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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 23, 1966/Bhadra 1,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re: Q. 599

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up questions. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Q. No. 599.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The Departments of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The original notice of the question was in Hindi, but the reply is being read out in English.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is simultaneous translation.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न हिन्दी में किया गया है तो क्या उसका भा० उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जायेगा ?

Shri S. Kandappan: When there is provision for simultaneous translation, this kind of insistence on Hindi is not proper.

Mr. Speaker: Well begun is half done. Why should there be any objection when Members are getting simultaneous translation in both English and Hindi?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is not well begun. It is badly begun.

Mr. Speaker: Members are getting both the English and Hindi versions.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The original notice of the question was in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: When both versions are being received simultaneously there ought not to be any objection. But those Ministers who really can answer in Hindi should try to do so. When the notice of the question is in Hindi, those Ministers who can answer in Hindi should try to give the answer in Hindi.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : यह कन्वेंशन का सवाल है ।

Shri Sheo Narain: When the notice of the question is in Hindi, the answer should be in Hindi.

Shri S. Kandappan: We must have the answer in English.

Shri Sheo Narain: It is not necessary. When there is simultaneous translation why should they insist on English?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister can speak in any language he likes. I shall leave it to him.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: If this be the order 'that the questions given notice of in Hindi, should be answered in Hindi, then, since I know Hindi, I shall henceforward try to answer them in Hindi. But at the moment, I have not got the Hindi translation with me. So, I shall read out the answer to this question in English.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या कहा कि हिन्दी का ट्रांसलेशन नहीं है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने कारण बतला दिया स्पीकर साहब को ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When the hon. Minister knows Hindi why is he insisting on reading it in English?

Mr. Speaker: He is not insisting. He only says that he has not got the Hindi translation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: But he knows Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri M. L. Dwivedi putting the question or not?

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना क्वेश्चन विदड़ा करता हूँ। मैं क्वेश्चन नहीं करना चाहता।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवार : मूल प्रश्न हिन्दी में दिया गया है तो मन्त्री महोदय उसका हिन्दी में उत्तर क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing further that I can add. The hon. Minister has said that he has not got the Hindi text of the answer with him.

बाकी मैंने कह दिया है कि जो मिनिस्टर हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकते हैं और जबकि नोटिस हिन्दी में हो तो वह हिन्दी में उसका जवाब देने की कोशिश किया करें।

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to make one submission. Please allow me a minute.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be said.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of order. Now that the question has been put already, let the hon. Minister reply to the question.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Member Shri M. L. Dwivedi has already put the question, and let the reply be given now.

कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम

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* 599. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसरा :

श्री स० बं० सायन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या जाच, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास

तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को प्रभावी ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने के लिये उनके मन्त्रालय के सामुदायिक विकास और खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों के बीच समुचित समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये पानी को शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय के साथ कोई प्रभावी समन्वय स्थापित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Misra): (a) The Departments of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation have been placed under the overall charge of one Minister. Secretary for the Departments of Agriculture and Community Development is also common.

(b) A Cabinet Committee of the Food and Agriculture has been set up under the Chairmanship of Minister for Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and the Minister of Irrigation and Power as one of its members. He is also a member of the Agricultural Production Board. Moreover, for specific matters, such as water utilisation, a Committee of Secretaries for coordination between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Irrigation and Power is being formed. For specific projects, frequent consultations take place between the two Ministries.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : कृषि मन्त्री ने क्वेश्चन की हत्या की है इसलिए मैं कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं करूँगा।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the arrangements that have been made at the Centre have also been made at the level of the States? If so, what are the arrangements there?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: This matter was discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference recently and they appreciated the step. This has been left entirely to the State Governments, that all these departments should be integrated into one. Individual States are now looking into it.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : यह सारे के सारे विषय जिनकी चर्चा अभी इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में की गई है प्रान्तों के हैं तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि सरकार को स्वयं भी विदित है कि कोई भी विभाग जिसका कि जिक्र प्राया है ऐसा नहीं है जिसका कि किसी भी स्तर पर प्रान्तों के अन्दर आपस में समन्वय हो तो क्या खाली इस समन्वय की केन्द्र के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है या केन्द्र की तरफ से कोई ऐसा डाइरेक्शन प्रान्तों को भी दिया गया है या कोई तरीका अपनाया गया है जिससे कि जहाँ-जहाँ उन में आपस में समन्वय की आवश्यकता हो वहाँ पर यह समन्वय स्थापित हो सके ?

श्री इत्यामधर मिश्र : जहाँ तक समन्वय की बात है तो समन्वय कुछ हद तक है और कुछ हद तक नहीं है। अभी यहाँ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की भी एक टीम जिस में रिजर्व बैंक, प्लानिंग कमिशन, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर के अफसर 9 स्टेट्स होकर प्राये हैं इस बात का देखने के लिए। कुछ स्टेटों में जो कमियाँ हैं वह बतलाई गई हैं उनमें इम्प्रूवमेंट सजेस्ट किये गये हैं।

जहाँ तक समन्वय का स्पेसिफिक मतलब यह है कि सब डिपार्टमेंट्स ऐसे गठित किये जायँ जैसे कि यहाँ किये गये हैं तो उसके सम्बन्ध में एक कांफ्रेंस हुई थी और उस मामले में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने अपनी राय

जाहिर की है। उन्होंने इस बात को एंग्री-सिएट किया था लेकिन उनका इम्प्लोमेंटेशन होना है, अपने राज्यों के हालात को देख कर।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Minister has just now said that there is a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to co-ordinate all activities of various Ministries for implementing the agricultural production programme. How many times has this Committee met after its constitution and how many of its recommendations have been implemented?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: It is a Cabinet Committee. I do not have a record of the number of times it met, but whatever decisions are taken are implemented.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is the Minister in possession of certain suggestions made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, to the effect that if proper allotments are made for irrigation in the Fourth Plan, states like Kerala which are chronically deficit can be made surplus states? He had made some concrete suggestions pertaining to my State for a Rs. 30-crore plan for irrigation. Has the Minister considered those proposals and in co-ordination with the Irrigation Ministry, have they placed these proposals before the Planning Commission and got sanction for the same?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is before the Planning Commission. In the overall picture, we have to take a decision, that is, how far further irrigation projects have to be taken up and how much increase should be made in the allocation for irrigation current.

श्रीकृष्ण अय्यर साह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह कोयारडिनेशन के बाद जो कमेटी बनी हुई है उससे कितना फायदा हुआ ? फिर एक बात मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो माइनर इरिगेशन है

इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे तो स्टेट्स में भी उसे बाने की सम्भावना है या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : स्टेट्स में श्रीमन् कोआरडिनेशन लाया गया है। वहाँ दो तरह की कमेटीज हैं। एक कमेटी मिनिस्टर्स की है जिसमें कि डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के और एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के मिनिस्टर लोग हैं, इसी तरह एक डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर के लेवल पर अफसर हैं जिसमें कि कौआपरेशन के एग्रीकल्चर और इर्रिगेशन के उसके अन्दर हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी कमेटी है जैसी कि सेंटर में है। इस कोआरडिनेशन से लाभ हुआ है। जहाँ तक माइनर इर्रिगेशन का सवाल है माइनर इर्रिगेशन यहाँ सेंटर में एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी के साथ है लेकिन सब जगह ऐसा नहीं है और स्टेट्स में कहीं तो वह इर्रिगेशन मिनिस्टरी के साथ है तो कहीं उएग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी के साथ है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : कोआरडिनेशन का कोई मतलब नहीं जब तक कि कोआरडिनेशन गांवों में नहीं होता और उस का फल यह होता है कि गांव में कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट वाले एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की सिफारिशों और ननकी रैकमेण्डेशन्स की कोई परवाह नहीं करते जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि न किसान को खाद मिलती है न सीमेंट मिलता है और न बिजली मिलती है। ऐसी हालत को देखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस काम के लिये कौनसा कोआरडिनेशन या कौन सी मशीनरी क्रिएट करने जा रही है जिससे कि इन दोनों विभागों में कोआरडिनेशन हो।

दूसरा भाग प्रश्न का यह है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना लम्बा प्रश्न तो पहला ही हो गया है, दूसरा कैसे हो सकता है...

श्री बूटा सिंह : दूसरा भाग यह है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने कितनी

रकम एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन कार्यक्रम के लिये नियत की है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : गांवों में जितना कोआरडिनेशन लाने की जरूरत है, उसके लिये हम पूरी तौर से तो क्लेम नहीं कर सकते कि वहाँ उतना कोआरडिनेशन है, लेकिन जो पंचायत राज इंस्टीट्यूशन है उसको पूरी तरह से गिन्नर अप किया जा रहा है कि वह एग्रीकल्चर प्रोग्राम को ले और उसके जरिये से, यानी बी० डी० ब्रोज के जरिये से नीचे जो बी० एल० डब्ल्यूज हैं वह पूरा एग्रीकल्चर का काम करें, और एक्स्टेंशन आफिसर्स जो ब्लाक्स में हैं वह एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत इसी तरह से रखे जाते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट में पूरा कोआपरेशन और कोआरडिनेशन हो।

Shri Buta Singh: The second part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker. I cannot spend more than 12 minutes on one question.

Shri Buta Singh: On a point of order, the second part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, one part has been answered, that should suffice. Next question.

Shri Shinkre: Why should this question be answered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture? This question relates to newsprint plants, in U.P. and Kerala I think it ought to be answered by the Ministry of Industry or at least Commerce.

Shri Ranga: Shri Buta Singh's question is quite relevant. Why do you say one part has been answered, and that is enough?

Mr. Speaker: More than one question has been put. He has put a very long question.

Shri Ranga: It was only one question, which was in two parts, and you were too rough with him.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister might have answered what amount was fixed for the fourth plan.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As far as I know, the plan is yet to come, but the figure of Rs. 2,400 crores probably has been allotted for the agriculture sector as a whole.

Shri Tyagi: That will be nothing. Withdraw that amount. It is better that amount is withdrawn.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Some supplementaries should be permitted.

Shri Tyagi: We cannot allow agriculture to be neglected like that. You better withdraw your amount.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree, I am one with you. Specifically for agricultural programmes no doubt about Rs. 2,400 or Rs. 2,500 crores is allotted, but agriculture has to be backed up by other things also, by irrigation, by fertilisers, by power, by tractor. If you take all this into account, Rs. 5,300 crores is the amount which directly goes for the promotion of agricultural programmes. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We can have discussion, I cannot allow more than 15 minutes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the plan will come before Parliament and I can rely on the solid support of Tyagiji.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Shinkre: What about my point of order? Does it not arise?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Newsprint Plants in U.P. and Kerala

+

*600. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pande:

Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Food, Agricul-

ture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two experts of the World Bank have recommended the setting up of two factories at Haldwani in U.P. and Travancore in Kerala for the production of newsprint; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The F.A.O. World Bank Mission did visit the States of Kerala and U.P., but has not yet made any recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान भर में पेपर टेकनालोजी का एक भी स्कूल नहीं है। एक छोटा सा कालेंज सहारनपुर में है और वह भी नाकाफी है। हजारों लड़के ऐडमिशन चाहते हैं लेकिन मुश्किल से पचास लड़कों को ऐडमिशन मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक सरकार दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करेगी। हम इस मामले में कब तक सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे।

Shri Shinde: This question of the hon. Member does not fall within the purview of this question. As the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, we deal with the raw materials from the forests and we are not concerned with other things.

श्री यशपालसिंह : जिनसे इसका ताल्लुक था उनके से पूछना चाहिये था।

Mr. Speaker: This deals with the setting up of two factories for newsprint, and they are concerned with the raw materials.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कम से कम मुझे इतना तो बतला दिया जाये कि जो रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिली है उसके मुताबिक कौनसी जगह केरल में पसन्द की गई है और कौनसी जगह यू० पी० में पसन्द की गई है।

Shri Shinde: As I have already mentioned the team visited a few States in India including Kerala and U.P. They were impressed with our plantation programmes and the raw material potentiality of our forests. They have not submitted any report. They may submit their report to the World Bank and thereafter perhaps we may get it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Was the team invited by the Government or did it come on behalf of the World Bank? When will they submit their report to the Government?

Shri Shinde: In all four representatives visited a few States—three from the FAO and one from the World Bank. In the initial stage we had suggested to the World Bank that they might examine the possibility of developing some forest-based industries, mainly paper pulp industry in India.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि विश्व बैंक के दो विशेषज्ञों ने उत्तर प्रदेश का भी भ्रमण किया और उन्होंने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह टीम गोरखपुर और देवरिया का भ्रमण करने गई थी, जहाँ पर जंगल भी हैं और बहुत सी मिट्टी भी है और जो पेपर का कारखाना खोलने के लिये बहुत उपयुक्त है।

Shri Shinde: I think no licence is required for setting up such industries; if some parties or the State Government are interested to pursue that subject matter, I think there will not be any difficulty.

Shri Shinkre: It has been reported in some newspapers that some ice cream manufacturers have been arrested for mixing blotting paper in ice cream and this way I find some connection between paper and food. Is that the reason why this question has been addressed to this Ministry instead of to the Ministry of Industry

and Supply? . . . (Interruptions). I want a reply to my question.

Mr. Speaker: He says blotting paper has been found in ice cream and therefore this ministry is answering the question. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. minister aware that in various areas of U.P., a lot of raw material for newsprint is available and if so, was this mentioned to the World Bank team when it came for investigation and what were the terms of reference of this team?

Shri Shinde: The team visited U.P., and found that the U.P. plantation programme was going on very satisfactorily; they were happy to find that there was a great deal of potential for forest raw material in U.P., which would be useful for forest-based industries.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister says that his ministry is concerned only with the raw material aspect. May I know whether the Kerala forest department has any concrete proposal for eucalyptus plantation so that they can have a newsprint plant in the near future?

Shri Shinde: We have an all-India programme or planting eucalyptus and other species which can mature within a short period of ten years. Kerala is included in that programme.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Has this team surveyed only Kerala and U.P. or other parts of the country like Bihar?

Shri Shinde: The team visited many States like M.P., Mysore, Kerala, etc. but they did not visit Bihar.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Why not Bihar? There is a lot of raw material in Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: He can argue that afterwards.

Shri Jaipal Singh: For years we have been hearing about the experiments that have been carried on for manufacturing paper from bagasse. I want to know why they are still

thinking of the jungles and not of bagasse-manufactured paper.

Shri Shinde : It is true that bagasse which is produced in the sugar factories is one of the raw materials which could be utilised for the manufacture of paper pulp. The Government licensed a number of bagasse-based units but unfortunately very few units have come up. There appears to be some technical difficulty in the matter and the Government is seized of the matter through our ministry does not deal with that subject.

Shri Jaipal Singh : What are the technical difficulties? The other countries are facing them.

Mr. Speaker : We might be feeling them.

Shri K. C. Pant : The Minister said that because of the afforestation programme in U.P., Government indicated to these experts that there was potential for the development of these forest-based industries here. May I know whether on that basis, regardless of the recommendations of the experts, Government feel that factories of this kind should come up at the places indicated in the question?

Shri Shinde : I have already said that U.P. represents one of the States where these industries can be developed. If my information is correct, now no licensing is required for setting up of this industry. It is for the State Government and interested parties to undertake that activity now.

Visakhapatnam Shipyard

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*601. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :**

Shri Bagri :

Shri Madhu Limaye :

Shri Maurya :

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :

Shri Kishen Pattanayak :

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :

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

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of ships at Visakhapatnam

Shipyard;

(b) the number of ships manufactured so far in the country;

(c) whether Government have also entered into any agreement with some foreign countries for supplying India-made ships to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) The Visakhapatnam Shipyard which was building the old 'Jala' type cargo ships of about 8,000 dead weight tons each before it was taken over by the Government of India in 1952, is now capable of building liner cargo ships of about 12,500 dead weight tons each according to modern designs.

(b) 39 sea-going ships.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जापान और अमरीका के मुकाबले में यहाँ एक टन औसत के हिसाब से या जैसे 12,000 टन बताया है उस हिसाब से एक जहाज विशाखापत्तनम में कितने में बन जाता है और जापान और अमरीका में कितने में बनता है ?

उसी के साथ साथ जो मजदूरी के दाम हैं और लोहे और लकड़ी के दाम तुलनात्मक होते हैं, वे मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करें ।

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): We have figures for ships of German design and Japanese design constructed in Visakhapatnam. Regarding the cost of construction, I cannot say separately for America, but the international price will be round about Rs. 146 lakhs (pre-devaluation), whereas the average cost of construction in the Hindustan Shipyard is about Rs. 210 lakhs. Government give subsidy for the balance

between the international price and the Indian price. I am not able to say separately what is the comparison to American price.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जबकि विशाखापत्तनम इतना जबर्दस्त इलाका है जहाज बनाने के लिए, मजदूरी सस्ती, लकड़ी सस्ती, लोहा सस्ता तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इतने ज्यादा दामों पर क्यों वहाँ जहाज बनते हैं और क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी तरकीब सोच रही है कि जिससे विदेशी जहाज बनाने वाली कम्पनियों को सुविधा मिल जाती है यहाँ अपने देश में जहाज बेचने की वह खत्म हो जाए ? मैं समझता हूँ कि सुविधा दी जा रही है उनको ।

Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh : India is not so technically advanced like U.K., Japan and America. Regarding the cost of our ships, nearly 50 per cent. of it has to be imported and that means foreign exchange. That is why the cost of our ships is more than the price in those countries.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लकड़ी, लोहा, मजदूरी में कितना कम दाम पड़ता है अपने देश में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि टैक्नीकली हम एडवांस्ड नहीं हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक चीज के दाम ज्यादा बताये हैं और बाकी जो चीजें हैं वे सस्ती हैं ।

Mr. Speaker : In the latter portion also, there is something.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : It is true that these things like wood and labour are cheap. But we put in a large amount of labour there. Our production has not yet picked up to the target of six ships a year. Therefore, the cost of production is also a little more because extra labour has to be put in. When we begin producing six ships a

year perhaps the cost of production will go down.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विदेशी कम्पनियों को कुछ सुविधा दी जाती है जिससे वे अपने जहाज यहाँ बेचती हैं ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : No, Sir, we are trying to streamline this and then construct standard ships there and bring down the cost of production.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठेके में बहुत कुछ होता है ।

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether any foreign companies are being provided with certain facilities to sell their ships here?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठेके वगैरह में आप जानते हैं कि कई एक मामले आते हैं, कमीशन वगैरह के ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : They do purchase. Apart from what we build in the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam, a number of private companies purchase from other countries also.

Shri Hem Barua : Recently they have purchased one from England?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : No, Sir.

Shri Shinkre : May I know whether it is a fact that the real reason for this exalted cost of production in Visakhapatnam Shipyard is that so far we have not tried to adopt a single design produced by indigenous talent and this Shipyard instead of encouraging local talents is discouraging them as a result of which so many, even young, engineers are giving up their jobs there? So far this Shipyard has not produced anything worthwhile because 8000 ton cargo ships is nothing. The real reason is that they spend so much money only on import of designs from foreign countries. May I know whether it is the main reason for increased cost of production?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : That is one of the reasons. Therefore, we are try-

ing to standardise now. It has been decided, as a matter of policy, to achieve standardisation, that the Hindustan Shipyard should henceforth concentrate on liner type cargo ships of about 12,500 tons dead weight done in the Cochin Shipyard. That while ships of large tonnage should concentrate in the Cochin Shipyard. That is the decision taken now. Therefore, when we begin constructing standard ships there we will be able to bring down the cost of production.

Shri Shinkre: When are you going to adopt our own designs?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that the largest single factor which has contributed towards pushing up the cost of production at Visakhapatnam is the abandonment of the heavy plate steel factory at Wardha?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are importing heavy plate steel which also contributed towards the cost.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At one time the Managing Director of this concern was a gentleman who was sent to France for acquiring technical know-how to build ships. On his return after acquiring the know-how he was shifted as Secretary of a Ministry. May I know if the Government has found anybody who understands ship-building, who understands the technical know how of ship-building, to act as Managing Director of this concern or it is being left to the ICS people who leave it as soon as they get a better job?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; a technician is the Managing Director. He is Mr. Rowthe who spent 40 years as a technician in ship-building. He has spent all his life-time in the construction of ships.

श्री गुलशन : विशाखापत्तनम में समुद्री जहाज एक साल में कितने तैयार किये जाते रहे हैं और ब्राडन्दा के लिए कितने तैयार किये जायेंगे ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Already in answer to part (b) of the question, I have said that 39 sea-going ships have been constructed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In 14 years!

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes. We have orders already for about ten ships or so and we will continue constructing them.

श्री गुलशन : मैंने यह पूछा था कि पहले एक वर्ष में कितने बने हैं और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि चौदह साल में इतने बने हैं।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: One understands that this Shipyard has had a retired British Rear Admiral as its technical adviser and that the consultants we have got are British consultants who have come here to tell us how to have a general lay-out and production programme including material control. May I know when Japan has made far greater progress in recent years and has outstripped Britain in this, we have continued to have this? Is it that one of the reasons why we have got bogged down is that the British methods seem to be outdated? Why is it that we have gone to the British instead of going to the Japanese who have made great progress in recent years?

Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh: That is not correct. The Shipyard has an Indian firm of technical consultants, Mr. Daya Shankar and Associates, to advise on re-organisation and lay-out of the Shipyard.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is it that the British consultants did not come to India?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not in recent years.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Government has at any time enquired into certain reports that the

reasons for this sorry state of affairs at Visakhapatnam is that there are forces working behind who are interested in supply of ships from foreign countries and who have done something for the slowing down of production in our shipyard?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No. Unfortunately in the Third Plan we could not provide enough foreign exchange and, therefore, we could not stock the necessary materials which were to be imported. That delayed the construction of ships this year.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अग्नी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जब हम ज्यादा जहाज बनाने लगेंगे, तब सस्ते हो जायेंगे, क्या इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि अग्नी वहाँ पर जो उच्च अधिकाारी लगे हैं वे विदेशी हैं और इस देश के लोगों की अपेक्षा कुछ अधिक पढ़े लिखे हैं, उनके स्थान पर जो अपने देश के कम पढ़े लिखे और योग्य हैं, उनको उचित स्थान पर नहीं रखा है, इस तरह जो अधिक पढ़े लिखे हैं उनको अधिक वेतन दिया जा रहा है। काम उनको आता नहीं है, लेकिन अपनी टांग अड़ाते हैं, क्या जहाज इसी कारण महंगे हैं ?

Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh: One of the reasons why the cost is so high is that most of the ancillary equipment has had to be imported. Now, because of the efforts of the Ship Ancillary Industries Committee, a standing body set up by the Central Government, we are trying to persuade Indian entrepreneurs to come into the business and set up the necessary factors.

Mr. Speaker: Next question **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.**

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने तो कहा था कि जो पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये, और टांग न अड़ाइये मेरे काम में।

‘राज्यों के पैकेज’ कार्यक्रम वाले जिले

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* 602. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री ह० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री प्र० रं० चण्दतो :

श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री 19 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1188 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष सभी राज्यों के ‘पैकेज’ कार्यक्रम वाले जिलों में अच्छी फसलें हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में कितना उत्पादन बढ़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

1965-66 की अवधि में देश में दूर दूर तक सूखा पड़ा जिसके कारण देश के अन्य भागों की तरह सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम की फसलों को भी हानि पहुँची और उत्पादन घटा। 1964-65 की तुलना में यह हानि विभिन्न फसलों तथा विभिन्न जिलों में एक-सी नहीं थी। प्रमुख फसलों की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार थी:—

(1) चावल :

सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम के जिलों में चावल के कुछ उत्पादन में 24 प्रतिशत कमी हुई परन्तु पश्चिम गोदावरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में चावल के उत्पादन में 2 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई।

(2) गेहूँ :

लुधियाना (पंजाब), अलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश), पाली (राजस्थान), शाहाबाद

(बिहार) और मण्डारा (महाराष्ट्र) के 5 सघन कृषि जिलों में गेहूँ प्रमुख फसल थी। इन जिलों में 1964-65 की तुलना में 1965-66 में गेहूँ के कुल उत्पादन में 2.6 प्रतिशत गिरावट आई परन्तु बिहार के शाहाबाद जिले में 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई।

(3) मक्का :

लुधियाना (पंजाब), अलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) तथा पाली (राजस्थान) में मक्का प्रमुख फसल थी। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1965-66 में मक्का के उत्पादन में कुल मिला कर 35.3 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई।

(4) ज्वार :

पाली (राजस्थान), सूरत (गुजरात) तथा मण्डारा (महाराष्ट्र) में ज्वार प्रमुख बोई जाती है। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1965-66 में इन जिलों में ज्वार के प्रमुख उत्पादन में 2.5 प्रतिशत कमी हुई।

(5) बाजरा :

अलीगढ़ तथा पाली जिलों से ही उपज के विषय में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। अलीगढ़ में 22 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा जबकि पाली में उत्पादन में 12 प्रतिशत घटा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उससे यह स्पष्ट है कि पैकेज का जो कार्यक्रम है वह देश के कुछ ही प्रान्तों में, कुछ ही जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है तथा सघन खेती का उद्देश्य है कि खेती की उन्नति हो, अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर कितने प्रान्त हैं जिनमें सघन खेती आरम्भ की गई है, कितने जिलों में आरम्भ की गई है, इस पर कितना धन व्यय होता है तथा इससे खेती में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पिछली दफा भी जवाब दिया था और आज भी कहता हूँ कि इसको हर प्रदेश के एक-एक जिले में कायम किया गया है, केवल एक प्रदेश केरल ऐसा है जहाँ इसको दो जिलों में कायम किया गया है। इस सघन खेती का काम पायलट के रूप में पांच वर्ष पहले शुरू किया गया था, जब इसके नतीजे अच्छे आये तब इसको लेकर आई० ए० प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत 132 जिलों में इसको शुरू किया गया है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में साढ़े बत्तीस मिलियन एकड़ में फूड प्रोजेक्ट के काम में हाई ईलिङ्ग वैरायटी प्रोग्राम को लाया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार जब इन तीनों को मिलाया जाय तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सैकड़ों मिलियन एकड़ में सघन खेती होगी।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैंने यह पूछा है कि जितना धन व्यय हो रहा है, उसके अनुपात के अनुसार खेती में उन्नति हुई है या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने इसका भी उत्तर दिया था और आज भी देता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि एक कमेटी ने इसका इवैल्यूशन किया था, उसके नतीजे यह आये हैं कि एक रुपया जो लगाया गया है, उस पर करीब करीब ढाई रुपये का रिटर्न हुआ है और प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ी है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो धन सघन खेती में प्रान्तों में लगाया जा रहा है, उसमें केन्द्र सरकार कितना देती है और प्रान्तीय सरकारें कितना देती हैं, दोनों का शेयर क्या है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : धन जो रुपया लगाया जा रहा है, वह सब स्टेट प्लान में है। कुछ बीजे, जिसमें सबसिडी होती है, जैसे सोड में थोड़ी सबसिडी होती है, वह सेक्टर से दी जाती है, बाकी सब स्टेट प्लान से दिया जाता है।

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: The hon. Minister has said that the yields are very good under the package programme. May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to extend this programme to the entire country to cover the other areas also?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I said that this package programme was in relation only to 15 to 16 districts. Now, it is going to be extended to about 113 districts, to about a thousand and four hundred blocks. (Interruption).

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: The hon.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No "If so". Shrimati Renuka Ray.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the Lajinsk's Report on Land Tenure in Package Districts, about which must has been spoken in this House, I want to know, even if in package areas, at least changes required have taken place that is to say the land tenure system improvements made according to emphasis law in that report.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: All the facts about this question are not before me. From memory, I can say that in Uttar Pradesh—in Aligarh—there have been land reforms. In some other States also, there have been these reforms. I am not in a position to say more.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister inform the House later?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सघन खेती का कार्यक्रम जो केन्द्र द्वारा सारे देश के हर एक राज्य में प्रारम्भ किया गया है, इसमें केन्द्र द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने कहाँ कहा है कि केन्द्र द्वारा चलाया जाता है, यह कार्यक्रम

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाया जाता है, उसमें केन्द्र सहायता देता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछले पांच सालों में कितनी सहायता दी है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह अलग अलग स्कीम के लिये अलग अलग है, इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि एक रुपया लगता है तो ढाई रुपया निकलता है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके क्षेत्र में कोई इन्टेन्सिव खेती पैकेज वाला हुई होगी तो इसमें जितने अफसर और जितने साधन लगाये जाते हैं, उसमें से कौन कौन खर्च इस ढाई रुपये में जोड़ा जाता है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा अनुभव है कि इस स्कीम में सरकार फेल्वोर हो गई है, वह इसका भी जवाब दें ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने अपनी राय कोई नहीं दी है । कमेटी की राय दी है । इसका असेसमेन्ट, इवैल्यूएशन हुआ है और उस कमेटी ने अपनी राय दी है । अब जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य की निजी राय का सम्बन्ध है, वह उनकी निजी राय है, उसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Is the hon. Minister aware that this American expert's report was specifically for the package programme and is he also aware that this expert has pointed out that due to unjust land tenure system, due to share-cropping and due to the need for land reform, production is slower in those areas especially in the Tanjore district from which our Food Minister himself hails?

An hon. Member: He does not come from that place.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Wherever there are tenants who do not have security of tenure, they are unable to get loans, and therefore they

are not able to put any material inputs which are required for the purpose of production. There was a very useful report about it which has been taken up with the various State Governments, and there is an all-India Committee also to see and watch the progress of land reforms in these various States. But I might confess that inspite of these efforts, we have not made any considerable progress.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government will extend the further activities of this programme of package districts to all the States and, if so, who will meet their expenses? I want to know whether the States or the Centre will do it.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This will be a State plan scheme. The State Governments, under the plan schemes, will cover the cost, and the cost of this programme.

भारतीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

* 603. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या बिबि मंत्री 26 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1334 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इन अधिनियमों का अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में शीघ्र अनुवाद कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) सभी अधिनियमों का हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराने के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) A statement showing the

progress made up-to-date in the preparation of authoritative Hindi texts of Central Acts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6857/66].

(b) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has been requested to translate into the various Indian languages as many Central Acts as possible with the existing staff. The Commission as reconstituted in June, 1966 has already prepared a short term programme for this purpose and according to it the existing staff have already started working.

(c) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has an annual programme for the preparation of authoritative Hindi version of Central Acts and Rules. A scheme for the preparation of authoritative Hindi version of all Central Acts and Rules and of the translation of Central Acts into the various official languages is under consideration.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि कानूनों और नियमों के हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद का काम हो रहा है, तब भी अभी तक इस विधायी आयोग के सदस्यों की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई गई है और जिस घीमी गति से काम हो रहा है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह अनुवाद का काम पूरा होने में कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ?

बिबि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक): संख्या इस साल बढ़ाई गई है। इस वक्त 9 पर्सनल मेम्बर हैं, जिन में से 7 काम कर रहे हैं और 2 की जगह भरनी है। कमीशन में 16 पार्ट-टाइम मेम्बर हैं, जिन में से 13 काम कर रहे हैं और 3 और आने वाले हैं। इस वक्त यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि यह काम कब तक खत्म होगा। इसका प्रोग्राम सालाना बनता है और इस वक्त भी प्रोग्राम कमीशन के सामने मौजूद है और कमीशन को कहा गया है कि इस काम को जल्दी से किया जाये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, यह विधायी आयोग विभिन्न कानूनों का जो हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार करता है, वह प्राधिकृत पाठ (एयारिटेडिब वर्शन) नहीं होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानूनों के हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के अनुवाद को प्राधिकृत रूप देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट में जो बिल पेश किये जाते हैं, वे प्राधिकृत रूप में हिन्दी में पेश किये जायें, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मैं सवाल को समझा नहीं हूँ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : लेजिस्लेटिव कमीशन कानूनों का हिन्दी में जो अनुवाद करता है, वह प्राधिकृत पाठ (एयारिटेडिब वर्शन) नहीं होता है। उसके लिए कुछ और कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है, जिसमें और विलम्ब होता है। जितने अनुवाद हुए हैं, वे प्राधिकृत पाठ नहीं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न नियमों और कानूनों का जो अनुवाद किया जाता है, उस को प्राधिकृत रूप देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। पार्लियामेंट में जो बिल पेश किये जाते हैं, उनके हिन्दी अनुवाद को प्राधिकृत पाठ का रूप देने के सम्बन्ध में जो कठिनाई है, उसको दूर करने के लिए मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If the hon. Member looks at the statement which is running into three or four pages, the first list refers to the Acts which have been finalised by the Commission—they are about 28 in number. Then, there is a list of Bills. Many of the Bills are being circulated to the States and not all the States are accepting these translations. It is a time-consuming process. Even among Hindi States, as I said on a former occasion, it is not as if everybody is agreed on common terminology.

Therefore, there is some delay. But I may also say that we have now sent for example translations of the Transfer of Property Act and the Contract Act, these are big Acts, to various States and we are asking them to send their views and they have not sent their replies so far. There is also a legal glossary and a supplementary glossary has been issued. It means about Rs. 12 lakhs per year. It is a matter of finance also.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अमुक अमुक कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मैंने पूछा है कि उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : कमीशन के चेयरमैन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और बीच बीच में उनसे मेरी बातचीत भी हो जाती है।

Shri S. Kandappan: Sometime ago, we had witnessed a fanatic insistence of Hindi-speaking Members to have everything in Hindi in this House and elsewhere in the Central administration. Now that the Government has accepted all the national languages as media for the U.P.S.C. examinations, it becomes imperative that all the Central Acts should be translated in all the national languages simultaneously. I would like to know the progress made as far as the other languages are concerned in this regard.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as Madras is concerned, they have already got a commission and, as has been pointed out by the Minister, we have done away with the part-time members to some extent. What happens is that we ask the States to send their secretaries or some senior officers....

Shri S. Kandappan: I want to know in concrete terms what are the codes so far translated in other languages. You have given a list as far as Hindi is concerned.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already stated that I have given in the list.

Shri S. Kandappan: I have got the statement here....

Mr. Speaker: I have also read the statement; it is given there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As the hon. D.M.K. Member pointed out, there are many Acts which have not been translated into Tamil, Bengali, Telugu, Oriya, Marathi and also Hindi. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister feels satisfied that with the translation of Transfer of Property Act and the Contract Act the progress has been enough during these years. What efforts are being taken to translate more of these Acts in the regional languages and also Hindi and send them to the States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, transliteration in Bengali, Marathi, Canarese, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, etc., is also important. We are really sending them to the States and many of them have not been sent back to us.

Shri S. Kandappan: On a point of clarification. In the statement it is stated:

"List of Acts whose regional texts translations have been sent to State Governments."

Does it mean that the glossary of technical words is the same for Hindi as well as the other texts?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is a two-way traffic. We try to evolve some terms. For example, for Tamil there are Tamil translators here also. There is also a Committee in Madras and, if I remember aright, the Chief Justice is also associated with it; they got it and send back to us. Some of them have not been sent back by them as yet.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह नहीं बताया है कि क्या दिक्कत है कि ट्रांसलेटर्ज नहीं मिल रहे हैं। अगर ट्रांसलेटर्ज नहीं मिल

रहे हैं, तो सरकार इसके लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट क्यों नहीं करती है ? पार्ट-टाइम ट्रांसलेटर्ज रखने से क्या फायदा है, जब कि काम पीछे पड़ जाता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साथ क्यों मिलाते हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से ट्रांसलेशन का काम पीछे हटता जा रहा है। जो बिल यहां पर पेश किये जाते हैं और जो कानून हम यहां पर डिसकस करते हैं, हमें उनका हिन्दी में तर्जुमा हासिल नहीं होता है। क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी कब तक होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्ट-टाइम ट्रांसलेटर्ज के बारे में किस ने कहा है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह कहते हैं कि पूरे ट्रांसलेटर्ज नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो मेम्बरज के बारे में कहा है कि वे पार्ट-टाइम हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिक्कत हाउस के सामने रखी जाये।

Mr. speaker: The question is only so far as the Bills that are supplied to the Members are concerned; it is said that they do not get them in Hindi; when would it be possible for the Members to get those texts in Hindi?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They are being prepared. I think some of them are coming in Hindi. I do not think that the hon. Member means that none of them is coming in Hindi.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the Government propose to give priority for translation of labour legislation in various languages to educate the working masses?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think one of the Acts is also the Industrial Disputes Act. I shall check it up.

श्री बूटा सिंह : कुछ समय पहले भारत के भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश, श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर ने बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी के कान्फेक्शन के उद्घाटन के समय गवर्नमेंट को श्रीर, विद्या-पियों को कुछ वारनिंग दी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में वह वारनिंग आई है; यदि हां, तो उनका रोएक्शन क्या है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are aware of it. He was referring to the need for a common language. So far as technical terms are concerned, they must have one language and he was indicating therein English also.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व जबकि अंग्रेजी सरकार यहां थी और जब कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं प्रदेशों में नहीं चल रही थीं उस समय प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में हमारे केन्द्राय अनुवाद के रूप में उपलब्ध हो जाते थे, अब क्या कारण है कि सरकार उसको केन्द्र में न करा कर राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी पर डालती है और जनता को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के कानून उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं और साथ ही साथ क्या कारण है कि जो विधेयक यहां मिलने चाहिए थे वह साथ साथ नहीं मिलते हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already indicated it, but I can give it in a little more detail. So far as Madras and Bengal are concerned, they are not accepting the translations sent from Delhi. But they want some subvention from us to the tune of about Rs. 12 lakhs; they have given reasons, and they have given the break-up of the figure also. So, we are trying to evolve a formula to associate their own people here and also send some of our Acts there for translation. But as I have said already, it is a time-consuming process.

Shri Mohammad Tahir: In the list which has been supplied it does not appear that Urdu is there. Urdu has been one of the fourteen languages mentioned in the Constitution. May

I know when the Acts are being translated in other languages, they are also translated in Urdu?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as Urdu is concerned, I may tell the hon. Member that some of the legal terms are in Urdu. For instance, we have the words *maddayee*, *muddaleh* for plaintiff and defendant, and also *vaadi* and *prativaadi* for the same word. So, we are trying to evolve some Urdu words and some Hindi words.

Shri Mohammad Tahir: There are legal terms contained in Urdu also. For instance, the word *addalat* is an Urdu word.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विधि मंत्रालय ने राज भाषा विधायी आयोग बनाया हुआ है, कोई नये सिरे से उसको अनुवाद की व्यवस्था नहीं करनी पड़ेगी तो फिर राजभाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए संसद में जो भी नये कानून आयें, वह दोनों भाषाओं में आयें इसमें सरकार को क्या कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है और वह राजभाषा अधिनियम स्वीकृत होने के बाद अब तक उस पर कानूनों के बारे में क्यों नहीं अमल किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have given a list of the Bills.

Mr. Speaker: He says that every Bill that is being brought before the House must be brought before the House in Hindi also and that also should be the authorised version.

Shri G. S. Pathak: In practice, we are trying....

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में ही बोलिये ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : सरकार यह कोशिश कर रही है कि जितने बिल पेश किये जाते हैं उनका हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद किया जाता है और 43 बिलों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है। और कमिशन उनका अनुवाद करता है, इसकी कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री प्रफुल्लचंदर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बिल्कुल भिन्न था कि राजभाषा अधिनियम जो संसद से स्वीकृत हुआ है उसके आधार पर यहां जो विधेयक हिन्दी में आ उनकी प्रामाणिकता अभी नहीं है, वह केवल अनुवाद मात्र है, तो राजभाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए उस प्रकार के विधेयक उपस्थित हों ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार कब तक करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is not as if it is completely absent. Just a little while ago, my colleague Shri Shyam Dhar Misra was finding it difficult to translate some of the technical terms. For instance, take a Bill like the Cotton Cess Bill; some of the terms there are very difficult to translate. So, the delay is only on account of the technical terms, for which no words have yet been found. But otherwise, the Bills are coming.

खाद्य तेलों के लाने ले जाने पर पाबन्दी

†

* 604. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात से अन्य राज्यों को खाद्य तेलों के लाने ले जाने पर अब कोई पाबन्दियां लगा दी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इन पाबन्दियों के कारण अन्य राज्यों में असंतोष विद्यमान है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। ये प्रतिबन्ध मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के तेल पर लागू होते हैं।

(ख) देश में (जिसमें गुजरात भी शामिल है) इस वर्ष मूंगफली के कुल उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण और गुजरात से निर्यात न होने के कारण गुजरात से बाहर मूंगफली के तेल की कमी रही है और इससे अन्य राज्यों के लिए कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को गुजरात की मण्डियों से स्वीकृत मात्रा में मूंगफली का तेल खरीद कर देश के अन्य भागों को भेजने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। मूंगफली के तेल की मांग को कम करने के लिए वनस्पति उद्योग की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए अमरीका व रूस से सोयाबीन व मूरजमुखी का तेल खरीदा गया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि गुजरात सरकार ने अपने यहां से तेल पर प्रतिबन्ध इसलिए लगाया है कि गुजरात में खाद्य सामानों की कमी है, वह उन को जो सरप्लस स्टेट्स हैं, उनसे नहीं मिलता है, उस के प्रतिकार के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, ऐसे प्रतिकार की कोई उनकी भावना नहीं है। इस विषय पर कई बार उन से बहस हुई है और मैं स्वयं अभी माननीय मंत्री के आदेश से गुजरात गया था। वहां उन से इस पर विचार हुआ। यह बात सही है कि राज्य सरकारों में जो प्रोडक्शन है ग्राउंडनट आयल और ग्राउंडनट सीड का वह सब जगह कम है और गुजरात में भी कम है और इसलिए उनको दिक्कतें स्वयं की भी बहुत काफी हैं। वह सोचते हैं कि उनकी स्वयं की भी दिक्कतें बढ़ जायेंगी अगर वह दूसरी जगहों को भेजेंगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि पिछले दो तीन साल के अन्दर गुजरात से जो-जो स्टेट्स जितना-जितना तेल मंगाते थे, उसी हिसाब से जितनी कमी हुई है उस कमी को देखते हुए, उसी मात्रा

में उन सब स्टेट्स को कम कर के यह तेल भेजने का इन्तजाम किया जाये ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, यह योजना बनाई गई है और इस वर्ष विशेषकर 65 में ड्राउट की वजह से सारे देश में दिक्कत हुई और जहाँ तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की समस्या है वह ध्यान में लायी गई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कहते हैं कि प्रोपोर्शनैटली कम करके जितनी कमी हुई है उसको सारे स्टेट में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाये और रिड्यूस्ड क्वांटिटी सारे स्टेट्स को दी जाये ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : योजना का सवाल नहीं है । गुजरात जो देता था सारे स्टेट्स को वह कुल क्वांटिटी न दे, प्रोपोर्शनैटली कम कर के दे ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, 12 हजार टन फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को खरीदने को कहा गया । उसने 6 हजार टन खरीदा है । उस में से कहीं किसी स्टेट को दो हजार टन भेजा है, वह संख्या मेरे पास है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : गुजरात स्टेट या दूसरी स्टेट्स जो यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया करती हैं अपनी चीजों के ऊपर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक स्टेट स्वतंत्र है प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई अग्रेजी नीति है और उसी की मलाह और पेशबरे से या उधो की राय से यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा और साथ ही साथ इस तेल का इस्तेमाल ज्यादातर कृत्रिम घी में किया

जाता है और यह तेल न मिलने की वजह से कृत्रिम घी का दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कौन सा इंतजाम किया है जिससे कि उनको सप्लाई हो जाये और भाव न बढ़ने पावे ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह सही है कि ग्रांडेन्ट आयल और सीड का दाम इस साल बहुत बढ़ गया है, करीब-करीब दुगुना हो गया और उसको लेकर ही मैं ने स्टेटमेंट में दिया है कि अमेरिका से करीब-करीब 35 हजार टन और 16 हजार टन रूस से इस साल मंगाया जा रहा है जिसमें कि वनस्पति की फैक्ट्रियां चल जायें और आयल की जो कमी है, यह सही है कि इम्पोर्ट, एक जिले से दूसरे जिले या एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त को इम्पोर्ट पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि अगर भेजे जाते हैं तो प्राइसेज भी बढ़ जाती हैं और उनकी कमी भी दूर नहीं होती इसलिए यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा कि हर एक प्रान्त स्वतंत्र है या कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के मुताबिक ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : स्वतंत्र कोई नहीं है, वह राय से करते हैं ।

Shri P. R. Patel: There is a strong opinion in the country that it is because of inter-state restrictions on the movement of foodgrains, oils and other things that all these troubles have arisen. Are Government thinking of removing these restrictions, thus putting an end to bitterness among States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This general question of zones has been answered here by the Minister. This has been remitted to a committee.

They are supposed to give a report very soon about it.

Shri Jyotsna Chanda: Have any other States imposed such inter-state restrictions on the movement of edible oils? If so, which are they?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: To my information, none at all.

श्री शिवाजी राव देशमुख : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब वह गुजरात गये तब उन्हें यह मालूम हुआ कि सौराष्ट्र में काश्तकारों का जो अक्सर मूंगफली उगाते हैं, इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ कि सिर्फ उसी वजह से सौराष्ट्र के स्वतंत्र राज्य की मांग की जा रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात मेरे सामने वहां इस शकल में नहीं आयी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि तिल्ली का तेल और मूंगफली का तेल वहां तीन रुपये किलो है, जब कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में 6 रु० किलो का भाव है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह किस भाव लाया गया है और इसमें सरकार कितना मुनाफ़ा कमायेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ये आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं कि कितना मंगाया जा रहा है, किस रेट से मंगाया जा रहा है और किस भाव दिया जायगा, इसको आप अलग से पूछें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has not answered the first part of the question. The first part of the question is relating to the prices prevailing in Gujarat and the prices prevailing in other States. What reply has he got?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have the month-end wholesale prices of groundnut oil just before me, for these six places, Rajkot, Hyderabad,

Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi. In Rajkot the price was Rs. 301; in Hyderabad Rs. 510; in Madras Rs. 493; in Bombay Rs. 530; in Kanpur Rs. 498, and in Delhi Rs. 477.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Bombing of Demilitarised Zone in Vietnam

S.N.Q. 15. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state Government's reaction to the reported bombing of the demilitarised zone in Vietnam by the U.S. planes, in India's capacity as Chairman of the International Control Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): The Government of India are seriously concerned over the reports of violation of the demilitarized zone on both sides of the 17th Parallel in Vietnam especially the bombings by U.S. planes. The International Commission is understood to be considering complaints of such violations received from both sides.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since the USA had welcomed the Indian move for peace in Vietnam as spelt out by the Prime Minister suggesting a Geneva-type meet, and the USSR was also agreeable to it on condition that it was acceptable to Hanoi, may I know whether, in view of the serious turn the Vietnam situation has taken on account of the bombing of the demilitarised zone, Government propose to send any ministerial mission to Hanoi to impress upon Dr. Ho Chi Minh the desirability and feasibility of such a move, and if so, what steps are being contemplated to approach Hanoi in the matter?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are not proposing to send any high level team to Hanoi just now. We are in touch with that Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since India is sitting Chairman of the International Control Commission on Vietnam,

merely as a helpless spectator without any competence to make any effective move, may I know whether Government have sought the help or intervention of the UN to bring these parties to a conference table, or do Government think of relinquishing the chairmanship of the International Control Commission?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know where the hon. Member has got these suggestions from, but so far as this Commission is concerned, it is composed under the agreement of Geneva of 1954. Bringing in the UN at this stage will not be of much help.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: On the 6th August the Polish Government has issued a statement concerning an attack by the US planes on a village near the South Vietnam border in Cambodia when the Commission was making an inspection of the spot on a previous complaint of a bombardment, and there they say that the planes bombed and strafed the village and its immediate vicinity with rockets and machine guns threatening directly the security of the members of the Commission, and then the statement goes on to say that they have drawn the attention of the Government of India and the Indian representative also in the International Control Commission and requested that they should protest against this kind of thing. May I know whether they have received that communication from the co-member in that Commission, and whether our Government has lodged a protest against this kind of attack even on the members of the Commission?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is not directly linked with the demilitarised zone as such, nor is it the same commission, it is the commission in Cambodia. However, I might inform the hon. Member that this has been brought to the notice of the United States.

Shri Sivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: For effective policing of the demilitarised

zone in Vietnam, may I now what armed assistance is at the disposal of the International Control Commission to take effective anti-aircraft action.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No arms are available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While deeply deploring the continued bombing of North Viet-Nam by the US war planes, is it not a fact that the ICC, International Control Commission, recently visited Hanoi and found the response of Dr. Ho Chi Minh's government to their overtures or proposals unsatisfactory and, if so, are there reasons to believe that China is instigating the North Viet-Nam Government in its intransigence and in its resistance to peace moves initiated even by India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The ICC is at present in Hanoi... (*Interruptions.*) It is not acquisition of visiting; the Commission is already in Hanoi; only the Chairman is moving. He had some talks with that Government and I would not say that the Government there is not willing to consider these things; he has had some talks with them but it is difficult for me to say here what talks the Chairman of the ICC had.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I asked something more, Sir. The Ministers do not make note of the points that we are making.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the Ho Chi Minh Government was not responsive to the overtures made due to some instigation by China.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have put the question, Sir. They are remiss; they are perfunctory.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would beg of the hon. Members opposite also to try to understand what we are trying to say. I mentioned that it is difficult for me to say here what talks the Chairman of the ICC had with them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the difficulty? The papers have carried the news; he met the Press also there.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot argue with them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He suppresses these things in whose interest? In his own interest, or the party's interest or Government's interest or public interest or Chinese interest?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister says that our Government has drawn the attention of the US government to the bombing of the demilitarised zone by the US forces. What has been the response? They just noted or there was any kind of response from the other side? Were they sorry or they said they would look into it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member is fully aware of the procedure in these matters. The ICC makes its report to the Co-chairman; it does not approach other governments directly in these matters. So far as bombing is concerned, I have mentioned what we have done. We expressed our concern about it.

