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Chaitra 15, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 37—*Thursday, April 4, 1968/Chaitra 15, 1890 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2111

2112

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 4, 1968/Chaitra 15,
1890 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reclamation Work in Middle Andamans

*1048. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of Food & Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a locomotive and a number of tractors were acquired by the Divisional Forest Officer between 1953 and 1962 for reclamation work in Middle Andamans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of persons employed for the work continued to receive salaries without doing any work for a total period of 529 months;

(c) if so, who was responsible for the mis-management and huge wastage and delay in the execution of the work assigned to the unit; and

(d) whether the machinery has since been required and the work executed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) One locomotive and eleven tractors were acquired by the Andaman Forest Department between 1953 and 1962. These were required for haulage of logs and not for reclamation work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) Only five tractors and one locomotive remained idle for some time. The locomotive considered to be beyond economical repairs having outlived its utility period has been condemned by the Condemnation Board constituted by the Andaman Administration. Out of five tractors, four have since been repaired and put into operation and it has not been possible to put the remaining one to use mainly for want of some necessary spares. The targets of extraction were, however, achieved during the period and the work was executed. There has been no retardation in the progress of reclamation work on account of the tractors remaining idle.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जो उत्तर भाननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है वह ठीक नहीं है। वह गलत है। आप मेरे प्रश्न के भाग वीं भौंरसी को देंखे। इसमें यह पूछा गया है कि 529 महीनों तक उनको फ़िना काम के क्या तनावाह दी गई थी? भान्धन महोदय, कर्माल आडिट रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है। उस में आडिटर ने एतराज किया है कि 529 महीने बेकार आदमियों को तनावाह दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भान्धन महोदय ने हाउल को गलत इस्तिमा दे कर गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है।

मैं सबाल यह करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुरस्त नहीं है कि ये जो ट्रैक्टर ऐसे हो लाल 48 हजार रुपये की कारोन प्राप्त-चेत्र से बारीब गये हैं भौंरसी ट्रैक्टर यह

इनके इंजन जो ये क्या वे शुरू से ही खराब लगते नहीं थे? क्या यह भी सब लाइ है कि इसी कारण से ये छः साल तक खराब पड़े रहे? क्या यह भी सब लाइ है कि जब ये डिफैक्टिव थे तो उन डिपार्टमेंट के जो बोग थे, उन्होंने इनको खरीदा था, उन पर शक किया गया और कुछ इनकारी भी की गई? क्या यह सब नहीं है कि शुरू से ही इनको वहां पर घोटाला करके खरीदा गया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृता करेंगे कि इनके तिलिते में कोई जांब उन्होंने की है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: If there is any point, we shall be prepared to go into it. There is no difficulty at all in going into any malpractices.

SHRI RANGA: The Report was before you. Why did you not take any action earlier?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as this Report is concerned, the PAC has gone into it and it wanted clarification of the position in regard to staff. According to the Committee, the staff was surplus and it was not provided alternative employment. Now the position is like this. As a result of the lack of spare parts some five tractors remained idle. There was a tractor workshop of the forest department where the sanctioned strength of staff was 20 but actually only 9 people were working. 11 posts were vacant. So, the services of these staff were utilized in the tractor workshop during the period when the tractors were idle.

SHRI RANGA: But the hon. Member has said that one of the tractors has never worked at all from the very beginning. It had not been put into action throughout, all these years. Why?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have no information about this.

श्री रेण गान्धी: यह सा कुछ सवाल है वा लैफैन मंत्री महोदय तैयार हो कर

आते नहीं हैं और न पूछ कर आते हैं। मैं प्रायता करता हूँ कि आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलायें। इन में साठ पूछा गया है कि क्या यह दुरुस्त नहीं है कि हृत से आदमी तिन काम के बैठे रहे और उनको तनबड़ाह दिती रही। मैं जा ना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि एन्ड्रह आदियों की हाजारी वहां लगती रही ज कि एक्चुप्रली चार आदमी काम करते थे और ग्यारह आदियों की बोगस रजिस्टर में हाजरी लगाई गई? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि 73 हजार रुपये इन ग्यारह आदियों को बोगत हाजरी में पेंट किये गये? इन रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है कि 73 जहार रुपये कालतू दिया गया। सवाल इसके सामने था। सही जा ले कर क्यों नहीं आये मंत्री महोदय? क्या यह 73 हाजर रुपये की जो पेंट हुई यह गलत नहीं हुई?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already stated the position. Though the staff were idle as a result of the tractors not being in order, they were made to work in the workshop. I have already explained that the sanctioned strength in the workshop was 20, but actually only 9 employees were working there. So, the staff which was surplus as a result of the idle capacity of the tractors, was working in the workshop. The daily and monthly allocation register and daily register have shown that they have worked there.

श्री प्रेम जनन बर्मा: गलत बात है। इनके काम नहीं किया।

MR. SPEAKER: You may say 'galat'. But how am I to verify it?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: There are some practical difficulties in the administration of Andamans and I appreciate that kind of difficulties. For example, during the monsoon the rain is so heavy that I understand practically

all the departments there suspend their operations continuously for a period of three or four months. It cannot be helped. Also, the Government of India is practically cut off from Andaman Islands and it takes more than a week for letters to pass from this place to the Andaman administration as a result of which there are a lot of anomalies that have crept in. So, keeping that in view, I would like to know whether the Government would consider the advisability of providing the employees, whether they are in this department or in other departments, with alternative employment or permitting them to take up part-time work elsewhere, like reclamation of land for agricultural purposes? When I was there the workers represented to me that they should be permitted to take up reclamation, farming and all that. I would like to know whether the Government would consider this.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am glad that the hon. Member appreciates the difficulty under which the Andaman administration has to work. First of all, due to heavy rains for a longer period, the employers find it difficult to give them employment. Moreover, most of the labour are imported and we cannot retrench them and send them back anywhere. That is the difficulty. Now, as far as the specific suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, we shall examine it.

SHRI SRADDHAKAR SUPAKAR: The real question is whether the employees received their salaries without any work. That question needs an answer. The question is not whether the tractors or engines are lying idle and so need repairs. If those people were indispensable, may I know whether they were given alternative jobs and whether it is a fact that they were paid without any work?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already replied to this question. They were provided with alternative jobs in the workshop of the forest department. They were not paid without work. I have also explained the other position

in reply to a query by the hon. Member that Andaman is in a very peculiar position. Because of the heavy rains for some months the work is completely stopped. Then, we cannot retrench the workers because most of them are imported.

DR. RANFN SEN: When the question of labour in Andamans was raised in the House previously in the course of the discussion it was pointed out that one of the main reasons for the difficulties of the workers is the maladministration carried out by the Commissioner of Andamans, about which serious complaints have been made by the residents of Andamans. I would like to know whether the Government have received those complaints and, if so, whether they are going into them and thinking of some remedies.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: My Ministry is concerned only with the administration of the Forest Department in Andamans. If the hon. Member has any question about other departments, he may put it to the Home Minister.

Universal Press Service Agency

*1050. **SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Department of Delhi Administration has received several complaints against the management of the Universal Press Service agency operated by the West Germans;

(b) whether following submission of such complaints against lack of weekly off-days and working hours, an employee has been dismissed; and

(c) the action Labour Officers have taken under the Working Journalists Act and Shops and Establishment Act against the Universal Press Service management?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Certain complaints against the

Agency were received from one of its employees by the Delhi Administration. The editor and proprietor of the Agency is an Indian.

(b) According to the employer, he had merely accepted the resignation of the employee while according to the employee his services had been illegally dispensed with.

(c) Prosecutions have been launched against the Agency for not maintaining certain registers and not displaying certain notices as required by the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This news agency is run on the lines of the USIS in this country. They receive huge funds from West Germany in order to maintain this propaganda machinery for West Germany which maligned this country and added fuel to the fire during the time of the Pakistani war. In the circumstances, may I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that the agency was not implementing the wage board awards and, if so, how many more other foreign agencies have similarly not implemented the awards.

SHRI HATHI: So far as this Agency is concerned, it has now implemented the wage board recommendations. So far as the other agencies are concerned, I require notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: How does the Government propose to safeguard the interests of working journalists and non-journalists in future under similar circumstances and will the Government appoint a high powered committee to investigate the such complaints and suggest proper action?

SHRI HATHI: So far as this agency is concerned, the complaint received was that the employee's service were illegally terminated. The employers maintain that the employee had written: unless you meet with my demands immediately, I will dissociate myself

from the agency from the 28th January. Now, the employer says, "because he has said so, I have terminated the services; he did not want to work". But the Inspector has called the parties and the matter is being negotiated; on the 6th they have called the parties again and the matter may be settled. So far as the implementation of the Journalists wage board award is concerned, the machinery is already there and he has implemented it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What about the high powered committee?

SHRI HATHI: There is no need for a high powered committee because the law is very clear and if we get any complaint, we do take steps under the law. In this case, it has been done.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: First, I wish to object to the manner of putting the question. It concerns that the termination of the services of an employee of the Universal Press Service Agency. The question says: "... the Universal Press Service agency operated by the West Germans". The privilege of the Members should not be misused like this to malign a particular undertaking for whom there is no defence here.

Is it not a fact that the management has terminated this particular employee, Deepak Chaudhuri, who is a known informer to certain blocs, namely, Soviet Russia, and is it not also a fact that he himself has resigned and it has been accepted by the Universal Press Agency?

SHRI HATHI: So far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, we are concerned with the workers' dues and conditions of service and the implementation of the labour laws. I am not concerned with the other things. I have said that the editor and proprietor of the Agency is an Indian.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: I am prepared to substantiate what I say.

MR. SPEAKER: If Mr. Krishnamoorthi had asked a question whether the services of the employee were dispensed with, it was all right but bringing in some other extraneous things had given lead to this trouble.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: The question itself contains extraneous matter and it had been admitted. The way in which it had been put, that itself has lead to this trouble.

Forged permits for sugar

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*1051. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 25th February, 1968 that large quantity of sugar has been drawn from several ration depots in Delhi on forged permits;

(b) if so, the total quantity of sugar issued on such permits;

(c) whether Government have investigated in to the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) 145 quintals.

(c) and (d). The matter is being investigated by the police.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: Is it a fact that sugar purchased against permits and sold in the open market is priced at Rs. 5 per Kg. and, if so, what action has been taken against these persons?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: I have said that the police are investigating the specific question. As regards the general question, we allot sugar to the States and it is for the State Governments to see that the distribution is made properly and if there is any breach of any law, legal action can be taken against the parties concerned.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: May I know whether some Government officials are in link with the traders or involved in these forged permits and, if so, what action has been taken against these officials?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: That is under investigation.

SHRI K. RAMANI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the partial decontrol policy of the Government has itself created such an avenue for forging permits so that the traders could get more sugar and sell it in the black market? The hon. Food Minister while he was talking to the Sugar Mills Owners' Association one or two days back stated that he was going to take action if sugar price had exceeded a justifiable limit? I want to know specifically from the hon. Minister what is the justifiable limit and what is the unjustifiable limit? In Madras State the mill-owners agreed to sell sugar at Rs. 3 per kilo in the market and forty per cent was allowed to be sold like that while the ration price was Rs. 1.75. But actually it is sold at Rs. 5 or 6 a kilo. What is the justifiable limit and what is the unjustifiable limit—is it Rs. 1.75 or Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 5 or Rs. 6? When is he going to take action?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: I can reply to the question, but the point is that the question refers to the news-item dated 25th February, 1968 of the *Hindustan Times* and it is very

precise. The question to be considered is whether you would allow the hon. Member to go into the general policy of sugar control and decontrol.

MR. SPEAKER: It refers to ration shops selling sugar at a higher rate. You can confine your reply to what is pertinent to this question.

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member refers to some sale of controlled sugar in Madras State. I have already made the position clear. The State Government should straighten out and streamline the distribution procedure. They should see that levy on sugar is not allowed to pass into other hands so that nobody is able to exploit the situation.

धी सरल पाण्डेय : परसों के अखार में खाद्य मंत्री महोदय का यह यानिकला है कि अगर शक्ति के दाम ढूँगे तो दिल ओनज के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी। गुड़ की जो शरात इन रही धी सरकार ने उस पर तो रोक लगा दी है, लेकिन मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि शक्ति के दिल यालिकों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, क्योंकि शक्ति के दाम दाजार में रोकना ढूँते जा रहे हैं और शक्ति यिलना फ्लक्युल न मुमकिन हो रहा है।

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Minister has made it clear that we shall not hesitate to take legal action if prices shoot up. We had already taken some steps in order that prices are maintained at a particular level. We have made available an additional quantity of 34,000 tonnes of sugar immediately—24,000 tonnes for free sale and 10,000 tonnes for controlled distribution. There was a spurt in the price of jaggery because some State Governments wanted to enter the jagger trade; they wanted to purchase jaggery. We have issued orders that taking into consideration the present supply position of sweeten-

ing agents in the country, jaggery should not be used for purposes other than human consumption or cattle feed; it should not be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, etc. Necessary orders have been issued.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: May I know whether under the agencies of big bosses of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, the national capital leads the country in forged sugar permits to this extent that the administration is supposed to have issued permits to the sweetmeat shops and ration shops bearing even the election symbol of Jan Sangh?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: I am not aware of this.

श्री एम० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जनना चाहूँगा कि जो पार्श्वयल डी कंट्रोल किया उत मे मक्सद यह था कि हमारा जो सुगर केन के कल्टीवेशन का एरिया है वह बड़े और इन से आइन्डा के लिये सुगर प्राइसेस नीचे आ जायेगी, तो इस डी-कंट्रोल के दाद क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि कितना एकरेज डा है और उत का कोई एन्टिपिटरी एक्सेट सुगर प्राइसेज पर क्यों नहीं हो रहा है?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: Reports indicate that the sowing trend is very encouraging. Actual estimates will be available after some period, but this will have effect on the next season. The policy has been very helpful in increasing sugarcane plantations.

धी कंवरसाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय पिछले चार पांच दिनों में सुगर की प्राइसेज करी करी 120 रुपये बिवटल डी हैं, चारही दिन में 120 रुपये बिंदु ल, और कल माननीय मंत्री महोदय की ताइना के दाद 25 रुपये बिवटल बट गई तो यह जो यिल यालिक है इन लोगों ने पूल दना रखा है और यह कोलिक करते हैं कि एक महीने का जो भोका है तो

आखोरी दिनों में बैचे, उत से पहले नहीं बैचेंगे, उत की वजह से प्राइसेज बढ़ती हैं और जो कलाकुएंगे होते हैं उत से कन्यूमर बहुत हिट होता है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह यिल मलिक लोक आइन्दा इत्तरीके से एकत्रजायट न कर पायें और कन्यूमर हि न हों उत्तरे लिये कोई परानेन्ट मशीनया या कोई ऐत्ता नियन नाने के लिये तैयार हैं जित से कि यह प्राइसेज बहुत ज्यादा ऊंची न जा सके।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are trying to be vigilant. We wish the manufacturers, trading community and others cooperate with the Government.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not a question of wish.

सरकार कोई कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार है या नियन नाने के लिये तैयार है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already mentioned some of the steps taken by Government. First of all, orders have been issued banning use of jaggery for any purpose other than human consumption and cattle feed, because jaggery prices have also sympathetic reaction on sugar prices.

धो हंडर साल गुःः : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि नियन दलितों के खिलाफ आपने दूसरे स्टेट्स मिंड हैंजि तो क्या ताइज नंचे राये लेकिन जो नियन मालिक पूल करते हैं और जो कीमत एकदम ऊपर ले जाते हैं उस के बारे में आप क्या स्टेप लेने वाले हैं?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): He is aware that the period within which the sugar release should be despatched is 30 days. He also knows perhaps that the quantity of sugar that is not despatched within that period will be created as levy. That threat is already there.

SHRI NATH PAI: May I know what benefits the consumer and also the

small producer have received from the so-called partial decontrol, which so far as the consumer is concerned, has operated as a partial loot which has only benefited the speculator and the landlord in his constituency who holds hundreds of acres? I have gone there and I have seen it. Only the 100% of big plots of land is benefited by this and the small-holder and the consumer have been robbed. May I know if any assessment has been made of the tremendous profits made by the big landholders as against the anticipated benefits which he honestly believed would go to the consumer perhaps? Has any assessment been made as to who has been the overall beneficiary of partial decontrol and who has been the loser?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: The profit made by the trade and industry can be assessed after the season is over. But one thing is quite clear even today. So far as the cane-growers are concerned, whether he is the big grower or small grower, he has been very much benefited. So far as the consumer is concerned, if my hon. friend has tried to understand the entire scheme, he will find that whatever the consumer is getting from the levy sugar, he is getting it at a subsidised price, because the sugar factories had paid a price to the growers which is much higher than the minimum price that had been fixed. The consumer is getting the levy sugar at a price which is calculated on the basis of minimum price of sugar-cane. To that extent it is being subsidised. The whole trouble arises because of the shortage of the commodity and the consumer is not getting adequate quantity of sugar. He has to supplement his requirements from the open market where the price is naturally higher than the subsidised price.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The basis on which this partial decontrol was introduced was that the sugar position in the country will improve and the consumer will get greater benefit to the extent that he gets subsidised sugar. In view of all these benefits which according to the

minister flow from decontrol, why should he not decontrol the entire sugar and increase the benefits a hundredfold?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Perhaps the hon. member believes in changing horses in the mid-stream. I hope that will be far from his intention. The question can be considered at the beginning of the next season.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: For the benefit of the House, I will read the question: It is about the quantity of sugar drawn from ration depots in Delhi on forged permits, whether an enquiry has been made, etc. Delhi is gone, forged permit is gone and the supplementaries have no relevancy at all to the main question. Next question.

Underground Reservoir in Gangetic Plain

*1052. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Indian Nation*, Patna of the 25th February, 1968 that Mr. Duncan Scott, Director, United States Information Service, Calcutta stated that the Gangetic plain has the largest underground reservoir of water in the world;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement any plan to bring into full use for agricultural purposes the underground water in the Gangetic plain; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The statement appears to have been made on the 23rd February and was reported in the *Indian Nation* of the 24th February.

(b) and (c). The groundwater development for agricultural purposes through all feasible schemes like dug-wells, boring and deepening of tube-wells, installation of pumpsets, construction of shallow tube-wells and deep tube-wells has already been in progress in the Gangetic plains. The programme has been further accelerated during the last two years.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : अध्यक्ष महांदय पूरे गंगा के मैदान में जो भूमिगत जल का भण्डार है उस के बारे में कोई पूरा सक्षमेंग भारत सरकार ने किया है और ग्राहर किया है तो उस सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर उस के इस्तेमाल की कोई योजना बनायी है या नहीं? उस भूमिगत जल के अलावा जो उत्तर में बहुत भी नदियाँ आर्नी हैं उन की गहराई के बाल से लगातार उस के नीचे से पानी उन में प्राप्त होता है, हिमालय से पानी न आने पर भी, वह भूमिगत जल खुद भी आता रहता है जिस से जोर करने की जरूरत नहीं है, जैसे हमारे यहाँ लदनिया बगैर में जहाँ खेत में भी पानी कमी कभी याँ ही निकलता रहता है, तो उस के लिए आमानों से ऊर उपलब्ध करने के लिए कांड सर्वेक्षण या उस को इस्तेमाल करने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनायी है और उस को लाग करने का विचार है या नहीं?

SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE: Surveys have already been carried out by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation and the broad quantities have been assessed. It has been indicated that in UP 50 million acre-feet of underground water would be available. At the moment 30 per cent of it is being exploited and 70 per cent still remains to be exploited. In Bihar also, about 15 million acre-feet of underground water is likely to be available. 20 per cent of it is being exploited at the moment and 80 per cent still remains. In the last two years, the exploitation of underground water resources has gained such a momentum both in UP and Bihar that the minor irrigation programmes are

progressing very satisfactorily compared to earlier years.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमीर द्वाल में इस देश में जो तरक्की हुई है, सोभाव्य से मंत्री महोदय का दल कई स्थानों पर सरकार में नहीं था, इस लिये तरक्की हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि अमीर तक जो 70 फोसदी या 80 फोसदी भूमिगत जल का उपयोग नहीं हो सका है, उस का कम से कम चौथी पांच साला योजना में पूरा उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई योजना है या नहीं है ?

दूसरे—इस का उपयोग करने के लिये इंजिन और ग्रिज का अत्यन्त अभाव है। क्या सरकार के पास ऐपी कोई योजना है कि उन को फौज के पास कितने रिंज हैं, या प्राइवेट व्यापारियों के पास जितने रिंज हैं, या जिनका वे उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, उन सब का रिक्वी-जीशन कर के ऐपा इन्तजाम किया जाय, जिस से कि चौथी पांच साला योजना के दौरान इस भूमि के जल को निकालने के लिये उन का उपयोग किया जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Referring to the first part of the hon. Member's question, I do not think he should really attribute any political reasons and say that because of a particular political party being in power this programme was getting well.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा 20 माल में नहीं हुआ, दो माल में हुआ है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: In fact, there has been a very healthy awakening throughout the country. Due to the drought and a number of other factors there has been better consciousness in regard to minor irrigation programmes and State Governments are showing very keen interest in the implementation of the programme. As far as UP and Bihar are concerned, for instance, for the year 1968-69 under the Plan sector Rs. 6,31,00,000 are provided and under the institutional sector Rs. 13,88,00,000

have been provided and for UP Rs. 20 crores under the Plan sector and Rs. 27 crores under institutional sector have been provided for the year 1968-69 for minor irrigation.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : रिंज का अभाव है, नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उस के बारे में भी पूछा था।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Most of the rigs are available in the country and there should be no difficulty in getting the rigs. If there is any difficulty felt by any State Government, we are prepared to support their foreign exchange requirement. There should not be any difficulty on that account at all.

श्री मुख्यमंत्री प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र की ओर से बहुत से रिंज विहार भेजे जाने को बात थी। क्या ग्रिज के बहां पहुँचने और लगाने में कोई कठिनाई आ रही है ? दूसरी बात—जितने ट्रूव बेल्ज आपने लगाये हैं या बनाने वाले हैं, उन को विजली की मप्लाई निश्चित रूप से अवाक्षित हर से साल भर मिलती रहे, क्या इस की कोई व्यवस्था हो रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: About rigs there is no difficulty as I have already explained the position. As far as an electricity for the rural supply is concerned, the State Governments are expected to look into this. There are extensive plans and Central assistance is liberally flowing to State Governments for expanding their plans of rural electrification.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या मंत्री जी ने जात है कि भूमिगत जल भण्डार को निकालने के लिये इस समय दो तरह की उत्तरदास्त रकावटे ग्राई हुई है—एक यह कि जो किसान नल-कूप लगाते हैं, उन को पानी बेचने की इजाजत नहीं है इस बजह से लोग नल-कूप लगाने में हिलकते हैं क्योंकि पानी बेचने पर पाबन्दी लगी है।

दूसरे—नल-कृप बड़े न लगाये जायें। 6 इंच के न लगाये जाय। 3 हार्टिंगावर या 5 हार्टिंगावर के कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं, जिससे नीचे से कम पानी निकाल पाते हैं। यदि सरकार को ये दानों बातें जात हैं, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am not aware of these things.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question.

श्री डॉ नां तिवारी: क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नल-हूँ लगाने का काम प्रान्तीय सरकारों का है। तिवार की प्रान्तीय सरकार को संविद सरकार था, वह काम कम और प्रोग्रेसिव ज्यादा करती रही....

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with the question. We are not discussing the Bihar Government. That is where we get into trouble.

SHRI RANGA: In view of the fact that rural electrification has been at about the lowest level in these two States and without power supply it would not be possible for peasants to make use of rigs, tubewells and all these things, has Government got any plans for providing sufficient funds from the Centre also in order to push up this programme of rural electrification in these States for this specific purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): There has been difficulty because the necessary funds for rural electrification with the various State electricity boards are not adequate for the requirement. The difficulty is that the finances available with the State Governments are not adequate and from the Centre also there has been difficulty. I have been able to find a solution for that and the Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry has taken up the matter with the State electricity boards that if the electricity boards float debentures

commercial banks may contribute to those debentures so that the necessary credit will be available with the electricity boards for rural electrification.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The House has been told just now that during the last two years the tubewell programme has got a terrible spurt in UP and Bihar. The Exploratory Tubewell Organisation (ETO) is committed with the Rajasthan Government to explore and dig 200 tubewells in the arid zones of Rajasthan but this commitment has not been fulfilled and we are told that the ETC is closing its shop. Is it because Rajasthan's is a Congress government whereas UP and Bihar had non-Congress governments of which the Centre was afraid because of blackmail by them?

AN HON. MEMBER: This is attributing motives.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question about the Gangetic plain, rigs and all that. Unnecessarily you lose the time. Shri Tiwary and Shri Nahata and all of them lose time. That is all.

श्री डॉ प्र० त्यागी: अभी मैं श्री नाहदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि गैरेटिक, प्लान्ज के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा पानी का भंडार है। परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ अद्यतन महादेव जी नहरे हमारे यहां चलती हैं वे गन्तियों के दिनों में भूख जाती हैं। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जितने ट्रूब-बेल्ज लगे हैं, उन के द्वारा आवश्यकतानुसार पानी निकालने के ताद भी बहुत बड़ा जल-भंडार वहां है। क्या सरकार बड़े ट्रूब-बेल लगा कर कोई बड़ा नहर निकालेगी। जिससे कि वहां पर पानी ज्याद गहराई में है या नहीं है, वहां पानी पहुँच सके?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: All these plans of minor and major irrigation will have to be necessarily co-ordinated taking into consideration the local availability of underground resources and surface availability.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Has the Minister made any survey about the Gangetic plain; what is the acreage which is unirrigated; what is the total amount to be spent on the project to provide water to that unirrigated area through tubewells, wells and canals; and what is the time stipulated within which that acreage would be brought under water so that we could have more and more production?

SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE: Broad estimates are available but at the moment the figure is not with me. With due notice it should be possible to provide that.

खेनकरण भगर की जनता का पुनर्वास

*1053. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या अम तथा उन्नर्वास मंडी यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान लोग खेनकरण छांडाल अन्यत्र चले गये थे और फिर वहां वापस आने में डरते हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उन में फिर से विश्वास पैदा करने तथा उन्हें वहां फिर बसाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Khem Karan was evacuated by civilians during the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September 1965, as it was in the battle zone. The residents were not afraid to go back and they returned after the cease-fire.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken by Government is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-745/68].

Measures taken by Government have gone a long way to restore confidence and the people of Khem Karan have resumed their normal activities.

श्री द्वारों जारलाल बेरवा : प्रधानमंत्री को मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जितने परिवारों को कितनी रकम दी गई है तथा उन परिवारों में कोई ऐसा भी सदस्य या जो राजस्थान का एप०एन०४० वा, प्रशान भी या, और वहां का नागरिक बन कर आया आया?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member will look into the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, the figures concerning the expenditure have been given there. Concerning the MLA to whom a reference has been made, I have no information about it.

श्री द्वारों जारलाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जितने परिवार हैं जोकि भागकर पाकिस्तान गये थे और वापिस नहीं आये?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: There is no question of persons going from Khem Karan to Pakistan.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: May I know how many persons have been benefited by these schemes and how much money has been spent on them?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I said just now, the amount that has been spent has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Practically, all the families, in accordance with the approved pattern of schemes, have been benefited and they have resumed their normal activities.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: May I know whether the Government have estimated the damage and the loss to property including the standing crops in the fields in Khem Karan area during Indo-Pakistan conflict and whether they have taken any steps to make good that loss?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: During Indo-Pakistan conflict, the loss to the Government property was about Rs. 6.18 lakhs and the loss to private property that was destroyed was about Rs. 299.33 lakhs, the total being Rs. 305.51 lakhs. In accordance with the approved pattern of assistance, the amount that has been spent on relief and rehabilitation measures that have

been taken by Government is more than Rs. 4 crores.

श्री बलराज भट्टोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अमीर खेमकरन से होकर आया हूँ और वहां पर आपने जो कुछ काम किया है उसको देखा है। यह काम केवल शहरी मकानों तक ही सीमित है जबकि मुख्य रूप से एप्रीकल्चरल इलाका है और पाकिस्तान की सीमा तक जितनी भूमि है वह बहुत उपजाऊ है और उस साती भूमि को जेर काश्त लाने के लिए आवश्यकता है कि उन लोगों को, जोकि वहां पर काम करते हैं, कुछ परमानेन्ट बैनिफिट्स दिये जायें, कुछ टैक्स बैनिफिट्स और कुछ डेवलपमेन्ट करने के लिए। इस मामले में एस्कार्ट्स ने कुछ काम किया है, कुछ टैक्स भेजे हैं जोकि काम कर रहे हैं। मैं महज जानना चाहता हूँ कि मण्डार की ओर से इन मामले में क्या उनको परानेन्ट बैनिफिट देने की कोई सीमा है ताकि पांगस्तान की सीमा तक हमारी एक इच्छा भूमि श्री बिना काश्त के नहीं सारी जमीन काश्त में आ जाये ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: It is only about a month back that I paid a visit to Khem Karan, not only to Khem Karan but to the border also. I may state for the information of the House that upto the border not even an inch of land has been left over by these persons and that they are cultivating all the land. I have seen it actually. Concerning special benefits, I do not understand what special benefits are to be given.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय स्टेटमेन्ट के पेजे । परांपरांपरे 4 परदो दाते हैं। एक पर 80 लाख रुपये का खर्च बताया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस सिलसिले में कि खेमकरन, बरकी और डेरा बाबा नानक पर अलग अलग किनारा खड़ा हुआ है ? यह भी इसलिये जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि एक और के लोग कहते हैं कि उससे हमें फायदा नहीं हुआ है, दूसरी ओर के लोगों को अधिक फायदा हुआ है।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि उन्होंने कहा है कि एस्स ग्रेशिया प्रान्ट सेंगन करते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रान्ट सेंगन की है उधरमें से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कितना किया है ? इस सिलसिले में जहां तक मेरी इतना है वह एस्स ग्रेशिया प्रान्ट पूरी तक्सीम नहीं हुई है और वह रुपया पड़ा हुआ है इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As regards the distribution and disbursement of ex-gratia grants, I had a meeting with the Rehabilitation Minister there in Amritsar and, concerning that, practically 99 per cent of the schemes which are grant schemes have been implemented. Concerning the break-up of the figures of expenditure as to how much has been spent in Burki and how much has been spent in other areas, that break-up is not there. But more than Rs. 4 crores have been spent.

संतियों का पुनर्गठन

*1054 श्री बलराज भट्टोक : क्या संसद-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिपक्षी नेताओं ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्धित संसद की अनीपचारिक परामर्शदाती समितियों के पुनर्गठन, उनकी गतिविधियों के क्षेत्र को विस्तृत बनाने तथा उन्ह अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के बारे में, सरकार को कुछ मुझावं दिये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे मुझावं क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

संसद-कार्य सचिवालय मंत्री (डा० राम सुभाग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) प्रतिपक्षी नेताओं से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनीपचारिक सलाहकार समितियों के पुनर्गठन

के लिये निम्नलिखित सुझाव प्राप्त हुए थे :—

(I) इन समितियों के प्रतिवेदन, जिन में समितियों द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय और निष्कर्ष हों, समय-समय पर सभा पट्टन पर रखे जाने चाहिए ;

(II) इन समितियों के सभापति गैर-सरकारी सदस्य (कांग्रेस दल तथा विरोधी दल दोनों लंगभग समान संख्या में) होने चाहिए ; तथा

(III) कुछ विभागों के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। रक्षा, वाणिज्य, औद्योगिक विकास तथा संभवय और और निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के लिए स्वयं समितियां या संसदीय समितियां, गठन को जानी चाहिये और उन्हें जब आवश्यक हो, गवाहों को दुनाने ग्रथम तरकारी कंगजातों के मांगने वा अधिकार होना चाहिये।

इन सुझावों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अनोन्य-चारिक सलाहकार समितियों के बार्य चालन में कुछ सुधार किये गये हैं और एक दर्ज की अवधि समाप्ति के पश्चात् इनके कार्य चालन का पुनर्विलक्षण किया जायगा ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महादय अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कुछ सुझाव दिये गये थे, उन सुझावों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया, केवल यह बहुत गया है कि जो कमेटियां हैं उन के कार्यक्रम में, उनके काम के ढंग में कुछ सुधार किया गया है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या सुधार किये गये हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सुधार यह किया गया है जिसकी इसला प्रतिपक्षी नेताओं को दे दी गई है, कि प्रगर किसी कमिटी में यह आम विचार हो कि एक आम

निर्णय लिया जाय और उसको क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय हो लेकिन अगर किसी कारणबश मंत्रालय उसे क्रियान्वित करते में असमर्थ हो तो उसकी इसला उस कमेटी को दे दी जायेगी अथवा किर उसे क्रियान्वित ही किया जायेगा । इसरे कि वायेवाही को प्रचालित करने के लिए उन्हें दूर सदस्य के पास भेजा जायेगा ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : हमारी मंसद में 520 सदस्य लोकप्रभा के और करीब 250 सदस्य राज्य सभा के हैं । इतने बड़े देश की सारी बातें यहां पर फिस्कम नहीं हो पाती हैं इसलिए संसद की कार्यवाही ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए और जो सदस्य हैं वे ठीक ढंग से अपने सुझाव देसकें, इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि ये कमेटियां हों और इसी आधार पर इन समितियों का गठन भी किय गया था लेकिन जिस प्रकार मेराज यह कमेटियां हैं वे काँई यूजफुल पर्वत सबं नहीं करती (अव्याप्ति) तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझा दिया गया है कि इनको स्टैंडिंग कमेटीज वा रूप दिया जाय जैसाकि १०० एस० ए० में है या और मुख्यों में है, उस में क्या आपत्ति है ? चूंकि सुझा नहीं माना गया है, अपेक्षाकृत पार्टीज के मैम्बर्स इन कमेटियों का बायकाट बन रहे रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : य०१०१०१० की जो घर्वा की गई कि जिस प्रकार से वहां पर कमेटियां हैं, उसी प्रकार प्ले यहांपर्थी कमेटियां होंते जो वहां पर व्यवस्था है उससे यहां पर भिन्न व्यवस्था है, यूनिटेड स्टेट्स में मंत्रिमंडल कांग्रेस के प्रति दायित्व नहीं रखता परन्तु यहां के मंत्रित्र मंडल का मीठा दायित लोक सभा के प्रति है । (अव्याप्ति) दोनों की विधियां अलग अलग हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके पूर्वाधिकारी श्री मार्कलकर

जी के समक्ष यह बात रखी गई थी आर डा० राधाकृष्णन के समक्ष भी रखी गई थी उहोंने इस की बाबत . . . (व्यवस्था) . . . "कूंक यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की चर्चा की गई थी इफलिए मैं यह बता रहा था। तो उस को मछेन्डर रखते हुए यहां परतवीनी आई। और उस में सुधार करने की बात में से पहले बताई क्योंकि सब को एक साथ बदलाने का काम हम लंग ही करते हैं। हमारी यह इच्छा नहीं है कि किसी की उपेक्षा की जाय।

श्री बलराज बबोकः : मात्र दूसरा प्रश्न जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि विरोधी पक्ष वालों ने इन अनोपचारिक परामर्शदाती समितियों का बायकाट दूर रखदा है और उन से त्यागपत्र दे रहे हैं उसका उत्तर मंत्री महादय ने नहीं दिया है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कुठ त्यागपत्र अवश्य मिले हैं वैसे मैं उन त्यागपत्रों की उपेक्षा नहीं करता चाहा लेकिन मैं इन्होंना अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि इन कंट्रियों की भीटिस क़फ़ा सफल हुई है। (व्यवस्था)

एक माननीय सदस्य : 20 साल से ड्रामा करते आ रहे हैं। यह ड्रामा करने में बड़े हासियार हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister may please try to understand the anxiety of the hon. members of this House. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Though the immediate reference was not available with me, he referred to it. I remember, this was referred to at the time of Mr. Mavalankar and also Dr. Radhakrishnan. May I know what were their opinions on the subject?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Dr. Radhakrishnan said:

"In the present context, the case for a Standing Committee seems to be very feeble."

Mr. Mavalankar said:

"In the form of Government in which the executive is wholly responsible to the House, no Ministry can function effectively and with one mind if it has to consult the different sections of the House through Standing Committees in the details of administration."

SHRI RANGA: When late Shri Mavalankar and Dr. Radhakrishnan were considering this matter, at that time, 90 per cent of the House was under the control of one Party. Previous to the achievement of freedom, we used to have these committees and at that time we considered all these things it never came in the way of the then administration which was more bureaucratic and which, at the same time, used to receive the Resolutions of those committees. The present position is that, as my hon. friend said, they wanted to give one year's trial. They have given that one year. Last year they started it. Since last year, the correspondence has been going on and the Opposition Parties have been non-cooperating with these committees. Some of the members at that time when they did not know that the Opposition leaders were taking this view, had expressed their wish to be members of those committees, but, thereafter, they informed the Ministries concerned and also my hon. friend their unwillingness to continue to be associated with those committees.

I know personally my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, is not keen on differing from us, but then he happens to be the Minister now. Earlier both of us were Secretaries—I was the senior Secretary and he was the junior Secretary—of the Congress Party. The Congress Party has had a very good system. They have their

own informal committees to which they invite the Ministers. The Ministers used to be good enough to be present there and try to listen to their views. In addition to that, there used to be these consultative committees to satisfy the opposition parties.

In the light of these things, since that one year which they wanted to give for trial is almost over now and the new year is going to be started, may I know whether they would now try and accede to those suggestions and demands that have been placed before them unanimously by all the Opposition leaders. After all, we have not asked for too much; we have asked for only five committees, out of which three could be presided over by the Congress and two could be presided over by the Opposition. Already they have one Opposition member as the Chairman of one of the three very important Financial Committees. It is not too much out of the way, when there is this Cabinet monopoly of power here, that the Opposition has asked for, and it is only our privilege that we have asked this from the Parliamentary point of view, with your protection, Sir, only to be able to give greater consideration to those various demands, various administrative matters, for which the House is not in a position to give sufficient time. That is why I would urge upon you to use your good offices also not only with this poor Minister but also with the whole Cabinet and see that the Cabinet behaves in a democratic manner and accedes to the demands made by the Opposition leaders.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There is no question of our behaving in an undemocratic manner. We are responsive to every idea and we propose to function as democratically as one can conceive of. Therefore, I say that we have now tried for about a year and we propose to consult the leaders of the Opposition, and virtually the entire Parliament; we will also take your guidance, Sir, and come to a decision.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस सरकार की विरोधी दलों के प्रति कितनी उदारता है इसका प्रमाण इस बात से साफ़ मिल जाता है कि सबसे बड़ी कमेटी जिसका कि नाम पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी है उसके चेयरमैन विरोधी दल के हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि संसद-कार्य मंत्री इस हाउस की जो सुप्रीम एयारिटी है अध्यक्ष की तो अध्यक्ष महोदय के प्रीडीसैर स्वर्गीय श्री मावलकर ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो रूलिंग दी हुई है उसे भेहरवानी करके पढ़ दें ताकि उन सब को सेटिसफैशन हो सके।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्रीमन्, अभी जो पहले प्रश्न किया गया था तो उसके उत्तर में मैंने मावलकर जो को उस रूलिंग का पहला वाक्य पढ़ा था। दूसरा वाक्य उनका यह है

"The Ministry comes with a definite policy and it is being accepted by the majority of the House. It will not lead to smooth working to have heterogeneous committees, even though they may be advisory, which have to be consulted on almost every matter or act of administration."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: It has nothing to do with financial committees. We are concerned with the rights of the House, with the rights of the members of the House. It is not a matter between the Congress and the Opposition. So far as the Informal Consultative Committees are concerned, our experience, not only of the last year but of all these years, is that they are almost useless committees, serving no purpose whatsoever. Therefore, if Parliament has to function through committees, we have suggested that there should be a better and active association of members in scrutinising the activities of the Ministry. For that purpose, Standing Committee for only four Ministries were suggested. It is not that we wanted

Standing Committees for all the Ministries. To begin with, we wanted Standing Committees for four Ministries and Consultative Committees, not Informal Consultative Committees but Parliamentary Committees of consultative nature, for other Ministries. I want to know what prevented the Government from accepting this stand. Let the Congress members not think that it is only the Opposition which is pleading for it. It is for the entire members of the House to be associated like this. Is this not the experience of the Minister? The entire Opposition has boycotted these committees and, therefore, these are merely Congress committees which are known as Informal Consultative Committees. Sometimes the Ministers say that the Consultative Committees have given this advice. Let us stop this altogether.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Actually there is no question of any difference of opinion between the Congress and the Opposition in this matter because we all want to function in an effective manner. It is not true that these committees, which came into being in 1954 and which have been functioning since then have functioned uselessly, because they have contributed a lot.

Regarding the constitution of four Parliamentary Committees in respect of four Ministries, we did consult the concerned Ministries and we also tried to pursue the system that obtains in U.K., and as the House knows, so far, it has not been agreed to constitute Parliamentary Committees, but we are open and we are going to consult these leaders. My esteemed friend, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, is also one of the leaders. We will be consulting them very soon.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: From the reply of the Minister it seems that he wants to do something but there are legal and Constitutional hurdles in the way. (Interruptions) May I inform him that in Australia, where the form of Government is the same as ours,

the Parliamentary Committee is given the power to summon even Ambassadors as witnesses? Why can the hon. Minister not gracefully and straightway concede the request of the Opposition?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: How can I accede to emulating the pattern of Australia gracefully and instantaneously? It shall have to be gone into by the entire House and everybody concerned. For, this system was decided upon by the Constituent Assembly and it has come into practice later with the consent of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. So, it shall have to be gone into again.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA rose—

MR. SPEAKER: It is the demand of the Opposition. Why should the hon. Member get up and take the time of the House? I do not mind calling him, but the hon. Minister is absolutely capable of defending himself.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन-चार रोज पहले उः सात घण्टे की बहस के बाद हम लोगों ने 1015 करोड़ रुपये सुरक्षा के लिये मंजूर किये। सारा देश हंस रहा है और हमारे मतदाता हम से पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या इसी तरह हम सुरक्षारी खर्च पर नियन्त्रण रखते हैं? 1000 करोड़ से ऊपर की रकम हम उः घण्टों में मंजूर कर देते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी विदेशी दलों ने जिस मांग को उठाया है अगर वह उसको मंजूर करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो वह और हम मिल कर जनता के पास जायें और जनता इस बारे में फैसला दे। वह खुद इस्तीफा दे कर इस मुद्दे पर चुनाव लड़ें और जनता की राय मांगें।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion for that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर जनता इसके पक्ष में बोट देती है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह की राय सही है तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर वह हार जाते हैं तो वह स्थायी समितियों की मांग को कबूल करें और इस देश में प्रजातंत्र को जीवित करने का काम करें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं इसके लिये तैयार हूँ बशतें श्री मधु लिमये दूसरे विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं से यह स्वीकार करा लें कि यह इतना अहम मसला है जिस पर उनके न्याग-पत्र देने की जरूरत है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर मजाक नहीं करना चाहिये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उनके मस्तिष्क में इतनी उर्वरा शक्ति भरी हुई है कि वह छोटी छोटी बातें ले कर परेशान रहते हैं और बड़ी बात उनकी समझ में आ रही नहीं सकती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह छोटी बात नहीं है। अर्थात् वह को जनता नहीं मानेगी?

MR. SPEAKER: All the Members of the Opposition are agreed on this. There is no difference of opinion among the Members of the Opposition; all of them are united on this; from the first group to the last group all of them are united.

SHRI NATH PAI: So are you.

MR. SPEAKER: They have been asking for this for the last one year. Government, of course, has to consider it. The hon. Minister has agreed that he will consult the Leaders of the Opposition groups again. Then, let us see a step further and see if we can do anything like that.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरा ताकत के साथ लोक सभा और प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा कीजिये।

श्री रवि राय : आप पालियामेंटी कमेटी बना दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I am here always to help . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उन पर दबाव डालिये।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You should help us on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have been rising, but I have not been allowed. This is a question which has been put which concerns the Members of Parliament as such.

During the conference of the Chief Whips which was held recently at Simla, there was unanimity of views whether on the Congress side or on the Opposition side, that such informal consultative committees should be abolished and there should be standing committees instead. The conference was presided over by the hon. Minister himself. I am not in favour of bye-elections, and I do not want a bye-election immediately on this issue. But I would only submit that if such a unanimous decision of the Chief Whips' Conference is going to be violated like this, then in future we shall think a thousand times before attending such conferences.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: That is not a fact, because the Chief Whips' Conference never said that the consultative committees should be abolished.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Informally it was said.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I am reading out the recommendation, which was as follows:

"The Conference, while appreciating the recent changes made in the working of the informal consultative committees at the Centre with a view to make them more effective recommends that similar com-

mittees may also be set up in all States, Union Territories....'.

So, I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got that impression.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him read out the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Before going to the short notice question, I would like to say one thing. Yesterday, I had said that Shri Samar Guha and the Education Minister had agreed to something. There is nothing wrong in that. I want that there should be agreement between the Minister and hon. Members. My work would become easy if that type of agreement is there. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in that. If a short notice question can be put and the hon. Minister agrees to answer it, that would be a very good thing. There is nothing wrong in that.

Today also, there is a short notice question in the name of Shri Samar Guha. Let him put it now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

"Gherao" in Jadavpur University

S.N.Q. 17. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and 50 Members of the teaching staff of Jadavpur University were "gheraoed" by the students for over a whole day and night;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure honour, dignity and security of the University teachers of the said University in particular and of the other Universities in general; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to improve the teacher-student relations with a view to tackle the

problems of students' discipline in Universities and other educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A section of students of Jadavpur University "gheraoed" the Vice-Chancellor, some teachers and members of the Governing Body on March 19 upto 11-30 p.m. Again on the 30th March, 1968, the Vice-Chancellor, with 46 teachers, officers and office staff, was confined to the Committee Room from 5-30 p.m. on that day to 3 P.M. on the following day,

(b) The students of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology demanded the postponement of University examinations from 10th April to 29th April, 1968.

(c) The matter primarily concerns the State Governments.

