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Monday, September 14, 1964
Bhadra 23, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[No. 6—Monday, September 14, 1964/Bhadra 23, 1886 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA

Monday, September 14, 1964/Bhadra
23, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dr. J. V. Narlikar

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- *147. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that an Indian Scientist, Dr. Jayant Vishnu Narlikar has shared the honour for propounding a new theory of gravity;

(b) if so, whether the services of the scientist will be utilized by offering him a suitable job; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to give some award to him?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): (a) Yes.

(b) The Minister of Education is seized of the matter and he is taking particular interest in it.

(c) No.

1040 (A) LSD—1.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन महानुभाव ने गुरुत्वाकर्षण के नियम की यह जो ध्युरी ईजाद की है कि अगर सोलर सिस्टम और हमारी इस धरती के बीच में यह प्लेनेट सिस्टम और न रहे तो ये प्राणी सूरज की रोशनी से जल जायेंगे, इस ध्युरी को डिवलेप करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने प्रेस वगैरह की मुविधायें इनको दी हैं ?

श्री ललित सेन : जो अनुसन्धान उन्होंने किया है और जिस के बिषय में पेंपर उन्होंने रायल सोसाइटी के सम्मुख रखा है, उसकी सरकार को जानकारी है और सरकार के अनुरोध से इंडियन काउंसिल आफ कल्चरल रिलेशन्स ने इन्हें निमन्त्रण दिया है कि वह भारतवर्ष आयें और विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्मुख आपने कुछ लैक्चर रखें । उन्होंने जनवरी फरवरी १९६४ में यहां आना स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उन्होंने बाहर की किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में तालीम पाई है या यहां की किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में ? किस यूनिवर्सिटी को इसका गौरव प्राप्त हुआ है ?

श्री ललित सेन : जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी से इन्होंने बी० एस० सी० की डिग्री प्राप्त की है और इसके उपरान्त इन्होंने किंग्स कालेज कैम्ब्रिज में अध्ययन किया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government ascertained whether institutional facilities and academic climate such as can suitably accommodate a scientist of the calibre of Dr. Narlikar exist in this country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Dr. Narlikar has been invited to come here. When he comes, naturally we will discuss these matters with him. Whatever facilities we can easily provide, we will be glad to do so.

Shri Kapur Singh: Those are personal and institutional facilities. I also asked about academic climate. Will that also be discussed with him and provided when he comes?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Naturally, many things will have to be discussed. His wish also will have to be ascertained.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have Government paused to consider, in the wake of the success achieved by Dr. Narlikar, the consequences of the fact that scientific achievement in this country requires considerable contribution from Government and there should be a quickening of scientific research in the country? What is being done by Government and how do they propose to utilise the services of Dr. Narlikar?

Shri Lalit Sen: I said the Ministry of Education is seized of the matter. The Education Minister is taking a personal interest. The Indian Council of Cultural Relations have already extended an invitation to him which he has accepted. When he comes here, I am sure this matter will form part of the discussions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do Government realise that devoted and dedicated scientists like Dr. Narlikar and, before him, Dr. Chandrasekhar, renowned astrophysicist, are not so much after jobs, referred to in this question, or awards, also referred to in the question, as adequate and full facilities and a proper milieu for conducting research? If so, have Government thought of providing facilities for the same? Because Dr. Chandrasekhar has still not come back. He has been abroad for 20 years. What have Government done about it? Have they done anything

at all? And what do they propose to do in the near future?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered by the Prime Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said they would discuss the matter with him when he comes. Have the Government of India thought of this matter so far at all, all these years? Or is it that they wake up when something happens?

Shri Joachim Alva: What is the difficulty of discovering 'Narlikars' right on our soil? Is it due to the fact that professors are not ready to credit their students and research workers with the work that they do? Or is it that they do not have brilliant students or have too few brilliant students in this country?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry I did not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor did I. Would he like to put his question again?

Shri Joachim Alva: Why is it that we do not discover Narlikars right on the spot here, and they have to go abroad to be discovered by professors? Is it because, though we have brilliant students here, they are not given the credit for research by professors; the professors cite their own names and will not discover the students?

Mr. Speaker: He is discussing the alternatives.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is considering the formation of a separate cell in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for absorbing persons with extraordinary scientific talent, and if so, when that cell will be coming into effect to accommodate unusually brilliant persons like Dr. Narlikar. Dr. Khurana and Dr. Chandrasekhar?

Shri Lalit Sen: This is a suggestion that could be considered.

Nehru Memorial Fund

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- Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 *148. Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shrimati Renuka
 Barkataki:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Nehru Memorial Fund has been launched;

(b) if so, how this Fund is likely to be utilised;

(c) the total amount so far received in the Fund; and

(d) how many banks have been authorised to receive contributions to the Fund?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On June 27, 1964, the President issued an Appeal for contributions to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund which will aim at promoting the purposes that were dear to the heart of Jawaharlalji. A National Committee of the Fund has since been formed with the President as its Chairman and many other leading citizens as its members. The National Committee has decided to constitute a Trust in this connection and has also set up a Programme Sub-Committee to formulate concrete schemes for which the Fund might be utilised.

(c) According to the latest information available with the Memorial Fund authorities, the total amount received upto August 14, 1964, was Rupees eight lakhs and thirty-four thousand.

(d) Nineteen so far.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know the reasons for this poor response for a memorial fund to a great leader of the nation, whether it is on account of wrong approach, and if so, what methods Government are thinking of taking for collecting a decent amount?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member should know that this committee, as also the collections sub-committee, were recently formed. The collections sub-committee has yet to start its work. It is meeting on the 17th, and discussing with some people also. Secondly, Government directly cannot make collections. I have no doubt that there will be full and hearty response from the people for contribution to this memorial fund.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the biggest amount received so far from a single firm or company?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not attach much importance to the biggest amount. One rupee is as important and valuable as one lakh.

Shri G. Mohanty: May I know whether an organisation has been set on foot to push on collections?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जिस प्रकार गांधी स्मारक निधि और कस्तूरबा स्मारक निधि के धन का दुरुपयोग होने की सूचनायें मिलती रही हैं, इसी प्रकार इसके धन का दुरुपयोग नहीं होगा, इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार ने कार्यक्रम में कोई व्यवस्था कर दी है और उसका विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता रहेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार यह कैसे कर सकती है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : सरकार में इसका कोई मननब नहीं है। लेकिन मुझ में ज्यादा भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्रीजी की मानस होना और उन्होंने ज्यादा सुना होगा

कि इस तरह की बातें ज्यादा सुनने में नहीं आई हैं कि जहाँ दुर्व्ययोग हुआ हो। कहीं भी हो, हमारी खातिर और कोशिश यह है कि इसके पैसे का सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो, सही खर्च हो।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि इस स्मारक कोष में बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हो क्यों कांट्रीब्यूशन कर रहे हैं, मामूली किसानों और मजदूरों तक क्यों नहीं पहुंचा गया है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यः आप उनसे पूछिये या इनसे पूछिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों ने या कांग्रेस में जो पदाधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार रूप से पैसा कमाया है, उनका पैसा भी इसमें लिया जाएगा, क्या ऐसी भी कोई योजना सरकार की है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार की योजना है ही नहीं जिसे आप बार बार कहेंगे...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कैरो और खादी वाला साव ने भ्रष्टाचार रूप से जो पैसा कमाया है तथा इस तरह से दूसरे लोगों ने जो कमाया है, उस पैसे को भी क्या इस कोष के लिए ले लिया जाएगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हम आशाओं पर इस वक्त नहीं चल रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चूंकि इस यादगार कोष में धन कम आया है, क्या इसी कारण से सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि वह कम्पनियों और वह बड़े लोग जो इस फंड में रुपया देंगे, उनको धाय कर से मुक्त किया जायेगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि कम नहीं आया है, अभी शुरू हुआ है।

Shri Basumatari : I think only one paper has issued an appeal for collecting funds—Hindustan Times. What

steps have been taken by the Government so that other papers also issue such appeals?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : A number of papers have issued appeals. As I said in the beginning we have yet to commence the work of collection in right earnest.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : I want to know whether any idea has been given as to what would be the nature of expenditure from this fund and whether the money collected will be spent on the welfare of the children and the education of the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker : That is a matter to be decided by the committee.

Shri Bishwanath Roy : In view of the love and affection showed by the general public to the late great leader, may I know whether any agency would be set up at the district level so that ordinary peasants and others...

Mr. Speaker : That is a matter for the committee.

— Late Prime Minister's Residence

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 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Dhaon:
 *149. Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have

any proposal under their active consideration to convert the late Prime Minister's "Teen Murti" residence in New Delhi into a national memorial?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): Government have decided that the Teen Murti House should be used primarily for a Museum, with a Library, dedicated to the memory of Jawaharlalji. The Ministry of Education would implement these proposals regarding the Museum and Library as a Government project. The Southern Wing of the House would be utilised for the proposed Personalia Museum. The Northern Wing would be used for housing the proposed Library; some of the smaller rooms in the Northern Wing might be used for putting up visiting research scholars and lecturers.

श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री का निवास स्थान जो नई दिल्ली में है और छोटा राष्ट्रपति भवन माना जाता है उसका कुल कितना एरिया है, और उसको प्रधान मन्त्री स्मारक बनाने से पहले क्या सरकार ने जानकारी ले ली है कि इस सम्पत्ति का मूल्य आदि क्या है।

Shri Lalit Sen: I need notice to answer this question.

श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री : हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अपनी भावपूर्ण वसीयत लिखी है जो कि समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई थी, उसमें इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध नहीं था कि उनके स्मारक के रूप में प्रधान मन्त्री निवास का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाये। जबकि सरकार ने गांधी जी के स्मारक के लिये उनकी मृत्यु स्थान को किसी प्रकार हाथ नहीं लगाया और प्रधान मन्त्री जी का स्मारक शांतिवन राजघाट के पास बन रहा है, तो इस प्रकार की और इतनी बड़ी सम्पत्ति को स्मारक के रूप में सुरक्षित करना क्या गलत परम्परा का श्रृंगार नहीं है।

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा अग्रशक्ति मन्त्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): जहाँ तक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की बात है, यह सही है कि उन्होंने न तो मन में ऐसी कल्पना की होगी और न उन्होंने कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है, लेकिन यह मेरा फैसला था। मैंने इसपर विचार किया, गवर्नमेंट ने भी विचार किया और यह निश्चय किया कि वहाँ उसका एक स्मारक बनाये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : बिस्कुन गलत फैसला है। (Interruption)

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : आप की ओर बहुतों की यह राय हो सकती है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने और मैंने जब इस पर विचार किया तो इसे ठीक समझा और हम लिये मैंने यह फैसला किया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतसाने की कृपा करेगी कि जब इलाहाबाद के भानन्द भवन को यह गौरव प्राप्त है कि उसमें हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री का बचपन निकला, वे वहीं बड़े हुए, खेले कूदे और तालीम हासिल की, तो भानन्द भवन का नेशनलाइजेशन क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है जबकि जहाँ पर वे आफिशल इयूटी देते थे उसे लिया जा रहा है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता था कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अपनी विल में भानन्द भवन के मुतालिक लिख दिया है कि वह नेशन को दे दिया जाये, नेशन के काम के लिये।

Shri Nath Pal: Does not the Prime Minister think that it would have been far better in reaching such a decision that Government does not act by issuing an executive fiat as it has done, that it does not act in a partisan way but tries to consult public opinion and takes Parliament into confidence and, secondly, does he not think that it would have been fitting memorial to the late Prime Minister's memory if the residence of the first Prime Minister of free India continues to be the official residence of all

Prime Ministers so that they derive inspiration from the house, so that they are conscious of the heavy and great heritage they carry and become inspired all the time they live in the house? Has that aspect been taken into consideration?

Mr. Speaker: No information has been asked for.

Shri Nath Pai: The question is whether that important aspect has been taken into consideration. What is the answer to the first question? Was public opinion consulted? Is it not a question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Whether public opinion has been consulted; that is the only question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even Parliamentary opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, public opinion as such in no formal way was consulted. But I have no doubt—there may be some exceptions—that by and large it has been generally welcomed. (Interruption).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not proper for so many hon. Members to say so loudly 'yes' or 'no' in this manner.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the decision final?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot decide that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it open to review or reconsideration?

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly sit down.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the decision final?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes.