श्री भागवत झा अजाद: चूँकि अमरीकी बमबाजों की यह अमानुषिक बमवर्षा एक बार अचानक नहीं हुई, बल्कि बारबार हो रही है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका का ध्यान आकृष्ट भी किया है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कम से कम अमरीका ने यह भी कहा है कि इस के बाद वह इस अनधिकृत क्षेत्र पर और अधिक बमवर्षा नहीं करेगा? क्या यह बात उन्होंने कही है या नहीं?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : बम वर्षा नहीं करेंगे, ऐसी बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Despite all the protests from our country and despite the fact that the International Control Commission is there, and the tensions continue, the American militarists or warmongers have start-

ed bombing, which is unabated and unchecked. May I know how long India is going to remain like this, at this shame and sorrow, and if they do not listen to our requests and if they do not hear India's request, will it come out of the Control Commission?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. We would not go out of the Control Commission till either the Commission is dissolved or is completely made useless.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the proposals so far made by our Prime Minister towards the solution of the Vietnamese imbroglio have failed to produce any impact on Hanoi and Peking, may I know why it is that our Government have not requested President De Gaulle—because he is the only world statesman in the sense that if he summons a meeting, both Hanoi and Peking will offer their co-operation—to summon a conference in the interests of world peace for the solution of this Vietnamese problem?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know on what basis the hon. Member feels that if President De Gaulle calls a meeting both Peking and Hanoi would attend. We have no such information.

Shri Hem Barua: Not that; he could not follow. I said that President De Gaulle today is the only world statesman in the sense that if he summons a conference on Vietnam, that conference will be attended by both Hanoi and Peking. So far, Hanoi and Peking have failed to respond to our Prime Minister's suggestion because of the fact that China is prejudiced against us. He says that the Government has got information that President De Gaulle has proposed to convene a conference—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He does not say that. He was answering your question all right. He has followed your question.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He has followed, please. He was saying that the hon. Member might have that information, that if President De Gaulle calls a conference then it would be attended by both Hanoi and Peking. The Government has not got that information that if President De Gaulle does so, they would attend that meeting.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is, why it is that our Government have not requested President De Gaulle to summon a conference.

Mr. Speaker: Why the Government of India has not asked him to summon another meeting is another matter. It is different.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It has not considered it necessary so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The bombing of the demilitarised zone has been going on for a long time, and both sides are equally to blame for it, the Americans as well as the Peking-sponsored Hanoi people. May I know if it is not due to the fact that the personnel of our International Supervisory Commission is inadequate, that the equipment that they need in order to guard the demilitarised zone is also insufficient and that they do not have any system by means of which they can detect the coming in of these bombers at the right time?

Shri Dinesh Singh: What the hon. Member has said in the second part of the question—that we do not have equipment—is quite true. It is not our responsibility to militarily protect the demilitarised zone. The two sides are not supposed to come in there. If they come in, we are supposed to give a report of the violation to the Chairman. We are not supposed to be there to fight the people out but only to inform, should some violation take place.

My difficulty in answering these questions is this. When so many presumptions are made in all these

questions, it is very difficult for me, as the representative of the Government, to support them. The hon. Member has just mentioned that the Hanoi Government is sponsored by Peking. I do not accept that.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. We shall proceed to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Services

*605. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has reviewed its policy with regard to connecting major cities and farflung places by air on the basis of considerations of public utility and for providing an essential service;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the new services which are being started, on this basis?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Corporation has always kept the public utility aspect in mind in providing services. It has conducted market surveys but due to shortage of equipment and crew the Corporation is not in a position to provide many new services at present.

Profiteering by Mill-owners in Drought-Affected Areas

*606. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mill-owners operating in drought-

affected areas in the country have resorted to profiteering;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent it;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India has extended its operations to these areas; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of its operation extended to these areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No such case of profiteering has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Food Corporation of India is operating through its branches in various States including Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan which are scarcity-affected.

(d) The functions of the Corporation as prescribed in the Food Corporation Act include purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other foodstuffs. The Corporation is discharging these functions in one or the other manner.

Subsistence Farms

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

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

(a) whether Government have clarified their ideas about surplus States, surplus districts and surplus farms as against subsistence farms;

(b) the approximate percentage of surplus farms in the various States; and

(c) whether Government have prepared any phased programme for

converting subsistence farms into surplus farms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The extent to which a particular State or a particular district in a State is surplus or deficit in foodgrains in any year depends on the production and requirements in that year. In view of large variations in food habits of the people in the different States, it has been found difficult to calculate requirements of any particular State on some theoretical basis. A pragmatic approach, involving consideration of exports from and imports into each State in recent years and the estimates of production, is, therefore, adopted to work out surpluses and deficits. Information regarding the number and percentage of surplus and subsistence farms is not available.

(c) Attempts are being made to achieve substantial increases in production through higher yields, which are likely to add to the surplus available on the farm.

River Steam Navigation Company

***608. Shri Maurya:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1349 on the 26th April, 1966 regarding River Steam Navigation Company and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question to wind up the Company or to liquidate it or to revive its operations between West Bengal and Assam; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Feed for Cattle

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States, the land set apart for grazing cattle is being converted into agricultural fields; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the State Governments to take alternative steps to ensure enough feed for cattle in lieu thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table as soon as possible.

(b) Does not arise.

Enhancement of price of Rice in States

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

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

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the price of rationed rice in all the States supplied by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the increase in price will affect the consumers in West Bengal where the price is already high?

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

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

F-28 Fokker Friendship Aircraft

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the purchase of the improved version of F-28 Fokker Friendship aircraft; and

(b) if so, whether Government have satisfied themselves about the suitability of these aircraft to the Indian conditions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ad hoc grant to Drought-hit States

- *612. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have made an ad hoc financial allocation to the drought-hit States to enable them to defer realization of the agricultural credit from affected farmers; and

(b) if so, the total amount of such allocation for the drought-hit States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Loans have been given by the Central Government to State Governments for strengthening stabilisation funds of their apex cooperative banks, so as to enable them to convert short-term agricultural loans received by member-cultivators from cooperative societies, into medium-term loans, thus deferring the process of repayment and making them eligible for fresh finance.

(b) The total amount of loans sanctioned during the current year is Rs. 6775 crores to eight States.

Smuggling of Rice to West Pakistan

*613. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Narayan Reddy:

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

(a) whether any cases of smuggling of rice to West Pakistan through Rajasthan have been detected recently; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Adult Franchise

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

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

(a) whether some people have demanded abolition of adult franchise; and

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

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Government is not aware of any such demand.

(b) Does not arise.

Freight Structure in Assam

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

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1596 on the 10th May, 1966 regarding transport freight in Assam and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to adjust freight structure of road, rail and river routes in that region; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Lack of Co-ordination

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

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th June, 1966, stating that a Central Study Team that visited some of the States recently have found lack of coordination among departments dealing with agricultural production;

(b) if so, the action, if any, Government have taken to eliminate this defect, so as to boost agricultural production; and

(c) how the State Governments have reacted to the findings of the Study Team?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Central Teams which recently visited different States in the country to look into the arrangements made for distribution of credit and other inputs under the High Yielding Varieties Programmes during the Kharif season made certain references in their reports about cases where Coordination was satisfactory as well as cases where there was lack of coordination among different Departments concerned with agriculture as per examples in some Districts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and the

State of U.P. The State Governments were supplied with copies of these reports and they have agreed to set up coordination committees at district level in each district covered by the High Yielding Varieties Programmes to rectify this deficiency.

Earthquakes

- *617. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Kajrokar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

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

(a) whether tremors of high intensity of earthquakes rocked the whole of Northern India on the evening of the 27th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of the earthquake and its epicentre; and

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Earthquake shocks of slight to moderate intensity were felt at a number of places in Northern India in the evening of the 27th June, 1966.

(b) The epicentre of the earthquake was near latitude 29½° North and longitude 81° East, in the West Nepal region, about 370 kilometres from Delhi.

(c) Apart from some cracks to certain buildings in Nainital, no loss of life or damage to property in India has been reported. According to newspaper reports, some damage was caused near the epicentral tract in Nepal and about 100 people were killed.

Delimitation of Constituencies

- *618. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether Government propose to order for the fresh delimitation of

Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies after the reorganisation of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it will be undertaken?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). A Bill for reorganisation of Punjab will be introduced in the Lok Sabha shortly. Necessary provision for delimitation of assembly and parliamentary constituencies will be made in the Bill. The work of delimitation will be undertaken by the Delimitation Commission as soon as the Bill is passed.

Procurement of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether the Dantwala Committee on Cooperative Marketing has *inter alia* recommended to give 'positive preference' to the co-operative marketing societies for procurement of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

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

(b) The recommendations are broadly in line with existing policy. However, no decisions have so far been taken specifically on the recommendations as the Committee has submitted only an interim summary of recommendations and its full report is still awaited.

खाद्यान्न की खरीद कीमत

*620. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
 क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को अपने अपने राज्यों में

खाद्यान्नों की खरीद कीमत निर्धारित करने को अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा उद्धार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्रि (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को वे अधिकार सौंपे गये हैं कि वे अपने अपने राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त करने के बाद खाद्यान्नों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित करें ।

(ख) अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय नियन्त्रित मूल्यों, यदि कोई हों, फसल कटाई के बाद सम्भावित मूल्य, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मूल्य, विपणन और विधायन लागत आदि और अन्य संगत तथ्यों पर पूरी तरह विचार किया जाता है ।

Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company Ltd

***621. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Managing Directors of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company Ltd. and its Secretary along with Shri H. D. Mundhra involved in a case of breach of trust and cheating in relation to 707 ordinary shares of the company have been let off by the Calcutta Police on the 18th June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) In January, 1966, a complaint was preferred before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta by one Mr. Hoon to the effect that he had entrusted 707 shares of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. to Mr. Jaffray, one of the managing directors for safe custody which Mr. Jaffray, in conspiracy with Mr. Rodewald, another managing director and Mr. Hormusji, the Secretary and Mr. H. D. Mundhra, had criminally mis-

appropriated. On the basis of this allegation, a case was registered by the Police. Mr. Jaffray, Mr. Rodewald and Mr. Hormusji surrendered before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and were released on bail. Mr. Mundhra did not surrender nor was he arrested by the police. The officers who had surrendered were released by the Chief Presidency Magistrate by his order dated the 18th June, 1966.

(b) The Police, on investigation, found that the allegation of Mr. Hoon was false. They accordingly reported to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta who discharged the accused persons on the basis of the Police report.

Conference of Chief Ministers

***622. Shri Dighe:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers to discuss food problem in the country during July, 1966 at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A conference of the State Chief Ministers was held on 19th and 20th July, 1966 to consider *inter-alia* the food situation in the country.

(b) There was a general discussion on the various aspects of the food problem. The Chief Ministers explained the food situation in their States and also put forward their view points for meeting the same. It was decided to appoint a committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and West Bengal which would make suggestions as to how the rice situation in the country should be met.

Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report

*623. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 134 on the 26th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken their decision on the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Yes.

(b) The decision taken by Government in the form of a Resolution will be placed on the Table of the House at an early date.

गो-हत्या

*524. **श्री हुकूम चन्द कश्यप :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रा 1 अगस्त, 1966 के अपने वक्तव्य के सम्बन्ध में यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों से गो-हत्या के बारे में मांगी गई जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योम क्या है ?

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

(क) पहली अगस्त, 1966 को खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि राज्य सरकारों से सलाह करना

आवश्यक है ताकि गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार एक नीति बना सके। यह राज्य का विषय है, अतः हमने राज्य सरकारों से गो-हत्या सम्बन्धी कानून जो उन्होंने पास किया है, के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति मालूम कर ली है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श किया है और आगे और विचार आवश्यक हो गया है। इस सप्ताह इस विषय में एक वक्तव्य दिया जायेगा

(ख) 1. (पूरा प्रतिबन्ध)—वे राज्य जिन्होंने कानून द्वारा गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है।

1. बिहार
2. गुजरात
3. मध्य प्रदेश
4. महाराष्ट्र, (विश्वनाथ क्षेत्र)
5. मैसूर (मैसूर क्षेत्र)
6. उड़ीसा
7. पंजाब
8. राजस्थान
9. उत्तर प्रदेश
10. जम्मू और काश्मीर
11. दिल्ली (मुख्यायुक्त अधिसूचना द्वारा)

2. (अपूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध)—वे राज्य जिन्होंने युवा तथा दधार गायों की हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कानून पास किया है।

1. आंध्र प्रदेश (तेलंगाना क्षेत्र)
2. आसाम

3. मद्रास

• महाराष्ट्र (पहला
बम्बई क्षेत्र)

5. पश्चिम बंगाल

गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के हरिजनों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में स्थानों का आरक्षण

*625. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या त्रिधि मंत्री 17 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1734 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विधान सभा के लिए स्थान गाजीपुर में कम कर दिये गये हैं और आजमगढ़ में बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, हालांकि गाजीपुर और वाराणसी में हरिजनों की जनसंख्या आजमगढ़ की हरिजन जनसंख्या से अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाटक

(क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए एक स्थान गाजीपुर जिले में, दो वाराणसी जिले में और 4 आजमगढ़ जिले में आरक्षित किए गए हैं। यह परिसंमन आयोग अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9(1)(ग) में अधिकृत सिद्धन्तों के अनुसार किया गया है।

India-Malaysia Air Service

*627. Shri Panna Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Malaysia have concluded an

agreement for the operation of air services between the two countries;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The text of an Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Malaysia has been initialled in Kuala Lumpur by the Leaders of the Delegations of the two Governments. This text of the agreement is subject to approval by the respective Governments.

(b) The text of the Agreement was initialled on 4th August, 1966.

(c) The Agreement will eventually enable Air-India to serve Malaysia and Malaysian Airways to serve India.

Relief works in States

*628. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on the advice of the Planning Commission to stop the relief works in the States immediately in some States and by 1st September in some other States;

(b) whether it is necessary that relief works will have to be carried on till the next harvesting season which will be different in different areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some States, rains have again failed during this year also thus aggravating the situation further; and

(d) whether relief works would be continued till crops are harvested in all areas of the country to enable them to have the purchasing capacity and give them all other famine reliefs also?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). It is for the State Governments to decide how long they should continue the relief works. The State Governments will, no doubt, consider all relevant factors before taking a decision as to when to close the works.

(c) According to the reports received by the Central Government, rains have, by and large, been satisfactory in all the States which suffered from drought conditions in 1965. The over-all prospects of kharif crops in the country at present appear to be quite good.

Voters in Government Colonies, Delhi

2961. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the approximate number of voters residing in Government, D.D.A. and other semi-Government colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman): The description of the colonies referred to in the Question is vague. It is not possible to give the figures of voters as it is not known what particular areas are being referred to by the Members of Parliament.

Meteorological Observatory in Kerala

2962. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to start a Meteorological Observatory in Cannanore, Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated cost therefor; and

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

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

(b) About Rs. 3,800/-.

(c) During the year 1967-68.

Hand Pounding Industry in Bihar

2963. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bihar, a paddy hand pounding society was organised mostly within five miles of the radius of the rice mills to enable them to earn rebate; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Bihar have decided to give preference to the rice mills than to such societies in utilising them for dehussing paddy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Hand-pounding societies have been organised in Bihar in paddy growing areas. They are generally situated at a reasonable distance from the rice mills. In a few cases, however, some societies have been organised within a radius of five miles of rice mills. These societies were organised to cater to the demand for hand-pounded rice in the area concerned and to provide work to the weaker section of the community. It is not a fact that these societies were organised for earning rebate.

(b) No, Sir.

Lease of Land to Mannom Sugar Mills in Kerala

2964. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of land at a nominal rent has been leased out to the Mannom Sugar Mills in Kerala for sugarcane cultivation;

(b) if so, the details of the lease;

(c) whether the land leased out to the Mannom Sugar Mills is suited for paddy cultivation; and

(d) if so, the reasons for leasing it out for cultivation of sugarcane in violation of the declared policy of the State Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have informed that they have not leased out any land to the Mannom Sugar Mills on a nominal rent. They have, however, issued a licence to the Mills to enter upon and to cultivate sugarcane in an area of about 1250 acres of forest land in Kallada Irrigation project area which may go under water when the project is commissioned. The period of licence is three years and the fee is Rs. 10/- per acre per year. The licence is terminable at one month's notice at the discretion of Government.

(c) and (d). The State Government has informed that the land released to the Sugar Mills is from the Kallada Project area and this is a hilly tract. Paddy cultivation in this area will cause silting and hence it cannot be allowed there. The land in question has not been released to the Mills on a regular lease basis and the permission has been granted for a temporary occupation of the area i.e. for a period of three years or till the project is commissioned whichever is earlier. Hence it cannot be said that the allotment of land has been done in violation of the declared policy of Government.

Replacement of Coconut Trees in

2965. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the average economic life of a coconut tree in Kerala;

(b) the percentage of coconut trees in the State which have already approached or are approaching the end of economic life;

(c) whether there is any organised programme to replace old trees by fresh plantings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 50 to 60 years.

(b) About 7 per cent.

(c) and (d). The State Government has taken up the programme for replacement of uneconomic trees, by underplanting in coconut gardens and for fresh planting. For this, quality coconut seedlings are being produced at the departmental coconut nurseries for distribution to cultivators both for underplanting and for fresh planting. About 24.53 lakh seedlings were distributed by the State Government during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66. During the current financial year the State Government propose to distribute 9.50 lakh quality coconut seedlings.

Price of Rice in Kerala

2966. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the price of rice in the open market in the nine districts of Kerala State during June, 1966; and

(b) how it compares with the price in the corresponding month in 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). In Kerala, maximum controlled prices of rice are in force which are uniform for the whole of the state and which cover all transactions. The maximum controlled prices of the various varie-

ties of rice as fixed for the current season i.e. 1965-66 compared to those fixed in the last season i.e. 1964-65 are as under:

Variety of Rice	In Rs. per quintal	
	Maximum controlled wholesale price (naked grain)	
	1965-66	1964-65
Coarse	76.18	71.76
Medium	78.15	73.74
Fine	84.85 to 86.90	80.42 to 82.47

Prices of Commodities

2967. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tables showing the prices of commodities as per Section 15, Clause 2 of the Kerala Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act were prepared on the 25th April, 1961;

(b) whether Government has received representation for the revision of these tables; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

I.A.C. Dakota damaged at Dabolim

2968. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay-Bangalore Dakota of the Indian Airlines Cor-

poration met with an accident while landing at Dabolim on the morning of 13th July, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

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

(b) The accident is under investigation.

(c) There was no loss of life; the aircraft, however, sustained minor damage.

Gift of Milk Powder from Netherlands

2969. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Netherlands have donated a large quantity of milk powder to India for distribution in the scarcity areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has been earmarked for any specified area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from a quantity of about 35 tonnes of milk powder and about 6 tonnes of baby food, the Government of Netherlands have made a donation of \$ 1 million for further supplies of milk powder and baby food. Against this donation, we have received approximately 1932 tonnes of milk powder and about 30 tonnes of baby food so far.

(c) The milk powder/baby food received from Netherlands has not been earmarked for any specified area, but has been allotted, along with similar gift consignments from other sources, to various scarcity-affected States in India.

Air India's Medical Clinic, Bombay

2970. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the Chairman of the Air India International has received any letter/communication about the malpractices, negligence and waste in the Air India's Medical Clinic at Santa Cruz, Bombay;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered into this;

(c) if so, the results thereof;

(d) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a report appearing in the 'Indian Observer', Delhi of the 23rd January, 1966 on the same subject;

(e) in case the reports are false, whether the said Weekly has been prosecuted; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (f). A letter dated 1st March, 1966 signed as 'Abdul John' and addressed to the Chairman, Air-India, was received by the Corporation on the 8th March, 1966 containing an extract of the 'Indian Observer' dated 28th January, 1966 (not 23-1-66 as referred to in part (d) of the Question) and making certain allegations about one of the Medical Officers and wasteful expenditure and malpractices in the Medical Clinic. The 'Indian Observer' itself did not make any reference to Air-India but had only mentioned about "a medical officer of a reputed airlines". However, in order to ensure that the allegation in the paper was not about Air-India, the Corporation had made certain discreet enquiries and found that the allegation was baseless. No instance of wasteful expenditure or malpractices in the Medical Clinic has come to the notice of the Corporation in the normal course.

Kerala Panchayat Employees Association

2971. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Panchayat Employees Association has submitted a Memorandum to the Kerala Government asking for revision of salary; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Information has been sought from the Government of Kerala and when received, would be laid on the table of the House.

Co-operative Stores in Madhya Pradesh

2972. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested for some funds from the Central Government for opening co-operative stores in the State during the current year; and

(b) if so, the amount so far sanctioned in this regard?

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

(b) An amount of Rs. 1.375 lakhs by way of loan and Rs. 0.275 lakhs by way of grant has so far been sanctioned to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Package Programme Scheme

2973. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the names of areas to which the package

programme scheme has been extended so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) is currently in operation in 16 selected districts (one in each State, except in Kerala where 2 districts have been taken up). The names of the selected districts are given below:—

State	District selected
1. Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
2. Bihar	Shahabad
3. Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur
4. Madras	Thanjavur
5. Punjab	Ludhiana
6. Rajasthan	Pali
7. Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
8. Assam	Cacher
9. Gujarat	Surat
10. Jammu & Kashmir	6 blocks—3 each in Jammu and Anantanag districts.
11. Kerala	Alleppey and Palghat
12. Maharashtra	Bhandara
13. Mysore	Mandya
14. Orissa	Sambalpur
15. West Bengal	Burdwan

It is not proposed to extend the Package Programme to any new district during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It will, however, continue in the existing districts.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

2974. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Food, Agri-

culture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for minor irrigation schemes in Tripura during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the area irrigated as a result of implementation of these schemes; and

(c) whether the result has been satisfactory, and if not, the reasons, therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Rs. 18.65 lakhs.

(b) The area irrigated is 4,300 acres. However, actual area to be benefited is about 8,000 acres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cold Storage Centres in Tripura

2975. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

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

(a) whether there is an insistent demand for starting of cold storage centres in Northern and Southern parts of Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open such centres in 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Information on the subject is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Ship Design Centre

2976. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to establish a Ship Design Centre; and

(b) where the same will be established?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Kerala Tourist Corporation

2977. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed in the matter of recruiting persons for the Kerala Tourist Corporation;

(b) the procedure followed in the matter of recruitment; and

(c) whether any posts on the managerial side have been advertised so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Kerala Tourist and Handicrafts Corporation is a public sector undertaking set up by the Government of Kerala. As such the State Government is directly responsible for the framing of the rules and the procedure to be followed in the matter of recruiting personnel for this Corporation. The Central Government has no information about any posts having been advertised for appointing staff for the Kerala Tourist and Handicrafts Corporation. However, the information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the House.

Night Landing Facilities at Trivandrum and Mangalore Ports

2978. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce night landing facilities at Trivandrum and Mangalore Air Ports; and

(b) if so when the same will be introduced?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). At Mangalore and Trivandrum aerodromes, night landing facilities are already available. At Trivandrum night flying for regular scheduled services is not permitted because of the presence of a number of obstructions around the aerodrome. It is proposed to instal obstruction lights on these structures. Thereafter night flying will be permitted at the Trivandrum aerodrome.

Air Service to Calicut

2979. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindu of Madras has made any application to allow them to introduce a daily air service to Calicut in Kerala;

(b) whether the Gwalior Rayons have agreed to allow them the use of the airport at Chellary; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) We have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi School Buses

2980. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 490 on the 5th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Delhi School Buses have been recently checked;

(b) if so, how many of them have been rejected by the Traffic Authorities; and

(c) whether recommendations made by the specialists on the subject have been fully implemented?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 45 school buses were checked by the Board of Inspection of the Transport Department, Delhi, from 1st January, 1966 to 1st July, 1966.

(b) 28 buses were rejected by the Board.

(c) The recommendations made by Shri T. S. Khanna of the Central Road Research Institute have been implemented by the Delhi Administration, except those on which no action was considered necessary or which were not practicable, as already indicated in the statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 18th February, 1964.

Food Habits

2981. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Export Association has been formed to study the nutrition values of food-stuffs in order to change the food habits of the people towards a leaning for non-cereal food;

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

(c) its powers and functions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No such Association has been set up by the Government of India.

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

Supply of Pumping Sets to Madhya Pradesh

2982. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh about the supply of pumping sets to the State;

(b) if so, the number of sets asked for; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). No request, as such, has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh; but the State Government has estimated that it would, during 1966-67, need about 6063 electrical and 2533 diesel pumping sets. The State Government has already been advised to obtain its requirements from indigenous manufacturers.

मध्य प्रदेश में पैकेज कार्यक्रम

2983. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 'पैकेज कार्यक्रम' के अन्तर्गत इस समय किन-किन स्थानों में काम चल रहा है ; और

(ख) उसकी क्या विशेष बातें हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम जो 'पैकेज प्रोग्राम' के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में चालू है। इस जिले के सभी 23 खण्ड तथा 3855 गांव इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

(ख) सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम को, जोकि देश के 16 चुने हुए जिलों में (प्रत्येक राज्य में एक जिला, सिवाय केरल के जहां दो जिलों में कार्य शुरू किया गया है) चल रहा है, श्री धर खाद्य उत्पादन के बढ़ाने की साम्भाव्यताओं को प्रदर्शन करने के लिए शुरू किया गया था। यह कार्य उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं और सघन उत्पादन प्रयत्नों के अनुकूल हैं, कृषि विकास को एक बहु-शाखीय, संकेन्द्रित और समन्वित पद्धति

के साथ करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के विशेष लक्षण हैं :—

- (1) अन्तिम अनुसन्धान परिणामों पर आधारित प्रत्येक प्रमुख फसल के लिए "सुधरी कृषि विधियों के पैकेज का विकास और अपनाना।
- (2) प्रत्येक भाग लेने वाले किसान को "फार्म उत्पादन योजनाओं" के विकास में सहायता। इन का सम्बन्ध निम्न बातों से होता है ;— उसके पास के साधनों की जानकारी देती हैं, वर्तमान भूमि उपयोग और खेती के तरीके, उसके द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली सुधरी विधियाँ, विविध वस्तुओं का निर्धारण जैसे बीज, उर्वरक, कीटनाशी औषधियाँ इत्यादि, जिनकी उसे आवश्यकता होती है, और जिनको सहकारी और अन्य साधनों के द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाती हैं और वह ऋण, जो कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के खरीदने के लिए आवश्यक होगा और इन सब से प्रत्यायुजित शुद्ध आय।
- (3) उत्पादन योजनाओं पर आधारित ऋण की पर्याप्त तथा सामायिक सप्लाई और सहकारी समितियों अथवा अन्य स्त्रियों से उपलब्ध कराना।
- (4) उर्वरकों, कीटनाशक औषधियों, औजारों आदि जैसी उत्पादन वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त तथा सामायिक सप्लाई मुख्यतः सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा।
- (5) सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा विपणन तथा अन्य सेवाओं के लिए प्रबन्ध ताकि किसान अपने विपणन योग्य फालतू माल के लिए पूरा बाजार मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकें।

- (6) फार्म उपज हेतु बीज, उर्वरक, औजार और कीटनाशक औषधियों की सप्लाई के लिए पर्याप्त शीत भण्डारन सुविधायें, ताकि किसानों को सप्लाई प्राप्त करने और अपने माल के विपणन के लिए दूर न जाना पड़े।
- (7) प्रशिक्षित स्टाफ द्वारा उन्नत कृषि तरीकों के प्रसार के लिए वैज्ञानिक प्रदर्शनों के माध्यम से गहन शिक्षात्मक प्रयत्न। प्रत्येक जिले में गहन शिक्षात्मक कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने के लिए एक जानकारी एकक स्थापित कर दिया गया है।
- (8) सप्लाई और स्टाफ लाने ले जाने के लिए परिवहन प्रबन्धों को दृढ़ करना।
- (9) शुरू से पूरे होने तक कार्यक्रम का विश्लेषण तथा मूल्यांकन।
- (10) प्रत्येक चुने हुए जिले में कृषि औजारों के कारखानों की तथा भूमि परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

Rice Mills in Madhya Pradesh

2984. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rice mills in Madhya Pradesh along with the names of the places where these are located; and

(b) the number of mills to be opened during the current financial year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Manufacture of Brandy from Cashew juice

2985. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make brandy out of cashew juice in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no proposal at present for making brandy out of cashew juice in Kerala State.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि ऋण की कमी

2986. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान किन किन राज्यों ने कृषि ऋण की कमी के बारे में शिकायत की है और बैंको के माध्यम से ग्रुप तथा मध्य कालीन ऋण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की मांग की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : किसी भी राज्य से इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत अथवा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सहकारी बैंकों को कृषि कार्यों के लिए ऋण देने की जो सामान्य सीमा रखी हुई है, इस वर्ष खाद्यान्नों की अधिक उपज वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने उसके अतिरिक्त विशेष ऋण सीमाएं सुलभ की हैं।

दिल्ली में पशु चिकित्सा अस्पताल

2987. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली में चौदह पशु चिकित्सा अस्पताल खोल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अस्पताल कब तक खोले जायेंगे और उन पर कितना धन राशि खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या इन अस्पतालों में कुछ विदेशी डाक्टर नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने अस्पतालों में पहले ही चिकित्सा कार्य चल रहा है ?

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

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) दिल्ली में 23 पशु चिकित्सालय पहले ही कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Swiss Government's Aid to Kerala

2988. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swiss Government have agreed to give technical aid amounting to 2.13 million Swiss Francs for an agricultural development project in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) A note giving broad details of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6858/66].

Shipping Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2989. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4799 dated 3rd May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally examined the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Shipping Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the sub-Committee as accepted by the Shipping Committee have been examined and approved by the Government of India.

Central Assistance to Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, Nainital

2990. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to the Agricultural University at Pant Nagar, Nainital, U.P. during 1965-66; and

(b) whether the amount was fully spent by that University during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). During the year 1965-66, a grant of Rs. 13,613 was given by the Government of India to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as the Government of

India's share towards the additional expenditure involved on account of adoption of the scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. for certain teaching staff in the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University Pant Nagar. The grant was released against the actual additional expenditure incurred during 1964-65 and 1965-66 and was thus fully utilised.

Afforestation of Chambal Valley

2991. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chambal Valley Afforestation Plan has been going on according to the schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no integrated central scheme of afforestation in the Chambal Valley. Soil Conservation Schemes, including the afforestation and allied measures, have been taken up by the State Governments concerned, viz., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, under their various development Plans in the catchments and the ravines of Chambal Valley. According to the information furnished by the State Governments the position in regard to afforestation and pasture development in the Chambal Valley is as indicated below:

Rajasthan.—Against the Third Plan Target of 34,500 acres, the achievement was about 49,000 acres.

Madhya Pradesh.—Against Third Plan Target of 27,200 acres, the achievement was about 19,650 acres.

Uttar Pradesh.—Only the left bank of the Chambal falls in Uttar Pradesh where the ravine lands are being afforested under the Plan Scheme Afforestation/Reclamation of Ravines' in a planned manner.

(b) The short-fall, in the case of Madhya Pradesh, was mainly due to lack of adequate funds.

Garden Clubs in Rural Schools

2992. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has suggested organisation of garden clubs in lands usually attached to the rural schools to be utilised as a training centre for vegetable cultivation; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to achieve the objective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No specific suggestion for garden clubs as such has been made. As part of the Applied Nutrition Programme, however, fruit and vegetable gardens are being developed at selected village schools for providing nutrition education through the production and consumption of fruits and vegetables by school children.

Establishment of Fisheries Corporation in Kerala

2993. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether any representations have been received from the fishery industry of Kerala against the establishment of a Fisheries Corporation;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations were received.

(b) The representations were mainly against the entry of the Corporation into the export trade. It was apprehended that the interests of the shrimp export trade would suffer. Apprehensions were also expressed about possible adverse effects on Fisheries Co-operatives.

(c) The representations were carefully examined. It was felt that the Corporation would serve the interests of the fish export trade by introducing modern equipment and facilities and raising the quality of exports. As far as Co-operatives are concerned it is one of the important aims of the Corporation to assist Fisheries Co-operatives, and some measures have already been taken by the Corporation in this direction. The establishment of the Corporation is therefore considered to be in the best interests of development of fisheries in the State.

Bridges on National Highway No. 6

2994. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether all the proposed bridges on National Highway No. 6 proposed to be constructed during the Third Plan have been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Out of 3 bridges each costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs proposed to be constructed on National Highway No. 6 during the Third Plan period, 2 have already been completed and work is in progress on the remaining one bridge across the Rupnarain in West Bengal. This bridge is expected to be completed by March 1967. The delay in this bridge has been mainly due to the difficulties met during well sinking operation.

हिन्दी में विधेयक

2995. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री भागवत शा आजाद :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री वड़े :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
 श्री श्रीधर लाल बेरवा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद समेत हिन्दी विधेयक भी संसद में कब से पुरःस्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है कि विधेयकों को दोनों भाषाओं में पारित किया जाये, जिससे पारित होने पर हिन्दी विधेयकों को भी प्रामाणिक अधिनियम माना जाये; और

(ग) इस मामले में बिलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च. रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क), (ख) और (ग) . हिन्दी में विधेयक संसद में केवल तभी पुरःस्थापित किए जा सकते हैं जब संसद, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, इस सम्बन्ध में विधि अधिनियमित करे। फिर भी, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 5 की उपधारा (2) को यथासंभवशीघ्रतया प्रवृत्त करने के लिए, राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के परामर्श से पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य कठिनाई यह है कि राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के पास समय का अभाव है। तथापि, परम गोपनीय या अति अर्जेंट विधेयक से भिन्न हर एक मूल विधेयक के साथ उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद

रहता है, हलांकि ऐसा अनुवाद उक्त उपधारा (2) के अर्थ में सही शब्दों में प्राधिकृत अनुवाद नहीं माना जा सकता।

बिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के पाउडर का प्रयोग

2996. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले चार महीनों से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दूध के पाउडर का काफी अधिक मात्रा में प्रयोग कर रही है;

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

(ग) और अधिक मात्रा में ताजा दूध प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) प्राकृतिक कारणों से गर्मियों में दूधों की तुलना में दुग्ध उपलब्धि में 50-60 प्रतिशत तक कमी हो जाती है और वितरण व्यवस्था को जारी रखने के लिए दुग्ध चूरण की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल टी-6859/66।

पूरक खाद्य पदार्थ बनाना

2997. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरक खाद्य पदार्थों को बनाने के लिए किन किन राज्यों ने वित्तिय वर्ष

1966-67 के लिए कौन कौन सी योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं ; .

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) साधारण लोग पूरक खाद्य पदार्थ खरीद सकें, उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) राज्यों के नाम और उनके द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 में कुछ प्रमुख पूरक खाद्य-पदार्थों के विकास से सम्बन्धित तैयार की गई योजनाएं बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एस टी-6860/66]

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 के उत्पादन के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अतः गत वर्ष से अधिक उत्पादन की प्रतिशत बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उपायों और संरक्षण, परिवहन और विपणन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं में सुधार करने से भावों को उचित स्तर पर रखने में सहायता मिलने की आशा है।

बड़े हवाई अड्डे

2998. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के बड़े हवाई अड्डों को आधुनिक ढंग का बनाने तथा विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों का केन्द्रीय राजधानी से सीधा विमान सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : नागर विमानन

विभाग के नियंत्रण के अधीन सभी बड़े हवाई अड्डे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन (आई० सी० ए० ओ०) की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप जरूरी सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित हैं। फिर भी, हवाई अड्डे का आधुनिकरण एक लगातार होने वाली प्रक्रिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में, हवाई अड्डों पर विकास कार्य तथा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था परिचालन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता तथा निधि की उपलब्धि के अनुसार किये जाते हैं।

आसाम (शिलांग), पंजाब (चण्डीगढ़) तथा नागालैण्ड (कोहिमा) की राजधानियों को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी राज्यों की राजधानियां दिल्ली से विमान सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़ी हुई हैं। शिलांग के लिए तथा शिलांग से बाहर के लिए यातायात गोहाटी से हो कर बहन होता है। चण्डीगढ़ विमान सेवाओं से जुड़ा हुआ था लेकिन हाल में वहां के लिए विमान सेवाएं बन्द करनी पड़ी क्योंकि चण्डीगढ़ हवाई अड्डा इस समय सिविल विमान-परिचालनों के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है।

बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्र

2999. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

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

(क) क्या 1966-67 में बिहार में कुछ पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का बीरा क्या है ?

परिवहन उड्डयन नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार के 1966-67 के पर्यटन

की [वार्षिक योजना] में निम्न व्यवस्थाय
शामिल की गई है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

1. राजगीर में एक पर्यटक शाला का निर्माण (केवल राज्य सरकार का भाग)	0.50
2. नेतारहाट में पर्यटक विश्राम गृह का निर्माण	0.25
3. रक्सौल में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र का निर्माण	0.25
4. बोधगया में सूचना केन्द्र तथा कैफीटेरिया का निर्माण	0.30
5. चुने हुए स्थानों पर पर्यटक सूचना केन्द्रों की स्थापना	0.50
6. प्रशिक्षण और प्रबंध सहित कर्मचारियों में वृद्धि	0.50
7. परिवहन सुविधायें	0.50
8. पर्यटक प्रचार	0.45
योग	3.25

पर्यटक विभाग के 1966-67 की
वार्षिक योजना में निम्न स्कीमों के लिए
भी व्यवस्था की गई है :—

1. राजगीर में एक पर्यटक शाला का निर्माण (केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार का भाग)	0.25
2. पटना-राजगीर-बोधगया- नालदा पट्टी में पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास	0.50
योग	0.75

गंगा पर पटना में पुल

3000. श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री राम हरश यादव :
श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्रीमती राख दुलारी सिन्हा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा पर
पटना में पुल बनाने के लिए बिहार सरकार
को पर्याप्त सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय
सरकार सहमत हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस परियोजना के
लिए केन्द्र कुल कितनी सहायता देगा;
और

(ग) इस पुल के निर्माण पर कितना
खर्च आयेगा और यह पुल कब तक तैयार हो
जायेगा ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन
मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क)
से (ग) . अभी तक राज्य सरकार से
पटना में गंगा पर प्रस्तावित सड़क पुल के
निर्माण की केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के
लिए कोई परियोजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।
आज कल बिहार सरकार प्रस्तावित पुल का
उपयुक्त स्थान चुनने के लिए आरक्षित
स्थानों पर नदी प्रतिरूप परीक्षण कर रही
है । परियोजना की लागत, किये जा रहे
अध्ययनों, जिनमें प्रगति हो रही है,
पर आधारित प्राक्कलन के बन जाने पर
ही, जानी जा सकेगी । वास्तविक निर्माण-
कार्य के प्रारंभ होने से पांच वर्षों में परि-
योजना के पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना
है ।

Commonwealth Court of Appeal**3001. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:****Shri M. L. Dwivedi:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the stand of Government in regard to the proposal for a Commonwealth Court of Appeal which was mooted in the last Commonwealth Law Minister's Conference held in London?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): India objected to the subject of a Commonwealth Court of Appeal being placed on the agenda of the London Conference. At the earlier Conference at Canberra, India had opposed this proposal according to Government's instructions. The majority of the Commonwealth countries supported India's stand. Consequently, this subject was not included in the agenda of the London Conference but was informally discussed outside the Conference by a few countries interested in setting up such Court. India did not participate in this informal discussion.

Scarcity of Poultry Feed in Delhi**3002. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:****Shri M. L. Dwivedi:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****Shri Subodh Hansda:**

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

(a) whether there is a great scarcity of poultry feed in the capital; and

(b) whether efforts have been made recently to increase the availability of the feed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No. But the price at which it was available recently was very high.

(b) Yes. To increase the availability of poultry feed in Delhi at reasonable price a poultry feed compounding mill has been set up in the Cooperative Sector, with Government of India assistance and ingredients such as molasses and rice polish have been made available at controlled prices. Besides maize received under World Food Programme has also been supplied to the mill.

बीजों का प्रमाणीकरण**3003. श्री विभूति मिश्र :****श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सम्बन्धी अमरीकी संस्था के विशेषज्ञ श्री जे० ई० डगलस की यह सलाह मान ली है कि बीजों के प्रमाणीकरण का कार्य उस व्यक्ति को सौंपा जाना चाहिये जिस का उत्पादन से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ध्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) सरकार यह मानती है कि बीजों का मापदण्ड तथा प्रमाणीकरण का कार्य स्वतंत्र एजेंसी को सौंपा जाना चाहिये। डा० जे० ई० डगलस ने ऐसी ही राय व्यक्त की है।

(ख) बिक्री हेतु कुछ बीजों की किस्म को मुधारने और उस से सम्बन्धित मामलों के लिए एक बीज बिल संसद् में पहले ही प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। अंकुरण के लिए न्यूनतम मापदण्ड, शुद्धता तथा अन्य अच्छी किस्म का उत्पादन निश्चित करके, बीज निरीक्षण तथा प्रमाणीकरण सेवाएँ लागू करके, बीजों

आदि के व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस तथा प्रमाण-पत्र देकर बिल अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकता है। यह बिल राज्य सभा द्वारा पहले ही पास कर दिया गया है और अब यह लोक सभा में है जहाँ इसे एक चुनाव समिति को सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है।

इस बिल को विधिवरूप करने से पहले राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, जो भारत सरकार अन्डरटैकिंग है को ज्वार, बाजरा और मकई की संकर किस्मों के बीजों को प्रमाणित करने का दायित्व सौंप दिया गया है।

Price Controll on Edible Oils

3004. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reintroduce price control on edible oils;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations have been received against the reintroduction of price control; and

(d) if so, the grounds of the representation and Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No proposal is under consideration of the Government of India at present to reintroduce statutory price control on edible oils including vanaspati.

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

Increase in Prices of Foodgrains

3005. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:
Shri K. C. Pant:

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

(a) the present position of prices of important foodgrains prevailing

in some of the important cities in different States; and

(b) how they compare with prices prevailing during the last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A statement showing the wholesale prices of important foodgrains prevailing at certain important centres in various states during the second week of August 1966 compared to that of the corresponding period in the last year is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6861/66].

Procurement Schemes of States

3006. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the procurement schemes of the various states;

(b) the original targets State-wise for *kharif* and *rabi* crops of 1965-66 and the actual achievements; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall?

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

(b) No targets were fixed for procurement of *kharif* and *rabi* crops. A statement indicating the actual procurement of rice and wheat is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6862/66].

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Border Roads

3007. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether Government have made a review of the budgetary provision made by border States for border road development during 1966-67;

(b) the contribution that the Central Government propose to make to the border road development programme of these States during the current year; and

(c) the improvements likely to be effected as a result of (a) and (b) above?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The provision made by States in their budgets is the concern of the respective State Governments and is reviewed by them if and when necessary. The Government of India do not make these reviews. Presumably, information is required regarding the work of border roads undertaken by the Border Roads Development Board. A provision of Rs. 10.30 crores exists in the current year's budget of the Board for grants-in-aid to States for border roads the States. A review of this provision is currently in progress. It is not feasible to assess with precision the exact mileage of improvement of roads likely to be effected as a result of the budget provision. For planning purposes, the Board aims to achieve the following targets during the year—

New Construction—About 500 miles

Improvement—It is not possible to make any precise assessment.

Surfacing—About 800 miles.

Kharif Crop (1966)

3008. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan for the application of fertiliser, improved seed and irrigation for increasing the production of kharif crop in 1966 on the intensive scale in selected area and also on extensive scale to some extent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. A special programme known as the High Yielding Varieties Programme for intensive cultivation of the newly identified and evolved high yielding strains of paddy and wheat and the hybrids of jowar, bajra and maize, which are responsive to high levels of fertilization, has been launched in selected areas during the current kharif season. The selected areas have assured irrigation. Under the programme arrangements have been made for adequate and timely supply of the various inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers. In the other areas the normal agricultural production programmes are being continued with increased tempo.

(b) The High-Yielding Varieties Programme aims at achieving a rapid 'break-through' in agricultural productivity. The varieties included in the programme are Taichung Native-I, Taichung 65, Tainan 3 and ADT 27 for paddy, the Mexican Varieties viz. Sonara-64 and Lerma Roj for wheat and the hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra. The target of coverage of area under the programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is 32.5 million acres which is estimated to give an additional production of 25.5 million

tonnes of foodgrains. So far as 1966-67 is concerned, the target of likely coverage during the kharif season is about 2.10 million acres and during the next Rabi season 3.75 million acres. The supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and credit has been assured to the farmers for the success of the programme. The State Governments are also taking steps to strengthen the field extension agency through appointment of additional staff at the district and block levels to provide intensive technical guidance and assistance to the farmers in the adoption of improved technology and to ensure closer supervision over field operations.

Standardisation of Trainer Aircraft

3009. Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Maurya:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4398 on the 26th April, 1966 regarding trainer aircraft and state:

(a) whether the question of Standardisation of a single aircraft for training purposes to be used by the Flying Clubs as well as the Indian Air Force has since been taken; and

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

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

(b) The requirements of the Air Force and Flying Clubs are not entirely similar. The question of developing a design which will meet the requirements of both, therefore, needs very detailed examination and study by experts. This is being done in consultation with the Ministry of

Defence and is at present in a formative stage.

Panchayati Raj System

3010. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 558 on the 15th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the matter of introduction of Panchayati Raj system in India; and

(b) the action taken to make other States fall in line with the policy of introduction of Panchayati Raj system?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Panchayati Raj has not yet been introduced in the States mentioned in part (b) of the question answered on the 15th March, 1966.

(b) The need for early finalisation of the programme for introducing it has since been brought to the attention of the States concerned, except for Nagaland.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सहायता

3011. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए श्रीर मक्का, गेहूं तथा चने की दाल, क्रमशः 14.5 तथा 21 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम की सहायता प्राप्त दरों पर वितरण करने के लिये 104,300 व्यक्ति लगे हुये हैं ;

(ख) क्या अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 12 किलोग्राम गेहूं तथा दूध का पाउडर मुफ्त बांटा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व उस क्षेत्र में यह सहायता-कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन लोगों को अपने निर्वाह के लिए अन्य ग्रामों में जाना पड़ा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह वित्तीय सहायता बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं । कमी से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये इतने बड़े पैमाने पर स्टाफ नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है । जिन जिलों में काम बहुत ज्यादा है वहां इन कामों की देखभाल करने और हिसाब किताब आदि रखने के लिये केवल कुछेक अधिकारी और क्लर्क नियुक्त किये गये हैं । प्रभावित जिलों में मौजूदा स्टाफ ही प्रमुख रूप से सहायता कार्यों को चलाता है ।

इन क्षेत्रों में मक्का या गेहूं अथवा चने की दाल सहायता प्राप्त मूल्यों पर वितरित नहीं की जाती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । लोगों को खाद्यान्न उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर बेचे जाते हैं । तथापि, दुर्बल और बूढ़ व्यक्तियों में (जो कि सहायता कार्यों पर नहीं जा सकते हैं) मुफ्त सहायता के रूप में 3 किलो प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह की दर से गेहूं और गेहूं का आटा वितरित किया जा रहा है । 1-14 वर्ष से कम की आयु के बच्चों में 30 ग्राम प्रति बच्चा प्रतिदिन और पलाने वाली तथा गर्भवती महिलाओं में 45 ग्राम प्रति महिला प्रतिदिन की दर से मुफ्त दूध वितरित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Litigation Assistance to the Poor

3012. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements are being made to help the poor in the matter of free of cost of litigation, both as regards criminal and civil litigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Administration of the subject of Legal Aid to Poor is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) Schemes for Legal Aid to the Poor including members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have, so far as we are aware, been framed by eight States and for Union Territories.

काठमण्डू हवाई अड्डे पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के डकोटा विमान का क्षतिग्रस्त होना

3013. श्री किन्दर लाल :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 12 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3569 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 मार्च, 1966 को काठमण्डू हवाई अड्डे पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के डकोटा विमान के दुर्घटना में क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के कारणों की जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

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

(ख) जांच से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि विमान काठमाण्डू में उतरते समय उछला और उसके बाद अगले भाग के नीचे की ओर होने की स्थिति में विमान जमीन पर उतरा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रोपेलर रनवे की सतह से जा लगे और मामूली तौर से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये।

Maintenance Allowance to divorced Women

3014. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the divorced women who decide to remain unmarried find it difficult to get maintenance allowance from their husbands and some times they get nothing for years together as required under the relevant Acts and Laws; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) This Ministry has no information in this respect.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Non-Government Staff in Headquarters of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3015. Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is any objection from the Audit about the appointment of non-Government staff at the headquarters of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, why non-Government staff have been appointed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, the objection was in respect of ministerial posts only. They did not object to the creation of technical posts on the non-Government side,

(b) and (c). The audit was informed that although it was the responsibility of the Govt. of India to provide the secretariat of the Council at headquarters, ministerial posts were created on the non-Govt. side for the implementation of research and plan schemes for which the Government did not provide any staff.

