate a countrywide programme of strikes and agitations and acts of violence in the ensuing months.”

नन्दा साहब के द्वारा एक परिपत्र जारी किया गया था; जिसमें संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, दक्षिण पंथी कम्युनिस्टों और वाम-पंथी कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि अगस्त और सितम्बर महीने में उनके द्वारा कोई ऐसा षड्यंत्र रचा जायेगा और हिंसाचार आदि होगा। अब अहमदाबाद का पुलिस कमिश्नर भी कहता है कि वहां पर जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह भी एक अखिल भारतीय षड्यंत्र का हिस्सा है। अगर नन्दा साहब के पास इस षड्यंत्र की कोई जानकारी है, तो वह उसको रखें। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जन-आन्दोलन को चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन के पीछे तो यह पड़ जाते हैं, लेकिन इन के ए० आई० सी० सी० के दफ्तर में सुनील दास जैसे जासूसी करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने की इस निकम्मे गृह-मंत्री की हिम्मत नहीं है। इसी तरह बंगाल में जो लोग तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं, जिन में तीन बड़े बड़े मंत्री हैं : अरनेन्दु

नांस्कर, पुलिस मंत्री, विजयसिंह नाहर
और ईश्वर लाल जालान,

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
सवाल पूछें। यह अलग बात है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी से सम्बन्धित
यह जन आन्दोलन करने वालों को
गिरफ्तार करने के लिए प्रिवेन्टिव
डार्टेशन एक्ट का प्रयोग करते हैं।
लेकिन इन की हिम्मत नहीं है यह इतने नामंद
आदमी हैं कि बंगाल के तीन मंत्री तीन
मिनिस्टर, अरनेन्दु नास्कर, विजयसिंह नाहर
और ईश्वरलाल जालान को तस्कर
व्यापार करने पर गिरफ्तार करें।
उन की हिम्मत नहीं है कि जो देश विरोधी
और भारत विरोधी काम करते हैं, उनको
गिरफ्तार करें। ए० आई० सी० सी० के
दफ्तर में अध्यक्ष कामराज के छत्रछाया
में और संरक्षण में जो सुगोलदास जामूसी
का काम करते हैं और बंगाल में—मैं खुल्लम
खुल्ला आरोप लगाता हूँ—अतुल्य घोष
साहब की छत्रछाया में जो बदमाशों का
काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको गिरफ्तार
नहीं किया जा रहा है। इन के पास जो
सबूत है,

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
का सवाल क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यही सवाल है कि
ये बदमाश लोग सबूत को खत्म कर रहे
हैं। यह जानते क्यों नहीं हैं। यह
इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक और दिनकर मेहता के
खिलाफ क्यों पड़ रहे हैं हम लोगों के खिलाफ
क्यों पड़ रहे हैं ? इन की हिम्मत क्यों नहीं
हो रही है इन मंत्रियों को, सुनीलदास को
और अतुल्य घोष के दूसरे साथियों को
गिरफ्तार करने की ? यह मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिलकुल
अलग सवाल है।

श्री नन्दा : यही मैं भी कहना
चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है,
उस का इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल
में वह जानते हैं कि इस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है
लेकिन फिर भी वह यह मोशन इसीलिए
लाए हैं कि जिन बातों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सम्बन्ध कैसे नहीं
है ? है सम्बन्ध। मेरा सवाल आल-इंडिया
कांस्पिरेसी के बारे में है। और जो जामूसी
करता है, तस्कर व्यापार करता है, क्या
उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को कुछ नहीं
कहना है ?