(d) The Education Commission has, in its report, recommended setting up of Joint Committees of staff and students for discussion of common problems and difficulties. It has also recommended that efforts may be made to remove educational deficiencies that contribute to students unrest and the setting up of an adequate consultative and administrative machinery to prevent the occurrence of acts of indiscipline. The recommendations of the Education Commission have been forwarded to the State Governments and Universities for consideration and implementation to the extent considered feasible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that students' strikes, demonstrations, gheraos and other forms of expressing grievances of the students are almost plaguing the educational life of our country and also creating a lot of trouble for the progress, peace and dignity of our educational institutions, and keeping in view the recommendation made by the Education Commission, will the hon. Minister convene a national convention

of the representatives of the students' unions of all the universities of India to evolve a code of conduct and discipline for the students to be observed inside their educational institutions and to implement this code of conduct to devise some sort of students' court of honour so that they can themselves share the responsibility of enforcing the code of conduct that they will agree to?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We do not propose to convene any convention of this type. As a matter of fact, the UGC organises these meetings often.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the telegram sent by the vice-chancellor of the Jadavpur University to the Education Minister and also in view of a deputation on behalf of the teachers of schools, colleges and universities in West Bengal which recently waited upon the Prime Minister and also the Education Minister to ventilate their grievances about police atrocities in educational institutions in West Bengal, particularly in Uttarpara College where out of 26 professors, 16 professors were assaulted by the police, will the hon. Minister tell us the reaction of the Minister about police violation of the sanctity of educational institutions, and whether he has any scheme or plan to maintain the sanctity of educational institutions?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The views of the Education Ministry which we have communicated to all the institutions are as follows:

"We wish to stress that the responsibility for maintaining peace in the institution is not unilateral. It is a joint responsibility of the students, parents, teachers, Government and political parties etc. Every institution should do its best to ensure sound arrangement for work and be prompt in redressing any legitimate grievances that the students may have. The head of the institution, particularly,

should be sympathetic and understanding. He should, at the same time, be also firm, that when the situation demands it, the students who disturb the peace of the institution and do not observe the code of behaviour should have no place in an educational institution where young people are being trained in a disciplined way of life. There seems no reason why an educated person who has had better training than others at the expense of society should be dealt with differently by the law. It should be impressed upon the students that there are certain areas pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of the institution which cannot be interfered with, as for instance, courses of study, examinations, academic standards, appointment of teachers etc."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My specific question about police violation of the sanctity of Jadavpur University, of which our hon. Minister had the great privilege to be Vice-Chancellor once, and similar incidents occurring in various educational institutions in W. Bengal has not been answered. What steps are Government going to take to maintain the sanctity of educational institutions against police raid and police violence unimpaired?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The view of Government as regards police intervention is that if at any time the intervention of the police became necessary in dealing with a violent situation in an educational campus, the entry of the police into the campus and their exit should, ordinarily, be at the request of the educational authorities..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why ordinarily?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN:who are the best judge of the temper and gra-

vity of the situation, surely the teachers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Neither in Jadavpur nor in Uttarpara did the educational authorities ask for the police.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The problem of indiscipline among students is only one problem. The other problem which has to be tackled sympathetically is the problem of the student community in general in the country. For the last few years, all over the country we have seen student and youth agitations. Why not the Ministry help in setting up a National Union of Students where a national leadership of students emerges and helping them to have an outlook on life which might be useful to us? When they are left leaderless, it is outside parties and outside agencies, and sometimes anti-national forces also, which take advantage of the situation. There is a lot of loss of property, discipline, morale etc. What is the opinion of the Minister on this?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The leaders of the Society, the heads of the institutions and the teaching community should guide the students.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This unfortunate incident which took place at Jadavpur, I mean the gherao of the Vice-Chancellor and other teachers, was based on an alleged grievance of the students regarding postponement of the exams. They wanted the exams. date to be postponed. The Minister is surely aware of the fact that a very large number of these student disturbances taking place in various parts of the country is based on similar types of grievances relating particularly to examinations, allegations about setting papers, the questions themselves, the invigilators, the system of marking the papers and so on. Some of these grievances may be baseless, but some of them may have some basis of legitimate grievance. Particularly regarding all these matters connected with examinations, have Government or the Ministry got

any kind of proposal to go into this question, study it more intensively and see whether anything can be done to improve the situation?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We have studied most of the cases. As I have said, we have conveyed our opinion to all institutions and asked them to act accordingly. I do not think it is a legitimate grievance of students to postpone the date of examinations. I was always in contact over the telephone. It is always only a few students who do not study who want postponement of the date of examination. I am happy that all the teachers were of the opinion that demands of the students were not justified. They were united. The majority of the students were also of the same opinion. If the teachers had remained in the room for a few hours, the gherao would have been dissolved by itself. It was not necessary to call the police.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What reply has he given? I had not said that that was a legitimate grievance.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said they have studied it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I asked about the whole method and procedure of examinations, setting of papers etc. He did not reply to that. All he said was that they have forwarded the Education Commission's report to everybody like a post office.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: A bad example is more infectious than a good example. This bad example of gherao has been set by the University of which our Education Minister was a Vice-Chancellor. What is he going to do to see that the infection of gherao which was there so far as factories were concerned, and which had done a lot of damage, does not spread to any other University?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: My experience is that there is gherao only when there is party politics amongst members of

the teaching staff, when they are divided. Then political parties also take advantage of the situation.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Gherao is a new instrument of coercion evolved in the field of industrial relations. Now they have shifted their field of operations to educational institutions. This is a very disturbing phenomenon in our educational life. In this context, besides sending or forwarding copies of the Education Commission Report to educational institutions like a good post office . . .

SHRI UMANATH: Bad post office.

SHRI HEM BARUA: ...or bad post office, did Government find out whether in anticipation of gheraos the Education Commission made certain recommendations? Have Government also evolved any suggestions to ensure discipline and cordial relations between teachers and students in our educational institutions?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: In many universities, they have joint councils of teachers and students for dealing with problems that arise. There will be no difficulty in such cases. But in some of the States where unfortunately they have invented this gherao business, there is some contamination in the educational institutions. But in the universities, where the teachers and students have got joint committees to deal with day-to-day problems so that there should not be any misunderstanding, it is working very well and, there is no problem of student unrest.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question is not replied to.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I have answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is a good post office or bad post office?

SHRI HEM BARUA: Instead of acting as a good or bad post office, has he himself evolved some policies to ensure discipline and also good relations between the teachers and students?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Yes, I have done it in practice and I have discussed it with the Vice-Chancellors.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: It has appeared in the papers that after having been confined for long hours, the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and other members of the staff at last decided to break through the cordon and in that attempt, the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and others were manhandled by the students and received injuries. I request the Education Minister to say whether what has been published in the papers are facts.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: What the hon. Member said is not correct. At about 2 O'clock, all the teachers met together and decided to support the Vice-Chancellor and the teachers. Generally that does not happen in many institutions.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: It had not been contradicted either by the Education Department or the Vice-Chancellor.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: How can you contradict everything that appears in the Press.....(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated that it is not true.

श्री रवि राय : क्या कुछ महीने पहले पश्चिमी बंगाल की कालेज टीचर्ज एसोसियेशन का एक डेसोभेशन मंत्री महोदय से मिला था और उम्मी उनके साथ खासकर पश्चिमी बंगाल में पुलिस वालों के नाजायज डंग से शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश और छात्रों की प्रनुशासन-हीनता के सिलमिले में बातचीत की थी ? क्या उन प्रोफेसरों ने यह बायदा किया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाने के लिये तैयार हैं; वे छात्रों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को अधिक गहरा बनायेंगे; उनकी मांगों को समझ कर उनके साथ बातचात करने कोई हुल निकालने का प्रयत्न करेंगे और छात्रों की प्रनुशासनहीनता को खत्म करने के

सम्बन्ध में पूरा सहयोग देंगे, परन्तु उनको शिक्षा संस्थाओं के मैनेजमेंट में यथोचित अधिकार और प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये ? क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस बारे में क्या बातचीत हुई थी और इन सुझावों के सम्बन्ध में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Yes, Sir, I had discussion with the members of the delegation who came from Bengal and it is a very good thing. Perhaps for the first time the association of teachers of colleges also decried these activities of the students and they came forward to have this consultative committees, and I approved of it. मैंने उनके बधाई भी दी है। If they establish this relationship between the teachers and students, I am sure the instrument of gherao that you had evolved will not be heard of in educational institutions.

श्री तुलशीदास जाथव : हाई स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की मांगों की तरफ ध्यान न देने से उनमें प्रशांति पैदा होती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके द्वारा ये घिराव और अन्य कार्य होते हैं। क्या सरकार ने कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम तैयार किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूलों कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज के अधिकारियों द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की उचित मांगों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये; उनको आक्रियाली और नान-आक्रियाली समझाया जाये और ऐसा बातावरण पैदा किया जाये जिस में वे अपना दिल अपनी स्टडी और अध्यास में लगा सकें ?

डॉ. त्रिगुण सेन : हां, किया है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: Why should the Minister sit there? It is not his seat.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask him after the House adjourns . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री महम्मद इस्माइल : एजूकेशनल इंस्टी-ट्यूशन्स में पुलिस की नाजायज दबल-अदाजी आज से नहीं बहुत दिनों से चल

रही है और इसी सिलसिले में बंगाल के कुछ प्रोफेसर्ज और टीचर्ज इस बात को मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखने के लिये प्राप्त थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब मिनिस्टर साहब इस मसले को हल करना चाहते हैं तो क्या वह किसी कमेटी के जरिये उसकी जांच करा कर इस मसले का हल निकालना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: The hon. Minister says that this problem can be solved by the co-operation of students, parents, teachers and political parties. On the contrary, it is really the political parties from outside the ranks of students who try to exploit the student union. Will the Education Minister prepare a scheme and put some restrictions on such political parties which introduces trade unionism in the universities . . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI UMANATH: In Madras, Kamraj is doing that.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I do not think I will have that opportunity when political parties will listen to my order.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Gherao in an educational institution is a very serious matter. It goes into breaking the morale of the institution. The Minister has indicated that he has consulted the Vice-Chancellors. May I know from him whether he would like to have a convention of the Vice-Chancellors and political leaders, so that some way can be found out to stop permanently gheraos in educational institutions?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: He was Education Minister of West Bengal for some time. It was his suggestion and I told him that he could meet the opposition members and come to a decision. I am waiting for his experience.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Gherao is just a symptom of the frustration and economic instability among the students. Is the minister prepared to form immediately an institute or directorate of youth in which the saner and balanced section will be prepared to harness the energies of the younger generations and to bring the Government and the youth together on a constructive basis?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: We have asked the universities to appoint directors of youth welfare and many universities have done so. They are trying their best to improve the situation. We find also in several institutions that the saner section of students who are in a majority, are trying to assert themselves.

श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : विद्यार्थियों में जो अनुशासनहीनता फैलती है, उस के पीछे खास कारण है। विद्यार्थी स्कूल में पूरा बरस पड़ कर परीक्षा में बैठते हैं। शिक्षा बोर्ड के डायरेक्टर का गोपनीय परिपत्र जारी हो जाता है कि 30 या 40 फीसदी विद्यार्थी पास किये जायें। अगर बास्तव में 60 फीसदी विद्यार्थी पास हुए, लेकिन सकुर्लंर के अनुसार केवल 30 फीसदी विद्यार्थी पास किये गये, तो बाकी के 30 फीसदी विद्यार्थियों का तो कल्प हो जाता है। इसी कारण अनुशासनहीनता पैदा होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या वह इस बारे में उचित पग उठायेंगे।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is very bad if it has happened anywhere. If the hon. member gives me the information, surely I will do whatever is possible. It is absolutely wrong.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: While politicians have to take their share of the blame for the indiscipline in the universities, will the minister kindly give us an assessment about the influ-

ence of academic politics on the indiscipline of the students?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Academy politics?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Yes; I mean the governing bodies of the universities like the senate and the syndicate.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: They play a great role; you know it better.

श्री भोगेन्द्र शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस मामले में भी पुलिस को बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं थी और अधिकारी विद्यार्थी उस घेराव में शरीक नहीं थे। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि अगर कहीं कोई शांतिपूर्ण घेराव किया भी जाता है, तो अधिकारी विद्यार्थी उस में साथ नहीं देते हैं और शिक्षक भी साथ नहीं देते हैं, वहाँ पर पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप की जरूरत नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय की राय है कि साधारणतया पुलिस शिक्षालयों के अधिकारियों के बुलाए बगैर न जाये। लेकिन "साधारणतया" के संबंध में तथ करना पुलिस के लिए कठिन है। इस हालत में क्या सरकार यह हिंदायत देगी कि हैडमास्टर, प्रिसीपल या सुपरिन्टेंडेंट द्वारा बुलाए जाने के बगैर पुलिस किसी शिक्षा संस्था में नहीं जायेगी? अगर सरकार इस के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो सरकार क्या यह नियम बनाने के लिए तैयार है कि अगर पुलिस किसी खास हालत में किसी शिक्षा संस्था में जाये, तो उस को अनिवार्यतः जबाब देना पड़े कि वह क्यों बिना बुलाए गई?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: My viewpoint is very clear. The responsibility of maintaining discipline in an educational institution rests with the head of the institution and the teachers. They must deal with all problems of indiscipline in the institution itself and should not ask for police help. But if there is an exceptionally violent situation, well, perhaps the head of

the institution is best suited to decide to take the help of the police.

श्री भागेन्द्र ज्ञा : अगर हैट नहीं बुलावे, बिना बुलाए पुलिस जाय तो उस पर जवाबतलब करें यह मैं ने कहा ।

SHRI BAL RAJ' MADHOK: There are two kinds of problems—there are problems concerning the amenities and welfare of students and there are academic problems. May I know whether it is not a fact that, apart from having the final word in academic matters, our educational administrators have taken to adopting a bureaucratic attitude in regard to those problems which concern student amenities and student welfare and it is this kind of bureaucratic attitude and the lack of touch between the Vice-Chancellors and Principals with the boys on equal terms—they think that they are big bosses and that they must not deal with the students directly—that is the real cause for this worsening situation in regard to student indiscipline? Is it not a fact that even in the ancient times, even in the Nalanda University, non-administrative matters were left to the students and the Acharyas retained only academic control? Will this practice be adopted in our country now also and the administrators of the universities will be told that they will deal only with academic matters and on all matters concerning student welfare and student amenities they will deal with the students on equal terms?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I agree with Shri Madhok. Wherever there is a trouble I always tell them that there is something wrong with the administration. It is known to all of us. Do you think that it is necessary for us to tell people like you that the administration should run like this and that you should have sympathy for the students? There is no use of giving these lectures to elders and administrators.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Hathi.

श्री मधु सिंहये : मुझे शार्ट नोटिस के बारे में एक बात अर्ज करनी थी। मैं सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ

MR. SPEAKER: It is too late. I have passed on to the next item.

श्री मधु सिंहये : शार्ट नोटिस के बारे में अर्ज करनी थी।

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been answered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of tube-wells and drilling of wells

*1049. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Central Government for assistance for executing a scheme for the construction of tube-wells and drilling of wells every year from 1960 to 1967 in various parts of Madhya Pradesh for drinking water supply and for cultivation;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the Centre; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh sought approval of the Government of India to the utilisation of Tribal Development Block Funds to the extent of Rs. 180 lakhs for sinking 2,500 wells (open wells and tubewells) for drinking water purpose in about the same number of villages over a period of 5 years, commencing from 1966-67. The proposal was agreed to.

As regards construction of tubewells for cultivation, it was only in 1967-68 that the State Government formulated a proposal for sinking 7,000 tubewells for irrigation purposes within the next few years. The tubewells under this scheme are to be constructed by the Government on behalf of the cultivators and the amount spent would be treated as loan to the cultivation and financed through Land Mortgage Banks. The State Government has agreed to take up the construction of tubewells in compact areas with the assistance of Agriculture Refinance Corporation.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh indicated a requirement of Rs. 20 crores for financing this scheme of 7,000 tubewells. This amount is proposed to be financed through Land Mortgage Banks/Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The Government of Madhya Pradesh required the help of the Central Government in two matters:— (a) in carrying out groundwater surveys and investigations; and (b) in sharing the subsidy proposed to be given by the State Government on the failed tubewells.

It has since been decided that the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Government of India will take up exploratory work in the State during 1968-69. Three drilling rigs are proposed to be deployed for this purpose. A team of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has already visited the State in order to assist it in the formulation of compact area schemes for development of groundwater in Morena and Bhind districts. The scheme is under preparation. In addition, it has been agreed to set up a Groundwater Investigation Cell in the State Department itself with 50 per cent. grant from the Government of India to undertake surveys and investigations on their own. A proposal for sharing of the subsidy on failed tubewells is under active consideration of the Government of India.

कार्मिक संघ

* 1055. श्री कंबरे लाल गर्वतः :

श्री श्रीरामोराम स.वृ. :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय आधार पर सरकार ने कितने कार्मिक संघों को मान्यता प्रदान की है; और

(ख) सरकार ने मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिये क्या क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की हैं?

श्रम तथा पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा ट्रेड यूनियनों को मान्यता दिये जाने के बारे में कोई विधान नहीं है। यदि इस प्रश्न का संबंध ऐसे केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों से है जिन्हें भारत सरकार ने मान्यता दी है, तो उनकी संख्या चार है।

(ख) भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन, स्थायी श्रम समिति, श्रीद्योगिक समितियां, आदि जैसे विषय प्रतिनिधित्व देने के बारे में सरकार ने जुलाई, 1959 के भारतीय सम्मेलन द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये निम्न सिद्धांत को अपनाया है:—

प्रतिनिधित्व माँगने वाले संगठन अखिल भारतीय स्तर के होने चाहिये और विभिन्न राज्यों में उनकी कम से कम सदस्य संख्या एक लाख होनी चाहिये और प्रधिकारी उद्योगों में भी उनकी सदस्यता काफी होनी चाहिए।

Advocates Act

*1056. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that rules framed under the Advocates Act prohibit law graduates who have passed law as private candidates to enter into legal profession; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change such rule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM):

(a) Yes. There is such a prohibition in respect of persons who have begun their course of study in law on or after the 10th of April 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

All India Postal Employees Union, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad

*1057. SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Postal Employees Union, Gujarat Region, Ahmedabad had made representations about their grievances and demands during his last visit to Ahmedabad and subsequent representations thereafter;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. he All India Postal Employees Union, Class III, Gujarat Circle, Ahmedabad submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs when he visited Ahmedabad on 24th September 1967.

(b) The Union made the following representations:—

(1) Difficulties experienced in the P&T Dispensary at Ahmedabad.

(2) Opening of Zonal Offices (Telegraphs).

(3) Formation of additional Postal Divisions in Gujarat Circle.

(4) Indifferent and unhelpful attitude of PMG Gujarat Circle in monthly meetings and in union correspondence.

(c) The position in regard to each item is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-746/68].

Sale of wheat and rice in Calcutta

*1058. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow the open sale of wheat and rice in the Metropolitan town of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, since when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wheat crop

*1060. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the wheat crop in the Rabi season of 1967-68;

(b) the procurement targets fixed, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to issue a directive that all holdings below 5 acres (irrigated) and 10 acres (non-irrigated) will be exempt from grain levy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of production of wheat for 1967-68 crop have not yet been made. It would be finalised within a few months.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The methods of procurement have been left to the State Governments to decide keeping in view the local conditions.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Procurement Target for Wheat, 1968-69

State	Procurement target for 1968-69 Season. (in 000 tonnes)
Bihar	25
Gujarat	25
Haryana	100
Madhya Pradesh	225
Maharashtra	25
Punjab	1,200
Rajasthan	75
Uttar Pradesh	400
TOTAL	2,075

सहकारी क्षेत्र में कृषि प्रधान उद्योग

*1061 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या लालू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1970-71 तक कृषि प्रधान 1194 नये उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये ;

(ख) इस समिति ने श्रीर क्या-क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

लालू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय वे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० स० धुर्वाल स्वामी) : (क) जी हैं ।

(ख) समिति ने जो अन्य सिफारिशें की हैं वे सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । वैक्सिन संस्था एल० टी०-747/68]

(ग) सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है । इस रिपोर्ट पर अभी तक राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

National Seeds Corporation

*1062. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has opened its units in the rural areas to supply improved seeds to the agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the number of Centres opened and the total quantity of seeds supplied to the agriculturists during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A scheme for direct sale of improved seeds to farmers is under consideration of the National Seeds Corporation. For the present the Corporation is selling improved seeds through their zonal[regional]sub-regional offices direct to cultivators, but such sales are nominal. Total sales during the period Minister kindly tell us whether vocal from June, 1967 to January, 1968, amounted to 925 quintals.

Food Smuggling into Delhi.

*1063. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food-grains worth more than Rs. 25 lakhs are reported to have been smuggled

into Delhi from Haryana during the first two weeks of March, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that the smuggled foodgrains are being sold in the local markets openly and the Delhi Administration is reluctant to take any action against smugglers because the smuggled foodgrains have helped to bring down the prices in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) No Sir, 19.90 quintals foodgrains are reported to have been seized while being brought into Delhi from Haryana unauthoris-edly.

(b) It has been reported by Delhi Administration that no such case has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural Implements

*1064. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government initiated a scheme under the Third Plan for the indigenous manufacture of some improved form of agricultural implements;

(b) if so, the kind of implements manufactures so far by the Central and State agencies and the cost involved therein;

(c) how many of these implements have so far been utilised by the cultivators and the price paid for such implements;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some States, the scheme of manufacturing agricultural implements failed to achieve its objective and the State Governments incurred, as a result, huge loss; and

(e) if so, the details about manufacturing and utilisation of such agricultural implements and the total loss incurred by the State Governments and the remaining quantities of unused implements and the reasons for the failure of such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE):

(a) There was no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for indigenous manufacture of improved agricultural implements in States under the Third Plan.

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी बैंकों के प्रबन्धक निदेशक

*1065. श्री भोल्ह प्रसाद : क्या साधारणतया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर 1967 में जारी किये गये प्रध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत सहकारी बैंकों के कितने प्रबन्धक निदेशकों के विहङ्ग जाँच की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रबन्धक निदेशकों द्वारा बैंकों के धन का दुरुपयोग किये जाने के आरोप कुछ मामलों में सिद्ध हो गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके विहङ्ग कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

साधा. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुप्ताजी स्वामी) :

(क) से (घ). जानकारी एकलिङ्ग की जा रही है।

Project Allowance to P. & T. Staff in Dandakaranya Project.

*1066. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3144 on the 7th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Project Allowance has since been sanctioned to the Post and Telegraph employees working in the Dandakaranya Project area of Korapur district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction for the grant of project allowance with effect from 1st October 1966 at the same rates and on the same terms and conditions as admissible to the Dandakaranya project staff has been issued on 14th March 1968.

(c) Does not arise.

Disparity in distribution of sugar.

*1067. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is too much disparity in the distribution of sugar all over the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce this disparity; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, there is some disparity.

(b) and (c). The present distribution system is based on the consumption pattern in various States during the period when the supply position was easy. It is proposed to revise the pattern after taking into account the population factor also. This will be done when sugar production has improved.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध की सप्लाई

*1068. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने व्यक्तियों की दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना से दूध मिलता है और कितने व्यक्तियों को नहीं मिलता।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बाकी लोग दिल्ली में छोटी-छोटी निजी दुग्धशालाओं से दूध खरीदते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी दुग्धशालाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इन दुग्धशालाओं की हालत में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने छोटी-छोटी दुग्धशालाएं खोलने की कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) कोई ठीक दिना उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रति दिन दूध की 4.50 लाख बोतलें बेची जाती हैं।

(ख) हो सकता है।

(ग) नई दिल्ली में 8 म्यूनिस्पल डेरिंग हैं। छोटी डेरिंगों के विषय में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। दिल्ली नगर निगम अधि-

नियम के अन्तर्गत सफाई को जिम्मेदारी म्यूनिस्पल निकायों की है।

(ब) जी नहीं।

Purchase of Plots by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

*1069. SHRI SHASHIBHUSAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots purchased by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the date of purchase of each plot, its area and the amount paid therefor; and

(b) whether construction work has not started on any of the plots and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-748/68].

(b) The construction work on 2 plots has already started. The other cases had to be processed from time to time in the light of the changing circumstances like the growth of the offices, necessitating the provision of larger accommodation than originally visualised, considerations of priority as determined by the Board, representations of the staff, and policy proposals on administrative merger of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Employees' Provident Fund.

Accumulation of Foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana

*1070. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is likely to be an accumulation of stocks of foodgrains in the Punjab and Haryana

markets which the Food Corporation of India is not in a position to absorb because of a better harvest of 4.5 million tonnes in April, 1968 as against 3 million tonnes in 1967;

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to dispose of the surplus food; and

(c) the reasons why Government do not remove zonal restrictions on movement of foodgrains with the present glut of foodgrains in the market and allow the prices to establish themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) to (c). There is a possibility of a large surplus of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana due to the expected bumper Rabi harvest. No difficulty is, however, expected on the part of the Food Corporation and other Governmental agencies to handle the situation. Restrictions on the movement of gram and barley have also been removed throughout the country with effect from 28-3-1968. Free movement of jowar, bajra and maize from Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to any part of India has also been allowed from that date. Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have also been included in a single zone for rice and wheat. There is no glut of foodgrains in the market at present and any further relaxation of zonal restrictions is not considered advisable for the time being.

रबी की फसल

*1071 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष किन किन राज्यों में रबी की बहुत बढ़िया फसल होने की आशा है?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमाताशहिब जिन्हे) : वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुपार महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश को छोड़कर जहां पर कुछ रबी फसलों के खराब होने की खबर मिली है, सभी महत्वपूर्ण रबी राज्यों में कुनूज मिला कर रबी फसलों का उत्पादन अत्यधिक होने की संभावना है।

Trade Unions' Influence on General Elections

*1072. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trade unions exercised any influence in the last General Elections, 1967; and

(b) if so, in what way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

Family Pension to Industrial Workers

*1073. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 14th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the report of the working group on family pension to industrial workers has since been received by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) The Report of the Working Group is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Telco's Auto Division

*1074. SHRI SRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1,800 workers of Telco's Auto Division have gone on strike from the 11th March, 1968;

(b) if so, the steps taken to end the strike; and

(c) the loss per day from the strike?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

महाराष्ट्र में कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था

*1075 श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें नागपुर, शोलापुर, पूना तथा बन्दर्व में अनाज को कानूनी राशन व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने की अनुमति दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हो तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमाताशहिब जिन्हे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Rationing in Delhi

*1076. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to lift rationing in Delhi;

(b) whether steps have been taken to ensure that the prices of foodgrains do not shoot high as a result thereof; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE):
(a) With the giving of permission to sell wheat and rice in the open market and the inclusion of the Union Territory of Delhi in the Northern Food Zone rationing has virtually been lifted in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Wheat, Rice and Atta would continue to be available to consumers against ration cards which would ensure that prices of foodgrains do not shoot high.

Agro. Industries Corporation in Kerala

*1077. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to join the Kerala Government in establishing an Agro-Industries Corporation in the State; and

(b) if so, the scope and functions of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE):

(a) The Government of India has already joined the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation. It has contributed an amount of Rs. 6,76,500 towards the share capital of this Corporation during 1967-68.

(b) The main objects of the Corporation are as under:—

(i) To acquire, purchase, give or sell agricultural machinery and implements as well as poultry and fisheries equipment.

(ii) To organise, conduct or manage Centres for repairs and workshops.

(iii) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell, or otherwise deal in workshop machinery, machine tools and metals of all kinds;

(iv) To hire out agricultural implements and machinery and equipment.

(v) To undertake efficient distribution of various inputs for agricultural and allied activities.

(vi) To undertake or assist in manufacture of farm machinery and implements, pesticides, fertilizers and equipment for fishery, dairy, poultry farming, animal husbandry, processing and preservation of agricultural produce, fruits and various food articles.

(vii) Execution and promotion of industries having a bearing on production, preservation and supply of food.

Expenditure on Telephones in respect of Ministers

6302. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount of charges in rupees spent by each member of the Central Cabinet by way of telephone charges in the six months ending the 30th September, 1967 with the names of the Cabinet Ministers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): It is the business of the respective

Ministries concerned with payments for telephones to render accounts of expenditure on them. The accounts in P. & T. are maintained telephone-wise and not according to categories of subscribers like Ministers etc. However, on the basis of known information a statement of amounts billed for during the period in question on account of telephones working in Delhi for the Cabinet Ministers, has been prepared and the same is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/68].

Soil Conservation in Orissa

6303. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa State for Soil Conservation during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount spent thereon during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) For schemes of soil conservation under the State Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was approved for 1967-68. In addition, under the Centrally-sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchment of river valley projects of Hirakud & Matchkund, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was allotted to Orissa.

(b) According to the reports received from the State Government, the total anticipated utilization is of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs in execution of State Plan schemes and Rs. 26.95 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored scheme.

Central Assistance for Bhubaneshwar University of Agriculture

6304. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Central assistance actually given to the University and College of Agriculture at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) During the year 1967-68, grant in-aid amounting to Rs. 13,00,000.00 (Rupees thirteen lakhs) has been given to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneshwar Agricultural College, Bhubaneshwar is one of the constituent colleges of the University. The above mentioned grant has been given towards items of developmental nature viz. University Library building, hostels, Staff Quarters, Basic Sciences and Humanities College Building, Health centre, books for library and equipment for Agriculture, Veterinary and Agricultural Engineering Colleges.

(b) The final decision with regard to the grants to be released during 68-69 is still to be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of the report of the Visiting Team of I.C.A.R. The team have recommended a grant of Rs. 21.59 lakhs from the I.C.A.R. if the University/State Government of Orissa are able to provide the matching grant and execute the items recommended.

Cooperative Sugar factories in Orissa

6305. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state the number of co-operative sugar factories proposed to be opened in Orissa State during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): No new co-operative sugar factory is expected to go into production in Orissa during 1968-69.

Potatoes and High Yielding varieties of Paddy Seeds for Madhya Pradesh

6306. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of seeds of paddy including high yielding varieties and potatoes requisitioned by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 together with the cost thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-750/68].

मध्य प्रदेश में डायल धूमा कर सीबा टेलोफोन करने की व्यवस्था

6307 श्री गं. च० बोक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में डायल धूमा कर सीबा टेलोफोन करने को व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों में डायल धूमा कर सीबा टेलोफोन करने की व्यवस्था को जायेगी?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). लगभग 5 वर्ष की अवधि में इन्दौर तथा भोपाल में उपभोक्ता द्वारा डायल प्रगती चालू हो जाने की संभावना है, बशर्ते कि अपेक्षित विदेशों मुद्रा उपलब्ध हो सके।

मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी की आवश्यकता

6308 श्री गं. च० बोक्षित : क्या लाल्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी को कुन कितनी आवश्यकता है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) 1966-67 के सोजन में इन मिलों ने कितनी अवधि तक कार्य किया और उक्त अवधि में इन मिलों द्वारा कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन किया गया; और

(घ) चालू सोजन में इन मिलों के कितनी अवधि तक कार्य करने की संभावना है और इउ अवधि में अनुमानतः चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होगा?

लाल्य, कृषि, साप्रदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विवादय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अनाशाश्विन शिंदे) : (क) चीनी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान देना संभव नहीं है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इप समय सूची चीनी का मासिक कोटा 5.332 भीटरी टन है। प्रबाध विक्री के लिये चीनी मांग के अनुसार उपलब्ध होती है।

(ख) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—751/68]

मध्य प्रदेश में बीज फार्म और
अनुसंधान केन्द्र

6309. श्री बं० च० दीक्षित : क्या साथ
तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के प्रदेश के जिले में कोइराय सहायता से बीज फार्म तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित गये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण है ?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमासाहुष शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). चार संलग्न खंडों की बीज विषयक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता से केवल 100-100 एकड़ के बीज बथन फार्मों की स्थापना की जा रही है। अब तक ऐसे 93 फार्मों की स्थापना हो चुकी है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की सहायता के केवल होशंगाबाद, पश्चिम निमाड़, इन्दौर, लिंदवाड़ा, रायपुर, ग्वालियर रीवा, मन्दसूर तथा जबलपुर जिलों में अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना होना कृषि जलवायु खंडों पर निभर करता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

निर्बाचन प्रायोग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6310. श्री अनन्दजोशर तिह : क्या विषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के निर्बाचन प्रायोग में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही भेजे जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि भविष्य में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही भेजे जाएंगे ?

विषि मंत्रालय में उत्तमंत्री (श्री भ० यूनस सलीम) :

(क) जहां तक संभव होता है, हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रायोग के स्थापन में एक हिन्दी यूनिट है जिसमें हिन्दी का कार्य करने के लिये एक अनुवादक और दो हिन्दी सहायक हैं। एक अनुभाग आफिसर अपने अन्य कर्तव्यों के अतिरिक्त इस यूनिट के कार्य का सर्वोपरि भारसाधारक है।

Land Mortgage Banks in Orissa

6312. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Land Mortgage Banks in Orissa State for the issue of loans and debentures for the year 1968-69; and

(b) the total assistance given to these banks during the year 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The likely programme for the issue of ordinary debentures during 1968-69 is Rs. 130 lakhs. On this basis a programme of loan issues of the order of Rs. 150 lakhs is considered feasible.

(b) Assistance provided during 1967-68 is as follows:—

(a) From LIC, SBI and the R.B.I. Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

- (b) From State Government Rs. 13.00 lakhs.
 (c) From Commercial Banks Rs. 56.71 lakhs.
 (Figures given are provisional).

वर्षा और ओले पड़ने से फसलों को हानि

6313. श्री निलाल सिंह :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री रामचन्द्र दीरप्पा :

क्या व्याय, तथा हावि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में वर्षा होने और ओले पड़ने से फसलों को व्यापक हानि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो फसलों को अनुमानत कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ग) किसानों की सहायता करने के लिये सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना धन मंजूर किया है ?

व्याय, हावि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
 (श्री अमराताहिव लिन्दे) :

(क) तथा (ख). मार्च, 1968 के दौरान हाल ही में हुई वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण रबी बाले राज्यों में रबी फसलों को मासूली हानि हुई है । किर भी महाराष्ट्र राज्य से पता चला है कि दिसम्बर 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक असामियक वर्षा ओलावृष्टि तथा पाला से खारीफ रबी फसलों तथा फलोदानों को भारी हानि हुई है । महाराष्ट्र में फसलों फलोदानों मादि को अनुमानित हानि 679 नाल रुपये की हुई है ।

(ग) कोई राशि स्वीकृति नहीं की गई है । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी इस संबंध में केन्द्र से कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है ।

Public Telephone Booths in States

6314. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephone booths, State-wise and the cost of maintaining them;

(b) the number of booths which are out of order or damaged and the reasons for the telephone booths being in this condition, the annual loss by way of theft and rough handling of receivers;

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the public telephone booths in order; and

(d) the number of offenders who have been caught stealing telephone receivers, telephone wires, dials, etc., during the last 3 years and the steps taken against them and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is compiled.

Poultry Development Projects

6315. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poultry development projects in the country and the places where they are located;

(b) the names of those owned by foreigners or set up with foreign collaborations;

(c) the quantity and value of maize or other foodgrains required by the poultry industry in India annually;

(d) the quantity and value of the gift of maize received from F.A.O. for poultry development;

(e) the average annual consumption of eggs per head of the population and if not known, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take in the near future to help the poultry industry to develop and thrive and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There are 92 Intensive Poultry Development Projects set up in the various States. A list giving the names of these projects is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-752/68].

(b) The above projects are all State-owned. There are, however, 3 commercial hatcheries set up under foreign collaboration viz.

1. Ranishaver Poultry Breeding Farm, Gurgaon (Haryana)
2. Arbor Acres Poultry Breeding Farm, Poona (Maharashtra).
3. M/s. Hi-Bred Poultry Farm, Karnal (Haryana).

(c) The estimated annual requirements of grains for about 75 million birds reared under intensive system of farming is about 3.6 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 23 crores at the rate of the present price of about Rs. 650/- a tonne.

(d) 8,747 MT of maize worth Rs. 30,61,450 have been received for poultry development from United Nations-FAO, World Food Programme." A further quantity of 64253 tonnes is expected to be received in the next five-year period under the same programme.

(e) The estimated average annual availability of eggs per head of the population is about 9.4.

(f) Government is helping poultry farming/industry through (i) establishment of Intensive Poultry Development Projects where all facilities will be provided to the poultry keepers in the form of a package programme (ii) Setting up of poultry breeding farms for the supply of genetically superior stock to the farmers, (iii) organising poultry marketing on scientific lines by setting up Egg Collection and Marketing Centres and Cold Storages and connecting them through insulated/referigerated transport, (iv) Ensuring balanced poultry feed at economic price (v) disease control measures (vi) extension services and (vii) credit facilities.

Cotton Production

6316. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity, type and value of cotton crop grown in the country during the last 3 years ending the 31st March, 1967, with State and District-wise acreage;

(b) how much of this cotton in tonnes and value is consumed by our textile industry annually and the description of the textiles for which particular varieties are consumed;

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the staple value of our cotton crop and particulars of the progress made in this direction during the last five years and the areas where the progress has been made with results of the same; and

(d) the quantity of cotton, with its description and value which we imported during the year ending the 31st March, 1967 with names of countries from which the imports came?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a)

The figures of cotton production during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given below:—

Year	Production of Cotton lint (thousand bales of 180 kgs. each)
1964-65	5663.8
1965-66	4762.0
1966-67	4931.0

The information regarding type and value of cotton for the last three years is not available.

A statement indicating State-wise acreage from 1964-65 to 1966-67 is given in Annexure No. 1 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/68].

District-wise acreage figures are available only for 1964-65 and a statement is given in Annexure No. II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/68].

(b) The figures giving the consumption of the Indian Cotton by Textile Mills during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Quantity consumed (in lakh metric tonnes)
1964-65	1.00
1965-66	0.93
1966-67	0.96

The information regarding the value of cotton consumed by the mills and the description of the textiles for which particular varieties of cotton are consumed is not available. However, Indian cottons are used in the manufacture of yarns upto 38 counts which, by and large are used in the manufacture of fabrics upto higher medium varieties.

(c) During the last decade, a number of research projects, financed by the erstwhile Indian Central Cotton Committee, were in progress in the different States for breeding

varieties of extra long staple cotton possessing staple length of 1/16th of an inch and above. Recently the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned an All-India Co-ordinated Research Project on Cotton for intensifying the research work along these lines throughout the country.

As a result of work already done some promising varieties such as MCU 4 in Madras, B. 1007, Deviraj, Devtej and Gujarat 67 in Gujarat and adjoining areas, and some other have already been released for commercial cultivation. In addition to these a number of superior long-staple strains are currently being tested all over the country for yield-performance and quality under the All-India Co-ordinated Cotton Improvement Project. On the development side, measures to increase the production of cotton in general and long staple varieties of cotton in particular, have been taken under the Cotton Development Schemes and the State and Central Cotton package programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the production of Nucleus and Foundation Seed of Cotton in operation in the major cotton growing States.

A statement indicating the progress made in increasing the production of long staple cotton during the last five years is given in Annexure III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/68]. This shows the production of long, medium and short staple cotton in each State during each of the three cotton years ending 31st August, 1965. The States where production of long staple cotton has increased in 1964-65 as compared with 1962-63 are Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The required information is given in the statement (Annexure No. IV) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/68].

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार दिलाऊ केन्द्र

6317. श्री हुकम खन्द कक्षाशय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार दिलाऊ केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें काम करने वाले राजपत्रित और भ्राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) सरकारी और किराये की इमारतों में काम करने वाले रोजगार दिलाऊ केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(घ) प्रतिवर्ष कितना किराया दिया जा रहा है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में

में उपमंत्री (श्री स० च० जमीर) :

(क) 52

(ख) राजपत्रित—64

भ्राजपत्रित—574

(ग) पांच नियोजन कार्यालय सरकारी भवनों में तीन विश्व विद्यालयों द्वारा प्रदत्त भवनों में और 44 किराए पर लिए भवनों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(घ) रु० 70 550/-

अमिक झेव्हों में इन्हे

6318. श्री हुकम खन्द कक्षाशय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में अमिक झेव्हों में 1967 से लेकर अब तक कितने उपद्रव हुए ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त राज्यों में इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Prices of Foodgrains in Delhi

6319. SHRI P. RAMAMOORTHY:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains are falling in Delhi in expectation of the removal of zonal restrictions in the neighbouring States;

(b) whether Government are also aware that forward sales are being secretly made in U.P. for sale of wheat at Rs. 50—60 per quintal; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the measures necessary to prevent a precipitous fall in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) During the month of March, 68 the prices of rice and bajra remained more or less steady and that of wheat and gram showed a mixed behaviour.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The announcement of the Government to buy all foodgrains brought for sale at the procurement prices fixed by Government will have a healthy check on the fall of prices. The procurement prices are higher than the minimum support prices.

which are in the nature of guaranteed price to the producers.

महाराष्ट्र में साल्व विवर खात्र की खरीद

6320. श्री देवराव पटिल : क्या खात्र तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अथवा भारतीय खाद्य निगम को महाराष्ट्र से कोई प्रतिवेदन मिला है जिसमें राज्यों से प्याज और लाल मिर्च की खरीद का सूचाव दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्यों कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खात्र, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकर मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहब शिंदे) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में शहरी और देहाती अंद्रों में उप-डाकघर

6321. श्री हुरम चन्द्र कदमशाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में शहरी और देहाती अंद्रों में कितने कितने उप-डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं तथा इनमें से कितने कितने उप-डाकघर पहली छूटरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में खोले गये थे ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने उप-डाकघरों में अधी तक तार सेवा व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने उप-डाकघर हैं जिनमें 1968-69 में तार सेवा

की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० मुकराल) :

(क) सूचना एकलिंग की जा रही है और यथा समय सम्भाप्ति पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) 210

(ग) यह संख्या 30 है बर्तने कि विभागीय मानकों की पूर्ति हो और फंड उपलब्ध हों ।

Telephone Connections in Madras

6322. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Madras State till December, 1967;

(b) how many of them have been provided with telephones so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

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

(a) 29584 as on 31-12-1967.

(b) About 2800 new connections were installed between 1-1-68 and 28-3-68.

(c) Shortage of exchange capacity and of certain essential stores.

Post Offices in Ramanathapuram (Madras)

6323. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Ramanathapuram District of Madras

State functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1967-68?

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

(a) 112.

(b) Rs. 76,835/-.

Reserve forest in Andaman

6324. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of area under Reserve Forest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the extent of area under cultivation; and

(c) the extent of area proposed to be brought under cultivation in the Island in 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 2,43,574 hectares.

(b) 9637.45 Hectares excluding Nicobar Islands as no survey of Nicobar Islands has yet been undertaken.

(c) 1704.94 Hectares in addition to the area already under cultivation.

Super Bazaars

6325. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Super Bazaars; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI

M. S. GIRUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). No specific review of the working of super bazars has been made by the Central Government. However, the performance of the super bazars is being periodically assessed. As a result, suggestions for improving the working of super bazars have been communicated to the State Governments.

Commodity Committees

6326. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Development Advisory Committees have been set up in place of Commodity Committees;

(b) if so, the composition and function of these Committees; and

(c) how far the research work done by the former Commodity Committees has been done by the new Advisory Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, the following Development Councils have been set up:—

1. Indian Cotton Development Council.
2. Indian Oilseeds Development Council.
3. Indian Sugarcane Development Council.
4. Indian Jute Development Council.
5. Indian Tobacco Development Council.
6. Indian Lac Development Council.
7. Indian Coconut Development Council.
8. Indian Areca nut Development Council.

9. Indian Spices Development Council.

10. Indian Cashewnut Development Council.

(b) A copy each of the Resolutions embodying the composition and functions of these Councils is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/68]

(c) Research work is now the responsibility of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Development Councils are not responsible for research.

Import of fertilisers from Japan

6327. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1192 on the 19th February, 1968 and state:

(a) the foreign exchange that would be spent on the purchases of fertilisers from Japan per year; and

(b) the estimated increase of agricultural produce therefrom per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) Foreign Exchange allocations for fertilisers are made on yearly basis. The allocation of total Yen Credit (including Food Production Aid Programme) for meeting import requirements of fertilisers for the year 1968-69 is \$ 27 million. The amount of foreign exchange that may be spent in subsequent years on purchases of fertilisers from Japan under Aid Programmes will depend upon the quantum of aid which is made available by Japan for fertilisers in each of the future years. The purchases of fertilisers from Japan from our own foreign exchange resources will depend upon the competitiveness of the price offered for the types of fertilisers to be purchased in each of the future years.

(b) During the year 1968-69 the total purchases of fertilisers from Japan in terms of Nitrogen and P205 would be about 1.46 lakh tonnes and 0.0224 lakh tonnes respectively. A precise estimate of increase in agricultural production resulting from fertiliser use cannot be given because fertiliser is generally used in combination with other inputs. In a broad way, however, it is estimated that on an average, the use of one tonne of nitrogen gives 10 tonnes of additional foodgrains production and one tonne of P205 contributes about 6 tonnes of additional foodgrains production. Based on these yard-sticks and assuming that the entire tonnage would be used for food crops, the total extra production from the above imports is estimated at 1.47 million tonnes of food grains.