Appointment of Non-Government Staff in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3016. Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Constitution of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research prohibits appointment of non-Government staff at the headquarters;

(b) if so, the reasons for appointing large number of non-Government staff at the headquarters;

(c) whether there has been any representation from the Government staff in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Constitution of the I.C.A.R. does not debar the appointment of technical staff at the Headquarters in the various Schemes. It, however, provides that secretariat staff will be provided by the Government of India. The existing non-Government staff at Headquarters consist of technical staff and also some ministerial staff, the appointment of which became necessary to look after the administrative

and accounts work of the Plan Schemes at Headquarters as the Govt. of India did not provide any Ministerial staff for these Schemes.

(c) Yes. Some representations from Government staff, dated 18-6-1966 have been received.

(d) The Govt. staff have represented that no ministerial posts should have been created on non-Govt. side and that their rights for appointment/promotion to such posts should be protected.

Meeting of Senior Staff Council in Department of Agriculture

3017. Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been no senior Staff Council meeting for the last two and a half years in the Department of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the members of the said Council protested not to attend the meeting since their grievances were not heard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No Sir, the last meeting of the Senior Staff Council was held on 20-8-66.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

External Assistance for Road Works

3018. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

pleased to state the amount received in the form of external assistance for road works in the country during 1965-66?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Out of a credit of about Rs. 28.5 crores arranged from the International Development Association in June 1961 for certain road works, a sum of Rs. 3.07 crores was utilised during 1965-66.

Development of Road Transport

3019. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether certain states have formulated five year plans for the development of road transport;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) the progress made in their implementation?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan programmes of State Governments for different sectors including road transport are to be formulated in keeping with the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan which is to be finalised by the Planning Commission shortly. These programmes will be considered for implementation in the Fourth Plan period.

Shipping Tonnage

3020. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the total requirement of the shipping tonnage by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed for the increase of the shipping tonnage during the same period?

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

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan, besides the replacement of obsolete tonnage of about 200,000 GRT, a net addition of about 1.5 million GRT is envisaged. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the total tonnage in operation is expected to be around 3 million GRT.

कूड़ा-खाद (कम्पोस्ट) का उत्पादन

3021. श्री भागवत सा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

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

(क) क्या जोसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में तैयार की गई कूड़ा-खाद के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या उत्पादित कूड़ा-खाद की यह मात्रा उस लक्ष्य के अनुरूप है जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के लिए निर्धारित किया गया था ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). 1965-66 में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में तैयार की गई कूड़ा-खाद के अनुमान तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय

योजना की अवधि के लिए उसकी तैयारी के विषय में रखे गये लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य 1965-66 में
प्रत्याशित उपलब्धि

1. ग्रामीण कूड़ा-खाद (मीटरी टन) .	150'4	123'6
2. शहरी कूड़ा-खाद (मीटरी टन) .	4'4	3'9

I.A.C. Pilot-Air Hostess Dispute

3022. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the cancellation of a Lucknow bound flight about three months back arising out of a Pilot-Air Hostess dispute has been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible for the cancellation of the flight; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the pilot who refused to take off has been let-off with a mere warning while the air-hostess has been severely penalised?

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

(b) Air Hostess was awarded the punishment of reduction in salary by 2 stages. The Pilot was issued with a warning letter to be more careful in such matters in the future.

(c) No, Sir. The Pilot did not refuse to take off. The charge against him was that he brought the aircraft back to Parking bay from the take off point. The Air Hostess refused to carry out the orders of the Commander as well as of the Area Manager, Delhi.

Utilisation of Land

3023. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether there is any programme for utilisation of lands where the soil conservation work has been done;

(b) the total acreage of land utilisation in various States so far where this programme has been carried out; and

(c) whether any irrigation facility could be given to those lands which are already under utilisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from all of them.

किसानों से समाहार और उगाही (लेबी)

3024. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों पर समाहार और उगाही लागू की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वर्ष पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में कृषि उत्पादन कम हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों के विरुद्ध न्यायाचार्यों में कार्यवाही करने के निदेश दिये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से ऐसा करने के लिये कहा है ?

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

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) उगाही आदेश का उल्लंघन करने पर चूक करने वाले का बिना किसी निदेश के चालान किया जा सकता है । तथापि, ये निदेश जारी किये गये थे कि बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में जिन लोगों ने उगाही सम्बन्धी दायित्वों का निर्वाह करने में चूक की थी उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाए ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Roads in North Bihar

3025. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government has submitted a proposal to the Central Government for the construction of a road in Northern areas of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sabarsa, Darbhanga and Purnea districts; and

(b) if so, how far the Central Government have approved this scheme?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal made by the Bihar Government recently for the construction of a road from Bhainsalotan in the Champaran District to Poakhali in the Purnea District along the northern fringe of the State. A demand about this road was presented to the Union Minister of Defence also during his visit to Bihar in July 1965. The matter was examined and the State Government were informed that the Government of India were already

developing an arterial road from Bareilly to Amingaon which covered a large area of North Bihar and that the proposed road further north might be considered as part of the normal State Plan for roads.

Supply of Adulterated Wheat

3026. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the 'Indian Nation' issued from Patna dated the 29th May, 1966 under the heading 'Stone Chips in Wheat';

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made regarding adulteration of wheat supplied to the consumers; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Allegations contained in the news item referred to have been investigated and no such adulteration of wheat, as alleged, was detected.

चुनाव याचिकाएँ

3027. श्री बड़े :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री मुहम्मद कोया :

क्या विधि मंत्री 1 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 295 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अब तक अनिर्णीत पड़ी चुनाव याचिकाओं का शीघ्र निपटारा करवाने के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) भविष्य में चुनाव याचिकाओं का शीघ्र निपटारा करवाने के लिये सरकार जिस योजना का विचार कर रही है उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग, अधिकरणों द्वारा हर एक मामले में की गई प्रगति के बारे में उन से मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्टें मंगा कर, जानकारी लेता रहता है। जब कभी आवश्यक होता है, आयोग, अधिकरणों के सदस्यों से अधिक समय देने और काम को शीघ्र निबटाने की प्रार्थना करता है और उस प्रयोजन के लिए यदा कदा सम्पुक्त उच्च न्यायालय की सहायता भी लेता है। निर्वाचन आयोग, निर्वाचन अधिकरणों का ध्यान लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 90(6) के उपबन्धों की ओर भी विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से आकृष्ट करता है, जिसमें यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि निर्वाचन अजियों का विचारण छह मास के भीतर समाप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किया जाएगा।

(ख) सरकार ने निर्वाचन अजियों का विचारण उच्च न्यायालय में निहित करने के लिए निर्वाचन विधि और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324(1) का संशोधन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

दीमकों को नष्ट करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान

3028. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दीमकों को नष्ट करने के लिए कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस कार्य पर कुल कितना वार्षिक खर्च किया जाता है ; और

(ग) दीमक फसलों को प्रति वर्ष कितना नुकसान पहुंचाती है और इस हानि

का किस आधार पर अनुमान लगाया गया है ?

लाछ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उममंत्रो (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। गेहूं, गन्ना, पटसन, कपास आदि फसलों के विषय में अनेक केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं में तथा राज्यों के कृषि विभागों में इस विषय में कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(ख) दीमक पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए एल्डीन, डायल्ड्रीन, क्लोरडान, बीएचसी, हैप्टा क्लोर, लिन्डेन आदि कीट नाशक औषधियों का प्रयोग तथा विभिन्न मात्ताओं में नके मिश्रण का प्रयोग लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुआ है। अनुसन्धान कार्य विभिन्न केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं तथा राज्यों की कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थाओं या कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के नियमित कार्यक्रमों के भाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है। अतः कृषि अनुसन्धान से अलग इस विशेष मद पर होने वाले व्यय के बारे में अलग जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) समस्त क्षेत्र दीमक से प्रभावित नहीं है। दीमक से होने वाली हानि भी सभी स्थानों पर एक-सी नहीं है। ढेलों वाली तथा शुष्क भूमि में हानि अधिक है जब कि अन्य प्रकार की भूमि में दीमक से कम हानि होती है। विभिन्न अनुसन्धान कार्यकर्त्ता के अनुमान के अनुसार फल-वृक्षों, कृषि फसलों तथा बागों को दीमक से 5 से 33 प्रतिशत तक हानि होती है।

दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3029. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या लाछ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुपये के अवमूल्यन के, परिणामस्वरूप खाड़ी-बावली तथा दिल्ली की अन्य मंडियों में अनाज तथा

अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं ; और

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

लाछ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) अवमूल्यन के परिणाम-स्वरूप गेहूं, आटा और चावल जो कि राशन पर मिलने वाली वस्तुएं हैं, के भावों में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। तथापि, कुछ अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों के बारे में कीमतों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन बाजार भाव पर निरन्तर निगरानी रख रहा है और भावों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Demands of Port and Dock Workers, Calcutta

3030. Shri P C. Borooah : Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation in their special meeting held in Calcutta on the 1st July, 1966 called upon workerse for direct action for the realisation of their demands;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The main demands of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation related to the grant of bonus, children's education allowance and reimbursement of tuition fees to Port and Dock Workers, improvement in the retirement benefits, increase in the dearness allowance, setting up of

a Dock Labour Board at Kandla and reconstitution of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board.

(c) These demands were discussed at meetings held on the 19th and 20th July, 1966 with the representatives of the All India port and Dock Workers' Federation and certain conclusions were reached as a result of which the Federation agreed not to resort to direct action.

Political Broadcasts over All-India Radio

3031. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commissioner has proposed to call a meeting of all political parties to consider the question of political broadcasts over the All-India Radio in connection with the coming General Elections;

(b) if so, the formula proposed by Government; and

(c) the reactions of various political parties thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting has been held on the 20th August, 1966.

(b) and (c). Government have not proposed any formula. A report on the out-come of the meeting is awaited from the Election Commission.

Bakeries from Canada

3032. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada announced a gift of three modern bakeries to India under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, where these bakeries will be installed; and

(c) the production capacity of these bakeries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). An offer has been received from the Canadian Government for supply of three modern bakeries to India as a gift under the Colombo Plan. The capacity of each Unit is 35,000 loaves of 400 grms. per day. A proposal to locate these Units at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kanpur is under consideration.

Loans from Banks for Cooperatives

3033. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to stand guarantee in respect of the deposits that the cooperatives have to keep with the banks for securing loans against goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure regular supplies of commodities to the cooperatives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of India have decided to guarantee losses if any, to the extent of 25 p.c. of all advances made by selected banks to the wholesale consumer stores and their federations, subject to certain maximum limits.

(b) A supply Organisation has been set up in the Ministry which in collaboration with the Commissioner for Civil Supplies in the Ministry of Commerce will ensure that requisite supplies of essential commodities are regularly made to the consumer cooperatives by the manufacturers and other agencies.

Import Price of American Foodgrains

3034. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the import price of American Wheat, milo and other foodgrains per quintal (average);

(b) the price charged by the Centre for the supplies made available to the States per quintal;

(c) the element of subsidy per quintal if any; and

(d) the prices charged by the Centre from consumers in the Centrally Administered Areas and by the various States from their consumers per quintal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The current economic prices of foodgrains imported from America, the prices charged by the Centre from the States and the element of subsidy involved, per quintal, are as below:—

	Economic price per quintal	Price at which issued by Centre to States	Amount of subsidy borne by the Govt. of India
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wheat .	65.91	50.00	15.91
Milo .	52.94	33.00	19.94

No rice has so far been imported from America during the current financial year.

(d) The required information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6863/66].

अरब सागर और बंगाल की खाड़ी को मिलाने वाला जलमार्ग

3035. श्री बसवन्त :

श्री निधनाय पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बंगाल की खाड़ी को जलमार्ग के द्वारा अरब सागर से मिलाने की दो योजनायें तैयार की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों योजनाओं की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाली महत्वपूर्ण नदियों को पूर्व की ओर बहने वाली नदियों से मिलाने के प्रस्ताव पर केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग ने निम्न प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किये हैं :—

1. नरमदा को गंगा से सोन (गंगा की एक सहायक नदी) द्वारा मिलाना ।

2. नरमदा को जमुना (गंगा की एक सहायक नदी) से केन (यमुना की एक सहायक नदी) द्वारा मिलाना ।

3. नरमदा को गोदावरी से वनगंगा (गोदावरी की सहायक नदी) द्वारा मिलाना ।

4. ताप्ती को गोदावरी से मिलाना ।

नदियों की नौचालन शक्यता सम्बन्धी प्रारम्भिक अध्ययनों में नदियों का संभाव्य बहुप्रयोजित विकास और उसके द्वारा उत्पन्न सुविधा का भी विचार कर लिया गया है । ये अध्ययन टोपोगीट तथा अन्य उपलब्धताओं पर आधारित हैं ।

- उपरोक्त अध्ययनों पर आधारित प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्टें सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त टिप्पणियों पर विचार करने के बाद तैयार की गई है। इन प्रस्तावों की लागत अभी प्राक्कलित नहीं की गई है।

Import of Soya Bean Oil

3036. Shri P. C. Borobah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaspati manufacturers have represented against the levy of 50 per cent import duty on soya bean oil, and demanded an increase in prices of vanaspati;

(b) how far the rise in the prices of vanaspati is warranted according to Government estimate, on account of this increase in import duty; and

(c) Government's reaction to the representations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Import duty on soya bean oil continues to be levied at the concessional rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. No representation has been received from vanaspati manufacturers in this regard.

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

Scarcity of Sugar

3037. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the latest position with regard to the stocks of sugar in the various States;

(b) the prevailing retail prices of sugar in different parts of the country;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding scarcity in some parts of the country; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A statement showing stocks of sugar with factories in various States on 7th August, 1966, is attached.

(b). A statement showing the prevailing retail prices of sugar in various consuming centres in the country is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6864/66].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

National Agricultural Service Corporation

3038. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1478 on the 3rd May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Fertiliser Committee regarding the establishment of a National Agricultural Service Corporation have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Committee on Fertilisers is for the setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Corporation, which may later, on, after the Promotion Corporation has spread its activities throughout the country be converted into National Agricultural Service Corporation. The first stage, namely, the setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Corporation is under consideration of the Government of India. The ques

tion of enlargement of its scope will arise only if the Fertiliser Promotion Corporation is set up and has spread its activities through out the country.

Hotel in Bombay with Hilton Collaboration

3039. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhava:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1481 on the 3rd May, 1966 and state the progress since made in regard to the establishment of a hotel in Bombay in collaboration with M/s. Hiltons?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): An Indian party is carrying on negotiations with Hiltons for setting up a luxury hotel in Bombay. After finalising the agreement, the Indian party would submit it to Government for approval, before entering into an agreement with Hiltons.

Central Staff College

3040. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4778 on the 3rd May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the details with regard to the proposal to set up a Central Staff College during the Fourth Five Year Plan period have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

details of the proposal are still under examination.

Law on Adoption of Children

3041. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4779 on the 3rd May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of bringing the law on the adoption of children has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of **State in the Ministry of Law** (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Consumer Cooperative Societies

3042. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have urged the State Governments to take the help of more organisations of women in setting up new Consumer Cooperative Societies;

(b) whether a detailed programme has been formulated at a Conference of State officials;

(c) whether the Central Government have told the States that it will not insist on matching contribution of share capital being raised in advance by the wholesale stores; and

(d) whether the States Federation of Consumers Store have been duly constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and cooperation** (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have urged upon the States to enlist the active participation of women in large num-

bers with the working of consumer cooperatives.

(b) Yes, Sir. The programme to be undertaken during the current year was formulated in a conference of state officials held in Delhi in June 1966.

(c) The requirement of matching contribution towards share capital has been waived for a period of five years, only in the case of department stores to be set up by wholesale stores. A stipulation has, however, been made that the wholesale stores must raise enough share capital of their own so as to be able to retire 50 per cent of the government's contribution within a period of five years. There has been no such waiver in the case of wholesale stores or primaries.

(d) State Federations of consumers' stores have been duly constituted in 13 states viz. Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U. P., Punjab, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala.

Evaluation of Panchayati Raj in Punjab

3048. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observations made by the 11-member Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to evaluate panchayati Raj highlighting the "ineffective and indifferent" role of panchayati samitis in the rural areas;

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the evaluation reports of other States as well with regard to the functioning of democratic decentralisation; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify the mistakes in the Panchayati Raj Act and also the technique of its operation?

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

(c) The need for removing defects and strengthening the working of Panchayati Raj system is kept consistently in view. Arising from assessments of the experience gained in actual working, and based on the results of studies and evaluations carried out from time to time, State Governments are advised to take appropriate measures for effecting needed improvement.

Haldia Project

3044. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the construction of Haldia Port has been affected due to devaluation;

(b) if so, how it has been affected; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the financial aspect of the new estimate?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The construction of the Haldia Project has not been in any way affected due to devaluation though, as a result of devaluation, the foreign exchange expenditure expressed in rupees will be higher.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugar Factory in Punjab

3045. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar factory will be set up in the subdivision of Ferozepur, Punjab;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount likely to be incurred on the sugar factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). No application has been received for the grant of a licence required under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 for the setting up of a sugar factory in the subdivision of Ferozepur, Punjab.

Roads Damaged by Floods in Assam

3046. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and length of border roads and National Highways damaged by floods in Assam this year; and

(b) the action taken to put the damaged roads in order?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) About 96 kilometres of National Highways and 48 kilometres of Border Roads have been damaged by floods in Assam. The details of damage are being assessed.

(b) The State Government have taken temporary measures for restoring communication. They are also preparing estimates for the work of repairing the damage on a permanent basis.

Hindustan Shipyard Visakhapatnam

3047. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government have worked out the expansion programme for the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any contract has been given to any Indian firm of technical consultants for carrying an extensive study of the Shipyard and for streamlining the programme in consultation with any foreign firm;

(d) the names of the Indian and foreign firms of consultants; and

(e) when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b): The Hindustan Shipyard have worked out a detailed programme of development for the Shipyard during the Fourth Plan period. This is being scrutinised by their technical consultants at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Messrs. Daya Shankar & Associates, New Delhi, who have collaboration arrangements with the Production Engineering Group in U. K.

(e) Final report is to be submitted by January, 1967.

National Foodgrains Policy Committee

3048. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have nominated a National Foodgrains Policy Committee with Members of Parliament on it;

(b) if so, the persons nominated to the Committee;

(c) the purpose of the formation of the Committee; and

(d) the functions of the Committee defined by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). A committee has been appointed to review the existing regulations, arrangements and systems regarding the movement,

procurement and distribution of food-grains in the country with a view to bringing about an equitable distribution of the foodgrains available within the country at reasonable prices. The names of the persons nominated to the Committee, the terms of reference of the Committee and other details relating thereto are given in the Resolution published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary—No. 48 in Part I Section I—dated 15th March 1966.

Accident To I. A. C. Fokker Friendship at Srinagar

3049. **Shri Bade:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an I. A. C. Fokker Friendship aircraft which arrived at Srinagar on the 24th June, 1966 on a routine flight met with an accident at Srinagar Airport;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. It is a fact that an Indian Airlines Corporation Fokker Friendship aircraft, on a scheduled passenger service from Palam to Srinagar, was involved in a minor accident while landing at Srinagar on 24th June, 1966. All the four main tyres burst on landing. Thereafter, the aircraft came to a stop on the runway. Neither the passengers nor any member of the crew sustained injury. The accident is under investigation. Follow-up action, as may be necessary, will be taken in the light of the recommendations made in the Investigation Report.

Hand Pounding Industry

3050. **Shrimati Radulari Sinha:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States, particularly in Bihar as a result of the Government policy to utilise rice mills for manufacturing rice out of the paddy collected under the paddy Levy Order, the hand pounding industry has suffered a great set back; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redeem this industry?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Substitutes for Legal Technical terms.

3051. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

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

(a) whether a list of Hindi substitutes for legal technical terms in English prepared by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission has been forwarded to the West Bengal Government; and

(b) if so, whether that Government has expressed any adverse opinion on the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A printed glossary containing Indian language equivalents of English terms which are to form part of the standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all official languages, occurring in the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act and the Transfer of Property Act, was forwarded to the State Language (Legislative) Commission, West Bengal. The State Language (Legislative) Commission has, however, expressed its inability to speak for the Government of West

Bengal. The matter has been taken up by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission with the State Government. The Views of the State Government have not been received so far.

Lac Development Council

3052. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted an Indian Lac Development Council;

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

(c) the functions of the Council and the actual working?

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

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6865/66.]

(c) The functions of Indian Lac Development Council, which is an advisory body, include consideration of the Lac Development programmes of the Central and State Governments, review of plan progress, review of marketing, trade and price policy, relating to the crop and making recommendations on suitable measure for improvement in this regard.

The Council has been constituted only 2 months ago and it is too early to report on its actual working.

Irrigation by Diesel Pumping Sets

3053. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage irrigated by diesel pumping sets during 1965-66;

(b) the district-wise distribution of pumping sets in the States in 1965-66;

(c) whether it is a fact that the shortage of crude oil is coming in the

way of agricultural operations through this medium;

(d) if so, the resultant loss in the agricultural production; and

(e) how it is proposed to maintain supplies of crude oil for such pumping sets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the States/Union Territories, etc., and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Desert Development Board

3054. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite experts from Arab Countries and Israel for assistance and advice to the Desert Development Board; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Desert Development Board has not yet started functioning and it is premature to think of obtaining foreign experts from any country at present.

U.S. Food for Peace Plan

3055. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was barred from U.S. Food for Peace Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Desert Development Board

3056. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of funds for activities of the Desert Development Board has been reduced from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 1½ crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the implications thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 10 crores in the Fourth Plan. No formal allocation has, however, been made for it by the Planning Commission so far.

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

Election Symbol to Akali Dal

3057. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has allotted a symbol to the Akali Dal of Master Tara Singh which is preaching and propagating secession from India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). In 1954, the Election Commission, in consultation with the Akali Dal and with its consent, allotted the symbol "Hand" to that party. Since then there has been no change and the Akali Dal continues to have the same symbol even today.

The question whether candidates sponsored by Master Tara Singh or by Sant Fateh Singh should be taken as official candidates of the party is at present in dispute and is being enquired into by the Commission.

1457(Ai)LS—5.

Central Sheep Breeding Farm in Kulu Valley

3058. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Gadsa in Kulu Valley;

(b) the number of sheep and ewes kept there;

(c) the number of buildings constructed and expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(d) the number of persons employed there and the monthly expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A sub-station of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute was established at Gadsa near Kulu during October, 1963. About 29 acres of cultivable land was acquired from the Government of Punjab, which has been developed and brought under cultivation for raising fodder for sheep. The Government of Punjab have also agreed to make available about 1500 acres of forest land for grazing and taking up other research activities by the sub-station but the land has not been handed over to the sub-station for extending the operations and the activities of sub-station owing to certain legal difficulties. The Punjab Government have recently given grazing rights over this land to the sub-station but it has not yet been formally transferred.

An experimental flock of about 83 exotic sheep was introduced at the sub-station in February, 1964 and studies on the adaptability of exotic sheep to the local conditions have been taken up. About 63 sheep of indigenous breed have also been ob-

tained for taking up cross-breeding work with the exotic breeds. Apart from this, studies in connection with the physiological reflexes of foreign sheep in the new environments of Kulu Valley, local problems of sheep production, improvement of local pastures and introduction of suitable forage grasses and legumes in this area have also been taken up.

(b) The number of rams, ewes, etc., kept at the sub-station is given below:

	Romney Marsh	South Down	Gaddi	Total
1. Rams	8	7	—	15
2. Ewes	19	16	50	85
3. Lambs	12	9	13	34
Total :	39	32	63	134

(c) Seven huts, which existed on the land transferred by the Government of Punjab, have been remodelled and are being used temporarily for office and staff. Apart from this a few temporary sheds have been constructed for housing sheep.

Twenty-four residential quarters of various types and laboratory and office buildings have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 5.77 lakhs. Construction work on the residential buildings is in progress while the construction of laboratory and office buildings is likely to be taken up in the near future.

(d) Number of persons—10 (6 technical officials and 4 ministerial and other staff).

Monthly expenditure:

(a) on regular staff—	Rs. 2,984
(b) on daily-paid labourers	Rs. 1,836
Total	Rs. 4,820

Intensive Cultivation Drive

3059. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Mr. Orville Freeman, the U.S. Agriculture Secretary, had during his recent visit here indicated that the U.S. Government proposed to sponsor and finance and intensive cultivation drive under the Fourth Five Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

Merchant Navy Officers

3060. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Merchant Navy Officers, both navigational and engineering side had given a strike notice expiring on the 20th July, 1966;

(b) if so, what were the points at dispute; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve the dispute and avert the strike?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Maritime Union of India informed the major shipping companies on the 7th July, 1966 that if a satisfactory agreement regarding the terms and conditions of service of navigational and engineering officers was not concluded by the 20th July, the Union would proceed to organise industrial action.

(b) The points at dispute covered a very wide range, for example, increase in wages and allowances and neutralisation of the effect of devaluation

thereon from 6th June, 1966, revision of privilege and compensatory leave, overtime compensation, combined and superior certificate allowance, food allowance, provident fund, gratuity, bonus etc., effective from 1st January, 1966.

(c) As a result of bipartite negotiations between the Negotiating Committee of the Shipowners and the Union and amicable settlement has since been arrived at.

Dredging of Bhagirathi

3061. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dredging of Bhagirathi river from Farakka town to Nabadiup has been relegated to the second phase of the Farakka Project; and

(b) if so, how far it will affect the improvement of the navigability of river Hooghly?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Certain corrective measures to the Bhagirathi are considered essential for reaping the full benefit of the Farakka Barrage Project for improving the navigability of the river Hooghly. Accordingly, studies were entrusted to the Calcutta Port Commissioners to investigate the corrective measures necessary for the Bhagirathi. The results of the studies and investigations have been placed before a Technical Committee consisting of officers drawn from the Union Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Transport and the Ministry of Irrigation and Waterways, Government of West Bengal. The Technical Committee's recommendations would be placed before the Farakka Barrage Control Board.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have reported that the execution of the corrective measures on the river Bhagirathi would have to be commenced a year or so before the water

is diverted from Farakka to the Bhagirathi and that the work would take about five to seven years to be completed.

फ्रांस से दुग्ध चूर्ण

3062. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के दुग्धक्षेत्रों में वितरण के लिये भारत को फ्रांस से शीघ्र ही 2,300 टन दुग्ध चूर्ण मिलेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से पहले फ्रांस से कितना दुग्ध चूर्ण मिला है ;

(ग) इसे किन किन क्षेत्रों में वितरित किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) किस आधार पर इसकी सप्लाई की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मदन) : (क) फ्रांस सरकार ने हाल ही में 2,800 टन दुग्ध चूर्ण का एक अतिरिक्त उपहार देने की पेशकश की है ।

(ख) और (ग) : लगभग 5,000 मीटरी टन दुग्ध चूर्ण फ्रांस से पहले प्राप्त हो चुका है और लगभग सारी मात्रा महाराष्ट्र राज्य को नियत की गई है । अब पेश की गयी अतिरिक्त 2,800 मीटरी टन की मात्रा के आवंटन करने का निर्णय विभिन्न राज्यों को पहले नियत की गई मात्राओं को ध्यान में रख कर माल प्राप्त होने के तुरन्त बाद किया जाएगा ।

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों को दुग्ध चूर्ण का नियतन कुल मिला कर कमी से प्रभावित जरूरतमन्द जनसंख्या और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संगठित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित दूध वितरण कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर किया जाना है ।

Bazpur-Nainital Road

3063. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that a new road linking Bazpur to Nainital has not been completed since over a decade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this road would reduce the distance and the travelling time between Delhi and Nainital considerably; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to expedite the construction of the road?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Nainital-Bazpur road is a State road in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are, therefore, concerned with this project. The Government of India do not receive reports about such projects.

दिल्ली का चिड़ियाघर

3064. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या

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

(क) दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर पर दैनिक औसत खर्च कितना आता है ; और

(ख) इस चिड़ियाघर के कितने रुपये के प्रवेश टिकट नित्य विक्रित हैं ?

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

(क) 1965-66 के दौरान में किए गए व्यय के आधार पर 2,192 रुपये ।

(ख) 450 रुपये ।

मत्स्य उद्योग का विकास

3065. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में मत्स्य उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए विस्तार योजनाय बनाई गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) इस योजना से जन संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण करने व विकास योजनाओं को तैयार करने वाले और संसाधनों तथा मछली पालन कृषकों को उन्नत तकनीकों के बारे में परामर्श देने वाले और मछली-ब्रीड के संभरण तथा ताजाबों की सुधारने की व्यवस्था करने वाले विस्तार अधिकारियों की सहायता से सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में मछली पकड़ने की उन्नत तकनीक शुरू करने में अदृश्य हल सहायता मिलेगी । इस यत्न 787 खण्डों में 260 विस्तार अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

Grafting of Plants

3066. Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the new grafting methods which are likely to revolutionise the process of multiplication of graft plants for horticulture have been successfully evolved by horticultural scientists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes,—an improved method of grafting, viz., "Veneer grafting", in mango, has been successfully developed.

(b) Traditional method of "inarching" mango propagation consists in carrying the seedling near the mother plant for grafting. In the case of tall trees, pots with seedlings are to be placed on platforms and watered regularly. This is a very tedious method for getting good success. In "Veneer Grafting", however, the scion sticks (shoot for grafting) are simply cut away from the mother plant and grafted on the seedlings growing on the nursery beds. The most striking features of this method is that one can prepare grafts, even if one does not have a mother plant, by just collecting the scion sticks of selected good plants nearby.

Some of the advantages of this method, over the "inarching" method, are as follows:—

- (1) Success in this method is 80-85 per cent in all the months between March and July (under Delhi conditions).
- (2) Using this technique, a large number of grafts, even upto about 5000-6000, can be prepared in one season by one person.
- (3) Only about 2.5 cm. to 10 cm. of the branch of the mother plant is needed for the purpose and thus a larger number of grafts can be made out of one selected mother plant.
- (4) The graft produced this way is much cheaper,—costing only about one fourth, as compared to the 'inarching' method, under our conditions.
- (5) The graft prepared during March-April attain good size by July of the same year, when they can be distributed, thereby reducing the nursery life.
- (6) In-situ "Veneer grafting" is very encouraging,—the

growth being very good and the tree being able to bear fruits after about 2 years' growth in the case of Neelum, a South Indian variety, and after about 3-4 years in other varieties.

- (7) It is easier and much cheaper to establish orchards by this method.
- (8) Two or more varieties can be grafted on the same seedling stock; this may interest home gardeners.
- (9) Inferior mango trees can be top-worked with superior varieties. The trees would start producing fruits after 3-4 years.

The new method has been tried successfully, under various climatic conditions of India, and has already made a good impact in the country.

Development of Sun Temple at Konark as Tourist Centre

**3067. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that area around the remains of the Sun Temple at Konark (Orissa) would be developed as an International Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount likely to be involved on such a scheme?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A Master Plan for the integrated development of the area around the Sun Temple at Konark has been prepared with a view to developing it as international tourist resort. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been included in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism for this scheme. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Scheme to Save Milch Cows and Buffaloes

**3068. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a five year scheme to save milch cows, calves and buffaloes which are either slaughtered or starved to death annually in Calcutta and elsewhere has been drawn up by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure to be incurred on the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes. The scheme, however, aims at the salvage of high yielding dry cows only.

(b) In April, 1966.

(c) According to the scheme as drawn up by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan, the estimated cost of the scheme for five years is Rs. 106 lakhs.

Agricultural Production

**3069. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the uneven distributional character of the benefits of the programme for increasing agricultural production creating inter-personal and regional inequalities among farmers as pointed out by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao in the concluding para of his lecture delivered at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi,

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent tension and discontent among the

farmers arising out of such programme; and

(c) the steps taken so that small farmers may also be enabled to take advantage of the increased credit and other input facilities that are being provided for agricultural production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) (a) and (b). Yes. Government's attention has been drawn to the Text of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's lecture. There is no difference in the basic strategy to be adopted for increasing production between what has been accepted by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation and the views expressed by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. There are certain emphasis on details by Dr. Rao, which in his view are necessary to make the programme a success.

(c) Arrangements for the Agricultural Production programme provide for inputs and credit facilities for all the farmers in areas selected, without any discrimination with regard to the size of the farm.

Production of 'Hilsa'

3070. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an interview given by Shri V. R. Pantube, a Senior Research Officer of the Central Inland Fisheries Institute, Barrackpore, to a Calcutta daily making the following observation:

"loss of spawning grounds in the rivers Damodar and Rupnarain caused by the construction of the D.V.C. dams is largely responsible for the sharp decline in the production of 'hilsa' in the country"; and

(b) if so, what inquiries have been made to lead to this conclusion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The interview was slightly mis-reported. The reference was to the Hooghly Estuary and not to the country as a whole. Reduction in breeding grounds on account of construction of dams was mentioned as one of the important factors that might have contributed to the decline in the 'Hilsa' stocks in the Hooghly Estuary. Other possible contributory factors mentioned were the effect of effluents and large scale capture of young 'Hilsa'.

(b) Investigations on the various factors affecting the 'Hilsa' fishery with reference to statistics of production and ecological variations are being made by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute.

Relief works in famine areas

3071. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the famine affected people of Hudugur, Namagondlu and D. Palya of Gouri-bidunur Taluk are not provided with any relief works at all and consequently the people of these areas in Bhickballapur Parliamentary Constituency are starving and if so, the action proposed to be taken to provide them with work;

(b) whether an amount of Rs. 3 crores given by the Central Government to the State of Mysore towards famine relief is not adequate to meet the situation; and

(c) whether the State Government have asked for further financial assistance in this behalf and if so, the action taken thereon?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Teams, which visited the State in February, 1966 and again in May, 1966, estimated that the additional expenditure on relief operations outside the State Government's Plan Budget for 1965-66 and 1966-67 would be of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores. As against this, a loan of Rs. 3 crores (Rs. 1 crore in 1965-66 and Rs. 2 crores during 1966-67 so far) has been sanctioned. There is, therefore, no inadequacy so far as the financial assistance from the Centre is concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir. The request is being examined.

Emergency landing of Quantas plane

**3072. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Quantas plane on a flight from New Delhi for Hong Kong made an emergency landing at Dum Dum airport on the 26th July, 1966; and

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

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

(b) The incident was caused as the undercarriage could not be retracted in flight after take-off from New Delhi. The aircraft was flown from New Delhi to Calcutta with the undercarriage locked in the "down" position and a safe off-scheduled landing was effected at Calcutta. The non-retraction of the undercarriage was traced to a defective electrical switch.

Supply of Sugar to Mysore

3073. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirements of sugar for the State of Mysore were surveyed in the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar which was required to meet the demands of the people and extent to which the present sugar factories functioning in the State have been meeting the demand, both their names and target capacities;

(c) the number of recommendations made for setting up new sugar factories with names sent by the State Government pending with Government; and

(d) the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Requirement of sugar during the Third Plan period was assessed for the country as a whole and not Statewise.

(b) On the basis of the present monthly quota of sugar for Mysore State, the annual requirement works out to 1.56 lakh tonnes, which can be met by the existing sugar factories in Mysore State. Names of sugar factories functioning in the State and their present installed annual sugar production capacity and actual production during 1964-65, are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6866/66].

(c) and (d). At present two applications recommended by the Government of Mysore for establishment of new sugar factories at (i) Kamalapur, District Bellary and (ii) Kalamuddanadoddi, Maddur taluk, District Mandya, are pending. These are under consideration.

Cooperative Sugar Factory, Kerala

3074. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cooperative sugar factory in Chittur Taluk, Palghat, Kerala has not implemented the provisions of minimum wages for workers; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b) The information is awaited from the State Government of Kerala.

Package programme in Palghat

3075. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Package Programme in Palghat under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme has not been fully implemented due to lack of irrigation facilities and the inability of cultivators to repay credit due to drought in the area; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the time limit for the recovery of credit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No such report has been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Paddy

3076. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quota fixed for the procurement of paddy under the levy system in Kerala, district-wise;

(b) the quantity procured, so far, district-wise;

(c) whether the Kuttanad area of Alleppey has been dropped from the scheme of procurement of paddy;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal to procure paddy from landlords who are getting more than 1000 paras of paddy a year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Damage to Foodgrains Stocked by the Food Corporation of India

3078. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different varieties of foodgrains were spoiled and rendered useless and uneatable in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the quantities of different foodgrains rendered useless in storage by the end of June, 1966 at different places; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploration of underground water in Madras

3079. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake underground water ex-

ploration in Madras State with particular reference to Cauvery delta reclamation work through the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(b) if so, the additional acres of land which is likely to come under cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A Project for maximising agricultural development through conjunctive utilisation of surface and groundwater resources, including groundwater investigations etc. in the Cauvery Delta in the Madras State, is under consideration of the Government of India. It is proposed to obtain assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organisation for the Project.

(b) The additional acres of land likely to come under cultivation will be known after the Project Report, which is under preparation of the Government of Madras, is received.

Cooperative Stores in Bareilly

3080. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have given any assistance to the Centrally sponsored co-operative stores in Bareilly;

(b) if so, the extent of this assistance; *

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the supersession of its Board by the Administrator,

(d) whether any defalcation has been committed by a local Advocate associated with this store;

(e) whether high prices were paid for the land for the store building, when its actual worth was much less according to the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and

(f) whether Government have asked the Government of U.P. to order an inquiry in view of the fact that large Central funds are involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a), Yes Sir, the Central Government made available funds to the U. P. State Government for giving financial assistance to the wholesale consumer cooperative store, Bareilly.

(b) Rs.4.10 lakhs.

(c) The Government of India have been informed of the supersession of the Board of Directors by the Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bareilly,

(d) An embezzlement has been noticed and the matter is under police investigation.

(e) The land was purchased with the approval of the Deputy Registrar, Government of India are not aware of the views of the Assistant Registrar.

(f) Developments are being watched by the Government of India.

Salaries of Panchayat Sevaks

3081. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir S. Singh:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme of assistance for raising the salaries of Panchayat Sevaks in Bihar and other

States from the present level of Rs. 65 to Rs. 100;

(b) how much of the additional cost will be borne by the Centre and how much by the States under this scheme; and

(c) whether this scheme has been implemented in Bihar and other States?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A scheme for augmenting and upgrading the cadre of Panchayat Secretaries is under consideration for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. Details of the additional cost and pattern of sharing between the Centre and the States are being worked out. The scheme, if included in the Fourth Plan, would be implemented in all the States.

Luxury Hotels by Hiltons

3082. Shri Mohammed Koya:
 Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.S. Hiltons have been given license to start five luxury hotels in five principal cities of India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions; and

(c) its effect on the indigenous hotel industry?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) (a) to (c). Hiltons have not been given any licence to start five luxury hotels in five cities of India. An Indian party is having negotiations with Hilton Hotels International of U.S.A. for collaboration in the setting up of a luxury hotel in Bombay. After finalisation of the proposed terms of agreement between the two parties, these will be submitted to Government for consideration.

Committee on Sugar Factories

3083. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to select suitable sites for the establishment of a chain of big sugar factories in the public sector for exclusive production of export sugar has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made;

(c) whether these recommendations have been considered; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No Sir; the Committee has not so far submitted its report.

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

Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1963

3085. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No. 26 of 1963) does not bind the Presidency Small Cause Court of Calcutta since their Act is not amended;

(b) whether this anomaly creates differential treatment by Courts of law regarding attachment of pay and allowances of salaried Government servants; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken with regard to removing this discrepancy?

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

(b) and (c). Under the proviso to section 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, as the case may be, have power to direct, by notification, that any of the provisions of the said Code shall extend to suits or proceedings in Courts of small causes established in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The State Governments concerned have been requested to move the High Courts to issue the requisite notification for applying the provision of amended section 60 of the Code of the suits and proceedings in Courts of small causes in the three Presidency towns.

Damage to Imported Wheat

3086. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1000 bags of imported wheat were damaged by rains in Idgah Station recently and the Mill owner refused to accept it; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) On a representation made to the Railways by a Mill in Agra, the Railway authorities assessed that in a consignment of 1145 bags of wheat received at Idgah Station about 18 per cent were affected by rain. The Mill accepted the delivery of these bags after assessment by the Railways.

(b) The reasons for the damage are under investigation by the Railways.

"P" Form for Travel to Afghanistan

3087. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afghan Airlines, Ariana, have urged for the abolition

of 'P' Form for travel to Afghanistan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

D.A. to Panchayat Employees in Kerala

3088. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have recently asked for any financial assistance for giving additional pay and Dearness allowance to the Panchayat employees; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ban on Serving of Rice in Kerala

3089. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have ordered that no rice will be served on Mondays and Fridays in the hotels in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how it will affect the floating population especially the aged and the sick; and

(d) whether any exemption is proposed to be given from this order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The order prohibits the service of rice and its pre-

parations by catering establishments only after 3 P.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

(b) To reduce the consumption of rice necessitated by its extreme shortage.

(c) The floating population can take wheat and dal preparations for two evenings in a week.

(d) No, Sir.

Boat Building Yard in Kerala

3090. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have recommended to the Central Government to build the proposed boat building yard at Beypore; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No proposal has been received for the establishment of a boat building yard at Beypore.

(b) The question does not arise.

Tourism in Mysore State

3091. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the various schemes of tourist programme in the Third Five Year Plan in Mysore State and the progress so far made;

(b) the programme proposed under the Fourth Plan in Mysore State;

(c) whether a Master Plan for the development of Nandi Hills as tourist centre has been prepared;

(d) if so, the progress made in the execution thereof; and

(e) the foreign exchange earned under the programme of Tourism in Mysore State during the Third Plan?

The Minister of Transport Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The following expenditure was incurred by the Central Government on various tourist schemes in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan:—

Part I	Rs.
(i) Construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Hassan	2,25,700
(ii) Equipment and management of the Tourist Bungalow at Hassan	33,000
(iii) Completion of the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Bijapur	1,58,000
(iv) Furnishing and management of a Tourist Bungalow at Bijapur	20,000
(v) Construction of a Canteen at Hampi	2,08,024
(vi) Purchase of launches for Tungabhadra	60,000

Part II	Central Govt. share only
(i) Construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Mangalore	75,000
(ii) Completion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Bijapur	7,470
(iii) Completion of the Tourist Hostel at Jog-falls	45,586
(iv) Completion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Jog-falls	26,654
(v) Completion of the Tourist Bungalow at Krishnarajasagar	74,000
(vi) Completion of the Tourist Bungalow at Aiholi	5,006
(vii) Tourist Bureau at Hassan & Mercara	1,134
Part I & II Total	9,39,774

(b) Under the Fourth Five Year Plan for development of tourism the following provision has been proposed for Mysore State:—

Part I	Rs.
(i) Nehru Loka Scheme, Mysore	30,00,000
(ii) Integrated development of Mysore-Krishnarajasagar-Bandipur	17,00,000

Part II	
(i) Integrated development of Hassan-Helibel Belur Sra- vanbelgola area	23,00,000
(ii) Integrated development of Karvar-Marvanthe-Saravathi	20,00,000
(iii) Integrated development of Bijapur-Badami-Aiholi-Padatkall Hampi area	10,00,000

(c) and (d). Yes. A Master plan for development of Nandi Hill as Tourist Centre has been prepared by the Government of Mysore and is included in the programme of the State Government.

(e) The foreign exchange earned from tourism is calculated on all-India basis by the Reserve Bank. It is therefore not possible to indicate separate figures of the foreign exchange earned under the tourism programme of Mysore State.

Accident to Fishermen's Ships

3092. Shri Baswant: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small ships of fishermen are damaged as a result of boulders lying in the river adjacent to Arnla Port, Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government have issued orders to mark those boulders; red; and

(c) if so, when the said order would be implemented?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra has been requested to furnish the information imme-

diately. The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Cochin Port

3093. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Hindu' of the 11th July, 1966, under the heading "Concern over Congestion in Cochin Port";

(b) whether the proposal put up by the Cochin Port Trust for two additional wharf berths has been turned down;

(c) how for the non-availability of shore equipment and tugs have aggravated congestion in the Port; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the conditions in the Port?

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

(b) The Cochin Port Trust have proposed the construction of two new berths in the Mattoncherry Channel as part of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(c) The availability of tugs has no bearing on the congestion in the Port.

The Cochin Port Trust have reported that the shore equipment at present requires augmentation.

(d) The Cochin Port have called for tenders for contract dredging to meet urgent requirements. Steps are being taken to acquire additional tugs and equipment. A proposal for replacement of the existing dredger is also under consideration.

Regional Dairy Cattle Farm in Kerala

3094. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a regional dairy cattle farm in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any suitable place has been recommended by the Government of Kerala;

(c) whether there are other proposals regarding the site, including Cannanore District, under consideration; and

(d) when the proposal will be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No. However establishment of six Cattle Breeding Farms during Fourth Plan is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) A few sites in Calicut and Cannanore Districts were suggested by the Government of Kerala for locating one of the Farms referred to above.

(c) A site measuring about 1000 acres in Attapady Tribal Development Block in Palghat District in Kerala is under consideration.

(d) Suitability of this site will be finalised after the Site Selection Committee on these farms visits Kerala and some other States which have also offered sites for this purpose.

Rice Supply by Andhra Pradesh

3095. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the approximate quantity of rice supplied to the Centre by Andhra during last year;

(b) the quantity supplied by the same State to the Centre during the current year and the additional supply expected during the remaining months of the current year;

(c) whether there has been a fall in the quantity of rice supplied by Andhra Pradesh during this year compared to last year;

(d) whether there has been a decrease in the production of rice in Andhra this year; and

(e) if so, the total amount of the short-fall in production and the marketable surplus of this commodity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). About 5.75 lakh tonnes rice was supplied to the Centre by Andhra Pradesh during the crop year 1964-65 (1-11-64 to 31-10-65). During the crop year 1965-66, up to the end of July, 1966, about 2.24 lakh tonnes rice had been supplied by Andhra Pradesh to the Centre. No precise estimate of the quantity that may be supplied during the remaining months can be given.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Final estimates of rice production in Andhra Pradesh during 1965-66 are not yet available and, therefore, the marketable surplus also cannot be calculated.

Rice Supply to Kerala

3096. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after the dissolution of the Southern Rice Zone in 1964, the Central Government had to undertake the exclusive responsibility of supplying nearly a million tons of rice to Kerala;

(b) whether Government do not have sufficient supplies of rice to meet this commitment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that distress purchases of additional rice have been made from Burma and Brazil involving wastage of scarce foreign exchange resources; and

(d) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent on this rice import during the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras share the responsibility of finding the rice required for distribution in Kerala, though, naturally, all the supplies are routed through the Central Government.

(b) to (d). Due to a serious short-fall in production of rice in the country this year, the availability of rice with the Central Government has gone down and difficulty is being experienced to supply adequate quantities of rice to all the deficit States. In such a situation, as much rice as is available in international markets at reasonable prices is being purchased. It is too early to assess the total foreign exchange that will be spent by the Government of India for purchase of rice abroad during 1966.

Indo-Pak Air Agreement on International Airline Flights

3097. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether an Indo-Pakistan Air Agreement has recently been reached relating to International Airline Flights between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the terms of the Agreement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Agreement has been reached recently with Pakistan, rationalising the existing routes between India and Pakistan and neighbouring countries namely, Delhi-Kabul, Delhi-Karachi, Delhi-Zahidan, Lahore-Dacca, Karachi-Bombay, Dacca-Burma Border, Dacca-Kathmandu and Karachi-Dacca and Calcutta-Agartala; providing for improvement to navigational facilities along the prescribed routes and for arrangements to ensure better co-ordination between Air Traffic Control authorities of the two countries.

Cut in Wheat Supply by U.S.A.

3098. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prospects for receipt of American wheat by India received a set-back with the indication that the United States might cut its wheat supply to foreign countries by 25 per cent this year; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). While there is a likelihood of reduction in PL 480 supplies of wheat in view of the overall wheat situation in the U.S.A., no formal intimation has been received by the Government in this regard from the U.S. Government. Until such intimation is received and the extent of the reduction, if any, is known, it is not possible to indicate the reactions of the Government.

Aircraft Damaged at Dum Dum Airport

3099. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a single engined Bonanza aircraft while being started for servicing at Dum Dum airport was badly damaged on the 7th August, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the remedial action taken thereon?

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

(b) The accident is under investigation.

(c) Necessary remedial action will be taken in the light of recommendations which may be made in the investigation report.

Target for rice Production

3100. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister for **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed target for rice for the year 1966-67 is less as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reach the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It has not been the practice to fix up grain-wise food production targets on an annual basis for the country as a whole.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The over-all target of foodgrains production for 1966-67 and steps being

taken to achieve the target have been explained in the document "Programmes of Agricultural Development, 1966-67" circulated to Members in April last.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

3101. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri M. P. Swamy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is growing discontentment among the staff of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp regarding the grant of special allowances; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b) The staff at Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp, have been getting special compensatory allowance, sanction for continuance of which beyond the 31st October, 1965 was issued on 9th March, 1966. Since then there has been no report of any discontentment among the staff of the Institute.