श्री जयदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस प्रकार के कार्य को करने से पूर्व क्या सरकार ने वह विचार कर लिया है कि इस प्रकार की परम्पराओं से कहीं हम भ्रष्टाचार का मार्ग तो नहीं चला रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether that aspect also has been considered by the Government, namely, that it would not be a bad precedent.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इसमें और कोई गलत परम्परा वगैरह तो मुझे लगती नहीं, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे देश के केवल एक प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे, वे स्वतन्त्रता के पहले भी हमारे राष्ट्र के कर्णधार थे, उन्होंने इस देश को बहुत कुछ बनाया और बढ़ाया (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be such excitement. I allow a question, but nothing further.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया : चूंकि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को बच्चों से बहुत प्यार था, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस स्थान पर बच्चों के लिये भी कोई म्यूजियम तैयार करने की योजना बनाई जायेगी।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इस मकान में क्या क्या होगा, साधारणतः इस पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन इसके लिये मैमोरियल कमेटी बनाई गई है और वह मैमोरियल कमेटी बच्चों के लिये एक खास प्राइमेट रखने पर ध्यान देगी।

श्री बागड़ी : स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी के निवास स्थान की लागत तकरीबन 4 करोड़ २० है और गांधीजी की लहवी जगह की लागत मायब 8 लाख २० के करीब है। प्रधान मन्त्री जी का स्वर्गवास तो स्वाभाविक मृत्यु से हुआ था। और राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी का स्वर्गवास हुआ था लहवी तरीके से। जब सरकार 4 करोड़ २० की जगह का स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी के नाम पर राष्ट्रीयकरण

करने का फैसला कर रही है तो क्या वह 8 लाख ६० की उस सम्पत्ति का, जो कि राष्ट्र-पिता, शहीद बापू की शहादत की जगह है, राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार नहीं कर रही है। अगर नहीं कर रही है तो इसके लिये सरकार के पास क्या तर्क है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैसे तो यह सवाल यहां पर रेलेबैंट नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन नोटिसें दी हैं इसलिये इस सवाल का जबाब भी दे दिया जाय तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक इस मकान की बात है जहां पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू रहते थे, वह सरकारी मकान है और जहां गांधी जी मारे गये थे वह एक व्यक्तिगत मकान था, प्राइवेट मकान।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उसे हासिल कर लीजिये।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : प्राप मुन लें। चूंकि वह व्यक्तिगत मकान था, उसके बारे में पंडित जी ने काफी लिखा पढ़ी की, सरदार पटेल साहब ने भी श्री बनार्यामदास बिड़ला से बातचीत की। जितना हो सका यहां उसको देखा गया कि क्या वह मकान बगैर उनकी इच्छा के ले लिया जाए, यह उचित होगा या नहीं होगा। दोनों ही साहिबान ने, पंडित जी ने और सरदार पटेल ने, जो मैंने पत्र व्यवहार देखा है, और उसमें खास तौर पर पंडित नेहरू और सरदार पटेल का नाम लिखा हुआ है और उन दोनों ने ही कहा है कि ऐसी स्थिति में जबर्दस्ती या धमिक्का से उनका मकान नहीं लेना चाहिये। और भी मिनिस्टर यहां बंटे हुए हैं, उनके बारे में मैं नहीं जानता हूं। लेकिन जहां गांधी जी मारे गये थे, उस जगह को बनार्यामदास बिड़ला जी धरम कर दें, उसका धरम रास्ता हो जाए, वह तय किया गया। उसको उन्होंने धरम कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि यूँ प्राप जो हुक्म देंगे, वैसा किया जाएगा लेकिन अपने मन

की बात उन्होंने यह बताई कि मुझे इस अवह से जहां कि गांधीजी रहे और सब कुछ हुआ धरम प्राप हटा देना चाहें तो हट जाऊंगा लेकिन मेरे मन में क्या है, वह बात मैंने प्रापको बता दी है। यों जितना प्राप और भी इस्तजाम करने को कहेंगे वह मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूं और उन्होंने कर दिया है।

श्री बागड़ी : एक प्रावमी के मन की बात को...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठ जाय।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। एक प्रावमी के मन की बात पर, एक प्रावमी की भावना के सवाल पर सारे देश की भावना को ठेस पहुंचाना क्या उचित है? राष्ट्रपिता की जहां शहादत हुई है उसको न लेकर हम अपने माथे पर एक कलंक का टीका ही लगा रहे हैं और अपने वाली पीड़ियां हमें माफ नहीं कर सकती हैं राष्ट्रपिता की शहीदी जगह एक पूंजी-पति के अधीन रहे और देश के धन्य इमनी शक्ति न हो कि वह कानून से या पैसा देकर के, ले सके, क्या इसको माना जा सकता है? क्या सरकार ने जो फैसला दिया है, यह ठीक है? मैं चाहता हूं कि प्राप इस पर अपना निर्णय लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बकत पर दूंगा। प्राप बैठ जाय।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन मैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस सवाल की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : यह सवाल बड़ा प्रहम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल रेलेबैंट नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि पहले प्रापका नोटिस था...

श्री बागड़ी : देश के धन्य...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : ... मैं बैठ जाता ... हूँ
लेकिन आप अपना निर्णय ...

प्रधान मंत्री : ... पार्टी के लीडर इनसे
यह ... कहेंगे क्या कि मैं निर्णय इस वक्त नहीं
दे सकता हूँ ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While taking the decision of setting up a national memorial, may I know whether the Government took into account the historical performance which made the whole nation inspired and stirred to its depth and that the only place which can claim allegiance and homage of the nation is the residence of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in Allahabad and not the Prime Minister's residence in Delhi?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Regarding the Allahabad house, as I said, of course, he has already decided that it should be given to the nation. So far as this house is concerned, almost his entire activities especially during the last 16 years has been in Delhi, and the Government did feel that they must do something in regard to this matter at the earliest possible. We gave careful thought to it. I think Government has taken the right decision and we want to stick to it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the idol of our nation, attained his height of supremacy, glory and greatness long before his occupation of the building at Teen Murti Marg; also whether it was felt that this age-old building of brick and mortar was erected by foreign rulers for a particular purpose?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think he has not completed his question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is not a fact that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the idol of our nation, has attained the supreme height of glory and greatness long before his occupation of the Tin

Murti Marg residence and whether it is not also a fact that if the age old brick and mortar building erected by the foreign rulers for a particular purpose is used or utilized as a memorial it will defeat that object?

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I could follow the first part of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he has followed he might answer. I could not follow it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About the first part of the question, I would like to say that the hon. Member is hundred per cent correct and I wish all the members sitting here realise the importance of what he has stated.

Shri P. K. Deo: While urging that the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should be best commemorated by upholding the principles of democracy which were so dear to him instead of putting up a statue here or maintaining a building somewhere, in view of the shortage of accommodation in Delhi may I know whether Government is going to revise its decision so that the building could be utilized for a better purpose?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, he has not replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Prime Minister says the final decision has been taken how can I ask him to revise it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Apart from the considerations which have been voiced by my colleague Shri Nath Pai and other friends in the House is it a fact that the security organisation has also reported or suggested that the late Prime Minister's house is better-suited from the security point of view rather than the present residence and, if so, whether this matter has been considered from that point of view also?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister says a final decision has been taken by the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know whether this particular point was also considered before taking a decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After Mr. Sanyal's murder, it should be shifted from there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, you have also stated that some other arrangements should be made from the security point of view. (Interruptions)

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Some security arrangement perhaps is necessary for the Prime Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All arrangements; not some.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am a much smaller man. Therefore, I am not easily going to be . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you are the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, he has not answered my question. He is answering it.

Shri Kapur Singh: How can the Prime Minister of a country say that he is a smaller man? (Interruptions)

श्री बागड़ी : यह क्या . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly resume his seat? I have already borne him too much इस तरह से अगर वह बोलते रहेंगे तो कैसे काम चल सकता है । तब मैं बला नहीं सकता हूँ । इसी तरह से वह चाहते हैं तो इसका पहले फैसला हो जाना चाहिये । When an hon. Member or the Speaker is speaking, others should sit down. They should not continue to stand or speak. We cannot proceed in that manner. Now Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the Prime Minister was answering my question when he was interrupted by some other Members.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that question arises when the Government says that a final decision has been taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know whether that final decision has been taken after considering this aspect also.

Mr. Speaker: When they are not going to revise their decision, whether they have taken this point into consideration or not is not relevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They will be forced to revise it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सारे संसार का यह नियम है कि जहाँ पर कोई बड़ा नेता पैदा होता है, उस स्थान को उसका स्मारक बनाया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जन्म स्थान को स्मारक बनाने पर विचार किया है, यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता है ? प्रधान मन्त्री ने अभी कहा है कि उस स्थान को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित कर दिया गया है स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री की इच्छानुसार । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिशा में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है क्या ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : किस रूप में ध्यानन्द भवन का उपयोग होगा इस पर विचार करने की बात है ।

श्री प्रकाशचरित्र शास्त्री : वह तो पंडित जी की बसोयत में है, उस पर धाय क्या विचार करेंगे ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं वह जानता हूँ । मैं वही कहने वाला था, मैं धायका समय बचाना चाहता था । जहाँ तक उनके जन्म स्थान का संबंध है पंडित जी का जन्म ध्यानन्द भवन में नहीं हुआ था, उनका जन्म इलाहाबाद में ही हुआ था लेकिन दूसरी जगह हुआ था । जिस जगह को धारकन मुहम्मदघानी

पाक कहते हैं उसके पास एक बकान में उनका जन्म हुआ था। आप जन्म स्थान पर जोर न दें। लेकिन भानुदत्त भवन के बारे में हमें उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ बात करके फैसला करना है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरे प्राचे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। इसको राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित करने के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Would the Government be pleased to consider it, on compassionate and humanitarian grounds—the first Prime Minister of India is supposed to have led eventful moments in this very House—justifiable to convert Parliament House building as memorial to the late Prime Minister and, if not which considerations are involved in his residence being memorialised?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; we are very responsible persons being watched by the nation as a whole and, more particularly, by the visitors that are there. We should not indulge in such questions that might be the subject of ridicule by others.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I plead with you.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Reddy.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister, apart from the great love and sentiment we attach to our late Prime Minister and apart from the fact that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has said that he is much smaller with which we do not agree, whether it was a correct precedent to have made the official residence of the Prime Minister a memorial, because tomorrow a President or a Prime Minister could say that he does not want to stay in any official residence? Is this a correct precedent and is there such a precedent anywhere in the world that the official residence of a Prime Minister has

been made a national memorial after his death?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Calcutta-New Zealand Telex Service

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*150. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Jashwant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta has been linked with New Zealand by telex service from 1st June, 1964; and

(b) whether a similar telecommunication link would also be established with Bombay and other important cities?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, from 1st May, 1964.

(b) International Telex Services to foreign countries, including New Zealand, operated by the Overseas Communications Service are already available to subscribers at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and New Delhi. Subscribers at Madras will also have similar facilities very shortly.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know the expenditure involved in this project?

Shri Bhagavati: No extra expenditure is involved in this project because this is merely an extension of the Indo-British direct telex link with New Zealand.

Proposals for Streamlining work of Ministry of I. & B.

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*151. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bado:

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Hari Vishan Kamath:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Baswant:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take any specific steps to assess and improve the working of her Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that she had indicated the need for evaluation of the performance of and for streamlining the work of the Ministry soon after assuming charge of this portfolio; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the proposal under consideration or of the action already taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3105/64].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Minister would outline for us the various matters which are being considered for inclusion in the terms of reference of the proposed committee, the extent and scope of its functions and whether the committee would be entitled also to recommend that the broadcasting operations of this country should be run under a public corporation?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This matter, as I have said, is under consideration. We want to have a whole-time committee of knowledgeable persons who will go thoroughly into the working of all the units of the Ministry. The terms of reference are still being considered and will be shortly finalised.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal to form a Corporation also?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Committee is at liberty to suggest it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The common complaint against the broadcasting operations in this country is that they have fallen into bureaucratic grooves and, as a consequence, the external and the domestic publicity has suffered considerably. Would the Minister say whether the Government has any thinking in this matter and that thinking is being referred to this committee for further evaluation and assessment?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As I said earlier, the terms of reference will be as wide as possible and it is for the committee to go into all these matters. It is a matter of opinion whether these media have gone down in quality. I do not think so.