श्री नन्दा : कोई भी आरोप और आक्षेप
लगाया जा सकता है, लेकिन सब फ्रैक्ट्स
और बाटें देखने और जानने के बगैर किसी
का इस तरह नाम ले लेना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। मंत्री महोदय
जरा हिम्मत दिखायें।

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कंछाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि कानून और
व्यवस्था प्रान्तीय विषय पूरी तरह से हैं।
लेकिन लोक व्यवस्था के कुछ अंग ऐसे हैं कि
जो केन्द्रीय विषयों की मातहतता में आ जाते हैं।
उसका कारण है कि केन्द्र को यह हिदायत
दी है संविधान ने कि वह जो भी कानून सारे
देश के लिए बनाती है कानून और जो राज्यों
के लिए बनाती है उन सब की निगरानी
करता रहेगा कि वह ठीक तरह से राज्यों में
पालन किये जाते हैं और खास तौर से जब कि
लोक-व्यवस्था के बिगड़ जाने का खतरा होता
है और आप जानते हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि
श्री इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक अगर गिरफ्तार न होते
तो मैं अधिक नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन शायद
किसी तरह की कोई हिंसा या अशांति न

होती लेकिन अब उनके गिरफ्तार हो जाने के बाद से इस बात का खतरा है कि वहां हिंसा भी होगी, अशांति भी होगी। ऐसी अवस्था में जब कि लोक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठ जाता है और मैं आपका ध्यान जो संविधान में सूची है केन्द्र और प्रान्त और उसके अलावा ऐसे विषय की जो दोनों की मातहत में आते हैं, उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा—नं० 8, जो कर्नल लिस्ट है, वह तो केन्द्र और प्रान्त दोनों के लिए अलग है न? तो उसमें नं० 8 देखिये। . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह नायर साहब हिन्दी जानना चाहते हैं, तो मेरे घर आवें मैं सिखा दूंगा अच्छी तरह से। ऐक्शनेबल रांग्स, यह है न नम्बर 8? यह बिल्कुल साफ तौर से ऐक्शनेबल रांग्स में आ जाता है। इसकी कोई भी परिभाषा आप करें, उसकी मातहत में यह आ जाता है, नं० 8, देख लिया न आपने अध्यक्ष महोदय?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, देख लिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो यह ऐक्शनेबल रांग्स एक माने में, नन्दा जी की तरफ से तो इन्दुलाल याज्ञिक का हो जाता है और हमारी तरफ से नन्दा जी का हो जाता है क्योंकि नन्दा जी ने बिल्कुल साफ तौर से हिदायत दी है राज्यों को कि जो लोग गड़बड़ करते हैं उनकी तरफ पूरी सावधानी से काम करें। अभी इनके एक आदमी ने तो यहां तक कह दिया है कि हिंसा होने पर गोली चलाओ। खुल्लखुल्ला भाषण में कहा। हिंसा होने पर, अब हिंसा के क्या माने हैं? हिंसा के माने कहीं यह भी हो जाय कि किसी को चपत मार दे तो उस पर गोली चला दो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो यह सवाल बिल्कुल साफ है और खास तौर से मुझे इसका अधिकार भी है, मुझे इसका धर्म है, अधिकार इसलिए कि आखिर हमारी

बिरादरी का आदमी है, हमारे बीच में बैठता है, कोई जीव भी होता है, उसके किसी अंग पर चोट लगती है तो तड़कड़ाहट होती है, उसी तरह से श्री इन्दुलाल जी याज्ञिक इस जीव के, इस संसद के अंग हैं, उन पर चोट पड़ती है तो हमको भी कुछ तड़प होनी चाहिए . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : गुजराती होने के नाते ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गुजराती होने के नाते नहीं। यह गलती मत कर बैठना। यह जो 500 आदमी यहां पर हैं, यह संसद एक जीव है, उसके एक अंग पर चोट हो रही है और हिंसा के नाम के ऊपर, साजिश के नाम के ऊपर जबकि मैं अपने अनुभव से जानता हूं और मैं साजिश और हिंसा से कम से कम बहुत अलाहिदा हूं, न जाने कितने हजार मील दूर हूं, इनसे ज्यादा दूर हूं नन्दा साहब से, तो मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर जानता हूं कि श्री याज्ञिक भी हिंसा से उतनी ही दूर हैं, इन सब बातों की पृष्ठभूमि में एक छोटा सा जवाब चाहता हूं कि अगर याज्ञिक साहब गिरफ्तार न हुए होते तो क्या इस बात को सम्भावना अवैक नहीं थी कि कोई वहां पर मारकाट न होती और क्या याज्ञिक साहब की गिरफ्तारी के बाद वहां पर एक व्यापक लोक-अव्यवस्था बन जाने का खतरा बन गया है?