Nursery for Pepper and Ginger in Kerala

3102. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a central nursery for pepper and ginger in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, when this nursery will be established?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Indian Spices Development Council at its meeting held on the 10th June, 1966 recommended the proposal for starting Central Nursery for multiplication and distribution of pepper and ginger in Kerala State.

The Regional Office is working out a Scheme.

Rice Production in Kerala

3103. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for rice production by the end of the Third Five Year Plan in Kerala State;

(b) what was the achievement; and

(c) if there was a shortfall, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The State Government indicated a target of 14.61 lakh tonnes in their annual Plan proposals for 1965-66.

(b) The production in the last year of the Third Plan was 10.06 lakh tonnes.

(c) The shortfall in the production appears to have been mainly due to inadequate rainfall during the growing period of winter paddy and partly due to shortfall in the availability of improved seeds.

Mechanics in I.A.C.

3104. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanics in the Maintenance Department of the Indian Airlines Corporation who are B.Sc.s are given a higher grade on initial appointment than those who have studied upto Matriculation or Higher Secondary stages; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Candidates who are B.Sc.s or who possess other technical qualifications are given a higher initial pay on appointment as Mechanics on individual merit. The question of giving a higher initial pay in all such cases, as a matter of course, is under consideration of the Corporation.

Mechanics in I.A.C.

3105. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mechanics in the Maintenance Department of the Indian Airlines Corporation who have got Certificate/Diplomas of Air Technical Training Institutes and who are Science graduates;

(b) whether Mechanics with the above qualifications are considered at par with those Mechanics who have neither of these qualifications; and

(c) if not, the benefits given to such technically qualified technicians?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There are quite a few mechanics in the Engineering Organisation at the various Bases of the Corporation who have certificate/diplomas from Air Technical Training Institute. The exact number is not readily available and the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No Sir. Weightage is given to such candidates, who otherwise have the requisite experience and other stipulated requirements.

(c) Candidates, who hold certificates/diplomas from the Air Technical Institutes and from similar other Institutions and who are Science Graduates and possess minimum experience laid down for the various posts of mechanics are considered for a higher start in the grade.

Promotion of Mechanics in I.A.C.

3106. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in the Maintenance Department of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the promotion of Mechanics from lower grades to higher grades;

(b) the facilities provided to the Mechanics to learn, any specialized technical skill or trade in the field of their work; and

(c) whether such specialized technical training is taken into consideration while promoting Mechanics from one grade to another?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Mechanics are promoted to the post of Sr. Leading Hand/Chargehand and/or Examiner on the basis of seniority in the respective trades subject to suitability, etc. As per the existing recruitment and Promotion rules, the following quota has been fixed for promotion and direct recruitment for the posts of Sr. Leading Hand/Chargehand and/or Examiners:

	Promotion	Direct Recruitment
1. St. Leadinghand		
Charge hand	75%	25%
2. Examiner	50%	50%

(b) Training Units have been established at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay where regular training courses are conducted for mechanics to improve their technical skill in the various fields of their work. The training imparted at the Training Units has proved very successful as quite a good number of mechanics who have undergone Schools courses have qualified and obtained AME's Licences. These mechanics have been appointed as AMEs.

(c) Yes, Sir. Recognition is given for the training received by the mechanics while considering them for

higher appointments under the direct recruitment quota.

Appointment of Mechanics in I.A.C.

3107. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates in Aviation recognised by the I.A.C. for appointment of Mechanics in the Maintenance Department of I. A. C.,

(b) whether the Diplomas or Certificates given by the Air Technical Training Institute, Calcutta in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering is recognised by the I. A. C. for initial appointment and promotion of Mechanics;

(c) the number of Mechanics in I. A. C. who have got this Certificate or Diploma;

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the benefits or encouragements which such technically trained persons have been given so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No specific requirement for degree or certificate in Aviation for appointment of mechanics has been laid down. However, minimum educational qualifications as Matriculation or its equivalent and experience have been laid down and weightage is given to candidates holding diplomas and certificates in aviation or other technical subjects.

(b) The Corporation have not laid down any requirement for diplomas or certificates issued by the Air Technical Training Institute, Calcutta. However, the Corporation do give weightage to such candidates subject to their possessing the other qualific-

tions and experience prescribed for the post.

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

(d) The Corporation do give weightage to the certificates awarded by the Air Technical Training Institute, Calcutta and other similar Institutes, for appointments as Mechanics provided the candidates have the requisite practical experience.

(e) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों पर हिन्दी मार्ग पट

3108. श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों पर लगे मार्ग बताने वाले पट्टों पर मार्ग संख्या तथा गन्तव्य स्थान का नाम हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में लिखे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले एक मास में दिल्ली परिवहन के कुछ सहायक निरीक्षकों, ड्राइवरों तथा कंडक्टरों का इस कारण चालान किया गया था कि उनके द्वारा अपनी बसों पर लगाये गये मार्ग बताने वाले पट्ट हिन्दी में लिखे हुए थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कारण कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया है; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां । दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों पर सामने की ओर की प्लेटों में गन्तव्य स्थान का नाम अंग्रेजी में और पीछे की ओर हिन्दी में प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । मार्ग संख्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों में लिखी जाती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रोलर फ्लोर मिल

3109. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के कुछ
भागों में रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के काम करने के
समय पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या ये फ्लोर मिल आटा तथा
अन्य उत्पादक बिना किसी प्रतिबन्ध के
खुले बाजार में बेच सकते हैं; और

(ग) देश के अन्य भागों में ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध
लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द
मेनन) : (क) में (ग) सूचना एकत्रित
नी जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख
दी जायेगी।

Jute Crop

3110. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the
Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of jute crop this
year as compared with last year; and

(b) the acreage under jute cultiva-
tion last year and this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation (Shri
Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) The jute
crop was reported to have been
damaged to some extent by floods
during June, 1966 in Assam and by
deficient rains in other parts of
North East India during the current
season. It is too early to form a
precise estimate about the likely pro-
duction of the crop this year. The
production of jute during 1966-67 is,

however, expected to be higher than
that during 1965-66 when it was 44.85
lakh bales.

(b) According to the Final Esti-
mate, area under jute crop during
1965-66 was placed at 748.2 thousand
hectares. Estimates of area under
jute crop this year (viz. 1966-67)
are not yet available.

Freight Rates on West Bound Cargo

3112. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Minister of Transport, Aviation,
Shipping and Tourism be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the decision to
increase freight rates on the west
bound cargo from India and Pakis-
tan has been deferred by a month;

(b) whether a decision has also
been taken to exempt certain sensi-
tive commodities; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Conference are
considering special treatment for
certain sensitive commodities.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सामुदायिक विकास खंडों का
समाप्त किया जाना

3113. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री दाजो :

श्री ल० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर
प्रदेश में विकास खण्डों को समाप्त करने
का है; .

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप
कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे; और

(ग) उन्हें किन किन विभागों में लगाने का निर्णय किया गया है ?

खरब कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का अपने यहां वर्तमान सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों का पुनर्गठन करने और फलस्वरूप उनकी संख्या घटाने का विचार है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन प्रस्तावों के लिए सामान्यतः अपनी सहमति दे दी है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य से अभी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Bey pore Port

3114. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to develop the Bey pore Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent next year?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Certain proposals have been received from the State Government for the development of Bey pore during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These include the dredging of Bey pore Bar and Channel. The details of the Fourth Plan are at present under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Manufacture of Grain Silos

3115. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daj:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the engineering units in the coun-

try have offered to manufacture grain silos on the model of silos received from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether any offer has been made by them; and

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

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

(c) The question of construction of grain silos is still under the consideration of the Government. As and when a decision is taken in this regard, tenders would be called and the offers of such parties would be taken into consideration.

Stocking of Foodgrains in Godowns of Delhi

3116. **Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia:**

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether Government godowns of foodgrains in Delhi, which are situated farther away and which entail higher transportation charges, remain all the time fully occupied with foodgrains than the godowns which are nearer;

(b) the details of stocks in each godown during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for incurring greater expenditure on transportation in stocking foodgrains in more distantly located godowns?

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

godowns in Delhi, namely, at Naraina (West Patel Nagar), at C.T.O. (New Pusa) and at Shaktinagar. A statement showing the monthly opening stocks during the last three years in each of these three groups of godowns in Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6867/66]. Stocks in these godowns are maintained on the basis of their storage capacity, operational requirements and whether or not railway sidings, both metre gauge and broad gauge, are available. The enclosed statement will indicate that it will not be correct to say that Government godowns of foodgrains in Delhi, which are situated farther away, remain all the time fully occupied with foodgrains than the nearer godowns.

Subsidy for Purchase of Seeds

3117. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have been subsidizing the State Governments for the supply of seeds to the agriculturists;

(b) if so, whether it has stopped its payment of subsidy to the State Governments and the State Governments in turn have stopped subsidizing seeds to the agriculturists;

(c) whether it is a fact that agriculturists of the northern hill tracts are too poor to purchase seeds without subsidy; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to extend subsidy to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dha, Misra): (a) and (b). With a view to encouraging institutional agencies like Panchayats Co-operatives and other agencies recognised by the Agriculture Departments of the States to undertake distribution

of improved seeds more extensively, it was decided by the Government of India in December, 1962, that for improved seeds of foodgrains (other than hybrid maize), certified by the State Departments of Agriculture as to quality and purity, a premium of upto Rs. 2/- per maund, to be shared equally between the Centre and the States would be admissible during the remaining period of the Third Plan. For hybrid maize and improved seeds of jute, groundnut and cotton, the subsidy given by the State Governments is shared equally between the Centre and the States. This arrangement is being continued for the year 1966-67. The discontinuance of subsidies on improved seeds of foodgrains during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan period is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal to grant any special subsidy in these areas apart from the assistance mentioned in answer to parts (a) and (b) above, which is applicable to these areas also.

Dredging the River Hooghly

3118. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few weeks there have been numerous instances of grounding of ships in the river Hooghly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these accidents are due to the standard of dredging in the river having much deteriorated in the last few months;

(c) whether Government are aware that many steamers do not ordinarily like to call at the Calcutta Port because of these growing difficulties and the risk and danger involved; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva

Reddy): (a) No. With the exception of the grounding of the S. S. Ratna Sobhana on the 5th June, 1966, near Pir Serang, there has not been any serious accident to ships visiting Calcutta Port in recent months.

(b) Accidents which occur in the navigable channel of the river Hooghly are in no way related to dredging of the river. The fall in depths cannot cause accidents as depths available over different stretches of the navigable channel are regularly charted and announced to shipping. The ships load only according to the permissible drafts. Deep drafted vessels are most carefully handled and sufficient clearance is maintained even over the bars or shallow stretches. The causes of accidents are sudden break-down of the steering gear and/or the main engines, error of judgment on the part of the Navigating Officers, unusually strong tidal conditions, some poor visibility, inclement weather, etc.

(c) No. The navigational conditions of the Hooghly are well known to shipping interests using the port of Calcutta from the time it was established. The use of modern devices and technical knowledge has contributed to a great extent in minimising the risk of accidents. Loss of ships in shoals and eddies in the navigable channel of the river Hooghly is now a rare occurrence. Pilotage from the seaward approaches to the Port proper is compulsory and trained personnel are provided by the Port Commissioners for navigating the ships. Calcutta Port offers two way traffic and other facilities to shipping services. The number of ships which entered and left the Port fifteen years ago was only 1200 whereas this has increased to 1800 in recent years. At the same time, the traffic handled by the Port has also increased. Those features amply indicate the popularity of the Calcutta Port.

(d) Does not arise.

Dredging the River Hooghly

3119. **Shri Buta Singh:**

Shri N. Dandekar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the river Hooghly has developed a very low draft for some time and a few accidents have been caused on account of the same; and

(b) whether a few years back a foreign Company with the support of the World Bank, had offered to dredge the river so that the present draft of 27 ft. could be increased upto 35 or 40 ft. which would have enabled ships larger than 8000 tonnage to sail in the river and thus eliminate heavy freight charges?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The maximum drafts in the River Hooghly in May, June and July during the last five years were as follows:

Year	May	June	July
1962	24'9"	24'9"	26' "
1963	27'6"	27'0"	28'3"
1964	26'6"	27'0"	27'3"
1965	27'6"	27'0"	28'3"
1966	27'0"	27'0"	27'6"

The figures show that the drafts during this year compare favourably with those in the previous years.

Accidents which occur in the navigable channel of the River Hooghly are in no way related to the depths available. Depths available over the different stretches of the navigable channel are regularly charted and announced to shipping. Ships load according to permissible drafts. Deep drafted ships are most carefully handled and sufficient clearance is maintained even over the bars or shallow stretches. The causes of the accidents are sudden breakdown of the steering gear, or the main engines, error of judgment on the part of the

navigating officers, unusually strong tidal conditions, poor visibility, inclement weather etc.

(b) The scheme formulated by a foreign company to deepen the River Hooghly with the help of a Boom dredger has been examined in the past by technical experts but found to be unsuitable for adoption on the Hooghly.

Water Hyacinth

3120. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after weeding out the water hyacinth from the lakes, ponds and tanks, it is dumped into pits to be converted into a "compost" fertiliser; and

(b) if so, whether this fertiliser can raise crops like potato and sweet potato?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been recommended to the State Governments that water hyacinth weeded out from lakes, ponds and tanks should be utilised for compost production as far as possible. Water hyacinth compost is best prepared in pits in low rainfall areas and in over-ground heaps in heavy rainfall areas. This compost can be used to raise any crop including potato and sweet potato.

गिलगिट से होकर विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के बारे में पाकिस्तान और रूस के बीच करार

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह मिश्रान्ती :
श्री काशीराम भुट्टा :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री अल्वारेस :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

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

(क) क्या विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान और रूस के बीच कोई ऐसा करार किया गया है अथवा किया जायेगा जिसके अन्तर्गत विमान गिलगिट तथा काश्मीर के अन्य भागों से होकर उड़ेंगे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने सम्बन्धित सरकारों को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री लंजीव रेड्डी) : (क) सरकार को इस प्रकार के किसी करार का पता नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

[तैचुंग नेटिव-1 घान की फसल

] 3122. श्री बसन्त : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तैचुंग नेटिव-1 घान की फसल महाराष्ट्र में 130 दिन से कम अवधि में तैयार हो गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि पर तथा कहां यह फसल बोई गई थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). ताइचुंग नेटिव-1 फसल के शांघ पुष्पन के बारे में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रत्नागिरी जिले के तीन तालुको—सावन्तवड़ी, बैनगुरला तथा कुदाल से रिपोर्ट मिली है। पुष्पन केवल यंत्रतंत्रिक स्वरूप का है और उसके बारे में कुदाल तालुका के

16 गांवों तथा वैन्गुला तालुक के 6 गांवों से रिपोर्ट मिली है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मौनसून वर्षा के देर में होने के कारण मुख्यतः पर्वतों का देर में रोपण किया गया। प्रभावित क्षेत्र की ठीक सीमा मालूम नहीं है। एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से मंगाई गई है।

Representation in Lok Sabha for Pakistan-occupied Kashmir

3123. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 335 on the 9th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made in the House that representation in Lok Sabha be provided for Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, and the seats so allotted be kept vacant till such time as that area is liberated, and rejoin the Indian Union;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Under Section 48 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, 25 out of a total number of 100 seats in the Legislative Assembly shall remain vacant until the area of the State under the occupation of Pakistan ceases to be so occupied and the people residing in that area elect their representatives. This area shall be excluded in delimiting the territorial constituencies for electing the remaining 75 members to the Assembly.

In regard to the direct election to the House of the People, though no such express provision has been made, the implication of sub-clause (d) of Article 81(2) of the Constitution (as applied to Jammu and Kashmir), namely, "that the constituencies into which the State is divided shall not comprise the area

under the occupation of Pakistan" is, for practical purposes, the same.

Subterranean water in Rajasthan

3123-A. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern Rajasthan is a vast store house of subterranean water according to Prof. Ram Lal Mehta, Head of Geology Department of Science College, Jammu who has recently surveyed the area; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). According to Prof. Ram Lal Mehta, Head of the Geology Department, G.C.M. Science College, Jammu, quite modest reserves of ground water exist in the North-east Rajasthan. His conclusion is based on the following observations made by him during June, 1966 in that area:—

(i) Depth of water table in the wells and indigenous borings of the area visited; and

(ii) Excellent deciduous floral growth, one of the causes of which could, according to Prof. Mehta, be the availability of ground water.

Prof. Mehta has cautioned that it is impossible to give a precise picture of sub-surface conditions of water reserves as obtainable in the underground water regions without availability of scientific data and statistics. His report received in this Ministry on 22nd August, 1966 has not been examined.

The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) has, however, already carried out exploratory drilling the valley-fill areas of Eastern Rajasthan which are usually considered as possible areas for water well prospecting. 21 exploratory bores were drilled. An area near Khetri Copper Project, Jhunjhunu district has been proved ground-water worthy by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation for further development by medium duty tubewells (i.e., yielding 10,000 to 15,000 gallons per hour).

The Geological Survey of India is also aware of the existence of good reserves of ground water in north-eastern part of Rajasthan as a result of surveys carried out by it so far.

Distribution of Drugs

3123-B. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of co-operative consumers stores in the field of drug distribution in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to encourage the formation of such stores; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Steps are, however, being taken to encourage cooperative wholesale stores and particularly department stores to undertake sales of drugs and medicines. Several of them have already started dealing in drugs and medicines including the Super Bazar of Delhi.

Release of detained ships by Pakistan

3123-C. Shri Panna Lal:

Shri P. C. Barooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Brij Basi Lal:

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

(a) whether India and Pakistan have recently signed an agreement for the exchange of ships detained by each during the Indo-Pak. conflict last year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan for the exchange of the detained ships. However, negotiations with the underwriters are taking place for the exchange of the ships on a reciprocal basis to the underwriters who will be responsible to ensure that the Indian ships detained in Pakistan are delivered to India.

Gramdan Movement in Orissa

3123-D. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether any financial assistance was given for gramdan movement in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan Period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest progress of the said movement in Orissa State?

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

(b) In 1963-64, Rs. 0.10 lakhs as a grant and Rs. 1.505 lakhs as loan

and in 1964-65 Rs. 0.225 lakh as grant and Rs. 1.425 lakhs as loan were given to the state government for assistance to the gramdan movement.

(c) The information is being obtained from the state government and will be furnished as soon as available.

12.15 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SHRI JIT PAUL

Mr. Speaker: On the 2nd August, 1966, Shri Madhu Limaye had sought to raise a question of privilege against one. Shri Jit Paul of M/s. Amin Chand Payare Lal for having printed and circulated a pamphlet which purported to be a petition to Lok Sabha before its presentation to the House. I had said that I would enquire whether copies thereof had been circulated. I called for an explanation of the person concerned. I have now received the following reply dated the 18th August, 1966 from Shri Jit Paul:—

"I or my Representative have never circulated any copy of our Petition to any Member of Parliament or to anybody else. I, however, met the following Members of Parliament to seek their advice as to how to proceed about this matter. I also handed over to them a copy each of this Petition explaining my position.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel.
Shri Madhu Limaye.
Shri Gaure Murahari.

This copy was merely of the 1st part of the Petition and not of the 2nd part which contains the various schedules. I have not circulated any copy to anyone by post. I might state that at none of these meetings I had the feeling that I was taking a wrong step nor had I any indication from any one of the Honourable Members mentioned above whom I met that I was do-

ing a wrong thing. I did not have any intention to influence the opinion of these Members of Parliament nor did I have a possible expectation of exercising any such influence. I have the highest respect for the Parliament and the Public Accounts Committee. I hold the Honourable Speaker, the Members of Parliament and of the Public Accounts Committee in the highest esteem and respect. It is far from my thought or intention to do anything which would even remotely savour of disrespect to parliament or to the Public Accounts Committee and their Rules and Regulations. If, however, by any chance, there is any semblance of disrespect having been shown by me, I humbly request the Honourable Speaker to accept my humble and unconditional apology to him and to all the Members of Parliament and of the Public Accounts Committee.

This Petition was printed by the Statesman Ltd., Statesman House, 4, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta, in their commercial printing Department."

On the 2nd August, 1966 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad had also mentioned that this had been published in the *Current* weekly of Bombay. Although I had not asked for any explanation of the Editor of the *Current*, he has, of his own accord, sent to me the following letter dated the 5th August, 1966:—

"I understand from our correspondent in Delhi that our weekly was mentioned in the House in connection with a privilege issue that was discussed concerning a partner in the firm of Messrs. Amin Chand Pyarelal and the Public Accounts Committee.

Although we have not yet heard anything officially in this connection, I feel I should mention to you, Sir, beforehand that should we inadvertently have committed any breach of privilege of your Honourable House, we would be unhesita-

[Mr. Speaker.]

ting in our expression of regret for any error on our part and if there is any way in which we can put this matter right, we would consider it our duty to do so."

After this, does Mr. Madhu Limaye want to say anything?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : इस पत्र की नकल अगर मुझे को दी जायगी यानी जीतपाल साहब की तो मैं उसका लिखित जवाब दूंगा और आपकी इजाजत से सदन में जो कुछ कहना है वह कल कहूंगा।

Mr. Speaker: Even after this apology, does he say that the matter must be enquired into?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहुत बड़ी बात है जीत पाल का मामला कहीं इस तरीके से डीप किया जाता है ? मैं इसे छोड़ने वाला नहीं हूँ। श्री मुरारका ने भी कहा है कि वह फर्म ताकतवर हो गये हैं। इसलिए वह मामला जरूर लेना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुन चुके हैं उन्हें जो कहना हो वह कह डालें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात आप बाद में पढ़ लीजियेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इस तरह से दो, दो और तीन, तीन दिन तक प्रीविलेज का नोटिस नहीं चलाये जा सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उनके उस पत्र की नकल मुझे भेज देते तो मैं उसका जवाब दे देता लेकिन इस तरह से दगैर तैयारी के मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं कहेंगे तो आपकी मर्जी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे कल मौका दीजियेगा। यह आ कैसे गया अचानक ? मैं तो सोचता था कि आज पाटिल साहब का मामला आप लायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही एक नहीं है मेरे पास और भी बहुत से नोटिमेंट हैं कल और परमों के लिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप इसके बारे में पूर्व सूचना दे देते तो मैं तैयार रहता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझ लिया है और आप जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं कह दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तैयारी करके इसके ऊपर कहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको प्रीविलेज कमेटी को भेज देता हूँ यह जांच करने के लिए कि इस फर्म द्वारा क्या कोई सरकुलेशन किया गया था ?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What is it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: To enquire whether there was any circulation made by this firm.

श्री मधु लिमये : केवल इतना ही मामला नहीं है बल्कि पूरा मामला कमेटी के सामने जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जो है उस में सरकुलेशन का ही कहा गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : केवल सरकुलेशन की बात नहीं है मैंने 5, 6 मूढ़े उठाये थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने उठाये थे प्रीविलेज कमेटी देखलेगी अगर कोई सरकुलेशन हुआ होगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, one thing is about the publication of a particular document, which is supposed to be unauthorised. It has been published by Current. This question was not referred to Current, but still after reading about it in the newspaper or hearing Mr. Azad's remarks, they have sent this apology. The whole matter should go to the committee. After all, Mr. Jit Paul might have

Khadi Bhavan (Stt.)

apologised to you, but he has misled the entire country by giving that letter to *Current*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपका क्वेश्चन माफ़ प्रिविलेज है वह कमेटी के पास भेजा जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरा जाना चाहिये और उन लोगों को सख्त सजा देनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें झगड़े की क्या बात है जब मैं भेज रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पूरा जायेगा तब मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

12.21 hrs.

PUBLICATION OF REGRET BY NAVASAKTHI OF MADRAS

Mr. Speaker: On the 5th August, 1966 the House had accepted the regret expressed by the Editor of *Navasakthi*, Madras in respect of a news-report published in its issue dated the 26th July, 1966. While treating the matter as closed, the House had directed that the Editor of the '*Navasakthi*' should be asked to publish the regret on the front page of the newspaper in three successive issues.

I have now to inform the House that the explanation and the regret of the Editor were published on the front page of the three successive issues of the newspaper dated the 10th, 11th and 12th August, 1966, copies of which the Editor has sent to me for information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. I am happy, and so is the House, I am sure, that the Parliament has been able to assert itself effectively in this matter. May I request you, Sir, to tell the House what exactly the text of the apology is that has been carried in the paper, a translation of it—I know it is in Tamil—for the House to judge whether the

apology is adequate in the circumstances. If it is not adequate the House will have to take further action.

Mr. Speaker: That was printed in the paper. I have not got the paper with me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may mention the date, the column, the age and all that.

Mr. Speaker: It will be kept in the Library.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE MOTOR VEHICLES (2ND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (2nd Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. F.20(5)/63-PR (T) in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th January, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T-6843/66].

Mr. Speaker: Before I proceed further, I may inform the House that there are three statements to be made today on Gold Control Order, Teachers' Strike and Cow Slaughter. Therefore, hon. Members should hold on with patience.

Now, Shri Manubhai Shah may place his statement on the Table.

STATEMENT REGARDING SALE OF SUBSTANDARD HONEY AND MATCH-BOXES BY THE KHADI AND GRAMODYOG BHAVAN

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, before Shri Manubhai

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.]

Shah lays it on the Table, I rise on a point of order. As far as I am aware a question was raised in the House with regard to the prosecution of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi for sale of adulterated honey and the question was answered some days ago. If I remember the answer aright, a prosecution is pending in a court of law, prosecution against the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan for sale of adulterated honey, before a Delhi Magistrate.

I will invite your attention, Sir, to Rule 352 which says:

"A member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending."

I suppose, I take it for granted, that "a member while speaking" is a very comprehensive phrase, a wide embracing term and "while speaking" will include also a Minister laying a paper on the Table of the House and it will not be restricted to Members asking questions or making speeches here. Now, if the matter is *sub judice* in a court of law, if a statement is laid on the Table by a minister relating to that subject, will it or will it not prejudice the trial? I do not know what the statement contains, but the statement is a premature statement, in any case, regarding Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan. I am sure the Government is interested in one of its own creations, but you must help the House to judge whether a statement placed on the Table now will or will not prejudice the issue before the court of law.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (देवास) :
आपने जो कहा है कि स्टेटमेंट होगा गोहत्या
के बारे में और स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण के बारे में वह
कब हो रहा है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहा है।
अब आप मुझे सुनने दीजिये।

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I have taken

into account the comments made by the hon. Member. This statement does not go against that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you must see it first and then decide, whether it can be laid on the Table. He may lay it tomorrow.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have taken into account all those points.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for the Speaker to decide, not the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, apart from the objection raised by Shri Kamath, my objection is that the whole question came up when the newspaper gave a report that this adulterated honey was seized by an inspector who was responsible to check adulteration. I am surprised to see that the Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, who is connected with the Khadi Commission—it is under his Ministry—is making a statement on adulteration. It should have come from the Health Minister or someone else. It is a peculiar thing, his defending the Khadi Commission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandasaur): The accused making a statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am reading the statement. There is nothing....

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Why should he make a statement then?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. House hears the statement, they would not find anything offending in that.

Mr. Speaker: The portion about honey might be read to the House.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. House is interested in hearing the facts as we have verified, it is up to them....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No, no; not at all.

Mr. Speaker: Because a case is pending in court, no facts should be stated.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are not of that nature. It is only about the action taken about the Manager.

Mr. Speaker: The action taken or what they have done would not prejudice the proceedings there.

Shri Daji (Indore): Of course.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: No, no... (Interruption). What they have done is a different thing altogether.

Shri Daji: If they have exonerated him, it will include and if they have punished him, even then it will include.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of exonerating or punishing him. What precautions they should take that this should not happen, only that much is to be said. Now the Minister may lay it on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय मिलावटी शहद के बारे में अगर कोई ऐसी बात कहने वाले हैं, मैंने उनके बयान को नहीं देखा है, जिससे जो मुकदमा चल रहा है उस पर अगर पड़े तो वह मैच बाक्स के बारे में बयान दे क्योंकि वह मामला अदालत में नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात हो गई।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister says that he wants to make some statement with reference to the facts. We are not aware as to what are they. Unless and until you have satisfied yourself as to what statement he is going to make, the statement should not be allowed to be made, because it is likely to prejudice the case; there is a chance. He not being a lawyer himself and not a practising lawyer, at that, he does not know what are

the implications of a sub judice matter.

Mr. Speaker: He is not making any comments about the facts of the case or as to what happened at that time. Absolutely he is not touching those facts at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then it is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: No. It is about how they would see that such a thing does not happen in future and what steps they should take in that regard.... (Interruption). I have seen it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The statement that I am making is regarding the matter raised about the sale of sub-standard honey and matchboxes.

On the 18th August you asked me to enquire into some complaints received by you from some Members of Parliament that matchboxes were being sold in the local Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan which bore an excise banderol showing the words and figures "Matches 50" but which actually contained 25 matchsticks.

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम लेने में क्यों ऐतराज है। यह अनेक सदस्यों ने नहीं कहा था, मैंने कहा था। नाम लेने में क्या आपत्ति है। सत्य बताया जाये।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not mind taking his name. The hon. Speaker gave me two or three names; he gave me more than one name. I can mention all of them. After all, I am making a statement and there should be some tolerance.

It was also felt that this was likely to mislead the public and, therefore, the matter should be thoroughly enquired into. As I wrote to you earlier, I immediately enquired into the matter. The actual position is as under.

It was not the intention of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan or the Khadi Commission to sell fewer matches than what is mentioned on

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

the banderol. Therefore, the Khadi Commission had adopted the procedure of generally over stamping by a rubber-stamp "25 sticks".... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा बेतराज है मुझे। यह गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं। आपको जो बक्सा मैंने दिखलाया था और श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती को भी दिखलाया था उस पर कोई रबर स्टैम्प नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। मुझे सुनने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : झूठ बोलते हैं।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) : Let us have some kind of.... (Interruption).

Shri Manubhai Shah: There should be some method of procedure in this House. I am standing on my legs. I have the protection of the Chair and I am standing on my legs.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे भी होना चाहिये।

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have heard you enough. Now you listen to us ... (Interruption). There has been enough bullying in this country. Now you will have to listen to us.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, मैं भी जानता हूँ आपके कारनामों को।

Shri Manubhai Shah: Therefore, the Khadi Commission had adopted the procedure of generally over stamping by a rubber stamp "25 sticks" even when the banderol used was for "50 matches" as the Excise authorities could not supply them banderols for 25 matches. Even though the technical explanation offered by the Commission and verified by me from the Central Board of Excise and Customs is satisfactory and permissible under the Central Excise Regulations, I have immediately ordered the withdrawal from the sales of all such

match boxes as it is likely to create a wrong impression among the common buyers because of the prominent words appearing on the banderol of "50 matches".

Khadi Commission has agreed to withdraw such match boxes from all their Sales Depots and Emporiums and they will refill these boxes with 50 sticks as long as they have to use the banderol of 50 matches. In future, the actual number of sticks contained in the match boxes will have to conform to the number of sticks, if any, mentioned on the banderol. I hope this arrangement will be considered satisfactory.

The sale of some sub-standard honey in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi, was referred to in the House. The position is that as the Inspector of New Delhi Municipal Committee found the honey to be sub-standard, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has instituted a prosecution against the Manager of the Bhavan. The sale of the existing honey in stock in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, which may be lower than the standard, has been ordered to be stopped. Also the Khadi Commission has been requested to let the Manager of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan proceed on leave immediately pending completion of inquiry.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I would like to know whether the match box containing 25 sticks was sold at half the price or at the price of the cost of 50 sticks.

Shri Manubhai Shah: At the price of 25 sticks.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और क्या स्पष्टीकरण की जरूरत है?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुनोगे तभी तो आपको पता चलेगा।

मैंने इसके बारे में ध्यान दिलाने का एक प्रस्ताव दिया था, उसको आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैं इसकी शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। फिर मैंने कहा कि पुनर्वाचार कीजिये, वह भी नहीं हुआ। नियम समिति की बैठक में जब मैं आया था तो मेरे अटैची में वह सारी चीज थी। आपके सामने मैंने रखी थी माचिस के बक्से पर कोई रबर स्टैम्प नहीं था। आपने खोलकर देखा, रेणु चक्रवर्ती साहिब ने खोल कर देखा और 24 और 25 स्टिक्स मिलीं। अब मेरे पास एक नई रसीद और एक नया बक्स मौजूद है। आज लाया नहीं हूँ क्योंकि मुझे पता नहीं था कि कोई इस तरह का बयान आज वह करने वाले हैं। मैं कल आपकी इजाजत से लाऊंगा। उस पर दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है। दस पैसे कर दिया गया है। रबर स्टैम्प भी लग गई है। आपकी अन्दर 25 ही मिलेंगी। सात पैसे जिसका पहले दाम था उसका अब दस पैसे है . . .

श्री त्यागी : 25 का दाम दस पैसे का दिया गया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले उसका दाम सात पैसे था, अब दस पैसे कर दिया गया है। पहले कोई रबर स्टैम्प नहीं था। अन्दर 25 मिलीं। अब रबर स्टैम्प लग गया है। अब बंड रॉय पचास का है और उस पर स्टैम्प पच्चीस की लगी हुई है और दाम दस पैसे है। मैं आपकी खिदमत में इसकी कल पेश करने वाला हूँ। खादी और आन्दोलन के साथ महात्मा गांधी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या महात्मा गांधी का अपमान आप इस तरह से करते रहेंगे ? आप हमें ही उसका अपमान करते रहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri Subramaniam.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: (Ambalapuzha): Is it true that the price has been increased? Will you please ascertain whether the price has been increased to 10 p.? It is a very pertinent question.

1457(Ai)LS—7

Mr. Speaker: We will see when that comes. Shri Subramaniam:

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : एक छोटी सी बात में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। एक मिनट का मुझे भी मौका दिया जाए।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खड़े होकर हर एक सदस्य इस तरह से बोलना शुरू करदे जिसने न कोई समझ सके और न कोई जवाब दे सके तो कहां तक ठीक है। यह एक प्रान तरीका हो गया है। पांच पांच सात सात सदस्य एक साथ खड़े होकर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। क्या इस तरह से सदन की कार्यवाही चल सकती है .

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : मौका भी हमको नहीं मिलता है बोलने का। इस तरह से नहीं चलेंगे तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे अपनी दफा अगर स्पीकर हुए तो आप इस तरह से बोलना कर लेना। मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को क्यों छिपा रहे हैं कि जो शब्द पकड़ा गया है वह पूना की लैबोरेटरी से प्रशुद्ध जाति हो चुका है और उसमें दूषित तत्व है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इसकाथरी चल रही है तो इस तथे में नहीं कहना चाहिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्यों इसकी छिपाया जा रहा है जिस शब्द ने शब्द में एंजाइमेशन किया है उसकी बरखास्त क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है, उसको छुड़ाने पर जाने की शिफारिश क्यों की गई है ? उसकी बरखास्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Thakur Sahib gets so lost in his own assertions that he never listens, never hears and never even looks to the Speaker as to what he is asking him. I have every respect for him but there ought to be some decorum in the House.

जब यह अदालत में चल रहा है कि शुद्ध है या नहीं है तो यहां इस तरह से आप क्यों कहते जा रहे हैं? यही तो ऐतराज किया है कामत साहब ने।

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

—Contd.

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENT TO KERALA SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES RULES, 1964

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 285/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd August, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Survey and Boundaries Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Kerala Survey and Boundaries Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LH-6844/66.]

Mr. Speaker: Has Mr. Subramaniam laid his papers on the Table?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bhagat.

THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1966, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances, under provisions of Article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv)

of the Proclamation dated the 5th July, 1966, issued by the President, in relation to the State of Punjab:

(1) The Punjab Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 4 of 1966) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 25th June, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6845/66].

(2) The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 5 of 1966) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 1st July, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6846/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before the next item is reached. I rise on a point of order as well as clarification on Item No. 6 standing in the name of Mr. B. R. Bhagat.

You will be pleased to see that this item refers to a copy each of two Ordinances relating to the State of Punjab which is your own native State and a State which is very dear to me and to all of us here.

Mr. Speaker: Is it because it is mine or for some other reason?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said 'and' and not 'because of that'.

May I invite your attention to Article 213—Legislative Power of the Governor. Before I read that Article, I would point out a statement of fact in regard to this item.

The Ordinances were promulgated on the 25th of June and the 1st of July, respectively; it is in the list of business, in the order paper, that they were promulgated on the 25th of June and the 1st of July. The President's rule was enforced, the proclamation about the President's rule was promulgated, on the 5th of July. That is to say, before the promulgation of the proclamation under which Punjab was taken over by the President, the two Ordinances were promulgated. Now let us see what Article 213 says. The Legislature at that time was not in

session, but it was not defunct; it was in existence and it will continue to function if properly summoned by the proper authorities. Art. 213 says:

"If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances...." etc.

I need not read that part of the Article.

Clause (2) of that Article says:

"An Ordinance promulgated under this Article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, but every such Ordinance—

(a) shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of that State...."

This is one count on which I base my objection. There are three counts on which I base my objections in regard to item No. 6 of the order paper.

The first count is this: these shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned. When the Ordinances were promulgated on the 25th of June and the 1st of July, the Legislature of the State was in existence and is in existence today also. The President's proclamation came on the 5th of July, a few days after the Ordinances were promulgated. If the Ordinances were promulgated before the proclamation of the President's rule, before the President took it over under his wing—we accept it as a fact; it is quite true—then the Ordinances which were promulgated before the proclamation should have been laid, should be laid, before the Legislative Assembly of that State because that State Assembly is still in force, it is not defunct, it can be

summoned by the proper authorities—by the Governor—and because there is no retrospective effect—I hope the proclamation does not apply retrospectively. This is number one.

The second count is this, and it relates to the list of business on the opening day of this session, namely 25th July. On that day, we were happy to know that the ordinance promulgated by the President during the interregnum, that is, the parliamentary recess from the 19th May to the 25th July, were placed before the House. They were placed before the House on the very day of the commencement of the session of Parliament. All the seven ordinances promulgated during the interregnum were placed before the House. There was drought and famine everywhere in the country at that time, but it was fertile and prolific so far as ordinances were concerned. All the seven ordinances were, in a bunch presented to the House on that day. Even my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma looks happy at the moment.

Though the article does not say so or even use the phrase 'as soon as may be', yet in the spirit of the Constitution it is there, and it was reflected in this list of business of the 25th July, in regard to these seven ordinances. So, I would like to know why these two ordinances promulgated as far back as June and July, even before the Proclamation by the President, were not laid before the House on the opening day of the session; when seven ordinances promulgated by the President could be laid on the Table of the House, why were these two ordinances relating to the Punjab only not laid before the House? Why is there this discrimination against the Punjab? We have taken two States, namely Kerala and the Punjab under our wings, and I hope the people of those States do feel that we are doing justice to them and we are not maltreating them or treating them in a cavalier fashion.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Then, I invite your attention to rule 71. You may kindly read both the sub-rules. There are two sub-rules to that rule. I know that sub-rule (1) refers to a Bill. But you may, in the interests of the proper functioning of parliamentary democracy (Inter-*ruption*) If the hon. Member does not understand, at least let there be no interruption.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): He is trying to beat the lawyers at their own game.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sometimes, I have got to, because your lawyers are absolutely useless. So, I have got to do it myself.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Talk sense.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to have a explanatory statement as to why first of all the Governor's legislative powers were invoked to promulgate the ordinances and why that statement is not laid before the House, and secondly why this delay took place in laying the ordinances before the House.

Mr. Speaker: But this does not bar....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may overlook it if you want. It does not say so in so many letters, but the spirit was what I was pointing out....

Mr. Speaker: That objection can be raised when the Bill is to be introduced.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may overlook it if you like. I was only emphasising the spirit of it.

Then, I want an explanation for the delay indicating why these ordinances were not laid on the Table of the House on the opening day.

I am now coming to the third count. The first is why they were not laid before the House on the opening day. Secondly, the explanation for the delay must come indicating why it has not been laid before the legislature of the State, because the legislature still continues to be in existence and is not defunct yet.

Regarding the third count, I would request you to be a little patient. I would crave your indulgence because it is an important issue that I am presently raising. Under the Constitution, you will see that every ordinance promulgated by the President, now that we have taken over Punjab and it has come to our domain more or less, rather more than less, has to be regularised, and has got to be validated by an Act of Parliament, within six weeks of the commencement of the session in which it is so laid.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad he follows. That is very good. I am glad that at least one Member is following me.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I always follow him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will find that Government have not yet passed a Bill or enacted a measure under which the authority vested in Parliament under article 352 of the Constitution has been delegated to the President. That has not yet been done. It is still pending. The Bill has only been introduced. It was almost blocked on Friday last, but due to your magnanimity, their mistake was condoned and they had it their own way. That is all right, and I have no quarrel with that score. I think they will pass it also with their bulldozer majority.

Mr. Speaker: I have been patient, but now Shri Kamath should come to the main point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have to convince the House also.

Mr. Speaker: He does not convince them by turning his face towards the Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you for the light that you have shed. Now that the Bill has been introduced and it is before the House, I can refer to it. The Bill makes provision—I would not read all the provisions, but I would merely say this—for the Acts passed by the President to be laid before the House, and unless and until—such an Act is laid before the House and unless and until the House examine it and suggests modifications, if necessary in the Act enacted by the President, the Act will not be regarded as finally validated or finalised in law. I am not a lawyer, and so, I may not be using the correct legal terms. So, you will kindly help me in that matter. The Act is not finally an Act of Parliament unless the Act enacted by the President comes before Parliament, Parliament examine it and if necessary modifies it in its own wisdom to such extent as it may deem necessary. That is the provision in the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill introduced but not yet considered by the House, and which will be passed, I am sure, in the course of this session.

Now, kindly read article 213 of the constitution and this Bill which is before the House. I have got two weapons in my hand, two non-violent weapons. One is the Constitution and the other is this Bill.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The third is in the mouth.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad they are appreciating it. May I, therefore, request you to consider this most important crucial point which will weigh upon,—I shall not say 'criminal, but—upon—the remissness and which will have a direct bearing on the remissness and negligence and perfunctoriness of the Government to which I had drawn attention yesterday also? If this Bill is passed as it would be in the course of this session, the Act which will be passed or enacted by the President in the first instance under this Bill and then passed into law validating the ordinance will have to come before Parliament and Parliament must be given adequate time to scrutinise that Act passed by the President and suggest modifications in it if necessary so that Parliament passes it before the session expires; otherwise, it will cease to have any effect and it will be regarded as having been repealed, and it will lapse. That is the legal word; the ordinance will lapse and nothing will remain. So, I would like to know this from Government, you cannot perhaps help us in this matter, but you can help us on the grounds that I have raised earlier; I would like to know from Government whether Government propose to lay before the House the Acts enacted by

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the President under this Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act before the House in this session and give adequate time also to the House to consider them and suggest modifications in them and, if so, whether Government will be prepared to extend the session for that purpose, if necessary, and not to something hopelessly wrong during the recess.

All these matters are for your consideration and the consideration of the House. Therefore, unless and until the hon. Minister gives an explanation for the delay in laying these ordinances before the House, one month after the opening of this session, he should not be allowed to lay those ordinances on the Table of the House today; tomorrow he can do so after giving us a statement explaining the reasons for the delay.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At the moment it is my intention just to bring to the notice of the House the ordinances promulgated by the President. It is true that they should have been laid before the House on the opening day or as early as possible. But obviously these had not reached us in time. This was done by the Punjab Government...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are getting worse day by day.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the reason why they are being placed today before the House.

At the moment, we are not concerned with the legality of it. Whatever the Members may say may be right, but we shall take up the question of the necessary legal actions subsequently. At the moment, my intention is only to bring these things to the notice of the House by placing these two documents before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is his statement?

Mr. Speaker: He made those enquiries of Government, whether Government intend to have that Bill that might have been enacted or promulgated by the President placed before the House, and whether it is their intention to have that approved or passed by this Parliament after some time whether that would be done during this session.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be examined, and if legally necessary, we will certainly do it. We cannot say now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ordinance itself is a pernicious thing.

Mr. Speaker : Of course, the delay is there and there ought to have been some explanation for it. It ought to have been laid on the Table earlier if not on the opening day—on the opening day all the Ordinances promulgated by the President must be laid on the Table of the House, but this was concerned with a State—at least soon after. That ought to have been done. But that does not prove fatal to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : You must help the House to uphold the Constitution and the rights of the State Assembly.

Mr. Speaker : The second thing he has raised is most important. It concerns article 213.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Retrospective effect.

Mr. Speaker : No question of retrospective effect. Of course, the order of the President taking over was subsequent to the Ordinances that were promulgated by the Governor of the State. So there was time for placing those Ordinance on the Table of that Assembly, if there was a meeting of the Assembly. If there was no meeting, it could not be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It could have been summoned.

Mr. Speaker : Only a few days had elapsed when the President took over. Then the legislative functions of the Assembly came over to the President himself. It was not possible to place them before the Assembly at that time.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor) : They have committed an illegal act.

Mr. Speaker : When the Ordinances were promulgated, the Assembly was in existence. This is one thing.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Even now it exists.

Mr. Speaker : Not now. The legislative powers of the Assembly have been taken over. That is the difficulty. The Assembly exists, but the legislative powers are not with it. That is what has been done (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Then has it been suspended, is it an impotent Assembly?

Mr. Speaker : Whether it is impotent or not, I have not to say. That would be for Shri Kamath to say. That remark might come from others. I would not say anything on that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : All right

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is known as the *Legislative Assembly*. If you take away the legislative powers from it, what remains of the Assembly?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Unlawful assembly!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have not to argue on that. Because there was no Assembly sitting at that time, therefore, during that short period, they could not be placed before that Assembly. And when the President took over, all the functions became his. It became the function of the President to place them here, and then of course it would be for this Parliament to pass it when the Bill is placed before it.

Shri Ranga: The President has also failed . . .

Mr. Speaker: No question of failing. There is no impediment that these Ordinances cannot be placed on the Table, though I do say that they are very late; it ought to have been done earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have not explained the delay.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to raise a very important point to which a reply must be made by the hon. Finance Minister if he wants to. Only one Ordinance has been promulgated on the 25th June 1966. This was not placed on the same day on which the President took over the administration, and this Ordinance having lapsed, as it stands . . .

Mr. Speaker: It has not lapsed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: . . . it cannot be placed before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When was the Punjab Assembly prorogued? The date?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This Ordinance is defunct. Retrospective effect cannot be given . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no. We will see when they come up.

FOOD CORPORATION (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri Govinda Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporations (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1188 in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6847/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND, KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT ETC., ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): On behalf of Shri C. M. Poonacha, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) The Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1206 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1966, under section 24 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6848/66].
- (2) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 123/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6849/66].

- (3) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 175/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th April, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6850/66].
- (4) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at items Nos. (2) and (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6851/66].
- (5) A copy each of the following notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—
- (i) S.R.O. No. 166/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th April, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules 1961.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 271/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th July, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles (State Transport Undertakings) Rules, 1960.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 272/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th July, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961.
- (iv) S.R.O. No. 301/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th August, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961.
- (6) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) of item No. (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6852/66].
- (7) A copy of Notification No. 95/65/F. No. 68-262/63-65-Pub.(J) published in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Gazette dated the 13th September, 1965, making certain amendments to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (8) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at item No. (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6853/66].
- (9) A copy each of the following Rules under section 14-A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an Explanatory Note:—
- (i) The Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 793 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966, as corrected by Notification G.S.R. No. 1184 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1966.
- (ii) The Indian Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 794 in Gazette

[Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.]

of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

- (iii) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1112 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6854/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA GOVERNMENT LAND ACQUISITION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 278/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th July, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964 under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6855/66].

12-56 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT**

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Government's reply to paragraphs 4.39 to 4.52 of their 50th Report (Third Lok Sabha) in so far as they refer to the then Secretary of the Departments of Iron and Steel.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. The Report just presented is the 50th Report. Yesterday we had discussed the 55th Report. This is the 56th Report. We do not know the exact contents, but it is mentioned here 'in so far as they refer to the then Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel'.

Yesterday in spite of your direction which, I am sure, applied to all sides of the House, this side and that side . . .

An hon. Member: No?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What does he mean? Who says 'No' I would like to know. He has no right to be in the House then.

Your direction which applied to the entire House was that nothing outside the 55th Report should be taken into consideration. Now, the statement by the Prime Minister yesterday arose out of a certain recommendation or proposal or suggestion made by the PAC in their 50th Report. An inquiry has now been ordered into matters arising out of what are contained in the 50th Report of the PAC. Today the 56th Report is before us. We would like to know first of all—this is for your ruling—whether the Prime Minister's announcement that an inquiry would be ordered into the matters mentioned in the 50th Report was in consonance with the directive you had given earlier or whether it was out of order. Secondly, now that this Report has also come, whether the scope of the inquiry that was announced by the Prime Minister yesterday would be confined to matters arising out of the 50th Report only or also the observations that have been made and the facts referred to by the PAC in their 55th Report and today in their 56th Report.

Mr. Speaker: No. I would not ask. That is not relevant here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is not relevant? Everything is before us.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subramaniam.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of submission. Will you allow a discussion on the 56th Report?

Mr. Speaker: I do not promise anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should allow a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: If such questions are put, I cannot answer. There ought to be some limit. Shri Subramaniam.