श्री व० सा० शिंदे: सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रसारण जो विभिन्न विभागों में वे प्रसारण प्रसारण हैं जैसे ए० आई० ए० पी० आई० सी०, पब्लिसिटी प्रा० । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी बनेगी वह इन सब चीजों को देख सकेगी या प्रसारण प्रसारण विमोचन होंगे और वे प्रसारण प्रसारण राय देंगे ? एक कमेटी पूरा काम कैसे कर सकेगी ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : हमारी कोशिश होगी कि उस कमेटी में ऐसे लोग हों जो कि हर एक चीज की जांच कर सकें ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that many of the experts have expressed the opinion that the formation of a committee will be delaying the action and how far is it correct that much of the criticism which has been recently made has been not based on facts but has been designed by a couple of prejudiced people?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There has been all kinds of criticism both in this House and in the press. Naturally, I cannot say how much of it is biased.

Shri S. C. Samantia: The statement shows that many helpful suggestions have come to the Ministry about efficiency and functioning of the All India Radio. May I know whether those things will be placed on the Table of the House pointing out which have already been accepted.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Some of the points are already outlined in the statement and as this Committee proceeds with this work, we will naturally keep the House informed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Besides there being news bulletins through the medium of English and other State languages, I would like to know whether there is any arrangement to broadcast news through any of the dialects?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think already a number of dialects are used.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या भारत सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि घाल इंडिया रेडियो का ज्यादातर समय श्रंगार रस के गीतों के गाने में चला जाता है, और डिफेंस और डेवलपमेंट के प्रचार के लिए कोई समय नहीं बचता ? क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि पंचरंगी प्रोग्राम के बजाय एक रंगी कीरता का प्रोग्राम इससे प्रसारित किया जाए ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether an attempt is being made by this Committee to suggest measures that will create mass contact with the people at large for two purposes, firstly, to translate what the Government are doing for the welfare of the people and secondly to know the actual pulse of the people?

Mr. Speaker: Suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When the Minister recently said that the British time pattern, functioning and set-up of the All India Radio had not been re-oriented to the democratic conditions of independent India, was she conscious that indirectly she was criticising the policy and programme of her own father, the late

Prime Minister and, if so, since the massive Chinese invasion, when she became Chairman of so many committees, the Citizens Committee, the National Defence Council, the Integration Committee, etc., Why, during the last two years, did she not make any suggestion for improving the functioning of the A.I.R.?

Mr. Speaker: He can get information from a Minister, not about what happened when she was a Chairman of some Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She was the Chairman of important Committees, the Citizens Committee, the National Defence Council . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has to put a question about her Department.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes. When she was the Chairman of these Committees, before she became the Minister, why did not she make a suggestion for improving the All India Radio?

Mr. Speaker: I don't allow it. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you do not allow my question, may I put a different one?

Shri Nath Pai: Pending the finalisation of the terms of reference of the Committee to which the Minister has made a reference in her statement, may I know whether she is contemplating taking any remedial steps by way of mitigating, by way of removing, at least a part of the seething discontent in the All India Radio as a result of the alleged favouritism, nepotism and arbitrary appointments of staff artistes?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is a questionable statement, Sir. But we are certainly in touch with the staff of the Ministry and if there are any complaints, we will look into them.

Shri P. C. Boroach: May I know whether there is any scheme to shift the emphasis from radio to television and, if so, what it is?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No, we cannot shift the emphasis, because we have not started television except on a very small scale.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the hon. Minister said in a speech a few weeks ago that All India Radio was considering the question of starting a commercial service in a restricted manner, and if so, what the lines of thinking in that regard are?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No, I did not say that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The statement says that departmental committees have been set up in order to go into the conditions of staff artistes. May I know whether there is any proposal to set up expert committees which will really go into this whole question of appointments and other matters and also the question of the DG's powers which are very wide and far-flung?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have already mentioned that we are having an expert committee which will go into every aspect of the working of the Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticisms made recently by the Plan Publicity Committee to the effect that there are certain glaring lacunae in the working of the Government publicity machinery and that the Government publicity machinery is interested in giving greater publicity and greater importance to the dull, drab and dry speeches of the Ministers and neglects generally.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There are so many adjectives in his question.

Mr. Speaker: Let him have the satisfaction that he has said that.

An hon. Member: What is the use of so many adjectives?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can say, instead of putting in so many adjectives, that instead of giving

greater publicity to the speeches of the Ministers, they should give publicity to other things. He need not put in so many adjectives which were not needed to make the question intelligible.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the impression in the country, and that is the impression among . . .

Some hon. Member: No.

Mr. Speaker: No adjectives are to be used unless they are required to make the question intelligible. In this case, the question was otherwise also intelligible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that adjectives are for use and not for cold storage.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to ask any supplementary question or not?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has a buffer stock of adjectives.

Shri Hem Barua: The record says that the publicity machinery gives greater importance to the speeches of Ministers and neglects real publicity so far as matters concerning the interests of the nation are concerned. If so, may I know whether before the report of this proposed committee is finalised, Government propose to take certain interim measures towards the improvement of the working of this publicity machinery of Government?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: If the hon. Member will read the statement he will find that we have said there that the Ministry agrees with the observation that AIR is not only a spokesman of Government but has a moral obligation to serve as the voice of the people.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the hon. Minister has not replied to the important point of my question? So, may I ask for your permission to ask this question?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he ask for my permission, now? When he had not obeyed what I had said earlier he need not ask for further permission. If he asks for it then I would say that I request him to say nothing further, and he should resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit for your consideration . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am submitting for the hon. Member's consideration that he may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua: I agree to sit down, but the hon. Minister has not replied to the important point of my question.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो समिति नियुक्त की जाने वाली है क्या उसमें विदेशी विशेषज्ञों को भी शामिल किया जा रहा है। यदि हां, तो किन किन देशों से और किन किन कारणों से।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : अभी इस विषय में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकती।

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question.

Shri Hem Barua: Before you go to the next question, I want to raise a point of order, which is this. When a Minister does not reply to a specific question put by a Member, and you also, I am very sorry to say, put down your foot on the question of the Member concerned, what is the remedy against that in Parliament? The hon. Minister says that she agrees with the observation of that committee. Basing on that, I put my question whether she would be prepared to take any interim measures to remedy these evils. She has not replied to that. And yet, when I point it out, I am precluded from doing so.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I need answer any point of order at this

moment, because he has said what he wanted to say.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 153. Question 152 has been transferred.

An hon. Member: Question 155 may also be taken up with it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Manufacture of Light Tanks

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*153. {	Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
	Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:
	Shri B. P. Yadava:
	Shri Dhaon:
	Shri Bishanchander Seth:
	Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalva:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has agreed to give aid for manufacture of light tanks in India;

(b) if so, what kind of aid has been promised;

(c) when the work for manufacturing these tanks will start, and

(d) the expected annual production of the tanks?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. We have not sought any assistance from the Soviet Union for the manufacture of light tanks in India.

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

Vicker's Medium Tank

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*155. {	Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
	Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a prototype of the Vicker's medium tank, which is to be manufactured at Avadi, arrived in India, some time back and has undergone numerous tests in Northern India and elsewhere; and

(b) if so, whether the trials have been successful and when the work of manufacturing this tank will start?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The trials have been mostly successful; certain remaining trials are expected to be completed soon. The tank factory has commenced production in tool room, machine shop and plate fabrication shop.

Shri Ramchawar Tanti: May I know whether we are self-sufficient in tank manufacture?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not yet reached the stage of production of tanks.

श्री रामचवर कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके उत्पादन की कितनी क्षमता होगी और उस पर हमारी लागत कितनी घायगी।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think it would be desirable to disclose the capacity in the public interest.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has a comprehensive policy of manufacturing tanks like medium and heavy tanks, and if so, what is the blueprint which Government has in mind and whether it is getting any collaboration from other countries of the world also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got a comprehensive scheme for manufacture of medium tanks and also light tanks. We have no idea of manufacturing heavy tanks now.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Since the cardinal principle of military science in the choice of a weapon by any country depends on the quality and standard of the armaments possessed by its potential enemies, may I know if this principle was considered by the Government before they decided to manufacture these medium tanks on such a large scale?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, we have taken that aspect into consideration.

That is why we are going in for light tanks also.

श्री बलपालसिंह : क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि रबिचन टाइट के जो टैंक हैं जिनकी इतनी क्वालिटी है, उनसे हमारे टैंक कहाँ तक कम्येयर करते हैं।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Russian tanks, the hon. House is aware that my senior colleague, the Defence Minister had been to Russia. He has conducted certain negotiations and come to certain arrangements also. It is his idea to take the House into confidence at a later stage with regard to the trips that he has had both to the U.S.A. and the USSR.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I put my second question?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the number is not being given, may I know what percentage of our requirements at present is being met by the present capacity of production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have already said, the medium tank factory at Avadi has not yet gone into production. It may sometime next year.

Mr. Speaker: Ordinarily no second question is allowed to a Member who is the sponsor of a question that was linked with another. But he may put a question now.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Vicker's medium tank be a hundred per cent Indian product or would we still remain dependent on Britain for some of its components?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some components will certainly be imported, but it is our idea to increase the indigenous content to the extent possible. Even in the preliminary stage of assembly of some tanks, we may be able to have indigenous content.

Shri M. E. Krishna: Is it not a fact that the Defence Ministry was negotiating with a Japanese firm to manufacture light tanks? If so, is the Ministry still following the same old practice of manufacturing one equipment through too many agencies?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are not having any negotiations with Japan for the manufacture of tanks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the medium and small tanks both are to be manufactured in the ordnance factory at Avadi, and whether the first tank will be on the roads in the month of January, 1965?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our schedule was that by the end of 1965 the first tank would roll out, and I think the schedule would be kept.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाती : क्या यह हल्के टैंक पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर सकेंगे?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The procurement as well as the manufacture of light tanks is with a view to utilise them in the mountain regions.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूस के साथ मिलकर यह जो हल्के टैंकों के निर्माण का योजना हमने स्वीकार की है यह कोई राजनैतिक निर्णय है अथवा मसौदा की दृष्टि से लिया गया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have indicated in the answer itself, it is not our idea to resort to manufacture of light tanks with the assistance of the Soviet Union. We have not approached the Soviet Union in that matter. We have, as I have indicated, entered into certain negotiations for the purchase of certain light tanks from Russia. As I have said, the Defence Minister would be making a statement on this at a later stage.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know whether there is any time schedule fixed for making these components completely Indian?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, our idea is to have as much of indigenous manufacture as possible, and even from the very start we are trying in that direction, and we are making the necessary effort and producing certain components also.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Are the guns and sights of these tanks also going to be manufactured, or are they going to be imported?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Guns and other things are also going to be manufactured, but that would be in collaboration with some other concern. For example, the gun is going to be manufactured in collaboration with the British War Office.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: How many tanks are there now, and how many are required now?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not advisable to mention the number of tanks.

I.A.F. Plane Crash

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- *154. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaom:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Lasker:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the crash of the I.A.F. Ilyushin-14 Aircraft on the 17th February, 1964 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. {Placed in Library. See No. LT-3106/64}.

(c) It is not in public interest to lay the report on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Is Question No. 170 also connected with it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not connected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the answer to part (c) of the question, why this hush-hush policy every time? Is the reluctance of Government to lay the report on the Table due to no confidence of the Government in Parliament? What is it due to? What are the reasons for not laying it on the Table?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have placed a comprehensive statement with regard to the terms of reference and also the findings of the commission of inquiry. I do not think it would be desirable to place the entire report on the Table of the House. The precedent has also not been like that. Also considering the area in which this accident took place, it is not advisable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, before I put the next question. You have ruled often that the Minister and the Government are wholly competent to decide what public interest is, but you have also ruled on at least two occasions that they are not the final arbiters in this matter, and that if you are not convinced, you will certainly call upon them to answer in a different manner. May I know whether you agree whether it is in the public interest not to disclose the report?

Mr. Speaker: Without knowing the contents, how can I say?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you please look into the contents?

Mr. Speaker: Later on. He may put the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement says that the aircraft ran inadvertently into cumulonimbus clouds. It strikes me that this cannot be the sole factor because even civilian aircraft pass through these cumulonimbus clouds safely. Soon after the 1040 (Ai) LSD—2.

accident took place, when I raised this question in the House, the senior Minister made a statement that there was a possibility of misdirection of our aircraft by Pakistan at that time. Sabotage has been ruled out here, but may I know whether this possibility of misdirection was enquired into, and also whether the inquiry court came to a negative conclusion on this matter? Was the regulation prohibiting more than one or two senior officers from travelling in the same plane contravened and why?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, when my senior colleague made a statement before, he did not record any definite opinion on this matter. The committee has been asked to enquire into this aspect also. The first report was remitted back to it and the final report took into consideration these aspects also before arriving at their conclusion that the crash occurred due to the aircraft having flown inadvertently.....