महाराष्ट्र में कपास उत्पादन अनुसंधान
केन्द्र

6328 श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के उन महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों और उप-केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ समन्वित अनुसंधान के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की योजना के अन्तर्गत अच्छी किस्मों की कपास के उत्पादन, फसल के रोगों और कीड़ों की रोकथाम और रेशेदार कपास के बीज सूधारने के बारे में अनुसंधान कियाजा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस अनुसंधान कार्य पर 1967-68 में कितना धन व्यय किया जा चुका है तथा 1971 तक कितना धन व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

साथ, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमरासाहब शिंदे) :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1-4-67 से कपास विषयक अखिल

भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना को मंत्रु किया है जिससे कि अच्छे रेशे व कर्ताई की अधिक उत्पादनशील अच्छी किस्मों का विकास करके उसे बुढ़ाई के लिये जारी किया जा सके। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इस समन्वित परियोजना के प्रन्तर्गत निम्न केन्द्र खोले गये हैं :—

अकोला —मुख्य केन्द्र

नन्दिद—उपकेन्द्र

अचलपुर—उपकेन्द्र

अकोला का केन्द्र प्रबन्धन, स्थ्य विज्ञान व काम की बीमारी के कीड़ों के नियंत्रण के बारे में काम करेगा। यह केन्द्र अमरीकी व देसी दोनों प्रकार की किस्मों के बारे में काम करेगा।

नन्दिद केन्द्र में देसी किस्म व अचलपुर में अमरीकी किस्म के बारे में काम होगा।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र विस्तृत योजना के बारे में जांच कर रही है और शोध ही राज्य सरकार इस योजना का कार्यरूप देगी। 1967-68 और 31 मार्च 1971 के अन्त तक महाराष्ट्र में मुख्य व उपकेन्द्रों के लिये निम्नलिखित रकम का उपबन्ध किया गया है :—

केन्द्र	1967-68 के लिये	1-4-67 से
जितनी रकम की	31-3-68 तक	
व्यवस्था की गई	की अवधि के	
	लिये जितनी	
	रकम की व्य-	
	वस्था की गई	

	रुपये	रुपये
अकोला	65,000	2,72,000
नन्दिद	31,000	1,27,000
अचलपुर	32,000	1,28,000

परिवल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति के पटना अधिवेशन (1962) की स्वागत समिति के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा देय टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

6329. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री कृष्णवल्लभ सहाय, जो जनवरी 1962 में पटना में हुए परिवल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति के पूर्ण अधिवेशन की स्वागत समिति के मंत्री ये उनके नाम से तथा उस अधिवेशन के प्रबन्ध निकाय के अन्य कांग्रेसी नेताओं के नाम से टेलीफोन लगाये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन बिलों की राशि उनकी ओर तथा स्वागत समिति की ओर अभी तक बकाया है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक नाम में टेलीफोन बिलों की कितनी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(घ) उनसे टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) स्वागत समिति के प्रध्यक्ष 266 रुपये 50 पैसे ; श्री के० बी० सहाय महामंत्री 2,204 रुपये 73 पैसे और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री—214 रुपये 15 पैसे ।

(घ) निम्नों के प्रनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

लघु सिचाई योजनाएं

6330. श्री ग्रोकार साल बेरवा : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उम लघु सिचाई योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनके बारे में राजस्थान के कोटा जिला के भूतपवं शासक द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था ; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता भंत्रालय से राज्य-भंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) तथा (ख) जानकारी राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सोनाई गिरि में टेलीफोन सुविधा

6331. श्री यशवंत संहुक्षमाह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के दत्तिया जिले में सोनाईगिरी में, जो एक तीर्थ स्थान है, टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग ने राज्य-भंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) सोनाईगिरि में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । विभाग की मीजूदा नीति के ढांचे में यदि इस योग्यता को कार्यरूप देना संभव हो सका तो इसे मंजूरी देने की दिशा में कदम उठाये जाएंगे ।

(ख) इस कार्य की समाप्ति की संभावित तारीख, योग्यता के मंजूर हो जाने पर ही बताई जा सकती है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु सिचाई योजनाएं

6332. श्री ग्रोकार प्रसाद : क्या लाल तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 अप्रैल, से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जिलावार कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि ऋण देने में पक्षपात किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका जिलावार व्योरा क्या है ; और

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

लाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता भंत्रालय में राज्य-भंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (घ) : राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगी जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली में सरकारी वकील

6333. श्री महमत दिविजय नाथ : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सरकारी वकीलों की बढ़त कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी वकीलों की कमी के कारण दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में बड़ी लम्बी अवधि तक मुकदमे अनिर्णीत पड़े रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन वकील नियुक्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ; और

(ब) यदि है, तो सरकारी वकील नियुक्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यनुस सत्तीम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में मुकदमे सरकारी वकीलों की कमी के कारण नहीं बल्कि कुछ अन्य वातों के कारण लम्बित रहते हैं ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन वकीलों को दाइण्डक मामलों में और कुछ अन्य प्रकार के मामलों में लगाता या नियुक्त करता है । वित्तीय नियमों के अधीन सिविल मामलों में, उसे विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा रखे गए पेनल वकीलों की सेवाएँ अभिप्राप्त करनी होती हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली सहकारी बैंक

6334. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली सहकारी बैंक ने दिवालों निकोल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बैंक के मंत्री और इसकी प्रबन्ध समिति ने इस निर्णय का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि है, तो इसके क्या कारण है ? :

श्री हृषि, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दृष्टि एवं दृष्टि योग्यतावाली) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली में डाक व तार घर

6335. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने डाक व तार घर रात में काम करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनकी संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सब्जी मंडी, सदर बाजार तथा अन्य इलाकों में ऐसे डाक व तार घर खोलने का है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार भाष्य में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दृष्टि योग्यता विभाग) :

(क) सात राति डाकघर तथा 19 तारघर ।

(ख) जी नहीं । देश में अन्य किसी भी लाहर की तुलना में दिल्ली में राति डाकघरों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है । बम्बई और कलकत्ता में रात को काम करने वाले तारघरों की संख्या अधिक है । फिर भी यह विचार है कि दिल्ली में मोजूदा सुविधाएँ संतोषजनक हैं ।

(ग) सदर बाजार और सब्जी मंडी के डाक व तार घरों में तार सुविधाएँ पहले से ही मोजूद हैं । जहाँ तक डाक सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है इन डाक व तारघरों को राति डाकघरों में परिवर्तित करने के प्रश्न की जाएगी ।

गो-सदन

6336. श्री कंवर साल गुप्त :

श्री श्रीमदेपाल साहू :

श्री रा० स्व० विजयर्थी :

क्या स्वायत्तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने देश में कितने गो-सदन खोले हैं वे कहाँ कहाँ पर खोले गये हैं और उनमें कितनी गाय हैं;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय करती है; और

(ग) अगले दो वर्षों में और कितने गो-सदन खोलने का विचार है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर खो जायेंगे?

स्वायत्तथा हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता बन्धालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमरात्मा हाहिब शिंघे) : (क) देश में 80 गो-सदन खोले गए हैं। इनमें से 48 गो-सदन स्टेट एनीमल हस्बैन्ड्री एवं पार्टनरेंट्स द्वारा स्थापित किए गए हैं, शेष 32 गो-सदन राज्य सरकारी की सहायता से गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन गो-सदनों के नाम तथा स्थानों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया वेलिये संख्या LT-75/68]। इन गो-सदनों में पशुओं की संख्या हर वर्ष अलग अलग होती है। गत तीन वर्षों में इन गो-सदनों में जितने पशु रखे गए हैं वह निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	रखे गये पशुओं की संख्या
1964-65	28,167
1965-66	23,777
1966-67	21,482

(ख) पशुपालन के राजकीय विभागों द्वारा इन गो-सदनों पर किये गये वार्षिक खर्च के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय गोसम्बर्धन परिषद् द्वारा प्रशासित य० पी० में गुलरभोज तथा मध्य प्रदेश में दिलावरी वाले दो गो-सदनों पर सन् 1966-67 में हुआ खर्च निम्न प्रकार है :—

खर्च	आय	
हपये	हपये	
गुलरभोज	85,075.28	83,220.46
दिलावरी	64,164.29	41,047.75

(ग) सन् 1968-69 में अतिरिक्त गोसदन स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सन् 1969-70 के लिए प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया।

Overseas Communications Department

6337. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned and spent by the Overseas Communications Department during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the steps taken by the Overseas Communications Department to earn the maximum foreign exchange; and

(c) the target amount of net foreign exchange to be earned during 1968-69?

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

(a) The amounts of foreign exchange earned and spent by the Overseas Communications Service during the

Year	Foreign Exchange earned (The amounts represent traffic revenue in foreign exchange earned)	Foreign Exchange spent (The amounts represent traffic out payments plus revenue and capital expenditure in foreign exchange)
1965-66.	Rs. 28.17 lakhs	Rs. 43.65 lakhs
1966-67.	Rs. 31.78 lakhs	Rs. 118.55 lakhs

(b) India's telecommunications traffic with Overseas countries is handled mainly through Commonwealth Telecommunications Network supplemented by direct circuits wherever traffic demands are heavy and financially viable. This arrangement ensures minimum foreign exchange liabilities and most favourable balance of payments position.

(c) During the year 1968-69, a net foreign exchange liability of Rs. 33.62 lakhs approximately is estimated in respect of telecommunications traffic outpayments and over Rs. 300.00 lakhs of foreign exchange is likely to be spent under revenue and capital heads, the major amount being in respect of equipments for Satellite Communications Ground Station project.

सोयाबीन और जिमीकन्द की खेती

6338. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सोयाबीन तथा जिमीकन्द की खेती तथा उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्य क्रम तैयार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

• खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा अनुकूलिता भंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (धी अमात्याहित जिन्वे) : (क) जी हाँ,

देश में सोयाबीन की खेती तथा उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और 1967 से इस पर कार्य हो रहा है। जिमीकन्द का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

(ख) 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश की रैज्य सरकारों से मनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपने पास उपलब्ध सोयाबीन की किस्मों के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम को मकई के साथ खरीफ की फसल के रूप में उगायें, इन राज्यों द्वारा सोयाबीन का उत्पादन लगभग 1000 एकड़ में किये जाने का आशा थी। पत्तनगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लिये संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका फै 12 मीट्रिक टन सोयाबीन के बीजों का आयात किया गया। किन्तु संदेश नदी के बन्द हो जाने से बीज 1967 की खरीफ के फसल में बोने के लिए समर्पण पर भारत नहीं पहुँच सका

सन 1968 में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सें रोयाबीन की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्म के 20 टन बीजों का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा खरीफ 1968 की फसल में केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) में और पुनः 68-69 में शीत / शीम फसल के रूप में दक्षिण में इनका बहुपूर्ण किया जायेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू काश्मीर की राज्य सरकारों ने 1968 में अपने क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध वर्तमान किस्म के 40 से 50 मीट्रिक टन बीजों से सोयाबीन के उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम भी शुरू किया है।

R.M.S. OFFICE AT PANSKURA STATION

6339. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a decision to open a R.M.S. Office at Panskura Railway Station (South-Eastern Railway) was taken sometime back;
- (b) if so, when; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay?

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

- (a) Yes.
- (b) In December, 1960.
- (c) The proposal for construction of a building for the purpose by the Railways is under correspondence with the Railways.

STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS AND SEEDS

6340. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute proposed to conduct training course on safe storage of foodgrains and seeds by farmers;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) when it will start and what will be its duration; and

(d) how far the training will help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has already conducted a training course in safe storage of grain in villages from 7th to 12th March, 1968.

(b) The main feature of this course was to give a very brief idea about the existing storage structures used in the country and then to demonstrate and explain the construction and use of the Pusa Bin, which has been developed at I.A.R.I.

(c) Information furnished at (a) above.

(d) It is expected that the progressive farmers who attended these courses will not only construct these storage structures for their own use but will also influence their neighbours to do so and also that the extension personnel, upto village level workers, who attended these courses will spread the necessary know-how and the advantages of these new innovations in their respective blocks and villages.

RICE IMPORT FROM U.A.R.

6341. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.A.R. Government has agreed to supply rice to India;

(b) whether an agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the total quantity of rice to be supplied; and

(d) when it is likely to arrive in India?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 40,000 metric tons.

(d) Shipment of the entire quantity is to be effected by July, 1968.

UNEMPLOYMENT

6342. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of urban and rural unemployed persons during the last five years has increased;

(b) if so, the figures of unemployed men and women year-wise; and

(c) the number of unemployed technicians, diploma-holders and engineers in the country at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) No precise information is available in regard to the extent of increase in unemployment. Unemployment at the end of the Third Five Year Plan was roughly estimated by the Planning Commission at 9 to 10 million of which three fourths belonged to rural areas. No subsequent estimates of unemployment are available, but it is likely that the unemployment position has undergone some deterioration during 1966-67 and 1967-68 due to the slackening in the tempo of economy affecting almost all the employment-generating sectors.

(b) and (c) The only information available in this regard relates to the number of work-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges which is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/68].

SALE OF WHEAT AND RICE IN DELHI

6343. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the restrictions on the movement of foodgrains to and from Delhi have been partially or fully lifted since the decision to allow sale of wheat and rice in open market was taken; and

(b) if not, how the flow of foodgrains into Delhi will be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b) For the purpose of movement of wheat and rice, Delhi forms a part of the zone consisting of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh w.e.f. 28-3-1968.

SUGAR PRICES IN OPEN MARKET

6344. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) the steps being taken to bring down the prices of sugar being sold in the open market which have almost stabilised at about Rs. 4 per Kilo; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for either total control or decontrol of sugar in view of its high prices in the open market and exorbitant profit being made by the sugar manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) This matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No Sir, not at present.

चीनी की उत्पादन लागत

6345. श्री भोजेन्द्र ज्ञान: क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री 7 मार्च 1968 के अतारां-कित प्रस्तुत संख्या 3224 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि प्रोनेसर घोष ने मई 1967 के बाद बिजली द्वारा चीनी साफ करने के अपने तरीके में और मुधार किया है, जिससे चीनी की उदापादन लागत घट जायेगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पुराने तरीके तथा नये तरीके से प्रति मीटरी टन चीनी की तुलनात्मक उत्पादन लागतों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस का व्यौद्ध क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमासहिंद शिन्दे) : (क) यह मालूम हुआ है कि इस प्रक्रिया में संशोधन किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). एक तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ को इस संशोधित प्रक्रिया का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर सागत सम्बन्धी अंकड़े उपलब्ध होंगे।

New Experimental Sugar Factory at Kanpur

6346. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Sugar Institute is planning to

start a new experimental Sugar Factory at Kanpur equipped with modern machinery to ensure a higher production capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to start such factories elsewhere also and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). An experimental Sugar Factory of 35 tons cane crushing capacity per day was attached to the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, for the purpose of imparting practical training to the students, carrying out research and conducting factory scale trials. As the machinery of that factory had become old, outmoded and unserviceable, it was decided to set up a new experimental Sugar Factory of 100 tons per day crushing capacity.

(c) No Sir. Only one factory for the National Sugar Institute is being set up.

Central Labour Welfare Fund

6347. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Central Labour Welfare Fund to provide amenities to the workers through levy of a cess; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a Common Welfare Fund for workers in all industries. Statutory welfare funds exist for workers in coal, mica and iron ore mines. Such a fund is proposed to be set up for workers in dolomite and limestone mines. There was a proposal to set up a Common

Welfare Fund for workers in all the other mines. But it has been decided to await the recommendations of the committee on Labour Welfare and of the National Commission on Labour in this regard.

(ब) यदि है, तो क्या पुरस्कार दिये गये; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं?

सूरतगढ़ प्रभेत्र

6348. श्री भोगेन्द्र सा : क्या खाद्य संचालन की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि उन्होंने 9 मार्च 1968 को सूरतगढ़ प्रभेत्र का निरीक्षण किया था; और

(ख) यदि हो तो उन्होंने प्रभेत्र को किस स्थिति में पाया?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा संहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमासाहिब शिंदे) (क) जा हो।

(ख) केन्द्रीय खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने फार्म के कुछ भागों का दौरा किया था। फार्म की स्थिति अच्छी थी। उन्होंने संगठन के विषय में कुछ सूचाव दिये हैं जिन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

नये बीजों के विकास पर पुरस्कार

6349. श्री श्री० प्र० श्यामी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन बीजानिकों तथा कृषि विशेषज्ञों को पुरस्कार दिये हैं जिन्होंने गेहूं के नये बीजों का विकास किया है;

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा संहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जा हो।

(ख) और (य). गेहूं की नवी किसी का विकास भारत में एक सम्भवी व्यवस्था में किया गया है और इन में से कुछ की निर्मुक्ति के समय महसूपूर्ण योगदान के रूप में प्रत्यंता की गयी। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के महानिदेशक डा० बी० पी० पाल को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 1958 में पदमश्री और 1960 में कृषि वनस्पति के लिये रक्षी प्रह्लद किंदवई पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। इन दोनों ही मामलों में पुरस्कार उनके द्वारा गेहूं के लेनदेन में किये गये कार्य तक ही सीमित न था। हाल ही में वांने और उर्बंरक रैसी-सिव गेहूं पर बल दिया गया जिसकी सामग्री सर्वप्रथम मैक्सीको से प्राप्त की गई थी। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में गेहूं के प्रजनकों द्वारा पुनः इस सामग्री में से भी निर्वाचन किया गया। आयात किये हुये सोनारा 64 किस्म के विकिरण शोधन द्वारा शरवती सोनारा के विकार का श्रेय भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के निदेशक डा० एम० एस० स्यामीनाथन को है। डा० स्यामीनाथन को 1967 में पदम श्री और 1963 में विज्ञान-उद्योग अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा जानित स्वरूप छटनागर स्वृति पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। ये दोनों ही

पुरस्कार उन्हें गेहूं माल पर कार्य करने के लिये नहीं बल्कि शोध वैज्ञानिक के रूप में असाधारण योगदान के लिये प्रदान किये गये हैं। हाल ही में मैक्सीकन गेहूं का सर्वोत्तम भारतीय गेहूं के शाव संकरण कर गेहूं की नया किसान के विकास के अतिमध्यन कार्यक्रम का क्रियावान किया जा रहा है जिसके परिणाम निर्मल भविष्य में उपलब्ध होंगे। उस गम्भीर गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में और पुरस्कार दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Bharat Sewak Samaj

6350. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the grants made after September, 1966, the deadline set by the Government itself in the Action taken Report on the 34th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha); and

(b) the reasons for violating the assurances given to a Committee of Parliament?

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

Construction of Warehouses and Silos

6351. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments have drawn up a programme for the construction of warehouses and silos;

(b) the total outlay of the Centre and States in the next financial year; and

(c) whether the outlay is proposed to be revised upwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A programme for 1968-69 has been drawn up by the Food Department, the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The total provision made in the Central Budget Estimates for 1968-69 is Rs. 202 lakhs. The question of revising this provision upwards is at present under consideration. Information relating to programmes of and the provisions made by the State Governments in this behalf is not available.

Section 80 of Civil Procedure Code.

6352. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations on the validity of Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code in the Third Report of the Petitions Committee (Third Lok Sabha) and the Law Commission's Report Nos. 14 and 27.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to introduce a bill to repeal this Section; and

(c) if so, when?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined by the Government.

Abolition of post of Block Development Officer in Madhya Pradesh

6353. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any assessment report from the

Madhya Pradesh Government on the results of the abolition of the post of Block Development Officer in the State;

(b) whether similar moves are under consideration in other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (c). No specific proposals for the abolition of the post of the Block Development Officer have been received at the Centre from any State.

अम्बपूर्ण अल्पाहारगृह (कैफेटेरिया), नई दिल्ली

6355. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में अम्बपूर्ण जलपानगृह (कैफेटेरिया) जनपथ, नई दिल्ली को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई;

(ख) यह जलपानगृह किस उद्देश्य के लिये खोला गया था;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कहाँ तक हुई है; और

(घ) उसके भावी कार्यक्रम के बारे में क्या निर्जय किया गया है ?

चूहों का उत्पात

6354. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चूहों के उत्पात की समस्या को हूल करने के लिये विदेशी से कोई सहायता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) विदेशी से साज-सामान या धन के रूप में कोई सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी कुछ विषेय विशेषज्ञों ने समय समय पर देश का दौरा किया है।

(ख) जहाँ तक साज-सामान या धन के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता का प्रश्न है उत्तर 'नहीं' है। जहाँ तक विशेषज्ञों का सम्बन्ध है उन्होंने विचार गोलियों में भाग लिया है और दो विदेशी विशेषज्ञ सलाहकारों के रूप में थोड़ी थोड़ी अवधियाँ के लिये देश में रहे हैं।

खाद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). अम्बपूर्ण अल्पाहारगृह (कैफेटेरिया) को अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद चलाती है जोकि एक पंजीबद्ध गैर-सरकारी संस्था है। अखिल भारतीय महिला खाद्य परिषद जिस उद्देश्य के लिये स्थापित की गयी थी वह कम आय के लोगों के लाभ के लिये भ्राताजरहित कम खर्च के पौष्टिक आहार लोकप्रिय बनाना तथा सुलभ करना था। सरकार का इस अल्पाहारगृह अथवा परिषद से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और इसलिये सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में युवक विकास

6356. श्री रघुवीर सेह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में युवकों को सहायता प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम वूस्याकैन

संगठन ने कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों क्या हैं ; और

(ग) युवक बलबों के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

करेगा। जोकी योजना में युवक कार्यक्रम के लिये उपायम तैयार करते समय इसे तथा अध्ययन द्वारा सामने लाई गई अन्य बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

हृषि विभाग में सहायकों, अपर डिवीजन बलकों का स्थायीकरण

खात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहिकार संबंधित में राज्यमंत्री (जी एम० एस० गुरुपदस्तानी) (क) निर्धा (ख) जी हाँ। योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन ने 1966 में उन 11 राज्यों में सिलसिलेवार एक एक केस अध्ययन किया था जिन में युवक कार्यक्रम में कुछ प्रगति की थी। रिपोर्ट अभी हाल ही में मिली है। इस में सफलता के लिये जिन कारणों को अत्यावश्यक बताया गया है उनमें ये हैं—न केवल सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा मनो-रंजनात्मक बल्कि आर्थिक गतिविधियों के बारे में भी राज्य की निश्चित नीति तथा सुस्पष्ट कार्यक्रम : क्षेत्र विकास एजेन्सियों तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को कार्यक्रम में पर्ण रूप से सम्मिलित करना; नेतृत्व तथा दल-गतिविधि में युवकों को उचित प्रशिक्षण देना; अच्छे काम के लिये उपयुक्त मान्यता तथा प्रोत्साहन; और युवक आनंदोलन को राजनीतिक गठबंधन तथा प्रभाव से मुक्त रखने की आवश्यकता। रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर भी बल दिया गया है कि इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये एकालिक समाज शिक्षा संगठनों के पदों की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) युवक बलबों की संख्या या गतिविधियों में विस्तार करना अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उपलब्ध संस्थानों पर निर्भर

6357. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खात तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हृषि विभाग में (एक) तीन वर्षों से उसी पद पर काम कर रहे सहायकों/अपर डिवीजन बलकों की संख्या । मई, 1968 को कितनी थी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967 में कितने सहायकों/अपर डिवीजन बलकों को इन पद पर स्थायी किया गया :

(ग) उन सहायकों/अपर डिवीजन बलकों को, जिन्हें नौकरी करते पांच वर्ष पूरे हो जाते हैं, स्थायी करने में कितने समय माध्यारणतया लगता है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य कार्यालयों में उनके तत्समान पदधारी जो वर्ष 1962 में हुए विकेन्द्रीकरण के पूर्व उन से कनिष्ठ थे, स्थायी कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हृषि विभाग में सहायकों/अपर डिवीजन बलकों पर पदोन्नति आदि को दृष्टि से इस भेदभाव का प्रहिक्षण प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

साल, हृषि, सामूहिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य अंचली (अब अन्न-साहित शिव्वे) :

(क) 3 वर्ष 5 वर्ष (पर-
(परन्तु न्तु 8 वर्ष (और
5 वर्ष से में कम उससे अधिक
कम)

सहायक	21	14	182	217
अपर				
डिवीजन				
कलकं	9	35	90	134

217 सहायकों और 134 अपर डिवीजन कलकं में से 129 सहायक तथा 9 अपर डिवीजन कलकं को सन 1967 से पहले ही स्थायी बना दिया गया।

(ख) एक सहायक और तीन अपर डिवीजन बलकं मन 1967 में स्थायी कर दिये गए। सहायकों/अपर डिवीजन कलकं के ग्रेड में अधिकारियों का स्थायित्व प्रत्येक ग्रेड के लिये स्वीकृत स्थायी पदों के मुकाबले में किया जाता है। मन 1967 में और अधिक स्थायी पद नहीं थे जिन के मुकाबले अधिक अधिकारियों को स्थायी किया जाता।

(ग) यह पद निवृति/मृत्यु/उच्चतर ग्रेडों में स्थायित्व के कारण हुए स्थायी खाली पदों की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है स्थायी अधिकृत संख्या में बढ़ि करने का प्रयत्न गृह तथा वित्त मंत्रालयों के सामने रखा गया जो सन 1968 में 20 सहायकों तथा 15 अपर डिवीजन कलकं की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये सहमत हुए। इन पदों पर सहायकों तथा अपर डिवीजन कलकं को स्थायी बनाने के द्वारा आदेश बहुत शीघ्र आरी किए जाएंगे।

(घ) ऐसा कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है क्योंकि अधिकारी विभिन्न कंडरों के होते हैं।

(इ) सन 1962 में सी० एस० सी० एस० एस० एस० के विकेन्द्रीकरण के बाद इन ग्रेडों में अधिकारियों के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों के कंडरों में निर्धारित किया गया है। प्रत्येक विभाग में उपलब्ध खाली पदों की संख्या के अनुसार सहायकों/अपर डिवीजन कलकं के ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति की जाती है। विभिन्न कंडरों के अधिकारियों में अद्वाव का प्रयत्न नहीं हो सकता।

Liquidation of Co-operatives

6358. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Thrift and Credit Co-operatives that were under liquidation in each State during the year 1967-68 and the number of new Societies registered during the period;

(b) the total financial outlay of the Co-operatives that were under liquidation;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to find out the causes for the failure of these Societies; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Purchase of irrigation accessories

6359. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names

of the State Governments which are subsidising the purchase of irrigation accessories by farmers, item-wise, and percentage of subsidy granted on each item, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Decontrol of sugar

6360. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the Nizam Sugar Factory has urged upon the Central Government to decontrol sugar immediately as the summer months would otherwise witness an upsurge in the price of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir, but there was a news item in the papers in this connection.

(b) Government does not propose to remove control completely at present.

Sugarcane crop

6361. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bumper crop of sugarcane is expected next year; and

(b) if so, the estimated production on the basis of the areas sown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Plantings for the next 1968-69 sugarcane crop have just been taken up and are in progress over different parts of the country. Preliminary estimates of the area sown under sugarcane during 1968-69 are expected to become available in July, 1968. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the area and estimated production of sugarcane during 1968-69 at this stage.

Printing of Commemorative Postal Stamps

6362. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4831 on the 19th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the reasons for variations in the figures of printed postal stamps on Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) whether stamps on Netaji remained in circulation for the same period as the stamps on Gandhiji and Nehruji;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the postal stamps on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose remained unsold because of their high denominational value; and

(d) whether Government propose to print stamps on Netaji of lower denominations for fresh circulation and recirculate the unsold stamps of 55 paise price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Normally, 2 million stamps are printed for each issue of Special/ Commemorative Postage Stamp. This number, however, may vary depending on the likely demand, the occasion and the availability of gummed paper which is imported from abroad.

(b) The information is not collected and maintained. All special/commemorative postage stamps are kept on sale until the stock printed is exhausted.

(c) No.

(d) Commemorative stamps are not reprinted for re-circulation. The stock of 55 paise stamp has since been exhausted.

**Andhra Steel Corporation,
Visakhapatnam**

6363. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in Andhra Steel Corporation, Visakhapatnam during the year 1967 directly by the management and through contractors separately;

(b) the number out of them admitted to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme separately;

(c) how many of them are covered by the Employees' State Insurance;

(d) whether any complaint has been received by Government from Andhra Steel Corporation Workers' Union in December, 1967; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATIONS (SHRI HATHI): (a) As on 31st March 1967, 224 workers were employed by the management directly. The number of workers employed through contractors is being determined; the records relating to them have not been produced by the employer so far.

(b) 145 employed directly; no contractors' workers have been admitted so far and the matter is being investigated.

(c) 220 employed directly; no contractors' workers have been admitted

so far and the matter is being investigated.

(d) The complaint was made by the workers' Union to the Andhra Pradesh Government, but a copy thereof was sent to the Government of India.

(e) The complaint referred to non-implementation of certain labour laws and the industrial relations situation at the enterprise.

The industrial relations fall within the State sphere and as such the State Government has been requested to take necessary action.

So far as the non-implementation of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is concerned, steps are being taken to cover the contractors' workers.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्य विभाग के मामलों की जांच

6364. श्री मौलूर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खाद्य विभाग से संबंधित मामलों की जांच करने के लिये अपराध जांच विभाग की आठ शाखाओं मेरठ, बरेली, कानपुर आगरा लखनऊ वाराणसी गोरखपुर और इलाहाबाद में स्थापित की हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शाखाओं ने खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी, जमाकोरी आदि के जिलाबार कितने मामलों का पता लगाया है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अम्बा-साहित्य विषये): (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकलिंगी जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पट्ट पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम सभाओं की भूमियों की पट्टे पर दिया जाना।

6365. श्री भोजहु ग्रसाद : क्या जात्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम सभाओं की भूमि को पट्टे पर दिये जाने के बारे में पक्षपात किये जाने के संबंध में 3 अप्रैल से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) इस मामले के दोषी जाये गये 'प्रधानों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में जिला बुलन्दशहर में पवसारा गांव के 'प्रधान' के विरुद्ध भी ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

जात्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्थामी) : (क) से

(घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गोरखपुर के कृषकों के लिए पर्मिग्र संट

6366. श्री भोजहु ग्रसाद : क्या जात्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कृषकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गोरखपुर आयोजना कायलिय के माध्यम से 1966-67 में उस जिले में पर्मिग्र संट लगाने तथा छिद्रण कार्य के लिए सहायता दी गई थी;

(ख) उन दुकानदारों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पर्मिग्र संट तथा छिद्रण सामग्री सप्लाई की और उन्हें विभिन्न खप्टों से खंडबार लगवाया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन दुकानदारों ने उक्त माल सप्लाई किये बिना ही अथवा छिद्रण कार्य आदि किये बिना ही इसका भुगतान ले लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा इन राशियों का भुगतान किये जाने के कारण उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

जात्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Agricultural Research and Training Grant

6367. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount annually being granted to each of the Agricultural Universities of the country for agricultural research and training; and

(b) the percentage of amount spent in extension work in bringing the results of the research to the farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASCABH SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. 1 T-757/63].

(b) The question does not arise as extension does not fall under the purview of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Printing of postal stamps

6368. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to print postal stamps in all the languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution;

(b) if so, when they are going to be printed; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) In accordance with the present policy of the Government postage stamps are printed bilingually i.e. in Hindi and English only.

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

Rural Electrification

6369. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after rural electrification programme, the demand for galvanized pipes, rubber pipes, and its accessories, fencing material, pumping sets and its controlling system and its spares have considerably increased and consequently the prices have also risen;

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to provide these items to farmers at lower initial cost and without any difficulty;

(c) whether Government are also considering to earmark a definite quota for each State of their agricultural requirements and to adopt a uniform pricing policy for the whole of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-

TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to regulate the offtake of pumpsets and their accessories so that there was no concentration of demand at a particular point of time resulting in black-marketing, mal-practices, etc., several measures were taken by the Government as indicated below:—

- (i) The State Governments were requested to assess their annual requirements in respect of both electrically and diesel operated pumpsets and their accessories;
- (ii) The manufacturing capacity of various manufacturers was ascertained to step up the indigenous production, if necessary;
- (iii) Arrangements were made to ensure that the State Governments phased their requirements in such a manner that these were evenly spread throughout the year;
- (iv) Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the States were requested to extend hire-purchase facilities to the cultivators for purchase of pumpsets of their own choice;
- (v) All manufacturers were urged to provide necessary guarantees and repair facilities to the farmers.

The above mentioned steps created competition among the manufacturers and tended to curb the rise in prices.

(c) and (d). In view of the keen competition created by the adoption of various measures enumerated above, there is a free market for pumpsets which has enabled every farmer to get a pumpset of his own choice at competitive rates. The quota system is not considered necessary as the indigenous manufacturing capacity is sufficient to meet the demands of all

the State Governments and no complaints in this regard have been received so far.

रूस से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

6370. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या खाता तथा कृषि मंत्री 22 फरवरी 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1522 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने इस वर्ष कितने रूसी ट्रैक्टरों के लिए रूस को क्रांतेश दिया है; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को इन ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण किन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जायेगा और किस अनुपात में उनका वितरण किया जायेगा?

खाता, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिंदे): (क) चानू वर्ष की अवधि में रूसी ट्रैक्टरों के लिए रूस को कोई क्रांतेश नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) आयात के विषय में निर्णय हांने पर ही रूसी ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण के विषय में विचार किया जायेगा।

दिल्ली दूध योजना द्वारा दूध का क्रय मूल्य

6371. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या खाता तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दूध योजना के अधिकारियों ने जनवरी, 1968 से गुलाबठी दूध संग्रह केन्द्र पर दूध के क्रय मूल्य बढ़ा कर 110 रुपये प्रति किंवंटल कर दिये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के अन्य दूध संग्रह केन्द्रों पर दूध संप्लाई करने वाले लोगों ने भी मूल्य बढ़ाने की मांग की है और हड्डताल भी कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हो, तो स्थिति सूधारने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

खाता, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिंदे) : (क) गुलाबठी दूध संग्रह केन्द्र पर दिल्ली दूध योजना को निजी व्यापार की कड़ी प्रतियोगिता वा सामना करना पड़ा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप काफी दूध की हानि हुई। इस केन्द्र पर दूध खरीदने के लिए निम्नलिखित ऊंचे दर देने पड़े।

तिथि	अन्य केन्द्रों की दरें	गुलाबठी की दर
	प्रति किंवंटल रुपये	प्रति किंवंटल रुपये
17-1-1968 से		
24-1-1968	90	100
25-1-1968 ते		
8-2-1968	85	100
9-2-1968 से		
16-2-1968	85	110

17-2-1968 से गुलाबठी केन्द्र पर वही दरें 85 रु. प्रति किंवंटल निर्दित की गई जो अन्य केन्द्रों पर थी। फरवरी 1968 में कुछ दूधियों (साइकिल पर लाने वाले) द्वारा दूध संग्रह केन्द्र तक दादरी, दनकीर तथा भौन पर, 6 दिन तक सिवाना पर और 7 दिन तक पिलाकूआ पर रोक दिया गया। 25-1-1968 से 90 रु से 85 रु प्रति किंवंटल मूल्य में कभी किए जाने के कारण दिरीध प्रकट करने के लिये दूध संग्रह रोक दिया गया था। 25-2-1968 से समस्त केन्द्रों के लिए जिसमें गुडा गुलाबठी समिल है 89 रु प्रति मूल्य निश्चित किया गया।

(ख) गुलावठी पर मूल्यों के बढ़ाए जाने की विशेष परिस्थितियों के बारे में इन्हियों को जानकारी दी गई जिसके बाद उन्होंने पूरी सप्लाई फिर बढ़ा कर दी।

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

6372. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I and II Officers in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the total number of Class III and Class IV employees;

(b) how many of these Officers are on deputation to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation; and

(c) the justification for employing so many deputationists with the Organisation which has already completed 15 years of its existence?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The total number of employees in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation as on 1-3-1968 is as follows:—

<i>Class of Employees</i>	
Class I . . .	37
Class II . . .	117
Class III . . .	3,901
Class IV . . .	534
<hr/>	
TOTAL . . .	4,589

(b) The total number of employees who are on deputation in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is as follows:—

Class—I	11
Class—II	42

(c) Appointment of officers on deputation is made, in accordance with approved Recruitment rules, for maintaining operational efficiency.

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

6373. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation decided in 1963 to provide staff quarters in due course to 50 per cent of the staff and with immediate effect to 10 per cent of the permanent Officers and members of staff of the Organisation;

(b) if so, the total number of such Officers and number of those who have been provided with residential accommodation;

(c) the total number of such staff and number of those provided with residential accommodation; and

(d) whether the Board's decision has not been implemented so far as allotment of residential accommodation to the staff is concerned and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) In May, 1963, the Board approved in principle and subject to the examination of its financial implications the construction of staff quarters according to a phased programme for 50 per cent of the permanent staff in places like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Chandigarh. Pending construction of quarters, the Board agreed to the hiring of residential accommodation at the above places for Regional Commissioners, officers of the Central and State Governments on deputation and 10 per cent of the permanent staff on the analogy of the system in vogue for Government employees.

(b) to (d). The construction of some staff quarters is already in progress in Kanpur. Land has been purchased for construction of staff quarters at Bombay and Calcutta and a proposal to purchase land in Madras is under

consideration. The Board has also been in correspondence with the authorities for suitable land in Delhi. The number of Regional Commissioners and Central and State Government officers on deputation is 63 and 10 per cent of the permanent staff of the Organisation comes to 221. Hired accommodation has been provided to the Central Provident Fund Commissioners two Regional Provident Fund Commissioners and eight other officers on deputation. Large scale hiring of accommodation on a subsidised basis has not been done on account of the heavy expenditure involved and the limited number of employees to whom the concession of subsidised housing could be extended in any case; it is only in exceptional circumstances and for key officers who are liable to transfer in the normal course that residential accommodation has been hired. The question of providing hired residential accommodation has to be considered in the context of the policy followed by the Central Government; in the meanwhile house rent allowance is being paid to all employees as admissible to Central Government servants from time to time.

Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund

6374. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from the All-India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation for giving it representation on the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto especially in view of Government's policy to encourage participation of employees in the affairs of the management?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) The demand cannot be accepted. Under Section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 the Central Board of Trustees consists only of representatives of Central and State Governments and of employers and employees in the establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme applies. Government's policy to encourage employees' participations in management applies to industrial enterprises and not to an organisation like the Employees' Provident Fund intended to render service to the workers and managed by a Board consisting of representatives of workers, employers and Central and State Governments. However, the question of setting up a Consultative Machinery with representation to employees to deal with service matters and other grievances of employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation on the lines of similar machinery for Central Government employees is under consideration.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

6375. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been given powers to cover industries/establishments under the Act and to determine the date of coverage in certain circumstances;

(b) if so, the scales of pay of such Regional Provident Fund Commissioners and whether the powers given to them are commensurate with the scales of pay attached to the posts;

(c) whether there is any Vigilance machinery to check against the misuse of powers by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners; and

(d) if so, the number of cases which have so far been handed by the vigilance machinery considering the numerous complaints received from both the industries and the subscribers against working of the Employees' Provident Funds Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) The power to extend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to industries/establishments vests in the Central Government. After taking into consideration the date from which an establishment has been set up and has completed the infancy period, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners can determine its date of coverage under the Act.

(b) The scales of pay of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are as follows:—

- (i) Grade I—Rs. 100-50-1400.
- (ii) Grade II—Rs. 900-40-1100-50-2-1250.
- (iii) Grade III—Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1150.
- (iv) Grade IV—Rs. 400, 400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950.

The above scales have been laid down after taking into consideration the nature and volume of work involved in each Regional Office.

(c) and (d). The Central Provident Fund Organisation has a Vigilance Officer. Moreover, in the case of a difficulty or doubt as regards coverage of an establishment, the Central Government can be approached under Section 19A of the E.P.F. Act, 1952, to give a direction for removal of the doubt or difficulty and directions were issued by the Central Government in over 100 cases during the years 1966 and 1967. The cases are referred to the Vigilance machinery only if disciplinary proceedings are likely to be involved. There have been no such cases.

Buffer stock of Foodgrains in States

6376. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to build up buffer stocks in States also; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The intention is that the buffer stock in the country should be held partly by the Centre and partly by the States. Individual statewise targets of buffer stock holding have not been laid down.

बिहार में सहकारी समितियां

6377. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या लालू तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार के शासन काल में बिहार में विभिन्न प्रकार की किसी सहकारी समितियां बनाई गईं;

(ख) क्या इन समितियों का शीघ्र विकास करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कृष्ण विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

लालू, हृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० गुप्ताइस्त्रामी) : (क) से (ग). 'सहकारिता' राज्य सूची में शामिल विषय है और उनसे संबंधित मामले राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्र में आते हैं। प्रश्न में पूछी गई बातों के बारे में कंगड़ीय सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

और नहीं विजेष श्रोत्साहनों के लिए राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रमंता ही प्राप्त हुई है।

बिहार में शिक्षित बेकार अवधित

6378. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अब तक पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित बेकार व्यक्तियों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की तुलना में तीर्तीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बेकार व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ी है अथवा घटी और कितनी बढ़ी है अथवा घटी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बेकारी की समस्या हल करने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार को सहायता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

अम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपरंत्री (श्री स० ल० जमोर): (क) और (ख) इस बारे में उपलब्ध जानकारी, बिहार के नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों में नियुक्ति सहायता के लिए नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की संख्या ही है, जिसका उल्लेख विवरण में किया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—758/68].

(ग) और (घ). आशा है बिहार में राज्यकीय और केंद्रीय योजनाओं के आधीन, उद्योग, सिवाई, बिजली, यातायात व संचार तथा शिक्षा स्वास्थ और समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्रों के विविध विकास कार्यकर्मों द्वारा, राज्य में इह द्वारा नियोजित प्रवृत्ति प्राप्त होंगे। नियोजन

अवधितों के विस्तार के प्रश्न को, अप्रैल, 1969 से आरम्भ होने वाली राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय भी इयान में रखा जाएगा।

पक्षियों का अध्ययन

6379. श्रो महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या अब तक कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फसलों के लिए लाभकारी तथा हानिकारक पक्षियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हानिकारक पक्षियों से फसलों को बचाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है?

लाल, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहित शिव्दे): (क) और (ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के इन्स्टीट्यूटोजी प्रभाग में कृषि के अनियोनोजी व अन्य किसी के कीटों के विषय में एक नया अनुभाग खोलने की एक योजना तैयार की गई है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् इस योजना पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

(ग) कृषि व बागबानी की फसलों को पहुँचाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के पक्षियों के बारे में सवान जांच शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इह योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसे पक्षियों पर कानून पाने के तरीकों का अध्ययन भी किया जायेगा।

चारे की फसल

6380. श्री महाराज तिथि भारती : क्या सातवाहा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की करीते कि :

(क) पशुओं के चारे की फसल के चारे में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर सरकार द्वारा तयार किये गये अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) एक ही मद पर अनुसंधान करने वाले विभिन्न वेन्ड्रों के स्थान पर, जैसा कि पहले होता था, अब प्रनुसंधान कार्य की मई विभिन्न विभिन्न अनुसंधान वेन्ड्रों के लिए नियत कर दी गई है ;

(ग) अब तक किये गये अनुसंधान का व्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप चारे की कोन-कोन सी नई किस्में निकासी गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस चारे के बीज बोने के लिए किसानों को दिये गये हैं और यदि हाँ तो ये बीज किसने एकड़ भूमि में बोये गये हैं और किसानों की इस चारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सातवाहा, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिद शिंदे) : (क) भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक "चारे की फसलों पर अनुसंधान की एक समन्वित परियोजना बनायी जा रही है। इसके अन्तर्गत निम्न शोष कार्य किये जायेंगे ।

(1) विभिन्न हृषि-जनवायु की परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप किसी को चुनाव, प्रजनन और प्रवार करना;

(2) विभिन्न हृषि जनवायु की परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत साद और फसल

कटाई की अनुकूलतम हृषि सारिणी निर्धारण के लिए उत्तर दिनांन तथा नींव जांच पहलाल करना ;

(3) प्राकृतिक घास के मैदानों में घास पात के उत्पादन, सुधार और प्रबन्ध के मूल्यांकन का अध्ययन करना ;

(4) सूखी घास और सिनेज बनाने की तकनीक के विकास के लिए चारे का आरक्षण करना ; और

(5) बीज उत्पादन का अध्ययन करना

(व) प्रस्तावित योजना के अन्तर्गत चार की चुनी हुई विभिन्न फसलों पर अनुसंधान का कार्य विभिन्न हृषि-जनवायु के क्षेत्रों से संबंधित 6 मुळय केन्द्री और 8 उप-केन्द्रों का निश्चय कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) अभी तक परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं हुई है : फिर भी इसों तक चार की कफलों पर किया गया कार्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये नोट में दे दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संश्या LT-758/68]

(ङ) देश में किये गये पुर्व-कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप चारे की फसलों की कई नयी और गुधरी विस्तृत विकसित की गयी है । नेपियर घास, गिनी घास, पारा घास, मूडान घास। टियोसिटी रोडस घास, एम० पी० चारी और वरसोम पहले विकसित की गयी घास हैं संकर नेपियर, जई, पूरा जाईट अंजन, दोनानाथ घास और कुडज बाइन कुछ अभी विकसित की गयी घास हैं । भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने देवदार्याघ वरसोम का विकास किया है जो कि विशेष कर प्रबल दो कटाईयों में चारे की अस्थायिक उपज देती है ।

(ङ) चारे की उपयुक्त अधिकांश फसलों के बीज राज्यों के पश्च पालन विभाग द्वारा किसानों को नियमित रूप से वितरित किये जा रहे हैं ।

चारे की इन सुधरी हुई फसलों के अन्तर्गत कितना खेत है इसके विषय में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

उन्नत बीजों / पौध सामग्री, विशेषकर वर्गीय, लोबिया, जई संकर नैपियर आदि की मांग दृढ़ती जा रही है जो कि कृषकों की अनुकूल प्रक्रियों का सूचक है।

उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

6381. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या स्थान तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संकर मक्का, ज्वार और मोटे अनाज की पूरी उपज प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रति एकड़ नाइट्रोजन, फार्स्टेट और पोटाश की अधिक से अधिक कितनी मात्रा में आवश्यकता होती है और सामान्य किन्तु उन्नत बीजों से मक्का, ज्वार और मोटे अनाज की पैदावार के लिए कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(ब) 1970-71 में अनुमानत : कितने एकड़ भूमि में संकर मक्का, मोटे अनाज और ज्वार की खेती करने का विचार है।

स्थान, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार बंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) एक विवरण पट्टन पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-759/68.]

Central assistance for forestry schemes in Madhya Pradesh

6382. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 293 on the 14th November, 1967 and state the decision taken on the request from the Madhya Pradesh Government for

Central assistance for rehabilitation for teak forests, plum forest and the afforestation programme of quick growing species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): The Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh requested Government of India to provide assistance for the following forestry development programmes:

- (i) Rs. 20 lakhs for rehabilitation of teak forests on 10,000 acres.
- (ii) Rs. 10 lakhs for Farm Forestry.
- (iii) Raising of subsidy under the scheme of "Quick Growing Species" from the present rate of Rs. 200 per acre to Rs. 250 per acre and Rs. 50 per acre in the shape of loan.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh however, in their Annual Plan Proposals of Forestry for 1968-69, proposed for the scheme of Rehabilitation of the Degraded Forests (which included Teak Forests also) a provision of Rs. 11.3 lakhs only. For Farm Forestry no provision was proposed by the State Government for 1968-69. As against these specific financial proposals related to the Plan Schemes, the Madhya Pradesh Government had also suggested that in addition funds may be made available for the items suggested in the Chief Minister's letter. But these amounts were not included by them in the total Annual Plan for the State for the year 1968-69.

This position was discussed by the Working Group on Forestry in December, 1967 at the time of Annual Plan Discussions along with the State Representative and the following recommendations were made:—

- (i) For Rehabilitation of Teak Forests, which is covered by the Scheme of "Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests", an amount of Rs. 11.33 lakhs was

recommended for the year 1968-69. It was felt that with this beginning it might be possible to rehabilitate 10,000 acres of Teak Forests during the Plan period. (The pattern of Central Assistance for this scheme is 20 per cent grant and 30 per cent loan).

- (ii) For "Farm Forestry" scheme, although no provision was proposed by the State Government for 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was recommended as Central assistance for this scheme during 1968-69.
- (iii) It has not been possible for the Government of India to agree to an upward revision of the present rate of assistance upto Rs. 200 per acre for the scheme of "Quick Growing Species".

Buffer stocks of foodgrains

6383. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to build the buffer stock of 3 million tons is being reduced; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid for Almora Project

6384. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) the details of the Project inaugurated in Almora with F.A.O. and German collaboration indicating the

acreage of the farm to be set up, the nature of crops to be cultivated there and the major extent of foreign aid expected under the project; and

(b) the foreign exchange content of this project and how much of the profits arising from there are proposed to be repatriated by the foreign collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) Under the Indo-German F.A.O. Project inaugurated at Almora on the 4th March, 1968, it is proposed to cover initially an area of about 4,000 acres of irrigated land lying in three development blocks of Garur, Bageshwar and Kapkote in the District of Almora. All the farm families in the selected area will be covered under the project. High Yielding Varieties of paddy, wheat and potato are being introduced in the project area. Arrangements are being made to ensure necessary supplies of seeds, fertilizers, plant protection equipment, agricultural implements and machinery as well as extension and improvement of irrigation facilities. Training of farmers and popularisation of improved methods of cultivation through demonstrations of package of practices will also be undertaken.