12.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: BAN ON COW
SLAUGHTER

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam):

Mr. Speaker, the subject of preservation, protection and improvement of stock comes under entry 15 of List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and as such is a State subject. The Ministry of Law has advised us that cow slaughter is a subject which falls in the State List and not in the Union or Concurrent List, and State legislatures have exclusive power to make laws on this matter under art. 246(3) of the Constitution. Parliament is not competent to legislate on the subject.

13 hrs.

The same advice was given to this House by the Attorney-General, Shri Setalvad, on the 1st May, 1954, when the Lok Sabha was considering the Indian Cattle Preservation Bill.

The law on the subject has been laid down by the Supreme Court in *Mohammed Haneef Quereshi and others vs. the State of Bihar* as follows:

(1) That a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows and she buffaloes, male and female, is quite reasonable and valid and is in consonance with the directive principles laid down in article 48.

(2) That a total ban on the slaughter of she buffaloes, breeding bulls and working buffaloes, cattle as well as buffaloes as long as they are milch or draught, is also reasonable and valid.

(3) That a total ban on the slaughter of she buffaloes, bulls or bullocks, cattle or buffaloes after they cease to be capable of yielding milk or breeding or working as draught animals

cannot be considered reasonable in the interests of the general public.

This being a purely State subject the State Governments have to take a decision regarding the legislation on cows. I would like to give information with regard to the action taken by the various States.

Total ban as laid down by the Supreme Court has been imposed in the following States: (1) Bihar, (2) Gujarat, (3) Madhya Pradesh, (4) Maharashtra in the Vidarbha region, (5) Mysore in the old Mysore areas, (6) Orissa, (7) Punjab, (8) Rajasthan, (9) U. P., (10) Jammu and Kashmir, (11) Delhi by Chief Commissioner's notification.

Partial ban has been introduced by the following States for banning slaughter of young and useful cows only: (1) Andhra Pradesh in the Telengana region, (2) Assam, (3) Madras, (4) Maharashtra in the former Bombay area, and (5) West Bengal.

We are drawing the attention of the States to article 48 of the Constitution which runs as follows:

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

Under article 37 in Part IV of the Constitution the directive principles are not enforceable by any court, but the principles laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country, and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

These matters are being brought to the attention of the State Governments, and we hope they will give full consideration to these matters.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें सरासर ऐना दिख रहा है कि केन्द्र इसको टालना चाहता है। यह विषय वास्तव में केन्द्र को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। इस समय देश की ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि देश के बहुत बड़े बड़े लोग आमरण अनशन करने जा रहे हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार देश के वातावरण को देखते हुए इन विषय को राज्य पर न छोड़ते हुए अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Of course, I have already stated that the sentiments of the people have to be taken into consideration, but this is a matter in which the state Governments alone can function, and therefore here I cannot give any assurance.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय यह ऐना विषय है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन ली है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार को इन विषय को राज्य सरकारों पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। सरकार इस विषय को टाल रही है, उसको इसे अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह दिया है अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार को पता नहीं है कि इनके अन्दर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया है, अब आप नहीं समझते तो इसमें मैं क्या करूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन्होंने यह कहा है कि जो दूध देने वाले नहीं हैं, उनको

कल किया जायगा, क्या उनके माता-पिता बूढ़े होंगे, तो उनको भी कल करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur) : This is an old matter. It is true that in May, 1954, the Attorney-General, Mr. Setalvad, gave his opinion before the House that this was a State subject. That does not require any further elucidation. We all understand a little of law and could also easily follow that. Yet the directive principle are the principles of the Constitution, and although we are divided into States, all the State Governments belong to the same party and are under the control of the Union Government. Did the Union Government take steps to inform all the States concerned that the sentiments of the people demand, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court—the decision of the Supreme Court one way or the other never mind, what they have decided is nothing . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You will remember my word, that is not the question. The question is this. The Supreme Court has decided that this law of Bihar is a valid law to this extent and invalid to a particular extent, that is the only decision. I only want to bring it to notice that it is for the State Governments and the Union Government to insist upon the making of this law in terms of the directive principles given in the Constitution and make it absolute. This thing is not possible in this country where on this question of the slaughter of the cow, on sentimental grounds this country had to fight, and fight with those people who claimed themselves to belong to a different nation.

Mr. Speaker: This is not information being sought, that one makes a speech.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am asking a question. Has the Government, therefore, made up its mind at this stage

even in view of the sentiments of the public at large of the greatest community here that is living, and in this country alone it is living, and has the demand been made and sent out to the various States that in terms of the directive principles of the Constitution, laws will be made pervading all over the States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Most of the States, I already gave a list, have already legislated upon this, and they have imposed a ban as far as the Constitution permits it. Subject to that, in the other States also there is a partial ban. The fact that it is the same party that is in power certainly does not alter the Constitution. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and the State legislature to pass the legislation, and we are bringing to their notice the directive principles, and simply because it is in the directive principles I cannot give a directive to them that they should pass such a legislation. Therefore, it is the State Governments which will have to consider, and I am sure all these sentiments, responsible people as they are they would also take into consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप यहाँ किन लिये बैठे हैं, केन्द्र इसके लिये कानून बनाये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The statement of the Minister is welcome as far as it goes. Unfortunately it does not go far enough and falls far short of the expectations in the country. What I would like to know is whether in consonance with the directive principles of State policy embedded in articles 48 the Union Government have sought to secure the concurrence of the State Governments to comply with the provisions of article 48, and secondly whether the Government of India have considered with the various representatives of the State Governments the possibility of placing this subject

on the Concurrent List whereby this Parliament would acquire the power to pass uniform legislation available throughout the country; if this is not being done, why not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Constitution was passed after full consideration. I do not think simply because a difficulty arises we should immediately change the Constitution.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Twenty times it has been changed.

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, conditions vary from area to area. How far a ban should be imposed on all these things is a matter which each State Government should consider with reference to its conditions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब ला मिनिस्टर बार-बार संविधान में संशोधन लाते हैं, तब इसका अमेण्डमेन्ट क्यों नहीं आ सकता?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बोले चले जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं डा कटिनाई का हल बता रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मता किया है, आप इस तरह से क्यों बोले चले जा रहे हैं।

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): I am surprised. So many bigger States have provided already. Is that point not being appreciated by Members?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as I am concerned, we are functioning under the existing Constitution.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In view of the fact that the ruling party also seems to be in favour of this banning of slaughter of cattle which are really necessary for agricultural purposes, and all the political parties also are in favour of it, may I know whether they would make a categorical statement for the benefit of their own party as well as the country as a whole that

[Shri Ranga.]

they would use their good offices with the State Governments, with the State Parties to see that this particular demand being a national demand is out out of the arena of party politics? To the extent the State Governments would be able to find time in their legislative programmes, they should try to give priority and try to give effect to national sentiment.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Unfortunately, this matter is raised just on the eve of the elections when the legislatures would not be able to take up this matter. I am sorry that the suggestion is just now being made. After all this could have been taken up even in the first year as soon as we assembled here but this is always taken up on the eve of elections. When the Chief Ministers were here we had discussions with them . . . (Interruptions.) We have brought it to the notice of the Chief Ministers.

Shri Tyagi: My friend has taken the wind out of their sails.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Personally speaking, I am not interested in the election stunts and I am not going to put this question because of the elections. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has imposed a ban on cow slaughter for the last 14 years . . . (An Hon. Member: 100 years or more) My information from a Minister from Kashmir is that the ban has been there for 14 years, I want the cow to be preserved not on religious grounds but on economic grounds. Why is it that the Union Government is not for a uniform pattern of philosophy for this country, political attitude in this country and why is it that they have not suggested to state Governments to follow a uniform pattern or the Union Government had not laid down a uniform pattern?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Take prohibition. There is in the directive principles provision that there should be prohibition. We put it there but still we are unable to make the state legislatures to pass laws. We want to

have prohibition in every part of the country. We will have to carry the states with us, discuss with them, argue with them and try to carry them with us. As long as the constitutional responsibility is on the states, we can only argue with them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष में जिस समय आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी उस समय कांग्रेस के मंच से स्वतन्त्र भारत में किन किन बातों में सुधार किये जायेंगे इस तरह की कुछ घोषणायें की गई थीं। उनमें जमींदारी प्रथा का उन्मूलन और भाषावार प्रान्तों के निर्माण की बात थी। इनके साथ साथ बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने कहा था कि भारत के स्वतन्त्र होते ही दिल्ली के लाल किले पर से घोषणा की जायेगी कि गोवध पर आज से कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस समय भी गोहत्या हो रही है।

आज भारतवर्ष में जो गाधों की हत्या हो रही है वह तीन कारणों से हो रही है। पहली तो यह कि कुछ लोग गोमांस खाते हैं, दूसरे भारत सरकार विदेशों को गोमांस भेजती है और गाधों के गर्भ में जब बच्चा रहता है उसको मार कर उसके चमड़े से विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

दूसरे माननीय सदस्य : यह सही है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं और सरकार की ओर से छेपे हैं।

तोसरे यह कि हमारे देश से अनपयोगी पशुओं के बहाने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में और जो पंजाब का लगता हुआ पाकिस्तानी इलाका है वहां से तिब्बत के रास्ते चीन में भेज दिये जाते हैं। इन विषमताओं को देख कर अठारह हजार देश के साधु महात्माओं ने सरकार के दरवाजे पर आवाज लगाई। इतने समय में यह जान लेना चाहिये कि

अभी मीका है कि स्थिति को विगड़ने से बचाया जाये। सरकार अपना मन बनाये और स्पष्ट रूप से कोई घोषणा करे।

यहां श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह बैठे हुए हैं जो कि सदन के नेता हैं। उन्हें यह पता है कि हिन्दू धर्म में जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य का कितना बड़ा स्थान है। जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य, ब्रह्मचारी प्रभुदत्त जी, मनि सुशीलकुमार जी, सनातन धर्म सभा, आर्य समाज और न जाने कितनी संस्थाओं ने कहा है कि यह धार्मिक के साथ साथ भावनात्मक और आर्थिक बात भी है। पिछले दिनों जो नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कांसिल की बैठक हुई, जिसके पहले सरकार वक्तव्य देने में कुछ हिचक रही थी और कह रही थी कि नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कांसिल की मीटिंग हो जाये उसके बाद हम इस प्रश्न पर कोई अपना मत देंगे, उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया उससे तो यही मालूम होता है कि खोदा पहाड़ निकला चूहा और वह भी मरा हुआ। उसमें कोई जीवन नहीं है। सरकार का जो बयान हुआ उससे तो वह एक कदम पीछे हट गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रश्न किसी प्रकार नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कांसिल में आया था। यदि आया था तो जिन राज्यों के मंत्रियों के यहां गोवध जारी है उन्होंने क्या कठिनाई व्यक्त की जिस के कारण वह अपने राज्यों में गोवध बन्द नहीं कर सकते? और उन राज्यों के मंत्रियों को क्या इस बात के लिये प्रेरित नहीं किया गया कि वे अपने यहां गोवध रोकने के लिये कानून बनायें। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके लिये कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है।

Mr. Speaker: I should not have allowed him to go on like that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the national development council is concerned . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is the only question. What happened in the Chief Ministers' conference?

already said that a majority of the States have already passed laws, only a few are left. We had discussions with those chief ministers of states where the ban had not been there.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अभी जो कहा जा रहा है कि यह राज्यों का विषय है कि यह मिथ्या है क्योंकि हमारा जीवन भोजन, वस्त्र और निवास पर आधारित है। हम को भोजन न मिले, वस्त्र न मिले, मकान न मिले, तो हम जीवित नहीं रह सकते, चाहे हम राज्यों में हों या केन्द्र में हों। हमारे भोजन, वस्त्र और निवास का सारा सम्बन्ध जो है वह गाय आदि उपयोगी पशुओं के साथ है। इनलिये यह कहना कि यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है यह मिथ्या कल्पना है। केन्द्र के लोग कपड़े उतार दें, भोजन करना बन्द कर दें क्योंकि इसमें हमारी गायों का भी हिस्सा है, और यह राज्यों का विषय है।

दूसरी बात यह कही जा रही है कि चूंकि चुनाव पास आ रहे हैं इसलिये गोवध बन्द करने की बात कही जा रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा, गत वर्ष मैंने इस संसद् भवन के सामने पंद्रह दिन तक अनशन किया था और आप ने भी कहा था कि सरकार के कान तक बात पहुंच गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दूसरी बात कहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह सरकार का कहना बिल्कुल मिथ्या है। यह स्वयम् सरकार का प्रबंध है कि हम राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कह रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रकार का एक विधेयक स्वयम् बनाये नहीं तो इस देश के लोगों का भोजन वस्त्र सब कुछ असम्भव हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है जिसके कारण वह इस प्रश्न को राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो तीन दफे बतला चके :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नहीं बतला चुके हैं । बिस्कुत नहीं बालाया है । उन्हें बताना होगा कि उनके सामने क्या कठिनाई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया है कि जो हमारा संविधान है उसमें यह स्टेट्स का मामला है और वह उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह सारे देश का मानना है । वह बैलों की जोड़ी पर बोट मांगते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार के लोग बैलों की जोड़ी के नाम पर राय ले कर आये हैं इसलिये यह केन्द्र का मामला है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह अपना चुनाव बिल्ल बदल दें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह बैलों की जोड़ी पर चुनाव लड़ कर आये हैं इसलिये यह केन्द्र का मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं ग्रुप लीडर से कहूंगा कि वह समझायें कि सरकार बैलों की जोड़ी पर चुनाव लड़कर आई है तब भी यह केन्द्र का मामला नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह केन्द्र का मामला है, नहीं तो वह अपना चुनाव बिल्ल बदल दें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम को इसका जवाब दिलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ कि यह कोई बजह नहीं है कि चूंकि उनका एलेक्शन सिम्बल यह है इसलिये यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का मामला है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं इन बात को नहीं मानता । यह बैलों की जोड़ी पर चुनाव लड़ कर आये हैं । वह क्यों अपना चुनाव बिल्ल नहीं बदलते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गोवध वा मामला बहुत नाजुक है इसलिये मैं इनका बदलाव कर रहा हूँ, नहीं तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप को निमन्त्रण देता हूँ आप बर्दाश्त न करें । आप हमारे अधिकार को दबाते हैं । हम ने प्रश्न किया है कि चूंकि वह बैलों की जोड़ी के नाम पर राय ले कर आये हैं इसलिये यह उनका विषय क्यों नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । आप ने कह दिया जो आप को कहना था और मैं ने फैला दिया है । अब आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप ने जवाब दे दिया, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जवाब दें कि क्यों यह केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है क्यों चुनाव लड़ कर आये हैं बैलों की जोड़ी पर । मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ग्रुप लीडर से कहूंगा कि वह उनको समझायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह लीडर का विषय नहीं है । इसका केवल जन संघ से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, सारे देश से सम्बन्ध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत मीन आपको सुन लिया है । मुझे ऐसी पोजिशन में न डालें कि कोई एक्शन मुझे लेना पड़े । मैं दरखास्त कहूंगा कि अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप ऐसा कहने में स्वतंत्र हैं । आपने हाथ में सत्ता है । आप इन तरह से कह सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी सत्ता को आप मानते नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं मान तो रहा हूँ । लेकिन वह जवाब ही नहीं देते हैं । दो बातों में से एक कर लें । या तो बैलों की जोड़ी के नाम पर बोट न मांगे या फिर यह कहे कि

हमारा यह विषय है। दोनों में से एक काम कर लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।
जवाब दिलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दिलाने को कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने इसका जवाब बार बार दिया है। यह आप कैसे पूछ सकते हैं कि चूक उनका इन्क़ुशन सिम्बल है, इसलिए सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट यह होना चाहिये?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे जवाब मिलना चाहिये। मैं भी लोक सभा का सदस्य हूँ और लोगों ने मुझे चुन कर भेजा है। मुझे जवाब मिलना चाहिये।

Shri Ranga : Let the Minister repeat his own answer.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I have to function under the Constitution. Under the Constitution, it is the State Governments' responsibility. Whatever influence we may exert on the State Governments, certainly we cannot compel them. As I have said, we have already had discussions with all the Chief Ministers concerned, and I think they would give proper consideration to these matters.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संविधान में संशोधन करवाइये न। घोड़ा आप अपना चुनाव चिह्न ले लें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बैलों की जोड़ी पर चुनाव आप लड़ कर आये हैं। इसको न रखें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गधे को चुनाव चिह्न रखें। बैलों को क्यों रखते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी मैंने आपको बहुत सुन लिया है। अब आप मुझे चलने जिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जवाब चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं मजबूर हूँ। मैं जाने वाला नहीं हूँ। मुझे यहां लोगों द्वारा भेजा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कार्रवाई भी नहीं चलने देंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कार्रवाई आप चलायें। लेकिन प्रश्न का जवाब तो दिलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उतर आ गया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कार्रवाई नहीं चलने देंगे?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : खब चलायें। मैं मना नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन उत्तर आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अब मजबूर हो गया हूँ। मैं स्वामी जी को नाम लेकर पुकारता हूँ कि वह हाउस को कार्रवाई को चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं और रुकावट डाल रहे हैं जानबूझकर और मुसलसल तौर पर

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : Have you named him?

Mr. Speaker : Yes; I have named Shri Rameshwaranand.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिये। या तो बैलों की जोड़ी के नाम पर ये राय न मांगें . . .

श्री त्यागी : मुझे भी एक सवाल करने का मौका दें।

श्री जगदब सिंह सिद्धान्ती (जज्जर) : जरा विचार करके जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि मेम्बर साहिबान इस तरह से खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं और जब कोई मेम्बर इस तरह से रुकावट डालता है तो कोई एक मेम्बर भी उनको नहीं कहता है कि रुकावट न डालें और काम चलने दें। एक मेम्बर भी अपोजीशन से यह नहीं कहता है कि यह बात नाजायज है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कौन से अन्याय की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। जिस तरह से कौरवों के राज्य में भीष्म पितामह हुआ है उसी तरह से हम आपको भी यहां देखते हैं। लेकिन आप उनको प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं . . .

श्री त्यागी : मैं तजवीज करता हूँ कि जो आपने तजवीज फरमाई है इस मामले में उसको आप रोक लें और स्वामी जी को एक मौका और दे दें। मेरी अपील है कि वह बाहर चले जायें। कुछ उनकी सूझबूझ की भी गलती है। आप अगर बैठ जायेंगे तो मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इनको और एक मौका दे दिया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं भिक्षा नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जो प्रश्न है उसका मुझे जवाब मिले। आप मुझ को फांसी लटकाना चाहते हैं तो लटका लें। जब यहां लाखों गो हत्यायें हो रही हैं तो मेरे जैसे को मार दें तो कोई बात नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is willing to go.

Mr. Speaker: Even if he goes now, I will certainly not take any further action.

मैं रुकता रहा हूँ। मैं सब करता रहा हूँ। लेकिन मेरे लिए कोई चारा नहीं रहा है। जैसा कि त्यागी जी ने कहा है मैं छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : बार बार यह कह रहे हैं कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों की यह जिम्मेदारी है। इस पर मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मोर्य : कोई भी सजा देने से पहले सोचना चाहिये कि न्दन का कोई सदस्य जिस बात को कह रहा है उसमें कितना बल है। बगैर उसको जाने हुए, बगैर उसका समझे हुए उसको बाहर निकालना या सजा देना कोई उचित बात नहीं होगी। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है उस पर जो उत्तर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त उनके उत्तर को मैं नहीं ले रहा हूँ।

श्री मोर्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो आप सुन लें। एक क्षण के लिए मैं आपका समय चाहता हूँ। इस बात के ऊपर राष्ट्र की जिम्मेदारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो काम मैं पहले से कर रहा हूँ उसको ही लेने दीजिये। इस पर कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।
(इसके बाद श्री रामेश्वरानन्द उठ कर चले गये)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संविधान में संशोधन करने का क्या सरकार विचार रखती है? जब तक संशोधन नहीं करती है तब तक बैलों की जोड़ी पर चुनाव न लड़ने का क्या सरकार विचार रखती है? क्या इस बात को सरकार मानती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को मौका दे चुका हूँ। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर तो आना चाहिये।

श्री मोर्य : क्या आगे आप चले जायेंगे, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं सुनेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप का व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है? रुकावट ही आप डालेंगे।

श्री मौर्य : पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का मौका दिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि इसके बारे में हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। यह प्रान्तीय विषय है और इसमें हम कोई दखलअंदाजी नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि हमारे देश में एक संविधान है और उस संविधान में डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज दिये हुए हैं जो हमारे सभी कार्य कलापों को गाइड करते हैं। आज कांग्रेस की सरकार है तो वह इन से गाइड होती है और कल को कोई दूसरी सरकार आ जायेगी तो वह इनसे गाइड होगी। इन डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज को सामने रखते हुए ही हमें कानून बनाने हैं। डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में जो आर्टिकल 48 है उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको उन्होंने पढ़ दिया है।

श्री मौर्य : फिर कैसे कहते हैं कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ कर उन्होंने इसको सुनाया है।

श्री मौर्य : किन्होंने सुनाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर ने पढ़ा है। इसको रैफर किया है। श्री सिद्धान्ती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये टालना चाहते हैं।

श्री मौर्य : डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज को चलाना, इनको लागू करना क्या केन्द्र की जिम्मेवारी नहीं है ?

श्री त्यागी : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि बिहार, गुजरात मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू काश्मीर, इनमें कतई तरीके से गोशुशी बन्द कर दी गई है और दूसरे आंध्र प्रदेश . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब तो हाउस को मालूम है।

श्री त्यागी : . . . आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, वेस्ट बंगाल में लाभकारी जो पशु हैं, गय है, बछड़ा है उनको मारना कानूनन बन्द कर दिया गया है, करीब करीब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो मैंने सिद्धान्ती जी को बुलाया है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : भारतीय संविधान की कई धारों में अब तक बदली जा चुकी हैं। जब आदमी कानून बनाता है तो वह कभी पूरा नहीं होता है। क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार इस कानून को बदलती है और कहती है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं है बल्कि सारे भारतवर्ष का यह विषय है इस कानून को आप बदलो। अगर आप नहीं बदलेंगे तो वक्त आ रहा है कि फिर हमें जबर्दस्ती इस कानून को बदलना पड़ेगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam : If he wants to change a State subject into either a concurrent subject or a Central subject, the State legislatures will have to agree first to this change. I do not think, for this purpose, the Constitution need be amended.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्यों टाला जा रहा है। पहले भी मैंने कहा है कि टाला जा रहा है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या आपति है इसको बदलने में ? हम तैयार हैं कहने को कि बदलो।

श्री त्यागी : बहुत तसल्ली की बात है कि आप ने करीब करीब सारे देश में गोबध बन्द कर दिया है कानूनी तौर से . . .

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : गलत है ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जहाँ कहीं निकम्मी गायें हैं या पशु मारे जाते हैं . . .

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : निकम्मी होती ही नहीं हैं । एक गाय के गोबर से 54 रुपये मिलते हैं और उसके चारे पर 36 रुपये खर्च होते हैं । मरी से मरी गाय भी नाकारा नहीं होती है ।

श्री त्यागी : जो गोमांस खाते हैं उनके लिए निकम्मी नहीं है लेकिन जो नहीं खाते हैं और जो दूध नहीं देती हैं, बच्चा नहीं देती हैं उनका पालन पोषण आजकल के जमाने में बहुत खर्चीला पड़ता है । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गो रक्षा के लिए क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि बूढ़ी गायें जो घर में किसी काम नहीं आ सकती हैं, उनके पालन पोषण के लिए पशु लोक के तरीके पर जगहें बनाई जायें ताकि उनकी रक्षा भी हो सके और कुछ उनका इंतजाम भी किया जा सके ?

Mr. C. Subramaniam: We have a programme for goshalas for the protection of useless cattle.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार हमेशा यह कहती है कि यह राज्य गांधी जी के आदेशों के अनुकूल चल रहा है । गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अगर गो-हत्या बन्द नहीं हुई, तो स्वराज्य एक खिलौना होगा । मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस खिलौने को लेकर और कागजी कुर्सियों पर बैठ कर कब तक हिन्दुस्तान को इस तरह से प्रन्धेरे में रखेगी । सरकार आज कोई एक्शन ले और बताये कि स्टेट्स को क्यों बीध में डाला जा रहा है । जब टैक्सों के कानून पास होते हैं, तो स्टेट्स बीच में नहीं आती हैं । जब लाखों गैलन शराब बेची जाती है, तो स्टेट्स बीच में नहीं आती हैं । जब सरकार अपनी मन-मानी करती है, तो स्टेट्स बीच में नहीं आती हैं,

लेकिन जब गांधी जी के कथनानुसार गो-हत्या बन्द करने का प्रश्न आता है, तो सरकार स्टेट्स का बहाना ले कर कोई कार्यवाही करने से इन्कार करती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का कोई जवाब नहीं है ।

13.31 hrs.

Re. DEMANDS OF GOLDSMITHS

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bhagat would be making a statement tomorrow.

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उस वक्तव्य के लिए तैयार बैठे हुए हैं । वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । मंत्री महोदय आप ही वह वक्तव्य क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ही इतना वक्त लग गया है । अब अगर गोल्ड स्मिथ्स के बारे में स्टेटमेंट पर वक्त खर्च किया जाये, तो लेजिस्लेटिव बिजिनेस कब शुरू होगा ? कई मेम्बर साहबान कार्यवाही में रुकावट डालते रहते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It will not take more than 15 minutes. Kindly let him make the statement.

Mr. Speaker: All right; after 15 minutes I will go to the next item of business.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The representatives of the All-India Swarnkar Sangh, along with two hon. Members of Parliament, Mr. Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and a member from the other House, met me. We had a full discussion. In the course of the discussion the members of the Sangh raised some of their demands. I have noted their demands and I have brought them to the notice of the Finance Minister, who is also seized of this matter. We are looking into it.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): What statement is this that they are looking into it?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्तव्य का क्या अर्थ है कि हम देखेंगे, विचार करेंगे ?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय निर्णय बतायें । हम तो सरकार का निर्णय सुनना चाहते हैं । अब वह विचार की बात न कहें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Is he looking into it or looking at it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: People are dying there. We want a statement.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know why members are unnecessarily exercised.

Shri Tyagi: Because goldsmiths are also voters.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : सरकार को विचार करते हुए तीन साल गजर गये हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब अब भी कहते हैं कि विचार हो रहा है । मालूम नहीं, यह विचार कब खत्म होगा ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that a discussion took place and we are looking into it. I do not know what is the objection to it. We can only say that we will deal with this matter with the utmost urgency and take a decision very quickly.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह तो पहले भी कई बार कह चुके हैं । यह फिर कहने की क्या जरूरत है ?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It is an insult to this House. What kind of statement is this?

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing I might say. The matter has been pending for so many days. There were certain expectations raised in the minds of the people and we were told

that some statement was coming in a few days. After that, if it is only said that we have noted their demands and we are looking into it, that certainly causes certain disappointment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was asked to make a statement about the All India Swarnkar Sangh members meeting me, what happened there and what is their demand, and what we are going to do. The Gold Control Order is a separate question. The Finance Minister is considering it and certainly before the session is over and the House rises, something will be done.

Mr. Speaker: I was under some misapprehension; I thought some statement was being made regarding the Gold Control Order. That might be my mistake.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. You will be pleased to recollect that on this side of the House. In all himself expressed full sympathy with the feelings expressed by all members on this side of the House. In all humility, may I remind you that you, in response to the feelings expressed by members from both sides of the House gave more or less an assurance that the Government would come with a statement on the Gold Control Order, not that they will merely consider it. That they have got to; otherwise they will be arranged here. Government cannot ignore a proposal made by the House; that would be contempt of the House. I venture to suggest that the Minister by his attitude today has misled you in a manner which verges on contempt of the House and of yourself, who is the repository of all the rights and powers of the House. Will you tolerate it?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Contempt of your directive is no point of order? I am amazed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For the last so many days, we have been requesting you. Despite the fact that you in your wisdom have disallowed all the calling attention notices, you were kind enough to assure us that you will ask the Minister to make some statement. The Leader of the House was very generous; he lent all his support and sympathy for the goldsmiths. You said a statement will be made within a day or two. Mr. Bhagat told in this House or in the other House that the matter has been referred to a committee, when Dr. Singhvi raised it. I request you to direct the Minister to make a statement on two aspects. One is the hunger-strike by Shri Anil Basu. This is the 15th day and he may die. People have violated section 144 and hundreds of people have been arrested. Ladies also have come out and the ladies may be arrested today. This country wide agitation and hunger-strike is for the scrapping of the Gold Control Order. The second point is about the self-employed goldsmiths. Government should come out with a statement, because it has defeated all the purposes. Smuggling is going on and prices are high. Gold is not available for ornaments.

Mr. Speaker: I also remember that the Leader of the House... (*Interruptions*). He gave the indication that the Finance Minister would be making some statement on this Gold Control Order. There is no question of my giving any assurance. I am not to give assurances or anything of that kind or issue directions, but the Leader of the House gave some sort of understanding that some statement would be coming from the Minister of Finance in that respect. Is any statement going to be made, or is there no likelihood of any statement coming up? Only for information I am asking this.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: On this particular matter, Sir, I was present, ac-

tually, when the Leader of the House said that. He had not consulted me before saying that... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That shows they do not work together and there is no co-ordination (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nothing should go on record. The only option left to me, when more than one hon. Member starts speaking, is to say that nothing should go on record. (*Interruptions*)**.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय साहब, मैं ने आप से बहुत दफा कहा है, अगर आप अब ऐसा करेंगे, उस वक्त तो मैं बर्दाश्त करता रहा, लेकिन अब नहीं कर सकता ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: What I was going to say is this, that if I remember aright—I am speaking entirely from my memory—what he had said was that he would ask me to make a statement in the House. Since then I have suffered greatly personally in this, that every morning, for the last one week or so, I am treated to shouts, not by lean, hungry or starved swarnakars but by very stout people, able-bodied people, shouting "Murda-bad Chaudhuri", "Chaudhuri Hai Hai" and so on. Every day the pressure is there. I do not know who organise it and I am not in a position to tell you that. Therefore, the matter is brought to my notice every morning. Every morning I get this notice that the matter is there.

So far as Gold Control is concerned, this is a matter of economic policy and it cannot be scrapped just overnight like that. We have got the utmost sympathy with the gold workers, the swarnakars. They have made a representation through only one of their associations, the Swarnakar Sangh, to Shri Bhagat, but I have myself received many delegations—taxing my memory I can say that nearly a dozen delegations, individuals and also collectively, have met me. The demands made are really contrary each to the other and it is very difficult to make

**Not recorded.

up my mind without considering the different positions that are taken by different bodies. The swarnakars from one part of India make one demand, the swarnakars from another part of India make another demand, the sarafs make one kind of demand and the swarnakars make another kind of demand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Their demand is to scrap Gold Control.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Therefore, Gold Control is a matter which we will have to consider. As I have said in this House myself, if hon. Members want to have a free discussion I will also have my views expressed. Let Parliament take a decision on that and it will be done.. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If that be the desire of the Finance Minister, then I will certainly allow some discussion. I have been barring out all discussion on that in the hope that some statement would be forthcoming, probably the Government would take some time and then announce their decision. I have been getting notices, so many of them, notices of adjournment motions and calling attention notices, but I have disallowed every one of them in the hope that some statement probably is coming. The Government should make up its mind whether some statement had in the Parliament. I can ment will be made or the Government is agreeable to a discussion be allow a discussion.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, I was going to say, further, when you were pleased to speak, that we have actually appointed a Committee, a Committee with certain economists in it, some Secretaries of Government in it, representatives of the Reserve Bank and others, and I have asked them to hurry up with the report as quickly as possibly they can, that I may also be advised what sound Government should take in this matter. That is the reason why I did not ask you to have a discussion on this matter. Give

me two or three days time. I am not asking more than that. Then there may be some motion made in the House and it could be discussed.. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिये : एक मोशन तो है सामने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का एक मोशन मैं समझता हूँ कि है . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनौर) परसों है 25 तारीख को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हो सकता है कि इसको परसों हम न लें, दो तीन दिन फाईनेस मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तब तक तो वह मर जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । इसको हम तीन दिन के बाद ले लें और हाफ ऐन आवर के बजाय 2 घंटे का डिस्कशन कर दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ढाई घंटा सहव ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, two hours will not be enough.

Mr. Speaker: 2½ hours is the maximum allowed.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir, may I make a suggestion?

Can you possibly take it up on the 2nd or 3rd of next month. It is only about 7 or 8 days time.

Shri Tyagi: Let the Committee's report also be there.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be there, then.

Shri Ranga: Sir, the trouble is we are getting bogged down in all these things. Sir, I was hearing the Finance Minister who has been taking a very

[Shri Ranga]

queer attitude. He said the same thing in the AICC. He had his say there in their organisation and it decided to make a recommendation. Then he must have had his say in the repeated meetings of the Congress Working Committee.

Shri B. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, no.

Shri Ranga: It is for you to say, you are the authority and not me. You know the facts. Anyhow, he had his say. Then they had a general discussion. The Press gave us the benefit of the inside view of their discussions and again the matter was discussed in their Executive Committee. We have understood that this gentleman, the Finance Minister, is personally opposed to it but, at the same time, he is amenable to the general view of his party. His party has not been able to make up its mind, God alone knows why. The latest thing is what he has trotted out today, that a Committee has been appointed, the Committee has not given its report and so he wants time till Monday. Is the Committee going to give its report by Monday? In the meanwhile, is he going to risk the lives of these young people, these poor people? Are they to die? Today they are shouting "Murdabad" before his house. Tomorrow they will start shouting "Murdabad" before everybody's house (*Interruptions*).

I do not know, Sir, whether I am in order in saying that I am extremely grateful to you, and I am sure the House is grateful to you, for the concern you have shown in regard to this matter and the efforts you have made to persuade this obdurate Ministry and this, I do not know what to say, friend of mine, this Finance Minister, who does not know his own mind. He is a Minister without a mind, who is not able to make up his mind and come here, to the House, and save the

situation, in view of the fact that a great majority of their own party, the Ruling Party, and the whole of us in the Opposition, are unanimous in our demand that this wretched Gold Control should go. After it goes, if they want any small things to be done in regard to their economic policy, they can certainly come forward to the House with specific proposals in the same way as they have decided in regard to that infamous Defence of India Rules implementation (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nothing shall go on record unless I identify a Member.

*Interruptions: ***

Mr. Speaker: Shri Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister has said—that is what his statement indicates—that he is not in favour of scrapping the Gold Control Order, that is why a Committee has been appointed to go into the pros and cons and the consequences which may flow from doing something with reference to this Gold Control business. I think the first and foremost thing he should do is to scrap Gold Control because we on this side want it, all on the other side want it, the whole country want it. He should first make a statement withdrawing the Gold Control Order and then he can appoint a Committee to go into the subsequent things, the consequences that follow from it. Why should he hesitate doing it?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I should like to say that the Government and the Finance Minister cannot adopt a posture of supreme indifference and indecision in a matter of such importance. In a parliamentary government it is for the Government to take the initiative in respect of legislation and policy. How can they shirk this responsibility? He must tell us whether by the 2nd or the 3rd this committee,

****Not recorded.**

which he has appointed, is likely to come out with its recommendations and, secondly, whether he will be able to make up his mind and the mind of Government by the 2nd or 3rd in respect of the Gold Control Order; otherwise, there is no point in postponing and possibly creating a difficulty because certain people are on hunger strike creating a national situation and an unnecessarily unpleasant situation. He must come out with some specific clarification with respect to it here and now.

Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri (Berhampur): I find it very difficult to understand why the Government takes so much time to make up its mind. You will remember, Sir, that the whole expectation about scrapping of gold control was not aroused in this House but was aroused in Bombay in the AICC session where the AICC members were persuaded to withdraw the resolution for scrapping of gold control on the assurance of the Congress President, Shri Kamraj. Since then this whole movement or agitation has started on the basis of that. The responsibility lies squarely on the ruling party, the Congress Party. Till this stage, when three weeks of this session have passed, the Government has not yet been able to make up its mind. There are two aspects. One is the scrapping of gold control. We are prepared to accept the position that they will take two or three days to make up their mind so far as scrapping of gold control is concerned. But there is the other aspect of the specific demands of the *Swarnakars* or *Sarafas* or various people concerned with gold trade. In the course of these two or three days will they also be in a position to make up their mind with regard to some of their demands?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): There are two aspects of the matter as Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has pointed out. One is about the whole question of scrapping of gold control. We are also one with the Members of

the Opposition so far as scrapping of gold control is concerned. It was very much debated in the All India Congress Committee session and we were given an understanding that a decision will be taken soon in favour of scrapping the Gold Control Order. Now the Finance Minister has come out with the plea that he has to await a report of a particular committee which he has appointed and which is going into the matter and he has requested you to give him time till 2nd September or so.

There is another aspect of the matter. The goldsmiths are fasting before Parliament. Some of them have been on fast for 14 or 15 days. There are some people who have come all the way from my State and they are also undergoing a fast before Parliament. I would like to make a submission to the Minister, through you, that so far as their demands are concerned, they are embodied in a separate memorandum that has been submitted to the Minister which he has just now said is under their consideration. I would only request that pending the decision regarding the overall decision of scrapping of Gold Control Order, they should come out with meeting the demands made by the goldsmiths in particular so as to avoid a very bad and a grave situation when so many lives are involved.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): The Finance Minister has said that many deputations, individuals or groups of *swarnakars*, have met him and have asked different things and that he is not in a position to decide immediately as to which demand should be considered and in what way. I would like to ask him specifically whether as far as scrapping of gold control is concerned there are two opinions among the deputations of *swarnakars* that have met him. If not, that one issue is clearcut. If it remains on the statute, there may be different demands because in the different regions there may be different difficulties because of the different State regulations, practices or tradi-

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]
tions. That is why it is a different story. If gold control is to stay, to consider what difficulties or facilities are there may need more time. As far as the scrapping of gold control is concerned, I think, there may not be any difference among the deputations of *swarnakars* who have met him. As has already been said by my hon. friend, I also support the scrapping of gold control along with the unanimous or majority voice. I think, delay is causing harm to us.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalaphuza): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were kind enough to say that a discussion may take place in two or three days but the Minister does not agree. I am afraid, we cannot support the proposal of having a debate after a week, on the 2nd or 3rd, and that the whole issue of goldsmiths fasting outside Parliament should wait up to that time. It is very unfortunate that the Minister referred to stout goldsmiths shouting *murdabad* and all that. Of course, if he only wants to see lean and hungry goldsmiths in this country, it is left to him; but it is very unfortunate that the Minister makes such a statement. He is so obsessed with the demonstration of the goldsmiths. What else can they do except shout and demonstrate? This hunger strike has already taken place. Now if the debate can take place only on the 2nd or 3rd September, as the Minister decides, then we want him to come before the House tomorrow or the day after and make a statement whereby he gives some guarantee, assurance or promise to the goldsmiths so that they can withdraw their demonstration and hunger strike. Then the debate can take place on the 2nd or 3rd. Can he make up his mind within a day or two and make some interim statement in the House so that this issue can be settled; or, is he going to be observed, with the demonstration of goldsmiths?

Mr. Speaker: We ought to feel concerned with every life that is there in our country; for every hunger-striker who is there we must express

anxiety, but that should not be connected with the pressures that are to be brought here for the change of any legislation or other things. These two things must be kept separate. Supply because a demonstration is going on and some people have gone on hunger strike this should be done, that would be a bad day for any democracy if such pressures are the only determining factors. We must take care of them; we must feel concerned about them . . . (Interruption) but in a manner we would be encouraging them if we are influenced by those considerations alone... (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why do you not ask them to expedite the decision?

Mr. Speaker: There are ten Members standing. Only if Members sit down can I ask them. If they continue speaking, how can I ask them? (Interruption). The Minister has said that he can have the discussion on the 2nd or 3rd and Members have expressed that they want it earlier. That is the only point now before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the time.

Shri Hem Barua: I am quite convinced that if not today, tomorrow the Gold Control Order will have to go because that is the demand all over the country—a demand made by different political parties including the Congress Party also. If you postpone this discussion or if the Government postpones the decision for a longer time, the difficulty is that there are some people who are on hunger strike and they might die any moment. Therefore my submission to you particularly is that you should come and meet those people who are on hunger strike outside Parliament House and, if necessary, issue an appeal to them to abandon the hunger strike telling them that we are seized of it.

Mr. Speaker: If they ask me to sympathise with them by going on strike, what should I do then?

Shri Hem Barua: They would not do that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Finance Minister should make that appeal.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने अभी अपनी ओर से यह कहा कि किसी व्यक्ति के अनशन को या उसकी भूख-हड़ताल को इस प्रश्न के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिये और इस आधार पर निर्णय लेने की स्थिति होनी भी नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन जब से स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण लागू हुआ है, आप को भी यह जानकारी होगी और समय समय पर संसद में इस प्रकार की चर्चा भी आई है कि ढाई सौ से ऊपर स्वर्णकार हैं जिन्होंने आत्महत्या की है। और आज भी केवल अनिल बासु ही नहीं, जिनकी श्री बनर्जी ने चर्चा की, उनके साथ और भी व्यक्ति हैं जो भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हुए हैं। और अब स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अधिनियम के सब से पहले प्रवक्ता श्री मोरारजी देसाई, स्वयम् इस बात को मानते हैं कि स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण अधिनियम जिस दृष्टि से लागू हुआ था वह ध्येय पूरा नहीं हुआ और उसको वापस लेना चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री केवल यह कहते हैं . . .

14 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साथ साथ बहस भी होती जा रही है गोल्ड कंट्रोल पर। एक बात आई और उस पर सारी बहस शुरू हो गई, यह तो मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वित्त मंत्री जो कठिनाई बतला रहे हैं वह यह कि उन के पास कुछ आवेदन पत्र स्वर्णकारों के आये हैं और सर्राफों के आये हैं। उनके समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि वह क्या करें। लेकिन उन आवेदनपत्रों के साथ साथ सरकार अपना मन तो समझती है कि वह कहां तक जा सकती है। इसलिये इस पर इतना लम्बा समय क्यों लेना चाहती है। जहां से वह फतवा लेती है, अर्थात् कांग्रेस पार्टी, उनसे पूछ लिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Will the Minister like to say anything more?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know what more I can say. I have asked for a little time. If it is not the desire of the House to give me a little time, any time may be fixed. What more can I say? I have asked for a little time.

They suggested that on the basis of what I have said there will not be discontinuance of hunger-strike by all those people. I have got fullest sympathy with them. Whether the cause is good; bad, or indifferent, it is not for me to say now. I have got fullest sympathy with them. I have said that we shall have a full discussion on the 3rd. If this is taken to them by those who represent them in this House. I suppose, they can persuade them to discontinue their hunger-strike.

Sir, of course, this House is supreme and it has to take a decision. Having regard to what has been said, if after the discussion the Gold Control Order is scrapped, I have got nothing more to say. So far as the House is concerned, in democracy, it is supreme. I am only asking for a little time so that I may get ready for answering such questions as may be put to me. It is true that my predecessor, Shri Morarji Desai....

Mr. Speaker: He may just think over it as to when, at the earliest, he can have that discussion.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I think on the 3rd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we go to the next item. Shri M. C. Chagla to make a statement.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Sir, I want just one minute. The time of the House can be saved. If the Finance Minister knows the opinion of the House, then the discussion is unnecessary.

Mr. Speaker: He knows it. Shri M. C. Chagla.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Only the decision is necessary. The discussion

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

is not necessary. Why waste 2½ hours unnecessarily?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : परसों स्टेटमेंट दे दें ।

14.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SERVICE CONDITIONS OF TEACHERS

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Speaker. Sir, the Government of India are aware of the various demands of the teachers which relate to their service conditions. The question of having a uniform national pay structure for teachers is the most important one from the point of view of the teachers and such of their organisations as all India Primary Teachers Federation, the All India Secondary Teachers Federation and their affiliates. It is true that pay scales of the teachers are not uniform throughout the country. They are not uniform even for teachers under different managements within the same State. For example, there may be one pay scale for a category of teachers serving under the State Government and another pay scale for the corresponding post under the Local Board or in the schools run by the private organisations.

The question of having uniformity in the pay scales has also received the consideration of the Government of India. Every time the question was examined, it was observed that in the very nature of things it was not possible to have a uniform pay structure for teachers all over the country. The pay scales of teachers in different parts of the country depend on various factors, including the following:—

- (i) availability of personnel;
- (ii) pay scales of corresponding posts in the State Services; and above all on
- (iii) the financial resources of the State.

While there is no uniformity in the scales of pay of teachers throughout India, it is a well known fact that there is no uniformity in the scales of pay of other categories of civil servants employed in the different States and Local Bodies throughout India. This is obviously because the pay scales of civil servants in different parts of the country depend upon various factors, enumerated above in the case of teachers.

The Education Commission, which has gone into the entire field of Education in great detail, has examined the general question of the status of the teaching profession and has made the following general recommendations:

- (1) Intensive and continuous efforts are necessary to raise the economic, social and professional status of teachers and to feed back talented young persons into the profession.

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr):
Pious wish!

Shri M. C. Chagla:

- (2) The most urgent need is to upgrading the remuneration of teachers substantially, particularly at the school stage.
- (3) The Government of India should lay down, for the school stage, minimum scales of pay for teachers and assist the States and Union Territories to adopt equivalent or higher scales to suit their conditions.
- (4) Scales of pay of school teachers belonging to the same category but working under different managements such as government, local bodies or private managements should be the same.
- (5) The principle of parity should be adopted as a State policy forthwith in each State but its full implementation may,

if necessary, be phased over a programme of five years.

It has been decided to seek the views of the Central Advisory Board of Education on these and other recommendations of the Education Commission, before finally deciding on the course of action Government should take.

It may be added that the Government of India have all along been of the view that the service conditions of teachers at all stages, as well as their qualifications, should be improved. As a result of the advice given to the State Governments, many have raised the pay scales of their teachers. For instance, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, have raised the emoluments of teachers. It will be of interest to note that as against Plan provisions of Rs. 8.34 crores and Rs. 3.03 crores for the improvement of emoluments of elementary and secondary school teachers in the Third Plan, the State Governments incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 22.94 crores and Rs. 14.63 crores for increasing the emoluments of elementary and secondary school teachers respectively.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have got the Call Attention Notice here. I will only call those who are signatories to it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): In his statement, the Minister has stated that the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, etc. have already increased the pay scales of the secondary school teachers. May I ask from him whether he knows that in West Bengal, although the West Bengal Government announced the upgrading and enhanced pay scales long back, even after the lapse of two years, the enhanced pay scales are not being given to more than 6,000 secondly teachers in West Bengal and, if so, what steps the Central

Government propose to take in this matter so that there may not be further cause of any agitation by the teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I need hardly remind the House that Education is a State subject and it is for the State....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Make it Concurrent.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot make it Concurrent; I wish I could.

As I explained to the House, under the Constitution, it is necessary to carry with me the majority of the States, and so far only Punjab has agreed. Let us face facts. Under the Constitution, it is a State subject. I can guide, I can advise, I can counsel but I cannot force the State. The hon. Member should write to the Government of West Bengal about this. What can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has made a statement and he has also expressed the pious wish that the Government is sympathetic towards the service conditions and the emoluments of the teachers. I would like to know whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments are unable to increase the wages, either of the secondary school teachers or of the primary school teachers, because of their limited resources and that they have appealed to the Centre for some financial aid to better the lot of the teachers and, if so, what amount has been given or is likely to be given to the various States for the specific purpose by the Central Government during the Fourth Plan period.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking so many questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was only a preamble to the question. I would like to know whether the State Governments have made an appeal....

Mr. Speaker: That has already come. And what contributions the Central Government is going to make so that they may be able to pay their teachers adequate salaries?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The increase in the salaries of teachers has not been included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. We have come to the conclusion that this is a matter which should be tackled by the States.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have no resources.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall answer that point. Just as they have to pay their civil servants, likewise the responsibility is on them to pay the teachers and include their emoluments....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Teachers are treated like *Chaprasis*. You should be ashamed of it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have every sympathy for the teachers. I have said this so many times in this House. But if the State has the Constitutional responsibility.....

श्री स० बो० बनर्जी : रोटी आटे से बनती है, सिमपत्थी से नहीं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: If the State has the Constitutional responsibility, it must face it with regard to both the appointment of teachers and their financial obligations.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berpampur): We have heard the hon. Minister pleading his helplessness. Will he as one of the senior Cabinet Ministers, ask his Government to reconsider the whole position? Education may be a State subject. But the situation has already developed in such a way. Does it not require that the whole thing should be considered anew so that some hopes can be held out to those people about whom the hon. Minister, the whole Government and everybody say that they are the makers of future and all that? So

something could be done for them instead of leaving them in the non-Plan sector or to God's grace or mercy. Should he not do something more concrete?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have done something concrete, as the House knows, with regard to the salaries of college and university teachers; it was with the greatest difficulty that I persuaded my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, to undertake liability to the extent of 80 per cent.