श्री नन्दा : इसका जवाब क्या देना चाहिए ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I could not follow the question.

श्री नन्दा : यह सम्भावना पैदा हुई वहां उनको जो भी कुछ कार्यवाही उन्होंने देखी, जो कुछ उन्होंने जानकारी हासिल की, इसलिए उन्होंने यह कार्यवाही की। अब अगर उनको पकड़ लिया है इससे और ज्यादा होगी तो जो करने वाले हैं वह बुरा करेंगे। क्यों करेंगे, क्यों करना चाहिए ?

[श्री नन्दा]

उन्हें पकड़ा इसलिए है कि उनके पास कुछ मैटीरियल था जिसके लिए उन्होंने बैसा किया। आप कह रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा लोक व्यवस्था बिगड़ने की बात है। तो वह जो इस किस्म के इरादे रखने हैं वह बुरे इरादे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : नन्दा साहब, तुम्हारी समझ के बाहर है।

श्री नन्दा : तो उनकी जिनकी समझ है, उसी के मुताबिक मैंने इस समय जवाब दिया है।

कांस्टीट्यूशन का जो उन्होंने कहा, उसका तो कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह संविधान के पंडित बनकर के फैसला दे रहे हैं कि उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और आपके रहते हुए, आपने रहते हुए यह फैसला दे रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान) .. अरे, क्या नन्दा है ? पहले काम बढ़ाया और अब गोली चलाता है।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): It has been reported in the papers that a police officer has said that there was a conspiracy in furtherance of an all-India conspiracy. If so, have the State Government reported what this conspiracy is, and have they consulted the Centre before the arrest of these people and informed the Centre of this conspiracy?

Shri Nanda: They are not bound to consult us.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Had they informed the Centre?

Shri Nanda: Yes, they have informed us, and I have received the information.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has received the information. He has already said that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is that information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that the State Government were not bound to consult the Centre.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not given any information about the conspiracy. My question is this. It is reported in the papers that a police officer has said that the arrest is because of a conspiracy in furtherance of an all-India conspiracy. My question is whether about the State conspiracy or about the all-India conspiracy, any information had been reported to the Centre, because an all-India conspiracy concerns the Centre.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He has not given any information about the conspiracy. My question is this. It is reported in the papers that a police officer has said that the arrest is because of a conspiracy in furtherance of an all-India conspiracy. My question is whether about the State conspiracy or about the all-India conspiracy, any information had been reported to the Centre, because an all-India conspiracy concerns the Centre.

Shri Nanda: There is a report. We have received information that they have come to the conclusion that a conspiracy was being hatched. Their action is restricted to their own area. Therefore, nothing further is called for here.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): In 1965, when Shri Maurya was arrested when the House was in session.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with that now.

Shri Umanath: I am coming to this question of the arrest of an hon. Member of this House, namely Shri Yajnik. When Shri Maurya was arrested and the matter was raised here, there was a consensus of opinion in this House, almost agreed to by Gov-

ernment,* that if a Member of the Lok Sabha is to be arrested when the House is in session, there must be at least some crime committed by him as a *prima facie* case. I would like to know whether this question has been referred to the Gujarat Government, and the Gujarat Government have been informed by the Central Government with regard to this position that when the House is in session, if any Member is to be arrested, there must be a *prima facie* case that he must have committed some crime. My I know whether this position which was taken up in this House was intimated to the Gujarat Government, and if not, whether the Central Government propose to intimate it to them and take the necessary action?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know if any such assurance was given.

Shri Nanda: I do not think that we can interfere with the exercise or the performance of their duties by the State.