Mr. Speaker: Has 'misdirection' been ruled out?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir: it has been ruled out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second part of my question—the standing regulation of the Army prohibiting more than two senior officers flying in the same plane—why was it contravened? Was that gone into?

Mr. Speaker: There is a definite directive that not more than two officers should travel in one plane.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): No two officers of the same rank. We have a list of persons who travelled in that plane; one was a major general, the other was a brigadier; the third was a captain and so on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the court is satisfied on available evidence that no sabotage could have taken place. On the basis of the available evidence,

the Court is of the view that no person or persons can be blamed directly or indirectly for the accident. It appears that the court was not fully satisfied and there was some doubt in their minds whether this was a case of sabotage. I want to know whether the Government contemplate appointing another high powered commission of technical experts to go into the proceedings of the court of the enquiry and make available certain evidence which could prove that this was a case of sabotage by Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The court has definitely opined that it was not a case of sabotage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the contradictory nature of the statements between para 6 and para 5. They say that the aircraft was fully serviceable for the flight; it was correctly loaded; the crew was competent and physically fit to undertake the flight; the crew was properly briefed and correctly authorised and the pilot of the aircraft was competent to undertake the flight in the weather conditions existing at the time. If all these things were as perfect as is claimed to be by them, if that pilot was a wonderful person and other things were all so perfect, how could it lose contact at the height of 14,000 feet? How does it happen because even at 38,000 feet....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he has put the question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: All these facts are correct but this is something which has subsequently happened. The court has found that the crash had occurred due to the aircraft having inadvertently flown into very turbulent cumulonimbus cloud, resulting in the loss of control over the aircraft?

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw your attention to the statement which at one place says that the aircraft inadvertently flew into very turbulent cumulonimbus cloud. In the next

breath it says that the pilot of the aircraft was competent to undertake the flight in the weather conditions existing at that time. One contradicts the other statement.

This was a contradictory statement. May I know how the Government reconcile these two things?

Shri A.M. Thomas: The weather conditions referred to are the weather conditions existing at the time when the plane took off from Srinagar.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I draw the attention of the Minister to the statement in paragraph 3 that the aircraft inadvertently flew into a very turbulent cumulonimbus cloud and that the air control centre was informed by the aircraft that it was expected to cross over Banihal in three minutes, and enquire whether the Army Meteorological Department or the Air Force Meteorological Department does not make any sort of weather forecast so that this aircraft could be forewarned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have already indicated, at the time when the plane took off, the conditions were all right, but this was something which happened subsequently. I have also stated that according to the Commission of Inquiry, the crash occurred because the aircraft inadvertently flew into that turbulent cloud.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My point is that it was a cumulonimbus cloud and that does not suddenly occur. The weather must have been such which led to the formation of this cloud. So, may I know whether our Air Force Meteorological Department are so incompetent that they do not have any inkling of these things?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I had said that the weather conditions were favourable at the time when the plane took off; the Commission of Inquiry also found that no person or persons can be blamed directly or indirectly so that these things also would have been taken into consideration by the Commission of Inquiry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Unemployment among Technical Personnel

*156. { Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

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

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the unemployment among persons who have secured degrees and diplomas in engineering and technology;

(b) how many such persons remain unemployed; and

(c) the reasons for their unemployment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No. A limited survey was, however, conducted in regard to only diploma-holders in engineering and technology in July, 1963 in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

(b) 3,247 diploma-holders reported that they were unemployed on 15th July, 1963.

(c) Reasons were not ascertained during the course of the survey.

Occupation of Bhutanese Villages by China

*157. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has recently taken possession of eight villages of Bhutan on Bhutan-Tibet border, namely Khangri, Tarchen, Tsekhori, Diraphu, Jangche, Dzong Tuphu, Chakip and Kocha;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bhutan Government was realising land revenue from these villages; and

(c) whether any step has been taken to get back the possession of these villages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, in 1959.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India sent a note to the Chinese Government on behalf of the Government of Bhutan on 19th August, 1959. The matter was also raised by the Indian side at the Official Talks held in 1960 between the Indian and Chinese Governments. This was followed up by a further note to the Chinese on 25-4-1960. The illegal occupation of these areas by China is a part of the larger Sino-Indian boundary question.

Laotian Crisis

*158. { Shri Daji:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Kishang Keishang:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 91 on the 1st June, 1964 and state the efforts, that have been made by Government to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the Laotian crisis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): The Government of India have given full support to the Geneva Agreement. They have fully co-operated, and will continue to co-operate, with other countries of the 1962 Geneva Conference in the initiatives taken to help achieve a peaceful settlement of the Laotian crisis. They have also supported the proposal for the convening of the 14-Nation Geneva Conference on Laos.

India's responsibilities as Chairman of the Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos have been defined by the protocol of the 1962 Geneva Conference on the settlement of the Laotian Question. They have scrupulously avoided any interference in the internal affairs of Laos. Bearing this in mind the Indian Representative on the International Commission collaborated in the efforts of the Commission to bring about a resumption of co-operative contacts among the Laotian parties. The leaders of the three parties are now in Paris and it is hoped that their talks will lead to an agreement which will pave the way for a 14-Nation Conference on Laos.

H. F.—24 Jet

- Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chandra Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
*159. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kurdel:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invited experts from U. S. Air Force's Research and Development Centre as well as representatives of the British Rolls-Royce Company for assisting Indian engineers at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore in selecting an engine to power H. F.—24 Jet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that besides U. S. and British made Jet engines, negotiations are also under way for a U. A. R. made engine to power the H. F.—24 Jet; and

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

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Coverage of Late Prime Minister's Funeral Procession

- Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
*160. { Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imblichava:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to serious lapses and political bias in the coverage of Pandit Nehru's death and funeral by All-India Radio and the Central Films Division;

(b) if so, whether any departmental enquiry has been held into the matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3107/64].

(b) The necessity for any departmental enquiry has not been felt.

(c) Does not arise.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

- *161. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri K. N. Pande:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the progress made in finalisation of the composition, scope, and terms of reference of the proposed Wage Board for the Engineering Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): The terms of reference and the composition of the Wage Board have been nearly finalised and Government Resolution appointing the Wage Board will be issued shortly.

Economic Development Plans of Afro-Asian Countries

- *162. { Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high powered Committee to co-ordinate India's collaboration in the economic development plans of the Afro-Asian countries;

(b) if so, its compositions, terms of reference and its general plan of work; and

(c) whether any permanent agency is contemplated to be set up for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) An inter-Ministerial Committee was set up in October last year to assess the requirements of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee is the Secretary General in the Ministry of External Affairs and the members are: the Foreign Secretary, the Commonwealth Secretary, the Special Secretary, the Economic Secretary, the Commerce Secretary and a representative of the Planning Commission. The Joint Secretary in charge of the Economic Division in the Ministry of External Affairs is Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee include consideration of proposals for promoting technical and economic cooperation with the other developing countries so as to expedite implementation.

(c) There is no intention at present to set up any separate permanent agency for this purpose.

Consumer Cooperative Stores in Public Undertakings

- *163. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri Dharmalingam:

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

(a) the progress so far made in starting Consumer Cooperative Stores in Public Undertakings; and

(b) what are the difficulties, if any, in opening such stores?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) There are at present 356 consumers' co-operative stores, including 68 branch stores, functioning in the public sector undertakings. In addition there are 149 fair price shops.

(b) The main difficulty has been in getting adequate supplies of articles. The cooperatives have been advised to affiliate themselves to Co-operative Wholesale Societies whenever possible so that the wholesale stores may feed them, and to register themselves as Fair Price Shops so that they may get supplies of controlled rice/wheat/sugar.

Production of Supersonic Fighters

- *164 { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 705 on the 23rd March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the joint production of Supersonic fighter aircraft in collaboration with the United Arab Republic has since been considered;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

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

Tusker Project

- *165. { Shri Bade:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 125 on the 17th February, 1964 and state the further progress made into the investigation in respect of the allegations of corruption in the Tusker Project (now Vartak) of the Border Road Development Organisation?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The investigation of all the three cases, which relate to allegations of corruption at Dibrugarh, has been completed by the Special Police Establishment. The final report in respect of one has been received. In that case sanction for prosecution of three officers and their alleged accomplices in a Court of Law has been given. The final report in respect of another is expected shortly.

Indian Traders in Zanzibar

- *166. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zanzibar Government have taken any steps to oust Indian Traders there from their business; and

(b) if so, how many Indians are affected thereby and the extent of their loss?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No specific steps have been taken by the Zanzibar Government to oust Indian traders as such although the Presidential Decree of March, 1964 provides for certain nationalization measures. The exact extent of these measures are not clear.

Pak. Firing on Tripura Border

*167. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani forces have been firing on our border in Tripura;

(b) if so, how long has the firing continued; and

(c) whether the firing has now stopped?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, in the Karan-gichera area of Tripura.

(b) There was intermittent firing from 6th August to 22nd August 1964.

(c) Yes, Sir, from 6 P.M. on 22nd August.

Territorial Army

*168. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Territorial Army Units are being disbanded;

(b) whether alternative employment is being given to the personnel so disbanded by way of enlisting them in N.C.C. and regular units;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the training and experience gained by these personnel are being wasted by not utilising their services in various capacities in the Army; and

(d) whether the disbanded personnel are treated as ex-servicemen for the purpose of employment and grant of other amenities; if not, why not?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A few Territorial Army Units, which are no longer required are being disbanded.

(b) and (c). The Territorial Army does not provide a whole-time career to individuals. The question of giving alternative employment to them in N.C.C. or the Regular Army units does not therefore arise. Nevertheless, the personnel of the disbanded units (other than P&T units) have been asked to volunteer for transfer to other units of the Territorial Army.

(d) Personnel of disbanded units are treated as Ex-servicemen for the purpose of employment, provided they have 6 months' continuous embodied service on full pay to their credit. As for other amenities, Territorial Army personnel are entitled to a terminal gratuity @ 15 days' pay for every completed year of embodied service, provided they put in a minimum of 4 years' aggregate embodied service.

Calcutta Port

*169. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

{ Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce incentive scheme for the registered dock workers of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme envisaged would be on the same pattern as that of the workers of Bombay Dock Labour Board; and

(c) if not, the points of difference between the two?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The incentive schemes applicable to shore workers in Calcutta and Stevedore workers at other ports are being kept in view in framing the scheme for Stevedore workers by the Dock Labour Board, Calcutta.

(c) Until the Dock Labour Board has finalised the scheme in consultation with the interests concerned, it is not possible to indicate how it would compare with the other schemes.

Enquiry Committee on I.A.F. Plane Crashes

*170. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to go into the causes of recent crashes of Indian Air Force planes has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter will be considered when the report has been received from the Committee and examined by Government.

Meeting between Field Commanders of India and Pakistan

- *171. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations in Kashmir had written to India and Pakistan suggesting a meeting between their Field Commanders to settle the problem of presence of armed civilians in the cease-fire zone;

(b) if so, whether the proposed meeting has since been held; and

(c) what solution of the problem has since been evolved?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Chapui Khas Colliery

*172. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 200 miners were trapped underground for 16 hours in the Chapui Khas Colliery on the 18th July, 1964;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into the accident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) The electric supply to the winders working the cage

at the Chapui Khas Colliery failed at 9.40 A.M. on 18th July, 1964. At that time 216 miners, including 8 of the night shift, were underground. These workers were not trapped in the sense of their movement being restricted by a roof-fall or otherwise; nor were they exposed to any physical harm. The period of detention at the bottom of the shaft varied.

(b) Yes.

(c) The electric supply was suddenly cut off due to the bursting of the cable leading to the Electric Supply Co.'s meter switch. Repairs were started at once. Simultaneously, arrangements for starting the steam winder installed as an emergency winding gear at No. 4 Pit were made and by 8 P.M. 34 persons had been brought up. All the workers were withdrawn by 10 P.M. Meanwhile, improvised communications had been established between surface and underground and arrangements were made for sending food and drinking water down to the workers.

Situation in Cyprus

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

(a) Government's assessment of the present situation in Cyprus; and

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government to help restore normalcy in that country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) From the information received by Government of India it appears the situation in Cyprus continues to be tense.

(b) No, Sir.

The problem of Cyprus was brought before the Security Council by the Cyprus Government on 26th December, 1963. In implementation of the Security Council Resolution, the Secretary-General had sent an international Peace-keeping Force comprising contingents from Canada,

Denmark, Britain, Finland, Sweden and Ireland. Mr. Sakari Tuomaloja, Finnish Ambassador, was appointed Mediator, for finding a political solution to the problem.