The Government of Federal Republic of Germany will make available 1070 tonnes of fertilizers of the value of DMs. 271.510 i.e. about Rs. 5.1 lakhs during 1967-68. There are indications that the West German Government might extend further assistance in the shape of means of production, machinery and their experts to develop above project into a full-fledged project during the next 2-3 years.

(b) The scheme as envisaged at present does not involve any foreign exchange expenditure to the Government of India or Government of Uttar Pradesh. The fertilizers made available by the Federal Republic of Ger-

many will be in the nature of gift. As such the question of repatriation of profit does not arise.

Mango Farming

6385. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for the scientific farming of mango;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the past a number of research schemes on mango were financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on various aspects of crop production and results obtained were also tested on pilot basis under a scheme 'Scheme for the trials on improved cultural and manurial practices in fruits' in certain selected States.

—

Results of research were passed on to State Governments for dissemination.

Recently an All India Co-ordination Research Project on fruits including mango, has been formulated. This project will tackle a wide variety of production problems and thus would go a long way in the scientific farming of mango.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Unions under influence of political parties

6386. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of trade unions, in India which are under the influence of political parties;

(b) which they are and under which political party's influence they are;

(c) the total membership of those political party-affiliated trade unions, separately;

(d) the number of recognized trade unions which are not under the influence of any party in the country and their total membership; and

(e) the financial status of the recognized trade unions, both under and not under any party's influence?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Government do not have the information.

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

Arrest of Poachers by Delhi Zoo Authorities

6387. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of three armed poachers was held recently after a hot pursuit by Delhi Zoo officials;

(b) whether the said gang has been responsible for the missing of birds from Delhi Zoo; and

(c) the safeguards which are being taken to provide security to the birds in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A party shooting at the migratory birds flying out of Delhi Zoo pond was recently caught outside the Zoo premises by the officials of the Zoo with the help of the police.

(b) No birds belonging to the Delhi Zoo have been found missing. How-

ever, some migratory birds were noticed to have been shot by one party.

(c) The Delhi Administration has been requested to declare the area of the Zoo and its neighbourhood as a protected area so as to prohibit shooting in this area.

Auction sale of evictee Property in Haryana

6388. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the auction of rural evictee land in Haryana is restricted to Harijans only;

(b) whether an exception to this standing policy of the Haryana Government was made in Village Sewani, tehsil Bhiwani in Hissar District, where land reserved for auction restricted to Harijans was transferred to unauthorised occupants at reserved price ignoring the right and claim of the Harijans in November, 1967;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Haryana instead of rescinding the said orders, have extended them to the whole of Siswani Kanago Circle consisting of more than 100 villages and thus depriving the Harijans of about 40,000 acres of land; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to get the wrong done to the Harijans set aside?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, with the exception of small fragments of land not exceeding one acre surrounded by holdings of owners who are not members of Scheduled Castes.

(b) to (d). Surplus evictee lands in the erstwhile State of Punjab were transferred to the State Government in a package deal in June, 1961. The Punjab Government de-

cided thereafter (on 2-5-1962) that all rural evictee lands which had been in continuous cultivatory possession of 'authorised and unauthorised' occupants including Harijans since Kharif 1960 or earlier, should be transferred to them subject to a maximum of 5 standard acres, including their own holdings, if any, at the specified rates. The lands in village Sewani are being transferred by the State Government to the occupants in pursuance of that decision. No question of any exception to the policy referred to under (a) above, is therefore involved in these transfers.

Chairman, Food Corporation of India

6389. SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

SHRI DURAIRASU:

SHRI SUBRAVELU:

SHRI KAMALANATHAN:

SHRI MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has offered to resign; and

(b) if so, the circumstances that have precipitated the resignation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has intimated to Government his desire to relinquish his post but has not indicated the circumstances under which he wishes to do so.

तार द्वारा शोक संदेश

6390. श्री गोकार लाल बेरता: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की ज़रूरत रखते हैं :

(क) क्या बधाई तारों के समान तार द्वारा शोक संदेश भेजने की मुश्किल प्रदान करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कव लागू की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य भंडी (श्री दू० क० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख). इस संबंध में एक सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Settlement of Landless Labourers in Yeotmal District in Maharashtra State

6391. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally-sponsored scheme under which the landless labourers are being settled in Yeotmal District in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the number of persons and land given to them and the amount spent on this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme under which Central assistance is given for reclamation of wastelands and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers is in operation in almost all States including Yeotmal District of Maharashtra. The pattern of Central assistance for the scheme is as under:—

(i) *Cost of Reclamation*

The Central Government shares the grant and loan portion equally with the State Government, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 300/- per acre of land allotted.

(ii) *Initial expenses in resettlement*
Grant .. 75%
Loan .. 25%
subject to a ceiling of Rs. 750/- per family.

(b) According to the latest information available, an area of about 18,738 acres has been allotted in Yeotmal District to 2475 families at a cost of about Rs. 41,31,630.

Brick Silo

6392. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a mud brick silo for storing foodgrains;

(b) whether adequate tests have been conducted to satisfy that the silo will suit the local conditions in the different States;

(c) whether the cost of the silo would be economical and within the means of the farmers; and

(d) if so, the steps which are proposed to be taken to popularise it in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI B SHINDE): (a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed what is called the 'Pusa Bin' for safe storage of grain in the villages. The information about this structure has appeared in some newspapers under the heading 'Mud Brick Silo to Store Grain'.

(b) This storage structure has been under test for various periods at various places since 1959 when its first account was published in a scientific journal. It has been tried in seven villages of Delhi State, at

the Institute's Botanical Sub-Station, Pusa (Bihar), in four villages in district Burdwan (West Bengal), at the State Farm at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) and in two villages of Tanjore District in South India.

(c) The cost of this structure is very economical and is within the means of all the farmers.

(d) A training course for the extension personnel and the progressive farmers of the Delhi State was held from 7th to 12th March, 1968 at I.A.R.I. This training course was mainly to demonstrate the construction and the use of the Pusa Bin. The construction and use of this storage structure were also explained to press representatives who visited the Institute on 12th March, 1968 and an account of this structure has appeared in a number of newspapers in different parts of the country.

जबलपुर में टेलीफोन लगाना

6393. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर में टेलीफोन लगाने के कितने आवेदन -पत्र इस समय विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ख) सब से लम्बी अवधि के कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और कितने अवधि से ;

(ग) इन मामलों में अब तक टेलीफोन न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को जबलपुर से ऐसी भी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि बाद के आवेदकों को टेलीफोन दे दिये गये हैं जबकि पुराने आवेदन-पत्र अभी अनिर्णीत ही पड़े हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसके लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विकल्प कार्यवाची की जायेगी ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) :

(क) 1,208।

(ख) सबसे पुराना आवेदन-पत्र 25 फरवरी, 1963 का है।

(ग) एक्सचेंज क्षमता की कमी और आवश्यक सामान के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण।

(घ) इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुईं, किन्तु टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश पर बिना बारी के कनेक्शन देने के लिए नियमों के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Telex Exchange at Cochin

6394. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telex-exchange has started functioning at Cochin;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a similar exchange at Trivandrum; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to start working there?

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

(a) Yes. A 100 line Telex system has been commissioned on 18th March this year.

(b) Yes.

(c) December, 1970.

Rice Allotment to Kerala

6395. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of rice to Kerala for March, 1968; and

(b) how much of it is from internal sources and how much from imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) and (b). The total quantity of rice allotted to Food Corporation of India depots in Kerala for March, 1968 was 76,557 tonnes. Of this 61,334 tonnes was from internal sources and 15,223 tonnes from imports. 500 tonnes rice was also allotted direct to Kerala Government from Pondicherry.

Retrenchment of staff by foreign oil companies

6397. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 518 on the 7th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Gokhale Commission of Inquiry has since examined the retrenchment of staff by the foreign Oil Companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The Commission's report has not yet been received; it is expected by the beginning of June 1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Master of Kalinoli post office

6398. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Master of Kalinoli Post Office Midnapur, West

Bengal has defalcated a sum of about a lakh of rupees from the Savings Bank;

(b) whether he has escaped to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to compensate the depositors?

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

(a) Mirza Shamsuddin Beg, Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster of Kalindi (not Kalinoli) branch post office (West Bengal) is reported to have defalcated a sum of about Rs. 23,438/- from the Savings Bank.

(b) The Extra Departmental Branch Post Master is absconding and the case is under investigation with the police. There is no report that he has escaped to Pakistan.

(c) Claims of the depositors are being examined and such of those as are found genuine will be settled.

Unemployment

6399. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges over the last 10 years;

(b) the number out of them provided with employment so far;

(c) the total number of ex-servicemen among them and the number of those ex-servicemen who have been provided employment so far; and

(d) the number of non-technical persons employed in the Heavy Electricals, Hardwar and Hindustan Anti-Biotics, Rishikesh through Employment Exchanges and number of ex-servicemen among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION

(SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) to (c).
The information is given below:—

(In thousands)

Type of applicants	Number of registrations affected during 1958—1967	Number of placements effected during 1958—1967	
		1	2
1. All categories of job-seekers . . .	34,207		4,261
2. Ex-service personnel . . .	641		106

(d) Information in respect of individual establishments is not collected.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started Rubber roller grinding sheller Rice Mills under the control of the States;

(b) the names and amount of machinery imported from abroad; and

(c) the number of mills and places where they are located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

6400. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission has been received for the procurement and fixation of flour prices of rabi crop; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and which of them have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-760/68].

Rice Mills

6401. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) and (c). Seven Modern rice mills (including of rubber roller shellers) were imported and installed as a part of a programme of pilot study and evaluation. Six of these are in the co-operative sector and one at Bikramganj (Bihar) in the public sector under the control of State Government. The location of these mills are as follows:

- (1) Tiruvarur (Madras).
- (2) Tadepalligudem (Andhra Pradesh).
- (3) Mandya (Mysore).
- (4) Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).
- (5) Bargarh (Orissa).
- (6) Memari (West Bengal).
- (7) Bikramganj (Bihar).

Milk Supply by D.M.S.

6402. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI RABI RAY:
 SHRI MAYAVAN:
 SHRI DHANDAPANI:
 SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Mazdoor Samaj Kendra and some ex-officials of the Delhi Milk Scheme in a press conference recently stated that even though new cards are not being issued by the Delhi Milk Scheme to the public, milk is issued through chits issued by the officials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the both boys and girls working in milk booths are harassed if they do not issue milk against such chits;

(c) whether the Kendra has sent a memorandum to him urging a full enquiry into the various malpractices in the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Temporary slips are issued under special circumstances, on medical grounds etc.

(b) No, Sir. If specific cases are brought to the notice of the Chairman, disciplinary action will be taken against the person found at fault.

(c) A memorandum regarding conditions of employment of part-time employees at milk depots of D.M.S. has been received.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Storage of foodgrains

6403. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission with regard to the storage of foodgrains;

(b) the action taken to implement them; and

(c) the efforts being made to make the agriculturists conscious of the benefits of proper storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHI SHINDE): (a) The main recommendation in this regard is that the programme of building storage capacity in the public sector should be enlarged and rationalised and there should now be a shift in emphasis on expanding storage capacity in the interior, specially in the surplus States and in areas where the high yielding varieties are spreading.

(b) Action is already in hand to increase the storage capacity available with the Government, especially in the procurement areas and in this connection a crash programme of construction in the Punjab and Haryana has already been taken up. Proposals for immediate increasing the storage capacity, wherever inadequate, in other surplus areas are also under consideration.

(c) A statement showing the steps taken in this behalf is attached.

Statement

The efforts being made to make the agriculturists conscious of the benefits of proper storage are given, in brief, below:—

(i) Demonstrations were arranged on the methods of proper storage during the pilot project of "Save Grain Campaign" in some selected rural areas in different parts of the

country. Technical advice and literature/instructions on the subject are also being rendered/supplied.

- (ii) Regular training courses are being conducted at the Grain Storage Research and Training Centre, Hapur, for imparting training in different aspects of scientific storage of foodgrains.
- (iii) Designs for metal storage containers have since been developed including the "Hapur Thekka" which are suited for use by the farmers and these are being popularised. A number of commercial firms have taken up production and supply of steel bins to the agriculturists on the basis of designs developed by Government. A seminar on "Storage of Foodgrains" was organised at Chandigarh during March, 1968, attended by representative of farmers, traders, cooperatives, research institutions etc. for discussing the ways and means to promote scientific storage of foodgrains at different levels of handling and popularise metal storage bins at farmer's level for avoiding damage to foodgrains while in their custody.
- (iv) In the field of rat control, anticoagulants for use as bait and Aluminium phosphide tablets for fumigation of rat burrows have been found effective. The State Governments have been advised to introduce these techniques in the Government Agricultural Farms to serve as a model for the agriculturists, traders, etc.
- (v) For insect control in rural storage, "Hapur Fume" (Ethylene dibromide fumigant packed in ampoules) developed

ed at the Training Centres, Hapur, are being popularised.

- (vi) Training of village level workers and other Extension officials is being carried out at Regional centres at Nabha, Simla, Bichpuri (Agra) and Udaipur. About 350 workers have been trained so far at these centres in techniques of rural storage.
- (vii) As a long term measure, a project for 'Farm and Community Grain Storage Development' has been taken in hand with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund for undertaking applied research, demonstration and training programmes in grain storage.

Provident Fund Contributions

6404. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the compulsory rate of Provident Fund contribution by the employers and the employees at present;

(b) whether Government propose to raise the rate of such contributions; and

(c) the industries which are contemplated in such compulsory provident fund schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) (1) Coal Mines Provident Fund: 8 per cent of total emoluments.

(2) Employees' Provident Fund:

(i) 8 per cent of pay in 71 out of 112 industries/

classes of establishments covered thereunder.

(ii) 6½ per cent of pay in the remaining industries/classes of establishments covered thereunder.

(b) A proposal to raise the rate of contributions to 8 per cent in 14 more industries/classes of establishments under the Employees' Provident Fund is now under Government's consideration.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-761/68].

Post offices in Gorakhpur District

6405. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices in Gorakhpur District, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of Posts Offices opened in the District during the last three years; and

(c) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened by Government during the next five years in that District and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 395.

(b) 25.

(c) Plans for opening post offices during the next five years have not yet been drawn up.

Taxes on farming machinery

6407. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and taxes levied on the purchase of farming machineries, irrigation equipments and transport by a farmer in different States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the F.O.R. destination prices of agricultural machineries and equipments, particularly in the remote places situated away from the industrial region, are exorbitant and are beyond the purchasing capacity of a farmer; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring parity in prices of machineries and equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Rates fixed by agricultural prices Commission

6408. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates fixed by the Agriculture Prices Commission for different commodities are different for different States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the basic constituents taken into account while fixing up the prices of foodgrains by the Commission and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Minimum prices are recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, gram, jute, cotton and sugar-cane. These prices are different for different States in the case of paddy and wheat and same in the case of other foodgrains. In the case of Jute, minimum price recommended by the Commission relates to Assam Bottom at Calcutta; the grade differentials and the derivative minimum prices for the up-country markets are to be worked out by the Government. For

cotton, minimum support price is recommended for basic variety, viz., M.P. Virnar-fine 27/32". For sugarcane the minimum price is linked to the percentage recovery of sugar.

In addition to minimum prices, procurement prices are also recommended in the case of paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi. These prices are different for different States.

(b) The inter-State differentials in minimum support/procurement prices take into account, *inter alia*, the surplus or deficit nature of a State, the need for giving special incentives for increasing production in deficit States and the need for reducing inter-State price disparities.

(c) While recommending minimum procurement prices for foodgrains, various factors, such, as recent trends of open market prices and expenses of cultivation and inter-State, inter-crop, inter-grain and inter-seasonal parities consistent with the overall goal of national development are taken into account.

Import of tractors from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia

6409. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether in addition to the import of tractors from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, there are other offers available on rupee payment basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been an offer for the supply of Rumanian wheel tractors of different models having h.p. between 45 and 65. No final decision has been taken on the offer.

मैक्सिम गोर्की की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट

6410. श्री जिं. तिह : क्या संचार मंत्री 21 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संबंध 4638 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैक्सिम गोर्की के चित्र वाले डाक-टिकटों के जारी किये जाने के प्रथम दिन दिल्ली में विभिन्न डाकघरों द्वारा बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या कितनी है।

(ख) इन टिकटों की बिक्री से कुल कितनी आय हुई है; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में प्रसिद्ध विदेशियों की स्मृति में ऐसे कितने डाक-टिकट जारी किये गये हैं?

संसद-स्थर्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ह० क० गुजराल) :

(क) 10392 रुपये के बत्त्य के 69280-डाक टिकट।

(ख) बिक्री के कुल आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और इन्हें बाद में सभाप्ति पर रखा जाएगा।

(ग) छः।

स्वर्गीय पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

6411. श्री जिं. ब० तिह :
श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ स्थानों में पारित इन प्रस्तावों की प्रतियां प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें

मांग की गई है कि स्वर्गीय चैंडित दीन द्वारा उपाध्याय की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी किया जाये जिस पर उन्नक्षण विवर अंकित हो:

(स) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्मृति डाक टिकट जारी करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य अध्यक्ष (श्री इ. कु. गुजरात): (क) से (ग), स्वर्गीय श्री दीन द्वारा उपाध्याय के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने की मांग के पक्ष में हमें मध्य प्रदेश से किसी प्रस्ताव की प्रतिलिपि नहीं मिली। तथापि इन संबंध में लखनऊ से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है जो डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति के सामने विचारार्थ रख दिया जाएगा।

Shortage of milk and ghee

6412. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of milk and ghee in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) As against a daily per capita requirement of 284 grams of milk and milk products recommended for a balanced diet, the availability of milk including products from indigenous sources is 119 grams.

(b) The State Governments have taken a number of cattle and dairy development schemes under the Five

Year Plans to suit their respective areas. The Central Government have also sponsored several Cattle Development Schemes which have a direct bearing on augmenting milk production. The more important schemes, in this connection, are as under:

1. Key Village Scheme:

This scheme aims at improving the milking as well as working efficiency of cattle. The scheme envisages establishment of key village blocks in selected compact areas for all round cattle development programme. Each block covers a breedable bovine population of about 10,000 and provides simultaneous attention to all aspects of Cattle Development Programmes, such as controlled breeding, adequate feeding, castration of scrub bulls, subsidised rearing of calves and effective disease control, etc. Under this scheme, 179 Key Village Blocks covering a total of about 5 millions of breedable female bovine population are in operation in the various States of the country. In addition, 52,123 selected calves have been taken up for subsidised rearing.

2. Intensive Cattle Development Scheme:

With a view to creating an impact on Cattle Development rapidly, 27 Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been set up in the milk sheds of the large dairy projects in various parts of the country. These are comprehensive projects and attend to all aspects of cattle development such as controlled breeding, adequate feeding, effective disease control, mass castration of scrub bulls, sexual health control, proper management and marketing facilities duly supported by feeds and fodder development and rural dairy extension activities in a planned and coordinated manner. Each project covers about 1 lakh cows/she buffaloes of breedable age and is linked up with a large dairy project to ensure ready and remunerative market for milk and milk products.

3. Cross Breeding Scheme:

To bring about a rapid increase in the milk productivity of our cattle an extensive programme for cross-breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic dairy breeds has been taken up. Apart from arranging import of cattle of these breeds from various countries for distributions to the States, 2 Central Jersey Farms and 3 International Collaboration Farms, viz. Indo-Swiss Project for Brown Swiss, Indo-German Project for Spotted High-lander and Indo-Danish Project for Red Dane Cattle have been established for production of bulls of these breeds within the country in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Mysore, respectively.

4. Gaushala Development Scheme:

Under the Scheme selected Gaushalas are taken up for development with a view to converting them into cattle breeding-cum-milk production centres. 379 gaushalas have been taken up for development in various States since the inception of the scheme in the Second Plan.

5. Feeds and Fodder Development Scheme:

To ensure better nutrition for milch animals and thereby increasing milk output, improved feeds and fodder supply has been initiated.

6. Co-ordinated Cattle Breeding Programme:

Under this programme it is proposed to set up six Central Cattle Breeding Farms one each for Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, Murrah, Surti and two for exotic cattle. These farms will also supply bulls of proven genetic merit to the selected State farms, which in turn, are also proposed to be expanded so that progeny testing programme can also be taken up there.

7. Co-operatives:

A net work of dairy co-operatives has been organised. These co-operatives are assisting milk producers by giving financial assistance in the form

of loans for purchase of milch animals and cattle feeds, etc. Incentive is provided to the producers by ensuring prompt payment for milk based on quality. Supporting dairy equipment industry and facilities of equipments for processing milk and for manufacture of cattle feeds have been developed.

8. Other Schemes:

In addition, there are other schemes like, (i) strengthening and expansion of State Live stock Farms, (ii) Calf Rearing Scheme, (iii) Cattle Shows and Milk Yield Competition and (iv) Progeny Testing Scheme for helping in cattle development and milk production programmes.

9. Import of skim milk powder:

Public sector dairies are supplied skim milk powder to enable them to prepare toned milk and double toned milk to augment the supply of low cost milk in important cities. During the year 1967-68, about 4,776 tonnes of skim milk powder has been supplied and for the year 1968-69, 10,831 tonnes are expected to be supplied.

It will be thus seen that an effective programme for increasing production of milk in the country has been taken up and it is expected that all these measures will go a long way in mitigating the shortage of milk in the country substantially.

Import of Milk Powder

8413. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange spent to procure milk powder from foreign countries during the last year; and

(b) whether it is a fact that such powder is injurious to the health of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI B SHINDE): (a) Rs. 261.14 lakhs.

(b) No. Sir.

रासायनिक उर्वरकों की खारीद और विक्री के लिये लाइसेंस

6415. श्री न. राम अहिरवार : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों तथा कम्पनियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें रासायनिक उर्वरकों की खारीद और विक्री के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) ऐसे लाइसेंस देने की शर्तें तथा निबन्धन क्या हैं ?

साथ, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार रासायनिक उर्वरकों की खारीद और विक्री के लिए लाइसेंस जारी नहीं करती। ऐसे लाइसेंस राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Food deficiency in India

6416. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be please to state:

(a) the countries from which the import of foodgrains to meet the deficiency in food in 1968-69 will be made and how much from each country; and

(b) how much of the cost will be payable in sterling and in rupee account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI B SHINDE): (a) Arrangements have so far been made for importing foodgrains during the financial year 1968-69 from Burma, Canada, U.A.R. and the U.S.A. The

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) A five-member delegation of the Nepal Labour Organisation arrived in India on the 20th March, 1968. The delegation is scheduled to stay in India till the 6th April, 1968.

(b) The Nepalese delegation is visiting India on the invitation of the Government of India.

(c) No discussions are scheduled to be held with the delegation. The object of the visit is to show them important industrial enterprises, both large scale and small scale, and selected institutions run by the Ministry of Labour

quantities proposed to be imported are given below:

Name of country	wheat	Milo	rice	Total
Burma . . . . .	..	..	94	94
Canada	263	..	..	263
U.A.R. . . . .	..	..	40	40
U.S.A.	2219	332	..	2551
TOTAL	2482	332	134	2948

The import requirements for 1968-69 are assessed at 65 lakh tonnes. Sources from which the balance quantity will be imported have not yet been settled.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at present how much would be payable in sterling and in rupees for the total imports during the financial year 1968-69, since the sources from which the balance quantity of foodgrains will be imported and the prices and the freight which may have to be paid are not yet known.

Section Officers in Labour Ministry

6417. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Section Officers, allocated to other cadres, are working in his Ministry;

(b) if so, their number and their special qualifications; and

(c) the reasons for their continuance?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) In the Department of Labour and Employment—5.

In the Department of Rehabilitation—3.

All these officers have been included in the Select Lists of Section Officers issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) There is a shortage of Section Officers in the cadres of these two Departments. The services of these officers have been loaned by the Ministry of Home Affairs temporarily from their respective cadres and they will be returned to their own cadres as soon as regular Section Officers approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, are made available to the two Departments.

Bharat Sadhu Samaj

6418. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Bharat Sadhu Samaj was constituted and its main objectives;

(b) whether it has been able to achieve the objects for which it was founded; and

(c) the amount of help given in the shape of cash and kind by Government upto date and the recurring grant being given at present if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMI): (a) and (b). Government has no information on the subject.

(c) No Government assistance is reported to have been given to this organisation.

Gazetted posts in P & T Department

6419. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gazetted posts in the Posts and Telegraph Department in Delhi with which residential accommodation is attached;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers, separately, working against such posts; and

(c) whether it is proposed to post the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers on such posts in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 42.

(b) Nil.

(c) The posting of the officers against specified posts is made on the basis of suitability and in the interest of service. Caste and community are not taken into account.

T.E.W.S. Class II Officers in Delhi

6420. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.E.W.S. Class II Officers who are working in Delhi for more than 6 years;

(b) the reasons for their overstay beyond the period of tenure of 6 years; and

(c) when it is proposed to transfer them from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 36 as on 1-3-68, out of which 9 have become due for transfer this year.

(b) In the exigencies of service, on compassionate grounds and impending retirement.

(c) The question of their transfer will be considered in April-May this year.

Recruitment of Linemen in Delhi Telephone District

6421. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment of linemen has been made in the Delhi Telephone District recently;

(b) if so, the total number of vacancies of linemen;

(c) the number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately;

(d) the number of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who applied for and were selected against them; and

(e) the reasons for the non-selection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, in January and February, 1968.

(b) 100 vacancies were notified—50 for departmental candidates and 50 for outsiders.

(c) Scheduled Caste—15
Scheduled Tribe—2

(d) None.

(e) Reservation of S/C and S/T is against outsiders' quota viz. 50 vacancies. The Employment Exchanges could not sponsor any S/C and S/T

candidate. 8 S/C candidates were, however approved from amongst departmental candidates.

Gazetted posts in Posts and Telegraphs Department, Delhi

6422. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted posts in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi in the following Wings (i) Postal, (ii) R.M.S., (iii) Telegraph, and (iv), Engineering, separately;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes officers working against them; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make up the deficiency and in what period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Free sale of Weevilled Wheat to Roller Flour Mills in Haryana

6423. SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 655 on the 14th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the proposal of the Haryana Government to allow the free sale of weevilled wheat to the Roller Flour Mills in view of the impending fresh arrivals of the crops in the market during this month; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and at what stage the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-

MENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANN ASAHI SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Interpretation of Article 209 of the Constitution

6424. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether he gave a public interpretation of Article 209 of the constitution of Article under which the Punjab Governor can issue an Ordinance to resolve the deadlock there; and

(b) if so, who are the people who asked him for his legal advice in this connection and what was his advice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) and (b). The representatives of the Press sought my views on certain Constitutional issues arising from the adjournment of the Punjab Legislative Assembly by the Speaker for two months in the midst of its Budget Session.

I explained the relevant Constitutional provisions having a bearing on the matter and expressed the view that the Governor can promulgate an Ordinance for regulating the procedure in the Legislature in relation to financial business.

D.M.S. Milk Booth for R. K. Puram, New Delhi

6425. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the residents of Sector 9, Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi for opening a D.M.S. Milk Booth for distribution of milk in that Sector;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to open a booth there?

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

(b) and (c). A milk booth is being set up in temporary accommodation. Selection of a suitable site for permanent installation of the booth is under consideration.

Imported Wheat with Ration Shops in Delhi.

6426. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has been asked to take back the stocks of imported wheat lying in Ration Shops in Delhi; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Food Corporation of India Employees.

6427. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
 SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
 SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM:
 SHRI NATH PAI:
 SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:
 SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRI-PALANI:
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
 SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:
 SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Food Corporation of India have decided to go on a strike on the 28th March, 1968;

(b) whether some employees have already started hunger-strike in batches in all important centres; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet their demands and avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The All-India Central Government Food Employees' Association had communicated their decision to go on a token strike on the 28th March, 1968. A small number of employees had also commenced a hunger-strike in batches in various units of the Food Department and the Food Corporation of India in different parts of the country. Meetings were held with the representatives of the Association and it was decided to examine further their demands sympathetically. As a result, the strike notice given by the Association for a token strike on the 28th March, 1968 was withdrawn.

Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage.

6428. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
 SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage is being shifted to Faridabad involving an expenditure of about Rs. 4 lakhs;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the staff in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) A representation was received from the staff of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and after careful consideration, it was decided not to change the decision about the shifting of the Directorate.

12.32 hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVISIONAL FUNDS ACT

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

(i) Statement No. I	Fourth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Third Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XII	Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(iv) Supplementary statement No. X . .	First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XII . .	Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-739/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1968.

(ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1968.

REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 499 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-738/68.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of the Lok Sabha shown against each:—

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-740/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE FOOD CORPORATIONS ACT, 1964

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporations (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-741/68].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, if you look at this item, it refers to a copy of the Food Corporations (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act. Last time I asked this question and today I am repeating it. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has been able to take a decision regarding bringing in a legislation for safeguarding the interests of the employees who have gone over to the Food Corporation of India, about which there was a hunger strike and so on. I would like to know from him whether that legislation will be brought forward in this House during this session or not.

MR. SPEAKER: He can take some other occasion for raising it. The Demands of the Ministry of Food are going to come up. He can take it up at that time. I cannot allow this now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is a specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. But now only papers are being laid on the Table. At that stage you cannot ask a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I may be allowed today. I am not arguing everyday.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(a) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 312 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968.

(b) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 313 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968.

(c) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 315 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1968.

(ii) A Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-742/68.]

(2) A copy of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 548 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Employment Ex-

changes (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-743/68].

12.36 hours

STATEMENT RE. AT CALCUTTA PORT

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Sir, I am glad to announce to the House that the strike at the Calcutta Port which began on the morning of 29th March has been called off from this morning as a result of an agreement which was reached yesterday between the parties. Now that the strike has been called off, I do not propose to go into all the details of the circumstances under which the strike began and the details of the negotiations. I would, however, mention that the Calcutta Port Shramik Union had sent a letter dated the 4th March, 1968, to the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, in which they had listed 20 demands which were of a local nature. There were discussions between the Port Commissioners and the Union representatives and a number of issues were settled by the process of direct negotiations. Unfortunately, a few demands remained on which no agreement had been reached by the 28th March and the Union launched the strike from the morning of the 29th. Immediately, the Regional Labour Commissioner intervened and conciliation proceedings were continued. The main demands to which these conciliation talks related were the following:

- (1) The lifting up of the 'B' and 'C' category gangs to 'A' category.
- (2) The promotion of L.D. Clerks to U.D. posts on the basis of seniority instead of written examination.
- (3) Restoration of Shri Saroj Ranjan Kar, an employee of the Port Commissioners who had been punished with reduction

in rank under the disciplinary rules for assaulting his superior officer, to his former position with full pay and allowances.

As a result of further discussion yesterday, a settlement has been reached on these items and the terms of settlement have been agreed upon and signed last night. On the first issue it has been agreed that on an *ad hoc* basis 300 workers of the existing 'B' category would be promoted to 'A' category, and all existing 'C' category workers numbering about 60 would be absorbed in 'B' category, and further discussions will be held on the filling up of vacancies in 'A' category and further promotions from 'B' to 'A' category.

On the second issue it has been agreed that this will be further discussed separately and if no agreed decision is reached the matter would be referred to adjudication on the basis of agreed terms of reference.

As regards the last item, the parties have agreed to differ.

I think Honourable Members will agree that it is a matter for satisfaction that local demands have been settled by negotiations at the local level.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I know.....

MR. SPEAKER: We have been following a particular procedure. Why do you want to break it? No questions are allowed when a Minister makes a statement of his own.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The strike went on for seven days. All these days you did not allow even a single Calling Attention or Short Notice Question. The work was paralysed for seven days. But you did not allow it then. Perhaps, because it was not considered important. Now that the strike is over, this has been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may explain after I have made my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Then other Members will also get up one by one. Shri Banerjee will begin and others will follow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only repeating what other hon. Members have said earlier on many occasions. The Minister is allowed to make a speech *suo motu*. I do not question that. But when we table a short notice question or calling attention, it is deliberately refused. Then, when the strike is over, the Minister makes a statement. The strike was over yesterday. It was announced over the All India Radio. Now he makes his statement. In the same manner, we have given notice of a short notice question regarding the impending strike by the LIC employees. About 40,000 of them are going on strike tomorrow. The Finance Minister has refused to do anything in the matter. Let him also make a statement today. Why should he not do that?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain the position. Every day I get notice of a strike somewhere in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But this was a major one.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. There is a strike every day, whether it is by LIC workers, school teachers or food corporation workers. There is either a threatened strike or a continuing strike. If I were to allow a Calling Attention on each strike, you would not get any opportunity for taking up other subjects which are also important. I agree that this is also important. I am only explaining the procedure I am following. It may not be to your taste, but I have to explain it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You could have allowed a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I know I can do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But what is the use now? The strike is over.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a strike or threatened strike every day. We have a dozen of them every day.

श्री ज.जं फर्नैन्डोज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार मालिक है वहां तो आप को देना चाहिए, जैसे कि बांग्लादेश में हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स में हड्डाल चल रही है, दस दिन से कितना नुसार हो रहा है?....

MR. SPEAKER: Where will it lead us to if we allow all these things?..... (Interruptions).

श्री भृ. सिंहये (मूरगेर) : इस पर बहस करने का रास्ता क्या है?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I cannot help it.

—
12.39 hours

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1968-69—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. We have already spent about 40 minutes on this debate and we have got 5 hours and 20 minutes. The Prime Minister will reply round about 3.15 to 3.30 p.m. tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let her make a statement on Vietnam now. Let us know her views.

MR. SPEAKER: In her reply she will give all the news.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldal): We must indicate our reaction to President Johnson's announcement.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not see the names of Members who gave them but I got a number of calling-attention notices about Vietnam, President Johnson's announcement, two top leaders of Nagaland going to China etc. All these pertain to the Foreign Ministry. We are having the foreign affairs debate and she is going to reply to it tomorrow. So, this will be the fit occasion for her to say about that. That is why I did not allow the calling-attention notices.

श्री भूमतुल्यस्वरूप (मुंगेर) : अभी करने से फायदा यह होगा कि बहस में जो बोलने वाले लोग हैं वे उन में सुझाव दे सकते हैं, बोल सकते हैं इस में उन को आपत्ति क्या है?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाबूपाई (बलरामपुर) : लोग सुझाव दे दें उस के बाद वे स्टेटमेंट करें वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। नहीं तो कुछ का कुछ स्टेटमेंट करेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Bhagat can make a statement outside but she cannot make a statement here!

MR. SPEAKER: Now, yesterday Shri Supakar was speaking. He has already taken 9 minutes. Will he kindly conclude early?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was discussing the way in which our hon. Minister tried to help as far as possible the people of Indian origin in Kenya who had British passports. In his statement during the debate in this House on 6th March, 1968, the hon. Minister of State made this statement—I quote:—

"Therefore I suggested that instead of 1,500 they should take 15,000 people, so that instead of being phased over a period of 15 or 20 years, this should be phased over a

period of 2 to 3 years. This is the point we are emphasizing and they have said that they have not kept any limit in the Act and therefore it is flexible and they may consider increasing it. But I do not know. Until they do it, we have no hopes and we shall continue pressing it that they should increase the limit and the phasing should be on a short term basis and not on a long term basis."

That was what he was doing regarding the United Kingdom.

So far as Kenya is concerned, we know that the hon. Minister visited Kenya on the 14th of last month. The question is: Did he achieve anything or was his visit altogether useless? In his statement the hon. Minister has stated here in the House—I quote:—

"The House will be glad to hear that the Government of Kenya has now decided to extend a period varying from 1 to 2 years work permits issued to non-citizens which will include persons of Indian origin, holders of British and Colonial passports. This will be subject to renewal."

I think that under the circumstances, having regard to the relationship with the people of Kenya and good relations between the Government of India and the Government of Kenya to which a reference has been made on several occasions in this House, this was the best that could be done. Although a lot of campaign was started against the hon. Minister of State for his alleged failure in his mission to Kenya, I would just quote one report from Nairobi, which was reported in Indian papers, of 27th March, 1968. This is a PTI message and it states:—

"Mr. C. M. G. Argwings Kodhek, Kenyan Minister of State for

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

Foreign Affairs, said here yesterday (that is, 26th March, 1968) that Kenya's relations with India are as strong as ever.

In a statement in Parliament the Minister said:—

"The Kenya Government has noted various reports that have appeared in Kenya newspapers as well as the Indian press regarding the recent visit to Kenya of the Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. B. R. Bhagat.

The Kenya Government, as a matter of policy, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs do not believe in conducting matters affecting relations between States through the medium of the Press. The statements which have appeared to date contribute to distortion of the truth."

In the face of this, when Mr. Masani made the statement yesterday in the House that:

"It is quite clear and our diplomacy was heavy footed, that we were clumsy in the approach we made and that our Minister should never have gone to Kenya unless the ground had been prepared and his visit was welcomed by Mr. N. Jomo Kenyatta and his colleagues."

this is not a very kind remark to make in view of the fact that Mr. Bhagat had not gone there to have a reception from the Ministers or the people there. He had gone on a particular mission and we had to judge whether and how far he had succeeded. As I submitted earlier, having regard to the circumstances of the case, he had succeeded to a large extent.

Now I will come to another small aspect to which reference was made by Mr. Masani. He said regarding the non-proliferation treaty that we have a few months to go when the last stage whether we should sign the treaty or not will come before us and he advised our Government to sign it as early as possible. He also said that a period of 90 days has been provided there to back out from the treaty when necessary and that, therefore, we should accept it. I would say that having regard to our bitter experience in the conflict of 1965, our Government should think twice, rather I should say, that our Government should think two hundred times before arriving at a final conclusion and signing such a treaty in haste. What was our experience in 1965 with Pakistan? The NATO countries had supplied a large quantity of arms to Pakistan on the definite understanding that if they were to use it, they would use it only against China and not against India. But, as soon as the conflict broke out, Pakistan could get away with its promises on the false round that India launched the first attack on Pakistan and, therefore, they could wipe out all the promises they had made to the NATO countries.

Now, Sir, we know our next-door neighbour is a nuclear country having powerful nuclear weapons. Should we depend without any thought on the guarantees that are proposed to be given by the big powers? We know, Sir, that two of our very dangerous neighbours are always inimical to us—China and Pakistan and Pakistan is the blue-eyed boy, rather a blue-eyed girl, of these NATO countries. Therefore, in that eventuality in future of a possible nuclear attack from these two powers, can we depend unconditionally on the unconditional support and the guarantee that is proposed to be given to us? Therefore, I would say that the proposal that was made that there should be a Committee of responsible leaders of the country to look into the pros

and cons and the consequences of signing this treaty may be considered. That is all right but the ground that we have a right to go back within 90 days, can never be the consideration whatsoever, because those people who will probably attack us will not give us 90 days' notice. 90 days is sufficient time, according to Mr. Masani. All I would say is even 90 minutes is a long time for backing out, is rather more than enough for us.

Therefore, Sir, I would submit that this matter must be considered and looked into not from any big power stand-point, but on its own merits, on the angle of our own interests, safety and on the basis of the particular dangers that are facing us from the north, north-eastern and north-western borders. And, therefore, I would say that this matter deserves serious consideration.

One sentence more, and I finish. The statement of President Johnson, so far as it relates to de-escalation of the conflict in Vietnam is a very welcome statement, and this deserves consideration. I hope, with the co-operation of all concerned, and especially because we are the Chairman of the International Control Commission, we might take an initiative to see that all the parties concerned come to the Conference Table, to a Round Table Conference, as has been repeatedly suggested on behalf of our Government, while stopping bombing. I hope that will materialise in view of the recent statement of President Johnson, who deserves our thanks.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of our External Affairs Ministry, it can be said with a great measure of certainty that over the years we have seen a steady almost a run-away recession of our standing and prestige. And, Sir, I think we touched the nadir last month when the emissary of the Prime Minister received an unprecedented, an entirely unwarranted snubbing at the hands of the head of a neighbouring African nation, for whom we have

cherished nothing but goodwill all along.

Sir, it is not as if nothing has happened in this country, for which we can legitimately be proud and which we could have projected to the outside world and earned a little of its trust and respect.

For over twenty years now, while other countries in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America and in Eastern Europe have gone under one dictatorship or the other, we have managed to make the Parliamentary democracy a going concern. And, although today we have entered a period of instability, to me, it appears, this is an inevitable transition from juvenility to manhood.

Then, Sir, despite various failings, we have succeeded in building up an industrial base in this country with a capacity many times more than its present performance which has evoked complimentary comments from the Delegates to the recent UNCTAD that India today may be considered a developed nation. And this year, Sir, we have had what would appear to be an agricultural break-through. All these things could have earned for us a better respect among our neighbours and among the other nations of the world. But despite it all, we have been treated with scant respect. There must be, therefore, something radically wrong with the way in which we have managed our external affairs, and it is time that we take a hard critical look at our foreign policy. But it is here that I am sorely disappointed.

Sir, I have in my hand here this book, the Annual Report of the External Affairs Ministry. If you read it, you will find that it is little better than a chronological narration of who visited this country when, who entertained whom where and who from among the favourite few of this Government visited which country at what time. There is hardly an attempt to study the world situation to re-appraise the merits, the demerits, the points of strength, the

[Shri Swell]

points of weakness, of our foreign policy in the light of the developing events in the world.

When I go through this book, I have the impression that the people behind this Report are a group of psychedelic devotees whose sole pleasure seems to lie in proceeding blindly by certain mantras and these mantras are set out right at the beginning of the book. I quote:

"In order to achieve this, we chose for ourselves the path of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence even when such a policy was suspect or misunderstood."

I have no quarrel with peaceful co-existence as such for I do not consider peaceful co-existence a policy. It is a general state of the world which every nation, right down to centuries, has devoutly wished but has scarcely bothered to promote. Everybody swears by peaceful co-existence with the others. But non-alignment is a policy which we chose for ourselves at a particular point of history when the world was a bipolar world, divided up between communism on the one hand dominated by Soviet Russia and western democracy on the other dominated by the United States. At that time, we thought that our role in the world was to assert our independence, not to tie ourselves to the apron-strings of one or the other of the super powers and to build in the world a third power which would stand between the two world powers, exert its influence and try to avert any disaster which might have resulted from a head-on collision of these super powers. But what is the complexion of the world today? What is non-alignment in the context of the modern world situation? Who is aligned? Who is not aligned? In one sense, I think, the most non-aligned nation in the world today is Communist China, because it has broken out from the monolithic, monocentrism Communist world and swears against Soviet revisionism and American imperialism with the same viciousness, while at the same time it rattles

its sword almost constantly against us who proclaim that we are non-aligned. In another sense, Pakistan is the most non-aligned nation because it is aligned with everybody, with Russia, with America, with China....(Interruptions). India does not count for anything and, therefore, there is no special point in anybody aligning with us.

13 hours

About ourselves, with whom are we aligned or non-aligned? We go to the United States; we go to Russia, beg for their help, receive their help equally in an equal measure or sometimes more or less. And if we can bring back the Bandung days even today, I am sure, this Government would join hands with China too in order that we not only may live in peace, in peaceful existence, with her, the most portentous of our neighbours, but also that we may be able to project, what we call, an Asian personality.

MR. SPEAKER: Is he finishing in two minutes?

SHRI SWELL: I will request you to give me more time, Sir, because I would like to deal with the non-proliferation treaty also.

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately the time is rationed out. He may try to finish in two minutes.

SHRI SWELL: I can continue even after Lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He may try to conclude now itself.

SHRI SWELL: These are the things which we do not want to admit even to ourselves, with disastrous results, with the results that we find ourselves out of step with the world and the developments in the world. For example, we failed to grasp the full import of the Glassborough meeting between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin, which resulted in the calling off of the Arab-Israeli conflict last year.

Even today we do not evince any better understanding of the situation in Vietnam. We fail to understand that the persons who are calling the tune in Vietnam today are not President Ho-chi Minh or President Nguyen-Van-Thieu but Lyndon Johnson and Alexei Kosygin. The dramatic events of the last few days in which President Johnson unilaterally declared his intention not to run for the American Presidency any more and to sharply de-escalate bombing of North Vietnam, his invitation to President Nguyen-Van-Thieu to come and talk over things with him, and this morning's report of favourable response from Hanoi show that it is these two super-powers who are controlling the course of events in Vietnam, and if Soviet Russia should respond in a similar manner to the gesture of the United States, I might as well predict that, in a few days' time, we might see the end of the Vietnam conflict. In the same way, we fail to understand the emergence of new forces in Europe. We fail to understand the true significance of the role of President De Gaulle, his implacable animosity against the Anglo-American bloc and his economic war against the dollar and the pound which to a considerable extent was responsible for the last gold crisis. We fail to see the emergence of nationalism within the communist bloc not only in the case of China but in the case of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Now, in this world as it is, in this poly-centrist world, non-alignment is less than meaningless.

Now, I come to the most important question that faces us today, our attitude towards the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty. I do not think that we have projected for ourselves a more confused, a more helpless and a more pathetic image than in relation to this draft treaty which is before the United Nations and which the two super-powers would like us to sign. That is because our mantra of non-alignment fails us completely where the two super-powers are combined.

We say on the one hand that this treaty is not a perfect treaty. But we also say in the same breath that it would be unrealistic to look for a perfect treaty and that we appreciate the step-by-step approach. We say on the one hand that this treaty does not impose any obligation on the nuclear powers to destroy the nuclear stock-pile and to desist from a development of the nuclear technology, but we do not say how nuclear aggression from China which is not a party to this treaty and, therefore, is not bound by any obligation of this treaty can be contained and eliminated by the destruction of the nuclear stock-pile of the present nuclear powers.

Then we say that this treaty imposes unequal obligation on non-nuclear countries like ourselves, because even our pursuit of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes would be subject to the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. But we do not say how we are going to pursue the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in our country. In the few atomic plants that we have, whether at Trombay or at Tarapore, or at Rana Pratap Sagr or even in the new plant that we are thinking of at Kalpakkam, the reactors and the nuclear materials have been supplied to us by friendly countries who would be a party to this treaty and whose research and technology would be denied to us the moment we place ourselves outside the orbit of this treaty. We say that this treaty does not give us guarantee against China; we say that the joint guarantee which the two super-powers are now offering us does not have sufficient credibility. But we do not tell this country and the world that only one or two years ago it was we who went all over to make this request that the guarantee should not be bilateral, but should be multilateral, and now that this joint guarantee has come, we fight shy of it. We say that China is the greatest cause for worry to us. I agree. But I would ask this question of Minister of External Affairs: how

[Shri Swell]

can we at the present moment, as we are, when we are way behind China in the development of nuclear weaponry—and from all reports that we have, our towns and cities are within firing range of Chinese nuclear guns and missiles—how can we at this stage defend ourselves? How can we deter any aggression from China unless and until there is some kind of guarantee, a guarantee which can be given to us at the moment only by the super-powers? Then we say that the credibility is small but we do not take any steps to make the credibility more reassuring. We would not, for instance, agree to the cruising of the nuclear fleets of the two super-powers anywhere near our shores; we would not agree to the establishment of any base in this country anywhere, the only thing that would directly involve the super-powers in the nuclear defence of this country, the only step by which we can have a real operational credibility to this guarantee.