The position with regard to primary and secondary school teachers is different. Their lot is worse, I agree, and they require every assistance. But the figures are astronomical. It is not dealing with one State; it is dealing with so many States; it comes to hundreds of crores of rupees. We are in as great a difficulty as the States in regard to resources; I wish I could find the resources. I assure the House that, when we meet in December—the C.A.B. is meeting in December—we shall certainly think as to what should be done to meet the situation.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कहा है कि राज्यों के अधीन यह आता है । संवैधानिक दृष्टि से यह बात सही है । लेकिन चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर शिक्षा के लिए इन्होंने जरूर योजना बनाई होगी और विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा, प्राथमिक शिक्षा और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए जो आप राज्यों को मदद देते हैं वह चौथी योजना के मातहत भी देंगे । जब ऐसी बात है तो क्या इसके साथ साथ आप यह शर्त नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि अगर केन्द्र से आप मदद पाना चाहते हैं तो ये जो माध्यमिक शिक्षक हैं इनके बारे में भी आप को सोचना पड़ेगा ? इसका एक पहलू यह भी है कि आज माध्यमिक शिक्षा एक व्यापार हो गया है और हजारों हजार माध्यमिक शिक्षक आज अस्थायी हैं, टैम्पोरेरी हैं और नौ-दस महीने के बाद उनको नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है केवल इसलिए कि छुट्टी की तनखावाह

उनको न देनी पड़े। यह मेरा प्रश्न तनखाह से सम्बन्धित नहीं ऐसा मंत्री महोदय नहीं कह सकते हैं। चौथी योजना के मातहत शिक्षा योजना बनेगी, तब हजारों हजार मध्यमिक शिक्षकों को केवल उनकी छुट्टी की तनखाह उनको न मिले, इन्क्रिमेंट उनको न मिले इसलिए उनको जो नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है, ऐसा न किया जा सके और स्थायी उनको कर दिया जाये, तब क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई व्यवस्था आप करेंगे? क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई सिफारिश केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी और आपकी मदद इन सिफारिशों की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करेगी?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The House knows that the Plan is intended for developmental purposes; it is for the purpose of development. The salaries of teachers is not development. It is the elementary....

श्री मधु लिमये : शिक्षा भी तो विकास में आती है। उस के बिना विकास कैसे?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know why Mr. Limaye always jumps up before I finish. I have not yet finished.

It is the elementary responsibility of every State, the primary, the elementary and the fundamental responsibility of the State, to see that their teachers are well paid. It has nothing to do with the Plan; it has nothing to do with development. (*Interruptions*). They have to find the resources. How do they pay their civil servants? That does not come in the Plan. If they can pay their civil servants, I say that they should pay their teachers also. If they want assistance from the Centre, that is a different matter, but it has nothing to do with the Plan. We have taken that view in the Education Ministers' Conference. That has been my strong view and I will justify it. I say that it is in the interest of the teachers themselves that their salaries should not be a part of the Plan. Let it be understood that so long as Education is a State subject,

it is the fundamental responsibility of the State Government to see that their teachers are well paid.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : यह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट सवाल है। सारे देश से इसका सम्बन्ध है। इस सवाल में नोटिस की बात नहीं उठनी चाहिये। इस बात पर नये सिरे से विचार होना चाहिये। मधु लिमये साहब ने जो बात कही है मिनिस्टर साहब उसका उत्तर नहीं दे सके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हर किसी को नहीं बुला सकता हूँ।

We now go to the next item, namely, further discussion of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Mr. Tyagi is to continue his speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): My name was also given.

Mr. Speaker: I do not find it here.

14.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67.

Mr. Tyagi is to continue his speech.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): How much time has been taken?

Mr. Speaker: Two hours and ten minutes have been taken.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I would not take much time. I will only enumerate a few points.

One of them is that the supplementary demand of Rs. 218.93 crores is mostly due to the action of devaluation that we have taken because

[Shri Tyagi]

Rs. 6.21 crores go to Embassies and Missions as extra payment that we have to make on account of devaluation, Rs. 2 crores go to Railways and Rs. 203 crores go to the International Monetary Fund, etc., for rupee securities in order to make good the shortfall on account of devaluation. Therefore, there is nothing which concerns the normal expenditure, in the Supplementary Demand. It has mostly been due to the fact that we have agreed to devalue the rupee. But, Sir, I would like to say one thing. This must act as an eye-opener for us. Despite this, we have taken no strong action to counter-act devaluation. The follow-up action was talked about in Parliament from all sides, but no follow-up action has been brought forward by the Finance Ministry so far.

14.19 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

How is it that, despite this, deficit financing is going on like anything unchecked? The States have overdrawn to the tune of Rs. 180 crores; there was deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 188 crores by the States and Rs. 180 crores by the Centre, thus totalling Rs. 368 crores of deficit financing last year. I would like to know what deficit financing is proposed to be effected this year. That will give us an idea as to whether the Government really deserve support for their financial policies.

I will only enumerate a few points, which occurred to me as points of economy, where some money could be saved.

I have insisted a number of times, and the whole House has practically agreed with me on this idea, that in these days of scarcity let there not be too much of publicity; if it is mostly wasteful. All art paper publications, photographs etc. must be stopped. Every small unit of Government administration comes out with some journal or a sort of weekly or some type of pamphlet. That is wasteful

and should be stopped. No art paper should be used at all.

Then, there are about 15,000 State telephone connections in Delhi alone. The cost comes to about Rs. 45 lakhs per year. Can these connections not be reduced to some extent? We are spending today Rs. 45 lakhs on these 15,000 Government connections in Delhi alone.

Then, I would suggest that the staff cars can be pooled. At present, one staff car is given to a Minister and the Minister goes in it only once in the evening, and the driver and the car are standing idle for the rest of the day. So, I suggest that the staff cars may be pooled.

Construction of buildings must be stopped forthwith. This is a matter on which practically we from all sides of the House are agreed, namely that in these days of scarcity we should stop wasting the cement on buildings and thereby creating dead capital. Let there be no dead capital not only in Delhi but in all the States. If possible, an appeal could be made to the people also not to put up buildings now.

Then, there is the question of deputation allowances. 25 per cent increment is given to any Government servant, of whatever grade he may be, if he is transferred from one office to another. He may be living in the same residence; his office remains the same, and his secretariat remains the same but only the department changes, and he gets an increment of 25 per cent of the pay just for nothing. I think this matter has to be examined.

Then, tours must be curtailed. Having been a Minister, I know that I was entitled to carry an orderly also with me on the aeroplane. I suggest that we must curtail some expenditure there also.

I would specially emphasise the curtailment of the expenditure on the Planning Commission which is to the tune of about Rs. 3 crores a year.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I said last time that the Planning Commission should be abolished.

Shri Tyagi: I have seen their reports. I have also seen the reports of the Bell Commission from America which came here and stayed here for a few months. The reports which the Bell Commission have submitted are much more informative and precise and understandable than the reports of the Planning Commission here. So, I would suggest that the expenditure on the Planning Commission should be curtailed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The discredited vice-chancellors of some universities have been appointed as educational advisers to the Planning Commission.

Shri Tyagi: Then, a cut should be effected in the food imports. We are importing foodgrains worth Rs. 290 crores. I suggest that that must be curtailed. For, everybody in the country realises today that this food aid is not without strings. When we accepted it for the first time, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had announced that it would be without strings. But today it is not without strings; it with ropes and chains. We must, therefore, curtail these food imports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not bother about strings at all, but it is a net now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Why should Shri D. C. Sharma go on interrupting in this manner?

Shri Tyagi: Half the amount that we spend on these food imports could be diverted towards minor irrigation or such other things which would immediately pay. Nearly half or one-fourth of the payment that we have to make in foreign currency could immediately be diverted towards the development of agriculture.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Almost all the provisions in this supplementary budget arise as a result of the decision of the Government of India to devalue our currency. Whether it be

on the issue of dearness allowance or on the issue of making more funds available to the diplomatic missions abroad or the issue of increased contributions to the IMF etc., all these arise because devaluation has been forced upon us against our better understanding. Nevertheless, now that devaluation is here, we have to consider the follow-up measures and in that connection examine two specific provisions that are made in these supplementary demands.

The first of them is in regard to the Dearness Allowance Commission. Two days ago, while speaking over this Demand, Shri V. B. Gandhi paid a compliment to those who had drafted the terms of reference could understand that compliment he paid because on the Second Pay Commission on which he was a member, there were identical restrictions put in determining the wage scales of Central Government employees. I could understand those terms of reference in the context of a Taxation Commission. It is the Taxation Commission which can consider how to bring about engalitarianism, how to cut off the peaks of income that are there in this country so on. While considering such matters, the terms of reference of this Dearness Allowance Commission would have been relevant. But we find that Government have hedged the discretion of this commission by all sorts of restrictive terms, by asking the commission to consider the capacity of Government to pay, the liability of the State Governments to pay increased dearness allowance to their staff etc. etc. This is quite unfair. Neutralisation must be both axiomatic as well as automatic. It should be axiomatic because it is a result of Government's economic policies that the value of the rupee has come down and the standard of living of the Central Government employees has gone down; it should be automatic because Government have to do justice to the Central Government employees to enable them to maintain their standard of living which has gone down because of

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the repercussions of their economic policy. In the entire private sector of industry, whether it be in Bombay or Calcutta or any other industrial centre, neutralisation is an automatic process and the neutralisation is hundred per cent complete neutralisation. So, I do not see why Government try their best to raise all sorts of restrictive issues limiting the neutralisation for the Central Government employees. Therefore, I do hope that Government would liberalise the terms of reference at least now so that the Gajendragadkar Commission will be able to do full justice to the issue of neutralisation of the high cost of living, as far as the Central Government employees are concerned.

The second point is in respect of the limitation of Rs. 400. Two years ago, when the Central Government employees negotiated the question of dearness allowance, Government had agreed that neutralisation should be on salaries up to Rs. 700, but finally they allowed neutralisation up to Rs. 1200. Therefore, to restrict the neutralisation by limiting it to salaries up to Rs. 400 is to prohibit the Dearness Allowance Commission from considering the salaries of even the class III employees is Rs. 575. Therefore, I do hope that the Finance Minister will consider this point that it is unfair to limit the neutralisation upto a salary of Rs. 400 only, and therefore, they should permit the Gajendragadkar Commission to give neutralisation up to Rs. 700, as was decided last time under the negotiated Ministry of Finance.

The third point is in regard to the wage freeze. We have heard about wage freeze, but I would like to say that the working class will not accept a wage freeze in this country. Let not Government vitiate the atmosphere in this country by talking in terms of wage freeze. Wage freeze can possibly occur in a country of affluence but in a country where the wage are sub-standard to talk of wage freeze is absolutely ridiculous.

But I do understand that the question of productivity is important and that in considering the situation in the context of devaluation, the country must also think of a higher productivity. If Government want to consider the question of productivity, let the Prime Minister call a conference of all trade unionists where we can consider how to increase productivity, on this condition that greater productivity and higher wages would be linked together in some proportion.

My next point is about the contribution which the Government of India are making to the tune of Rs. 203 crores to the IDA the IME and the World Bank. It has been stated that this contribution is in the form of non-negotiable bonds. So far so good. But may I suggest that the essential question in this country is one of food production and productivity in general? All these take him to work out. In the context of devaluation, what we can do immediately is to introduce some financial discipline in the Government's and the country's economic order. Government, of all the sectors in this country, is guilty of financial indiscipline to the largest extent. Shri Tyagi quoted some figures which fall short of the actual deficit financing. Deficit financing in the last year of the Third Plan was Rs. 435 crores.

Again, nobody has told us yet what is the amount of created money, credit money. We find that last year the IMF gave Rs. 44 crores as credit to the ICICI. Here is a financial institution that does not pass on the actual money to its own creditors, to its own members. All these institutions indulge in the policy of created money and this issue of credit money is much more disastrous than the issue of inflation. Now, the Government has by various methods....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Alvares: It was said by the Speaker that each group will have 15 minutes.

The Government of India had been asked to adopt some measures whereby money would be made dearer. But there was a howl from financial institutions saying that this policy of dear money is restricting the creation of credit. This is a false cry, for after all where does credit come from?

In speaking on the Budget last year, I had said that while I do admit that there is investment shyness in this country, nevertheless the monopolists have not suffered as a result of this policy, because after all in this country there is a practice of under-writing equities. Once these equities have been under-written, they are being taken over by the promoters of the same company. Therefore, the process of under-writing in a backdoor fashion creates monopolist tendencies because they themselves buy up all the shares that are put on the market.

Therefore, by these various methods, by the method of created money, by the method of deficit financing, by the method of monopoly control, the economic situation in this country is placed in a situation where galloping inflation takes place and Government finds, it difficult to control the resultant situation. Therefore, I would make one or two suggestions.

In the wake of devaluation, the most important thing would be fiscal and monetary discipline on the part of Government and the corporate sector. But Government have not given any evidence of it. May I suggest that in the first instance these Rs. 203 crores are being paid to the IMF, the IDA and the World Bank because of the devaluation of our currency and to bring our contributions to these three situations on par in terms of the gold value at the pre-devaluation level. Even though they are non-negotiable, it would be advisable for Government to impound these Rs. 203 crores which are given in the form of non-negotiable securities; may be, slowly in the course of the next two years, they may be withdrawn from

circulation so that the Government slowly starts on a policy of deflation.

Much has been made of the deflationary measures adopted by the Wilson Government in UK in an attempt to stave off devaluation of the pound. They have said that employment has constricted, and certain other repercussions have taken place. I am sure in this country, the same repercussions will not take place. Here in this country, cheap money, created money, has the only effect of inflation and accumulation in the black market. I am sure that if the measures adopted by the Wilson Government in UK were to be introduced in this country, not only would they not have the effect of job restriction etc. but on the country, they would have a deflationary effect and a large part of the black money that is there in this country would come out.

As I said, the Government must also show some sense of monetary discipline. There are vast reserves of black money in this country, there are vast reserves of gold hoardings in the country. In the ultimate analysis, while we have drawn Rs. 303 crores from the IMF to meet our balance of payments liabilities, how are we to do it in the future? After all, there is a limit to the amount we can draw. There is a limit money to the money which these financial institutions will give us in order to meet our balance of payments deficit. If we have to get over this situation, we can do in two ways. One is by increasing our exports in which case it is a matter of speculation how far we can increase our exports and the other—the best method—is by payments in gold. There are, as I said, vast reserves of gold in this country. The Government have tried all manner of means to bring out the hoarded gold. May I suggest this simple but difficult method of commanding these gold reserves in this country? If only a fraction of that could be marshalled by Government, we should be able to meet our

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balance of payment liabilities with much more ease and much more solvency than we have done. (Inter-ruption). He does not want it because it hurts vested interests. The best way out of the difficulty is to mobilise the gold reserves in this country. We are told that there are gold reserves of the value of 4,000 crores here. May I suggest that Government makes all serious efforts to mop up at least a portion of this? If they do, then all our balance of payments difficulties will be met and in addition, we shall be able to introduce some sense of responsibility in our financial and monetary transactions in this country.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्पष्टीकरण और व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे उठ सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जो बहस चल रही है उसी को लेकर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठता है, उस दिन शुक्रवार को यानी चार दिन पहले की बात है, जब मैं शुक्रवार को बोल रहा था तो मुझे बार बार टोका गया कि पूरक मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैं कोई सवाल नीति का नहीं उठा सकता, तो अब उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नियम संख्या 216 और 389 देख लीजिये। 216 इस प्रकार है :

"The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them....".

मतलब नीति जो ओरिजिनल ग्रांट्स के पीछे है उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जायगा, यह मतलब नहीं है कि पूरक मांगों के पीछे

जो नीति है उसके बारे में कुछ निवेदन नहीं किया जायगा। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बिल्कुल नहीं टोकना चाहता हूँ, इन मामलों के बारे में आपकी राय चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ रियासत के भारत में शामिल होने से सम्बन्धित समझौते के महत्वपूर्ण कागज़ गायब हो गये हैं, यह चार दिन पहले 96 आवर्स पहले मैंने कहा है, इसका खंडन सुरक्षा और विदेश मंत्री द्वारा या प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दो घंटे के अन्दर होना चाहिए था, लेकिन 96 आवर्स हो गये . . . (व्यवधान) आप जवाब दीजिये, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Our Group did not have a chance to participate. I want to put two questions.

Since subscription of the Government of India to these three financial institutions is in the form of rupee securities—it is in the nature of non-negotiable bonds—what prevented Government from representing to these financial institutions to allow them to maintain our subscription at the old rate so that this would not be an added pressure on the inflation here? This is one question.

Secondly, there are three demands presented here under 25,96 and 137 relating to minor items. All the three relate to court fees which became due by the Government in three litigations that they lost, three judicial cases that they lost. In this connection, I want to know from the Government whether in all three cases enough care had been shown and exercised by the Government especially at the time when they received the final notice of litigation as prescribed and laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure—every time the Government has to be sued, a final notice has to be given under section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure—and what was the reaction of the Government in each case, because besides the court fees

concerned, Government lost also the money in all the three cases. These are the two points on which I seek clarification.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): As for the first point which he has raised, I can say that when we have gone to a new rate of exchange, we cannot have the old parity and old rate. It is not possible, and it is not desirable as well. You cannot have two rates. It is like asking that you devalue the rupee for internal rate of exchange and do not devalue for your servicing of the debt and all this, we have not done that. The rate is one whether for internal or external purposes, similarly for gold parity or for internal parity. Therefore, that is not possible.

As for the other three cases, he himself said they are minor cases. He had asked me information, asked Government to find out whether the department had secured themselves..

Shri Shinkre: But your advisers are there.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If he had raised it during the course of the debate, I could have found out, but now I am on my legs, and I cannot run and find out. Certainly I will have it supplied to him.

The hon. Member raised this question also, raised a point of order. He cannot expect me to reply when I am not called upon to reply and if four days have elapsed, it is not due to the Government's lapse. If at all, it is on the part of the hon. Members opposite, because this debate which should have been over in one hour and 30 minutes....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं है, आप नहीं तो दूसरे मंत्री रख सकते थे ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When a matter is raised in the course of a debate, the answer comes at the end of the debate

when the Minister concerned is asked to reply, and since I am asked to reply now the hon. Member cannot take exception that the reply is coming now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जल्दी चाहता था, बीच में भी खुलासा हो सकता था । अभी भी चाहता हूँ, अब बता दीजिये ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the question that the hon. Member raised in a very dramatic manner is concerned, it is a serious matter of course. Naturally when he said that a vital document like the Instrument of Accession of the princely State of Kutch with the Government of India is missing, it is a matter of very great concern, but I am glad to announce to the House and assuage the feelings of the hon. Member and also of the hon. House and the country, that there is no cause for such fear. The original document is intact in the possession of the Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : ओरिजिनल कापी ? महाराजा की कापी नहीं ? और दूसरे डाक्यूमेन्ट्स के बारे में ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The original is with the Government of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : और दूसरे डाक्यूमेन्ट्स ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो वाइटल डाक्यूमेन्ट है, उसके बारे में कह रहा हूँ ।

Hon. Members have expressed their apprehension about the inadequacy of the follow-up measures that the Government is taking after devaluation, and also it has been said that even, now there is lot of over-spending, deficit financing is going on, not enough care is being taken to see that expenditure is cut down. The hon. Member knows that it is not true. Already in the course of the last few months it has been said that we have been running at a very high level so far as expen-

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ses are concerned, and an all-time record of deficit financing was there. It is true. The figure that he has quoted, the dimensions and the size of it are really frightening, and actually we have decided to call not only a halt, but also to retrace the steps, and every effort is being made to cut down expenditure.

In future, it has been announced, deficit financing will not be there. So far as the actual steps to bring down the expenditure are concerned, a high power committee is looking into it to see how much can be cut down; they will complete the review by the end of this month.

Then each administrative ministry has also been asked to set up such a review so that it is a continuous process. You cannot chop and chip just now; you cannot do it at a stroke; you have to have a built-in machinery and there should be an over-all consciousness that we have to bring down the running expenses so as to match with the resources available and not allow any built-in deficit budget; it has to be an all-time continuous effort.

Similarly there are many other matters. Although individually they are small items, they add up to a big figure. The hon. Member mentioned about cutting down on tour and other administrative expenditure. We have issued instructions that the allowance..

Shri Tyagi: Stop building houses.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, there is no new house, no public building; that has been stopped.

Shri Tyagi: No more offices and other things.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has been stopped, no more offices.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: (Gorakhpur): What about those buildings that are being pulled down?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What has been pulled down is pulled down, we cannot put it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): He cannot be pulled up?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Later on, but now what has been pulled down is pulled down. In the follow-up measures, it is not only the bringing down of expenditure, though that is a very important item, but what is needed is that urgently in the very near future we have to raise resources from the utilisation of our existing public sector projects and various other things. We have to make the functioning of the administration more efficient, see that the existing industrial units are better utilised. In that context, the liberalisation of the imports and all that is necessary is being provided, and it is expected that in the course of a few months, the balance-sheet, should improve, and if the receipts improve by better administration of the public revenues received by the public sector and the industrial programme gets going as a result of better utilisation, the total balance-sheet should improve by higher receipts and bringing down of expenditure. That is at the moment being vigorously pursued. Therefore, we do appreciate that no measure should be spared in ruthlessly pursuing the follow-up measures. The impression that we are not at it is not correct. We are vigorously pursuing all the follow-up measures at our command, and we will pursue it, because if we do not do that, the purpose of devaluation will be defeated.

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister be in a position to acquaint this House as to what measures they are taking, in due course of course, not just now, but let them just acquaint the House as to what measures they are actually taking in regard to reduction of expenditure.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have said we will cut down expenditure; we have announced that there will be a 3 per cent cut in revenue expenditure, 5 per cent in capital expenditure, and an over-all cutting down of 10 to 15 per cent. That is the target.

Shri Tyagi: We want details.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The details we will be able to give later. I have said an inter-departmental committee is reviewing it, and the review will be complete by the end of this month. Various other processes will start and we will be able to say something about it later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्र ध्वज का मैसूर सरकार द्वारा नीलाम । (व्याख्यान) क्या मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि उनका इस राष्ट्र-ध्वज से सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : केन्द्रीय सरकार की इसकी नीलामी से सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैसूर सरकार का है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an important issue, Sir; it happened in your own home State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has nothing to do with the supplementary demands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: These demands are concerned with the grant of money. This point was discussed in the House the other day that the Mysore Government is not entitled to any assistance from the Centre because they have insulted the national flag. Their Gazette notification lists the national flag among various propaganda and miscellaneous articles. It is your State Sir, which has inflicted this indignity on our national flag.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have been told that it has been withdrawn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But that officer at Bidar should be taken to task; he should be punished.

श्री मधु लिमये : नोटिफिकेशन है मैसूर गवर्नमेंट का 5 अगस्त, 1966 का ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with the supplementary demands.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्र ध्वज का यह अपमान है, भगत साहब को फँसना देना चाहिये ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने यह कहा था कि यह मामला मैसूर सरकार से सम्बन्धित है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह राष्ट्र ध्वज का मामला है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि राष्ट्र ध्वज का मैसूर सरकार से क्या सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्र सरकार ही का यह विषय है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बड़े महत्व की चीज है, लेकिन सप्लिमेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं है । आप ने पैसा क्यों मांगा ? यह राष्ट्र ध्वज का अपमान हो रहा है । इस पर डिबीजन होगा ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Some hon. Members said that the terms of reference of the dearness allowance commission are loaded against the employees. That may be their feeling; probably they may not like this commission at all. The basic demand was that this should be enquired into by some independent body.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The objection is about parts 4(a), (b), (c).

Shri Alvares: Will you say whether the commission can give a recommendation on 1, 2, 3 irrespective of 4.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not required to answer in a manner which the hon. Member wants. Item 4 says whether the said commission would go into other relevant matters. There is a fundamental point, the basis of the formula, neutralisation and the quantum of neutralisation, the quantum and also revision of the formula. That was one of the basic demands that had been made. Now, about the 'any

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other relevant matter. The hon. Members are aware of the times we are passing through from the time the Second Pay Commission submitted its report till now. Many things have happened. The economy has undergone a good deal of changes. They are: the capacity of the States budgetary situation, inflation, etc. The economic background has completely changed. So, when we say that the Commission will look into this, it will mean the conditions, including the capacity of the lower middle class employees to bear the burden of the rising prices. Therefore, to say that the terms of reference are loaded against the employees is not correct. Moreover the commission has agreed to consider the representations in accordance with the terms of reference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We got some clarification from the Commission Chairman who in his wisdom and in all fairness had given them; we got it only yesterday. Two points only remain to be answered by you. One is that only limited terms of reference had been given as far as the middle-class employees are concerned, that is, upto a salary of Rs. 400. The universal demand is: it should be above Rs. 400 also. The second is that the terms of reference are sometimes restrictive. Will the commission be precluded from doing certain things..

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the terms of reference are concerned, they are final and we are not going to change them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not going to co-operate.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): This is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Sharma: We must realise the situation prevailing in the country. The hon. Minister should clarify the position. The terms of reference restrict or limit the salary upto Rs. 400. I request the Government again to consider that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I am saying that the Minister should not be interrupted, Members go on giving their views.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When the terms of reference were drawn up, all these points were considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We were never consulted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You cannot make a running commentary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are two lakhs of employees....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; do not make a running commentary.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Coming to the price rise, many hon. Members said that the prices were high and should be brought down. They said that it should be subsidised. An element of subsidy will mean a larger burden, again on the people. So far as fine rice is concerned, there is no element of subsidy. They said that the Madras Government charged a particular price, Kerala Government another price and another State Government, another price. State Governments do so because they procure indigenously some rice and some rice is imported; so they charge on that basis. For fine rice, it is the economic cost. There is no profiteering by the State. There is a subsidy on coarse rice and we are incurring a good deal of cost for the coarse rice, obviously for a good purpose because it goes to meet the demands of the poorer sections of the community. I think these were the main points raised. With these words, I commend the Demands for acceptance by the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Demand No. 66; he has not touched it at all.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I want to put one question before you put the demands to the vote of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had a full-dress debate for three hours.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Still, the House may want some clarification; the House may not be satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, Mr. Deshmukh; please sit down. I shall put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

15 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Cut motion No. 6 is in regard to dearness allowance. Please read it, and put it separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Futility of setting up of the Special Commission of Enquiry on Dearness Allowance to decide the principles for the grant of further dearness allowance to Government employees. (6)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14]

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker

AYES

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Ranga, Shri

[15.05 hrs.]

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Utiya, Shri
Vimala Devi, Shrimati

NOES

Alva, Shri A. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bisat, Shri J. B. S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Harvani, Shri Anagar
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri

Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri Viahwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Rajeswar
Patil, Shri M. B.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar

Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Linga
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. p.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddhanappa, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwar
Sinha, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tula Ram, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 20; Noes 91.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the other cut motions, 5 to 19 excepting No. 6 which has already been negatived, to the vote.

All the other cut motions were then put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the supplementary demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 6, 16, 17, 23, 30, 34, 35, 66 and 117".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No.15]

AYES

[15.08 hrs.

Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Churi Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dhuleswar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Gupta, Shri Badashah
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotiash, Shri J. P.

Kajrolkar, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Mandal, Shri J.
Marandi, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwanath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddy, Shri Linga
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri, D. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananappa, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramduluri
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha Singh, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Suresh Pal Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Biren Dutta, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Dasaratha Deb Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Harvani, Shri Ansar

Kekkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Limaye Shri Madhu
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Nair Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shinkre, Shri
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Vimala Devi, Shrimati

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 93; Noes 21.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The supplementary demands are granted.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): There is one correction. I am for Ayes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be noted.

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 6 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Navy."

DEMAND No. 16—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of External Affairs."

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 23—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Audit."

DEMAND No. 30—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation."

DEMAND No. 35—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Agriculture."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'."

DEMAND No. 117.—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,60,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the Charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage."

15.08 hrs.

MOTION RE. THIRTEENTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar on the 18th August, 1966, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963-64 laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1966."

Shri Balmiki to continue his speech.

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दस करोड़ लोगों की समस्या है। इस पर बहुत थोड़ा समय दिया जाता है जो कि बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है। इस वास्ते यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि समय बढ़ाया जाए। यह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की समस्या नहीं है, सारे राष्ट्र की समस्या है। दस करोड़ लोगों को अपाहिज बना कर देश को नहीं उठाया जा सकता, दुश्मनों का मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता। इस वास्ते समय बढ़ना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; we will see.

Shri Gulshan (Bhatinda): I also agree that the time may be extended.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : एक घंटा समय बढ़ाया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right Please sit down.

Shri Gulshan: I want to understand what is this "All right". Has the time been extended?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We will see about it later. Shri Balmiki.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन मैंने आपका तथा सदन का ध्यान समता की ओर आकर्षित किया था। देश के अन्दर योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है। लेकिन समता के बिना यह सारा काम अधूरा रह जाता है। समता ममता की जननी है। देश के अन्दर सभी देशवासियों में समत्व और ममत्व की भावना जागृत होनी चाहिए।

श्रद्धामयाऽयम् पुरुषो

योयन् श्रद्धः स एव सः ॥

जैसी श्रद्धा हमारे मन में है वैसी सब के मन में है और जैसी सब के मन में है वैसी हमारे मन में है। यह विश्वास ही हमारी संस्कृति का मूल संदेश है।

यदि इस भावना पर चला जाये, तो समता का कार्य बढ़ सकता है। समता के कार्य को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकारी आधार पर कागज पर तो बहुत काम हुआ है, लेकिन मनो में भावना जगाने के लिए काम नहीं हुआ है। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं को बल इसलिए नहीं मिला है कि उनके पीछे समता की भावना नहीं है। समता की राह कठिन है। समता स्वयं मार्ग में भटक रही है और यदि आने वाली पीढ़ी की भावना को बदलना है, तो समता की राहों की ओर आना होगा और समता की परवाह करनी होगी। मैं कवियित्री

सुश्री पार्वती माथुर के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ :—

“योजना पीढ़ी बदलने आ रही है, संभल जाओ, चांदियों के वंश वालो । देश को अब चाहिए

राह समता की,
प्रगति वाले पांव ।

हो न शोषण,
एक भी कोई न माटी को छले,
आख सूनी या रहे न अश्रु वाली,
और मुख पर हो नहीं कल सी उदासी,
मन जहां गंदले रहें
ऐसी न कोई हो कहीं पर

ठावं,
फिर मरण के साथ जीवन का
नहीं हो दांव,
फिर न जनमें दासता के भाव,
फिर न रिसते हों कहां पर
वेदना के वाव ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी अस्पृश्यता की दुर्भावना से मन गंदले हैं । इससे अधिक गन्दापन और क्या है ? इसे दूर किया जा सकता है ।

वह आगे कहती हैं :

“इस लिए ओ देश के
मेरे निवासियों ।
चुन सको तो चुनो मिलन का
कोई पड़ाव,
गुन सको तो गुनों प्रगति का चाव, *
सिर नहीं धुनो,
छोड़ दो मन का दुराव ,
आदमी और आदमी में भेद जैसा
कुछ नहीं है,
और यदि है तो आदमी,
आदमी कहला नहीं सकता ।”

इस कविता में “दुराव” शब्द है । सरकार के मन में दुराव है, जनसाधारण के मन में दुराव है । इस लिये जब तक इस दुराव को

दूर नहीं किया जाता, तब तक अस्पृश्यता की कठोरता, जातिवाद की कठोरता नहीं जा सकती । और अब तो चुनाव आने वाले हैं, जिनमें जातिवाद को बहुत बल मिलेगा । इस लिये मैं इस वैदिक भावना की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—
“मा जीवेभ्यः प्रमदः मनुर्भवं,” अर्थात् मनुष्यों की अवहेलना मत करो, उनके प्रति उदासीनता मत बरतो, इन्सान बनो और इन्सान बनाने की चेष्टा करो ।

मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ—और यहां कहा भी गया है—कि कुछ आन्दोलन चलते हैं और हमारे मन और दिमाग भी आन्दोलित हैं । मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज भी ये तथा-कथित पिछड़े तथा दलित वर्ग सदियों की कमजोरी से ग्रस्त हैं, लेकिन मैं इस सदन के द्वारा देशवासियों का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि सदियों की यह कमजोरी आज हमारे लिए शक्ति का स्रोत बन रही है । और अब वह शक्ति का स्रोत सूखेगा नहीं, जगेगा—किसी और भावना से, किसी और विचार से अब हम डरेंगे नहीं—दबेंगे नहीं ।

आज संसार में रंग भेद का सवाल है । संसार की बड़ी जातियों को रंग भेद खा जायेगा और यहां के प्रशासन को—यदि उसने ध्यान इस ओर नहीं दिया, तो—जातिवाद खा जायेगा । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए । घटनायें और दुर्घटनायें हमें सहारा देती हैं और हम कहना चाहते हैं कि :

ऐ मौजे ह्वादास, बेकसों से दूर ही रहना,
शाकिस्ता कश्तियां अक्सर उलझ पड़ती
हैं तुफानों से ।

तुफानों से लड़ने वाली कश्ती, हमारे भाग्य की कश्ती उन घटनाओं और हादसों से लड़ सकती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य कांग्रेस की कश्ती ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : कांग्रेस की कश्ती तो गांधी के समुद्र में है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी कश्ती की परवाह करें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब हम एक ऐसे अवसर पर इस समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं जिसमें हमें इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। मैं उस दिन यह भी कह रहा था कि निर्धनित धनराशियाँ व्यय नहीं की जाती हैं। क्यों नहीं व्यय की जाती हैं ? इस लिए कि अधिकारियों के मन में गुंजायश नहीं है। मैंने तो एक अधिकारी को एक बी० डी० ओ० को यह कहते हुये सुना कि यह धन कौन सा हरिजनों के बाप का है जो हम इसको खर्च करें।

श्री मोर्य : क्या वह फिर भी नौकरी में रहा ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : रहा या नहीं रहा उसके ऊपर हाथ भी है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : वह बी० डी० ओ० कहां का है ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 39 करोड़ रुपये खर्चे गये थे जिसमें से 30 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये गये और 9 करोड़ रुपये व्यय नहीं किये गये। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 90 करोड़ रुपये खर्चे गये थे लेकिन 79 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए और 11 करोड़ रुपये व्यय नहीं हुए। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 114 करोड़ रुपये खर्चे गये हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें से केवल 50 करोड़ रुपये का अब तक व्यय हुआ है उस से अधिक नहीं।

इस तरह से आप देखें कि इन वर्गों के लिए जो धन रखा जाता है वह व्यय नहीं

होता है और मंत्री महोदय यह देखने की चेष्टा करें कि वह कैसे व्यय हो सकता है। यह तो मन की बात है। भारत सरकार कुछ इशारा करती है चेताती है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं है। और नीचे जिले के स्तर पर राज्य सरकारों का प्रभाव नहीं है। इस समस्या की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक नीति आर्थिक प्रभाव और आर्थिक वैभव की बात कही जाती है। मूवांक हो आर्थिक वैभव मूवांक हो सरकार की आर्थिक नीति लेकिन आर्थिक प्रगति का कोई प्रभाव इन वर्गों पर नहीं पड़ा है यों एक दो आदमी चाहे कहीं उन्नति करते हो। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रश्न को जातिवाद और अस्पृश्यता के प्रश्न से और सामाजिक समस्याओं के प्रश्न से अलग रख कर भी सोचा जाये, तो इन वर्गों का आर्थिक उद्धार हुआ ही नहीं है।

योजना आयोग के अध्ययन मंडल ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

"The schemes of economic uplift of the Backward Classes are intended to supplement the benefits which they derive from developmental schemes in other sectors of the Plan. Maximum advantage was expected to flow to the Backward Classes from general sector schemes relating to Agriculture, Co-operation, Minor Irrigation, small Industries; Animal Husbandry and Dairying Horticulture, Forests etc. But in actual practice, the performance is disappointing and very little benefit seems to have gone to these groups."

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : माननीय सदस्य इसका अनुवाद करके बतायें।

श्री बाल्मीकी : आप यह देखें कि अभी तक इन लोगों का जीवन कोई जीवन नहीं

है उनके मस्तिष्क में निराश और उदासीनता है। गरीबी है सारे देश में और ये लोग भी गरीबी के शिकार हैं। इन का पेट भूखा, तन नंगा और पैर लड़खड़ाये हुए हैं। लेकिन ये सब बातें इशारा करती हैं उन इन्सानों को, जो आज हरिजन हैं और अन्य दलित बन्धु हैं, कि वे अपनी शक्ति को बटोरें, 'अपने प्रयास से' अवसर पैदा करें और यह देखें कि किस तरह से उनको इस विकास से अधिक से अधिक लाभ हो सकता है। जो धन इन लोगों के लिए निर्धारित है, वह भी व्यय नहीं होता है, तो देश में उन्नति की जो सामान्य योजनाएँ चलती हैं, वे भी पूरी नहीं की जाती हैं।

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आप यह भी देखें कि विकास के काम कहा तक जाते हैं। खरंजा बनता है बल-शालियों के दरवाजे तक—वह इन लोगों के दरवाजे तक नहीं जाता है। प्रकाश का खम्भा भी उनके द्वार तक नहीं जाता है—वह जाना चाहिए और विकास का प्रकाश इन लोगों के द्वार तक पहुंचना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आपकी घंटी बजती है तो मैं कुछ और सोचता हूँ, वेदना और चेतना के साथ सोचता हूँ, इसलिए सोचता हूँ कि यह काम होने को है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि वजीफ़ा बड़े। बड़ेगा और बढ़ना चाहिए। धनराशि बड़े बड़नी चाहिए। जमीनें मिलनी चाहिए, आवास का प्रश्न हल होना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इस और विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। इस प्रश्न को यों ही नहीं टाला जा सकता। मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी और इस दृष्टि से करना होगा कि लोग आज भीख नहीं मांगना चाहते हैं, जो कुछ हमारा हमको मिलता है वह हमारे लिए मिलना चाहिए, देशवासियों के द्वारा हमको मिलना चाहिए और विशेषरूप से अगर यह नहीं किया तो याद रखिए एक ऐसा

झटका लगेगा कि आप उस झटके के सामने टिक नहीं सकेंगे। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय। मैं अन्तिम शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जायगा। उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध कुएं आदि का जो अभी तक नहीं हुआ, आवास के लिए जमीन आदि का प्रबन्ध, बंजर भूमि आदि का प्रबन्ध और यही नहीं, इस प्रश्न को टाला जा रहा है कोई भी हरिजन, कोई भी भूमिहीन भूमि के टुकड़े के बिना न रहे, कल्याण के लिए आर्थिक कार्यक्रम उपयोगी तथा लाभदायक उद्योगों में व नयी बनने वाली मार्केट और सुपर मार्केट आदि में व्यापार के लिए दुकान का प्रबन्ध, बस परमिट आदि में प्राथमिकता छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों में प्राथमिकता खेती के लिए जमीन शिक्षा की उन्नति के लिए और धन, विशेषकर उच्च शिक्षा के लिए और साथ-साथ टेकनिकल शिक्षा के लिए और धन देना चाहिए। नौकरियों के प्रश्न को और उन्नतिशील नौकरियों में उन्नति देने के प्रश्न को प्राथमिकता के साथ हल करना चाहिए। वजीफ़े की रकम बढ़ानी चाहिए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि योजना आयोग और उसका अध्ययन मंडल इस ओर ध्यान देगा।

सरकार ने गन्दे पेशों की ओर ध्यान दिया है, भंगियों की समस्या की ओर, सफाई पेशा भाईयों को नित्य प्रति के प्रश्नों की ओर ध्यान दिया है और उनके सुधार के लिए कदम उठाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मल्कानी कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर जोरदार तरीके से अमल करना चाहिए।

अन्तिम जो मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जो यह कहा जाता है कि व्हील बैरो स्कीम और मल्कानी कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर काम इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि उनके रास्ते में भंगियों का जदी-हक, ब्रत-जजमानी कस्टमरी राइट्स रोड़ा डालते

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

है यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपका ध्यान दिला-लाना चाहता हूँ हम चाहते हैं कि उसको छोड़ा जाय लेकिन साथ-साथ यह चाहते हैं कि उसके लिए बढ़िया मुआवजा दिया जाय। कम से कम 20 करोड़ रुपया उनको दिया जाय। और यही नहीं एकदम जो काम छोड़ने के लिए तैयार है उनके लिए कोई वजीफे का सवाल नहीं है कोई सौ दो सौ रुपये देने का सवाल नहीं है, 5 हजार रुपये पुनर्वास के लिए उनको ग्रांट दी जाय और उनके काम के साधन के लिए रोजगार धन्य के लिए नयी स्कीमें बनायी जायें। नौकरियों के साधन पैदा किये जायें। उनको नये रोजगार और उद्योग-धन्यों में प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।

मैं आपसे एक मिनट और चाहता हूँ और उसके लिए मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ करीब आधे मिनट में मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि भंगियों के जो जड़ी-हक हैं वृत्त जजमानी है सरकार उसको समाप्त करे। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उसमें उदासीनता बरतती हैं और जो म्युनिसिपैलिटियाँ हैं जो इस तरह के प्रशासन हैं वह करप्ट हैं, करप्ट लोगों के हाथ में न छोड़ा जाय, दया हीनों की दया पर न छोड़ा जाय बल्कि इस काम को भारत सरकार ले और पूरी तरह से उत्तरदायित्व को निभाये। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इस दूसरी मलकानी कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें दी हैं सरकार उन पर अमल करेगी।

लेकिन यह ध्यान देगी कि बापू ने जो वायदा किया था उनके उद्धार के लिए और यह कहा था कि इस देश का नया उद्धार होगा, वह दिन आयेगा कि एक दिन भंगी की बेटो सफाई पेशा भाइयों की बेटो राज्य की उच्चतम सत्ता पर बैठेगी, यह स्वप्न पूरा किया जायगा, हम इस काम को छोड़ना चाहते हैं लेकिन निराशाजनक स्थिति नहीं चाहते, आशा-जनक स्थिति चाहते हैं। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि मंत्राणी जी और मंत्रालय इस पर ध्यान

देगा, इस काम को धीरे-धीरे योजना-बद्ध आधार पर समाप्त किया जाएगा, पहले छोटे नगरों में फिर बीच के नगरों और फिर बड़े नगरों में। दिल्ली आदि को तो छोड़ दिया गया है वह स्वाभाविक है। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए स्पेशल प्रोग्राम चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनाया जाय, इस काम को धीरे धीरे सद्भावना से, मनोभावना से और उन भाइयों का जो इससे प्रभावित होंगे, उनका पूर्ण सहयोग और उनकी पूरी सद्भावना लेकर विचार के साथ किया जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्राणी जी, और मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी साइकोलाजी को लगायें और इस काम को आगे और बढ़ायें।

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must say, it seems rather strange to me that we are today called upon to discuss the Thirteenth Report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission covering the period 1963-64 instead of the Fifteenth Report for the period 1964-65. Despite considerable pressures, practically from all political parties represented in this House, brought to bear on them, it took this Government two years to discuss this report itself. To me, Sir, this is ample evidence of the Government's gross neglect and stepmotherly attitude to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The allotment of time for discussion of the report also shows what importance this Government attaches to this problem. First they allotted only two hours, then after much pressure exerted on them they agreed to extend it by two hours more. That time also is quite insufficient to deal with this vast problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is quite clear that the Government look at the discussion of this report as a routine work and they do not like to discuss this matter sincerely and seriously and they do not like to go into the problem deeper. If this is so,

how will they behave, how will they treat these handicapped people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I raise very great objection to this attitude of the Government.

Secondly, I want to stress this matter. If this attitude of the Government continues, then I do not know what useful purpose it will serve by discussing this problem in this House. Every year the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner produces certain reports. Certain suggestions are given to this Government in those reports. This Government do not at all take any care to implement those suggestions. This report itself says that hundreds of suggestions which were made earlier have not been implemented.

Sir, it is a very regrettable fact, it is a matter of shame and regret, that after 19 years of freedom and 15 years of planning the suffering and oppression of the 95 million people, described as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have become more and more deep and unbearable. Neither the Centre nor the States have been able to do anything concrete to lift this unhappy and handicapped section of our community from the position of humiliation, oppression and ignorance to which they have been condemned all through our history.

The three Five Year Plans provided for Rs. 200 crores for the upliftment of these handicapped people. But what was the progress in these years? I say, taking the community as a whole, the progress is insignificant, almost nil.

Let us take the question of untouchability. The Government enacted legislation that provides for punishment for practices of untouchability. Could that measure end untouchability from our society? No, it did not. Even this report recognises that members of the lower castes are not allowed to use wells that are being used by the members of the so-called higher castes, panchayat members belonging to Scheduled Castes, at places, are not

allowed to sit along with other members belonging to the so-called high caste communities. The picture presented in the report on this matter is not only surprising and demoralising but very shocking.

Let us take the question of the economic problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The picture in this respect is much more gloomy. Millions belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are either landless and agricultural workers in the country side or land-poor who are heavily indebted. This Government in these years could neither give them gainful employment nor land to cultivate.

Sir, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are admittedly the most backward section, economically and socially, of our community. Most of them are agricultural workers or shifting cultivators—particularly the tribals they are *jhomias* or shifting cultivators—and some are forest workers who are mercilessly exploited for centuries by mahajans, landlords and the corrupt government officials in various ways. Could this Government reduce the magnitude of exploitation, if not completely eradicate it? No, Sir, not at all. Rather, this exploitation has increased enormously.

Education is the backbone of the society. But in this field also we could not make much headway. The report itself shows how miserably the Government failed to achieve the minimum objective in this matter. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is still very low. I am told that the Kerala Government recently issued an order asking the Scheduled Caste students, who are residing in hostels, to bring their rations from their homes. Is it the way to help these Scheduled Castes people? I ask the Government; let them answer.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): And Kerala is under President's rule.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Therefore I say that the basic approach of the Government towards these problems is totally wrong. The steps taken to eradicate these difficulties are very, very inadequate. I do not blame the Commission for this failure. Whatever little steps they suggest to be taken, the Government did not implement them; on the contrary, they sabotaged them in many cases.

In this connection, I may state some concrete facts of my State, Tripura. In order to safeguard the interest of Tribals of Tripura on land, the Dhebar Commission suggested some concrete steps to be taken in Tripura. On page 484 the Dhebar Commission says:—

"The influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan to Tripura has been enormous, and has upset the local economy. This has greatly affected the tribals and has made land problem acute. The rights of the tribals in land should be safeguarded."

On another page it describes:—

"Owing to the influx of refugees, the pressure on land in Tripura has increased considerably, and it is becoming more and more difficult to find new paddy land for settling jhumia tribals. The only land available are tillas."

Then, as a measure of protection the Dhebar Commission suggests on page 484:—

"At present there is no Scheduled areas in this Territory. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that the areas of Kanchanpur, Chhamanu, Amarpur, Teliamura Block and some area under Sadar, Belonia and Subroom sub-divisions which are contiguous to Amarpur and Teliamura Blocks, and have a preponderance of tribal population may be declared Scheduled areas."

But it is strange even this minimum suggestion was not implemented in

our territory. It is more surprising that instead of implementing this suggestion of the Dhebar Commission, the Government of Tripura is now taking a very retrograde step in actively considering descheduling of the Scheduled areas of Tripura which have been in existence during the Maharaja's regime.

During the Maharaja's regime, the were tribal reserves in Tripura and that order of the Maharaja has not been abrogated so far. Yet, the best part of the said reserve areas were already released to make room for non-tribals and the tribals then did not raise much objection because they felt that their displaced brethren also needed to be rehabilitated. But now the Government of Tripura is actively considering to repeal that order of the Maharaja and thereby sought to make the entire tribal compact areas, including the remaining portion of the Tribal Reserve, open for all communities and to make it a hunting ground for exploiters and other cunning people belonging to advanced communities.

This is a thing which is taking place in our State. Therefore, I oppose this move of the Government tooth and nail and I want to tell the House that the tribals of Tribura will not tolerate this action of the Government. On the 30th of this month they would be demonstrating at Agartala and I think it will be a vigorous demonstration to protest against this measure of the Government.

Till 1947 the tribals were in overwhelming majority in Tripura; in fact, Tripura is known as a traditional homeland for tribals. But now due to the influx of refugees they were converted into an absolute minority. Being unable to cope with others in an uneven competition the tribals are gradually evicted from land. So far, more than two thousand tribal families have lost their lands and many more are losing day by day. Besides, several thousand tribal jhumia families are awaiting rehabilitation. Their rehabilitation cannot be made possible if the tribal compact areas are given to others.

It is an irony of fate that tribals who once were the dominant population and offered protection to others are now overstripped by non-tribals and thus they themselves need protection from others as they are facing hundreds of litigation cases, mainly brought by a cunning section of non-tribals who wanted to grab their land by adopting all sorts of cunning methods. It is next to impossible to seek protection from evictions in the law courts since the majority of those evicted or implicated in litigation cases are not only ignorant of legal niceties but are also cheated of any legal documents establishing their claim over the land from which they are evicted. Therefore, it is high time for the Government to take effective measures to prevent this type of eviction.

Therefore I suggest that the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India should be extended to Tripura immediately and tribal compact areas should be declared as Scheduled areas and equal facilities should be given in those areas to all Scheduled Tribes who are recognised as Scheduled Tribes of Tripura by the President's order. Unless it is done, the tribals of Tripura will be completely eliminated from land in the near future.

I would like to point out another very serious matter. A bulk of tribal population of our territory, you know, Sir, are still living on jhum cultivation. But as almost all the areas of jhum cultivation were brought under forest reserve and thus jhum cultivation were totally stopped with the result that all the jhumias were thrown out of occupation. Since that prohibition of jhum cultivation was enforced, hundreds of jhumias had to face starvation throughout the whole year. A number of starvation deaths have been taking place every year. This Government is more concerned with forest products and the income derived out of them but less concerned with human lives who are completely dependent on them.