Firing by Pakistanis on U.N. Observers

- *174. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.N. Observer was fired at by the Pakistani troops on the 17th July, 1964 at Tithwal on the Indian side of the cease-fire line; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect the U.N. Observers?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Pakistan-occupied Kashmir troops fired at our post in the Tithwal Sector on 17th July. A U.N. Observer who proceeded to the post to investigate the matter was also fired at.

(b) The U.N. Observers' uniform, with the blue beret, and the white flag carried by them are distinctive enough to identify them as U.N. Observers. No special protection is provided for them.

Bank Employees' Agitation

- *175. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Bank Employees' Association started a "work to rule" campaign during July 1964 in support of their demands for better pay-scales, more

D.A. and revision of the Desai Award;

(b) if so, whether it had paralysed the banking business throughout the country and if so, for how long; and

(c) whether the dispute has been resolved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The agitation was started by the All India Bank Employees' Association with effect from 20th July, 1964 in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh and gradually it spread to other places in the country. Almost all the banks (other than State Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India and the Bank of India) were affected. Consequent on the intervention of the Chief Labour Commissioner the situation started improving gradually by about the 30th July, 1964. The position is now reported to be normal.

(c) Settlement on some of the issues was arrived at as a result of tripartite meetings held on 13th—18th and 28th—29th August, 1964. To arrive at a long term settlement another meeting is scheduled to be held on 30th September, 1964.

Indian Ambassador in Indonesia

- *176. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Indian Ambassador at Djakarta, Indonesia, fell vacant in March, 1964 and still remains unfilled; and

(b) if so, the reason for the long delay in making an appointment to the post?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Steps are being taken to fill the post urgently. However, selection of a candidate does take time.

Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan

469. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of matriculates, graduates and post-graduates on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan upto the end of December, 1963;

(b) the number of technical personnel provided with employment during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(c) the number of technical personnel remaining on the live registers upto the end of June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malyviya): (a)—

Category	No. on Live Register
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary and Intermediates)	23,760
Graduates (including post-graduates)	1,722

(b)—

Year	No. of placements effected during the year
1962-63	1,131
1963-64	1,203

(c) 2,199.

Sainik School, Bhubaneswar

470. { **Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students at present on the roll in the Bhubaneswar Sainik School;

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether seats are also reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said Sainik School; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 289.

(b) One.

(c) and (d). Qualifying in an Entrance Examination is essential for admission to Sainik Schools. Normally admission is according to the merit list of marks secured in that examination. For candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, special consideration has, however, been given in that admission is given on securing qualifying marks, without regard to the position in the merit list.

Defence Production Industries

471. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent so far on Defence Production Industries during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 in the country; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent during the current financial year?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Radio Sets for Rural Areas of Orissa

472. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets supplied in rural areas of Orissa till the end of July, 1964;

(b) the number of radio sets lying idle in rural areas of Orissa as on the 31st July, 1964; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for utilising the idle sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) 438.

(b) 779.

(c) The maintenance and operation of community listening sets is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the question of any further assistance by the Centre to enable them to keep all the sets working, is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Employment for S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Orissa

473. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number out of them who were provided with employment assistance during January—June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b)—

Category of applicants	No. on Live Register as on 30-6-64	No. of placements effected during January-June, 1964
(1)	(2)	(3)

Scheduled Castes .	5,197	546
Scheduled Tribes .	8,703	648

Public and Private Sector Establishments in Orissa

474. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private

sector establishments in Orissa from 1st January, 1964 to 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through various Employment Exchanges during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b)—

Sector	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies filled
Public . . .	17,666	7,649
Private . . .	3,463	1,437

Unemployed Technical Personnel in Rajasthan

475. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 2,189

(b) —

Period	No. of placements effected
January—June, 1964	71

Employment for Women in Rajasthan

476. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of women candi-

dates (both graduates and non-graduates) who have been registered in various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during the period January—June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b)—

Category	No. on Live register as on 30-6-64	No. placed in employment during January-June, 1964
(1)	(2)	(3)
Graduates	264	9
Matriculates and Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates)	1,667	120
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	3,157	307
TOTAL	5,088	436

पन्थेल के पास हथियारों का कारखाना

477. श्री बसन्त : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री दिनांक 16 दिसंबर, 1963 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1706 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पन्थेल, महाराष्ट्र में हथियार का कारखाना खोलने के प्रस्ताव की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री श्री म० बाबासाहेब) : मुझे यह विचार हो रहा है। अन्तिम निर्णय लेने की आशा है।

Unemployed S.C. and S.T. in Andhra Pradesh

478. श्री E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were unemployed as on the 30th June, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b)—

Category	No. on Live Register as on 30-6-64
Scheduled Castes	16,855
Scheduled Tribes	808

Speech of Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
479. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Amada:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have taken objection to the speech delivered by the Indian High Commissioner in

Ceylon at Jaffna towards the end of June, 1964. in which he is reported to have expressed the hope that Tamil "will have its rightful place in Ceylon"; and

(b) if so, the nature of the objection raised by the Ceylonese Government and the reactions of Government of India to the same?

The Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The Government of Ceylon expressed their regret and concern at the speech which they felt was an interference in their internal policies. It has been conveyed to them that the statement should be taken in the context of the whole speech and that it should not be construed to mean that the High Commissioner was taking sides in the dispute. He had merely suggested that this issue in Ceylon should be settled by the Ceylonese people themselves. The position has been fully understood by the Government of Ceylon.

Roads Project has completed the reconnaissance of Manali-Upshi Road (Ladakh) and whether the work on the road has been started;

(b) how long it would take to complete the road and at what total cost and

(c) for how many months in a year this road would be usable?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that it would take five years to complete this road. According to a very rough estimate, the cost of construction will be about Rs. 20 crores.

(c) This can be indicated only after detailed study of snow and weather conditions. It is expected that the entire road would be usable for a period of six to eight months in a year.

वायरलेस उपकरण का उत्पादन

480. { श्री जगदीश सिंह तिड्याली :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलूर में एक फ्रांसीसी फर्म के सहयोग से विशेष वायरलेस उपकरण का उत्पादन करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० खोसल): जो सूचना मांगी गई है उसे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

Manali-Upshi Road

481. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Beacon Border

New Naval Air Station in Goa

482. { **Shri Rameshwar Tamta:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaam:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has established a new Naval Air station in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Naval Air Station at Dabolim (Goa) is being developed to meet all Naval requirements for an airfield and to provide the requisite facilities for the operational training squadron.

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकाशनी खड़कवासला

483. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खड़कवासला में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकाशनी के विस्तार की कोई प्रस्थापना है ;

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

(ग) इस प्रस्थापना के कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री डॉ० म० घॉमस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Malay Language Radio Service

484. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened a Malay language radio service from a station near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, where the radio service station has been located?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) It has been decided to start a service in Malay, as part of the External Services of All India Radio. The service will be started as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed.

(b) The service will be transmitted from Delhi.

Ampliphone

485. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department has introduced Ampliphone for subscribers who are hard of hearing in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the new telephone system (Ampliphone) has started operating?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands from some of the subscribers for this type of instrument have already been met.

Pirate Radios in Bhutan

486. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 64 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Bhutan Government have succeeded in locating pirate radios operating in the territories of Bhutan;

(b) whether any assistance was offered by India or asked for by Bhutan for the purpose of locating the pirate radios; and

(c) what further action is proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have received no information in this regard from the Government of Bhutan.

(b) The Government of India have agreed to assist the Government of Bhutan to locate unauthorised transmitters.

(c) Detecting equipment will be sent to Bhutan at an appropriate time in consultation with the Bhutanese authorities.

Dictionary of Folk Music Instruments

487. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the compilation of a dictionary of folk music instruments in India has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. The work is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentive Bonus to Ordnance Factory Workers

488. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to give incentive bonus to the workers employed in the Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, how many workers will be benefited and by how much; and

(c) whether this will apply to all categories of workers?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to give incentive bonus to essential maintenance workers engaged on the maintenance of plants and services of the ordnance and clothing factories.

(b) About 2,955 essential maintenance workers of 8 factories where this scheme has so far been implemented for the time being, will be benefited. They will receive incentive bonus varying from 1/2 per cent to over 50 per cent of the piece work profits over and above their basic pay,

according to the nature of work, stage of production and efforts made by the workers. Piece work profits differ from section to section and from month to month according to the nature and skill of work and the stage of production.

(c) The incentive bonus will be given to essential maintenance workers i.e., the skilled and semi-skilled workers.

दूतावास भवन

{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
489. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
{ श्री सुबोध हंसरा :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों में भारत ने अपने दूतावास भवन और कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए क्वार्टर बना रखे हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन देशों में भारत ने अपने दूतावासों के भवन और निवास के लिए क्वार्टर नहीं बना रखे है परन्तु भवनों के नक्शे पेश कर रखे हैं जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं

(ग) विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनो के लिए दूतावास कार्यालयों और निवास के क्वार्टरों के किराए पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जिन देशों में भारत सरकार की अपनी इमारतें हैं, उनकी सूची सदन की मेज पर रखी जा रही है य में रखी गई है ।
बेङ्गलूर संख्या एल टी—3108/64]

(ख) निम्नलिखित जगहों पर अपने मिशनो से, अपनी ही सम्पत्ति (नई प्रयत्न प्रतिरिक्त) प्राप्त करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार हो रहा है :

इस्लामाबाद (पाकिस्तान), काठमांडू, काबुल, नैरोबी, लागोस, दार-एस्सलाम, लियोपोल्डविल, रबात, अल्जीरिया, कोलम्बो और लन्दन ।

(ग) भारत सरकार जो किराया देती है, उसकी रकम साल दर साल बढ़ती रहती है । 1963-64 के दौरान यह रकम लगभग 144 लाख रुपए थी जिसमें से 90.72 लाख रुपए वैदेशिक कार्य पर खर्च हुए और बाकी रकम मिशनों में लगे अन्य मन्त्रालयों के अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों पर ।

संसद् सदस्यों के शिष्टमण्डल तथा मंत्रियों के दौरे

{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
490. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
{ श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 में अब तक उनके विभाग ने संसद् सदस्यों के कितने दौर की व्यवस्था की;

(ख) क्या अध्ययन दलों ने दौरा करने के पश्चात् अपने अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन पेश किये ;

(ग) क्या अध्ययन दलों के प्रतिवेदन सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिये उन्हें भेजे गये थे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) निम्नलिखित प्रायोजनाओं के अध्ययनार्थक दौरों का प्रबन्ध किया गया :—

1. कैम्ब्रे तेल क्षेत्र । 2. अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र । 3. भ्राणुविक रीएक्टर्स, ट्राम्बे । 4. नोमेना डाक यार्ड, बम्बई । 5. हिन्दुस्तान

एण्टीबायोटिक्स, लिमिटेड, पिम्परी । 6. केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् अनुसन्धान स्टेशन, पूना । 7. औद्योगिक बस्ती, गिन्डी, मद्रास । 8. इंटिग्रल कं.च फैक्ट्री, पीराम्बूर । 9. फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लिमिटेड, अलवई । 10. हिन्दुस्तान ईसैकटी-साइड्स फैक्ट्री, अलवई । 11. कोचीन पत्तन । 12. हिन्दुस्तान एयर क्राफ्ट फैक्ट्री, बंगलौर । 13. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्ट्री, बंगलौर । 14. इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज, बंगलौर । 15. भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, बंगलौर । 16. चिडियाघर, दिल्ली । 17. टेलीफोन केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली । 18. हिन्दुस्तान इंसेकटीसाइड्स, नई दिल्ली । 19. चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना, चितरंजन । 20. हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड, रूपनारायणपुर । 21. दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना । 22. रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाना । 23. भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना । 24. हीराकुण्ड बांध । 25. विशाखापटनम शिपयार्ड और पत्तन । 26. प्रदीप पत्तन ।

(ख) हां । प्रतिवेदनों की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रख दी गई हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—3109/64]

(ग) और (घ) ये प्रतिवेदन प्रायोजन प्राधिकारी, सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों और दौरों पर ले जाये गये सदस्यों को भेजे गये थे । सामान्यतः ऐसे प्रतिवेदनों को सभी सदस्यों में परिचालित करने की कार्य-प्रणाली नहीं है, तथापि व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों की मांग पर इनकी प्रतियां उन्हें भेज दी जाती हैं । इनकी प्रतियों को छपवा कर सभी सदस्यों में बांटने में बहुत खर्च आता है जो मितव्यय उपाय हेतु नहीं किया गया ।

Clocks and Bells in Government Buildings

491. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
{ Shri Jashwant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken to remove the clocks and bells from

the various rooms in the Central Secretariat and other Government buildings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that nine hundred clocks have become redundant due to the change-over?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Electric bells and battery operated impulsive clocks provided by the P. & T. Department in some of the Central Government buildings in New Delhi are being withdrawn.