On the other hand, I would submit to the Prime Minister that this treaty is not immutable. There is a provision in it for a five yearly mandatory review of its working. There is a provision for the amendment of the treaty itself by a vote of the majority of the parties to it, and the parties who will be in a majority will naturally be the non-nuclear weapon countries.

There is a provision also for withdrawal from this treaty in the exercise of national sovereignty, whenever we feel that it is working against the interests of this country.

These are options open to us and I think, on the balance, everything considered, it is in our interest that we should sign this treaty and I would urge upon this Government to do it in good time, and to do it with grace.

13.15 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Sondhi.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Sir, there are great problems which confront our country and as is inevitable, many of these are related to foreign affairs. But today we find that a look at India's image in the world suggests that all is not well with the affairs of our State in relation to external affairs. There is paralysis of Indian foreign policy in South-East Asia, miscalculation and blundering in West Asia and mis-perception of nuclear policy. There is failure to utilise our bargaining capacities in our diplomacy towards the super-powers. There is lack of credibility in our China policy. There is failure to make our strategic superiority meaningful in relation to Pakistan.

Today the Indian foreign policy does not reflect political understanding of our strategic requirements or a contribution towards international understanding in the nuclear age. The Prime Minister—I say this in no spirit of rancour, but with a sense of humility—today seems to be sitting on the top of a moribund organisation, which has cast her in the ironic role of presiding over the dismantling of the international image of India, with which her father's name was once associated. I do not wish to introduce bitterness or rancour in the debate, but I cannot help referring to the fact that the Prime Minister seems to be unable to develop an appreciation of the various new trends and particularly the upsurge of

new movements in the world. It would be an advantage to be able to see the sorts of developments which are taking place in the world—the upsurge of nationalism in East Europe and the new developments in South-East Asia. But unfortunately, it seems even able men in the Congress Party cannot be associated with foreign affairs; perhaps some of them are too ambitious.

The crux of the matter today is that we have introduced a certain mendicant mentality in our foreign affairs. I would suggest listening to the Indian wisdom of India. I would quote the chapter from *Tirukkural* on the evil of begging:

"Not to beg at all even from those excellent persons who cheerfully give without refusing will do immense good. If the Creator of the world has decreed even begging as a means of livelihood, may he too go a begging and perish. There is no greater folly than the holdness with which one seeks to remedy evils of poverty by begging rather than by working."

Permit me, Sir, to refer to the matter of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Today this treaty itself has become a cause of worsening of international relations. A writer, who should be listened to with respect in India, because he happens to be a rare British Member of Parliament who supported this country in 1965, when most people in Britain were hostile towards India—John Grigg, formerly known as Lord Altrincham—in a recent article says:

"The treaty is an elaborate fantasy based upon a single massive fallacy—that the spread of nuclear weapons increases the danger of war. Yet, experience already suggests that nuclear powers deal with each other more gingerly than non-nuclear powers and it is a matter of record that the big bombs have not been used since 1945, whereas conventional weapons have been all too freely used."

He refers then to the three main objections to the proposed treaty—firstly, it would give bomb-owners an unfair commercial advantage; secondly, it would do nothing to control vertical proliferation by the nuclear powers; and, thirdly, it would leave bomb-less nations exposed to nuclear blackmail.

I think, the Government here must bear the responsibility for keeping this country in a state of nuclear unpreparedness and, what is more objectionable, being unprepared to do nuclear thinking. Eloquent speeches have been made here which, however, reflect the state of affairs in the world which existed several years ago. To day the world is changed, since 1962. The nuclear confrontation in Cuba presented the nuclear dimensions which were appreciated in the Soviet Union, America and elsewhere.

The present situation which we find in South East Asia—the United States calling halt to escalation and other developments to which I shall refer presently—has a bearing upon the present problem and it is in terms of the fact that a big nuclear power need not look to the fate of those to whom it has given certain assurances and will take steps which meet its own global responsibilities. This is something which this country and this Parliament must take note of. Therefore, actually the lesson of Vietnam for us, I would say, is the lesson of nuclear preparedness.

Again, permit me to quote John Grigg. In his recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*, which I commend to the External Affairs Ministry, he says—I should have thought that he would say "If", but he is probably optimistic about India—

"India has read the lessons of Vietnam and will not sign the non-proliferation treaty in its present form. She would be unwise to sign it in any form since her only defence against Chinese blackmail consists in achieving a balance of

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

'terror' which can be achieved only if she becomes a nuclear power in her own right."

It is not the question as to where the threat comes from. This country must participate in the nuclear era. It must safeguard to itself all those dimensions of human progress which are available in the nuclear age. In this case I would commend to the powers that be what even the Prime Minister of this country, who initiated the nuclear era, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, with whom our party had many differences but who on this matter did exercise some judgement and left guidance which might even help this Government if it were not influenced and pressurised or if it were not subject to the mendicant mentality which I referred to earlier, said in the Rajya Sabha on May 24, 1957—I quote from Shri Nehru's speech:—

"If more and more countries possess these weapons, it will be much more difficult to control them than it is today. In fact, quite a new situation will arise, which might threaten humanity. It might even be that a group of misguided persons might try to terrorize the world. It is a possibility. Therefore, it is desirable to come to grips with this subject before the danger spreads too much. That is one reason for urgent action."

This was in 1957. Today there is a group of misguided persons who are terrorizing the world. Therefore in terms of the logic of what Shri Nehru said today, there is an obligation on Government and on Parliament to consider that as far as all those perspectives which were given, where India stood for nuclear disarmament, are concerned, are today no longer valid. The countries of the world that matter are not talking of nuclear disarmament; they are talking of arms control and this concept of arms control today has resulted in this non-proliferation treaty.

May I know whether this treaty does not sanctify continued vertical proliferation of nuclear powers? May I know what this treaty has to give us in relation to the Chinese nuclear capability? May I further know whether, as far as proclaiming India's intent to become a part of the structure which this treaty suggests is concerned, it will not make us incapable of any independence in foreign affairs?

We have been told that there are certain guarantees which are offered. We know the fate of countries which were subject to these guarantees, countries like Czechoslovakia which suffered when there were joint guarantees because in that case each waited for the other to act first—the Soviet Union said, "If France first intervenes then we will come to your help" and vice versa. It is seriously suggested that India should be to this position? On the other hand, I would say that this Government, if it is honest, must remember that this non-proliferation treaty does not meet the requirements which their representative had urged in the meeting which was held in Geneva. At that time, it was said very clearly that India would insist on the fulfilment of those assurances which were required and which were implicit in Resolution 2028 of the 20th General Assembly Session. The Indian delegate, Mr. V. C. Trivedi, on 15th February, 1966, said:

"The Indian delegation hopes that the discussions in the Committee will proceed on the firm and unflinching basis of these five principles, and that we shall soon have a balanced treaty, an effective treaty and a treaty without loopholes; in fact, a treaty which solves the essential problem of proliferation, that is, the problem of present as well as of future proliferation".

Today, we are given a treaty which Mr. Grigg refers to is a misbegotten treaty. I would say, in our parlance, it is a treaty which declares us

mlechha and if we want to give up discrimination within our own country, surely, we must take a stand that in the comity of nations there should not be a discrimination of this sort.

This Treaty ignores the strategic logic in a world situation where alliances are crumbling. The obsession with the 'nth country problem' has been generated by certain vested interests, certain scholars and politicians who suggested a certain model of nuclear conflict quite ignoring that today nuclear weapons are a challenge to the rationale of alliances.

Today, we find strange patterns of ideological co-existence in the world in the sense that in this multi-polar world, in this polycentrist world, it becomes very relevant that India should consider that this particular nuclear dimension of the problem is that today even the test ban treaty has not been extended to cover underground explosions. There are no steps towards disarmament. An Indian test, therefore, I would say, must be commissioned for the purpose of entering into a nuclear dialogue with the rest of the world. Otherwise, we are just opting out of all this. I say, with a sense of responsibility, that Government has no reason to indulge in this sort of tactics to misguide the country. As a matter of fact, our thoughts go back to Dr. H. J. Bhabha who was good enough to give an interview with the Hindu correspondent to give a break-up of the figures for making a bomb. I quote:

"Thus, on the basis of the figures given in that paper, a stockpile of some 50 atomic bombs would cost under Rs. 10 crores and a stockpile of 50 two-megaton hydrogen bombs something of the order of Rs. 15 crores. These expenditures were small compared with the military budgets of many countries. Therefore, they might have to reckon with a number of countries possessing nuclear weapons within the next five or 10 years, unless some important and tangible steps were taken towards disarmament."

This was said in 1964 everywhere, whether it was Prime Minister Nehru or Mr. Bhabha or other spokesmen, that it is always tangible steps towards disarmament. Today, the shape of non-proliferation treaty is without disarmament. Non-proliferation is a measure of arms control. There is no mention of disarmament in the treaty. Therefore, if we accept the logic of what was said earlier, today the decision to go nuclear is a sensible decision, a decision which meets the requirements of an era in which we are.

In this context, I would say that we need not despair; we need not feel as if we are giving up the heritage of Ahimsa which we have; we need not feel that we shall be outcaste in the world. I would suggest that if you look at the matter very clearly, we find that there are other countries also. Rumania is a very respectable country, a country which has taken initiatives in world affairs. There is France which under the leadership of de Gaulle has worked on this problem and, I think, is altogether a responsible power. I quote the French position as given by M. Couve de Murville:

"These discussions which have been taking place for the last several years are, unfortunately, not for disarming those who are armed. But for preventing those who are unarmed from arming themselves."

Similarly, there are statements by the Brazilians, by the Germans and by the Italians. They are looking to India, this Parliament, and this particular session of Lok Sabha assumes a historic importance. Are we going to deny India a say in the nuclear period in matters which are of very wide dimensions? Therefore, I think, it is commendable that the Bhartiya Jan Sangh has focussed attention on this problem in its recent Resolution.

"The guarantee given by Soviet Russia and the United States of America, jointly or severally, to safeguard the country so attacked would thus be of no avail.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

"Even if the Government of India was not in a position to go in for the atom bomb today, the option for India going nuclear must not be given up."

But it is my submission that India can undertake a test explosion. India should undertake an explosion which can be an underground explosion or which could even be an explosion of the nature of 'Project Ploughshare', something which can be used for irrigation purposes and thereby demonstrate our willingness to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. But we must enter the nuclear comity; otherwise, we shall be working in foreign affairs at our peril.

I come now to the question which I think, has been engaging the attention of this House and of all members, the problem in Vietnam. I feel that the recent developments there merit our close attention. The American offer and the North Vietnamese response are positive gestures which we must look at very carefully, but at the same time our reaction must be speedy. I was surprised that the Government of India, which has been taking interest in this problem, was not in a position to come out immediately with a response. That is the unfortunate position; we miss that moment, that moment which is so important, and there is always some sort of pettifogging which goes on. Today, I think, the implication is clear. We must make an effort that New Delhi becomes the place where these talks for solving the Vietnam problem should take place. The focus must be on New Delhi and we, I submit, are underestimating our influence, as indeed we underestimate our influence on the Soviet Union and the United States in relation to the

nuclear treaty. The United States is sowing the world with its own civil rights problem and the racial disturbances in the United States, and the Soviet Union is having enough troubles in East Europe, and with both these countries if our relations are put on a secure footing and on a sound basis, we can have a legitimate influence on them. We can ask that this Conference be held in New Delhi and we can make a gesture that, for this Conference, we shall make available all those facilities which were so misused during the UNCTAD Conference. Fortunately.....

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Even after the announcement, bombing of North Vietnam is going on.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I should say that the United States' announcement of stopping aerial and naval bombardment should be considered seriously because, in this case, there is a natural identity of interests. I think, and we can urge for considering this whole problem of de-escalation in the context of an assertion of a will that we shall look to the problems of South-East Asia in a perspective which can be determined by a kind of new arrangement of mutual co-operation in this area, in which there are the democratic forces like the Buddhists in South Vietnam, the regime in North Vietnam, and similarly in other places. This is very much a mosaic and we must study all those who are concerned, and those types of population which live there. In this connection, I would say that the Asian world is not any longer what it was before World War II, and the United States should have learnt, by now, a salutary lesson that they cannot think in terms of an involvement in land warfare without the co-operation of an Asian power. I am not suggesting that India send its troops there, but I do suggest that diplomatic initiatives, that political initiatives, are possible which can result in ameliorating the military situation there.

In this connection, I would say that we should focus attention on the individual countries; for example, Cambodia; we see a certain transformation there. Prince Sihanouk has, I think, been underestimated by our Government and has been treated sometimes in a way in which he has not been allowed to play a leading role which he is entitled to. That is because Cambodia is, I think, really a country which is capable of taking initiative and I quote here from a recent article of Prince Nondom Sihanouk:

"This situation led my country to propose—first of all—that a Khmire/Laotian 'buffer-zone' should be created for the purpose of shoring up Lao's tottering neutrality. It then suggested the setting up of a neutralized block of countries, which would include South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Indeed, it even went so far as to propose the institution of a 'belt' of neutral States stretching from Saigon to New Delhi, which would have counter-balanced, and served as a barrier to the ambitions of the 'rival camps.'"

There are some words which are significant. He says:

"I still believe, however, that, if we are to avoid in future becoming involved in the bloody quarrels of great powers, we Asians will have to reconsider the possibility of coming to an arrangement between ourselves, which will naturally respect all established national regimes, but will enable each one of us to command the political, economic and military support of all in a struggle for survival."

Therefore, this whole question of South-East Asian Co-operation depends very much on the sort of impression that we had. Again if we think that we are involved in this area and if we feel that our presence here reflects the cultural ties which we have enjoyed for a long time and which can today

forge new links with a purposeful diplomacy, with a diplomacy which does not blunder in the manner it has blundered so far and it is evident that North Vietnam will have enhanced importance, one would suggest sending an Ambassador there because communism today is very much poly-centric. If there can be a Titoism in Europe, so also we can expect that the nationalist urges will lead North Vietnam which was historically anti-Chinese, to develop an independent personality. But do we have a trained Ambassador here who knows the moral and cultural revolution, knows about South Vietnam and North Vietnam—I do not know.

With regard to China also, I would say that an independent approach to China can be developed provided we can think in terms of research on our own basis and that research, I think, requires a shift in these attitudes which we have inherited. There is a Policy Planning Division in the External Affairs Ministry. I would like to know whether any projects have been taken up for an independent assessment of India's interests or is it that we are so flooded with the research outputs of American Universities that we just go along with that. I give a warning, Sir. The American policy towards China.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Only two minutes, Sir. In this context, our research probabilities must be widened so that one day if American attitudes towards China change, of which there are some indications, we should be prepared for them and it should not be said that we were taken aback.

Sir, coming nearer home, on the problem of Kutch—I have also said earlier—the public opinion here does not understand the rather indescent hurry of the Government to go ahead and to try and solve this problem as if it is the crucial problem in Indo-Pakistan relations. There are precedents

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

where judgments of international tribunals have been held over because they were in excess of their jurisdiction. We must examine that.

With regard to Pakistan, I crave your indulgence, Sir, because it is such an important matter that, I think, we should not look only in terms of.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. If I show any indulgence, every Member will claim the same privilege. You now conclude.

SHRI M. L. SONNDHI: With regard to Pakistan, I wish to emphasize that the situation is a very fluid one. 'After Ayub Who' has started and the younger generation there, I think, is full of questions. In this matter, whether the future will produce Bhutto or it will produce another military dictator or perhaps that East Bengal and Pakhtoonistan will develop their independent personalities, I think, a solution in terms of the Austrian solution can be suggested for East Bengal and there can be a solution for Pakhtoonistan because it should be remembered that in the so-called referendum there, only one-fourth of the Pathans participated while the three-fourths did not. I would refer to a communique issued during Mr. Khrushchev's visit. It said that it hoped that the Pakhtoons would get their independent status. In this connection, if Afghanistan needs access to the sea, I do not see why we should be reluctant to give that.

In Eastern Europe changes are taking place and in this matter again, the Prime Minister who went there and who gave us a report on her visit, did not convey any idea as to the changes that are taking place. Czechoslovakia is returning to a sort of neo-Masaryskism and in terms of that it is a resurgence to nationalism and India should take an interest in the developments in Eastern Europe which would result in a beneficent influence.

In conclusion I must refer to the Report which was given to us on the Indian Foreign Service, the so-called Pillai Report. It is said that there would be so many reforms which would be undertaken. May I ask the Government whether this report has been thrown into the waste-paper basket because there were specific suggestions here and I have to quote here what a retired Ambassador has to say. This is what Mr. Tyabji says: 'Flair and feeling had taken the place of hard work in the foreign service'. Sir, these are the strictures which must be gone into. But I come to a specific question now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI M. L. SONNDHI: Sir, this is a matter which is very important. The tone and temper of the foreign service depends upon whether its organisation is modernised, is made free from favouritism and works with efficiency or not. I have here a letter which I could read out. But I will give a gist of it. Appointments are made in this fashion. Here, for example, in our Embassy in Paris, Shri C. S. Jha, the Ambassador, took with him his P.A. Shri C. N. Dewan who does not belong to the Foreign Service at all and was on the verge of retirement. He rewarded him with this post. Not only that. Shri Jha ordered for the appointment of Shri Dewan's son, Shri Narinder Dewan as a clerk in the Paris Embassy. Another instance is in respect of Washington. One Shri G. R. Sapara, P.A. of a Board Member was posted to Washington.

In conclusion I would say that when we refer to India's role in world affairs, the situation today is such that we can take initiatives. It is not a question of our despairing in the Indian ocean. We can take the initiative. We can take the initiative with regard to Viet Nam. What is required after all is the will and that will is lacking, Sir. Our will is not there to manifest India

as a modern power, as a power in the nuclear era, as a great united nation dedicated to those great ideals which our civilization has provided for us.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, we have had the privilege of listening to three speeches from the opposition benches. The first was that of the spokesman of the Swatantra party. Then there was an independent Member, Shri Swell. I will come to Shri Sondhi a little later. When I listened to the speeches of these two hon. Members, I felt greatly hurt. Foreign Affairs is a subject on which to a very great extent there must be unanimity of approach. The inter-party disputes and argumentation should not reach the level of hurting the reputation of our country either here or abroad. These two hon. Members did not observe this salutary principle and went on attacking in such a way that they decried India to a very great extent. Shri Swell went to the extent of saying that we don't count at all in the international world and Shri Masani went on saying that we are insulted everywhere. I do not want to reply in general terms. Let us argue the matter and see how far these accusations are true.

Sir, take UNCTAD for instance. UNCTAD is not a conference convened by India, nor is the Government of India responsible for its proceedings. It is an organisation of the United Nations and the office-bearers of the UNCTAD are the servants of the United Nations Organisation. All that the Government of India did was to make arrangements for the holding of this conference. The test is whether arrangements were so satisfactory as to elicit the appreciation of the delegates. That is the main thing. Regarding the resolutions, they suffer from the same disability as those of the Security Council suffer from or those of the UN General Assembly suffer from. That is because of the pattern of international politics. To make that as a charge against the Government of India betrays the psychology of

funding any stick good enough to beat Government of India with. They do not care whether India's reputation suffers thereby or not.

I may tell you that many of the UNCTAD delegates had been under a misapprehension about the might of India, either in the military field or in the industrial sector. Many of these delegates went and toured the various public undertakings. I have discussed with some of them. They have frankly told me that they never had this picture of India placed before them and that all the propaganda done by interested parties was such that they thought that in India they would see nothing but hungry-looking people all dying everywhere. But this conference had brought home to the thousand and odd delegates that India was making progress and is making tremendous progress.

SHRI XAVIER (Tirunelveli): But were the delegates taken round to the villages and shown? They have seen only Delhi.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: This was exactly the psychology that I was referring to. If a word is said in favour of our country it is brushed aside. If something is said against it, it is noted down with golden letters in their diaries. This is not patriotism.

Regarding this UNCTAD conference, Shri M. R. Masani says that it was a mountain and a mouse came out of it. As I have said this was an international conference under the UNO for whose decisions the Government of India are not responsible. Still, we played a big part in playing host and in making arrangements. But Shri M. R. Masani sees nothing but mouse in it. I do not know why he has taken to this mouse-hunting. In England, in the old days, there was the national sport of fox-hunting. I do not know whether Shri M. R. Masani is introducing into Swatantra Party the sport of mouse-hunting.

Take the instance of Kenya. My hon. friend all the time shouts that India was insulted, insulted and insulted.

After all, a Minister of State went there; but in Kenya, not only Cabinet Ministers but even the vice-president had met him and talked to him. It may be that because of his illness, President Kenyatta might not have met him; President Kenyatta is a very old man and he is ill. I am telling you a fact. My hon. friends should know the facts. It may be that an interview was arranged but it could not be fulfilled. To take this mere incidental happening in a visit and treat it as an insult.....

AN HON. MEMBER: A Daniel come to judgment!

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA:was a wrong way of looking at things. I shall catch them by their arguments. Suppose President Kenyatta did not see him, and therefore it is great insult to the country. When Prime Minister Kosygin of the USSR calls on our Prime Minister and takes counsel from here, what is it? Is it prestige or is it insult? When Marshal Tito comes to India or when the President of the Burma Republic comes to India and talks to our Prime Minister on topics of common interest, should that not be construed in the same breath, as some respect paid to India and its Government by foreign dignitaries? When such things go to the credit of the Government of India or India, they completely ignore it. But they magnify this one little incident of not seeing one of our Ministers to such an extent that we hear of it all the time in Parliament. This is not a healthy psychology. On the other hand, India today is respected.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Ask him to raise the level of the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will he stop interfering like this? This is not in keeping with the dignity of the House. I will have to be very serious about it. When your spokesman speaks he will be interrupted and I will be helpless. Please keep order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): When the small boy from their side was speaking, we did not interrupt. We cannot tolerate this insult to our Deputy Leader.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I cannot tolerate Randhir Singh.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने क्या शब्द प्रयाग किया है? वडे अंग्रेजीदां बनते हैं, क्या संसद् के दूसरे सदस्य को व्याय कहकर सम्बोधित करना चाहिये? क्या यह हरियाना की अंग्रेजी है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Randhir Singh will please resume his seat. I cannot allow this sort of interruption. If this goes on, when a member from the other side speaks, there may be interruptions from this side and I will be helpless.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: India today is in such an advantageous position, that whether it is the Prime Minister of USSR or the President of Yugoslavia or many other heads of government, they think it worthwhile to discuss international problems with India, take counsel and come to decisions.

Take even the latest turn of events, which is very welcome, which has also been welcomed by Shri Sondhi, that USA and North Vietnam are trying to negotiate. If you look to the previous history of this event, India took this very same stand, that these two countries are following now. India took this stand years and years ago. If these two countries had listened to the advice of India, then all the misery, destruction and havoc could have been avoided. But even as some of my friends do not listen to your advice sometimes, these two countries do not listen to the advice of India. They think that when they are in a comfortable position, advice does not matter; when they get into difficulties, they will

appreciate the value of advice. Today any patriotic Indian, if he gets above party feeling, will see that India's foreign policy, in so far as this problem is concerned, stands justified, vindicated. The very suggestion made by Prof. Sondhi that the conference on this issue should be held in India in a tribute paid to Indian policy, because India has created such an atmosphere in the world.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीय (मेरठ) :
महेश योगी को सर्वो दीजिये ।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Today the Government of India are aware of the problems enunciated by Prof. Sondhi. We have to keep a good-neighbourly atmosphere, not in terms of mere theory only. We have to see that countries to our east and west are put into a co-operative field of progress and peace.

There is some criticism regarding the policy of Government *vis-a-vis* the West and West Asia. Some people ask why we should go to the extent of blaming Israel. It is not Israel we are blaming, but the act of aggression committed by her. We are sure that China has aggressed on our territory and occupied a little piece of it. If this is condemnable, it applies with equal force to any other country including Israel. Israel herself admits that the desert area and some other areas have been occupied by them forcibly and they are prepared to vacate provided certain conditions are fulfilled. That is a different matter but it is aggression. Therefore, the Government of India has taken the stand that whenever there is aggression, it should be vacated. It is not because we want to condemn them or uphold them, irrespective of the merits of the case. At the same time, the Government of India has pleaded that Israel must be recognised as a State. Therefore, we are not blind partisans of any one in particular. Our foreign policy is independent, discriminatory, just and impartial. That is why we are holding

the scales even between the parties concerned. After all Israel has come into existence, whether we wanted it or not. We cannot just black it out of the map of the world. At the same time the capitalistic powers are helping Israel in such a way that the under-developed countries, countries not sufficiently armed or former colonial countries, as they say, have a stake in coming together in order to see that their independence is guaranteed that their independent judgment is safeguarded. It is for this purpose that India has made a common cause with all the Middle-east countries; it is not for any particular selfish reason or any anti-pathy we have towards Israel. Therefore, we cannot but follow this policy of consolidating anti-imperialist opinion, anti-capitalist opinion in this area so that the world may live in peace and ultimately make progress and produce plenty. Likewise in Cambodia or other countries in Southeast Asia, we are entirely willing to co-operate with them. I had two occasions to talk to Prince Sihanouk and he spent some time with me. Some of these people are placed in such a difficult situation that they will not be able to state a firm policy and adhere to it. If there is pressure from communist side, they will take one posture and if there is pressure from America, they will have to take another posture as they are small countries. On all sides military might is pressurising them. It is not like India. We can afford to take an independent line, for its own sake. Therefore, if you blame India that we have not co-operated with this East Asian country or that country, you must see whether their mind is firmly made up on certain healthy lines. You must do so before blaming India for not co-operating. It is India that is prepared to co-operate with these small nations. The situation is such that they are not able to go to the full length we want them to. Take for instance, Indonesia. What an amount of friendship we have shown them from the beginning, even during the pre-independence days. Nehru and Gandhi and all the others were participants in

[Shri Hanumanthaiya].

the full sense of the term in their independence fight. They helped their independence movement. Slowly the spirit of power went to the head of some of these leaders to such an extent that they wanted the Indian Ocean to be named as Indonesian Ocean. What is to be done? The same thing is happening in African countries. Their newly begotten power makes them talk and do things in a way older nations dare not do. But we have to wait and have patience. India is in fact a picture of patience so far as the frivolous attitude of some of the countries and their leaders is concerned. I tell you it is not by way of praise that I say that the Minister of State for External Affairs has exercised patience in the true Indian spirit in spite of difficulties; if at all you have to blame, you have to blame the person who has not given the interview and not the person who has exercised his patience in the true spirit of Indian culture and civilisation. If any of you want to attack the Minister of State all the time, that merely shows you are more angry against the Congress than against those people who, you say, insulted us in Kenya.

AN HON. MEMBER: They did insult.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I want to sound a note of self-confidence not because of their criticism or because of my vanity. Today, India in a military way is in such a position that it is able to face any enemy. The other day, the Defence Minister described the progress we have made in that area. Specifically, our army is so trained and equipped that whether it is China or any other country, we are in a position not only to defend ourselves but bring glory to this country. And this is not an empty reputation that I am sponsoring. If you read the journals, you will know; even in the *American Time*, the tank battle waged by the Indian army in Khem Karan sector was compared to the strategy adopted by Hannibal. Therefore, let us not go away with the impression that merely

because an interview was not given there or a letter was not replied to here, we are weak. We are stronger than all the people put together who have any notion of insulting us. Only, India is too big a country, too mighty a country to get excited over these small things.

Only one point more and I shall close my speech. I hope my Jan Sangh friends will concede that I should have at least as much time as was given to my very good, amiable friend, Mr. Soni-dhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You take your time.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I see from the amendments printed, and I have also heard statements on the floor of the House, especially by my irrepressible friend Mr. Banerjee and his colleagues that we must quit the Commonwealth. Several Members of this House have attended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences, including my distinguished friend, the leader of the Jan Sangh. The atmosphere in those conferences is such that you will feel that you have gone into a family gathering.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): I was present in the last conference. It is just contrary to what you say. It is fight and quarrel. It was neither common nor wealth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has the right to make an observation; it is his observation.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I want to bring to the notice of this House a famous statement made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the time of the Chinese aggression and a year later also. He said if ever China attacks India not only the United Kingdom but all the Commonwealth countries will come to the aid

of India, not by mere words but with all their military forces. A statement of this nature was not made by Kenya whose independence we supported or by Indonesia, for which we had goodwill ever since the inception of their freedom movement. In fact, if you make analysis of world opinion, not one Afro-Asian nation except Malaya came forward with this categorical statement. UK is like the old mother-in-law who can bear any amount of taunting. Its silence does not mean consent. Suppose we walk out of the Commonwealth, what else can we do afterwards? The only threat we can make is that we will come back into the Commonwealth. It may be the ideology of the communist party to strengthen the communist bloc and weaken the western bloc. They may think that our being in the Commonwealth goes to strengthen the western bloc. They know also that no such result has been place in that account so far, nor is it likely to take place hereafter. In fact, in spite of so much adverse comment, when there is some real difficulty facing India, it is the U.K., Canada and other Commonwealth countries that will come to our rescue and not any of these new-fangled Afro-Asian countries, with all their tall talk. Some of them are not able to save themselves from their difficulties. To say, whenever some occasion arises, that we must walk out of the Commonwealth is just like our friends staging a walk-out so often in this House, only to return five minutes later.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore): Sir, the sense of fear and insecurity which was hovering over the South-east Asian countries and also the fear which we were facing due to the war in Vietnam has been relieved by the dramatic announcement a few days back by the American President that there will be de-escalation of war and stopping of 90 per cent. of the bombing there. On behalf of my group, I thank the Government for having pursued an independent approach about Vietnam. There has been pressure by Americans and other western countries for the

very reason that we are non-aligned and we are not at all siding with any bloc, whereas Pakistan has not opened its mouth until this day with regard to Vietnam. In spite of the adversaries, India had played an important role in the struggle for the freedom of Asian and African countries. That is why our tradition of keeping our foreign policy independent without any strings or attachment or obligations has created more friends now. When President Johnson announced in the United States that he is going to send millions of troops in order to strengthen the losing battle in Vietnam and there was the fear that China may directly participate in the Vietnam war, our Government cautiously pursued the policy of non-alignment and it exerted its pressure on friendly nations and declared that unless and until America stops completely the bombing of Vietnam there is no question of peace talks. For that we are thankful to the Government.

15 hours.

With regard to the non-proliferation treaty I would like to comment that the policy pursued by the Government of India is in the interest of our nation. I do not agree with the view expressed by my hon. friend, the Leader of the Swatantra Party, Shri Masani, yesterday. He was arguing that we should not produce any nuclear weapons, we should not even prepare for the production of atom bombs or nuclear weapons. Since we have a potential enemy on our frontiers, namely, China, unless and until we produce, or start producing, nuclear weapons the future of our country, the security of our country, the interest of our country is at stake. He was arguing that we can improve the draft treaty regarding non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, for which he even wanted that a committee may be appointed to improve some of the provisions which do not help the interests of our country. We have more than once proclaimed both at the United Nations and with our friendly countries that this

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treaty, as it is drafted, is detrimental to the interests of our country.

The two super-powers are in favour of this non-proliferation treaty. Who are the super-powers? Soviet Russia on the one hand and America on the other. The foreign policy followed by one is diametrically opposed to the policy followed by the other. The Soviet Union may be headed by Mr. Kosygin today. Tomorrow it may change. With every change of head of government the foreign policy also changes. Should we adjust ourselves to the changing foreign policy, or to every purge which takes place, in the Soviet Union? Our foreign policy should be for our preservation; not for Dharmapadesam; it should be for the protection of our country. That is why I extend our support to the policy pursued by the Government of India with regard to the refusal to sign the non-proliferation treaty. I would appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Masani, to use his good offices and influence to get the draft treaty suitably amended.

Now, the points which are to our detriment in the draft treaty are: (1) it does not include an obligatory provision for cessation of further production of nuclear weapons; (2) it does not prevent the deployment of nuclear weapons on our territories by nuclear weapon countries; (3) respecting the non-nuclear weapon countries desire regarding the explosion of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes; (4) benefits would be available at attractive prices. Why should we surrender our knowledge, why should we surrender our effort to the foreign countries? Is it in the interest of our country to sign that non-proliferation treaty?

That is why I am saying that the cautious approach which is being pursued by the Government of India should be supported by one and all. We may differ on so many matters internally; we may differ on hundred-and-one matters but with regard to our foreign

policy, which is non-alignment and independence, which keeps with our tradition and which keeps the very integrity and security of our country, every Indian should support the Government's approach.

With regard to Pakistan, I am afraid, the missions which we have in various countries have failed to propagate the mistakes being committed by Pakistan. They are dancing over the triangular rope. On the one hand they are having direct contact with China and on the other they are having direct contact with the Americans and they are having them in such a way that it is the duty of our foreign missions to propagate that the attitude of Pakistan is in no way consistent with principles. There we have failed.

Very recently, I am told, they extended the lease for the American bases. When they are meant for espionage activities both for China and Russia and when Pakistan has got contact with China, why should they extend the lease of foreign bases for the Americans? Our missions have failed in that aspect.

Our relations with Soviet Russia should be improved further. They are always our good friends.

AN HON. MEMBER: Outwardly.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: But we have to remember one thing. The recent development in Pakistan and the effort of the Pakistani Foreign Ministers for going very frequently to Soviet Russia are to secure their friendship and to see that their friendship with India is discarded. We must be very cautious and very alert in maintaining the relationship that we have so far gained by our foreign policy.

With regard to the Commonwealth, our leader, Shri Hanumanthaia, was saying that it is a family of nations. I would like to ask of the hon. Prime Minister what the Government of

India is doing. The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, had openly taken sides when there were conflicts between India and Pakistan. Pakistan is a member of the Commonwealth and India is a member of the Commonwealth. When there was large-scale fighting going on the British Government had openly taken sides with Pakistan. Is it not a fact? Why should we continue the friendship and the membership of the Commonwealth?

Then, 80,000 Kenya Indians, who are having British passports, are deprived even of entry into the British Isles. The same thing is going to happen even in Malaysia and some other countries. Lakhs of South Indian people there are having British passports. If they resort to the same thing, what will be their future? Unless we take retaliatory measures, unless we threaten the British Government that if they pursue the worst policy which has been pursued by passing the Bill banning Asians with British passports from entering Britain we will withdraw from the Commonwealth, the situation will not at all improve. I request the Government of India to pursue that policy.

Then, about the German Democratic Republic the Foreign Minister of East Germany has seen our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister here. I understand the Government of India's role with regard to East Germany. They are giving all facilities like diplomatic status to East Germany, but they are not giving de jure status. I do not know why. When we have an independent policy even against the big imperialists or big nations like America with regard to Vietnam, why do we not pursue an independent attitude with regard to East Germany also?

With regard to the G.D.R., I am told, Yugoslavia which is an East European country has accorded diplomatic status both to West Germany and East Germany. Everybody

knows Yugoslavia is a communist country and West Germany approves the diplomatic status of East Germany recognised by Yugoslavia? Why not we accord East Germany diplomatic status? Are we inferior to Yugoslavia? Are we a member of the communist countries? Are we not pursuing a policy of independent nations? Why should such a fear exist for the Government of India? I know the Government of India thinks, Shri Morarji Desai thinks, that foreign aid will be cut, the Marks which will be coming to India will be cut if we recognise the G. D. R. as a country and accord it diplomatic status. Here, the Government of India fails in the sense that the Government of India pursues some policy with regard to Vietnam and pursues a contradictory policy with regard to East Germany.

Coming to India's neighbouring countries, Ceylon, Burma and Malaysia, the Kachchativu affair which has been discussed in the House for more than 10 times is still unresolved. I agree Ceylon is a friendly country and everybody agrees Ceylon is a friendly country. But when it is a question of an island, when it is in between Ceylon and India, is it not the duty of the Government of India to protect that island because that is of very strategic importance? Suppose—I do not wish—Ceylon goes with some other bloc? What about Kachchativu? Is it not detrimental to our interest? The Government of India has failed to establish that India's claim over Kachchativu island is very strong. One or two weeks back, there was some religious function there. The Ceylon Government sent their representatives there and they provided amenities to the people there. But the Government of India did not send anybody there. That is why I charge the Government of India that they have failed in their duty.

With these words, I say that wherever the policy with regard to foreign affairs is consistent with our

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tradition, wherever it is consistent with the maintenance of security of our country, wherever it is consistent with the maintenance of the prestige and integrity of our country, we will support it. But wherever the Government of India fails in its duty, it is our duty to point out the malady and help the Government of India to rectify it in future.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are a great number of extremely exciting and provocative international issues and very many things have been referred to, but there was one thing that Shri Sondhi pointed out that calls for our decision; the nuclear proliferation treaty. This is of historic importance. I completely share his opinion. With great eloquence, he pointed out the drawbacks of the treaty.

I would like to urge this House to look upon this as something of extreme national significance, something that should be viewed outside the interests of the parties because, in the shape of the nuclear proliferation treaty, today the world faces something which perhaps has been unknown in the annals of world history. We talk of great charters. Even people with a little education talk about the Magna Carta, but here is something completely in the reverse. India initiated a move that there should be nuclear disarmament and that the world should not destroy itself. What has happened? All the big powers of the world have come together and produced a major hoax and flung it at the world in the name of peace, in the name of fairness, in the name of development. They want the world to sign this treaty. Let us see what the signing or not signing of the Treaty means.

The discussion so far on the terms and conditions of the Treaty, do not sufficiently emphasize what signing the Treaty would mean. It would mean signing away the sovereignty

of every country; it would mean signing away the future of scientific progress and the sharing in nuclear progress and knowledge. In the case of India, it will mean endangering our security in a tremendously serious sort of way.

Yesterday, Mr. Masani wanted us to sign the Treaty. On one side he talked about Vietnam and at the same time suggested reliance on the great powers. Had outside reliance been enough, had the might of the United States been that great, it is not President Johnson who would have renounced his claim to the future Presidency of the United States. What Vietnam has shown and what we should also look at is that, if the people take it upon themselves that their national destiny is to be decided by themselves, then the world's mightiest powers or coming together of several powers cannot do anything. After all, there were countries, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, helping the Americans, and yet, if somebody has been vindicated today, it is the heroic people of North Vietnam and it is a lesson that we have to take. . .(Interruptions) To me, Vietnamese are the same, whether they be in the North or in the South. Let us not get into that debate, but the lesson that I should like to point out to a great number of my hon. friends is this: through pacts, through treaties, through your future being in the hands of other people, you are never safe. Let us take the case of our nearest neighbour, Pakistan, which tied itself more than any other country did through SEATO and CENTO pacts. No one came to help Pakistan in what it considered to be its grim hour, and I am sure, Mr. Masani would not like us to follow the path of Pakistan—CENTO and SEATO led straight to China.

There are lessons to be drawn before we get into anything. Let us again look at this Treaty, because the decision that we are going to take

is going to be a hard decision, and I think that, whatever decision this country takes, should not be the decision of the Congress Party alone. It is a national decision of great consequence. As things stand, if we decide not to sign the Treaty, we might find ourselves completely alone in the world. Let us put this to our people. Let us not rush into any decision. Let us tell them that, among the powers that are on the nuclear threshold, there are four or five, by which I mean, Germany, Japan, Italy, Brazil, Canada and India, which could go into nuclear armament, but because of their peculiar placing, neither Canada nor Brazil will go through with this; Japan, because of its emotional historic association, might not press for the bomb. In the case of Germany there are so many issues which might prevent the Germans from taking a stand. As far as other Powers are concerned, their gross national product will not permit them to become credible nuclear powers. Therefore, this is one decision that India faces, and India faces alone, and if we have to go through it, we must take our people into confidence, we must cut across Party lines, we must get rid of the habit of facing our people with a decision by misleading them, by simplifying the issues and then saying, 'There was no alternative'. Our people are capable of utmost sacrifices. Let us not lose faith in our people. There have been great debates in the United States. There were debates before the manufacture of Hydrogen bomb and the debate that went on in their homes on Vietnam led to President Johnson's decision. We have to have a debate of this kind when we face a problem of this magnitude.

Before quoting other authorities I would like to say something. I am told that two years ago you yourself said, Sir, that if some more countries become nuclear, it is more likely to be conducive to peace. I

recommend to my friends of the Swatantra Party to read an article, a despatch from Washington by the *Times of India* correspondent, Mr. Vohra..... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Surely, we do not have to waste time for Vohra!

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH: It is not Mr. Vohra, but it is Vohra quoting Dr. Edward Teller who is the father of Hydrogen Bomb and other American statesman whom, I am sure, my friends in the Swatantra Party would not mind. Representatives of the Congress, people in charge of strategic institutes have all said that this treaty is not worthwhile, this treaty is not conducive to peace. I would also commend an article in the *Manchester Guardian* that my friend, Mr. Sondhi, referred to, wherein it is said that the sooner the world rejects this treaty, the better it would be. But, merely rejecting the treaty in a theoretical fashion will not be enough. We have to work out the implications. I do not think that it is correct to say, Let us have a crash programme, let us make a single bomb'. Sir, making a single bomb might merely give China a leverage to misbehave and to indulge in nuclear black-mail; we have to go through the whole hog. If we have to have a meaningful programme, we have to think in terms of ten billion dollars. This is a major decision. We should get all the facts and I would recommend to the Prime Minister to convene an important Commission consisting of members of various Parties to go into this entire issue and to place the facts before the public, because this decision cannot be a bureaucratic decision, this decision cannot be a scientific decision. This decision basically has to be a political decision, a national decision. We will be deciding our fate, the fate of our children and perhaps giving an example to the world, 'Here is an India which stands alone and which takes a deci-

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sion at its own cost and sacrifice'. We must not appear to waver because those who waver are subject to pressure. India has withstood pressures in the past. Fortunately there used to be pressures only from a certain camp. Last time when I spoke here, I pointed out to this House what I had seen abroad during my visit to the United States and the Soviet Union: the coming together of these two Powers. This was a thing that had been initiated by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, something that we wanted to come through. But the oddity and irony of history is that by coming together the first thing they did was to betray the hopes of the world, try to blackmail the world and deny the world the advantages of nuclear energy. Therefore, we will have to take a stand. It is not that the policy of non-alignment has failed, but it is that our policy of non-alignment has succeeded, and non-alignment—I would like to point out again, because this is a word that is used in all sorts of manner—is merely a stand based on a policy which holds that the people of any country must decide their own future. They must not be subject to pressures. Non-alignment as such is nothing. Otherwise, it can be non-alignment of the kind that Shri Swell spoke about and on that qualification it is China alone that is non-aligned or, in short, cut off from the rest of the world.

Sir, there is another thing that I would like to refer to in this context. I have said that India perhaps will have to face this decision alone. One of the tragedies that I saw in the United Nations was that African countries—for whose independence, for whose admission to the United Nations we have fought for somehow or other—were following their former colonial masters and what happened in Kenya was a tragedy in which the participants were our own brethren who did not side with

Africans, and there was the tragedy of African Nationalism, subjecting itself to White Colonialism and being misguided by it. It is of greater significance than the visit of State Minister. I hope that we will show patience, we will put the thing in the correct perspective and not get fussy. I would like to commend to this House in this context, Sir, and I would conclude in two minutes; I would commend the stand the Government has taken on the issue of Kachchativu, because all the time we used to take a stand that everything is ours. When it came to negotiations, when it came to something being awarded to other people, the nation naturally got excited. It is for the first time, when it concerns a neighbour of ours that the Government have rightly taken a stand that all claims should be examined and wherever the rightness lies, we shall stand by it.

Then, Sir, a great deal of criticism has been quite often voiced about the External Publicity. This is not fully fair. We have said so many things. We have enacted so many scenes in this House and there are dozens of foreign correspondents who report them back to their countries. There was some objection raised by hon. Members when Shri Hanumantaiya said that the delegates to the UNCTAD had been impressed. Some hon. Members took offence that somebody should get impressed, about India. Sir, the image of this country is open to everyone to see. It is a democratic country. All sorts of things go on. Let us not be unfair when we attack our Civil Servants. We must realise our responsibility when we make these statements and it is no part of our duty to condemn our own services. We must first fulfil our duty. If there is something that is causing concern to the world outside, it is the shakiness of the Indian politics. It is not India's defence, it is not India's people, it is not India's administration that is causing concern. If there is any one

who is being looked at with a big Question mark, it is we and our brethren. We alone can ensure that we, as politicians, behave with responsibility and improve India's image abroad. Thank you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there was a time, not so long ago, when our people would take pride in our foreign policy, and as a compensation, so to speak, for domestic failures; but such small mercies are now denied to us. It is no wonder after all, for foreign policy is a function of internal policy and in either respect we have got into a shambles.

It is heart-warming that the stupendous heroism of the people of Viet Nam has supplied a new radiance to contemporary history, and this has been due, not as my innocent friend Shri Hanumanthaiya suggested on account of the delayed acceptance of India's advice by the Viet Namese, but if has been the result of the most magnificent resistance of the people to the wickedest and the most diabolic aggression in history. The American pride of possession of the atom bomb and the rockets and B-52 and God knows what other enormity, has fallen before the dedicated determination of a people fighting for freedom. Spending every year 30 billion dollars, which is more than the total gross national product of this country on war, with the use of napalm and poison gas, saturation raid and fragmentation bombing and so many other things, they have got the result which we know now. Before the pages of history there is now waiting to be recorded the myth of the American preponderance of power, the myth that the American writ would run wherever in the world they choose to be.

This is the lesson which has to be drawn by our country and by other countries today. The United States

has been shown up as a phantom image, with front of brass and feet of clay, and that is a lesson which has got to be imprinted in our mind that the American imperialism, as someone once said, is not very much more than a paper-tiger.

The Viet Nam story is a call to us and to all other people that we should shed fear and hesitation and pusillanimity in regard to the United States. This lesson has also been underlined by the recent incident of the spy ship Pueblo getting into the Korean waters and getting into very hot water indeed. And we need this lesson very much because the US presence is very much with us.

I have here a question and answered on the 25th March, namely starred question No. 835 which informed us that out of PL-480 funds, United States' expenditure in India during some 20 months from the 1st of April, 1966 to the 31st December, 1967, was Rs. 62.44 crores, a very great deal more than the total budget of the External Affairs Ministry, and this includes the expenditure of the US Information Service; Rs. 6.06 crores which is a great deal more than what the Information Ministry spends, if we keep out items relating to broadcasting. The American presence is very much with us and we should take the lesson from what has happened in Viet Nam.

Never once has this India Government, as far as we know, protested to the American Government regarding those stinking operations of the CIA about which so much is heard and in regard to which the Home Minister makes so many sanctimonious declarations. Never, as far as we know, have this Government told the American Government that it is their agency which is creating such havoc with the morals of this country and with all that we hold dear and all that we cherish in our land.