In this matter the Dhebar Commission suggested on page 486:—

"but till such time, as they are weaned away completely from shifting cultivation, we suggest that jhuming be permitted whenever possible and jhum cultivation on scientific basis be introduced simultaneously. The scheme for permanent settlement may be pursued with great vigour."

But this suggestion has been sent to cold storage and prohibition of jhum cultivation continues with the result that hundreds of tribal people have been thrown out of employment and they are facing every day starvation deaths.

It is a matter of great regret that instead of defending the weaker section of the people, the Government seems to be more active in harassing tribals whenever they get an opportunity to do so. A number of incidents took place in the connection with the dispute arising out of land between tribals and non-tribals. Almost in all cases tribals were harassed, arrested by the police and displaced from their traditionally occupied homeland. But it is notable that very few of those who created troubles were touched by the police, because being a member of the advanced community they could manage to deal with the police and the officials also. Thus they remained less affected. The eviction of tribals at Palku, Shantinagar, Promodenagar etc. are glaring examples of the partisan stand taken by the Government of Tripura. At present in numerous places the tribals are subjected to harassment and terrorism and brutality in Tripura. This must be stopped immediately.

Sir, yesterday I got a letter saying that on the 13th of this month a tribal comrade has been murdered by a gang organised by the Congress goondas.

An hon. Member: Shame, shame.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: We have given a list of names to the Chief Minister. These people have terrorised to take his life two months ago. We have given the list of names of those people who are plotting these things but the Tripura Government did not take any action. Now I got a report yesterday that that particular comrade has been murdered. This is the way how tribal people are being treated in our State. I should tell this Government that they should take much care about them; otherwise, these tribals will not tolerate this type of action of the Government.

Look at the tribal problems of Assam also. They are demanding a separate Hill State within the Indian Union. I consider that their demand is legitimate and perfectly justified. Hence, it should be conceded before certain unfortunate development takes place there. Our Government should take valuable lesson from the Mizo affair. All of us know that at one time they were loyal citizens of India. They are a party to those who have demanded a separate Hill State, but now they have changed their minds. Perhaps the perpetual denial of the Government of India to their Hill State demand might have misled them to come to the present unfortunate position. I do not support their position; but earlier they also are a party to demanding this separate Hill State. Is it not a clear warning that the Government of India should go more deeply into the matter? Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India that they should give more thought to the problems of the tribals, particularly those who reside in the border areas. The sooner a separate Hill State is created in Assam, the better for our national integrity.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मैं आशावादी हूँ, मैं निराशावादी नहीं हूँ। मैं अपने मित्र श्री बाल्मीकी से भी कहूँगा और त्रिपुरा के जो मेरे मित्र मुझ से पहले बोल रहे थे उनसे भी कहूँगा कि जब सैकड़ों साल मुसलमानों ने इस मुल्क में हुकूमत

की तो उन्होंने भी हम को पीसा, दो सौ वर्ष अंग्रेजों ने इस मुल्क में हुकूमत की तो उन्होंने भी हम को पीसा, हम से घास छिलवाई। लेकिन जब गांधी और नेहरू का युग आया, ऋषि दयानन्द का युग आया तो उन्होंने अपना हाथ बढ़ा कर हमें उठाया। गांधी जी ने भंगी कालोनी में बैठ कर भंगियों और हरिजनों का उद्धार करने के लिये काम किया।

श्री बाल्मीकी : सारे देश में जाकर देखें, घास आज भी छिलवाई जाती है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आशा भई निराशा, कंकर भये पराशा, मैं इस नीति को मानने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं आशावादी हूँ, और आशा पर संसार टिका हुआ है, यह जीवन टिका हुआ है।

मैं मन्दिर प्रवेश की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी उस दिन यह बात उठाई गई। लेकिन मन्दिर मस्जिद सब के अन्दर राज गुलामी का होता है। मेरा अटल विश्वास है कि हमारे प्लेनिंग मिनिस्टर जो बैठे हुए वह पक्के सोशलिस्ट हैं और मैं भी सोशलिस्ट हूँ। इस समाज का उद्धार उनके हाथों से जरूर होगा और वह इसके लिये कुछ उठा नहीं रखेंगे। लेकिन इसके लिये समय की आवश्यकता है, हम को धराना नहीं चाहिये। मैं जब द्वारकाधीश के मन्दिर में गया तो वहाँ ब्राह्मण ठाकुर दोनों थे, हम भी थे। लेकिन पण्डित और ठाकुर दोनों पास हो गये, वन्दे ने एक रुपया दिया और पंडा ने प्रसाद दिया, माल दिया। यह नहीं पूछा कि चमार हो या ब्राह्मण हो।

Shri Nambiar: Because you are an M.P.

श्री शिव नारायण : आज मन्दिर में चमार और ब्राह्मण की पूछ नहीं है। वहाँ पर पैसा और टका की पूछ है। जहाँ पर देखिये सिर्फ इरा की पूछ है। असली नक्शा यह है

कि आज चमार और ब्राह्मण की लड़ाई नहीं है। आज लड़ाई इस देश में किस बात की है। लड़ाई उन लोगों से है जिनके बच्चे अमरीकन स्कूलों में इंग्लिश स्कूलों में और पब्लिक स्कूलों में, पढ़ते हैं, जो अंग्रेजों के बड़े पोपक हैं, जो कि सोसायटी को तोड़ने वाले हैं। मैं भी दुखी हूँ, मैं भी गांव में रहता हूँ, लेकिन कानून से कोई बात ले नहीं सकता। आज गांव के लोगों से नफरत की जाती है। लेकिन यह साइकोलोजी बया एक दिन के अन्दर मिटाई जा सकती है। मैं तो हरिजन बन्धुओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब एक जगह बैठें, हम यूनाइटेड हो जायें तो 25 परसेन्ट वोट तो हमारी जेबों में हैं। इस गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर हो कर हमारे साथ आना पड़ेगा। इस गवर्नमेंट को पूछना पड़ेगा हम से कि हम हैं कहाँ। हम कोई भीख नहीं मांगते हैं। कर बहियाँ बल आपना, तजो पराई आस। मैं तो इसमें विश्वास करता हूँ। मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री मौर्य : क्या कांग्रेस के हरिजन सारे एक हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : एक न हों, तब भी हम मैजारिटी में यहां बैठे हैं। एक दो आदमी उधर हैं, कुछ जन संध के साथ हैं, लेकिन मैजारिटी हमारे साथ है, श्रीमती गांधी के साथ हैं, हम हवा में नहीं खड़े हैं। यह क्लिअर कट बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई कमी है तो सोसायटी में कमी है क्योंकि हम गरीब हैं। मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बच्चों को चाय की दूकान या पान की दूकान रखने की सुविधा हो जाये चपरासगिरी या छोटी छोटी जो नौकरियाँ हैं, वह नहीं मिल रही हैं। इस गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि जो भी हो 18 परसेन्ट, 16 परसेन्ट या 12 परसेन्ट, उनकी वह पूरा करे। यह हमारी डिमान्ड है।

हम जानते हैं कि सरकार कोशिश करना चाहती है लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वह आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। हम तो चौथेपन में हैं। ब्राह्मण लड़ते हैं, ठाकुर लड़ते हैं, बनिया लड़ते हैं, कायस्थ लड़ते हैं, आपस में उनकी गुत्थम-गुत्था हो रही है। हम लोग चौथेपन में हैं, ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर ऊपर हैं। जब वह ऊपर ऊपर लड़ रहे हैं तो हम को कौन पूछता है। आज श्री मौर्य बहुत परेशान हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह दोनों आपस में निपट लेंगे तब हमारे दिन लौटेंगे। बहुत से लोग ऐतराज करते हैं कि हमारे लड़के मिलिटरी में नहीं लिये जाते हैं। लेकिन मैंने इसका बड़ा डीसेन्ट जवाब दिया। मैंने कहा कि जब गोली खाने के लिये यह आगे वाले चले जायेंगे तब हम पीछे से गठी उठायेंगे, खेत जोतेंगे। यह जवाब मैंने उन साहब को दिया जिन्होंने मजाक में मुझ से कहा था कि मिलिटरी में तुम्हारे लड़के नहीं आते।

मैं इस पार्लियामेंट में इस गवर्नमेंट से कहता हूँ कि तुम हमें डिफेंस का चार्ज दो, हम एक करोड़ जवान कटवा देंगे पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में। हम कोई कमजोर नहीं हैं। कमाता कौन है इस मुल्क में। अमरीका में हमारे प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर और फूड मिनिस्टर गेहूँ मांगने के लिये बाउल ले कर खड़े हैं और इस देश का कमाने वाला यह सामने खड़ा है। जहां तक हमारे आदर और निरादर की बात है, वह सामने है, छिपी नहीं है। हम हल जोत कर पांच मन और छः मन गल्ला पैदा करते हैं। पांडे जी पंडाइन के पास बैठे रहते हैं और सुखई चमार चार सेर बो कर छः सेर उगा लेता है। यह हवा में मैं बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, प्रैक्टिकल बात बतला रहा हूँ।

आज गांवों में चकबन्दी हो गई। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी चकबन्दी की, लेकिन उस चकबन्दी में जो हरिजनों की आबादी होती है उससे हर गांव का जो सरपंच होता है वह

[श्री शिव नारायण]

पैसा मांगता है। गवर्नमेंट की ड्यूटी है कि वह इस को प्रैक्टिकली देवे। मैं लोक सभा का एलची हूँ, नीचे से खबरें ला कर देता हूँ। आई एम ए मॅम्बर आफ दि पी० ए० सी०। आप के इतने बड़े बड़े अफसरों को एग्जामिन करता हूँ कि कितने पानी में हैं। उनका दिल ठीक नहीं है। गरदन तक पानी आ गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल साफ है तो आईना क्या चीज है। अगर ऊपर के लोग ठीक हो जायें तो हम भी ठीक हो सकते हैं। हम निराश नहीं हैं। अभी बाबू जगजीवन राम ने गोरखपुर में कहा था कि पानी ब्राह्मण का लड़का पिलाता है और हमारा लड़का मुदरिस हो गया। हम किसी से भी पोछे नहीं हैं। हम अस्ताल की ओर नहीं जा रहे हैं, उदयाचल की ओर जा रहे हैं। बी आर कमिंग अप बाई एन्ड बाई। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं, हम निराश भी नहीं हैं, हम ऊपर आ रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर सरकार थोड़ी सी मदद कर दे तो हम और भी मजबूत हो सकते हैं। मैं सरकार का बेल विशर हूँ, उसको धोखा देने वाला नहीं हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप गवर्नमेंट के हिस्से हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं अपोजीशन को बतला रहा हूँ कि फुटबल की तरह से इस गवर्नमेंट को उछाल सकते हैं। कोई रुकावट नहीं है, कोई तानाशाही नहीं है। यह कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत नहीं है, छद्मश्वेव की और कोसीजिन की हुकूमत नहीं है, चीन की हुकूमत नहीं है। यह कांग्रेस का राज्य है जिसमें फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच है। राइट दिया है अपनी बात को कहने का और सुनाने का।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तब डी० आई० आर० क्यों लगा रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : अगर कोई बदमाशी करता है तो उसके ऊपर डी० आई० आर०

जरूर लगायेंगे। हम ने नन्दा जी का समर्थन किया इस मुल्क के अन्दर डी० आई० आर० लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्योंकि बंगाल में फूड शार्टेज का नारा लगाया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ विरोधी दल वालों से कि अगर वह किसी गल्ले वाले की दूकान को लूटते तो मैं समझता कि उन्होंने जायज काम किया, लेकिन रेल की पटरी उन्होंने क्यों उखड़वाई। क्या यह साजिश नहीं है। मैं मिनिस्टर नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि अगर यह सेबार्टेज नहीं है तो फिर क्या है। आज विरोधी दल वाले अपने कारनामों पर हंस रहे हैं। मैं आप की आज्ञा से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हमारे लड़कों को शिक्षा दिया, इसके लिये धन्यवाद, लेकिन अगर आज आप उन लड़कों को बड़ी बड़ी जगहें नहीं देंगे तो वे बिल गो देयर।

Shri Nambiar: Let them come; we welcome them.

Shri Sheo Narain: God knows what will you do? I know what you will do.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What will you do with them?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आप के चर्के में आने वाला नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं सावधान करना चाहता हूँ। आज बस्तर में क्या हुआ। वहाँ का नंगा नाच इस गवर्नमेंट के सामने है। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के साथ बांदा में क्या हुआ। बांदा के विषय में वहाँ के ब्राह्मण एम० एल० ए० ने कहा कि वहाँ पर हरिजन को गोली से मारा गया। मैं यहाँ पर तादाद गिनाने के लिये नहीं आया हूँ, मैं रिअल पिक्चर गवर्नमेंट को दे रहा हूँ। इसकी जांच गवर्नमेंट करे। यहाँ पर प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिब बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये एक्चुअल जो पोजिशन है उसका पता लगायें। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ आपको यह बात बता रहा हूँ। वहाँ के एम० एल० ए० ने मुझे यह बात बताई है। वह मेरे परम मित्र हैं। वह

ब्राह्मण हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि ज्यादाती हुई है। बर्हा के एस० पी० ने ज्यादाती की है। उसको हटाया जाये। उसने बिना मजिस्ट्रेट के आर्डर के गोली चलाई है। यह इनफार्मेशन मुझे दी गई है। इस तरह का जुल्म इनके साथ नहीं होना चाहिये। व्यक्तिगत जो बातें होती हैं उनके बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। मेरे घर की अब भी नग्वरी कर रहे हैं वहाँ के गांव के कुरमी लोग। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ये सब चीजें हैं इनका गवर्नमेंट पता लगाये।

अगर आप मदद करना चाहते हैं हम लोगों का तो आप सफ़ दिल से हमारी मदद करें। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार की नीयत खराब नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार की जो मशीनरी है वह ठीक नहीं है। वह खराब है। डंडी ममी जो है, जो अंग्रेजों की गुलामी करते रहे हैं उनसे आपको छुटकारा पाना चाहिये। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जो विलसन की दुहाई देते हैं विलसन का नाम जो इस मुल्क में बाकी है उसको आप सलाम करना और दुहाई देना बन्द करो। अंग्रेजी को आप सलाम करो इस देश से और अंग्रेजी जो कल्चर है उसको खत्म करो। हम भारतीयता में विश्वास करते हैं, भारतीय संस्कृति पर हमें गर्व है और अपनी इस संस्कृति के लिए हम मर मिटने के लिए तैयार हैं इसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये।

इस हाउस में मान्यवर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी को लेकर बहुत बहस होती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि न हिन्दी रहे और न अंग्रेजी रहे, क्यों न हमारे देश की संस्कृत भाषा राष्ट्रभाषा हो जाये? मैं आपको इसका इतिहास बतलाना चाहता हूँ। गुप्तकालीन भारत में संस्कृत यहां चलती थी, यह राजकाज की भाषा थी। आज भी संस्कृत को हम राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। मौर्य साहब क्या धबराते हैं। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं।

हमारे देश में आज कैसा वातावरण बन गया है, इसको आप देखें। हम भी अपोजीशन वालों से अपने दिल में जो वृत्तियां हैं, उनको प्वाइंट आउट करने में किसी में पीछे नहीं हैं। हमारे अपोजीशन वाले हमें गालियां देते हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल दफ्तरों की स्थिति क्या है। आपके जो अफसर हैं वे हमारे बड़े बड़े लीडरों को दफ्तरों में बैठ कर गालियां देते हैं। जगजीवन राम जी, संजीवैया साहब के बारे में वे कहते हैं जब कोई लड़का उनके पास किसी चीज के लिए जाता है कि इनके पास जाओ। कितने शर्म की बात है कि वे इस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं, इस तरह की बातें हमारे लीडरों के प्रति कहते हैं। हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह से अफसरों को टालरेट नहीं करना चाहिये।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने जितना रुपया हरिजनों आदि के लिए खर्च किया है अगर वह सही तौर से खर्च किया गया होता और पूरे का पूरा जितना रखा गया था खर्च कर दिया गया होता तो हरिजनों की हालत सुधर सकती थी। उनकी स्थिति में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन आ गया होता। महात्मा गांधी की कल्पना का जो भारत था वह आस्तित्व में आ गया होता, उनकी कल्पना साकार हो गई होती। सब भाई भाई की तरह यहां पर रहते होते। तब सभी देशवासी भारतवर्ष के नक्शे को सामने रख कर प्रांग चलते। तब चीन और पाकिस्तान आख उठा कर हमारी तरफ नहीं देख सकते थे। उनमें यह हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती थी। हमारा देश एक सूत्र में बंध सकता था।

आज जरूरत काम करने की है, कहने की नहीं। "कहुता बहुत मिला, गहुता मिला न कोय"। कहने वाले तो बहुत हैं लेकिन करने वाले बहुत कम हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जितना पैसा रिपोर्ट पर खर्च किया गया है, जितना पैसा कमेटी मीटिंग्स में खर्च कर दिया जाता है, उतना पैसा अगर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण कार्यों में खर्च किया जाता तो बहुत लाभ हो गया होता। आपको प्रेक्टीकल होना पड़ेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश की मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन वेलफेयर आफिसर यहां कितने हैं इसको आप देखें। वहां पर 52 हैं। लेकिन 52 में हरिजन नहीं हैं। साथ ही साथ आप यह भी देखें कि जितना पैसा एलाट किया जाता है हमारे नाम पर वह खर्च नहीं होता है। वह हमारे बच्चों को मिलता नहीं है। अगर आप खर्च नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो आप हमारे नाम पर बजट में कोई एलाटमेंट न करें। हमारे माथों पर यह कलक का टीका न लगायें कि तुम्हारे बाप दादों के नाम पर इतना हमने खर्च किया है। यह मत कहो कि इतना पैसा हमने तुम्हारे लिये रखा है। पहले से ही आप बहुत कम हम पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। अब डिवैल्युएशन हो गया है। अब तो आप और भी कम करेंगे। मैं कहूंगा कि या तो बिल्कुल मत रखो और अगर रखना है तो पूरा का पूरा खर्च करो और सही तरीके से खर्च करो जिससे हमारा डिवेलेपमेंट हो सके, हमारी तरक्की हो सके। अगर आपके पास पैसा नहीं है तो दो साल, तीन साल हमारे कल्याण के लिए आप पैसा मत रखो। हम जानते हैं कि कितना आप हम पर खर्च करते हैं। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश का हिसाब मालूम है। मैं वहां पर एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का मेम्बर था। मैंने हिसाब लगाया है। ग्यारह पाई फी लड़के पर वहां खर्च आता है। यह तो हमारे साथ मजाक करना हुआ। कोटा होता है सर्विसिस में, वह भी पूरा नहीं भरा जाता है।

हम कोई भीख नहीं मांगते हैं। पंडित लोग जानें और बड़े बड़े लोग जानें। हमारे लड़के कमा कर खाते हैं। हम जोत कर खाते हैं। हम कमा कर पंडितों को और बड़ों को

खिलाते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यहां पर जो यह लिखा हुआ है 'धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय' इसके मुताबिक राजकाज चलना चाहिये। यह आपका न्याय का सिंहासन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एश्योरेंस दे कि जितना पैसा एलाटिड होगा वह हमारे बच्चों तक पहुंचेगा। हमारे भाई बाल्मीकी जी ने हमारे जिले को देखा है। अभी भी वहां पर क्वार्टरों की कमी है। क्वार्टर हरिजनों के लिए बनने चाहियें और काफी बड़ी तादाद में बनने चाहियें। मैं आपको यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज के जरिये हमारे जो लड़के हैं उनको वजीफे नहीं मिलते हैं। मेहतर का लड़का होता है या चमार का लड़का होता है उसको वजीफा नहीं मिलता। बस्ती की म्यूनिसिपैलिटी की आप जांच करके देख सकते हैं आपको पता चल जायेगा कि मिलते हैं या नहीं मिलते हैं। सारी जो पोजिशन है वह आपके सामने आ जायेगी। इसको आप टैस्ट केस बना सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, हम देश के रक्षक हैं, भक्षक नहीं हैं। सदा हम ने इस देश की रक्षा की है और आईदा भी करेंगे। यह एश्योरेंस मैं आज भी इस हाउस को देता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी जितनी मांगें हैं उनकी सरकार पूर्ति करेगी।

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक ऐसे क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जहां पर आदिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। वहां पर विदेशी मिशनरीज अपनी गदियों से, अपने कर्मों से, अपनी कुशलता दिखा कर लाखों की तादाद में आदिवासियों का और हरिजनों का धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। ईसाई मिशनरियों का जो कार्य है वह किस खूबी से चल रहा है, कितने अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है, इसको आप देखें। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहां ईसाई ज्यादा संख्या में जा रहे हैं, अपनी कमजोरी की वजह से हम वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं

और हमारी सरकार द्वारा जो सहुलियतें हमें मिलनी चाहियें वे नहीं मिलती हैं। कानून तो आपने बनाया है और पैसा भी आप उनकी भलाई के कामों के लिए देते हैं लेकिन जिस ढंग से उनको इस सब का लाभ मिलना चाहिये, उस ढंग से लाभ नहीं मिलता है, जितना लाभ उनको पहुंचना चाहिये, नहीं पहुंचता है।

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

आप देखें कि ईसाई मिशनरीज कितना रुपया आदिवासियों पर और हरिजनों पर उनके क्षेत्रों में जा कर खर्च करते हैं। मैंने अंदाजा लगाया है और मैं बता सकता हूं कि पचास करोड़ से भी ज्यादा उस क्षेत्र में वे खर्च कर सके हैं। कितने लोगों को उन्होंने ईसाई बनाया है इसको अगर आपको जानना हो तो नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को आप देखें। आपको मालूम पड़ जायेगा कि कितने आदिवासियों का उन्होंने धर्म परिवर्तन किया है।

हमें चाहिये कि हम ठीक प्रकार से उन क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ें, उचित सहुलियतें वहां के आदिवासियों को दें। हम कालेज और विद्यालय शहरों में तो खोल देते हैं लेकिन वहां खोलने को हम तैयार नहीं होते हैं। वहां न कालेज हैं, न विद्यालय हैं और न अस्पताल हैं और न ही किसी अन्य प्रकार की सहुलियतें हमने मुहैया की हैं। अगर हम इन भोले भाले लोगों को ईसाइयों के कुचक्र में पड़ने से बचना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहला काम हम को यह करना होगा कि हम वहां के रहने वाले आदिवासियों की आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन करें, उन्हें स्कूल दें, कालेज दें, विद्यालय दें और उनके क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल खोलें। उनके सामने खाने की भी समस्या है। उनके पास जमीन भी नहीं है। हमें उनको जमीन देनी होगी उन्हें रोजगार

देना होगा। वे क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। सरकार ने जो नियम बनाये हैं उनका ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं होता है और उनका ठीक प्रकार से पालन करने की हमको व्यवस्था करनी होगी। आदिवासी जो हमारी जाति के अंग हैं, जो हिन्दू हैं, उनका जो धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है, इसको हमें रोकना चाहिये।

अब आप देखें कि नौकरियों के अन्दर कितना पक्षपात किया जाता है। आप देखें कि हरिजन या पिछड़ी जाति के लोग किसी भी विभाग में अफसर के पद पर नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा आप यह भी देखें कि जो लोग दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं उनके ऊपर के जो लोग हैं जो अफसर हैं और जो हरिजन नहीं हैं, दूसरी जातियों के हैं वे किस प्रकार से उनके रिकार्ड खराब करते हैं। वे नाना प्रकार से उनके रिकार्ड खराब करके उनके सविस्तर रिकार्ड को बिगाड़ते हैं ताकि उनको तरक्कियां न मिल सकें। यह जो पक्षपात से काम किया जाता है इसकी ओर शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनके लिए जो कोटा रखा गया है, जो जगहें रिजर्व की गई हैं, उनमें से कितनी उसने भरी हैं। अगर ये जगहें इन लोगों से भरी नहीं जाती हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह सरकार की कमजोरी है। जो जगहें भर नहीं पाती हैं उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि शासन इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देता है। जो आज अफसरशाही चल रही है, जो मनमानी चल रही है उसको तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे योजना मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगली योजना में वह इनका जो कोटा है उसको पूरा करें।

मैं चमारों के विरुद्ध कोई बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। चमार भाई ऐसा न सोचें कि मैं उनके खिलाफ बोल रहा हूं। लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि 80 प्रतिशत हर प्रकार की सहुलियतें चमारों को मिल जाती हैं और

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

बाकी बीस प्रतिशत जो दूसरी जाति वाले हैं, उनको मिल पाती हैं। यह जो पक्षपात किया जाता है या यह जो स्थिति चल रही है, इसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसको बदलना चाहिये।

श्री सोनावने (पंढरपुर) : कौन करता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं किसी के ऊपर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। जो लोग मंत्री बन कर बैठे हुए हैं या जो मिनिस्टर हैं वे लोग अपनी जाति के लोगों को बढ़ावा देते हैं, ऐसा मुझे दिखाई दिया है। क्यों यह भेदभाव की नीति बरती जाती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : इतनी बड़िया स्पीच चल रही है लेकिन हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, कोरम होना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चमार जाति के जो लोग शासन में बैठे हुए हैं जो मंत्री मने हुए हैं उन्हें

श्री शिव नारायण : सभापति महोदय कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कह रहा था कि आज मिनिस्ट्री और शासन में जो कुछ चमार जाति के लोग हैं वे इस प्रकार छाये हुए हैं कि दूसरी जातियाँ प्रगति नहीं कर पाती हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री सोनावने ने पूछा कि यह क्यों होता है। जहाँ तक मैं देख पाया हूँ इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हर राज्य में मिनिस्ट्री में और कुछ बड़ी नोकरीयों में जो चमार जाति के लोग हैं उन्होंने अपना अधिकार जमा रखा है और

वे किसी दूसरी जाति को पनपने नहीं देते हैं। मैं उन पर आरोप नहीं लगाता हूँ, बल्कि मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासन में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनको इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये लेकिन उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सरकार ने इस बारे में जो उपेक्षा और लापरवाही की है उसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। आवश्यकता स बात की है कि दूसरी जातियों को भी उसी प्रकार की सहूलियतें और चांस मिलने चाहिए।

हम हरिजनों तथा अन्य जातियों का एकीकरण करना चाहते हैं उन सबको एक करना चाहते हैं और इस भेदभाव को मिटाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह भेदभाव कैसे मिटेगा ? जब तक हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं किया जाता उन को पर्याप्त सहूलियतें नहीं दी जाती उन की गरीबी बेरोजगारी और शिक्षा के अभाव की समस्याओं को हल नहीं किया जाता है तब तक हम बाकी जातियों के साथ उनका एकीकरण नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस भेदभाव को दूर करने का एक मात्र रास्ता यह है कि हम इस बात पर विचार करें कि हम किस ढंग से उन लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सहूलियतें दे सकते हैं। मेरा अनुभव है कि शासन इस विषय में ठीक प्रकार से चर्चिंग नहीं कर पाता है।

जहाँ तक लोकुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है माननीय मंत्री जी मेरी बात को नहीं मानेंगे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बिल्कुल बोगस रिपोर्ट है। वह रिपोर्ट देहातों और गरीब लोगों से दूर किसी एयर-कन्डीशन्ड बंगले में बैठ कर तैयार की गई है। उस कमेटी में हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग नहीं बैठे थे।

सभापति महोदय : जो रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आई है आप उसकी सिकारिशात के बारे में कहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिल्कुल बोगस रिपोर्ट है और यह रट्टी की टोकरी में डालने के योग्य है। इस पर बिल्कुल अमल नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने उसको पढ़ा भी नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह ठीक है कि नाना प्रकार की कमेटियाँ बनती हैं और अपने अपने विचार रखती हैं। किन्तु सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि उन में से कौन सी बात ठीक है और कौन सी ठीक नहीं है। इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करके और माननीय सदस्यों से उनके क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करके सरकार को कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

आज हरिजन इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि उनके पास न खेती की जमीन है और न रहने की जमीन है। जिन काश्तकारों के पास जमीन नहीं है सरकार को उनके लिए जमीन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सरकार को यह काम हाथ में लेकर इस क्षेत्र में तेज गति से प्रगति करनी चाहिए।

हम ने देखा है कि पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी, और चौथी क्लास की नौकरियों में हरिजनों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए जो गुंजाइश रखी गई है उसके अनुसार भर्ती नहीं हो पाती है। क्या मैं सरकार से पूछ सकता हूँ कि उसने विदेश मंत्रालय में कितने चमार या हरिजन भर्ती किये हैं? हम जानते हैं कि विदेशों में हमारे दूतावासों में काफ़ी स्टाफ़ रखा जाता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें कितने हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को सविस दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ पर दूढ़ने पर भी कोई हरिजन या पिछड़ी जाति का व्यक्ति नहीं मिलेगा। सरकार यह मानती होगी कि

ये लोग अयोग्य हैं, बुद्ध हैं, पिछड़े हैं, इनमें ज्ञान और शिक्षा नहीं है। क्या सरकार मानती है कि इनमें व्यवहार कुशलता नहीं है? यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। अगर सरकार इन लोगों को मौका देगी तो ये बड़ी कुशलता और दक्षता से काम करके दिखायेंगे। सरकार ने कितने हरिजनों को गवर्नर या विदेशों में दूत बना कर भेजा है? एक भी नहीं मिलेगा।

इस क्षेत्र में सरकार जिस गति से काम कर रही है वह बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। अगर इस विषय में सन्तोष पैदा करना है तो सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि सरकार गम्भीरता के साथ इस बात पर विचार करे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में जो लक्ष्य तय किए गए हैं चाहे वह सर्विस में कोटे का प्रश्न हो, चाहे सहुलियतें देने का प्रश्न हो चाहे छात्र वृत्तियाँ देने का सवाल हो—किसी राज्य, नगर और गांव में छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं और किसी में नहीं दी जाती हैं—सरकार को उन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए गति से कदम उठाना चाहिए। तब लोग समझेंगे कि इस क्षेत्र में हम काफ़ी तरक्की कर पायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री काजरोलकर।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) : सभापति महोदय, महिलाओं को भी मौका दिया जाये।

श्री काजरोलकर (बम्बई मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की तरहवीं रिपोर्ट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैंने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का भाषण पढ़ा है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि 1963—

[श्री काजरोलकर]

64 की रिपोर्ट के इस सदन में डिस्कशन के लिए तीन साल के बाद आने के सम्बन्ध में क्या दिक्कतें रही हैं। इससे मालम होता है कि हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइबल के उत्थान के प्रति उदासीन है। हमारे मिनिस्टर श्री अशोक मेहता समाजवादी समाज में विश्वास रखते हैं। मुझे उन के साथ काम करने का बड़ा मौका मिला है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारी जो दिक्कतें और कठिनाइयां हैं, वह उनको दूर करने में सहायक होंगे। डिपुटी मिनिस्टर, श्रीमर्त। चन्द्रशेखर, ने भी हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन उन्होंने रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में डिले का कारण यह बताया है कि शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर बीमार था। शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर जैसा इम्पार्टेंट आफिसर छः आठ महीने बीमार रहता है, उसकी तबियत ठीक नहीं रहती है और सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इतनी बड़ी इम्पार्टेंट रिपोर्ट डिले होती है यह ठीक बात नहीं है। अगर कोई दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट होता, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पन्द्रह दिन या एक महीने से ज्यादा किसी अधिकारी की राह देखी जाती।

स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद आज 19 साल हो गए। महात्मा जी ने और सारे हिन्दू समाज ने उस समय आश्वासन दिया था कि यह जो हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं इनको दूसरे समाज के साथ बराबरी पर लाने की कोशिश करेंगे। उसके लिए उनको दस साल की प्रविलेज फेसिलिटी दी थी। लेकिन आज 19 साल हो गए। जिस बंग से काम चल रहा है, मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि 25 साल क्या 50 साल भी हों तो भी यह काम इस तरह से पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। हरिजनों के अन्दर आज भी सामाजिक दिक्कतें वैसी ही बनी हुई हैं। उनकी सामा-

जिक दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए अनटचे-बिलिटी आफ्स ऐक्ट बनाया गया लेकिन उस ऐक्ट का जो उद्देश्य था वह आज तक सफल नहीं हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह जो कानून है, कानून के मुताबिक काम करने वाले जो अफसर हैं और अधिकारी हैं वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा सवर्ण हिन्दू हैं, और इस कारण वह ऐक्शन नहीं लेते हैं। मैंने पढ़ा और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी प्रान्तों में, सारे देश में इतना अन्याय उनके साथ होता है व रोज ब रोज हाड़मारी होती है और गुनाह होते हैं। बहुत सी जगहों में उनको नोंद (रिपोर्ट) नहीं लिखी जाती है और जहां लिखी भी जाती है वहां गवाही देने के लिए लोग आते नहीं हैं। इसलिए कानून से तो वह ठीक नहीं हुआ। अभी तक जो रिपोर्ट में लिखा है वह यह है कि केवल ऐसे 30 केसेज में फैसला हुआ है और कुल 101 मुकदमे चले हैं। अब आज समझ लीजिए कि सात आठ करोड़ हरिजनों के ऊपर जो अन्याय हो रहा है उसमें केवल 30 केसेज में तो फैसला हो और 101 कुल मुकदमे चलें, तो इसके माने क्या हैं? इसके माने यही है कि प्रापर ऐक्शन लिया नहीं जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसके लिए कुछ हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब सोचें कि यह एफेक्टिव कैसे हो? इसके ऊपर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये।

शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में भी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको स्कालरशिप्स देती है लेकिन वह स्कालरशिप स्टूडेंट्स को मिलने में कितनी दिक्कतें होती हैं? छः छः महीने और साल भर तक स्टूडेंट्स को स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलती तो फिर स्कालरशिप मिलने से फायदा क्या? इसके लिए कुछ सोचना चाहिए कि यह स्कालरशिप जब उनका क्लास शुरू होता है तभी उन्हें मिल जाना चाहिए। पहले तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह स्कालरशिप देती थी। लेकिन पीछे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के धू देना शुरू हो गया जिससे उसके अन्दर बहुत सी दिक्कतें आ गई हैं और जैसा कि काम होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं होता है।

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में तो आप जानते हैं हरिजन को अस्पृश्यता के शिकार बन रहे हैं और अस्पृश्य लोगों के पास कौन सा ऐसा धंधा है जो वह कर सकते हैं? धंधा तो वह करें लेकिन अस्पृश्य और अछूत होने के कारण उनको धंधा नहीं मिलता है और कुछ थोड़े धंधे ऐसे हैं जिनको वह कर सकते हैं लेकिन वह भी आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मिलने से कर नहीं पाते हैं। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ ऐसा करे कि छोटे छोटे धंधे जो हैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, या जैसे कि गोपालन है उसके लिए तो कुछ ज्यादा नहीं चाहिए दो चार हजार रुपये दे दे तो वह ऐसा छोटा मोटा धंधा कर सकते हैं।

दूसरे यह कि हरिजनों के अन्दर अधिकतर तो लैडलेस लेबरर हैं अगर यह जमीन जो इतनी पड़ी है, हरिजन भाइयों को मिले तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह फूड प्रॉबलम जल्दी जल्दी मिट जावे क्योंकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा खेती का काम करने वाले लोग हैं। समय थोड़ा है लेकिन मैं कुछ सूचना आपके सामने रखता हूँ :

The department of social welfare sanctions grants to voluntary organisations for welfare work. If they can persuade these organisations to recruit men of high calibre for propaganda work among the people, it will ultimately bring high dividends. The Scheduled Caste persons involved in cases of land disputes of various types should be given legal assistance. In the absence of such assistance, it is difficult to expect full justice to these people in such disputes. The department should make honest efforts in this respect. More grants should be given for legal assistance.

Since sufficient number of qualified candidates from among the scheduled castes are available for higher studies abroad, it is necessary that the government should take suitable steps to meet the increasing demand of these people for studies abroad.

There has been inadequate representation for these people in services.

सभापति महोदय : यह सब लिखा हुआ है इसमें। इसको पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप अपनी तकरीर जल्दी जल्दी खत्म करिए। वक्त हो गया है।

Shri Kajrolkar : Now, regarding education, more hostels should be opened for the Harijan girls. Land should be given to landless Harijans.

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों की बस्तियों के अन्दर बहुत सी जगह पानी नहीं मिलता है, कुएं नहीं होते हैं उनको दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता है और पानी के लिए बहुत दिक्कत होती है। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हरिजन-बस्तियों के अन्दर पानी का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए।

Adequate amount should be provided for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes schemes. Government should try earnestly to make up the deficiency, especially in the services.

सर्विसेज के बारे में मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन जो रखा है वह बहुत कम पूरा हुआ है। सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन उनका अभी बहुत कम है। इस तरह से कितना समय लगेगा? क्लास फर्स्ट के अन्दर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का 1956 में 0.71 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 0.10, 1963 में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का 1.68, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 0.20, 1965 में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का 2.0 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का 0.39...

सभापति महोदय : अब आपका समय हो गया। खत्म करिए।

श्री काजरोलकर : तो यह जो है सर्विसेज के बारे में ध्यान रखना चाहिए और इनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सर्विसेज के अन्दर जगह देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, आज के दिन जबकि इस सदन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 13वीं रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है मुझे महात्मा गांधी का दिलाया हुआ विश्वास और बाबा साहब डाक्टर अम्बेडकर का संघर्ष याद आता है। उन का विश्वास जो दिलाया हुआ था वह कहां तक पूरा हुआ है, हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र जो मत्ताधारी हैं, वह जानते होंगे। लेकिन आज के दिन मुझे यह कहने के लिए विवश होना पड़ना है कि बाबा साहब डाक्टर अम्बेडकर का संघर्ष अपनी जगह सत्य था और जो उन को इस तरह का शक था कि आजादी आने पर उम की लूट होगी, कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों की लूट होगी और विशेषकर देश के शोषित सम्प्रदाय का कोई कल्याण नहीं होगा, यह आज की परिस्थिति जब मैं शोषित समाज की देखता हूं तो शतप्रतिशत वह वहां पर सही नजर आता है।

श्रीमन्, सब से पहले मैं आबादी से चलना चाहूंगा। आबादी के जो आंकड़े हैं सन् 1961 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार करीब 43 करोड़ 92 लाख की आबादी थी। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 4 करोड़ 44 लाख और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 3 करोड़ की थी। इस प्रकार अगर आज यह अनुपात लगाया जाये कि एक महीने में करीब एक मिलियन, दस लाख के करीब आबादी बढ़ जाती है तो आज लगभग 50 करोड़ की आबादी है और 50 करोड़ की आबादी के आधार पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट करीब 8 करोड़ और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स करीब 3 करोड़ आते हैं। इस तरह से करीब 11 करोड़ से भी ऊपर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग आते हैं। इस आबादी के आधार को अगर मानकर चला जाये तो सरकारी नौकरियों में जो जगह खड़ी गई है, वे वहां पर बढ़नी

चाहियें। वे बहुत पुरानी आबादी के आधार पर चली आती हैं, जो उस वक्त की शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी के अनुपात से थीं, लेकिन आज अनुपात बदल गया है, इस लिये सरकारी नौकरियों का अनुपात भी बदलना चाहिये। मैं इस वक्त असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के लिए इस लिये नहीं कहूंगा कि राजनीतिक संरक्षण में पालीटिकल रिजर्वेशन के द्वारा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग पार्लियामेंट या असेम्बली में सुरक्षित स्थानों पर जायें, इस में मैं विश्वास करता नहीं, क्योंकि इस से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को कोई लाभ नहीं होता और इस से देश की एकता को बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा होता है, लेकिन आबादी की बात को, श्रीमन्, यदि मुझे आज्ञा दें तो मैं इस रिपोर्ट के पन्ना 161 से कोट कर के बताऊं कि वहां पर किस तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी को घटा कर दिखाया गया है, अगर इस रिपोर्ट को ही आधार माना जाये, तो उसके अनुसार भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ेगी—

"It has been claimed that the reduction in Scheduled Caste population has been caused by faulty enumeration during the last Census. It is not, however, possible to comment on these complaints, but a possible case of faulty enumeration was noticed during a tour of Surguja district in April, 1964. Village Gajadharpur, located in the Kusmi Tribal Development Block was visited. Before visiting this village, it was learnt that this village has a very small Scheduled Tribe population as per 1961 Census, but the impression gained while passing through the village seemed to be that the village had a sizeable tribal population. The District Organizer, Tribal Welfare was, therefore, requested to get a census of the village conducted and the information so gathered is much at vari-

ance with the authorised figures published by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, on the basis of 1961 Census. The table below will indicate the variation:—

Total population according to Census, 989; according to information now collected, 1,057. Scheduled Tribe population, according to Census, 40, according to information now collected, 430. Scheduled Caste population, according to Census, Nil; according to information now collected; 162.

Increase in the total population of the village is no doubt due to the natural rise in the population since the last Census, but the significant variation in the population figures of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes over the last Census figures seems to be difficult to explain. The Scheduled Tribes living in this village are Oraon, Kanwar and Nagesia."

श्रीमन्, यह आधार है, जिस आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि एक राजनीतिक साजिश की जा रही है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी को गिराने की। यह तो एक बात है जो पकड़ में आ गई, इस के अतिरिक्त भी बहुत से ऐसे उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जहाँ पर ऐसा किया गया है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी जो आज आंकड़ों के अनुसार 11.5 करोड़ आती है, वह इस से कहीं ज़्यादा है और अगर उसको लगाया जाये तो यह परसेन्टेज काफी तादादा में बढ़नी चाहिये, यदि उसको नहीं लेना चाहते तो आपके अपने आंकड़ों के अनुसार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में लगभग 22.5 फी सदी नौकरियों का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये—चाहे केन्द्र हो, और चाहे प्रान्त।

दूसरे इस रिपोर्ट में नौकरियों के बारे में जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, उन आंकड़ों के अनुसार मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार

की नौकरियों में देश के संविधान में कुछ विशेष अधिकार दिये गये हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये अगर कोई प्रान्त अपने यहाँ कठिन रिजर्वेशन नहीं करता है, तो मैं मान सकता हूँ कि स्टेट्स आटोनोमस हैं, उस में हम क्या कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं यहाँ पर केन्द्र की बात कहना चाहूंगा, जिस केन्द्र में हम बैठे हैं, जिस में हमारी यह पालियामेंट बैठी है, जिसकी देखरेख में यह सदन चलता है। केन्द्र की सरकारी नौकरियों में जो परमानेंट गवर्नमेंट सर्विसिज हैं, उन में क्लास 1 में 1963 में कुल तादाद सरकारी नौकरों की 8,830, है जिनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की संख्या 151 है तथा इस का परसेन्टेज है 1.71 फी सदी, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की संख्या 14 है तथा उनका परसेन्टेज 0.16 है। सैकण्ड क्लास कैटेगरी में 1963 में कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या है 13,981, जिनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 391, परसेन्टेज 2.79 फीसदी, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 37 और इनकी परसेन्टेज 0.26 फीसदी है।

इसी तरह से तीसरी क्लास में भी हमारे आंकड़े पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। यही नहीं अगर मैंकेण्ड क्लास को उठा कर देखूँ सन् 1958 में तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का परसेन्टेज 2.96 फीसदी था, यानी 1963 में और बढ़ गया है। हम ने बहुत तरक्की कर ली है मिनिस्टर साहब की देख रेख में, जो समाजवाद के रक्षक हैं, कि हमारी परसेन्टेज 2.96 फीसदी से गिरकर 2.70 फीसदी पर आ गई है। यही नहीं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में भी 1961 में 0.8 फीसदी थी, जो 1963 में 0.26 फीसदी रह गई है।

यहाँ पर मैं टेम्पोरेरी गवर्नमेंट सर्विसिज के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। टेम्पोरेरी गवर्नमेंट सर्विसिज में पहली कैटेगरी में 1963 में 5,287 सरकारी कर्मचारी थे, जिनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 99 और परसेन्टेज लगाई जाये तो 1.87

[श्री मोर्य]

फीसदी आती है, इसी तरह से शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स के कर्मचारियों की तादाद 15 थी बचा परसेन्टेज आती है 0.28 फीसदी। इस में भी, श्रीमन्, हमने अपने समाजवादी नेता की देखरेख में तरबकी की है — 1960 में शङ्खुल्ल कास्ट्स के कर्मचारियों की इस श्रेणी में परसेन्टेज थी 2.1 फीसदी, लेकिन 1963 में 1.87 फीसदी ही रह गई, और ज्यादा गिर गई। किस तरह से हम योजना के साथ इस परसेन्टेज को गिराते चले जा रहे हैं। शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स की 1960 में परसेन्टेज थी 0.36 फीसदी और 1963 में इन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार गिर कर 0.28 फीसदी रह गई।

इसी तरह से मैं दूसरी श्रेणी के टेम्प्रेरी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को लेता हूँ, उनकी तादाद 1963 में 9,775 थी, जिनमें शङ्खुल्ल कास्ट्स के 316 और परसेन्टेज 3.23 परसेन्ट, शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स के 16 और परसेन्टेज 0.15 फीसदी। यदि शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स की सेकेण्ड कैटेगरी को लिया जाये तो आप उस में देखेंगे कि लगातार परसेन्टेज गिरती चली जा रही है। 1956 में 0.62 फीसदी थी, 1957 में 0.83 फीसदी, 1958 में 0.9 फीसदी, 1959 में 1.28 फीसदी लेकिन इस के बाद ये आंकड़े लगातार गिरते चले गये....

सभापति महोदय : आप सुझाव दें।

श्री मोर्य : मैं सुझाव दूंगा, लेकिन जरा ये आंकड़ा भी देख लें। इसी तरह से श्रीमन्, आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० इन तमाम सर्विसिज में इनकी तादाद किसी में 4 फीसदी है, किसी में 4.8 फीसदी है और किसी में 2 फीसदी ही है और शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स की 1 फीसदी, 0.4 फीसदी है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि किसी में भी आज तक परसेन्टेज पूरी नहीं हुई है।

इस के बाद में प्रमोशन की बात को लेना चाहूंगा। प्रमोशन में भी शङ्खुल्ल कास्ट्स

और शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स के लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ पर इन लोगों को सुपरसीड किया गया है। रेलवे में 36 कैसेज में सुपरसीड किया गया है, मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस में 81 लोगों ने और मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस में 43 लोगों ने सुपरसीड किया है, इसी तरह में और मिनिस्ट्रीज में भी हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ मिनिस्ट्रीज ऐसी भी हैं जिनके बारे में कहा गया है कि उन में एक भी अफसर शङ्खुल्ल कास्ट्स और शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स का नहीं है। यहाँ पर आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, ऐसी बहुत मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, डिपार्टमेंट हैं जिनमें शङ्खुल्ल कास्ट्स और शङ्खुल्ल ट्राइव्स का एक भी अफसर नहीं है।

मैं इस लिये, श्रीमन्, यह मशविरा देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नौकरियों में इनकी परसेन्टेज कैसे बढ़े — वैसे तो मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो विश्वास करते हैं कि चमरा, भंगी के आधार पर उन में कोई तमीज नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह छुआछूत, ऊँची-नीच का कलक जल्द खत्म होना चाहिये, और जद में खत्म करने की बात कहता हूँ तो यह फर्क कैसे दूर हो, कैसे उनकी परसेन्टेज पूरी हो, तो आप सोचिए कि आज भी हजारों और लाखों लोग बेकार घूम रहे हैं, वे क्यों बेकार घूम रहे हैं। या तो आपकी यूनीवर्सिटीज बेकार हैं या उनको डिग्रियां दे देती हैं, अन्यथा इन को लिया जाये और इनकी परसेन्टेज को बढ़ाया जाये तब तक किसी तरह से भी दूसरों की भरती वहाँ पर नहीं होनी चाहिये। उनका स्पेशल रिज्यूमेंट होना चाहिए ताकि उनके इस परसेन्टेज की कमी को पूरा किया जा सके और यह कलक जो चला आता है, वह दूर हो जाये।

मिलिटरी के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि वहाँ पर कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। मैं उन लोगों में हूँ जो रिजर्वेशन पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन नेवी

मे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की तादाद 60-60 फी सदी तक घटा दी गई है। वहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आफिसर्ज थे और बावजूद इस के कि कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं था, वे अपनी बुद्धि और शक्ति की योग्यता के बल पर वहां आये थे, लेकिन अफमोस और ताज्जुब की बात है कि वहां पर भी 67 फी सदी गिरावट हुई है।

वहां उनको सुपरसीड किया गया, निकाल दिया गया या कुछ और कर दिया गया लेकिन 67 फी सदी गिरावट उन के आंकड़े बतलाते हैं। इसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की नेवी के अन्दर 24 फी सदी गिरावट हुई। यह तमाम आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं। इन आंकड़ों को रख कर मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि वह किस ढंग में सो रही है। सरकारी नौकरियों के मामले को हल करने का एक बहुत आसान तरीका है... सभापति महोदय, घंटी मत बजाइयेगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है।

श्री भीर्य : इसी कारण से तो मैं समाज-वादी दल के साथ बैठा हूं, और इस सेशन में मैं आज पहली बार बोल रहा हूं। और लोग तो बगैर किसी रोक के बोले चले जाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अच्छा आप और दो तीन मिनट ले लीजिये।

श्री भीर्य : इस मामले में मुझे बोलने दीजिये। यह कोई बात नहीं है कि आचार्य कृपालानी बोलें तो बोलते चले जायें चार घंटे तक और हमें बोलने न दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, आप का समय खत्म हो रहा है, आप जल्दी बोल लीजिये।

श्री भीर्य : मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन नौकरियों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार को विशेष कदम उठाने होंगे ताकि यह लानत दूर हो।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं खेतिहर मजदूर के बारेमें भी कहना चाहूंगा। जहां तक खेतिहर मजदूरों की बात है, इस देश में के 70 फी सदी खेतिहर मजदूर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं। इस देश में आज भी करीब 2 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है। मैं श्री मेहता से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह कोई कमिशन बिठलायें इस मामले को लेकर क्योंकि इस देश में बेकारी बढ़ी हुई है। अगर वह वास्तव में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की हालत को सुधारना चाहते हैं तो उन के लिये...