Shri Umaaath: When Shri Maurya had been arrested....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member has got any material with him, he may bring it to the notice of the House. I do not know whether there has been any such assurance or any such statement has been made or not.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): The Home Minister knows.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister says that they are not bound to consult.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Let the Home Minister deny that there was any such discussion in this House after the arrest of a Member and there was a consensus of opinion in this House that unless a Member had committed some crime he could not be arrested?

Shri Nanda: It was probably when the Defence of India Rules and the Defence of India Act were in operation; it was probably in that context. But I cannot remember precisely or exactly what was there.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): **May** I know whether the Central Government were not aware of the arrest of Shri Yajnik and the Mayor of Ahmedabad and whether the Central Government did not know that Shri Yajnik was about to attend the session, and if so, whether any advice was given to the State Government to allow him to proceed to Delhi to attend the current session of the Lok Sabha?

Shri Nanda: As I have stated earlier, we had no prior information at all.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berpur): I have in my hand the poster circulated by the Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad on the basis of which this story of conspiracy has been concocted by the Ahmedabad Police. I can lay it on the Table . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I can hand it over . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Why not? A Member of Parliament is offering it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: All this is against the American oil companies, foreign companies. In this context, may I ask the Home Minister whether the influence of the American companies or of the American Embassy, which has unlimited funds under PL 480 in its hands, was not brought to bear upon the police authorities in Ahmedabad to bring about these arrests and this story of conspiracy?

Shri Nanda: This is totally irrelevant altogether.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: How do you know?

Shri Nanda: I Strongly repudiate any such insinuation.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: How?

Shri Nanda: Because I have no information about it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Is the Home Minister aware of the fact that the police spokesman who made this statement also said that the sponsors of the conspiracy had a secret meeting in Ahmedabad recently to chalk out their plan but he could not say when and where the meeting was held and who attended it? If so, was it on the basis of such irresponsible allegations that a Member of this House has been arrested, and at a time when he had attended the House and had left for Gujarat for a day to attend to some business and had intended to come back and participate in the debate on the no-confidence motion and vote on it? If so, was it the intention of the Home Minister also to see that at least one vote was taken away from the Opposition side?

Shri Nanda: This is a matter for the Advisory Committee to go into, whatever explanation the hon. Member has.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Is it a fact that Justice Dhawan of the Allahabad High Court had in the course of a judgment said that an insult to a Member of Parliament is an insult to Parliament itself, and in that way no democracy can flourish? If so, I would like to know whether the Home Minister has advised all State Governments that this precaution should be observed in dealing with MPs that they should not be detained when Parliament is sitting. Has he done that?

Shri Nanda: I have only to repeat what I have said before. Of course, the fullest respect should be shown and the dignity of hon Members should be respected everywhere. But when there is a question of any breach of a law, I do not come in . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter for the local governments.

Shri Nanda: When a State Government decide to take action under laws

which are open to them and where the powers have to be exercised by them without any reference to us, I do not come in the picture.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In view of the fact, which I suppose even Shri Nanda would concede is quite important, that the Leader of a Group in this House, nearly an octogenarian and participator in the freedom movement, a colleague of Mahatma Gandhi in days when even Shri Nanda was a novice and nowhere in the picture, in view of the fact that such a Member of Parliament has been arrested, and that too at a time when he was expected to participate in the debate on the no-confidence motion, and this has happened in the wake of a meeting which Shri Nanda held with Chief Ministers from different States who, according to press reports, wanted a stiffening or toughening, or whatever it is, of the repressive apparatus which they have got, and Shri Nanda has already said he is in the know about certain matters, he could have repeated the allegation in regard to the police which Shri Tridib Chaudhuri mentioned. If he is in the know of those things, will he please vouchsafe to us the information as to why Parliament's prerogatives are invaded by the backdoor by this kind of action which is taken on the basis of a Preventive Detention Act, which is taken on the basis of an anticipatory idea in regard to something which somebody might commit at some future point of time, why this kind of thing has taken place? If he is pleased to vouchsafe that information, we should be very happy because he knows a lot about it.