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I have noticed that as a result of the Viet Nam incidents, President Johnson has begun to win plaudits! I am not astonished that the Deputy Prime Minister who makes illiterate statements on foreign policy in regard to "two Chinas" has chosen to deliver himself of some observations. I am not astonished that my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani finds himself in some difficulty; I am sorry he is not here; I shall never forget how he talked about India's fight being conducted on the Mekong by his friends of the United States. His speech yesterday lacked its usual proud sparkle because he was sorry and he was very sad; he was sad along with Tunku Abdul Rahman and Mr. Lee Kuan Yew who said, according to him, that the United States were fighting in Viet Nam in order to help 'free Asians'; he was very sad and very melancholy about it. Of course, he was paying plaudits to President Johnson. But who does not know that President Johnson has made a virtue of a necessity? He recalled Gen. Westmoreland. If Alexander the Great were to replace Westmoreland, he could not win against the people of Vietnam. That is the position in history today.

It is very good of Hanoi to respond in the way it has done, putting Johnson on trial, as it were, because Johnson's offer—let us not forget it—is not yet unconditional. It does not relate to total stoppage of bombing of Vietnam; it does not promise the cessation of all hostile acts. And even the *Statesman* of day before yesterday was constrained to observe editorially that Johnson's gesture falls short not only of what Hanoi wants, but of what is reasonable."

I want the Prime Minister to remember one thing on this matter. I am glad she has observed some restraint; she has not rushed forward to say something superlative. Her deputy, the Minister of State, did make some ejaculation, but it was

not couched in terms which I want to castigate. I am glad the Prime Minister has kept her peace. It is necessary for her to keep her peace in regard to a matter of this description.

What has happened is that Hanoi has made a gesture of terrible importance. The Foreign Minister of North Vietnam made a statement in Paris on 8 February where he had made a definite declaration that matters concerning a settlement of the Vietnamese problem on the basis of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam would certainly take place as soon as the United States had proved that it had effectively and unconditionally stopped bombing and other military action against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This is something which we should keep remembering.

We should remember also the role of the South Vietnam Liberation Front, the name of which might be unfamiliar to most people in the External Affairs Ministry, because most of the *burra sahibs* there do not care to know a thing about the doings in "native" quarters of the world. Nothing can wipe off the ignominy of the United States' inhumanity in Vietnam and it is a pity that India's stand has been hesitant and half-hearted. I say it because India has repeated, I know, that she wants an end to the bombing. But what was expected of India when the utterest barbarities which were condemned by every side of the House, were reported, when there was an International Tribunal, sponsored by Bertrand Russell, trying the war crimes which were being committed on that area? Has India forgotten her mission of having at least a moral character in regard to her policy? We have not got much of material strength. Whatever we do, we cannot have atomic strength of the type my hon. friend, Shri Sondhi, may envisage to be necessary. We would not have it in any conceiva-

able period of time. But we have a moral position in regard to Vietnam. Yet we were in fear and trembling. I do not know why. Because we were afraid of pursuing our own declaration of having a self-reliant economy? If we really and truly pursued that idea after 1965, surely we would not have had to fear all these big powers of creation; we would not be in fear and trembling before America, and hesitate to condemn the brutalities which took place.

Let us turn to another part of the world. The flame of freedom burns brightly in Africa, more so because of the hideous repression practised by the white usurpers of so-called Southern Rhodesia and the continued inhumanity of South Africa and of Portugal linked today with London, Bonn and Washington in the last-ditch fight for white supremacy in this world. Against them, the African National Congress and the Zimbabwe African People's Union have begun a war of liberation inside Rhodesia in particular and over the whole range of Africa in general. This has the support of the Organisation of African Unity and morally also of the resolution which India supported and largely sponsored in the United Nations.

Now, therefore, will India sternly call upon the United Kingdom to do its duty? When Rhodesia, still technically a British colony, has received troops from South Africa which after having been expelled from the Commonwealth is a foreign country, it is very much more than time that force is used in regard to Rhodesia because the so-called economic sanctions have been futile and have never even been honestly applied. We know the nature of the United Kingdom Government which came out so brazenly in its leprosy measure against Asian immigrants, and it is rather sickening to hear Mr. Hanumanthaia refer to some pleasant experience he might have had in some kind of a Commonwealth conference.

It is a pity also—I am very serious about it—that Mr. Masani—I am sure my good friend Shri Ranga would not have said things like that—chose to speak of Kenya's "black racism". This is the first time I hear this expression", "black racism". He chose to speak of Kenya's black racism and the so called rebuff we have had from that country. If there is anything utterly hateful, it is this Indian pseudo—Nordicism that is to be seen in such admonitions by Mr. Masani to our Government to step into the "power vacuum" supposed to have been left by Britain in the Indian Ocean and some other parts of the world. Such colonialist terminology and utterances are now being erased from history by the action of people. But of course Mr. Masani continues to mouth them glibly as long as the going is good.

I know that Mr. Bhagat's visit to Kenya was mismanaged and I accuse this Government. Our ambassador is very much to blame. Why was it that no preparation was made beforehand? Why was it that no prior arrangements had been made for a meeting with the President? After all, any outside observer would say that he was a Minister in transit whose first assignment, his primary job, was to go to Mauritius; Kenya was on the way and he broke journey and he carried a letter. That was all that was to be said. Mrs. Pandit is there; our Prime Minister knows a great deal about protocol. Do we in India expect Heads of State to be waiting to receive any V. I. P. who might be passing through? This is not done. And after all if we were to discuss a very serious matter with the head of that country, a man like Jomo Kenyatta; should we not prepare the ground? Our ambassador is absolutely at fault. Right from A to Z, he had not made any preparation about anything and gave no intimation to this country's Government. This is a matter for which certainly this Government is answerable. Is there any finesse in the External Affairs Minis-

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try? No finesse at all, no kind of refinement, no sophistication and no understanding of what goes on in international relationship. That is what got us into the soup, not the courtesy of a man like Jomo Kenyatta. We should be very careful and should not try to alienate people by saying all kinds of things which are not true.

In an excess of nationalist zeal, some of us are developing a kind of persecution complex in relation to our neighbours. The uproar over Kachathivu is too petty an issue to quarrel over. (Interruptions.) We are so harassed by hostile neighbours that we see the thin end of the expansionist wedge everywhere. It is wrong. Everybody in Ceylon is not an Indophil, there are Indophobes as well. We should be very careful in regard to Ceylon; we should have a civilised formula to settle these matters without delay.

Along with the Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth, let us decide at once to give an ultimatum to Britain that we have decided to leave the Commonwealth. It is not a help but a hindrance to our independent functioning in world affairs. There is no advantage, inspite of our Prime Minister saying that we derive some advantage from our association with the Commonwealth. There are blatant disadvantages flowing from such things as the operation of British capital in India and such instances as British capitalists coming to Calcutta and asking for big money in exchange for the junk called the tramway system of that city.

If we want our India to grow on the basis of a largely self-reliant economy, we know where to turn, to the socialist countries who befriend us, and not to the western countries as the UNCTAD conference showed so very clearly. And if we want the Prime Minister should try to understand it—qualitative leap, into a better future we have to take a step which would

strike the imagination of our people and of the world. She may not remember it but Mr. Hanumanthaiya should remember it; Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit knows it very well: when in the days before freedom there was a dispute—and you know it—about complete independence and dominion status, some people used to say they were the same thing and Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose would say that we want to have a break with the past and that is why we want complete independence even though dominion status might be the same thing: a break with the Commonwealth following upon Asian immigration, following upon the White people's crusade, the new-fangled crusade of the white minority, of exploitation against the black and other coloured people: that would be a tremendous act of courage and of spirit and that is what we want to see.

To put our own house in order, we have first of all to restore and fortify friendly relations with our neighbour countries including, of course, Pakistan and China. Whatever the provocations in this regard, new initiatives are wanted in spite of chauvinism raising its head amongst us, in spite of not-an-inch-of-territory-champions who would like India to take on not only our neighbours but also the Nagas, the Mizos and God knows what other people. We cannot do that. Therefore, it is good that with Pakistan some progress had been made recently over telecommunication and talks over Farakka, for instance. But so much more needs to be done.

I come from a part of India where we speak Bengali. A majority of Bengali-speaking people who live in India and Pakistan are Muslims. I cannot get it out of my way of thinking that after all between the Hindus and Muslims in this country the barrier which has arisen lately must go by whichever methods we have to adopt and to-day we hear the cry of anguish from the minorities in different parts of the country. This is the moment, this is the historic moment—if we have any

feeling for history—this is the time when you should take very special initiatives in order to settle our problems with Pakistan. This is the moment when we should not go about taking demagogic advantage of some indiscretion committed by a man like Sheikh Abdullah who was released only in order to help new initiatives in order to have a settlement over Kashmir and a settlement between India and Pakistan as a result of it. This, therefore, is the position. Let us not merely play to the chauvinist gallery. Let us not glibly say things which do not help us.

I am concluding in a couple of minutes. I want only to say that in regard to Pakistan, in regard to China, in regard to everything, we have a habit now of having a pose of righteous innocence. The world does not understand us, but we understand ourselves. "Know thyself"; that was the teaching of the ancients. We do not understand ourselves but we give ourselves a certificate. The whole world does not understand, but we have a nose of righteous innocence. Something must be wrong somewhere when the world misunderstands us so often and with a spirit of humility we should try to settle the problems with our neighbours.

So much has been stated about nuclear proliferation. I would only say this: this is a country which does not sign on the dotted line. This is a country which need not sign this proliferation treaty. This is a country which goes on carrying on its campaign for nuclear disarmament. We have time; in August 1968 there is going to be a conference; before that let us press for nuclear-free zones. Let us carry on this campaign and let us say we do not sign on the dotted line. If we are alone we shall be alone. We need not sign this nuclear proliferation treaty.

I have no time to refer to other things. I would have very much liked to refer to that very delectable subject the subject of the operations

of our High Commission in London which has had many distinguished occupants. But nobody in India or in England has ever had a good word about the working of the Indian High Commission there which even in its structure has so many defects which have so often been discussed in this country.

I wanted also—but I have no time—to refer to the strange case of a new international city called Auroville which is to be built somewhere near Pondicherry by some internationalists in and around the Aurobindo Ashram. I have nothing against the Ashram, but I do not like the idea of an international city being put up by people, perhaps uprooting many indigenous inhabitants and having their beano, their jamboree, and God knows what. We ought to know a great deal more about this business, but we don't.

I wanted also to refer to what I consider to be the utterly immoral refusal of the Government of this country to give full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic, with which we have so many, fruitful and honourable contacts—cultural, commercial and otherwise. I want the House, however, particularly to concentrate on the most pressing issue, which is now almost a categorical imperative, the issue of our leaving the commonwealth. I wish the Prime Minister realises that the wishes of our people and the interests of our people require that we leave the Commonwealth and by that act of courage, of understanding and of spirit, we unleash new forces with the help of which alone could we reconstruct our country nearer the heart's desire of our people.

SHRI K. R. GANESH (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, what constitutes the brightest spot in the world situation today—the situation in Vietnam—has been described by the foreign policy ideologist of the Swatantra Party, Mr. Masani, in a pathetic and moaning manner. This House salutes the people of Vietnam for their brave unprecedented and historic struggle against a powerful aggressor. This House also salutes the heroic democratic people of USA who

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

have compelled President Johnson to change his war-like policies. This brightest situation in the world today has been described by Mr. Masani as a very bleak situation, in which the American foreign policy has reverted to isolationism. I have heard Mr. Sondhi saying that the future talks between the people of Vietnam and the American Government should be held in Delhi. Of course, we will be very proud to have our capital as the venue for this talk to end this massacre in Vietnam. But what he forgets is that the two people in this drama are the Vietnamese people and the American people. It is very presumptuous on our part to ask the Government of India to take the initiative or to have the talks in Delhi, because by saying that Mr. Sondhi forgets that the basic fact of the victory of the Vietnamese people has been their struggle, unprecedented and undaunted, which has compelled the American Government to have talks with them. It has been the swan-song of almost all opposition groups to denigrate this country and to create a picture that our image in the world has slumped. They catch every small incident to buttress their immature psychological theory that our image in the world has slumped. This time they had this affair in Kenya. Now, what is the reality of the situation? Throughout the 20 years of our independence, even after the death of our illustrious leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, this country has played a positive role; maybe, sometimes a halting role, maybe sometimes a role in which we had to hesitate because of the complexities of our problem but, by and large, this country has played a positive role in world affairs. They would not mention West Asia because that does not suit them. Even now, whether it is the struggle against racialism, whether it is voicing the wrath of the African people against the barbarities committed in Rhodesia, or any other matter of international importance, this country has played a positive role.

Every country has internal troubles; not only India. Even a big country

like China, with its monolithic structure of society, had its own internal trouble; there was a civil war. Even a big country like United States had internal trouble, the racial trouble which almost compelled the haughty President of the United States to change war policies. There is some sort of trouble in Eastern Europe and there is trouble in Great Britain. No country in the world is free from trouble. We are a big country, a large country, a slave country for the last 200 years. So, the complexities and range of our troubles are far wider and more complicated than that of many other countries. But to create a picture that the image of India has slumped in the world is far from the reality. The opposition will pick up one instance in Kenya.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

They will not mention that one of the great leaders of one of the two super-powers just visited this country and had discussions with our Prime Minister, that the President of another big non-aligned country recently visited this country and many other leaders of international repute have visited India.

One major question which we will have to decide is the question of the non-proliferation treaty. Our stand on this question has been clarified by the Prime Minister in her statements, which corresponds to the basic interest of this nation. Throughout the history of free India's foreign policy, this country has stood for complete disarmament, for outlawing of war as an instrument of settling international disputes and for banning all nuclear weapons. We have also unilaterally declared that we shall not produce the atom bomb. But we reserve the right to decide the kind of weaponry which this country might need at a given situation or on given circumstances. We shall use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, because we do not want to be left out in the nuclear age. Also, we do not want to reduce ourselves to second-class citizenship in the

international arena, because, we may be poor today, we may have complex problems, but the fact remains that the bigness of our country, the vastness of our area, our size, our tradition, our history, because of all this we are destined to play a very significant role in world affairs. The non-proliferation treaty, of course, suffers from certain defects that some of the nuclear powers are not participating in the signing of this treaty, that the nuclear powers will continue to manufacture bombs and non-nuclear powers cannot produce or acquire the nuclear weapons.

16 hrs.

Therefore I submit that we need not have any rigid stand on the treaty and we should make all efforts to change the treaty in its clauses in the direction which serves the basic interest of our country. In the interest of freedom of decision at any given moment of time to decide whether we should have the bomb or not although this country, before any other country in the world, has declared that we do not wish to produce atom bombs and on the basis of our national security we should take a decision which does not bind India to any course of action which will infringe our independence of action.

Of course, Shri Masani has referred to the nuclear umbrella and moaned about it, this country will never accept a nuclear umbrella from whichever side it comes, because.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Umbrellas are out of fashion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: ... we do not want to be sold to any of the super-powers, because we do not want any bases on our territory, because we want to learn the lessons that if a small country like Vietnam can stand against the mightiest world power and a combination of other powers this big country can also stand on its own legs and defend itself as we have endeavoured to defend ourselves against China and have rebuffed Pakistan.

Another matter referred to here was the question of the South East Asia

Treaty Organisation or the formation of a bloc. Here also the hon. representative of the Swatantra Party moaned for the withdrawal of Britain from the Indian Ocean. It should be a great historical event that the remnants of the British Empire are vanishing, at least directly vanishing from the shores of the South East Asian countries. At a time when the NATO, the SEATO, the Warsaw Pact and the block of countries that fought in Vietnam—all these military alliances—have vanished and have proved to be ineffective in either defending any country or giving security to any country, at such a time to ask this country to join a block of countries for the security of the South East Asia region is to take us back and to ask this country to adopt policies which have failed in the world.

Shri Masani mentioned that these countries want us to join but they are not waiting for us to join and, therefore, we should join them. What he forgets is that if China has to be opposed—I am not using the words "containment of China" because it is a dangerous phrase and this is a dangerous policy which has failed formerly and will fail again—if Chinese aggressiveness, Chinese chauvinism and Chinese subversion of democratic regimes have to be opposed, then there are only two countries in Asia, Japan and India, who alone can do it.

16-04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is no use talking of smaller countries which cannot stand and which could not, with all their resources and with all the resources of America, succeed in Vietnam. They are not going to succeed as far as China is concerned.

Another thing is that this military alliance which is proposed to be formed will have no validity unless it is buttressed by one or the other of the big powers because without that sufficient military strength these countries

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

cannot succeed in forming a viable military alliance. The only way now for the countries of South East Asia is to develop their own armed strength and their own economies and to create a society which can stand up to any aggression whether it is from the imperialist powers or from China.

Towards this end, the policies of this country and the countries of the South-East Asian region must be to develop their own internal strength, have a viable economy and a democratic regime which is the only stable guarantee in the world today, when we have that all blocs of alliances have been smashed.

There are two or three more things I would like to mention. I commend that we recognise the G.D.R. because we have very many ties with that country and that we have trade relations with them. The German Democratic Republic is the first anti-fascist and is the first peaceful regime in the aggressive German soil. It is not that if we recognise the German Democratic Republic, the re-unification of Germany will be hampered because the question of re-unification of Germany is a much larger question and it is linked up with the attitude of big powers and it is in our own interest that we also have diplomatic relations with East Germany.

I would also commend, coming to Prime Minister, that she should withdraw from the obsolete Commonwealth of Nations because this Commonwealth of Nations has failed us time and again. It is of no use to us. It has vanished; the British Empire has vanished. Whatever little we could get from the Commonwealth of Nations is no longer there.

SHRI UMANATH (Padukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an appraisal of the foreign policy of the Government will be most unrealistic if it is unrelated to one of the most world shaking events of the post-war period which we are witnessing today, namely, the recent developments in Vietnam. In face of these developments, Mr.

Johnson has announced the partial cessation of bombing and withdrawal from the contest in the forthcoming American elections. This, in my view, is certainly an admission of a major setback to the American colonialist war in Vietnam.

As soon as he became the President, Mr. Johnson challenged and declared that he would do what Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy could not do, namely, bringing the tiny people of Vietnam to their knees. Towards this objective, mass bombings were resorted to. In addition to 793,000 puppet and other troops, he pumped in 55,000 American troops. An entire Navy and Air Force equipped with nuclear warheads were stationed by. While our own entire national income amounted to 20 billion dollars, Mr. Johnson pumped in 40 billion dollars, i.e. double our national income in 1967-68 alone. All these acted only as ghee in the fire.

The result was casualties galore all along the line in the war machine of the Americans from bottom to top—I would not say from top to bottom. The first major casualty was the lakhs of American soldiers killed or wounded. Next in the queue was the Defence Secretary of 7 years' standing, Mr. McNamara, who was kicked up to the post of the President of the World Bank. Next, in turn, in the casualty list, was Mr. Westmoreland, the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Vietnam who was kicked up to become the Chief of Staff in Washington. The dollar that is the very foundation of American imperialism was pushed to the precipice, about to be kicked down. But the biggest casualty of all was the candidature of Mr. Johnson himself. We have heard of devaluation of the rupee, the pound, etc. But in America, it was President Johnson who was devalued.

I hope you will agree with me now at least that notwithstanding its atomic teeth, American imperialism was after all a paper tiger. That is the power of a people fighting for liberation and unification under the leadership of Communist Party. Here I will be

fails in my duty if I don't draw the attention of this House to the fact that Mr. Masani's Indian frontiers which were on the banks of Mekong river in Vietnam lay dead and buried deep, unnoticed, unsung and unwept. My deep condolences to Mr. Masani and the Swatantra Party for the precious loss that they have suffered in this way. In this entire glorious episode the Government of India's role has been disgraceful. At no stage did it dare demand the withdrawal of American troops. On the other hand, the Prime Minister, on one occasion, called upon both sides to stop war-like acts, thereby justifying the presence of American troops as long as the National Liberation Front does not stop its liberation struggle. That is the implication. At the dictates of the Government of the United States, Government of India stopped all trade with North Vietnam, while maintaining a steady supply of trucks to Vietnam, which could be used for military purpose as well.....

AN MON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI UMANATH: You are not there to see whether the trucks are being used for military purpose or not.

While the Government of India prohibited all books containing American atrocities on the freedom fighters, its heart bled white at the sight of the sufferings of the puppet troops and sent medicines worth Rs. 10,000 to bandage their bruises.

Let us take the latest instance. The demand of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam has been total and unconditional cessation of bombing. The Government of India has been saying that they support this demand. Mr. Johnson says that he will continue to bomb certain areas, and would consider the question of total cessation on condition that the North Vietnam Government comes forward with actions which he considers matching. It is obvious that this is partial and conditional conduct. He is going to send another 13,000 troops. And yet, the Government of India

which said that it supported total and unconditional cessation of bombing, suddenly reutes from this position and rushes to the Press to support this Johnson's last-ditch manoeuvre.

Sir, the freedom fighters of Vietnam have made their position clear. For any peace talks with the Government of North Vietnam, there must be total and unconditional cessation of bombing. And, secondly, for a settlement of the Vietnam problem, the only basis could be the 3-point programme of the North Vietnam Government and the 4-point programme of the National Liberation Front, whose essence is withdrawal of American troops and leaving the Vietnam issue to the Vietnamese themselves to settle.

Is the Government prepared even now to come forward to support these demands of the freedom fighters? Or is it going to wait for the next word from President Johnson?

Coming to the West Asian situation, what is the meaning of the latest Israeli attacks into Jordanian territory with tanks, guns and air Force? Time and again, Israel has declared its objective of creating Greater Israel. Israel has decided to annex the areas under its present occupation towards the creation of Greater Israel. This is confirmed by the following statement of the Israel Foreign Minister on 14th September, 1967, as reported in the Keesing's Contemporary Archives:

"The Middle-East Map which existed before June 5th has been irrevocably destroyed. The only alternative to the present cease-fire lines are freely negotiated new frontiers."

This is Israel's Foreign Minister's statement.

In pursuance of this annexationist campaign, Israel has taken over the Sinai oilfields—some outright and some in partnership with Italian ENI Company—and are operating the same, to take away 50,000 barrels a day.

[Shri Umanath]

United States is a treacherous party to this annexation because it is they who are supplying equipment for drilling and production. So also steps are taken to annex Jordanian part of Jerusalem, revenues from which amounted to 40 per cent of Jordan's total revenues. With justified anger and inspired by patriotism, the people in the occupied areas are resisting this annexationist move. The extent of this resistance can be imagined from the fact that two-third of Jordan's population is under Israeli occupation. It is this patriotic resistance that is named guerilla raids and ceasefire violations by Israel. President De Gaulle confirmed this at a Press Conference:

"On the territories she has captured, Israel is organising an occupation that cannot be carried out without oppression, repression and expulsions and a resistance is developing, which Israel in her turn calls terrorism."

This also demands that the Government of India stand four square on the side of the patriotic Arabs, without any compromise, whatsoever, both inside and outside the United Nations.

I now come to our South Asian neighbours. A new commodity is for sale in the Indian market, viz., South Asian Defence Alliance. Mr. Masani tried to sell this idea in this House. India is asked to fill the vacuum that will be created by the withdrawal of British troops from South Asia. Sir, this idea is neither Indian, nor national nor original. It is a borrowed idea.

In February this year, a Seminar was organized at Jaipur with the ostensible purpose of discussing the foreign policies of South East Asian States, but with the real intent of selling Mr. Masani's idea. Prof. Morgenthau of Chicago University opened the Seminar on an anti-China note. The cat came out of the bag when one Mr. Verma read a paper favouring a South Asian Defence Alliance. Fortunately, the patriotic instinct among the intellectuals who attended the

seminar asserted and the protagonists of this idea were reduced to a minority. The game of the organisers and their patrons was thus defeated. And do you know who patronised the seminar? It was the same discredited CIA-financed Asia Foundation and the CIA contributed Rs. 10,000/- for this Seminar through this Foundation. Mr. Heggie, the notorious CIA agent was present at the Seminar for four days waiting to harvest the fruit of South Asia Defence. What Mr. Masani tried to sell to this House is pure American stuff —CIA stuff. But Mr. Birla, in the last week's FICCI meeting echoed the same idea thus:

"The decision of the British Government to withdraw forces east of the Suez by 1971 should *inter alia*, have a bearing on our actions. Perhaps, these British bases in the global context are not of special significance. Even so, situated as we are, we must concern ourselves about how the vacuum created by the British departure will be filled. I do not suggest that we should step in to fill the vacuum but it seems prudent to investigate the possibilities of co-operating in this matter with like-minded countries in this region."

It is the same Mr. Masani's idea in another form he has put. I am not at all worried by what Mr. Masani says, but I am certainly worried when Mr. Birla thinks along these lines, because Mr. Birla thinks today what our Government does tomorrow.

The American game is to induce an arms race in this area so that Pakistan and India will ever remain dependent on America. We must defeat this game. A serious understanding between us and the representatives of the people of Kashmir including Sheikh Abdullah, on the basis of maximum autonomy to Kashmir will, I am certain, go a long way towards normalisation of relationship between India and Pakistan.

The Government of India's policy with regard to China is spearheaded by the containment of China edge. Even in Australia, a country which is in the anti-China alliance there is a shake-up in their conviction in the philosophy behind this containment of China policy. The Canberra correspondent of the *Statesman* writes on the 26th February 1968:

"Mr. Gorton, the Prime Minister of Australia, has put up a fixed price on the Australian-American alliance which was previously a corner-stone of Australian defence policy, and discarded the theory that Australia is in constant danger of being swallowed by an aggressive expansionist communism emanating from Peking."

Sir, this is the position that the the *Statesman's* correspondent is writing from Canberra and yet, Mr. Masani advocates and our Government wants to hold on to a theory which even anti-Communist Australia is said to have discarded. Perhaps, Mr. Masani and the Government are more loyal than the king.

The so-called containment policy has meant a burden of Rs. 1000 crores annual defence budget for us. The containment of China policy has also meant for India the total dependence on the United States of America for food, for aid, for military hardware, etc. I consider, Sir, that immediate exchange of ambassadors between India and China and resumption of trade relations constitute important links in the chain that will lead to peaceful and mutually acceptable solution to our border disputes.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about liberation of Tibet?

SHRI UMANATH: Sir, the very fact that many countries who pat our Government on the back for its containment of China policy are themselves moving heaven and earth to expand their trade with China, even

though they do not have diplomatic relations with that country. For example, between 1965 and 1966 Canada increased its trade with China by 72%, —it does not have any diplomatic relations—Japan by 32%, Hong Kong by 16%, West Germany by 50% and France by 62%.

A host of countries like France, Poland, Belgium, Japan, the German Democratic Republic and Denmark have already organized their industrial trade exhibitions in China. The United States Department report to Congress says that China's exports to the West which was 1403 million U.S. dollar worth in 1964, increased to 1811 million US dollars in 1966.

Is it not strange that a host of countries with no diplomatic relations and even though separated by vast distance from China are able to expand their trade relations with China, whereas in our case, despite the fact of the existence of diplomatic relations, despite the fact of both countries being neighbours and despite the fact of a crisis in our international trade, our trade with China should remain at Zero?

I understand that Mr. Sathe, our representative in China, when he met our Prime Minister recently, stressed the need for trade arrangements between India and China. I also understand that Mr. Sathe reported that the families of our diplomatic personnel feel so secure in Peking that none wants to come back. All these things show that now is the time to seize the initiative. (Interruption). I am stating a fact; let it be corrected if it is wrong. It is time that we now take the initiative to propose exchange of Ambassadors and resume trade relations.

Sir, the latest US-USSR Draft on Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is a cruel hoax on the sovereignty of non-nuclear nations and seeks to enslave the non-nuclear nations.

[Shri Umanath]

The real guarantee against nuclear danger is the banning of the production of nuclear weapons and destruction of stockpiles. Dr. Kothari, the Chairman of University Grants Commission was right when he said:

"The excessive attention paid to the non-proliferation issue would only divert attention from the main problem of complete disarmament. Non-proliferation treaty would act as a diversion and weaken, if not undermine, the efforts to completely ban nuclear weapons."

The Government protests now against the inadequacy of the provisions of the Treaty. But, if the writings in the Birla's paper is any indication, it is likely to sign the same ultimately. I quote from *Hindustan Times* which says:

"New Delhi should prepare public opinion to accept the inevitable and secure whatever international guarantees and other compensatory benefits are still obtainable within or outside the treaty, in return for its signature."

And, when that day comes, that would be the day when this Government would have doomed this country's future in another important sphere.

Then, I come to the question of the German Democratic Republic. It is what is called the Hallstein Doctrine which has stood in the way of our Government recognising GDR. Recently West Germany and Rumania have agreed to exchange Ambassadors and open diplomatic relations, despite the fact that Rumania has recognised GDR. So also Yugoslavia. The West German Government had cut off diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia sometime back on the sole ground that Yugoslavia had diplomatic relations with G.D.R. Now, West Germany has restored the diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia

despite its relations with G.D.R. I want to know since when this Government's policy of recognition of a country is being determined by a foreign philosophy.

Then I come to the question of the Foreign tours of Ministers. I think the Government must have some morals and ethics in this respect. This question of taking relatives with Ministers, especially important Ministers, when they go to foreign countries should be considered seriously. Shri Morarji Desai, the Deputy Prime Minister who is now in Manila has taken his son, who is a business man, along with him to Manila. Earlier also he has taken his son who is a business man along with him in another visit, and there was a question also which was raised in this House. Now I understand—I am subject to correction—that Shri Morarji Desai the Deputy Prime Minister of this country has taken his son, who is a businessman to Manila and that both of them are there now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):
He took him as Secretary.

SHRI UMANATH: I understand that in the UNCTAD conference the Philippines representative had suggested that there is better prospect of trade relations between Philippines and India. Shri Morarji Desai has gone there and his son has accompanied him there, to take advantage of the offer of the Philippines delegation and conclude particular contracts there. I understand that Shri Morarji Desai's son intends to go to Formosa also from Manila. Already, Shri Mrarji Desai's statement on the question of Formosa has created some controversies and the Prime Minister had to make a statement, clarifying that our policy with regard to Formosa has not changed. Following that, now, when the Deputy Prime Minister's son, who has accompanied him goes to Formosa, it will be taken to mean that the Deputy Prime Minister's earlier stand with regard

to Formosa is different from the Prime Minister's stand taken in this House, on Formosa. These things should be stopped.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-west): While I was listening to the speech of the hon. Member who has just concluded, I was reminded of a sad experience which we had been going through all these years, namely that during our debates on the foreign policy of our country we seem to think of everybody else except our own country. Viet Nam is brought into the picture; East Germany is brought into the picture; China is very much boosted up by some, but poor India is forgotten by all.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Not by all.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I am talking of those who criticise Government policy.

AN HON MEMBER: Let him better talk to his side. He is going out of track now, as usual.

SHRI A. K. SEN: If my hon. friends have the patience to hear, let them hear. We have given them a patient hearing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. This kind of interruption is not fair. (Interruptions) I would have accommodated Shri Piloo Mody if he wanted to speak....

SHRI PILOO MODY: My leader has said the last word on the subject.

SHRI A. K. SEN: As I was saying, the problem of India today is the problem of strength. If we are strong, we shall earn the respect of the world and the problem of China and Pakistan would not brook a moment's notice and yet it is this essential problem which we are not seeking to emphasise over and over again. The more we emphasise this aspect of strength, the better it will be for us.

I remember, when our country was attacked in 1962 by China, how the great hand of Friendship which India extended before that treacherous attack across our borders was repaid. That is a reminder for all who still plead for friendship with that country at the cost of our dignity and self-respect. When our country was attacked, so many countries for whom we have fought and beside whom we had stood in their hour of trial had not raised one voice of protest. I do not want to name the countries, countries for whom we have not spared any pain in the past to support their cause. Go to Africa; go to North Africa, and go to South-East Asia; only a few countries stood by us, and not one voice condemned the aggression of China. The reason was that the might of China had frightened our neighbours so much that even when Pakistan had attacked us in 1965, because of its friendship with China very few protests came openly on our side, and yet we knew that justice was on our side and we know very well that we were not the aggressors, and yet in the Security Council we had the wonderful spectacle of that very country Jordan, for whom we have been shouting so much when it was attacked by Israel and rightly so, voted against us. I remember I told the representative of Israel when I met him in the United Nations that I was surprised at his behaviour. He did not say anything then but he only said 'No, sir, we want you to be friends with Pakistan. I said 'Very well so, but we shall be friends only with honour and not by sacrificing our honour'.

Therefore, the problem of foreign policy is the problem of strength and the more we strengthen ourselves, the better it will be for us and for posterity. That underlines, therefore, the need for strong defence.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): And the bomb.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Bomb or no bomb, I certainly am a supporter of those who feel that the time has come possibly when we must revise our nuclear policy....

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Well said. At least one Member from that side has said this.

SHRI A. K. SEN:....and we should decide at least whether or not we should embark upon a bold policy of defence against a powerful neighbour which is making no secret of its design to pile up nuclear weapons which every year it is doing in increasing quantities. The Nagas are now being taken to China. The Pakistanis are helping them. And it is an open secret that Pakistan and China have entered into an unholy alliance against us. The only way to meet that challenge is by our own strength. It is not by crawling on our knees before China, as Shri Umanath was seeking to plead. I hope we shall all be dead when that time comes when we shall decide to crawl on our knees and go to China and say 'Sir, we are very happy to be here'. Let that day come to those who hail the advent of such a day. But we for ourselves would rather die with our children and families than crawl on our knees before China.

It is true that we had in the past done everything possible before the Chinese treacherous attack on us to be friends with that country. I remember the tremendous ovation we accorded to Mr. Chou En-lai when he came here. I remember how we suffered the rape of Tibet because we took a very legalistic view.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh): Connived at it.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Whether we connived at it or not, we did suffer such an ignominious obliteration of a most peaceful country, all in the name of international law and legal

sovereignty. Those who cry against imperialism ought to know that China's claim on Tibet is based on imperialist aggression, the old Chinese Empire throwing its armies of invasion on Tibet and because that imperialist insignia was recognised by other imperial powers in those days in the 19th century, we recognised China's dominant position in Tibet. There was no other claim, there was no moral claim, no legal claim, except the claim of a conquering empire.

Therefore, as I said, I cannot over-emphasise the problem of strength. Take the Arab World, the African world. I have seen their reaction when I went there after the Chinese attack. I am very sorry to say that the world gets impressed with the might of arms even now. We are very proud of our tradition which puts mind over matter, which values the pen in preference to the sword, and we have followed in the footsteps of Gandhiji and Panditji of having friendship and comradeship with all, and yet when we were attacked, we found to our surprise that the respect we should have commanded because of our peaceful philosophy, because of our friendship for the whole world did not have that echo which it should have evoked when we were in danger ourselves.

That again reminded us that there is no alternative but to be strong, particularly when we are faced and surrounded by enemies all around who are scheming all the time against us. I find those who wink at the aggression of China talk about CIA activities in Rajasthan. I do not care what the CIA does, but I very much care what China does on our borders with money and with people who take out banners hailing China. I have seen in the streets of Calcutta myself young boys and girls from colleges waving the flag of China shouting 'Mao Tse-tung, lal salam'.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Do something about it.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I wrote to the Home Minister that our legal armoury is not yet so bankrupt that we should suffer the insult of these treacherous people who proudly paraded ours streets taking advantage of the liberty our laws give and the rights our Constitution confers on them, with banners of China shouting praise of Mao Tse-tung.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: What did the Home Minister do about it?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Why did he not arrest them?

SHRI A. K. SEN: Ask him, not me.

They do not read Gandhiji's works, they do not read Swami Vivekananda's works, they do not read Aurobindo's works; they are not worthy of perusal. But they read Mao Tse-tung's Red Book and his philosophy. And they are quoted in a language which happens to be my mother tongue. I am surprised that my mother tongue has been sullied by being made the vehicle for the propagation of this philosophy of that country.

I was told by Shri Umanath that we should quit the Commonwealth. Why? The Commonwealth today does not represent Britain. There are more non-white races represented in the Commonwealth than white races. It is true that the Commonwealth has not solved anybody's problem. But has it done any harm to anyone? I remember Panditji saying when he was alive: I am one of those who always believed in cohesion of these forces which work for a common end. If the working does not achieve ends at the moment, that does not mean that cohesion must be given up for good.

Lastly, about Viet-Nam. I hope that the sympathies which this country has shown for the people of Viet-

Nam will be returned when we are in danger and the days of agony for Viet-Nam are over. Because, I remember that when we were attacked, not a tear was shed in Viet-Nam or anywhere else in that area; it will never be shed perhaps. I think that the tears that we shed from here for South-east Asia swelled some rivers, the Red River or the black river or whatever it is. I for one must welcome the new change in the American policy. I think, My Lord.... (Interruptions.) I am sorry; I do the same thing there sometimes, I say, Sir; this is a force of habit. As I was saying, Sir, this is a remarkable change and I think our Government and the Prime Minister deserve congratulations for the initiative she has taken in exploiting the new change in the international atmosphere so that India's lead in this hour of need may again be felt; I hope we did give a lead in 1954 when peace was brought to that country. I hope that this remarkable act of statesmanship which Mr. Johnson has shown will be reciprocated everywhere.... (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mody has become a sort of distraction.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I applaud when somebody talks sense.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I envy him; he is a showmen here. He steals all the attention and we poor people are not looked at even if we talk sense.

As I was saying the Prime Minister needs all the help and support behind her and I hope the House will not deny that support to her and I wish her success in her efforts.

One word more before I sit down. A lot of things have been said about Mr. Bhagat's visit to Africa. I know how well he has done and I know by his persuasiveness he has done a wonderful job. People must not forget that we cannot have everything on our own in Africa. The Africans have a mind of their own today and

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the new generation of Africans have certainly come to think that there are some fields of economic life where possibly the Indians are offering them competition. That reality must be recognised. We could not solve that very ticklish problem just by preaching our own terms here or brandishing our lathis here. I think it needs quiet, persuasive diplomacy. Let not the African world feel that India is trying to bully them. That is a feeling which we must never allow to creep into the African mind. The African mind is a very touchy mind and they have been exploited much more than ourselves possibly. Even today there are parts of Africa where seeds of exploitation are still thriving. Therefore, if India has to be the champion of the oppressed—we always had been—we must not alienate the Africans and we must not create a feeling in the African mind which is not there that we tend to care for our own interests and ride roughshod over the genuine interests and grievances of the Africans. I congratulate Mr. Bhagat for he has done an excellent job.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhagat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, before he speaks, I should be allowed the right to applaud when he says a sensible thing. As you know, I rarely applaud.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It must be done in a way that would not disturb the proceedings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I crave the indulgence of the House for a brief intervention because I see that the debate will close today at 5 O'clock. In the short period that I have at my disposal I will try to deal with some of the problems raised. I have very carefully listened to the debate and

the contributions made by the leaders of the Opposition yesterday and today. I must confess that this year something has happened in regard to the distinguished colleagues of mine on the other side that instead of very rationally, objectively and analytically dissecting our foreign relations and the policy that we pursue, they have chosen to indulge in subjective remarks which are not well-digested and do not reflect any study or knowledge in depth. (Interruption) I will prove it. I am on very real ground.

16.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hon. Member when he initiated this debate yesterday said that our foreign policy has failed and he gave two examples for it: one the "failure" of the UNCTAD session and the other my visit to Kenya. On both these points, the failure or success is not related to foreign policy. The UNCTAD session is not related to the foreign policy of the country in which this session was held. If you attribute any such failure due to the failure of foreign policy of India, then I think on the same token, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, if they do not achieve the desired result, it may be attributed that the foreign policy of the United Nations has failed in the General Assembly at New York!

AN HON. MEMBER: The United Nations has no foreign policy.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Similarly, about my mission to Kenya, I have nothing more to add. The House has discussed it. I will only say that the statement made by the Foreign Minister in Kenyan Parliament states the fact that they not only attach great value to the friendship and good relations between Kenya and India, that Kenya has with India, but they say that this is as strong as ever, and it states the fact that the friendship and relations between India and

Kenya are strong. Anything we say here is not in consonance with that spirit and that image.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why did he not see you?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That has been discussed. Then, another hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee, said that our foreign policy is in shambles because our internal policy is in shambles. There is a co-relation between the two in that our internal economic strength does reflect on the strength and efficacy of our foreign policy, but to correlate the two in this manner is, I will say, subjective. We all believe, and let us pull together to make this country stronger and make every effort towards it. Just because in one or two years, if our economic policies have failed and so our foreign policy is in shambles—to say so, does not reflect any knowledge or study in depth of our foreign relations.

The hon. Member who spoke just now said that we speak with somebody else's voice. He quoted some industrialist's name, I do not know; the House will judge. (Interruption) I do not want to name him. But I will only say this: it only shows that the hon. Member is so obsessed with somebody else's conscience in his mind that he always thinks with everybody else's voice, and not with his conscience, but with somebody else's voice. He judges foreign policy on that basis. (Interruption).

Now, the only intelligent intervention, or rather the best and the intelligent intervention came from my friend Mr. Sondhi. He did show an intelligent appreciation of some aspects of our foreign policy. For once, he remembered that he had spent a few years in the Foreign Office and he spoke with knowledge and depth. I compliment him for that.

In the short time at my disposal, I will make a survey of the countries

near about us and also a little distant countries and point out how we have tried to implement the basic policies we have propounded. Some hon. members may say that we have not tried to dramatise things or throw our weight about in the manner they would like. But that is not our basic posture. It goes against our culture. We believe in a positive foreign policy and in implementing it adequately and quietly in co-operation with the countries of this region, because our policy is basically a friendly policy.

The basic concept of our foreign policy is based on reciprocal friendship, on peaceful and cooperative co-existence with countries that may follow different social, political, ideological and economic systems and on maintaining our national self-respect, our integrity and sovereignty, while at the same time helping towards the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and in the world. In trying to achieve these objectives, we have not succumbed to the pressures of other countries, but followed our own independent line, which sometimes coincides with the line adopted by some countries and sometimes with that adopted by other countries. Independence of judgment and action is the essence of our policy of non-alignment. Peaceful and active cooperation is the method we adopt in implementing this policy.

Let us briefly survey how we have implemented the policy in some regions near about Mr. Masani expressed deep regret that some of the big powers are withdrawing from this region and this may spell disaster and create chaos and difficulty in this region. I can assure him that neither the people in this country nor in the countries of this region believe in that. Situated as we are, considering our national ethos and the way we have become independent and playing our role in the last 30 years, we welcome the withdrawal of the big powers. We welcome withdrawal of

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all vestiges of foreign domination and interference in our region. We do not believe in the vacuum theory or the domino theory. We have full faith and confidence that the peoples of the various countries in Asia—big and small—will jealously safeguard their hard-won independence and not allow any country, Asian or non-Asian, to interfere in their internal affairs. The greatest force in Asia and indeed in other continents of the world today is that of nationalism—nationalism not in its narrow sense of chauvinism, but nationalism in a more positive and broader sense of patriotism, of self-respect, of independence and of freedom.

I am glad to say that we have been devoting much more attention to our relations with our neighbours in Asia and particularly in South and South East Asia during the last few years. These efforts have borne fruit and I am happy to say that today our relations with all our neighbours, barring Pakistan and China, are much better than they have ever been before. We have developed bilateral talks with Nepal and Burma, Ceylon and Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand, with Laos and Cambodia, with Philippines and Japan and other countries of this region. We have also offered a large number of scholarships, of training and credit facilities and made a small beginning in starting joint ventures to strengthen our economic and cultural relations with these countries, and these efforts have been greatly appreciated by the countries concerned. We have also told them publicly and privately that we would be glad to contribute our mite in developing economic relations, of this region on a broad-based and multi-national basis without any political or military strings attached to it. Even with those countries which are farther away from us, like Turkey and Iran, we have made fruitful contacts. The Foreign Minister of Turkey was here and we have explored the areas where we can agree. The

Shah of Iran was also here briefly. So, with all those countries with which we had not so close relations, we are now developing close relations. I am glad to say that this kind of cooperation which we have extended to them has been welcomed by almost all of them. We do not wish to drain away the benefits that these countries would get from a regional organisation but rather we wish to contribute to it through our technical knowledge and expertise through the development of trade and commerce through the reduction of artificial barriers and so on.

Coming to our two neighbours, Pakistan and China, even with Pakistan our relations today are better than they have been during the last few years. We have been able to solve some of the peripheral problems like telecommunications. We are willing to talk with them in the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Declaration on any subject of mutual interest. Unfortunately, Pakistan's response has not been as forthright as we would have wished, but we are confident that sooner or later Pakistan will also realise, as we do, that it is in our common interest to improve our relations and develop cooperation in various fields to our mutual benefit. In this respect, I very much regret to notice some new trends which will not help friendly relations between India and Pakistan. I am referring to the arms aid which Pakistan is receiving which the Defence Minister declared the other day while replying to the Grants of the Defence Ministry. In this matter we have tried to convince the United States Government that they have been changing their policy. They first said that they will give only non-lethal weapons which had no relation to military hardware. Then they started giving lethal weapons. Now the recent report about 100 Patton tanks being given to Pakistan or the reported decision of supply of another variety, M-47 tanks, that is definitely going to damage or upset the military balance between India and

Pakistan. This is a very serious situation that has developed and it neutralises all that we are trying to build up and it affects our close relations with Pakistan. It will be our efforts to bring it home to the Government of the United States that this particular factor is going against the spirit of Tashkent and is coming in the way of having friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan.

With China, unfortunately, all our efforts to localise problems and not to allow them to worsen our relations have not borne fruit. Hon. Members have tried to say that we should develop more relations. The hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, said that we must try to have a new look on our policy with China. We agree. But the situation is such that it is China which has to change its policies. They have to change their posture of hostility. An internal upheaval has been going on in China for the last few years. So far as it is internal, it is not our concern but in so far as it has an effect on China's external relations, we cannot but be concerned with it because it affects us as well as some other peace-loving neighbours of China. Unfortunately, the result of this internal upheaval in China has been a stiffening in their external policy which does not show any possibility or probability of improving our relations with them in the near future. However, we have adopted a policy of reciprocity and firmness without giving any provocation towards China. We have made it clear that we shall not tolerate any breaches of our territorial integrity or sovereignty and that we are determined to safeguard our national interest. If and when China changes her policy towards us, we shall not be found wanting in making a proper response to it.

Lastly, I will come to the question of the military arrangements that was propounded by Shri Masani for the South and South East Asian countries. All those military pacts are

dead and whatever remain, they are the ghost of the past, even the theory of filling up the vacuum.

Shri Masani suggested that there should be a defence arrangement, that we should enter into defence arrangements with other countries of South East Asia. He mentioned the dangers that may arise after the withdrawal of America from Vietnam and the possibility of America going isolationist. I should like to inform our friend, Shri Masani, and others who think like him that the countries of this region are not worried so much by the possible threat of invasion by China but rather by the threat of sabotage and subversion because of economic backwardness and political instability. In our opinion, the answer to meet such a situation would lie not in defence pacts or defence arrangements but rather in the strengthening of economic viability and political stability of these countries. This can only be done by the countries themselves, but we shall certainly help them in any way we can, particularly in the economic field. If there was a defence arrangement it would only mean India committing her manpower to the defence of areas which is beyond our capacity at present. We have enough troubles of our own. Our security forces are fully committed to the defence of our own borders and of some of our immediate neighbours. If we dispersed our efforts and took on responsibilities that we are not capable of shouldering, it would not only weaken our own defences but would create a false sense of security and might even provoke greater tension in this area.