(b) These services are being withdrawn mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) Provision of clocks & bells does not form part of the normal activities of P. & T. Department.

(ii) The cable pairs utilized for such services could be released and better utilized for provision of telephone connections for the public; and

(iii) Most of this equipment had outlived its life.

(c) No. Of the 324 such clocks withdrawn so far by the P. & T. Department, 50 have been found unserviceable and the rest would be used for P. & T. purposes.

Overtime Allowances in Ordnance Factories

492. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no difference at present in the payment of overtime allowances between industrial and non-industrial workers in the ordnance factories;

(b) whether arrears of overtime allowances have been paid from 1961 to non-industrial employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

1040 (ai) LSD—3.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes Sir, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) the non-industrial staff have the same hours of work and holidays as industrial staff.

(ii) the nature of duties of the non-industrial staff is such that their presence throughout is necessary for the efficient working of the industrial staff.

(b) No, as the orders as issued do not have retrospective effect.

(c) Does not arise.

Incentive Bonus Scheme for Mica Miners

493. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an incentive bonus scheme has been introduced for the workers of mica mines;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the number of workers covered by this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malviya): (a) to (c). No incentive bonus scheme has been introduced for the workers of Mica Mines. However, for the workers employed in the Mica Mines in Bihar, bonus based on monthly and quarterly attendance is payable under the award of Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, 1954 which is still in force. Broad features of this Bonus scheme are:—

1. Daily-rated workers.

(i) Monthly Bonus

Bonus is payable at the rate of 12½ per cent of the consolidated wages provided the worker has put in at least 20 days work in a month.

(ii) **Quarterly Bonus**

Bonus is payable for each quarter at the rate of 7 days' basic wages provided the worker has worked for 45 days underground or 57 days on the surface during the quarter.

2. **Monthly-rated workers**

A quarterly bonus equal to half month's basic wages is payable provided the workman has worked for 45 days underground or 57 days on the surface in a quarter.

About 15,000 workmen employed in the various mica mines in the State of Bihar are covered by the said Award.

Supply of Arms to Nagas by Pakistan

494. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lodged a formal complaint with the Government of Pakistan about the latter's unfriendly action in supplying fire-arms to the hostile Nagas; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received from that country in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India has lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan for assisting the Naga hostiles with shelter, training and arms.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have denied the facts as in the Protest Note, described them as baseless fabrications and have attempted to distort them.

Aircraft Carrier 'Vikrant'

495. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal under consideration to replace

the existing fighter planes of the Aircraft-carrier 'Vikrant' by some new and better type of planes; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken regarding the choice of planes, and the country from which they will be procured?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Final decision has not yet been taken.

Avro-748

496. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has placed an order with the Defence Ministry for the supply of a fleet of the second series of Avro-748 planes;

(b) if so, the number of such planes ordered by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(c) the delivery date for the same?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

Indians in Britain

497. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that a large number of Indians who went to Britain with British Labour Ministry's employment vouchers have been unemployed and are facing hardship;

(b) the number of such Indians who are out of employment;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the British Government; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The overall picture of employment in the United Kingdom, available from statistics furnished by the British Ministry of Labour, indicates that it is not likely that a large number of Indians would have remained unemployed.

(b) In the United Kingdom employment statistics are not maintained nationality-wise, it is not possible, therefore, to say how many Indians remain unemployed at any one time.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

Artisans' School at Jabalpur

498. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Artisans' painting school has been opened at Jabalpur by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the nature of courses being conducted therein;

(c) the capacity of the school; and

(d) whether any more schools are to be opened by Government and if so, where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment are not concerned with the opening of Artisans' Painting School.

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

नेफा का विकास

499. श्री बागड़ी : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेफा के विकास के लिये 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 और 1963-64 में कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई थी; और

(ख) क्या सारी राशि खर्च कर दी गई है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत, नेफा के लिए जो बजट राशि नियत की गई थी, वह इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	बजट (लाखों में)
1960-61 .	137.04
1961-62 .	124.94
1962-63 .	131.50
1963-64	153.42

(ख) जी नहीं । इसके मुख्य कारण ये थे : उचित और योग्य कर्मचारियों की कमी और कहीं-कहीं भौतिक साधनों का अभाव, मानसून के बीच कम समय तथा कठिन भौगोलिक स्थिति और संचार व्यवस्था ।

भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

500. श्री बागड़ी : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का किस हद तक प्रयोग हो रहा है और अंग्रेजी का किस हद तक; और

(ख) इन दूतावासों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या और प्रतिशत क्या है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) राजनयिक पत्र आदि—जैसे विज्ञापन पत्र, प्रत्यावाहन पत्र, नियुक्ति समादेश इत्यादि

हिन्दी में ही दिए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे दूतावासों में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर भी, जहां तक सम्भव होता है, हिन्दी में ही दिए जाते हैं अन्य सारा काम मुख्यतया अंग्रेजी में ही होता है।

(ख) दूतावासों में अंग्रेजी जानने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या 1359 है और हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या 567 अथवा करीब 42 प्रतिशत है।

Ordnance Factories

501. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Defence be state:

(a) whether Government have received vehicles and communications equipment from the U.S.A. for the modernisation of the Ordnance Factory at Ambhajari near Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the details of the equipment purchased and proposed to be purchased?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Domestic Servants

502. **Shri A. N. Vidyasankar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the pilot survey of the economic conditions of the domestic servants conducted by Prof. J. C. Dholakia on behalf of the Gujrat Research Society; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in order to improve the conditions of a very large number of domestic servants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for P. & T. Staff

503. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no quarters for Posts and Telegraph staff have been constructed in the Kangra Postal Division for the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning any money for staff quarters in this Division?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) 7 units of quarters have been constructed. Proposal for construction of more quarters is under consideration.

Colour Bar in S. Rhodesia

504. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 797 on the 30th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any legal action has been taken against the proprietor of Karoi Hotel in Karoi in Southern Rhodesia who had refused service to the Indian Press Attache and the daughter of India's Acting Commissioner in Salisbury on grounds of race?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The proprietor of the Karoi Hotel was prosecuted and was held guilty by the Special Magistrate who fined him £ sterling 30.

Law Minister's visit Abroad

505. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the names of countries which the Union Law

Minister recently visited and the purpose of his visit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Shri A. K. Sen, the Minister for Law and Social Security, along with Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs represented India at the independence celebrations of Malawi (Nysaland), which became independent on 6th July, 1964. During his return journey the Minister visited Kenya where he had talks with the members of Government and addressed various associations.

A.S.C. Centre, Alwar

506. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to wind up the Army Supply Corps Centre at Alwar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some other units will be posted at Alwar in case the Army Supply Corps Centre is closed down; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raja):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Centre was temporarily created to cater for the increased intake of A.S.C. recruits due to the expansion of the Army. It is being wound up as it has served its purpose.

(c) and (d) It has been proposed that some other Army units or establishments may be located at Alwar. The matter is still under consideration.

कनाडा की वैज्ञानिक शिष्टमंडल

507. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में दूसरा आण्विक बिजलीघर स्थापित करने के सिलसिले

में एटॉमिक एनर्जी आफ कनाडा लिमिटेड में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये 20 भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का एक दल कनाडा जा रहा है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वे कब भारत वापस आयेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान आण्विक बिजली घर परियोजना की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध ; कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत कनाडा ; 1-2 वर्ष के प्रशिक्षण के लिये 24 वैज्ञानिकों/इंजीनियरों के एक दल की योजना विचाराधीन है ।

उपरोक्त अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण का यात्रा व्यय सहित सारा खर्च कोलम्बो योजना की शर्तों के अनुसार योजना अधिकारियों द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा । इन वैज्ञानिकों/इंजीनियरों का वेतन भारत सरकार भारत में देगी ।

विमान दुर्घटना

508. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1964 में हुई एक विमान दुर्घटना में फ्लाईंग आफिसर डी० एस० डिल्लों और पायलट आफिसर एस० एस० सन्धू की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना किस स्थान पर हुई और उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) विमान में कितने व्यक्ति थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री ए० व० बोमस) : (क) से (ग) 15 मई, 1964 को पठानकोट के निकट तलवाड़ा बांध से लगभग आध मील एक स्थान पर एक विमान दुर्घटना हो गई थी । फ्लाईंग आफिसर डी० एस० डिल्लों तथा विमान चालक आफिसर एस० एस० सन्धू, जो दोनों ही केवल उस विमान में सवार थे इस दुर्घटनाबल मारे गए थे ।

वायु सेना के नियमों के अनुसार दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच के लिए एक कोर्ट ऑफ इन्क्वायरी को आदेश दे दिया गया है। दुर्घटना का कारण अभी पता चल सकेगा जब कोर्ट ऑफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्यवाही सम्पूर्ण हुई।

छावनियों में सफाई कर्मचारी

509. श्री बाल्मोकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की विभिन्न छावनियों में काम करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रम में विभिन्नता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके वेतन क्रमों में एक-रूपता लाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री श्री ० म० घॉमस) : (क) जी हां। तदपि एक ही राज्य की विभिन्न छावनियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारीगण के वेतनदरों में समानता है।

(ख) वेतनदर राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले के अनुसार नियत किए जाते हैं। सभी सम्बन्धित तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों को सामने रखते हुए ट्रिब्यूनल ने देश के समस्त छावनी बोर्डों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारीगण के वेतनदरों में समानता की सिफारिश नहीं की।

विमान दुर्घटनायें

510. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 जुलाई, 1964 को दो विमान दुर्घटनायें हुईं जिनमें 5 व्यक्ति मारे गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का विवरण क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री श्री ० म० घॉमस) : (क) 21 जुलाई 1964 को केवल एक विमान दुर्घटना हुई थी, जिसमें दो व्यक्ति मारे गए थे।

(ख) भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान 21 जुलाई, 1964 को अलाहाबाद से लगभग 20 मील दक्षिण पूर्व दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था, जबकि वह प्रशिक्षण उड़ान पर था। विमान चालक और एक फ्लाइट केडेट जो उस विमान में थे उस दुर्घटना में मारे गये थे। विमान को इतनी भारी क्षति पहुंची थी, कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उसकी मरम्मत सम्भव न थी।

Radio Forums

511. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend radio forums in other States on the pattern introduced in Delhi;

(b) if so, when this is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A Radio Rural Forum Scheme is already in existence all over India since 1959. There were 8555 Radio Rural Forums on 30th June, 1964.

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

Planning Body for Defence.

{ Shri Mohan Swarup:
512. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
{ Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate planning body is proposed to be set up in the Defence Ministry;

(b) what will be its precise pattern and functions; and

(c) how its work will be co-ordinated with that of the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

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

Film Festival in Czechoslovakia

513. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a film festival was held in Karlovy Vary in Czechoslovakia, in July last, in which Indian films were also exhibited; and

(b) whether some films out of these were entered as 'official' and the rest not so, and if so, the criterion followed in making this distinction?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One feature film was entered as the official entry and the other as invited entry. According to the Regulations of the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival, each participating country could enter one full-length feature film in the main Festival Competition but the Festival Chairman may, on the recommendation of the respective institutions, organisations, producers or experts from individual countries, send out invitations for other films to be entered in the Competition. The films entered in the former category are generally referred to as official entries and those entered under the latter category as invited entries. But, there is no distinction in their status as far as the Competition is concerned.

Himalyan Mountaineering Institute

515. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which students are recruited to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute;

(b) the number of students at present in the basic advance courses of the Institute and their State-wise break-up;

(c) whether foreign students are also admitted to this institute for training; and

(d) if so, their present number and from which countries they have come?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) Students between the ages of 18 to 40 years are admitted to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute courses subject to the prescribed medical standards, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3110/64] on the basis of first come first served, in respect of applicants from among the general public. A number of seats in each course is reserved for the Armed Forces and the selection is made by the Service Headquarters concerned on the basis of suitability from among the applicants.

(b) State-wise break-up of the students undergoing training in the Basic and Advance course is given below:

	Basic	Advance
Jammu & Kashmir .	2	..
Assam	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	2	..
Orissa	2	..
Mysore	2	1
Maharashtra .	2	..
Delhi	1	1
West Bengal .	4	5
Uttar Pradesh .	5	..
Punjab	10	2

There is also one student from Nepal in the Basic Course.

(c) No. However, students from neighbouring countries i.e., Sikkim, Nepal and Burma are admitted.

(d) One. From Nepal.