Shri Nanda: We are all very unhappy that a person of such eminence in public life should have placed himself in this position . . . (Interruptions.) Somebody makes an allegation that this has happened and that has happened. He does not prove that anything has happened. Am I going to accept all these things which are being said: I have to repudiate them until somebody proves them.

Shri Umanath: The police never proved their charge.

Shri Nanda: I am not going into details; I have not got the details with me; I need not have the details.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am sorry the Home Minister has taken resort to a purely technical subterfuge in giving the statement which only means trotting out the police commissioner's statement for our consumption.

Shri Nanda: That is not right.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Home Ministry of the Government of India has in recent weeks been briefing the State governments, because I know from my own State what is happening, about the so called existence of an all-India conspiracy and thereby indicating to the State Governments that they should in their respective regions find out so-called material and bogus facts to fit into this general framework of all India conspiracy. I want to know whether it is open to any State Government on its own to discover in Ahmedabad evidence of an all-India conspiracy about which professedly the Home Minister knows nothing. Is it not a fact that this action is being taken under an odious piece of legislation in order to convert the Congress minority in the Ahmedabad municipality into a majority and secondly, to suppress not only the peaceful agitation and satyagraha in front of the American oil companies but also to show disrespect to the memory of martyrs, to commemorate whom they were going peacefully to erect a memorial at a certain roadside spot in the city and that is why it has been used. I want to know: will he take any action even now to send for the so-called material evidence which the police commissioner says he has in his possession? Is it not the duty of the Central Government to satisfy itself whether there is such material really or not; if not, whether action cannot be taken under any

other law that they were going to trespass on public thoroughfare as the other laws are there and it is not necessary to use the PD Act for that purpose? He cannot wash his hands of the whole thing and say: I have no responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question is in view of what I have said and because a respected Member of this House is among those who are arrested and the mayor of a leading city in this country is arrested, is he not prepared to take any further action on behalf of the Centre, taking him at his word, to satisfy himself that this action of the State Government is justified or not?

Shri Nanda: As the hon. Member has said, in view of those observations which are very wide of the mark and which are not at all as far as I know true, having all that in view, I must still say that it is not my responsibility to go and tell them what they should do about public order.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is your moral responsibility.

Shri Nanda: There is a procedure laid down in that Act.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): That was not the question. His question was whether the Central Government does not want to satisfy itself that the action taken by the State Government is correct and justified or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a procedure laid down under the P.D. Act

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I also would like to refer to the recent confabulations between the Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of the various States in New Delhi. Reports have already appeared in newspapers that in that meeting the Home Ministry presented to the Chief Ministers the perspective of the next few months. They have

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

said that they have come to the conclusion that because of their bankrupt policies, economic discontent is growing and mass struggles are in the offing and in order to meet this challenge of mass struggles especially in the coming months of August, September and October, they should have a steam-roller policy as far as mass movements are concerned, especially the communist party and SSP leaders should be arrested. I even have read reports that they have prepared lists of hundreds of leaders of these parties and these lists are ready and the Union Home Minister has instructed the Chief Ministers that whenever there is going to be mass movement against rising prices and such other issues the mass leaders should be booked under the P.D. Act, because they cannot now use the DIR. So, I want to know whether there is a conspiracy hatched by the Union Home Minister and the Chief Ministers, an all-India conspiracy, and whether there is not a stand-

ing instruction from the Union Home Minister to the Chief Ministers that they should book, arrest and detain the leaders of the left parties, especially the communist parties, and SSP, because they are leading these mass struggles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you given any such instructions?

Shri Nanda: What I say to the Chief Ministers is a matter between me and the States, and if lists at any time have to be prepared, that is a different matter, but all that he has said is wrong.

• श्री प्रिय सुप्त (कटिहार) : अपने को घोषा मत दो ।

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 4, 1966/Śravana 13, 1888 (Saka).