In this respect I can say that this is the feeling of the people and the governments of the region as a whole. Even if a similar situation arises in countries like Iraq, Kuwait or some of the Persian Gulf countries, the same policy remains that it is the countries of the region who by strengthening their economic and other relations and by co-operating with each other can meet the situation created by the

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withdrawal of these big powers from the region.

Shri Masani again referred to the Council of Asia, a theory which was propounded by the former foreign Minister, Shri Chagla, and asked what we were doing about it. He charged us that having developed this theory we are just sitting idle. This is not a fact. This again goes to our approach to the question. The basis of our approach is co-operation of the people of Asia. What we want is a broadbased economic organisation of all countries in Asia so that no single country or group of countries from Asia or outside can dominate any country in Asia. We do not want such an organisation to have any political undertones or military overtones, for that would only divide Asia into conflicting groups and make them the camp followers and satellites of bigger powers. At the same time, we do not wish to gatecrash into any regional organisation that may be there.

Very soon the ministers of some of the countries of the South and South East Asian region are meeting in Singapore and if a consensus emerges that India should also send an observer, we will send our observer there only to demonstrate that in any effort of closer economic organisation and coming together in a friendly and peaceful manner to solve the basic problems of this region we will play our part. In the whole concept of this Council of Asia this fact remains.

Therefore, by taking these instances I only say that the basic policies of reciprocal friendship, friendly co-operation with other countries and each country depending on its own right to free decision based on co-existence and non-alignment—all these policies are the basic policies of our foreign relations—stand vindicated in the changing world. Those who raised fingers and doubted all these policies have been proved wrong; history has proved them wrong. These policies have stood us well and based on these we are

trying to implement this policy. Today our relations with our neighbouring countries are closer. They understand us better. I think, if we pursue this policy, the day will not be far off when we will be able to create a viable area, free from conflict and free from any political or military pressures, which will be viable economically and politically. I think, to describe our foreign policy either as shambles or a failure, as I said, to say the least, is a subjective remark and it is not in the national interest to say that because, basically, our policy is that we are going forward in our attempt of projecting our correct image and of foreign new links in our foreign relations. There may be some dark areas, there may be areas where we may not have succeeded. But to completely brush it with tar, I think, is not fair. Therefore, I state again that we have followed the right policies and that the policies are paying dividends and it is in our national interest that we pursue these policies.

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17 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT BY HOME MINISTER RE. INCIDENTS RELATING TO HARIJANS

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up discussion under Rule 193 regarding certain incidents relating to Harijans. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, last time, I had mentioned regarding the motion which was already before the House regarding the atrocities committed on the Harijans of Madhya Pradesh. You were kind enough to say that it would be taken up in the House. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance. We will conclude the other

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): I had given notice. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It depends on your Party. I have no objection. There is

one thing I would like to say. At 7 O'Clock we have to adjourn because the President is coming there. So, we are in the Central Hall. It will not be proper for us to sit here when the President is coming there. So, we have got exactly two hours. If there are long speeches, it will be at the cost of others.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I will take only 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : ग्राम्यक महोदय माननीय मुहम्मदी महोदय ने ग्रांट प्रदेश के अन्दर जो कांड 28 मार्च को हुमा उसके बाद जो विवरण दिया है और उसके बाद यू० पी० में जो कांड हुमा एक हरिजन परिवारके साथ उसका जो विवरण दिया है वह बहुत अधूरा है। ग्रांट प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुमा, यदि आप उसका पूरा विवरण सुनेने तो यही कहवा पड़ेगा कि इन्सान तो क्या, हैं तो जो बैसा नहीं कर सकता है। यह केवल किसी एक अप्रृक्षित के लिये नहीं, सारे देश के लिये शर्म की बात है। इस प्रकार के कांड जब हमारे देश में होते हैं तो हमारे देश का मस्तक नीचे झुक जाता है।

हुमा क्या ? कहा गया कि इस गांव में 19 साल के एक हरिजन लड़के ने दो पीतल के बर्तन चुराये। उसको पकड़ लिया गया। उसने मान लिया कि मैंने दो बर्तन लिये हैं। उसको पीटा गया, चालीस आदमी उसको पीटने वाले थे। उसको पीट करके, जहां उसने वह बर्तन रखे थे, उस होटल के पाल उसको से गये। वहां उसको पंडाल के साथ, दोनों हाथ पीछे करके, रस्सियों से बांधा गया और डें घंटे तक चालीस आदमी उसे पीटते रहे। सैकड़ों की तादाद में लोग वह सब देखते रहे। वस चीखता रहा, चिल्लाता रहा, लेकिन कोई भी उसकी आवाज सुनने वाला नहीं था। एक आदमी को क्या सूझी कि उसने दियासलाई ली और उसके कपड़ों में आग लगा-

दी जबकि उसके हाथ रस्सियों से बंधे हुये थे। उसके थोड़े से कपड़े जल गये और वह चीखता रहा। उसके बाद वह आग अपने आप बूझ गई। फिर किसी दूसरे आदमी ने नालटन में से तेल लिया और उसके कपड़ों पर छिड़क दिया और आग लगा दी। जब वह जल रहा था उसमें वह रस्सी भी जल गई जिससे कि वह बंधा हुमा था। इससे वह खाली हो गया जबकि रस्सी अपने आप जल गई और फिर वह बेहोश होकर गिर गया लेकिन किसी न उसे उठाया तक नहीं। थोड़ी देर में जब उसे होश आया तब वह रेंगता रेंगता बराबर में एक डाक्टर के पास पहुंचा। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि उस डाक्टर ने भी उसकी नहीं सुनी और कहा कि तुम सरकारी अस्पताल में जाओ, मैं तुम्हारा इलाज नहीं कर सकता हूँ। वह रोता रहा और बेहोश पड़ा रहा। एक गरीब आदमी रिक्षे वाला उधर से निकला, उसने उसे साइकिल पर बिठाया और पुलिस स्टेजन से गया। वहां जाने के बाद एक० आर्ह० आर० लिखी गई और पुलिस स्टेजन वाले उसे बराबर के अस्पताल में ले गये। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि 18 घंटे तक अस्पताल वालों ने उसके कोई दिवाई नहीं लगाई, वह बैसे ही पड़ा रहा। उसके बाद पुलिस उसे उस अस्पताल से निकाल करके विजयवाड़ा के अस्पताल में ले गई जहां पर जाकर वह मर गया। इसके एक साल पहले उसके पिता का भी देहान्त हो गया था। इस प्रकार का यह कांड हुमा जिससे सारे देश की आंखें खुल जानी चाहियें। हां, उसकी जेब में कुछ ऐसे भी थे। जब वह जल गया तो उसकी जेब से ऐसे निकाल कर बराबर की दुकान से शराब खरीदकर वे लोग पी गये।

अब आप देखें कि यू० पी० के अन्दर क्या हुमा। कोई हरिजन स्त्री भी, उसका एक छोटा सा बच्चा था। वह कुछें पर पाली लेने के लिये जा रही थी। उसने अपने बच्चे को खाट पर बिठा दिया। जो आपने

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

आप को बड़ी जाति का हिन्दू कहलाने वाला था उसको बदाशत नहीं हुआ, उसने उस बच्चे को उठाकर कुपें में डाल दिया इसलिये कि कोई हरिजन का बच्चा उसकी खाट पर कैसे बैठ गया। जब उस बच्चे की मां ने प्रोटेस्ट किया कि यह क्या कर दिया तो, उस औरत की गोद में भी जो तीन साल का बच्चा था, उस बच्चे को भी उसने छनकर कुपें में डाल दिया। इस प्रकार की हालत हमारे देश की है। इसको देख कर और नुन कर शर्म आती है।

महात्मा गांधी के देश में जिन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिये दिया, स्वामी दयानन्द के देश में जिन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन इस काम के लिये न्योछावर किया और इस देश में जिसकी महत्वता सारे इन्सानों को एक जैसा मानती है, किसी भी महजब का हो, कोई भी छोटा बड़ा नहीं है इस प्रकार के देश में जहां की ऐसी संस्कृति हो वहां पर आज बीसवीं सदी में इस प्रकार की घटनायें हों, यह सभी के लिए एक चैलेन्ज है। इसमें किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह सारे देश के लिए एक चैलेन्ज है। यह देश प्रगति कर रहा है लेकिन सही मानों में जो दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए उस प्रकार नहीं हो रहा है। यह एक ऐसी द्रेजेंडी हुई है जिससे शायद हमारा देश कुछ जाग जाये। और अगर हम सब लोग मिलकर प्रयत्न करें तो ही सकता है कि कुछ हालत सुधरे।

कुछ दिन पहले आंध्र प्रदेश के मन्दर ही एक इसी प्रकार की घटना हुई थी। वह शायद इवर के समाचार-पत्रों में नहीं आई। उसमें क्या हुआ? कुछ बड़े जमींदार लोग वहां के हरिजनों की जमीन हाथियाना चाहते थे। उनको वहां पर बंजारा कहा जाता है। जब उन लोगों ने उसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट की तो उन बड़े लोगों ने करीब डेढ़ सौ गुन्डों को हरयर करके उनके ऊपर हमला कर दिया और 15-20 महिलाओं

के साथ रेप किया गया और उनको लूटा गया। यह बात केवल अखबारों की ही नहीं है, आंध्र प्रदेश नी असेम्बली में भी इस सवाल को उठाया गया। वहां के समाचार-पत्रों में भी यह चीज़ आई है। लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया? होम मिनिस्टर ने यह बात बताई थी और उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा था कि वे इसमें व्यक्तिगत हैं तो खेलते हैं और अगर इसमें डिलाई होगी तो वे उसका इन्तजाम करेंगे। मैं उनकी बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन उनकी सेवा में यह भी निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में । सितम्बर 1967 को जो ट्रेजडी हुई उसमें क्या हुआ। पुलिस ने उन गुडों को पकड़ा उनकी पिटाई की तो आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार के एक मिनिस्टर इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर उनको शील्ड करने लगे। पुलिस ने जो उनकी पिटाई की तो वह जड़ चौक मिनिस्टर को दिखाये गये और जिन पुलिस बालों ने उन गुडों को गिरफ्तार किया था उन पुलिस बालों को ही उन्होंने सस्पेन्ड करवा दिया।

यह जो बड़ा आदमी या यह वहां की डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांस कमेटी के प्रेसीडेंट का बड़ा भाई है। (शेम शेम) मैं इस को पार्टी का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहता और इस तरह के कांड चाहै किसी भी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता ढारा किये जायें वह एकदम अनुचित है और ऐसे आदमियों को पार्टी से निकाल बाहर करना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से यह जो दूसरे कैंडिडेट के बारे में 28 मार्च को गृह मंत्री जी ने जिप्पा किया मैंने सुना है कि उस कांड के लिए जिम्मेदार वहां की प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी का अध्यक्ष है। वह उस कांस्टीट्यूएंसी से आया है और वहां के जितने वडे लोग हैं वे उन की मदद पर हैं और यही बजह है कि उन मामले में टिलाई हो रही है। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा इस में कोई पार्टी का सवाल

नहीं है। यह किन्नी राजनीति का भी मबाल नहीं है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से रुहता चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वह हमारी पार्टी का आदमी हो, कोई भी इस तरह की बेजा हरकत करे, गलत काम करे, उस के लिए किसी भी पार्टी में स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखें और अगर इस प्रकार की कोई चीज़ हो तो उने उन्हें दूर करना चाहिए और जो इस प्रकार के लोग हैं उन को उन्हें अपने दल से हटा देना चाहिए, निकाल देना चाहिए। इसी तरह से अगर कोई जनसंघी ऐसा काम करे तो मैं कहुंगा कि उस के लिए भी जनसंघ में कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए और उस को भी निकाल देने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी (अवधान)

दूसरी चीज़ में यह अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार जो यह कुछ है कि वहाँ की पुलिस के ऊपर दबाव पड़ता है तो मैं आप के जरिए गृह मंत्री महोदय को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों के और मध्य प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की आप एक मीटिंग बुलाइये और वहाँ पर यह स्पष्ट करिये कि इस बारे में सारे देशवासी एकमत हैं और इस को लेकर किसी दल के बीच मतभेद नहीं है और यह कि इस तरह की बेजा हरकत करने वाले चाहे किसी भी दल से सम्बन्धित क्यों न हों उन्हें निकाल बाहर करना चाहिए।

भारत की स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के 20 वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी ऐसी शर्मनाक घटनाएं घटें यह बहुत ही अनुचित बात है और सरकार को सक्रिय कदम उठा कर और अपराधी लोगों को कड़ा दंड दिला कर इस तरह की गलत चीजों को बन्द करना चाहिए। हमारे संविधान के जो डाइरेक्टर्स प्रिसिपल्स हैं आर्टिकिल 46 में स्पष्ट तौर पर यह कहा गया है कि किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होगा। यह होने के बाद भी अगर

यह इंसिडेंट्स हमारे देश में होते हैं तो इस के लिए उन्हें कोई मर्टिंग बुनानी चाहिए जिसमें कि यह फैसला किया जाय कि इस तरह के कांड किस तरीके से रोके जायें। यह जो शर्मनाक कांड हुआ है उन के लिए मेरा कहना है कि अंती महोदय एक मैट्रिल एंजेंसों के जरिए उन की इनकावायरी करायें और जो अपराधी हों, उनको दंडित किया जाय ताकि लोगों को इस बात का विश्वास हो सके कि सरकार कड़ाई के साथ ऐसे लोगों के साथ पेश आना चाहनी है। यह जो लोगों को जुबहा है कि वहाँ पुलिस पर कोई पोलिटिकल दबाव है चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश में हो, उत्तर प्रदेश में हो अथवा ग्रांथ प्रदेश में हो, कहीं भी अगर इस तरह का नाज्यवाद दबाव हो वह उनका जुबहा हट जाय और लोगों के दिलों में एक विश्वास की आवाना पैदा हो जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो, तोन जगहों पर जहाँ यह कांड हुए हैं वहाँ पर गृह मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और पालियार्मटरी कमेटी के कुछ लोग जायें और उन सामलों की इनकावायरी करायें और इस तरह से तमाम लोगों को इस का विश्वास दिलायें कि वह सदन और यह देश इस चीज़ को बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखता है और सही तरीके से उन कांडों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकना चाहता है।

आखिर में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ का रूट काज़ क्या है, इस को भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा। दरधस्त यह सोलियो-एकोनामिक प्राइवेट है। आजादी प्राप्ति के 20 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि जितना इस गरीब और दलित बर्बादों को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए वा वह अभी तक आये नहीं बढ़ पाया है। जल्दत इस बात की है कि हम उन को ऊपर उठायें। जब तक हम इस चीज़ को नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह समस्या हम नहीं होगी।

[श्री कवरलाल गुप्त]

आध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होता कि मैं रिपोर्ट को पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने उस में पढ़ा कि राजस्थान के अन्दर एक पंचायत है और उस पंचायत के अन्दर एक हरिजन सदस्य है और जब उस पंचायत की मीटिंग होती है तो वाकी सदस्य तो कुसियों पर बैठते हैं लेकिन वह हरिजन सदस्य नीचे बैठता है। वह विपाल पर जो नहीं बैठता है।

आज भी हरिजनों के साथ मंदिरों और कुंगों के मामले में भेदभाव किया जाता है। इस तरह को जोरें अब कम से कम एक जानी चाहिए।

चंदो कम चुकी है मैं केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त किये दे रहा हूँ। सविंत्रे में सन् 1960 में शेंडूपुर्लड कास्ट्स का परसेंटेज 17.19 था। 5 साल के बाद 1965 में वह 17.19 की जगह 17.17 रह गया याकी बढ़ने के बजाय और कम हो गया। यह भांकड़े मैंने उस रिपोर्ट में से किये हैं। जाहिर है कि जब तक उन लोगों का स्टेटमें नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक यह छुपाकूर रहेगी। इसी तरीके से कलास बन अफसरान का परसेंटेज सन् 1960 में 1.16 था जोकि सन् 1965 में 1.59 परसेंट हो गया। उन का स्टेटस बढ़ाने के लिए उनको रजुकेट करना चाहिए, उन में लिंग्वेशी को बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस के लिए और अद्विदान स्वीकृत करने चाहिए ताकि उन का उदार हम कर सकें और उन को ऊपर उठा सकें। बड़े फाइव इयर प्लान में जो हम ने इस मद में 102 करोड़ रुपया दिया है उस का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से किया जाता तो उस दिशा में बहुत कुछ हो सकता था। मेरा कहना है कि इस में बहुत सास देस्ट्रेच होता है जिसे कि हमें रोकना चाहिए। हरिजनों के अन्दर लिंग्वेशी भी जैसा मैंने कहा और लोगों को अपेक्षा कहीं कम है और हमें उनके बिंदेशी

के परसेंटेज को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं और अधिक न कहते हूँ गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इत विषय में यम्मता के साथ ध्यान दें और जो इस का फृट काज है उसे मिटाने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठायें। मैंने जो इस के लिए दो बालं मुक्ताव दिये हैं उन पर वे विचार करके बर्यं पार्टी को बात सोच कर आल इंडिया लैबिल पर इस मसले को हल करें वरना हमारे देश का भविष्य अंडकार-मय है। इस प्राइवेलम को हल करके हो मह देश आपे बढ़ सकता है और पनप सकता है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह प्रावलम बनो रहो तो देश निरेगा वह कभी उठ नहीं सकता और उस का भविष्य अंडकार-मय रहने वाला है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, while Speaking, spoke like a an advocate of his party, without understanding the basic problems as to why there are atrocities committed on the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the down-trodden people. He laid stress on the happenings under the Congress Government. . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I did refer to it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He referred to it with shame and emotion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I have not misunderstood him.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not waste time. If parties are brought in, you may not get at the main problem.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: He has forgotten what happened in Madhya Pradesh, in Bilaspur. We have got to pay our attention in this hon. House to this very important problem. Since the Prime Minister is here, the hon. House must also give very serious thought to the problem of these people.

as to why the atrocities are being committed, and why they are on the increase. Sir, twenty years have passed since we accepted our Constitution and the principles adumbrated in it—the principles of Justice, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity. Why is it that there is no semblance of Fraternity or their principles noticeable in our country.

I will just explain as to what happened in Madhya Pradesh,—on whom were the atrocities committed. It was the Satnamis who were subjected to these atrocities. Who are these Satnamis, is the question. Satnamis are the people who read Ramayana and worship Lord Rama and who have changed their outlook. They would like to get out of the social stagnation in the society in which they are living. I would like to read out a passage—not a very long one, but a short one, containing a few sentences—from the *weekend Review*, published on the 24th February of this year. I quote:

"In the Mungeli pocket and in the districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, and to a lesser extent, in Durg, there is a large sect of Harijans who are known as 'Satnamis'. It seems that in the time of Akbar, with Moghul armies mounting their attacks on this region, apprehensions of mass conversions arose. At this time a Hindu saint came to this area from the north, and with his doctrine of equality and piety, acquired a large following. He named his sect the 'Satnamis' (belivers in truth). Though they belonged to the lowest castes, the Satnamis adopted a way of living which would do credit to the Brahmins."

These are the people who have been trying to get themselves out of the social stagnation. My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye had made a mention of the New Converts to Buddhism. He equated the problem of the Harijans with that of the Buddhists. The reason is that even though an untouchable or a member of the Scheduled Caste community embraces Buddhism, for the purpose of regenera-

tion and reconstruction of the new Indian society based on the principles of *Prajna, karuna and sheela*, with the prayer in his mouth '*Buddham sharanam gachchami, Dhammam sharanam gachchami Sangham Sharanam gachchami*'; the people do not take into consideration the new change that is coming in among these people. Whether one is a worshipper of Lord Ram or worshipper of Lord Buddha, people in this country are not mindful of the change at all. The result is that atrocities are committed on these people and they continue to be committed in all parts of the country irrespective of the Government or the parties to which that Government belongs. Why does it happen? It happens because the structure of the Indian society is determined by what is known as social determinism. My hon. friends the Communists and some others from the other side are under the impression that once the economic position of these people is changed, all the ills will be removed from these communities and they will find themselves in a better position. But it is not so. Indian society is essentially and necessarily based on the principle of social determinism as a principle because it is built on that principle.

Because of this social determinism there is inherent inequality at the base of the Indian society. Come what may, this inequality in the Indian society continues. I need not mention here how the different authors have tried to describe and ascertain the factors which determine the Indian society as being based on the principle of inequality. Social and economic power are in fact embedded in the social institutions and the attitudes of the Indian people. The result is that in spite of the fact that we have implemented three Five Year Plans and tried to change the economic face of the Indian society, economic power still continues to be concentrated in the hands of those whose minds and attitudes are not changed at all.

We have accepted democracy. I was therefore, under the impression that after the acceptance of the principles of democracy and the democratic way

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

of life as a new way of life, there would be a change in the Indian society but because of this economic factor as a power embedded in the institution based on inequality, the political factor as a new force is also helping those institutions which are based on the principle of inequality. I, therefore, wanted to give an illustration of what happened in Madhya Pradesh. The Satnamis refused to vote for a particular party. The result was that as soon as the party which was let voted by those people came to power, they started oppressing them and started in fact atrocities. Therefore, unless the social relationship and the attitude are changed, there can be no social change and improvement in the lot of these people. So, what is to be done in this regard?

I shall enumerate the points one by one. The first is that there should be a radical change in the attitudes. Every individual, every political leader and every right-thinking individual must try to change his own attitude and the attitude of the Indian people towards these people. Secondly, we must guarantee these people a minimum income for the preservation of their life so that they could have self-respect and self-reliance.

Thirdly, we have to inculcate in them a sense of social security and social justice. Fourthly, we must see that they have a change of mind so that they could have a sense of participation in the development of Indian life. Unless these things are done, they will not rise in the social scale and they will not be able to give up their inferiority complex.

Otherwise, what will happen is that it will be just like 'Alice in Wonderland', the same scene, the same analysis, the same recommendations, the same criticism, the same explanation, and the same inaction on the part of those in power and authority or those in whom is vested economic and

social power, and the same perpetuation of injustice will always continue, as it has done so far, as the order of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: Even at this rate, we will not be able to finish. So, I would request hon. Members not to put me in the position of having to ring the bell.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): I am really happy to participate in this discussion. Usually we use to discuss problems which arise abroad in matters of this type. If anybody has been hanged in any foreign country, a Negro in Africa or anybody else, immediately all MPs join together and raise a hue and cry. Now only our Government come forward with this proposal to consider anything like that happening in our country and say that we must give due consideration to it.

In this connection, I must appreciate the attitude of Shri Chavan who has come forward with a statement about the happenings in Krishna district and other places in India. I belong to a party which has the slogan: *Onre kulam, onre daivam*, which means 'one humanity, one God'. That is our policy in Tamil Nad. You will have never heard such kind of things happening in my part of the country. I am very proud of that. How has it happened?

Here the Congress Party has been ruling for the past twenty years. Even before that, in Madras State, people like the Maharaja of Pithapuram who ruled in the name of the Justice Party gave jobs to the Adidravidas, Scheduled Caste people, upto Deputy Collector level even in those days when Shri C. Rajagopalachari was Chairman of the Salem Municipal Board—Salem is my place—he joined with another gentleman by name Shri A. V. Raman, an engineer of that place, and conducted *sama pandi bhongan*, inter-dining. This was what was done 45 years ago at Salem. You know what

happened. Orthodox Hindus, Brahmins, joined together and celebrated a yagam to convert these people. That is how these people started a social revolution in that part of the country.

Another great and grand old man of the south, Periar Ramaswami, started a movement called 'self-respect movement'. He advised all people to discard their caste tails. Here in this Parliament I see Mr. Gupta, I was told it is a caste name. I am seeing Desais. It is a caste name. I am seeing Agarwals. That too is a caste name. In my part of the country, people are ashamed to have a tail behind their names. If the so called high-caste Hindus in the country do not come forward, after wielding power for twenty years, to leave their titles as Sharmas, Guptas and Desais, what will be the fate of the country?.. (An Hon. Member: Mudaliars and Chettiar also). Who is going to guard the Scheduled Castes? After the DMK came to power in Madras State, they made a provision in the budget for inter-caste marriages. I am asking the Central Government: why don't you do some social reform instead of always thinking in terms of power and power alone? I do not know why the Congress is mad after power alone. They must also come forward to do these things. I am sorry to say that U.P. which is considered to be the biggest province in India has produced three eminent Prime Ministers but has not produced a single social reformer as in Tamilnad. Any part of our country can be proud of our social reformers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are digressing from Harijans to social reform.

SHRI RAJARAM: The Scheduled Castes must be lifted from the cherries to the middle of the towns or middle of the villages. They must be given free land. We must cultivate the practice of inter-caste marriages between the Scheduled Castes and other

castes. People from Tamilnad who had gone to Malaysia and other places as labourers have left off their castes and live a casteless society. I have twice visited Malaysia; they live happily. I do not know why we cannot cultivate this practice and encourage social reform. We have rejected the caste system in our State. As far as my party people are concerned, nobody knows to what caste they belong. They have been elected. We contested—and won—25 seats. Gandhiji started the movement against untouchability and casteism. That task is unfulfilled and it is we who must devote ourselves to that unfinished task of building a casteless society which was the ideal of Gandhiji.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): It is a basic question which has been described in such a gruesome fashion by our friend from the Jan Sangh. Nobody protested when the Harijan boy was being burnt; nobody came out for giving him medical treatment. It is because of the fact that in this country feudalism has not been totally abolished. It is the Brahmin mentality that rules in this country. The other day when a Member from the Congress Party, Shri Shashi Bhushan spoke in the House that there should not be any Rajput regiment or Gurkha regiment but that there should be some nationalist regiment, and that people of the backward classes, Harijans should be included a few persons stood up in the House and said that there would be revolt in the country. Let there be Gurkha and Rajput regiments. But let there be there regiments also where others are equally accepted. This is the mentality. How can you unify the Harijans in this country? How can you treat well the minorities in this country? We know that on our border there is Pakistan and there is China. We know also there is the international press which wants to pull down the image of this country. The image of this country cannot go up if we do not treat our Harijans well, if we do

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not treat our Muslims well, if we do not treat our backward communities well. In this respect, I would suggest to the Government that the land reform should be completely carried out. That alone will lead to the economic progress of these backward communities, and even at the cost of the upper classes there should be some privileges which must belong to the Harijans. For thousands of years in this country the Harijans have suffered. They have been denied all the opportunities of life and for all these 15 to 20 years also the Harijans have had to go with sack cloth and ashes before the upper classes in this country. If we want to see the image of Gandhi living in this country, if we want the future of this country, if we want the soul of the Mahatma to rest in peace and the soul of Jawaharlal Nehru to rest in peace in this country, the Harijans of this country must be treated well. We must launch a re-education campaign for the youth of our country. They need education; they need economic opportunity; to achieve this, the Government must come forward boldly.

Our friend from Jansangh was shedding crocodile tears, they talked about the obscurantist movements. I want to ask them when they take out the Goraksha Andolans in those parts of the country where cow-slaughter is practised, why do they not go forward for abolishing the caste system. They say there has been no reformer in the Indian National Congress. They do not know that for weeks together the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was prepared to lay down his life for the cause of the unity and for the cause of the Harijans in this country. They also must know that Harijans today are Ministers in this country; they have such opportunities in this country because of the Indian National Congress whose heritage has been built up over the years.

When the Opposition parties encourage feudal elements and go into alliance with reactionary feudal parties, should they not think of the Harijans and their position today? They should look into this. The Harijans today are denied the opportunity. Why deny this opportunity? By illtreating the Muslims of this country, you are strengthening the hands of Pakistan and the hands of China. I would appeal to those who think that they are the only true nationalists: let them come forward with the movement which abolishes untouchability and remove this tar from the face of this country. There shall be no future for this country unless we integrate our Harijans with the rest of the community on the basis of equality. We must treat them better than our Brahmins and our Kshatriyas. Let the latter stand in the queue behind and the Harijans should come forward. Then alone in this country we shall achieve real equality, peace and progress.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabard-WIP): Sir, I am really very happy to get a chance to speak in this House. Perhaps because I am an Independent Member, I seldom get a chance to speak. I am thankful to you for having given me a chance this time to speak. The debate that is going on about the Scheduled Castes is very important and I myself being a Scheduled Caste Member I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: He ought not to speak; he should leave it to the upper classes then!

SHRI P. R. THAKUR: It has become a fashion in our country to highlight and bemoan acts of racialism outside India. We have been always very vocal in condemning the Apartheid policy of the South African Government. We are doing the same thing now about South Rhodesia. A simple news of a handful of white students preventing entry to Negro students in a school somewhere in South America gets wide publicity

in our newspapers. It is high time that the light should be turned inwards to see how millions of untouchables in this very country continue to suffer inhuman and shameful humiliations, in spite of 20 years of Independence. Every aspect of our life is infested with casteism and communalism.

There have been recent reports of some Scheduled Castes being shot in a North Indian State for having dared to grow moustaches. We know how a Scheduled Caste college student of Aligarh was murdered because of his appointment as a senior monitor of his college. The tale of atrocities committed recently on Satmarai Scheduled Castes in certain Madhya Prac'esh villages are too well-known to be repeated here. A little over a month back in Andhra Pradesh which is your State, Sir, a Scheduled Caste boy was roasted alive on a charge of pretty theft. There have been reports that Scheduled Caste women were stripped naked to walk before public on roads both in Maharashtra and in Andhra Pradesh, which is again your State, Sir.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): The Andhra Government have made thorough enquiries and it is not true. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister here has already denied it.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR: And now only a week back two Scheduled Caste children aged 7 and 3 were reported to have been killed by an enraged Thakur in a village near Kanpur in U.P. These are not a few isolated incidents. Such atrocities are perpetrated everywhere in our country due to the virus of casteism and untouchability, although practice of the latter has been banned by law.

We have voiced a demand in this very Parliament for the hanging of the South Rhodesian White Prime Minister for his naked racism, but

in spite of all the organized inhuman atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes in various parts of the country there has been no demand from any quarter so far for hanging of culprits involved in these heinous crimes. The Governments concerned are only busy in whitewashing the black acts. In the case of Hindu-Muslim riots there have been suggestions for imposing punitive collective tax, etc., but our Government leaders have never thought of such a measure for stopping the organised crimes against the Scheduled Castes.

The authorities have failed to learn any lesson and to provide adequate protection to this unfortunate strata of society. The law against untouchability is practically inoperative because of the obviously indifferent attitude of so-called upper caste Hindus, holding key positions. It is distressing that the constitutional safeguards are not being implemented as provided. The decentralisation of administration has aggravated the situation in this sphere.

How are we going to solve this problem? There is not a single national leader or organisation dedicated to fight against this national evil. For Hinduism, the cow and other such things seem to occupy a more significant position than this problem of human dignity. The country has recently witnessed a strong agitation against cow-slaughter. But no organised campaign by any section of people has been heard of against the practice of untouchability.

The appalling silence of intellectuals and those in power and the complacency of society on this real challenge to the country is alarming. The Government should not ignore my hon. friend, Mr. S. M. Joshi's warning in the Lok Sabha in the course of a debate in August last year, that if the Government failed to take quick steps to improve the conditions of Scheduled Castes,

[Shri P. R. Thakur]

what Negroes were doing in America, Scheduled Castes might be forced to do it in India.

Unless we are able to wipe out untouchability, in any form, prevailing in our country, the hue and cry against racial discrimination is ridiculous.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a national issue and ever since that day when you directed that we should have a discussion in the House on this point, a line of Rabindranath Tagore is wandering in my mind. The Prime Minister understands a little Bengali—

‘ए भास्तर पाप, तोभार पाप’

“This is my sin and yours”.

And my feeling is that it is wrong in the course of this discussion to be accusing each other. It is wrong of a Congress Member to claim a monopoly of progressivism and to say that he has a lesser degree of obscurantism than the Jan Sangh. It is wrong for any of us to point out that one particular party in power in a particular place is responsible. It is wrong for us to pose this problem as something which we can get away from by claiming superiority.

I was very astonished to hear the DMK spokesman. I am always ready to pay homage to the wonderful thoughts which have emanated from Tamilnad, but this song of superiority is getting rather too stale in our ears, and I want the DMK, if it has got a social philosophy which it can propagate throughout the country, not to confine itself to its own borders, but to come forward and co-operate with the rest of the country and to have real social regeneration.

So many years after independence we have got this kind of incident happening. What did Mahatma Gandhi say about it? I was looking at some of his works. Mahatma Gandhi

wrote, I am quoting only one, in *Navjivan* of the 12th February 1922 on India's Swaraj:

“Just as crops will not ripen without sunshine, so also we shall not reap the harvest of Swaraj till the darkness of untouchability is vanished.”

He adopted an untouchable girl. She used to live in his ashram. Every day in the Sabarmati Ashram the day will begin with the incantation of the verse:

न स्वहं कामये राज्यं न स्वां नापुनश्चंदम्,
कामय दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनामातिनाशनं ।

I do not want heaven; I do not want to be born again; I do not want to be powerful; what I want is elimination of the suffering of my people. Mahatma Gandhi had suggested that, symbolically speaking, in our free India we should have an untouchable woman as the President of this country. Now, it is an emotional statement but, as a symbolic gesture, what have we done to proceed in that direction?

Today in Uttar Pradesh, in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, in every other Pradesh we find instances of this kind happening. But I will say, at the same time, in Madhya Pradesh there is a non-Congress Government. Surely, they must accept responsibility for this. In Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh there are certain governments; I need not describe them, and when there are some statements coming out, linking up the governmental authority which connives at it, then surely the Centre should wake up. After all, the press report about the burning of the Harijan boy says:

“Politically speaking, most of the Kapus and Kammas seem to be inclined towards the Con-

gress while the village's 1,600 Harijans are said to be under the influence of the Communists."

I am not making a song about it but, at the same time, it has got to be taken into consideration. I have been told, on the authority of a Member of this House, that in this village Kanchikacherla in Kammam district on the 1st of September many Harijan families were attacked by 150 goondas in order to evict them from the land. The land problem is at the root of all this mischief, and so many atrocities were committed, even rape was committed, in such conditions which I cannot possibly recapitulate here, as narrated by the Member. I also learn that some of the police officers, those who were trying to do their duty, were suspended because the people in authority there were in favour of it and they are Congress people.

I am not again going to make a very specific allegation, because it is likely to rebound back to me again, but these things have got to be looked into, whether it is the Congress Province of Andhra Pradesh, or non-Congress Province like Madhya Pradesh or the middling Province—I do not know how to call it—like Uttar Pradesh, we have to find out what the position is and adopt certain things. Therefore, I feel that the Centre has a very special responsibility. Even in the Constitution there is a provision in regard to it. It is a human responsibility, and in this House I have been hearing over and over again—I have been here since 1952—from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members a kind of call that just like Pakistan "give us Achuthistan might be our demand".

I have heard it from Congress Members of this House who have said it. We have found in Hindu society such dastardly diseases that so many of us had to find refuge in Islam and so

many are going over to Buddhism. They are very welcome wherever emancipation is available for anybody. It is all right. But we know, at the same time, that emancipation will not come just like that. We have had so many inspiring documents asking us to do one good thing after the other. From Yajnavalkya to Vivekananda we have had an unwholesome surfeit of inspiration. What is necessary is not inspiration any longer but action, action in order to remove these disgraces of our country.

That is why I feel that we should all go ahead and pool all our resources. This is a social problem, an economic problem and a moral problem, all put together and I cannot claim superiority only because I have a social philosophy which is an answer to all the evils of the world. I have to work that philosophy in the objective conditions of my country, a country which has an obscurantist past and which carries the load of 4,000 to 5,000 years of history. To be a legatee is always a very difficult proposition. We are operating in perhaps the most difficult country in the world.

On an issue like this we should combine with a purpose and with a desire to root out the evil and to punish severely whoever was responsible. If lynching takes place in any part of India today, we have to take whatever methods are humanly possible in order to root out this evil and we should take every other step. So many of them have already been outlined—social, economic and others—which are absolutely indispensable to a solution of this problem.

I say, therefore, that we should not look at this problem from a partisan point of view. We should not shy off from accusations against political parties who might be exploiting their power in order to practise this kind of inhumanity. With

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that end in view the Central Government should approach this problem.

SHRIMATI VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am reminded today of the occasion more than 20 years ago when India focussed the spotlight of the United Nations on South Africa when people of Indian origin were being discriminated against. Our stand arose out of the policy which we followed during our independence movement and which was—an important plank—of the freedom struggle namely, that there must be complete equality in India, between all the people and every force of discrimination whatsoever should cease to exist.

It is sad that in the land of the Buddha, in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, in the land where we so constantly talk about moral purposes—and indeed we believe in them and try to follow them quite often—we should today, 20 years after freedom, witness this barbarous incident. It has not moved me as much as some Members here because I am well aware similar incidents are happening and happening all over the country from time to time; we do not take notice of them and action against them and gradually we cease to think about them. They happen because in spite of the pledge given in our Constitution there has been insufficient implementation of that pledge, no punishment of those who defy it and thus imperil the lives and honour of the lowest sections of the community.

Poverty is the most degrading thing in the world. It is sad and most pitiable. It demoralises the human personality. It reduces the person who is suppressed by it to sub-human conditions. The conditions that I have seen in some parts of my own State, not today but all my life and even today, are appalling and in-

complete contradiction of the Constitution which pledges equality and dignity for all.

Let us not be misled by a few instances where people have risen above such circumstances and I would like to say today that unless priority is given to cleansing our social system and unless these depressed and suppressed people are spared the terrific burdens of poverty and ignorance, we are going to have to face in India a situation which will be very difficult to control. The people who suffer most are ignorant people. They are people who will go on suffering up to a certain time and after that if they revolt then the situation becomes extremely unpleasant. The point however, is not the unpleasantness of the political situation. It is that much of the trouble today has been aggravated, and I say this with a sense of responsibility, by political leaders. It is all very well to stand in this House and condemn an outrage in high moral tones. Let some of those who have spoken today look within themselves and see how they treat the untouchables in this country, in their homes and in their communities. Until there is a cleansing of the social structure in India, until there is a complete acceptance by every man and woman, no matter to what caste or class they belong, that it is the inherent birth-right of all sections of the community to be equal. We are not going to move forward through commissions and committees and appeals to Government.

Sir, I was in Allahabad the other day. We are talking of discrimination. I have come back a much sadder and a much wiser woman. I have no brief for any section, each community must stand up for itself in the final analysis in this country because the Constitution is behind there and gives them the safeguards. But are these safeguards allowed to function? Today, in Allahabad, the Muslim community is cowed down

and in a most pitiful condition. It is a truly shocking thing. Gandhiji always used to tell us that the question of freedom was not only to raise ourselves but also to free the British from their guilt in suppressing us. So long as there is a section in India which is suppressed in any way we are all morally guilty.

One last word. Until we think clearly and face our problems squarely, I am very much afraid that the growing fear in the minds of the minorities will lead to consequences for which nobody will be responsible. I would like to join with other hon. Members in drawing the attention of Government to the urgent necessity of taking early steps by which the lowest of people in this country shall feel equal to the highest, not only under the law but in fact so that their lives are secure and they can live as honourable citizens contributing to the welfare of this country. If we are not progressing as fast as we can, it is because we have not given everybody a sense of equality; a feeling of participation. Once society is cleansed and strengthened we need to have no fear for India's future.

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful that I have been given some time to speak on the atrocities committed on Harijans in the south and some parts of the north.

India is the greatest democracy in the world with a total population of 51 crores out of which 65 million constitute the Harijans and 38 million constitute the scheduled tribes. All these people put together, with 40 lakhs of other backward classes, form 22 per cent of the population of India. These people are the weaker sections of the society. It is the constitutional and the bounden duty of the Government to safeguard their interests, to protect them, from all sorts of social injustices and to protect them from all kind of exploita-

... This is the duty of the Government. But what is actually happening?

The gruesome tragedy that took place on the 22nd February, 1968, in Andhra, in the village called Kan-chekacherla is a sad happening of inhumanity, heinous, barbarous and butcherous type for which the whole nation should hang her head in shame, for the atrocities inflicted upon an orphan, an innocent 19 years old Harijan by Name Andhana, even after 21 years of Independence.

18 hrs.

It is astounding to reveal that his hands were tied behind and then tied to a pole of the pandal. He was heartlessly and mercilessly beaten continuously for 90 minutes while he was yelling in a heartfelt manner and confessing his fault. Still even after that, kerosene oil was poured on his cloths and he was set fire alive. The manner in which the boy was treated, I would like to describe it that he was killed, murdered and slaughtered in broad daylight. He was led like a sacrificial goat, to the altar of the goddess of the ill wish and whim of the caste-Hindu people to appease their anger. In this country we have heard that our Constitution has been burnt. We have also heard that our national flag has been burnt. Now we are hearing in this House that Harijans are being burnt alive. Yesterday evening I had been to Connaught Place where I overheard somebody saying that during the time of the Britishers Lord William Bentink, the system of Sati Daha Pratha was abolished, but our present Congress Government is introducing Harijan Daha Pratha, which of course is most inhuman. This is the remark that we hear among the public. I have read in the Ramayana that, when Sita was insulted by Ravana, his golden city of Lanka was reduced to ashes. I have read in Mahabharata that because of the insult to Draupadi in the broad daylight, the Kauravas were eliminated. I have read in

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the Hindu Treatise that because of the insult to Matha Parvathi, the Holy Yajna of King Daksha Prajapathi was marred. Now we hear that Harijan ladies being rendered naked and led in a procession. What would happen if these atrocities are inflicted on our Harijan women? What would happen to the lot of the country? It is the people who have to decide it in the long run. I condemn these atrocities.

In the educational field also, we are very much neglected in this country. I have no objection—I quite agree with the parents, who can afford to send their children to schools and colleges, getting them educated according to their choice and taste. But what about the education of the Adivasis, whose sons and daughters are sent to the Ashram school where one of the courses is how to hatch egg, which even my illiterate wife knows? IAS and IPS examinations are open competitive examinations, in which all the students who were educated in Oxford, Cambridge and convent, and also the children of Adivasis who were educated in the Ashram school, are required to appear. What is the net result? Naturally, the children of the others secure more than 70 or 80 per cent of marks and the children of the Harijans and Adivasis secure only 5 or 10 per cent, of the marks and this gives the Government a chance to say that our sons are not fit for IAS and IPS because they did not score the required marks. This is the position. Will a Harijan not like to become an Ambassador? Will an Adivasi not like to become the Governor of a State? We are singing the gospel of socialism. What is socialism? It means equal opportunities to all. I ask the Government whether they are going to give equal opportunities to us in connection with imparting of education to our children, and the answer is a straight 'no'.

As regards appointment in government service, what is the position?

In the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1964-65, on page 101, it has been clearly admitted that the all-India yardstick to fill up 12½ per cent for scheduled castes and 5 per cent for scheduled tribes has not been fulfilled. This is the type of education that the Government is going to impart to our children. Still we speak of socialism. So, I condemn this type of education being imparted to our people. We want that type of education which will place our children on par with the children of the other people of India. I also condemn these atrocities inflicted upon Adivasis and Harijans. I condemn this type of Government, and with these words, I resume my seat.