सभापति महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को मशवरा दूंगा कि वह डिटेल् में न जायें क्योंकि उन को बहुत वक्त नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री भीर्य : मैं जब यहां आया हूं तो बोलूंगा। जब कृपालानी जी बोलते हैं तब उन को किस आधार पर वक्त मिलता है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि उन लोगों को विशेष रूप से ज्यादा समय मिल जाता है चाहे वह किसी दल में न भी हों...

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप को बतलाता हूं, आप तशरीफ रखिये। जहां तक ऐसे सदस्यों का ताल्लुक है उन के नाम पर सेशन का पूरा वक्त रहता है क्योंकि ऐसे लोग एक आध स्पीच ही करते हैं और उन को समय मिलता है। जहां तक बाकी सदस्यों का ताल्लुक है जो कि पार्टियों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं उनको पार्टी बैसिस पर वक्त दिया जाता है। आप दो तीन मिनट और बोल लें।

श्री भीर्य : आप घंटी बजा देते हैं तो परेशानी होती है।

[श्री मोर्य]

इस देश में 70 फीसदी बेतहियर मजदूर शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं। इस समय दो करोड़ एकड़ भूमि इस देश में कार पड़ी हुई है लेकिन आज तक इस के बारे में कोई जांच नहीं की गई कि कितनी जमीन इस देश में बेकार पड़ी हुई है और हम भीख मांगते हैं अमरीका से गल्ले की। अगर पैसे के लिये आप अमरीका से भीख न लें तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता है, लेकिन वह देश, जहां के 75 फीसदी लोग खेती से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, अमरीका से अन्न की भीख मांगें, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यहां पर परती जमीन कितनी है इस की आज तक कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गई। इसकी पड़ताल होनी चाहिये ताकि उस से पता लग सके कि कितनी जमीन है और उस को शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में बांट दिया जाये और इस देश की उपज बढ़ कर शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की समस्या हल हो।

इस के बाद मैं आप को शिक्षा के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं। इस देश के 24 फीसदी लोग शिक्षित हैं जिन में से शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स के 10.27 फीसदी हैं और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के 8.54 फीसदी हैं। इस से पता चलता है कि शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग इस देश के दूसरे लोगों के साथ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। इसलिये इस क्षेत्र की ओर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना होगा और सरकार को विशेष रूप से उन लोगों को शिक्षा को बढ़ाना होगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह कीजिये या मत कीजिये, लेकिन यह जरूर कहता हूं कि इस मामले में हम बहुत पीछे हैं। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जो 16 वर्ष तक के बालक बालिकायें हैं उन के लिये अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा हाई स्कूल तक रक्खी जाय। अगर आप ऐसा कर दें तो मैं दावे के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज

के लिये हमें किसी तरह की छूट या कंसेशन नहीं चाहिये। वह लोग अपनी बुद्धि के बल पर, अपनी शिक्षा के बल पर और अपनी शक्ति के बल पर अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि हमारा बच्चा सात बरस का होने के बाद बूट पालिश करता है लेकिन बड़े आदमियों का सात वर्ष का बच्चा आई० जी० का बच्चा हो, एम० पी० का बच्चा हो, एम० एल० ए० का बच्चा हो, वह पब्लिक स्कूल में और गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में पढ़ता है। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस देश में शिक्षा के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न किया जाये।

इसके पश्चात् मैं घर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अगर खन्ना साहब यहां होते तो शायद इस के बारे में ज्यादा खयाल किया जाता। अगर यह पालियामेंट हाउस बनाना हो तो मजदूर देहात से बुलाये जाते हैं, सड़कें बनानी होती हैं तो मजदूर देहात से बुलाये जाते हैं, कोठी बंगले बनाने के लिये मजदूर देहात से बुलाये जाते हैं, और जितने लोग आते हैं उन में से 90 फीसदी लोग शेट्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेट्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के होते हैं। लेकिन जब विशाल भवन बन कर तैयार हो जाते हैं तब उन को वहां से निकाल दिया जाता है उन को रहने के लिये मकान नहीं दिया जाता, यह कौन सा समाजवाद है कि जो बनाये वह रह नहीं पाये, जो कमाये वह खा नहीं पाये, जो बुने वह पहन नहीं पाये, यह किस तरह का समाजवाद है और हम किस तरफ इस देश को लेते चले जा रहे हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

अस्पृश्यता के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा। यह रिपोर्ट इन कारनामों से भरी हुई है। इस देश के कोने कोने में अस्पृश्यता है और यह रिपोर्ट इस बात की साक्षी है आप दिल्ली के देहातों को ले लीजिये, दूर के देहातों को मत लीजिये, उन में छुआछूत है। मैं दिल्ली के देहातों की बात करता हुआ बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक सरकारी दफ्तर में, रेलवे मंत्रालय में एक चमार गजेटेड आफिसर को एक ऊंची विरादरी के क्लर्क ने सिर्फ इस

लिये मारा कि वह चमार हो कर कुर्सी पर बैठा था। उस की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है और केस चल रहा है। मेरठ के अन्दर इस तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को लूटा गया जैसे किसी जमाने में पिंडारी लूटा करते थे। श्री बाल्मीकी यहां बैठे हैं उन के रिश्तेदारों को उन के साले, को सजा कर दी गई इस वजह से कि वह वहां बराबरी का अधिकार मांगता था। देहात में अस्पृश्यता खत्म करने के बजाय उस से वहां बेगार ली जाती थी और बेगार करने से मना करने पर उस बेचारे को फंसा दिया गया। अगर इस देश से अस्पृश्यता दूर नहीं होती तो यह आजाद हिन्दुस्तान अस्पृश्यता के गन्दे सागर में डूब जायेगा। छुआ छूत और जनतन्त्र साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते। मैं आप को चुनौती देना चाहता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर अस्पृश्यता रहेगी तो जनतन्त्र नहीं रहेगा। अगर जनतन्त्र को चलाना है तो इस अस्पृश्यता को दूर करना होगा मैं यहां ज्यादा भावुकता से नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं, मैं इस सदन में कोई भावुकता पैदा नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो इन्सान रोटी मांगें, अगर उस को रोटी आप न दें तो मुझे गुस्सा नहीं आता, जब इन्सान कपड़ा मांगें कपड़ा न दें तो मुझे गुस्सा नहीं आता, जब कोई आप से मकान मांगे, आप उसे मकान न दें, तो मुझे गुस्सा नहीं आता, लेकिन जब कोई रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की मांग करे तो आप बजाय उस को इन चीजों के देने के गालियां दें तब मुझे जरूर गुस्सा आता है और एक ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है कि एक क्रांति की जाये, एक विद्रोह किया जाये इस देश में डट कर, और उस विद्रोह के द्वारा कांग्रेस की तानाशाही को खत्म कर दिया जाये।

इस के बाद मैं बस्तर और बांदा की बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज जो कुरीतियां

चल रही हैं, जो संघर्ष देश के अन्दर चल रहा है, उस संघर्ष में देश बहुत बड़े खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है। आज जो कुछ इस देश में हो रहा है वह आप को सूचना दे रहा है, और आपको सतर्क दिला रहा है, और मैं भी कह रहा हूं कि इस देश में उन लोगों ने, जिन को मुझ था, जिन्होंने शासन किया था, एक अलग देश की मांग की। वह केवल दो सौ वर्ष तक ही गुनाम रहे, लेकिन दो सौ वर्ष तक गुनाम रहने के बाद ही उन्होंने अलग देश की मांग की और ले लिया। हम लोग हजारों वर्ष तक गुलाम बना कर रखे गये हैं। अगर इस गुलामी के बन्धन को नहीं तोड़ा गया ऊंच नीच की लानत को नहीं समाप्त किया गया, तो इस देश को कोई भी उस खतरे से बचा नहीं सकता है, जो कल इस देश के लिये होने वाला है, या तो इस को तोड़ो वरना देश टूटेगा, या तो इसको समाप्त के बने दे टूटेगा, यह दोनों चीजें साथ साथ नहीं चल सकतीं। मैं सैलेंज नहीं देना चाहता कि क्या साहब डा० अम्बेदेकर एक ऐसा पक्ष लाया जिस ने आप को बचा दिया अगर अम्बेदेकर इस देश में पैदा नहीं होते तो रे जैसे बहुत से लोग साम्यवाद बन कर आप को तानाशाही को तोड़ रहे होते।

इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस के अन्दर सिफारिशें बहुत अमूल्य हैं। 13 वर्षों से यह सिफारिशें चली आ रही हैं लेकिन आप यदि उन पर ध्यान नहीं देते तो इस कमिश्नर को खत्म कीजिये, इस विभाग को खत्म कीजिये। अगर इस विभाग को रखना है तो उस की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दीजिये।

श्री तु० राम (सोनबरसा): सभापति महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर कभी कभी बहस हो जाया करती

[श्री तु० राम]

हैं और हम लोगों को इस पर बहस करने का समय भी मिलता है। स्वराज्य के पहले भी और स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद भी इस सेक्शन की जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थिति रही है, सिरुं ग्रंथों के टाइम में नहीं, मुसलमानों के टाइम में भी नहीं, बल्कि पिछले हजारों वर्ष में उसका एक इतिहास है। संविधान के अन्दर संरक्षण दिया गया, कुछ विशेष सुविधा दी गई। उन कमजोर लोगों को ऊपर उठाया जाये, कुछ विशेष सुविधा दी जाये इस के लिये एक संगठन या एक विभाग खोला गया जो कि सामाजिक विषमता और आर्थिक विषमता को मिटाने के लिये जांच पड़ताल करे और परिस्थितियों को समझकर सुलझाने की व्यवस्था करेगी। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? योजनायें बन रही हैं, पैसा मुहैया किया जा रहा है, उसको खर्च करने के लिए एजेंसी भी है, अपसर भी बहाल किये जा रहे हैं, निगरानी भी रखी जाती है, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति क्या है, इससे हम मुंह नहीं मांड सकते हैं। हम तीन योजनायें पूरी कर चुके हैं। हम ने यह भी संकल्प किया हुआ है कि समाजवाद की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। उस ओर हम अपने देश को ले जा भी रहे हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ऐसा आदमी हूँ जो कि जातपात में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में दो ही जातियाँ हैं, एक गरीबों की जाति है और दूसरी अमीरों की जाति है। लेकिन जब आपने दलित वर्ग को और अछूत कहे जाने वाले वर्ग को विशेष स्थान प्रदान किया है तो उस में खामियाँ कहाँ हैं, क्या गड़बड़ियाँ हैं इसकी ओर से आपको आंख नहीं मूंद लेनी चाहिए। शैड्युल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को मैंने देखा है और इसको मैंने पढ़ा है। इसको पढ़ कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ है। मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट को कहाँ से लिया गया है, अमरीका की सरजमीन पर बैठ कर लिखा

गया है या इंग्लैंड की सरजमीन पर बैठ कर लिखा गया है। अगर हमारे देश की सरजमीन पर बैठ कर यह रिपोर्ट लिखी जाती तो यह इस तरह की रिपोर्ट नहीं हो सकती थी। मैं उस भावना को प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ जिस भावना से इस रिपोर्ट को लिखा गया है या जिस भावना से ये लिखी जाती है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हरिजनों की समस्या केवल मात्र हरिजनों की ही समस्या है? क्या यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं है, क्या यह समस्त राष्ट्र की समस्या नहीं है? क्या यह राष्ट्र के माथे पर एक कलंक नहीं है? क्या यह समस्या समस्त राष्ट्र के लिए एक चुनौती नहीं है? वगैरह इस समस्या का समाधान किए हुए क्या आप की गाड़ी आगे बढ़ सकती है? मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं बढ़ सकती है। गांधीजी जो सपना देखा करते थे, जो एक नक्शा वह अपनी आंखों के सामने रखा करते थे वह नक्शा आज हमारे सामने नहीं है। वह जो कहा करते थे उस पर हम आज तक अमल नहीं कर पाये हैं। हम गांधी जी की बातों को भूलते जा रहे हैं, उनको हम भुला रहे हैं, हम अपने वादों को भुला रहे हैं। मुझे तब और भी ज्यादा चोट लगती है जब मैं विलगाव की भावना को देखता हूँ। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए कानून नहीं बनाते हैं या कुछ करते नहीं हैं। अस्पृश्यता मिटाने के लिए मंदिरों में सब को जाने देने के लिए आपने कानून बनाया है। ठीक बात है। लेकिन कानून बना देने से ही कोई मंदिर में जा सकता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आजकल रुपया ही प्रधान है। कहाँ अस्पृश्यता की बात नहीं है। मंदिरों में हरिजन जा सकते हैं। मैं उनकी बात को गलत नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता

हूँ कि वह मंदिर में किसी अनजानी जगह गए होंगे और गांव में नहीं गये होंगे। अनजानी जगह में कौन पूछता है कि कौन अन्दर जा रहा है। मैं अगर भ्रम्बई में किसी मंदिर में जाऊँ तो कौन कहेगा कि यह हरिजन है और यह मंदिर में नहीं जा सकता है। लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति क्या है। वस्तु-स्थिति यह है कि जिन गांवों के अन्दर मंदिर हैं उस गांव के रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, जो हरिजन हैं वे लोग अन्दर जा सकते हैं या नहीं जा सकते हैं, यह वाप को देखना होगा। वे अन्दर नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहने वाला हूँ कि गांवों की स्थिति वही दासता युग की है, दासता का जो व्यवहार इनके साथ युगों युगों से होता रहा है, वही आज भी हो रहा है, दासता युगीन व्यवहार इन हरिजनों के साथ गांवों में आज भी हो रहा है।

आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। आंकड़ा भी यहां बताया गया है। 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। खेतों पर काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं वे कौन हैं? वे हरिजन ही तो हैं। खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए तीन प्लाज में आपने कुछ हिस्सा तो रखा होगा, उनको कुछ हिस्सा तो मिला ही होगा। उनकी उन्नति करने के लिए, उनकी तरक्की करने के लिए आपने कुछ कदम भी अवश्य उठाये हैं। लेकिन क्या उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधरी है? क्या उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठा है? आपने इरिगेशन की सुविधायें कई स्थानों पर मुहैया की हैं। आप वहां पर पानी पहुंचायेगे। लेकिन जो लैंडलेस लोग हैं, जिनके पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है, यह जो जमीन की पट्टाई होगी, इससे उनको क्या लाभ होगा? आप बिजली भी पैदा कर रहे हैं और गांवों में आप बिजली दे भी रहे हैं। लेकिन जिन गरीब आदिमियों के

पास ओंपड़ा तक नहीं है, उनको इस बिजली से क्या कोई लाभ होने वाला है? देश का फायदा तो होगा लेकिन गरीबों को उससे फायदा नहीं है। हमारे शिव नारायण जी बहुत विश्वास के साथ बोल रहे थे। मैं भी पच्चीस साल से सामाजिक और राजनैतिक कार्य करता आ रहा हूँ और समाजवाद को आचरण पर उतारने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं उलझा हुआ हूँ। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि क्या करूं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ मैं पार्लियामेंट का मੈम्बर होकर भी बाई फोर्स लेबर जो लिया जाता है रोक नहीं सकता। दरभंगा, सहसराम, पूर्णिया जिलों में अभी भी फोर्स लेबर लिया जा रहा है। एक तरफ हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं विशेष सुविधायें देने की बात करते हैं, परन्तु दूसरी तरफ जबरन मजदूरी जो ली जा रही है उसे रोक नहीं सकते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सी पार्टी का है।

श्री तु० राम : मैं संघ में मिला हूँ। कोई मेरी मदद करने वाला नहीं है। मैंने सारे के सारे लोगों को लिख कर दिया कि मेरी प्रोटैक्शन का इंतजाम किया जाए लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैंने उसकी मुखालिफ्त की है विरोध किया है। स्वराज्य आया। गांधी जी ने हमें ला कर दिया। संविधान में भी आपने एडल्ट फ्रेंचाइज दिया है। यह भी आपने कहा है कि खाने पीने की सुविधायें सब को समान मिलनी चाहिए आर्थिक सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन वहां पर आज भी हम से जबरन मजदूरी ली जाती है। वही अत्याचार, वही जुल्म जो कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में और उसके पहले भी हुआ करते थे आज

[श्री तु० राम]

भी हो रहे हैं। विरोध करने पर मेरे ऊपर एटैम्प्ट टू मर्डर किया गया, मुझे मर्डर करने की कोशिश की गई। ग्राम्पुं ले कर मुझे चलना पड़ता है। वही सारे का सारा तरीका चल रहा है। मुझे चैलेंज किया गया कि तुम उस गांव में उस इलाके में नहीं जा सकते। मुझे कहा गया कि तुम गरीबों को भड़काते हो। गरीबों के लिए रोटी मांगना जुल्म का प्रतिकार करवाना क्या संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकार मेरा नहीं है? क्या मेरा कर्तव्य नहीं है। लेकिन जब मैं ऐसा करता हूँ तो मैं बगावतकारी बन जाता हूँ। मैंने लिख कर दिया है कि मेरी जान खतरे में है किसी क्षण भी मुझे मार दिया जा सकता है, मेरी प्रोटेक्शन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि कोई मेरा प्रोटेक्शन करने वाला नहीं है। अगर एक पालियामेंट के मੈम्बर का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं हो सकता है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि गरीबों की हालत क्या होती होगी उन मजदूरों की हालत क्या होती होगी। वही दासतायुगीन व्यवहार उनके साथ आज भी किया जा रहा है। उसी तरह से वे आज भी पीसे जा रहे हैं। उसी तरह से उनको मारा जा रहा है। उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है।

मैंने यहां पर इसी फ्लोर से एक सेजेशन दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि यह ठीक है कि उनकी उन्नति आप करना चाहते हैं, उनकी तरक्की आप करना चाहते हैं, उनको ज़मीन आप देना चाहते हैं, उनको रोज़गार आप देना चाहते हैं, उनको पानी की सुविधायें आप देना चाहते हैं और आप उनको संरक्षण प्रदान करना चाहते हैं उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए और इसके लिए अपने संविधान के अन्दर व्यवस्था भी है यह तो सब ठीक है। लेकिन मैंने मांग की थी कि मेरे लिए ज्ञान का मंदिर आप खोल दीजिये और दूसरा जो मंदिर है उसको

वेशक थोड़े बहुत दिन बन्द रहने दीजिये, मुझ को पढ़ लिख लेने दीजिए दस-बीस रुपया वजीफ़ा देने की बजाय हमारे लिए आप खाने का, पीने का, लत्ते का, कपड़े का जितनी भी चीज़ें ज़रूरी होती हैं उनका इंतज़ाम कर दीजिये और मैं अपनी रोखी रोटी का खुद इंतज़ाम कर लूंगा मंदिर में जाने के लिए अपने आप रास्ता खोज लूंगा। मैंने कहा था कि बग़ैर जमीन के, बग़ैर मकान के हम रहना चाहते हैं, बग़ैर पानी के रहना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप हमारे लिए एजुकेशन का सारा प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। मैंने कहा था कि एजुकेशन पर आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करें। अब भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाए।

मैंने इसी पालियामेंट के फ्लोर से एक और अर्ज की थी। आप छात्रावास खोलते हैं। हरिजनों के लिए आप अलग खोलते हैं, आदिवासियों के लिए अलग खोलते हैं। इससे अलगाव की भावना पैदा होती है। हरिजन विद्यार्थियों में हीनता की भावना पैदा होती है। इसलिये मेरा सजेशन यह था कि जनरल होस्टल जहाँ-जहाँ हैं वहाँ-वहाँ आप हरिजन लड़कों के साथ जनरल लोगों को भी रखें। हरिजन संस्कृति हीन है, सम्भ्यता से दूर है और इन सब असम्भ्य लोगों को, हरिजनों को आप एक जगह रख देते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान उनके अन्दर नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते उनके हासले को बुलन्द करने के लिए उन में जो हीनता की भावना है उसको खत्म करने के लिए जनरल होस्टल जो आप सैकशन करते हैं उन में आप सब को जगह दें। इससे अच्छा वातावरण बनेगा और विलगाव की भावना मिटेगी।

अभी तक तो ज़मीन बांटने की बात हो रही है। मैं तो यहां तक अर्ज करने वाला हूँ कि कम से कम जिस ज़मीन पर अब वह बसा हुआ है, पांच कट्ठा, दस कट्ठा, ज़मीन

बसने लायक भी उसके पास नहीं है। इतनी सी जमीन भी आप उन्हें दे देंगे तो बहुत बड़ी राहत उनको मिल जाएगी, बहुत बड़ी आजादी उनको मिल जाएगी। कानून के बाबजूद भी सर्वे होने पर भी उन मजदूरों को, उन गरीबों को जमीन बसने लायक नहीं मिल सकी है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री तु० राम : मैं कभी कभी बोलता हूँ। दो तीन मिनट और मुझे आप दे दें।

श्री मौय्य : सभापति महोदय, समय बढ़ाना चाहिए। यह बात पहले ही तय हो गई है। आप उन्हें क्यों रोक रहे हैं। समय बढ़ेगा, यह तय हो चुका है।

श्री तु० राम : मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय और जो लीडर साहिबान हैं वे मेरी इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे। हमारी सरकार ने समाजवाद का संकल्प लिया हुआ है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो टारगेट सरकार फिक्स करती है वे पूरे नहीं होते हैं। जो पैसा रखा जाता है वह सारे का सारा खर्च नहीं होता है स्थिति यहां तक खराब है कि एक-एक बूंद पानी के लिए लोग तरसते हैं। 18 साल की आजादी के बाद भी, अनाज और कपड़े की बात को तो आप छोड़ दें, स्वच्छ जल, अच्छा पीने का पानी भी उनको नहीं मिल पाया है, इस का इंतजाम नहीं हो पाया है। इसका तत्क्षण प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। रहने के लिए उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिए। एजुकेशन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा रखा जाना चाहिए। आपको यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सभी हरिजनों को तो यह नहीं मिलता है लेकिन महिलाओं जिन

को पिछड़ा हुआ कहा जाता है, लड़कियों को ज्यादा सुविधाएं देने की बात कही जाती है, उनको भी ये सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं। मुझे इस बार पता चला है कि बिहार में बहुत सी हरिजन लड़कियां हैं जो पास किए हुए हैं लेकिन फंडिंग के अभाव में उनको भी छात्रवृत्तियों की सहायता नहीं मिली है। यह कहां का न्याय है ?

शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की स्थिति न होते हुए भी हरिजन लड़कों ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की, लेकिन इस प्रकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आने के कारण उन में श्रम की शक्ति कम हो गई है। वे बेकार हो गए हैं। उनके घर की स्थिति ऐसी अच्छी नहीं है कि वे बेकार रह कर खा सकें या उन के गाडियन उन को खिला सकें। इस लिए उन की हालत दर्दनाक है।

हमारे नेताओं और सरकार ने हरिजनों को प्रेरणा दी थी कि वे अग्रे बढ़ें और अपनी स्थिति में पुधार करें, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप हरिजनों के लड़कों ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की। जो हल जेत कर और कुदाल-फावड़ा चला कर खाने वाले लोग थे, स्कूल-कालेजों में आ कर उनका श्रम शक्ति क्षीण हो गई है। अब वे श्रम कर नहीं सकते हैं। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। इस अवस्था में वे नौकरियों के लिए दर-दर के भिखारी बन रहे हैं। उन लोगों की दशा को देख कर हरिजन वर्ग में अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने की भावना और प्रेरणा का स्रोत सूख रहा है। पहले उन लोगों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की रुचि बढ़ रही थी और वे पढ़ाई की तरफ मखातिब थे, लेकिन शिक्षित लोगों को नौकरी न मिलने के कारण अब वे उधर से पीछे हट रहे हैं।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को

[श्री सु० राम]

नौकरियों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। उन को छोटे छोटे गृह दोग-धंधों में लगाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार इस दिशा में तेजी से कदम उठायेगी, तब तो उस को अपनी वेलफेयर योजना, कल्याण योजना के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने और समाजवाद स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य की एचीवमेंट में सफलता मिलेगी, अन्यथा यह सारी योजना कागज पर ही पड़ी रह जायेगी और हरिजनों की प्रगति में सैकड़ों बरस लग जायेंगे।

श्री भाते (टीकमगढ़) : समापति महोदय, जहां तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की प्रगति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले उन्नीस बरस के कांग्रेस शासन के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है और उन को क्या सुविधायें मिली हैं। वास्तव में उन लोगों को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिली है। आज भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत वही है, जो कि कांग्रेस शासन से पहले थी और उन की स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। देहात में ठाकुर और ब्राह्मण उन लोग को तंग करते हैं और उन को चबूतरों पर बैठने नहीं देते हैं। उन लोगों पर तरह तरह के अत्याचार किये जाते हैं। सरकार कहती है कि उन की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन वास्तव में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों से यह रिपोर्ट मंगाई जाये कि वहां पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है और पार्लियामेंट में मिनिस्टर साहब बतायें कि इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

आज भी हरिजन लड़कों के लिए पढ़ाई-लिखाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन को कोई बच्चीफ्रा नहीं दिया जाता है। यदि पचास रुपये भेजे जाते हैं, तो उस में से पच्चीस रुपये मास्टर लोग रख लेते हैं और बाकी के पच्चीस

रुपये हरिजन और आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को मिलते हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि अभी उन का बच्चीफ्रा नहीं आया है।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम देश में छुआछूत को मिटा देंगे। उन्होंने एक छुआछूत-विरोधी कानून भी बना दिया है। लेकिन देहात में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और बड़ी जातियों के लिए अलग-अलग कुएं बनाए जाते हैं, जिस के कारण आवश्यकता से कहीं अधिक धन व्यय हो जाता है। इस प्रकार छुआछूत मिटने वाली नहीं है। छुआछूत तभी मिटेगी, जब सब वर्गों के लिए एक ही कुआं बनेगा और सभी लोग एक ही स्थान से पानी ले सकेंगे। अलग-अलग जातियों के लिए अलग-अलग कुएं बना कर सरकार ने स्वयं छुआछूत पैदा कर दी है।

आज गांवों में ठाकुर और ब्राह्मण सब हरिजनों को दबाते हैं। जब सरकार ने कानून बनाया है, तो उस को आदेश देना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार के जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उन को रोका जाए। आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, आय का कोई साधन नहीं है। वे बेचारे तालाबों में से झाड़ कर समाई को निकालते हैं और उस को कूट कूट कर खाते हैं। जिस चीज को घोड़े और दूसरे जानवर भी नहीं खाते हैं, उस को आदिवासी खाते हैं। बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के पास सब जमीनें हैं। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बच्चे कमा कर बड़े आदमियों के बाल-बच्चों को पालते हैं। अगर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को आगे बढ़ाना है और उन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है, तो उन को रुपया दिया जाये, जमीन दी जाये और हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश में छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़ के क्षेत्र में लाखों एकड़ जमीन निकली है, लेकिन वह किसी हरिजन और आदिवासी को नहीं दी गई है, हालांकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह आर्डर निकाला था कि हरिजनों और आदि-

वासियों को जमीन दी जाये, उस जमीन को नीलाम किया गया है। नीलाम में गरीब आदमी जमीन कैसे ले सकता है। उस को तो बड़े आदमी, जिन के बड़े बड़े पेट हैं, ही ले सकते हैं। जिन लोगों के पास बड़ी बड़ी रकमें हैं, वही नीलाम में जमीन ले सकते हैं—गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी उस को नहीं ले सकते हैं। जब वहां पर जमीन को नीलाम किया गया, तो चालीस एकड़ जमीन के एक टुकड़े की कीमत को कई बड़े आदमी बढ़ाते रहे, लेकिन एक हरिजन ने बड़ी मुश्किल से उस जमीन को 1,13,500 रुपये में ले लिया, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि वह जमीन डाय हज़ार रुपये प्रति एकड़ पड़ी। आप ही सोचिए कि उस हरिजन पर यह जमीन खरीदने से जो कर्जा होगा, वह उस को कैसे चुकायेगा। उस जमीन का मूल्य वसूल करने के लिए उस की सारी पैदावार को सरकार ही ले लेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार जमीन को नीलाम कर के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ बड़ा अत्याचार हो रहा है। जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह आर्डर दिया है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन देनी चाहिए, तो उस आर्डर पर अमल करना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए लाखों रुपये रखे जाते हैं, लेकिन वह रुपया उन के कल्याण या लाभ के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। वह रुपया न जाने कौन से पोज में चला जाता है। पढ़े लिखे हरिजन आदिवासी हैं तो उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। अभी हाल ही का मैं बताता हूँ कि करीब 5 सौ लड़के निकलगे टीकमगढ़ के, तरपुर के, और एक को भी जगह नहीं मिलती है। अब जगह खाली है, जैसे अस्पताल में खाली है। तो बेचारों ने फार्म भरा। लेकिन डाक्टर कहते हैं कि 5 सौ रुपया रिश्वत के लानो। तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों के पास कहां इतना रुपया घरा

है ? न 5 सौ रुपया होगा और न उन को नौकरी मिलेगी। यह अत्याचार मचा है, रिश्वतखोरी मची है। समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है क्या नहीं करती है? तो श्रीमन्, मैं स्पीकर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे बोलने के लिए समय मिल गया।

सभापति महोदय : इस पर बहस और होगी जो दिन स्कोकर साहब मुहरर करेंगे।

17 hrs.

* AIR CORPORATIONS

Shri Daji (Indore): I seek to raise a discussion arising out of the Question on 9th August regarding certain matters connected with Air India International.

We have discussed the same subject on the 9th August also, but even then the discussion, according to us, did not result in any satisfactory clarifications. Therefore, we have once again sought this opportunity to raise a discussion.

At the very outset I want to assure the House and the Minister through you that we have got not the slightest intention of sort of throwing dust on the public sector corporation Air India. In fact, it is a sector which is competing with foreign companies and corporations and is holding its own and doing good. We all appreciate that. Our intention is to purge the corporation of its defects and some of the bureaucratic irregularities of the officers so that the name of Air India can rise still higher in the counsels of the nations. So, about that there is no issue, and we need not unnecessarily get bogged down.

I would today, instead of living a speech, put certain pointed questions to the Minister so that pointed replies can come, instead of my repeating the arguments.

[Shri Daji]

The first question is: is it not a fact that one of the managers who is suspended pending an enquiry is being given 75 per cent. of his pay as subsistence allowance, whereas the normal rule is to give 50 per cent or so? This 75 per cent is a special discretionary power vested with the directors. Why was the special discretion exercised in favour of that officer who is suspended for irregularities and in connection with very serious misdemeanour? It is not meant to benefit the officers. Last time the Minister said he would make enquiries, I want to know if that is so.

Secondly, I would like to ask some other questions. It was said that one officer has been reprimanded. I suggested during the Question Hour that the offence of the officer is too serious for him to be let off merely on a reprimand. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the extent of punishment could not be gone into because the Corporation has considered everything and has come to a certain decision, but this is not an ordinary matter.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum; Shri Daji may continue.

Shri Daji: I was referring to the case of smuggled ammunition. True normally Parliament would not be exercised over disciplinary proceedings of the Corporation. But in this case, the manager is alleged to have smuggled ammunition violating many rules, violating the foreign exchange regulations, customs rules, air safety rules. He smuggled ammunition which was discovered at the airport. Now we are told that there was an enquiry against him and he was reprimanded. It is such a serious offence; he is such a senior officer; he has violated so many rules; he smuggled ammunitions endangering the safety of the plane. In such a case is it proper to allow a senior officer, a high officer to be let

of merely with reprimand? It was not declared before the customs authorities by that officer. He said that it was a cargo which had come in by mistake and that it should be returned. Has it been returned? We have our information this is a very common practice adopted by some of the senior officials of the Air India Corporation to get packages in friolous names and then no one comes to take delivery of them. Sometimes they are booked properly; sometimes, not. This ammunition case was not even shown on the cargo list of the plane. Therefore, the question is whether it was returned or not. This is an obvious case of smuggling.

Thirdly, there was an official in Hong Kong who has defalcated to the tune of more than Rs. 1 lakh Hong Kong dollars. He has been caught in other matters. We learn that he has been sentenced. The Minister replied that he is being prosecuted. We want to know specifically where he is being prosecuted; whether he is in jail in Hong Kong, and apart from the guilt of this officer, whether there is a whole network working behind this and how and whether the foreign exchange smuggling has been unearthed or not.

One small matter came to the notice of the Air India Corporation. It is a very significant matter of principle. All passengers were allowed to take, during those days, foreign exchange worth five pounds. The important officials entered into a practice of seeing the passport of some passengers and in those cases where a passenger has not taken his foreign exchange, and after the passport was given, he used to take and collect the foreign exchange. He played this trick with a foreigner who at the last minute remembered, that he has forgotten to take foreign exchange; so he went to the counter and then it was discovered that he had been issued foreign exchange. Then, this matter was discovered. It was accepted, and this officer has been let off merely with a

warning. Only one case can be detected and not all, but this shows how the entire practice of foreign exchange smuggling is going on. I want to know whether this is proper and whether just only one warning is sufficient in the case of that officer.

Similarly, I want to point out that in the case of P form, the Minister informed us that seven officers have been held responsible, out of whom four are in service and three have already left service. Therefore, the question of disciplinary action against those three persons cannot be pursued. The reply of the Minister was that disciplinary proceedings have been taken in respect of four persons. I want to know what are those disciplinary proceedings taken; what was the punishment awarded, whether there was any enquiry or not. I want to know the full facts of the case in respect of this matter.

There are various points which have been brought before the House again and again. Please do not misunderstand me. If there is a criminal liability and even if a man resigns from the Corporation, he can be pursued and punished. I am not talking of criminal liability. There are such irregularities committed after which he manages to escape by resigning and then enter service in another private firm. The PAC has been pleased to observe in the case of Aminchand Pyarelal firm that many officers of the Office of Iron and Steel Controller, after retirement, retrenchment, discharge, dismissal or resignation, have been found to be working with Aminchand Pyarelal firm to the extent that we in the Public Undertakings Committee traced one bill of Aminchand Pyarelal, that is, selling of petrol pipes to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at rates of Rs. 15 per ton lower than the rates of the Rourkela Steel Plant which is the only body manufacturing these pipes. It occurred to no one how a private party could quote a tender which was Rs. 15 per ton lower than that of the public

sector manufacturers of this particular pipe. Aminchand Pyarelal was given the tender. What was it? They entered into collusion with the sales manager of Rourkela, got good pipes, declared as rejects, purchased them for junk, and then supplied them to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. When an enquiry was made as to where the sales manager has gone, the reply has now come that he is a senior executive in Aminchand Pyarelal Company.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should remember that this is just a half-hour discussion.

Shri Daji: I shall conclude now. And since he has already resigned, no action could be taken against him. There is no criminal responsibility fastened on him. But this was an act of misfeasance during his tenure of office as sales manager, a responsible post. So, we will have to evolve some rules as to how in the public sector undertakings and in Government departments we will allow resignations or not. Particularly, I object to many of these resignations. Many of these resignations have been allowed and accepted after a cloud of suspicion and doubt had been cast upon those officers. At least in such cases, the contracts need to be amended. The hon. Minister is thinking that the contract is such that we cannot stop him from resigning. But now at least, for future guidance, the contract of service should be so changed that no resignations should be accepted, once there is a cloud around that gentleman. Otherwise, every time the man can escape by resigning and running away.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Like the income-tax clearance, you must have something here also.

Shri Daji: Yes; like the income-tax clearance, it must be a good clearance.

Then there is another offence on the basis of a telex message. One senior officer went to New York,

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : यह नियम क्यों न बनायें कि सर्विस छोड़ देने के बाद भी ऐसे लोगों का प्रासीक्यूशन किया जा सके ।

श्री बाजी : अगर कोई गुनाह किया हो तो प्रासीक्यूशन तो हो ही सकता है । मैं प्रासीक्यूशन की बात नहीं करता हूँ, कोई ऐसा आफेंस होता है जो क्रिमिनल आफेंस एक्ट में नहीं आता है और गर्बेनमेंट का लाखों का नुकसान होता है, लेकिन क्रिमिनल आफेंस नहीं बनता है, तो मेरा कहना है कि आपके पास कोई ऐसी जूरिसडिक्शन होनी चाहिये, उसकी कोई अमानत आपके पास होनी चाहिये, जिसको फोरफीट करने का अधिकार आपके पास रहना चाहिये । छुटाला करने के बाद वे कनौरी छोड़ जाते हैं, दूसरी नौकरी कर लेते हैं और साफ़ बच जाते हैं।

On the contrary, I would go to the extent of saying that when such cases of corruption come to light, the entire properties of the family of such Government servants and also of the private company should be sequestered. We have arraigned Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Bhoothalingam. They are at best commission agents for Aminchand Pyarelal, even if there is some guilt involved. What have we done about that firm which has amassed crores and crores? We must probe into such companies which, by fraudulent means, amass huge wealth and use the power of money to purchase the officers and the highest echelons in Government service.

This raises a very widespread and fundamental question. We are not satisfied with the nature of the enquiry against senior officials. I am constrained with great humility to remark that here and there some of our civil servants are good and we pay them our tribute, but today the only successful cooperative society is the cooperative society of mutual admiration and self-help of Government officials. Each official helps and

screens the other, because he himself expects to be helped and screened in turn. When such high officials like Mr. Bakshi, Mr. Patel and Mr. Rustomji are involved, I submit that an enquiry by another officer of Air India will not bring to light all the offences. That is why we have been demanding an independent enquiry. But this has been sought to be side-tracked by the Minister again and again by saying that because the Public Undertakings Committee have gone into it very recently, there is no need for another enquiry. As a member of the Public Undertakings Committee, I say that none of these things was at that time brought to our notice. We only examined the working of the Air Corporations. If it is desired that the Public Undertakings Committee should examine these things also, let the House or the Minister refer the matter back to the committee and the Chairman of the committee will take up the enquiry. Some sort of high administrative enquiry, which cannot be influenced by the officials, should be undertaken. All this smuggling and other things going on in the top management of Air India are spoiling the image of Air India before foreigners. When £ 5 of foreign exchange belonging to a foreigner was stolen, what would be the image? This is a fundamental question.

The Minister stated that the PUC has given a very good report and we are considering it. I am sorry to say that the Government is treating all the Committees of the House in a very shabby manner. The rules are that within three months, action taken report should be submitted. Our report was submitted on 11th May 1965 regarding the Aminchand Pyarelal group of firms. The reply of the government, which should have come within three months, came in August 1966, after repeated reminders from our committee. If the action taken report comes after 1-1/2 years, the very purpose of the recommendation is defeated. Very speedy action must be taken.

In this case, because very highly placed officials are involved, we suspect that an enquiry by the mutual admiration and benefit society will not be enough. A high-powered enquiry is necessary, so that the misfeasors can be brought to book and a path found for the future when such things do not happen.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The Air India has got a large number of employees—in fact about 7,000. In that, what would be the percentage of these erring officers? No doubt they are not pardonable, but may I know whether it is possible to pin down the people who commit these lapses from amongst about 7,000 people spread all over the world?

I do not know whether Indian Airlines is also included; in the PAC report it was mentioned that a commission of Rs. 30 lakhs was being taken by the travel agents. That was two years ago. The Minister has recently taken over; I do not know if he is aware of this. Indian Airlines is a monopolistic concern. Why is it that such a large amount goes down the drain as commission, when there is no competition? When people in out of the way stations book their tickets, it is justifiable. But I cannot understand why in India, our own country, we have to pay such large sums to help the travel agents. Sometimes we have to wait at the counter for two or three days to get a ticket. The point is whether there is any liaison between these people down below, the booking agents and others..

श्री वृष्ण चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अफसर ने हथियार भेजे उस को सिर्फ हद्दायत दी गई, क्या यह पर्याप्त है। क्या ऐसे देशद्रोह करने वालों को सख्त सजा देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न के दो हिस्से हैं। मैंने लिखित रूप में मंत्री महोदय के पास

अंग्रेजी भाषा में भेज दिया है। मेरा पहला प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में है कि उन्होंने पिछली चर्चा के समय कहा था कि उपल साहब कारपोरेशन की नौकरी में तथा अनुशासन में हैं। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। वह इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं और जो बरूणी साहब की जांच हुई थी उस में वह गवाही देने के लिये नहीं आये। उन्होंने कहा कि उनके ऊपर अब कारपोरेशन का अधिकार नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि भूतपूर्व जनरल मैनेजर श्री पटेल का मैंने बार बार सवाल उठाया। आज मैं सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह जनरल मैनेजर थे तो क्या उन्होंने कभी कारपोरेशन के सामने या किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट के सामने इस किस्म का ऐलान किया था अपने लड़के के बारे में कि वह उन पर निर्भर है, डिपेंडेंट रिलेटिव है जब कि जिस नौकरी में ज्यादा तन्द्बाह मिलती है ऐसी नौकरी वह करते थे। मैं इस की सफाई चाहता हूँ। एअर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल से पटेल साहब का तबादला कर देने की सजा पर्याप्त नहीं होती है।

यह इस्तीफा देने की जो परम्परा है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील से इस्तीफा देने के बाद बरूणी शिव चरण अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल फम में लीगल एडवाइजर हो गये हैं। स्टील मंत्रालय तथा स्टील कंट्रोलर का जो कार्यालय है उनको वह इस तरह से घुमाते हैं कि क्या बतलाऊँ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Sir, I want specially to ask about this P-form scandal. It seems the Minister is giving the excuse that some papers are missing so that an enquiry cannot be properly conducted into the matter. I should like to know what is the policy or what is the rule laid down with regard to destroying official papers. I would like to know whether a paper will not even be

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]
kept for one year or two years. What is the rule about it? There should be some rules about that. How can he find an excuse behind it? I want to know how the records are preserved, and why an enquiry cannot be made about this P-form scandal?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, I am very thankful to Shri Daji for saying that the reputation of the public sector concerns should not be damaged. Therefore, there is absolutely no difference of opinion. I accept the opinion given by Shri Daji. I am glad that the points made by all our friends were very constructive. If there is something wrong, let me assure my hon. friends that neither the Government nor the Corporation is anxious to shield anybody, but the process of punishing them also takes time.

The first point that Shri Daji made was about 75 per cent allowance being paid to the officer under suspension. Naturally, it was considered by the Corporation. The Corporation has power under the rules to pay even 100 per cent. But even presuming it is calculated at 75 per cent, he was getting only 50 per cent....

Mr. Chairman: Subsistence allowance?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes. Shri Daji will be glad to know that the enquiry has been completed and that officer has been dismissed a few days ago—it was perhaps last week or so. Mr. Bakshi has been dismissed now and the question of allowance and other things does not arise.

About the ammunition also I was really worried. It was brought to my notice last time and I enquired about it. It was an unsolicited consignment from some friend in America to one officer here. It was brought here and carriage rules were followed but some technical point about taking permission from the DG CA was not complied with. When it came here he did not receive the thing and it was

sent back again; it was not accepted here. It is not supposed to be very dangerous; it is to be used by shikaris for shooting ducks and all that.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर) : वापस नहीं गया ।

Shri Daji: Our information is that it has not reached the consignor in New York.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस का रेकार्ड तो न्यूयार्क में होता चाहिये । आप न्यूयार्क में जात्र कोजिये कि रेकार्ड है या नहीं । अगर नहीं है तो मतलब है कि वापस नहीं गया ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Anyway, I take the information. I am giving my friends the information that I have now before me and which has been supplied to me. It says that it has been sent back. Now that our friends say that it has not been sent back, it is a serious contradiction and I would like to make further inquiries. Naturally, if the officers have given me wrong information, they will have to be held responsible for it.

About the defalcation in the Hong Kong office, it is true that nearly Rs. 1,50,000 . . .

Shri Daji: 1-50,000 Hong Kong dollars.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It may be a little less in dollars, but approximately Rs. 1,50,000 was swindled. It may be Rs. 10,000 this way or that way. There was a Chinese national who was employed in that accounts office. It was discovered last January. Officers went from here and he confessed or accepted that he had committed this crime. He is in jail, convicted for nine months. The money that the Corporation had to his credit, Rs. 8,000 and odd, has been forfeited.

Mr. Chairman: Any amount recovered from him?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes; Rs. 8,000. Whatever it is, he is convicted now for nine months and he is in jail. Arrangements have been made to see that these things do not occur again. An Indian accountant has been posted.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Any steps taken to prevent these things?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly what I said. Some Indian officers have been sent and steps have been taken in that regard.

About the P-form my friends have been making repeated complaints. It is true that a number of irregularities were committed last year. Since the last one year it has been tightened up and I hope nothing has come to the notice of my hon. friends since June last year. For the last 14 months it has been tightened up. The irregularities were there. They had been discovered and some people have been punished. A list also was placed by me on the Table of the House of the number of people travelling without P-form.

Shri Daji: What is the punishment?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Directorate is taking action against people who have committed irregularities.

I am glad, Shri Alva brought out one point from the other angle. There are 7,000 employees not in India alone but spread all over the world and naturally some of them commit irregularities. A few of them cannot be any bad reputation to a large circle of people.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Have you tightened supervision over these persons?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The rules have been so tightened now that the P-forms cannot be misused now by people. That is why I say that since the last one year not one case has come to our notice. We have tightened the administration.

Shri Alva brought out this point very correctly. So many people are involved and in different countries and, naturally, some regulations might have been violated here and there. Therefore, we will have to be a little sympathetic to the Corporation which

has been dealing with so many people in different corners of the world. When some lapses here and there are discovered, the Corporation is as anxious as any of us to punish those people. Then, he said that Rs. 30 lakhs have been paid to the travel agents as commission. It is quite possible. I do not deny that. I do not say either "Yes" or "No" because I do not know whether Rs. 30 lakhs is really paid to them. Obviously, it is a big amount to be paid as commission to travel agents. I shall find out and bring it to the notice of the Corporation if they can make some other arrangement. If an alternative is possible, I will be very very happy.

Then, my friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, brought two points to my notice. He also repeated that. It is true that Mr. Uppal has resigned on 6th June and he has joined some other company somewhere. But his evidence was not necessary. In the case of Mr. Bakshi, on evidence available, Shri Bakshi has been dismissed already. Therefore, the question of Mr. Uppal's coming and giving evidence does not arise. Action has been taken. The Board met recently, took action and dismissed Mr. Bakshi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Please give full name of Mr. Bakshi. We confuse him with Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (*Interruption*).

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: So, that does not arise now. I thank him for the correction. Mr. Uppal is not in service; he has resigned. His evidence in Mr. Bakshi's case was not necessary. Action has already been taken. If, without evidence, we can dismiss him, why does he insist on the evidence?

About Mr. B. R. Patel's son, the rules quite clearly say that in the case of near relatives, like, son or daughter or wife, they need not be dependants. These are the rules as they stand now.

Shri Daji: You are wrongly informed.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, I am giving the information which is at my disposal. If it is wrong, I am prepared to be corrected again. I will get the rules studied again.

श्री मधु लिमये : त्रिवलेज मोशन लाता
हूँ तो फिर आप कहते हैं I am abusing
the procedure of the House. एक दफा,
दो दफा मौका दिया जा सकता
है न सत्य कथन करने के लिए।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The point is that in the case of family members, like, son or daughter or wife, they need not be dependants. It is in the case of distant relatives that they must be dependant relatives. But in the case of son or daughter or wife, etc. they need not be dependants—they are family members. So, Mr. Patel's son did go and I got it further enquired that—he is not a dependant in that sense—he is himself employed somewhere; he is making his own money. But he was invited and he got the 'P' Form on the basis of the invitation. All that he got was for

being the son of so and so; he got a free passage as a near relative of an officer in the Air India for travel on another airline. He got his 'P' Form; he got everything from the Reserve Bank; everything was perfectly correct. Under the IATA rules, the near relative, like, son or daughter or wife need not be a dependant. It is only a distant relative that should be a dependant.

Sir, I am assured by the Corporation that they are anxious to take action. They do not want irregularities to be committed, if they are irregularities. But being a commercial body and as it has to deal with a large number of people in the different corners of the world, there may be some lapses here and there. I am thankful to Mr. Daji for saying that he is very anxious to see to maintain the good work done, rather, to support the good work done by the Corporation. I am really thankful to him.

17.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 24, 1966/Bhadra 2, 1888 (Saka).