Employees in Ordnance Factories516. **Shri N. Shreekantan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of Ordnance Factories and other industrial establishments under his Ministry in each State and the number of employees working therein?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The number of Ordnance Factories and other production establishments under the Department of Defence Production and the production employees are as follows:—

State	No. of ord. Fys/Ind. Estts.	Approx. No. of employees
Andhra Pradesh	1	1400
Madhya Pradesh	3	25400
Madras	3	11500

Maharashtra	8	30500
Mysore	3	28000
Punjab	1	300
Uttar Pradesh	7	42100
West Bengal	5	32800

Educated Unemployed517. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the number of educated unemployed in the country, State-wise, as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b) Available information is given below:

State/Union Territory	Total No. of educated applicants (Matriculates and above on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 30-6-64)	No. of educated applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-63*	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Andhra Pradesh	46,800	2,598	196
Assam	10,322	496	518
Bihar	42,027	1,986	1,912
Delhi	53,362	2,382	21
Gujarat	25,434	1,612	381
Himachal Pradesh	2,223	133	12
Jammu & Kashmir	1,103	11	..
Kerala	77,854	1,901	91
Madhya Pradesh	44,828	1,376	433
Madras	55,672	2,154	..
Maharashtra	72,987	6,314	6
Manipur	1,509	10	132
Mysore	47,436	2,770	12
Orissa	12,130	150	204
Pondicherry	451
Punjab	40,801	2,687	7
Rajasthan	31,321	967	330
Tripura	2,649	54	67
Uttar Pradesh	1,15,102	12,352	1
West Bengal	1,17,083	5,574	311
ALL INDIA TOTAL	8,01,094	45,527	5,618

* Statistics in respect of educated Scheduled Castes/Tribes are collected only once a year.

Technical Personnel Unemployed in U.P.

518. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number of technical persons provided with employment during the period from January, 1964 to June 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 36,207.

(b) 12,526.

Educated Unemployed in U.P.

519. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) the number of the Scheduled Castes and women among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b).

	No. of educated applicants Matricu- lates and above) on the Live Register at the end of June, 1964.
Castes:	
1. All educated applicants	1,15,102
2. Scheduled Castes	12,352*
3. Women	3,836

1. All educated applicants	1,15,102
2. Scheduled Castes	12,352*
3. Women	3,836

*Relates to 31st December, 1963.

Micro-wave Communication System

520. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a micro-wave communication system linking Calcutta with Dibrugarh via Katihar, Cooch-Bihar and Shillong to provide a reliable communication link between Assam and the rest of the country; and

(b) if so, when and the total amount to be spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by March 1965. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 165 lakhs.

Manufacture of Tanks

521. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a French Delegation visited Delhi for talks on the question of setting up a tank manufacturing unit in India; and

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals submitted by the delegation are under consideration.

Manufacture of Nissan Jeeps

522. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 805 on the 30th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for increasing the manufacture of Nissan Jeeps and Nissan one-ton Trucks has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) The proposal envisages manufacture of vehicles at an augmented rate with progressively increasing indigenous content in a new factory to be set up for the purpose.

Artillery Centre

523. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 16th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal from Army Headquarters to open an Artillery Centre and a Clerks Training School has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening of an Artillery Centre has been held in abeyance and that for the Clerks Training School is still under consideration.

Atom Bomb

524. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has acquired the know-how of the manufacture of Atom Bomb;

(b) whether plutonium is required in the manufacture of these bombs; and

(c) whether plutonium is produced in this country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The general principles are well known but we have not acquired the detailed know-how as we have not worked towards this end. It would take about a year to develop the detailed know-how if a decision to do so were taken.

(b) Either plutonium or uranium 235 is essential.

(c) Yes.

Scheduled Castes in Army

525. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes enrolled as J.C.Os. in the Army during the period 1st January, 1963 to 31st March, 1964; and

(b) how many have been given further promotions?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Two, Sir. Normally, recruitment in the Army is in the lowest rank i.e., Sepoy and there is no direct enrolment of JCOs in the Army. Exceptions, however, exist in the case of Jemadar Religious Teachers (Pandits, Granthis, Maulvis and Padres) and persons serving in the Army Postal Service who are on deputation from the Posts and Telegraphs Department. During the Emergency, relaxations were made for direct recruitment as Junior Commissioned Officers in certain categories in the Corps of Engineers viz. Overseer B&R, Mechanist EM and Draughtsman Grade I.

(b) Neither of the two persons referred to in reply to part (a) of the question has been promoted.

डाक की चोरियाँ

526. श्री बड़े : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में डाक की चोरियों की संख्या काफी बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या डाक से भेजे जाने वाले चेक रास्ते में ही चुरा लिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) जनवरी से जलाई, 1964 तक की अवधि में चोरी के किन मामलों का पता लगा है; और

(घ) क्या इन घटनाओं से डाक कर्मचारियों का भी सम्बन्ध है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जनवरी से जलाई, 1964 के दौरान एसे पच्चीस मामलों की सूचना प्राप्त हुई ।

(ग) समूचे भारत में 61 मामलों का पता चला था ।

(घ) जी हाँ । तीन प्रतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारियों सहित उनमें 18 कर्मचारी शामिल थे ।

A.I.R. Recordings on Gandhiji

527. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the implementation of the scheme of the All India Radio to record events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): For the last few years All India Radio has been engaged on planning and preparing a series of programmes on various aspects of the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi. The intention is to compile a Radio Biography of the Father of the Nation, to be broadcast during 1969, the year

of his birth centenary. The project has been entrusted to a separate unit in All India Radio and the main aspects of its work are:

(i) Study and research of all available material (writings, speeches, transcripts of recordings etc.) and selection of themes and aspects to be featured in the Radio Biography;

(ii) Preparing a list of persons who came in close touch with the Mahatma and recording their personal reminiscences for use in the Biography;

(iii) Preparing the script of each individual programme that will form part of the entire biographical series.

Taking into account the rich and eventful life of the Mahatma and the innumerable facets it reveals, the work undertaken by All India Radio is necessarily large as well as important. Every effort is being made to carry it out speedily and methodically.

Indian owners of Lighters in Ceylon

528. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a batch of Indian owners of lighters (Water transport) had to come out of Ceylon without their lighting or receiving their dues from the contractor to whom they had leased the lighters;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were arrested by Ceylon police in April, 1964 and thus prevented from bringing back their Lighters from Ceylon;

(c) whether Government received any representation in this connection from the Lighter owners in June, 1964; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) They were arrested on charges of staying on in Ceylon even after their Ceylonese visas had expired. The Ceylon Government did not prevent the owners from bringing back their lighters. It was only that the lighters needed extensive repairs without which they could not be brought back.

(c) and (d). Yes. The lighter owners represented in June, 1964 that the Government of India may request the Government of Ceylon to grant 2 months visas to them and to the Contractor to go to Ceylon for getting the lighters repaired. The Government of Ceylon who were accordingly approached by the Indian High Commission at Colombo have agreed to grant visas to the Contractor and 7 lighter owners. Our High Commission is continuing its efforts to secure visas for the other lighter owners also.

Recruitment to Defence Units

529. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Recruiting Centres have been instructed to slow down their recruitment programme; and

(b) whether the personnel recruited in all the Centres have been absorbed by the Defence Units?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The recruiting centres have been instructed to slow down their recruitment programme because the targets for recruitment have generally been achieved.

(b) Those recruits, who have completed their period of training and achieved the required standards, have been absorbed or are in the process of being absorbed in the Army units. Those who are still under training will

be absorbed as and when they complete their training and achieve the required standards.

Conference of Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff

530. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief of the Army Staff and other high ranking Officers recently attended the Conference of Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff held recently at Camberley, U.K;

(b) whether the Conference decided to set up a Joint Commonwealth Security Force; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) The COAS accompanied by the GOC-in-C Western Command attended the Chief of the Imperial General Staff's Exercise "Hercules" (not the Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff Conference) held at Camberley during August, 1964.

(b) No. This item was not on the agenda nor was it discussed.

(c) Does not arise.

Labour Research Institute

531. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 578 on the 9th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proposed Labour Research Institute has been established; and

(b) if so, whether it has started its work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes, the Institute was registered on 28.6.62 as an independent public body (Society) under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

(b) Not yet.

Defence Production

532. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American firm of Consultants to advise on defence production has submitted any proposals regarding the defence production in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals; and

(c) whether this firm has offered collaboration in producing a light tank in Avadi?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report *inter alia* contains findings on defence requirements and recommendations for meeting them in the following fields:-

(i) Ammunition, explosives and weapons

(ii) Electronics and communications

(iii) Motor vehicles

(iv) Feasibility of magnesium production in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

Indians Kidnaped by Pak Nationals

523. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2071 on the 13th April, 1964 and state the progress achieved by Central Government to recover the two Indian nationals kidnapped from the border village, Diga, district Jaisalmer, Rajasthan by Pak nationals?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The question of the release of the kidnapped Indian nationals was taken up by the officials of the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary with their counterpart in Pakistan and was also discussed at a meeting held on 20.3.1964 between the border officials of Rajasthan and West Pakistan.

The Pakistani officials maintained that the two Indian nationals were arrested by the Pakistani police from a place within Pakistan territory, about twenty miles from the border; as such, the two Indian nationals were to be tried in a Pakistani court of law. No official information has so far been received about these two Indian nationals, but it is understood that they have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500/- each.

Coastal Batteries

**534. { Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bishancharnder Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to transfer the manning and operation of the coastal batteries in port towns from the Army to the Navy; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For operational and administrative convenience, the Government have decided in May 1964 on the permanent transfer of the responsibilities for the manning and operation of the coastal batteries from the Army to the Navy under a phased programme.

सैनिक स्कूल

535. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के जिला रोहतक में झाज्जर नामक स्थान पर सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का निश्चय कुछ वर्ष पहले किया गया था ;
घोर

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यः मामला अब किस अवस्था में है।

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ४० स० राजू) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) राष्ट्र में अशांति स्थिति की घोषणा के पश्चात् मज्जर में सैनिक स्कूल खोलना स्थगित कर दिया है। सामान्य स्थिति के लौटने पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसपर पुनः विचार किया जाएगा।

Indian Embassy at Moscow

536. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts had been misappropriated at the Indian Embassy at Moscow from 1-10-1960 to 29-9-1961;

(b) if so, the details and the amount involved; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes; it was found that Government funds amounting to about Rs. 1,50,000 had been misappropriated in the Embassy of India, Moscow, during 1960 and 1961.

(b) The important details of the case and the exact amounts involved may be seen in para 42 of the 8th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (3rd Lok Sabha).

(c) The Cashier of the Embassy who, it was alleged, had misappropriated Government funds was recalled to India and prosecuted. Three criminal cases were instituted against him. In one of the cases, the Cashier has been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years and to pay Rs. 40,000 as fine or, in default, one year's further imprisonment. He has appealed and his appeal is pending in the High Court. The other two cases against him are still under trial in the Court of the Special Judge, Delhi.

The Cashier has been dismissed from Government service.

Vietnam

537. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of South Vietnam, North Vietnam and U.S.A. have been in constant communication with our Government regarding recent events in Vietnam;

(b) if so, a brief resume of those communications; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto or the action taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has received a personal message from the President of the U.S.A. informing him that North Vietnamese torpedo boats had made deliberate attacks on United States' naval vessels and the limited actions the President had ordered in pursuit of their right of self-defence. The Government of India have also received letters from the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, denying the second attack on the United States naval vessels. No communication has been received from the Government of the Republic of Vietnam in connection with the recent events in Vietnam.

(c) The Government of India's attitude to the situation in Vietnam has been made clear in their statement issued on the 5th August, 1964.

Naga Hostiles

538. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga Hostiles killed two Security personnel and injured two others in an ambush on the Kohima-Wokha road on the 28th August, 1964;

(b) whether similar incidents of firing on security forces and killing by Naga Hostiles also occurred on the preceding day in the same area;

(c) if so, where and the details of that incident; and

(d) Government's reaction to these incidents?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. At 07-15 hours on 28th August 1964, approximately 100 Naga hostiles ambushed a police road protection party near WAJONG ME School at MERHEMA (approximately 10 miles NORTH NORTH WEST OF CHAKHABAMA), on WOKHAKOHIMA road. Hostiles fired with light machine guns, sten guns and rifles, used grenades, and had covered the approach to ambush area with explosives and booby traps. Two constables were killed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Naga hostiles have been perpetrating acts of violence of this kind for a long time. Security forces had been deployed to deal with them. However now it is hoped that with the cessation of operations from the midnight of September 5th/6th such incidents will not recur.