श्रीमती मिश्मीमता अग्रमदास गह :
(जंगीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय हरिजनों की समस्या आजादी के बाद अमाध्य तथा संक्रामक हो गई है क्योंकि गांधी जी ने एक सिद्धान्त चलाया था कि हरिजनों का उद्धार किया जाय। उनका उद्धार करने के लिये जब हिन्दुस्तान में कदम उठाया गया तो जो उच्च जाति के सर्वर्ण कहाने वाले लोग थे उनके लिए एक किस्म का मिर दर्द पैदा हो गया। उन्होंने इन बातों से चिढ़ कर हमेशा हरिजनों को सताना शुरू कर दिया जिसके कारण आज हरिजनों की यह दुर्दशा हो रही है। यह एक ही जगह या एक ही प्रदेश की बात नहीं है आज हर प्रेस में तरह से अत्याशर, हत्या, लूट-खोट आर. महिलाओं की इज्जत लटी जा रही है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि आजादी के बाद भी आज हम मिर उठा नहीं सक रहे हैं। जिस तरह से आज हमको कुचला जा रहा है उसके अन्दर हमें एक ही दृष्टिकोण प्रिखाई देता है कि इसमें कुछ राजनीतिक हाथ है। राजनीतिक हाथ इसनिए है—इस में दो किस्म की बातें हैं। एक तो यह कि जो उच्च जाति के लोग हैं, वे समझते हैं

कि अगर हरिजन लोग ऊपर उठ जायेंगे, तो हमारी गुलामी कौन करेगी, हमारा काम कौन करेगा। यदि इन में थोड़ी भी जागृति आ जाय, यदि इनमें थोड़ी भी विद्या आ जायेगी तो ये हमारे साथ समानता करने के लिये आगे बढ़ने लगेंगे। इस बजह से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे हमेशा हरिजनों को कुचलने की कोशिश करते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमेशा से हरिजन गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों पर चलते आ रहे हैं और यही कारण है कि हमेशा उन्होंने एक ही दल को सपोर्ट किया है और वह दल है—, कांग्रेस। कांग्रेस को सपोर्ट करने के कारण जिस जिस क्षत्र में कांग्रेस विजयी हुई है, उस क्षेत्र में हरिजनों को दुर्दण्ड हमेशा से होती आ रही है। जैसे हमारे पुत्रा जी ने कहा— हमारे अध्यक्ष जी, उसी क्षेत्र के हैं, जिस क्षेत्र में यह अत्याचार हुआ है, किन्तु उसके पिछले हिस्से को भी आप देखिये, जब वह कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे, तब भी उसी क्षेत्र से जीत कर आये थे, तो उनको सताने वाले दूसरे ही होंग, इनना मुझे विश्वास है, क्योंकि मैं जानती हूं कि इस तरह से हमारे साथ होता आ रहा है।

गांधी जी के मिद्दान्तों पर चल कर हमेशा कांग्रेस को सपोर्ट करने के कारण उनके लिये भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। इस चोज को अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन कर दूसरे दल के लोग योजना बना कर हरिजनों को सताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को लीजिये— मध्य प्रदेश का मुंगली कांड इतना भयंकर काण्ड है जिसकी कोई कल्पना नहीं कर सकता है। उस काण्ड पर यहां इस सदन में अनेक लोगों ने समवेदना प्रकट की, दूसरे दल वालों ने भी समवेदना प्रकट की लेकिन हमारे मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने खास कर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी हमेशा यह कहते आये हैं कि मुंगली काण्ड एक प्रचार का साधन है यह सरासर झूठ है। दो शब्द समवेदना प्रकट

करने के बजाय हमेशा उस बात को उन्होंने झूठ साबित किया। इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश के शासन से हमको संरक्षण कैसे मिल सकता है, हम कैसे विश्वास करें कि वहांपर हमारा संरक्षण हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा उन हरिजनों की रक्षा की जाय जहां कि वे हमेशा से सताये आ रहे हैं।

यहां पर श्री बाबूराव पटेल ने । अप्रैल को एक प्रश्न रखा था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि मिनीमाता ने अपने अनुयायियों के साथ मुसलमान हो जाने की धमकी सरकार को दी है। यह सरासर गलत है—मेरे वाक्य को चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने पूरा नहीं होने दिया। चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब से मैंने कहा था कि यदि हम मुसलमान होते, मेरे वाक्य को चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब पूरा सुने बिना तुरन्त बोले कि आप मुसलमान होना चाहती हैं। कल होने वाली हैं तो आज हो जाइये। इसका कारण है, वे ऐसा क्यों चाहते हैं—आप लोग इसाई हो जाइये मुसलमान हो जाइये लेकिन हिन्दू मत रहिये क्योंकि हिन्दू रहेंगे तो हमारा पूरा अधिकार आप चाहेंगे। इस बजह से हरिजनों को इनना सताया जा रहा है।

मेरे उस वाक्य को तोड़-मरोड़ कर युग्मर्म ने छापा तथा जो जनसंघियों का अखबार “आर्गेनाइजर” है उस ने छापा और उसी बात को लेकर श्री बाबूराव पटेल ने वह प्रश्न यहां रखा। “नई दुनिया” ने भी मेरी उस बातचीत को अपने 3 फरवरी के अंक में छापा था जिसका थोड़ा सा अंश मैं आपको पढ़ कर बताती हूं—गोविन्द नारायण-सिंह जी से मेरी जो बातचीत हुई थी उस की कुछ बातों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर जनसंघ के स्थानीय मुख्यपत्र ने छापा था जिसके बाद आर्गेनाइजर ने उसका प्रचार किया तथा श्री बाबूराव पटेल ने यहां पर प्रश्न रखा। धर्मयुग और आर्गेनाइजर की बातें गलत रिपोर्ट पर आधारित हैं। मुख्य मंत्री से आगंती

[श्रीमती मिनीमता ग्रगभदास गुरु]

बातचीत के दौरान में मैंने कहा था कि हरिजनों को भड़करी की तरह काटा जा रहा है और उसकी देखरेख करने वाला कोई नहीं है । यदि हम मुसलमान होते तो बड़े-बड़े नेता और बड़े बड़े लोग इस क्षेत्र में दौड़ कर आते—ऐसा मैंने कहा था । जिस समय मुहूर्य मंत्री जी से यह बात-चीत हुई कुछ पत्तकार भी वहां उपस्थित थे । “नई दुनिया” की कटिंग मेरे पास है, यदि आप कहेंगे तो मैं दे दूँगी । एक संसद सदस्य ने इस तरह की जठी जानकारी के आधार पर मेरे ऊपर और मेरी पार्टी के ऊपर आरोप लगाये हैं । यह एक ही प्रदेश की बात नहीं है, हर जगह हरिजनों के साथ इस तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में वे किस प्रकार जिन्दा रह सकते हैं ।

मेरे दो तीन सुझाव हैं । कई लोग यह कह रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस के राज्य में भी होता आ रहा था और अभी भी होता है । तो कहीं कहीं कांग्रेसियों ने त्याग भी किया है और कहीं कहीं पर नहीं भी किया है । तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हरिजन आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा के लिये तत्काल व्यवस्था की जाय । यदि अवश्यक हो तो हमारे लिये अलग से कल्नून दानादा जाये ।

मेरा दृप्ति सुझाव यह है कि उन पुलिस अफसरों पर सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये जो कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोक पाने में असमर्थ होते हों । जिस जिले के हरिजन आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार हो उम्मीद जिले के कलकटा, एस० पी० और डी० एस० पी० को तुरन्त स्वानान्तरित किया जाए ।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर ऐसी घटनायें हो रही हों उस प्रदेश की सरकार को साम्प्रदायिकता का हिस्सेदार माना जाये और वहां पर केन्द्र का हस्तक्षेप किया जाय ।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि जिस पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता सामूहिक रूप से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर ज़ुल्म करते हैं उसे सरकार की ओर से चेतावनी दी जाए और अगर उसके कार्यकर्ता अपनी हरकतें बन्द न करें तो उस विशेष क्षेत्र में उस पार्टी की शाखा को गैर-कानूनी घोषित किया जाय चाहे वह कोई भी पार्टी क्यों न हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं इसलिये मैं यहीं पर सम्पादित करती हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मोलूह प्रसाद, दो मिनट ।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : दो घं बी में सिर्फ दो मिनट? क्या यहां भी भेदभाव का मामला चल रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा बोलो बोलो ।

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय 28 ता बीख को यहां संसद में जो मामला उठाया गया था उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक खबरवार की खबर बतानांग कि आखिर सत्यता पर किस तरह से परदा ढाना जाता है । चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहें मध्य प्रदेश हो और चाहें दक्षिण प्रदेश हो कोई भी प्रदेश दो, जिन लोगों की समस्या पर हम वहस कर रहे हैं उनके पास न तो कोई कवि है, न भाट है और न कोई कलाकार, चित्रकार, पत्रकार, साहित्यकार और न कोई अखबार है, कोई भी उनका नहीं है यह सरकार भी उनकी नहीं है । संसद में यह मामला उठाया गया था । यह अखबार है “स्वतन्त्र भारत”—पता नहीं स्वतन्त्र भारत है या परतन्त्र भारत है । इसमें खबर छी है कि आनंद प्रदेश सरकार ने कल बंगलौर के एक समाचार-पत्र में उपरे इस समाचार का खंडन किया है कि बहूबलिश जिले के एक गांव में हरिजन औरतों को नंये

होकर गांव में घूमने के लिये विवश किया गया । दो दिन पूर्व लोकमध्या में गरमा-नरम बहम तुर्ड थी और कल एक सरकारी विज्ञानि में कहा गया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच को और जांच से पता चला कि महबूबनगर के जिले के किसी भी गांव में इस प्रकार की कोई भी घटना नहीं हुई है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, उस हरिजन ने दो बत्तन चुराये तो उसको फूंक डाला गया तो इस सत्यता पर जो परदा डाला गया है उस प्रख्तार के एडीटर को भी फूंक देने के लिए क्या गृह मन्त्रालय आवेदन देगा ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन के पास इस देश में सवियों से आज तक इनके हाथ में न तो कलम रही है और न डंडा रहा है । वही कलम लिखने वाली जिसके हस्ताक्षर से इस वेज में कैसे खार्च चलना है और कैसे फैसला होता है । तो इनके हाथ में आज तक न तो कभी कलम आई और न डंडा आया । बील वर्ष का जनतन्त्र हों गया, जाहे कांग्रेसी सरकार हो या गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार हो, किसी भी प्रदेश का गृह मन्त्रालय आज तक कभी भी अनुसूचित जाति के हाथ में नहीं रहा । अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को आज जो फूंका जाता है, जलाया जाता है, तंग किया जाता है या मारा पीटा जाता है, अपने गृह-मन्त्रालय को अनुसूचित जाति के हाथ में दे दीजिये और किर देखिये कि किस प्रकार हरिजनों को फूंक जाता है या जलाया जाता है । लेकिन यह तो आपकी नीयत में ही नहीं है ।

जहां तक कलम का मामला है, देख का कोई भी महसूपर्द्दि पद ऐसा नहीं है जिस पर कि एक भी अनुसूचित जाति का आदमी हो । केवल एक ही उत्तर प्रदेश का लोक सेवा आयोग है जिसमें कि एक अनुसूचित जाति का आदमी इस बहत लिया गया है । लेकिन लोक सेवा आयोग का अध्यक्ष जो है वह भी कोई ऊर्जा जाति का है, उसने तुरन्त इसीका दे दिया क्योंकि अद्भूत लोकसेवा आयोग में आकर चुम

गया था । इस देशमें कभी न नो कोई गजयान और न कोई विदेश का राजदूत अनुसूचित जाति का बनाया गया । जिस पालियामेंट में हम बहम कर रहे हैं शायद यहां भी सरकारी मंत्रिमंडल में अनुसूचित जाति का कोटा पूरा नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हैं अगर कोटा पूरा हो तो वह जग विवरण बतायेंगी । आज भी यहां कोटा पूरा नहीं है । फिर यह तो नोपर हाउम है, जो अपर हाउम है उसके लिये संविधान में कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है और न ही विधान परिषदों के लिए कोई उपबन्ध है कि उनमें अनुसूचित जाति का कोई रहेगा जब हिन्दुस्तान के मामलों को सुलझाने के लिये 22 बार संविधान में संशोधन किया गया तो क्या अनुसूचित जाति की ममत्या को हल करने के लिए एक बार भी संविधान में संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता है ? अगर आपकी नीयत होती तो संविधान में संशोधन किया जाता लेकिन आपकी नीयत तो ही नहीं ।

एक मानवीय सदस्य ने जब उस दिन प्रश्न उठाया तो कहा गया कि इस मामले की जो जांच होगी तो उसमें अनुसूचित जाति का कर्मचारी रहेगा । लेकिन यहां आने के बाद सास भर से मैंने देखा कि यहां पर एक से एक बढ़ कर पटनायक और जलनायक है, वे जाहे कितना जलनायक होते उनके दिलाफ कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की जाती, लेकिन दिली की पुस्ति जिले 75 की सदी अनुसूचित जाति के सोब दे, उन्हें तुरन्त दिलचित कर दिया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने हड्डाल करने के लिये कोई भी उतार नहीं है ।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है, बुद्ध भेरे लोक में ही एक अनुसूचित जाति के आदमी का कलम कर दिया गया । मजुरी ग्राम, बाना बहुदूषणज जिला गोपालपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, के एक अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी का कलम कर दिया गया । उसका नाम बसूलाल था । लेकिन उसके ऊपर परदा डाला गया, कोई भी

(श्री मोलहू प्रसाद)

कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए क्योंकि यहां लोक सभा में और विधान सभाओं में तो अनुसूचित जाति के आदमी मिल जाते हैं उनका कोटा पूरा हो जाता है लेकिन कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका में कोटा पूरा करने के लिये आपको आदमी हो नहीं मिलते हैं। जब यहां पर प्रश्न किया जाता है तो यह उत्तर दे दिया जाता है कि गह मंत्रालय की तरफ से कि आदमी कुशल नहीं हैं, लायक नहीं हैं। यहां सरकार बनाने के लिये तो उनका कोटा पूरा हो जाता है, वे लायक बन जाते हैं। लेकिन वहां के लिये लायक नहीं रहते। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय श्रम संस्था, गोरखपुर में अनुसूचित जाति के तीन कर्मचारी भर्ती किये गये

(व्यवचान) 94 कर्मचारी इसमें ये जो कि लोअर दिल्लीजन बैरक हैं। लेकिन जब छन्नी की गई तो अनुसूचित जाति के उन तीन कर्मचारियों को ही निकाल दिया गया और उस अनुपात में सर्वण जाति के कर्मचारियों को नहीं निकाला गया। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन बार प्रश्न पूछा गया लेकिन श्रम मंत्रालय जो है, वह तो बेशर्म मंत्रालय है, आज तक उमने जवाब ही नहीं दिया कि आखिर अनुसूचित जाति के उन कर्मचारियों को क्यों निकाला गया और उसी अनुपात में सर्वण कर्मचारियों को क्यों नहीं निकाला गया। इस तरह की जो आपकी नीयत है जब तक वह दुरुस्त नहीं होगी तब तक देश में इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निकल सकता है। जब तक उनके हाथ में डंडा नहीं आयेगा और जब तक उनके हाथ में कलम नहीं आयेगी तब तक उनको इस तरह से फूँका जाता रहेगा और उनके कल्प होते रहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: एक दो मिनट और।

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down now? You have taken—not 3

minutes—but ten minutes. I have called the Prime Minister.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कैसे कुकमं होते हैं वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश की थोड़ी सो जानकारी मैं आप को देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is not proper. Will he kindly sit down? I am on my legs. People who do this try to get more opportunity like this. It will be unfair to people who sit down like Shri Hiren Mukerjee and other Members who sit down correctly in time. This is not proper. The Congress party has got 100 names. I cannot call all of them. I have called Shrimati Minimata and others.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): let those Members of the Congress party who are waiting be also kindly allowed to speak. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is a Chief Whip for his party. He need not take it up. Every party must have some discipline' Every party has given some names. I cannot answer every hon. Members. Every party gives me a list and then I call the Members. The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart to express my sense of shock, sorrow and, if I may say so, shame on these barbarous atrocities which have taken place, and even more, that we should be so lacking in social consciousness after all these years that such incidents are happening all over the country.

It is, as one hon. Member has said, a national shame and I think we should not utilise this occasion to speak about one aspect or another. We do all of us share this shame and the only way in which we can wipe it out is at least

now, instead of blaming one another, to try and see how we can work together to change attitudes, and to try and create a better atmosphere for our brothers and sisters who are Harijans, who are tribals and who are in the minorities.

Prof. Mukerjee said that we are burdened with the weight of thousands of years, but the weight is increased perhaps a hundredfold, on those who are not merely small minorities but vast number under-privileged, who have had not only the burden of history but the burden of being oppressed by their own brothers for these thousands of years. It is up to us to see how we can lighten the burden. It is not an easy task because of the numbers involved and even more so, because of the habits of thought and of living. It needs a revolution, a revolution in thinking, and it needs tremendous courage, intellectual courage, moral courage and even physical courage in order to tackle this tremendous problem. And it is a problem which we cannot tackle merely by giving jobs. That is important; I will not deny the importance of it. It is important to give equality of opportunity, but it is in our daily handling of these situations, in the way in which we behave towards these people, that the change has to come, and it is only when that change comes that the other things will also be possible.

We have to get together to fight all such feelings of class of caste and of communalism. We must also get together to refrain from making provocative statements or speeches. We must get together to calm emotions when they arise. Mrs. Pandit mentioned about the fear in some communities in Allahabad. I have myself seen such fear in the eyes of the citizens, and as the rightly pointed out, fear is the most dangerous of emotions. When one is afraid, one is not in control of oneself. Therefore, we must see that conditions are not created in which any community has a or a feeling of insecurity. These are the two greatest dangers.

We have talked a great deal today in the debate on the Ministry of External Affairs on Pakistan and China. I believe that we are fully able to meet those dangers, but if this danger within our country is not met, then we can fall prey to outside enemies. Today it is urgent that we work together to create equal opportunities for all our citizens, specially those who are under-privileged and that we work to strengthen the fundamental unity of our people. I cannot find words which are adequate to condemn these barbarous and heinous crimes. I cannot comprehend the callousness, the insensitivity and the inhumanity of those who just watched a young boy being burnt to death. But, as I said earlier, it is not enough to blame these people. We have to blame the whole social system. It is not enough to blame the social system, unless we are prepared to take action to change that system and to create some hope of the basic human values to our people. Certainly those who are guilty must be punished and punished harshly. These are cases in which there should be no question of any kind of pity. But I would appeal to the House and to the country as a whole—let us get together and evolve ways of functioning in which we can take the necessary steps—economic, political and social steps—to create the necessary foundation on which a new life can be built and the equality and other basic rights, which are the dues of all our people, can be given to them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will call two from this side and two from that side. About the other parties I know whom to call, but the Congress Party has given 20 names. I do not know whom to call.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Andhra has figured very prominently. I would leave it to you to call one member from Andhra.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): Sir, I am standing here to condemn the tragic incidents that

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

have happened, particularly about the Harijan boy in Andhra. I see the incident not merely as a social problem. The problem is economic. You cannot shut your eyes to the facts of the case. What is the economic condition and social status of the Harijans? Have they got their own land? Are you prepared to solve the economic problem by giving them lands and also to raise their social status? Without doing all these things for the last 20 years, just coming here and indulging in tall talk and philosophic things is not going to solve the problem. This is not the only instance happening in Andhra. I have got a telegram today from Andhra which reads thus:

"Eight Sugalis including two women brutally tortured. Landlord Kammavaripalem village, Krishna, Andhra suspecting Sugalis as thieves. One in dangerous condition. This village near Kanchikacherla where Harijan boy was burnt recently. Pradesh Congress and local Congress bosses exerting pressure to suppress case against culprits."

This telegram has been sent by the Taluk Ryots Sangam. Here everybody is of the view that we should condemn these things. What is the meaning of mere condemnation when such things are happening? Who is responsible for it? Everybody has to admit that the main responsibility for this lies with the government, the party in power. You cannot minimise their responsibility.

We must look at the issue self-critically. Without doing that, saying something philosophically will not solve the problem. You are declaring that you are going to have socialism in this country. Then, are you prepared to give land to the tiller, land to the poor? Most of the harijans are poor. There may be exceptions like Shri Jagjivan Ram, but most of them not poor. They are workers. Are you

going to help them economically? By giving some harijans the posts of Ministers or Governor you are not going to solve the problem. Are you prepared to help them economically? That is the basic question.

Shri Bhandare was saying something about Buddhism and other big things. That would not solve the problem, because their problem mainly is economic. If there is a rich harijan girl, a poor caste Hindu boy is ready to marry her, then the question of caste will not arise. So, it is only a question of money. So, are you prepared to solve the problem that way? You have preached socialism for the last 20 years. Have you done anything concrete in that direction?

I agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri Hiren Mukerjee, but I do not agree with his conclusion, because he says everybody is responsible. Saying that is not going to solve the problem. The question is: are you prepared to give land to the poor, to the harijans? Instead of that, you are now evicting the harijans from the land. What action have you taken to prevent such evictions? In this particular case, a harijan boy has been caught for alleged theft and he has been burnt. I can understand if such a thing happens in America where the Negroes are being burnt by Ku Klux Klan. But here it seems to be worse. I do not know how it has happened, but I am sure that the Congress is equally responsible for it.

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI (Khargme): What about the RSS?

SHRI VISWANATHAN MENON: Why do you bring in RSS? I would request the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to take note of it and check such incidents. I have got that telegram with me, with the name of the individual mentioned there. It is by Lakshmi Narayan, Secretary, Ryots Sangam.

How are they going to solve this problem? Mere high brow talk will not help. Mahatma Gandhi said that untouchability must go and he has worked for it. But what are you doing? Gandhiji taught all those things when he was not in power? Now you are in power and you are the so-called followers of Mahatma Gandhi. What have you done?

Without doing anything you are finding fault with others, saying the other party has not done anything. I want to stress here that you have to solve the problem economically. Giving some Governorship to an odd individual, even to Shri Sheo Narain, is not going to solve the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to give him even time to speak.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: You have to give land to the tiller, land to the harijans and minimum wage to the workers.

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI: Have you done it in Kerala?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: We have done it. That is why all the harijans are voting for us. They are supporting the United Front Government. You have to give them minimum wages so that they will at least get food twice a day. I would also request you to take action against the culprits, while trying to solve the problem at the economic level.

भी सामूहिक (फिल्लोर): अध्यक्ष महेश्वर आज हरिजनों का जो मामला इस हाउस के सामने पेश है उन के संबंध में मैं कहा चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में चाहे वहां कांग्रेस गवर्नरमेंट हो या जन संघ गवर्नरमेंट हो चाहे किसी भी दल की हो चाहे हरिजनों ही की क्यों न हो उन लोगों के ऊपर जो भी अध्याक्षाचार हो रहा है वह एक अफसोस की बात है। वहां के लोग भूमि से लेकर आज तक हरिजनों को अपने से नीचा समझते हैं, वह

चाहते हैं कि देश में उन लोगों को दबाया जाय। हिन्दुसत्तन में हरिजनों का आबादी 15 या 20 करोड़ के लगभग है यह ग्रृह्यत्व कास्टम और ग्रृह्यत्व ट्राइब्ज कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट से सावित होता है लेकिन फिर भी इस देश की आबादी का चौथाई हिस्सा हर तरह में मर रहा है और उस के माथ बड़ी बेइन्माको हो रही है और इस की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट के ऊपर और सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट के ऊपर है। मैं यहां किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता कि फलां पार्टी बाले या फँड़ों पार्टी बाले काम करते हैं लेकिन जो भी मारे देश में सर्वांग भाई हैं उन के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से आते हों या ताल्लुक रखते हों।

मध्य प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ उस के बारे में श्रीमती मिनिमाता ने बतालाया कि वहां पर जन संघ के भाइयों ने क्या किया है दूसरे प्रदेश में जाइयेतों वहां कोई और हो सकता है लेकिन जो भी कुछ हुआ वह ऐसी बात है जिसे कोई भी बदाइन नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन इन बातों में न जाना हुआ मैं अब करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से और प्रेजीडेंट साहब की तरफ से कई जिम्मेदारियां अदा करने की बात हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में हैं। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में हरिजनों के लिये बहुत से सेफगाईस दिये गये हैं। अगर कोई स्टेट या स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट उन को बायोलेट करती है तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि जुत्तम करने वालों के खिलाफ कदम उठाये? क्या स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट के जो अधिकारी हैं उन पर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं आती है कि वह उन जुत्तमों को रोकें? अगर वह इस बात की परवाह नहीं करते तो स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट और उस के अफसरों को क्यों नहीं हटाया जाता तीकरी से, क्यों उन को जुत्तम करते दिया जाता है? अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट इस के बारे में कदम नहीं उठाती है तो वह मसला

[श्री साधू राम]

हल होने वाला नहीं है और स्टेट्स इस को नियंत्रणीय नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेशों, में यह जुल्म बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी मिलने के बीस साल बाद हमारे देश के लिये यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि इस तरह के जुल्म यहां पर होते रहे। गऊ की हत्या को रोकने के लिये यहां पर आनंदोलन होते हैं लेकिन आदमियों पर जो जुल्म होते हैं हैवानों की तरह उन को मारा जाता है उन को कत्ल व गारत किया जाता है, औरतों की बेइज्जती की जाती है, उन के साथ पुलिस की रूबरू और सरे बाजार रेस किये जाते हैं, लेकिन इस के लिये आवाज नहीं उठाई जाती है। क्या यह हमारे सारे देश के लिये शर्म की बात नहीं है? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात के लिये हर एक पार्टी को मुत्तिक छोना चाहिये और ऐसे जुल्मों के खिलाफ उन को आवाज उठानी चाहिये। अगर हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में इस सिलसिले में किसी किस्म की कमी है और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को इस से रोका नहीं जा सकता तो कांस्टिट्यूशन को अमेंड कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो इस किस्म को किताबें हैं, चाहे वह हिन्दू धर्म की हों या किसी भी दूसरे धर्म की हो जो मजहब का मसला पैदा करती हैं जो हजारों सालों से करोड़ों आदमियों को गुलाम बनाने का प्रचार करती हैं, उन को बैन क्यों न कर दिया जाये? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 18 या 20 करोड़ आदमी इस तरह के जुल्म को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। आखिर जुल्मों को बर्दाश्त करने की भी कोई हृद होती है। आजादी के बीस सालों बाद भी इस देश में इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। ऐसी हालत में जिन लोगों पर इस तरह के जुल्म होते हैं वह अपने खून के उबाल को दबाये बैं हैं।

इस हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में भी 107 शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राईब्स के भेम्बर हैं। इस मुल्क की आवादी का चौथाई हिस्सा आज अपने को रोके हुए बैठा है। आज उन की बिरादरियों पर जो तशद्दूर होता है वह शर्मनाक बात है। अब बक्त आ गया है कि इस लोक सभा में उन की बात को सुना जाय। मैं यहां किस किस बात की चर्चा करूं, लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात के लिये हम सब लोगों को इकट्ठा होना चाहिये और देश को एक करना चाहिये। इस परिस्थिति को रोकने के लिये अगर हमें कांस्टिट्यूशन को भी अमेंड करना पड़े तो कर देना चाहिये। अगर देश में पांत का झगड़ा चला तो पाकिस्तान और चीन के हमले का खतरा तो कम होगा, लेकिन इस आग के फूटने के बाद उस को सम्मालना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

आज जिन लोगों के पास न मकान है, न घर हैं न दुकान न जमीन न सामान है वह भारतमाता जिन्दावाद का नारा कैसे लगायेंगे? अगर इतने करोड़ों आदमियों ने रिवोल्ट कर दिया अगर उन के दिमाग में यह बात आ गई कि सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट फैल हो गई हैं और उन को इस जुल्म और तशद्दूर का हर तरह से मुकाबला करना है तो मेरा रुपाल है कि यह देश के लिये बड़ा हानिकारक होगा। उतना खतरा आपको दूसरे देशों से पैदा नहीं हो सकता है जितना कि इस देश में ही पैदा हो सकता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री और हर मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को वे अपने हाथ में ले शैड्यूल स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को दबायें, उन पर जोर डालें या जरूरी हो तो उनको तोड़ दें और वहां पर राष्ट्रपति राज लागू कर दें। लेकिन इस तरह की घटनाओं को कभी भी वह बरदाश्त न करें। सख्त से सख्त

उनको उठाने चाहिये। अगर लेक्का नहीं किया गया तो मैं आपको बानं करता हूं कि देश में आग लगने वाली है। आज रेजोल्यूशंज का बक्त नहीं रह गया है, रेवोल्यूशन का समय आने वाला है। अब देश में इस प्रकार की बैंडिसाफ़ी को किसी भी हालत में बरदास्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

ध्रुव राम चतुरण (खुर्जा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग हजारों सालों से जुल्म बरदास्त करते आ रहे हैं और अब हम आगे इनको बरदास्त नहीं करेंगे। हम नेंगों पर जो जुल्म हुए हैं इसके कई कारण हैं। सब से बड़ा कारण इकोनोमिक और सोशल है। जिस आदमी की इकोनोमिक हालत अच्छी होती है उसका समाज भी योड़ा सा साथ देता है लेकिन जिस आदमी के तन पर कपड़ा न हो और उसके पास रहने के लिए मकान न हो, वह भूखो नंगा फिरता हो, जिस के पास दो बीघा जमीन भी न हो उसकी न तो गांव में इज्जत है और न ही शहरों में। जिस के पास गांव में एक इंच भूमि भी नहीं है उसको गांव में बाहर निकलने तक नहीं दिया जाता है और उनको कहा जाता है कि यह तुम्हारा हक नहीं है कि तुम वहां की जमीन पर टाट्टी तक फिर सको। इस वास्ते जब तक इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की आर्थिक स्थिति सूधारी नहीं जाती है तब तक इनका कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ साथ उसकी सामाजिक स्थिति को भी युधारा जाना चाहिये। इस क्षेत्र में मैं चाहूँ कि सामाजिक स्थायों को आगे आ कर इनके कल्याण के लिए कुछ कार्य करना चाहिये। आर्य समाज ने आजादी से पहले इस सिलसिले में ठोस कार्य किया था। लेकिन आजादी के बाद यह सस्या भी चुप हो कर बैठ गई है। गो हत्या बन्दी के लिए तो उसने आल इडिया मूवमेंट चलाई थी लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता

हूं कि क्यों नहीं अनटेबिलिटी को दूर करने के लिए और यह जो सोशल ईविल है इसको जड़मूल से नष्ट करने के लिए वह कोई मास एजीटेशन शरू करती है, एजीटेशन शुरू करती है। क्यों वह सो गई है? मैं हिन्दू जाति से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मुल्क को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हो अगर इस कौम को साथ लेना चाहते हो तो पिछड़ी हुई जाति के लोगों को आप गले से लगाओ और इसको साथ ले कर चलो। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मुम्किन है कुछ असरों के बाद यह जाति सैपरेट लैंड की डिमांड करे। अगर उसने ऐसा किया तो उसको मजबूर हो कर इसको करता पड़ेगा। कारण यह है कि हम ज्यादा देर तक जुल्म बरदास्त करते नहीं जा सकते हैं।

अब आप देखें कि किस तरह से इसकी इकोनोमिक हालत सुधर सकती है। आप ने सर्विस में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए रिजेंशन दिया है। लेकिन आजभी लाखों की तादाद में इन जातियों के लोग बैंकर फिर रहे हैं, सड़कों की खाक छानते फिर रहे हैं। लेकिन उनको सर्विस नहीं मिलती है। इन बैंकरों वारों लोगों ने काम दिलाऊ दफतरों में अपने नाम भी दर्ज करवा रखे हैं लेकिन कोई पूछता तक नहीं है। बी ए एम० ए०, डबल एम ए०, एल० एल० बी०, आदि परीक्षायें पास कर लेने के बावजूद भी इनको नौकरियों में नहीं लिया जाता है। बैचारे मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। यहां तक फिटैक्नीकल क्वालिफिकेशंज तक बाले बैंकर फिर रहे हैं। कांप्रेस की बीस साल से हक्मत रही है। लेकिन आप देखें कि क्लास 1 में एक परसेंट ही इनको रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिल सका है, और क्लास 2 में दो परसेंट मिल सका है और जहां तक क्लास 3 का सम्बन्ध है केवल आठ परसेंट ही इनको रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिला है। अगर यही हाल चलता रहा तो सौ साल में भी जो इनका कोटा है, वह नहीं मिल पायगा। इनके साथ

[श्री रामचरण]

न्याय हो सके, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि कलास 1 और कलास 2 की पचास परसेंट पोस्ट्स अब आप इनके लिए रिजर्व करें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया और बड़ी और छोटी दोनों प्रकार की नौकरियों में लगा दिया तो फिर देखेंगे कि कैसे इनके साथ कोई अनुचित बात होती है कैसे इनके साथ बेसाफी होती है, कैसे इन पर जुल्म काये जाते हैं। जब हमारा जब हो आई० जो० हो हमारे दूसरे अफसर होंगे पुलिस में हमारे लोग होंगे तो बिगर किसी के साथ जुल्म हो, इसकी सम्भावना नहीं है। चब्बाण साहब होम मिनिस्टर हैं उन पर ये जुल्म नहीं होते हैं हम पर होते हैं; इसको हम कैसे और कब तक बरदाश्त करते रह सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि चब्बाण साहब हम मंदात्य में सैल बनायें और यह उसी तरह का होना चाहिये जैसा सी० बी० आई का है और हर स्टॅट में इसको स्थापित किया जाए, इसकी शाखायें हों और यह सैल इन सभी जिकायतों की छानबीन करे और इस सैल में सभी शैव्यूल्क कास्ट और शैव्यूल्क ट्राइब्ज के लोग हों, उपर से नीचे तक आई० जी० से ले कर बाकी जितना स्टाफ है उस तक, तब आप देखेंगे कि हम पर जुल्म होने बन्द हो जाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम देखते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब आडर कर देते हैं। लेकिन नीचे बाला जो सिपाही है किस को चब्बास ल्याये तनखावाह मिलती है वह कोई परवाह नहीं करता है, वह भी हमारे नाम पर चुरी चलाता है। जब किसी को कस्त कर दिया जाता है तो उसकी लिपें जब हम दाते में लिखाने जाते हैं तो रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं की जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आवर सारे देश में जो इस तरह की चटाचटें हुई हैं उनमें सबे किया जाए तो आपको पक्ष बतेगा कि हरिजनों की इन बीस सालों में कम दैक्षण्य इस दृष्टान्त

की गई है। इन केसों को अन्ट्रेपेबल कह कर खत्म कर दिया जाता है प्रोग्राम मामलों को छोड़ दिया जाता है। मैं कुछ सूझाव भी इस सम्बंध में देना चाहता हूँ। कलाम। और कलाम दो को जो टाप मोस्ट एंजेकिटव पोस्ट्स हैं, और पुलिस में बड़ी बड़ी और छोटी छोटी नौकरियां हैं उन में हरिजनों को लिया जाना चाहिये और उनका जो कोटा है वह पुरा किया जाना चाहिये। अधिकांश हरिजन गांवों में रहते हैं। अगर इनको एक या दो एकड़ जमीन मिल जाए तो हो मकता है कि ये जो जर्दितियां इनके साथ होती हैं, उनका वे मुकाबला कर सकें। जो मरकारी जमीन फालतूँ पड़ी हुई है वह इनको दी जानी चाहिये। जिन के पास पचास एकड़ में अधिक जमीन हो उन से लेकर भूमिहीन हरिजन किसान मजदूरों में वितरित कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं आपको आपने जिले की बान बतलाता हूँ। मेरे जिले में एसे एसे पूंजीपति हैं जिन के पास पांच पांच सौ एक एक हजार एकड़ जमीन है। लेकिन दुसरी तरफ हरिजन हैं, जिन के पास एक दो बीचा भूमि भी नहीं है, यह जुल्म नहीं तो क्या है?

एक दिल्ली की बात मैं आप को सुना कर बैठ जाऊंगा। दिल्ली के लिए एक पास्टर प्लान बना। कांग्रेसी शासन ने इस प्लान के तहत हरिजनों को दिल्ली से निकाल बाहर फेंकने का प्लान बनाया है जैसे पहले जमाने में हुआ करता था कि जो चमार वह चूँडा होता था वह लहर से बाहर रहता था। इस प्लान के तहत बीख हजार भूमि-सौपदियों को डिमालिश किया गया है। उनको उठा कर जमाना-पार फेंक दिया जाया है। उनको यहां रहने तक का हक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस भारी समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए इसका समाजान मुझाने के लिए एक हाई पार्क

कमिशन की स्थापना की जाए। उस कमिशन की जो रिकोर्डेंस भी हों उनको इस्टेटेंट किया जाए। इसको नैशनल प्रावलम भान कर चला जाए। हिन्दू, मुसलमान, ईसाई कोई भी हो हम में वोल्टिकल प्रवेक्निंग आ गई है और हम किसी भी प्रकार के जुल्म को बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। लिहाजा मरकार इसको एक नैशनल प्रावलम भान कर और इसके हल के लिए एक हाई पावर्ड कमिशन बना कर इन्वेयरी करे और उसके सुझाव के अनुसार अमल करे।

श्री शिव नरायण (बस्ती) : आज तक हम तुम्हारे जुल्म और सितम पर स्वाद करते आ रहे हैं। लेकिन अब एसा नहीं होता। बीस बरस हो गए हैं कॉर्पस गवर्नरेंट को पावर में आए हुए और राज्य चलाते रहे। फहले जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी प्रधान मंत्री थे और आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं। बीच में अठारह-महीने तक लाल बहादुर जास्ती जी प्रधान मंत्री रहे। यह भातूल का प्रश्न है। इन्दिरा गांधी जी आज प्रधान अंती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे देखें कि किस तरह से आंध्र में औरतों को नंगा कर के बदलत किया गया है। यह हरिजन स्त्रियों का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, सारे समाज का प्रश्न है। देश का यह प्रश्न है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़ा बड़तंत्र चल रहा है। इसके पीछे कारोन भनी काम कर रहा है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूँगा कि यह जो एक बहुत बड़ा बड़तंत्र चल रहा है, इसके प्रति वह सजग हों। कर्मिंग इंडेंस कास्ट ईपर शडो फिलर। खतरे की बंटी बब रही है। सरकार सावधान हो अदेश सावधान हो। प्रधी साधू राम जी ने कहा है कि एक बोधाई हमारी आवादी है। हम कमज़र नहीं हैं। हम मजबूत हैं और मजबूत हो कर हमें आगे चलना होता। हमें इस विभास के साथ आगे चढ़ना होगा।

कर बहिर्भा बल आपनी तज़ी पराई आस हम कमज़बूर नहीं हैं, हम मजबूत हैं। लेकिन इस में गवर्नरेंट को भी सहायता प्रदान करनी होती। हमारे लड़के एम०ए०, बी०ए०, एल० एल० बी० पास करके गलियों में चूम रहे हैं। इदिरा गांधी की चाहे हक्कमूत हो या चरण सिंह की रही हो, जनसंघ की हो या कौप्रेस की हो, उनको कोई पूछता नहीं है। एसा नहीं होता चाहिये। जो हमारा कोटा है और जो हमारा अधिकार है, वह हमें मिलना चाहिये।

ये जो घटनायें थीं हैं, इनकी छानबीन सेंटर को करनी चाहिये। यह क्लास बार की निशानी है। सेंटर की इयटी है कि वह इनको इनवेस्टिगेट करे। आप रिपोर्टस मार्गते हैं इन के बारे में लेकिन आपको करेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स नहीं आती हैं। पटवारी, बौकीदार आदि की रिपोर्ट्स आ जाती हैं, नीचे से ऊपर तक जो रिपोर्ट्स भेजी जाती हैं, वे गलत रिपोर्ट्स होती हैं। स्टेट्स डू नाट सैंड करेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स। हम आपके एलची हैं। हम आपको सही खबरें सा कर देते हैं। आंध्र में नंगा नाच हुआ है। मैं श्री मुत्याल राव से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने अपनी कॉस्टट्युएंसी में जा कर देखा है और क्या आंध्र में नंगा नाच नहीं हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे लड़के दबाये गए हैं, उनको कुयें में फेंका गया है। यूपी में आजकल प्रजाइंट्स रूल है, और होम मिनिस्टर जो हिन्दुस्तान के हैं, उनकी यह इयटी है कि देखें कि वहाँ एसा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है।

शिक्षा संस्थाएं जितनी हैं, उन के नामों के साथ ये जो मारकाड़ो आदि काल लगाये जाते हैं, इनको खाल किया जाए। हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं वे घर उन में इच्छापूर्वक

[श्री शिवनारायण]

संस्थाओं में छ: स्थान रिजवं होते हैं तो सातवां आदमी हमारा नहीं लिया जाता है फिर चाहे वह कितना ही कम्पीटेंट क्यों न हो। बौकरियों में हमारे लोगों को नहीं लिया जाता है। कितनी ही दरब्बास्तें दी जाती हैं लेकिन हमारे लड़कों को चपरासी तक नहीं रखा जाता है। अगर हम भी रिकोर्ड करते हैं कि किसी को चपड़ासी के लिए और वह हरिजन होता है तो भी नहीं रखा जाता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप लैण्ड रिफार्म्ज़ की तरफ सब से पहले ध्यान दें। उत्तर प्रदेश में वह कहा गया है कि बारह एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि कीई नहीं रख सकता है। लेकिन वहाँ लोगों ने अस्सी अस्सी और नव्वे एकड़ भूमि रख छोड़ी है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्यों नहीं उन से फालतू जमीन लेकर भूमिहीनों में, हरिजनों में इसको बांट देते हैं। अद्यत्म महोदय, हल हम चलाते हैं और पैदा करके सफेदपोशों को मैं खिलाता हूँ। अपने दिल पर हाथरख कर देखिये कि हमारी क्या हालत है। बरसात में खेतों की निराई हम करते हैं, सिर पर मैला हम ढोते हैं। हमारी बात इस तरह की बनी रहे यह बहुत ही दुख की बात है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी को हमने कहा कि मिलिटरी में हमारी रेजीमेंट रखी जाए। जब हम इस तरह की बात करते हैं, तो हमारी हँसी उड़ाई जाती है, हमारे साथ मज़ाक किया जाता है।

रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में अधिकारी लोग रात दिन हम को गालियाँ देते हैं, हमारे जो मिनिस्टर हैं, उनको गालियाँ देते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सब बातें हैं, इनके बारे में आप ढीपली धिक करो। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उसी

नारे को अपनायें जिस को हमने 1942 में अपनाया था यानी ढू और ढाई, करो या भरो। यह गंधी जी का नारा था। अगर आपने इसको अपनाया तो जो नक्शा है वह एक दिन में बदल सकता है। सरकार को इस बात में विश्वास करके आगे बढ़ना चाहिये।

गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are only ten more minutes left. At least 10 minutes must be given to the hon. Minister so that he may reply to all the points raised.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I want only two minutes. You have not called even one Muslim Member to speak.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I also want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: As Shri Thirumala Rao has already pointed, I am really surprised that not one Member either from the Opposition or from the Congress Benches has expressed at least regret on behalf of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Please give me only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is asking only for two minutes.....

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: We have every right to speak and participate in this.

MR. SPEAKER: The other Members too have a right to speak.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: It is very sad that you are not giving us a chance. We have every right to participate.

MR. SPEAKER: There are 522 Members and not only the hon. Member. On the Congress side also there are 290 Members. Nobody has any special pri-

vilege; all have equal rights and equal privileges here; nobody has got less privileges.

I was really surprised that no Member had expressed regret for what had happened in Andhra Pradesh. It was something ghastly which had happened there and somebody should express regret at least. I would now call upon Shri Tenneti Viswanatham to speak for just two minutes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I rise in sorrow, I rise with great anguish of mind, and I rise also in anger at what had happened in several parts of the country and particularly in Kanchikacherla in Andhra Pradesh. I come from that State and I hang my head down in shame. I was always taking pride in the fact that having regard to the great propaganda which we had carried on during Mahatmaji's movement, these things would never happen in Andhra Pradesh. But today, as I said, I hang my head down in shame.

I am not going into the various aspects into which hon. Members have gone. These are all familiar things. In fact, the law has provided against all these things. We need not speak again what we spoke forty years ago. The law is there, but the implementation is very very defective.

Since there is no time, I shall give just two suggestions. One is that the practice of untouchability in any form should be made a cognizable offence. That is the first thing.

SHRI SONAVANE: It has been made so, but there is no implementation.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): It should be made a capital offence.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: There should be capital sentence for it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The Act is there on the statute-book. But in regard to the implementation, at the investigation stage, there is great difficulty. These Harijans belong to a poor class of society. They are not moneyed, and sometimes these

crimes are committed by those who are affluent or in a affluent circumstances. Therefore, I suggest that a very fair percentage of the constabulary must be filled up by the Harijan communities and the Scheduled Caste communities. For, that is the first stage of investigation. Further, at the level of the head constables and also the sub-inspectors, there must be a greater proportion of people from these communities, because it is these people that carry on the investigation and it is these people that generally are beguiled by those who have committed the crime and who perhaps are behind these crimes.

These two things could be done without amendment of any Act. It is only a question of giving executive instructions. I want the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to consider this particular aspect and impress on the States to do this.

The first information report in the Andhra case was given almost on the same day when the boy had to run away about a hundred yards after falling down from the pole in a bruised or burnt condition. Within less than two hours, I suppose the report was there. But for weeks and weeks no arrest was made. These delays can happen only under two circumstances, namely if there is money behind or if there is politics behind. I understand that in this particular case both the things were there. I want the Home Minister to exercise all the care he can and all the influence that he has at his command to bring out the culprits so that this may be an example throughout the country to show that the social conscience of the people has been stirred now as on no other occasion. Let us dedicate ourselves from today to root out this untouchability in every form in action.

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

धी घड्डुल गव्वी डार : "किस किस तरह सताते हैं ये बुत हमें निजाम, हम ऐसे हैं कि जैसे किसी का खुदा न हो।" मैं बाक पाउट करता हूँ।

[شُری عبدالغُلی دار ہے کس کس
طرح ستائے ہوں یہ بت ہوئے
نظام - ہم اپنے ہوں کہ جھیسے کسی کا
خدا نہ ہو، ہم وہ اگ آوت کرتا ہوں۔]

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar then left the House.

ओं किकर तिहः : (भट्टा) : स्पीकर साहब मैंने कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है। मते भी दो मिनट जरूर मिलते चाहिए। होप मिनिस्टर साहब तो रोज सोचें करते रहते हैं, जिनका हमें टाइम नहीं मिलता है। हमारे लिए यह वर्दान करना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): As regards the incident which gave rise to this discussion, I would like to give certain facts. When I made my statement yesterday, I had said that 6 out of the 7 accused were already arrested. According to a message which I just received while sitting here, the one remaining who was absconding, was also arrested on the night of the 2nd at Raichur. This is as regards the point made by the speaker who preceded me as to whether investigation was started immediately. But the explanation I got from the Andhra Pradesh Government was that most of these people had left that place and they were spread all over the State; one was even outside the State. They immediately started the investigation, but naturally it took time to get hold of these people. As I said, the seventh accused was arrested at a distant place, Raichur.

श्री इश्कू नाथ (सेदपुर) : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक० आर० आर० लाज करने के बाद जब कामीजें सिया गया और एक्यूड एम्सकॉड कर रहे थे, तो उस दरमियान मैं दफा 88 और 89, सी आर० ची० सी० के तहत एक्यूड के छिलाफ कायंवाही क्यों नहीं की गई।

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. He cannot cross-examine him like that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let me complete my sentence. He cannot ask me questions at every stage.

18.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As regards the other incident about which I made a statement yesterday about naked women being paraded, they certainly made certain investigation trying to find out information. But this information is not found to be correct and they have issued a contradiction about it.

Hon. Members also have mentioned certain facts. The Communist Party Member referred to some telegram which he has received about some incident in the same district in the same State. Naturally, I will have to go into the details and get a report from the State Government before I can give a reply.

I entirely agree that it is not enough that we have some sort of philosophy, but not the machinery to implement it. This country has accepted equality of citizenship before the law and removal of untouchability has been accepted as a fundamental principle of our Constitution and we have also passed laws making untouchability a cognisable offence, but it is not enough to have laws, it is not enough to merely have a Constitution, it is not enough to have only the philosophy. Now it is time we implemented it. That is, really speaking, the crying need of the hour and we have to think about now we do it.

I must say in this matter that most of the States are doing it, but certainly social conditions are still the same. Unfortunately, this feudal atmosphere in the villages even in this democracy is not yet changed. Psychological and social conditions naturally need to be changed and changed fundamentally. For that matter, the instrument of law and the instrument of Government has

to be used, used very vigorously and honestly. I entirely agree there.

As regards the economic programme, it is the policy practically of all parties and all governments to give priority to the problems of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think an honest effort has been made by this Government also. I am not here just to defend what Government have done or are not doing. Certainly in what we are doing, we are doing our duty, and what we are not doing is our failure. We must accept that sort of attitude in this matter.

There were two or three suggestions. We will have to take it up at the highest level of the Chief Ministers in a conference and try to emphasise the necessity of being more alert. These are continuing problems. It is not enough that we are alert once; it is a question where we have to be alert continuously and constantly. Constant vigilance is necessary.

19 hrs.

I am thinking of meeting the Chief Ministers to discuss some of the problems. I will give priority to this problem and discuss it with them when I meet them.

As regards the general question of the problems of Scheduled Castes and their reservation in services and other economic problems, as we know, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is supposed to look into it. We have found that the implementation of that policy is the main problem. The Minister of Social Welfare is considering the suggestion whether there should be a parliamentary committee to go into this problem.... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER: It was promised but denied.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has not promised. But as I say, he is considering the suggestion. I have been discussing this matter with him even before I got up here now. I shall discuss this matter with him. If not a parliamentary committee, whatever other committee he may have, in mind he will consider it..... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER: No other committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Well, you have said it now.

श्री योहन् प्रसादः नीकरियों में रखने के लिए नहीं सेकिन जो नीकरियों में सभे हुए हैं उन के कैरेक्टर रोल खाराब कर के उन को निकाल दिया जाता है (अवधार)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The suggestion to have a parliamentary committee is there. Government has no doubt that if there is some sort of a committee—even if it is not a parliamentary committee—it will go a long way and it is necessary to create an atmosphere so that the administration at all levels will feel that the highest body is watching their performance. This is the basic principle behind it and I am sure the Minister of Social Welfare will certainly take this into consideration. I do not want to repeat whatever everybody has said; I am not replying to this debate in a spirit of replying. I am really-speaking, speaking in the spirit of endorsing it. That is all that I have to say.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 5, 1968|Chaitra 16, 1890 (Saka).