Film Institute of India

539. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that the Film Institute of India should seek affiliation with the International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Televisions Schools at Paris; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision and the advantages the Indian Film Institute may get from this affiliation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The affiliation would give the Film Institute wider recognition and facilitate the exchange of ideas and

information on matters of common interest among the members. With the affiliation it will be possible for our Institute to conform to internationally accepted standards in its various courses of training and to avail of the facilities for exchange of lecturers etc. with the film institutes of other more advanced countries. It would also be possible to collect information about improved techniques, research and developments in this field.

Sainik School, Pachmarhi

540. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken in the matter of establishing a Sainik school in Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress made towards the execution of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The State Government have kept the proposal in abeyance.

Special Stamps

541. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reversed their decision to issue special stamps in honour of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and William Shakespeare; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of Stamps to be brought out in 1964, had to be reduced owing to the limited capacity of the Security Press.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES
AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Statement No. I—Eighth Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3094|64].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III—Seventh Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3095|64].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Sixth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3096-64].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3097|64].
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3098|64].
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XV—Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3099|64].
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha). [Placed

in Library. See No. LT-3100|64].

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Twelfth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3101|64].

(ix) Supplementary Statement No. XIX—Eleventh Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3102|64].

ORDERS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): I beg on behalf of Shri D. R. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Madras Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1267 dated the 5th September, 1964.
- (ii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Seventh Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1273 dated the 7th September, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3103|64].

PAPERS UNDER DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1948

Shri R. K. Malviya: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2969 dated the 22nd August, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3104].

OPINIONS ON BILL

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. IV to the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 13th September, 1963.

1962 has been released today, the 8th September, 1964, as per orders of the Government of Kerala."

12.04 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, you have been pleased to direct that the debate on my subject which I had wanted to raise—the unauthorised landing of Walcott at Murud—should take place tomorrow at 12 O'clock. I shall be pleased if you now grant me a concession—if the House agrees—that the debate may take place on Wednesday at 12 O'clock, as I have a very pressing appointment in Bombay tomorrow, if this will not upset the schedule of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees and the Government also agree—if the Minister has no objection—I have none. Has the Minister any objection?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th September, 1964."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
(AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I had tabled a Calling Attention Notice which has been disallowed because of your ruling. I would request that the hon. Minister, when he replies, should throw some light about the flight of that lady who was called in a case, because she must be connected with Murud affair.

Mr. Speaker: The Murud affair would be taken up on Wednesday.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter, dated the 8th September, 1964, from the Superintendent, Central Prison, Trivandrum:—

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-section (3) of

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri E. K. Imbichibava, Member, Lok Sabha, who had been admitted in this jail on 1st September, 1964, for detention under the Defence of India Rules,

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964, vice Shri Lalit Sen ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Parliamentary Secretary."

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-section (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1965, vice Shri Lalit Sen ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Parliamentary Secretary."

The motion was adopted.

COURT OF WARDS (RULERS OF INDIAN STATES) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the superintendence of the estates of the Rulers of Indian States by the Court of Wards in certain States.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the superintendence of the estates of the Rulers of Indian States by the Court of Wards in certain cases."

The motion was adopted

Shri Hathi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.07 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS— Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri N. C. Chatterjee on the 11th September 1964, namely:—

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Shri Hanumanthaiya may continue his speech.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Friday, I was speaking on the subject of bundh. The opposition parties of Maharashtra felt greatly elated with the success of their Maharashtra bundh. Mahamahim manohar Lohia and others are now threatening us with Bharat band. This reminds me of Dhasa Bund and its breach. So long as Dhasa Bund and other drains contained the flood waters everything was normal. But when it over-flowed and was breached, part of Delhi was inundated and even the very water for our daily drinking became contaminated. This Bharat bundh, if successful, will result in similar disasters to our mother land. The flow of popular emotion must be properly controlled and channelled. If you make it over-flow the bunds of legal and constitutional propriety and make a breach in it for partisan purposes, the pure waters of popular government will become contaminated. The nation will suffer from this contamination of lawlessness, disorder and defiance. Let not the opposition parties bandy about the word bundh. If they try to do Bharat bundh the

*Published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 14-9-64.

people of Bharat will think that you placed the party before the country, that you tried to exploit and instigate the wage-earning and salaried classes against society as a whole. Shri Chatterjee was arguing at length that there is no necessity for the national emergency to continue. But the protagonists of Bharat bundh will be furnishing an additional argument for continuing the emergency.

The new and learned Member of the Swatantra Party felt aggrieved with the amendments we have effected to the Constitution. He said that these amendments eroded the fundamental rights of the citizens and that we were bending the Constitution to our will. His righteous indignation rose to the pitch of charging us with contempt of Supreme Court.

Is the Congress Party guilty of these charges? Let me examine the charges in the legal and constitutional way. Among all the fundamental rights the most fundamental ones embedded in the preamble to the Constitution are (a) justice, social, economic and political, (b) equality of status and of opportunity. Then the Constitution directs that the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

The Constitution has conferred responsibility on Parliament to reconstruct society on the foundation of these concepts. These concepts are the very soul of the Constitution. If in the discharge of these responsibilities there are any impediments, legal or otherwise, Parliament is in duty-bound to remove them. The Supreme Court and the High Courts are not entrusted by the Constitution with the task of reconstructing society or making laws for the people. They are simply charged with the high task of interpreting the Constitution. Very

often our professional zeal propels us to think that the court is superior to and master of Parliament. The authority to interpret the law is not higher than the power to make law. The responsibility to interpret the Constitution does not overshadow the responsibility to amend the Constitution for the purpose of giving society the content of justice and equality. I grant that the courts should be independent from all illegal and underhand interferences. But when the judgment of the High Court is over-ruled by the Supreme Court, you do not call it interference, nor contempt of court, because the law authorises it. Constitutional amendments made by Parliament, likewise, cannot be called contempt of Supreme Court because it is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution that amendments are made; (those amendments are made after they have been approved by the majorities in Parliament as provided in the Constitution itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What about the appointment of some persons as Ministers when they have been indicted by the Supreme Court earlier?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In this case the opinion of the Supreme Court is *obiter dicta*. I am trying to explain it from the legal point of view. According to the constitutional practice, whether the *obiter dicta* should be taken into consideration or not is left to the discretion of the Prime Minister. If you feel that the Prime Minister has done a wrong thing in taking or retaining a person as Minister, it is up to you to take whatever steps you can according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. When the hon. Member says that the judgment of the Supreme Court is *obiter dicta*, do you agree with that position? You have been a Judge yourself.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the actual findings on the issue before the court, sometimes there are certain observations which are merely obiter dicta. But I cannot say anything about the particular case he has in mind.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I appeal to you that the issue before the Supreme Court was not whether he should....

Mr. Speaker: He need not labour much on this point.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): What is the opinion of the hon. Member about it?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I will tell you when I become the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Is it going to be soon?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): He is hoping.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Legal experts say that sovereignty vests in the Constitution. True, sovereignty vests in the Constitution in law, but in fact as well as in law sovereignty vests in the people of India and the Parliament is composed of the elected representatives of the sovereign people of India. Therefore Parliament is the representative and repository of the sovereignty of the people of India. If Parliament amends the Constitution to promote justice and equality, the wise and sober new Swatantra Member who is not here, Shri Dandekar, cannot afford to call it contempt of Supreme Court. In fact, those who talk in this way could be accused of contempt of Parliament, even though in its magnanimity Parliament may not take notice of contempt committed by Shri Dandekar and its detractors.

If Shri Dandekar and members of his Party think soberly for a moment, they will see the incorrectness of their argument. If they come to power, they will surely effect several amendments to the Constitution to abrogate all amendments made by

the Congress. Would they like to be tied down by their present arguments? Will they allow all socialistic amendments made to the Constitution stand when they are in power?

Shri Chatterjee, when he was speaking about his land of Bande Mataram and refugees, was subjecting his otherwise all-India heart to great parochial pressure of region and language.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Nothing of the kind. It is an all-India responsibility. The refugees are a national responsibility.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I never, for once, felt that Bande Mataram was not the song of India until Shri Chatterjee spoke of it the way he did.

The Government of India has so far spent Rs. 401 crores for the rehabilitation of refugees and is now spending afresh Rs. 7½ crores for the rehabilitation of the new refugees. This total of Rs. 408½ crores, if divided per capita, will work out to almost Rs. 10 per head in India. If accusations are made against Government and the rest of India, in spite of all help given, expenditure incurred and sympathy shown, we can only construe this as a slap on the face of a friend. In Shri Mahavir Tyagi you will find an understanding friend who will serve the refugees providing them with all possible facilities, pocketing all the insults and accusations made against the Government.

Shri Dandekar made another point. He dissociated himself and his party with the no-confidence motion. It was rather helpful, though it was very embarrassing, particularly when he said that this Government has inherited the situation not entirely of its own. He found fault with the overpowering personality of our late Prime Minister. May I say, Sir, that we of the Congress organisation hold Nehru in such high esteem as to say that if Gandhiji is the Father of the Nation, Nehru is the founding father of our economic progress.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): It is not a question of an individual, but it is a question of policies followed.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I agree with you; that is why I am making this statement. We own Nehru's leadership not only now but we stand committed to what he has done for the last 17 years. I am subscribing to your argument.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Talk of the policy, not of a person.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am answering to Mr. Dandekar who said it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He did not say that.

Shri Hanumanthaiya He did.

For the period he was in office, Nehru alone, among the leaders of newly independent nations, laid enduring foundation of stability, democracy and socialism in India. Our task now is merely to build the super-structure on that well-laid foundation.

Cry against corruption is timely and justified. I am one with Shri Chatterjee and his friends on this subject. Collection of funds seems to be, in varying degrees, the common way of all parties. Those collections sometimes lead to corruption. The election system has to be so radically reformed as to make it cheap and easy. This is an all-party question. All the parties in India have to think together, formulate rules of conduct and implement them with sincerity.

Corruption in official hierarchy has come to be felt by the people. Government is taking a series of steps for its eradication. All the political parties are earnest in making Government take effective steps. It is this all-party approach that has taken some shape in the form of Sadachar Samiti. Our Home Minister is making sincere and determined efforts to eradicate corruption from public and official life.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Cabinet is divided on that issue. His own colleagues are divided on that issue. They do not support him.

Shri J. B. Kripalani Now they will all support him.

Shri Hanumanthaiya Let us all rise above party labels to belabour the corrupt, wherever they are, in places high or low.

The learned Member, Shri Chatterjee, called the Congress Party a steam-roller. I construe it as a kind of compliment. It is true that the Congress Party has much steam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You let off that steam!

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The fuel for the steam has been the suffering and sacrifice of honest Congressmen whose existence Shri Chatterjee in his own way conceded. The steam has kept the Congress Party . . . (Interruption). May I request the hon. Member not to take the trouble of making the running commentary? If he is too much qualified for it, he will find himself in the All India Radio station.

This steam has kept the Congress Party in high motion for the last 17 years; and it is likely to do so for another decade or two.

It is also true that Congress has been a roller in a way. This roller has relentlessly levelled down the heaps of highnesses, Exalted and otherwise, the mounds of jagirdars, inamdars and talukdars. This roller crushed caste hierarchy to smithereens. It has also very chivalrously crushed the age-old eminence of men over women. We have brought about equality of sex in the Constitution as well as in law in regard to appointments and remuneration. That is what I mean. And now this roller is making an earnest attempt on heaps of wealth, hoarded and otherwise, on wealth hidden with stars—I mean cinema stars—and in cells, lockers in

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]
the banks and on the flours. Today's papers have made it known that the police raided flour mills and was able to catch all the black money available there.

At the steering-wheel of the steam-roller sits the new Prime Minister. We find in him humility and sincerity, determination and detachment. He deserves the confidence of Parliament and the country. Shri N. C. Chatterjee and the Members of the Opposition want that we should tackle corruption, that we should repel the aggression committed by China. In order to achieve these successfully, let us raise this new Prime Minister from the status of the leader of a party to that of the leader of the nation. That is my humble request.

Mr. Speaker Now, Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): You are calling me, Sir?...

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee might begin now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, only a couple of days ago, Government used its majority in the House to secure a vote of approval of its food policy where particularly its egregious failure stinks in the nostrils of our people. It is our duty and our obligation as Members of Parliament to reflect the indignation of our people who will not be fobbed off by such manoeuvres in this House. Indeed, it is when these things take place that we understand what used to be meant at one time by the expression which was common in the phraseology of our national movement, namely 'brute majority'. By such majority, a Government can hold on to power but it loses the confidence and the affection of the country. And I aver, though I know that there is a majority in this House behind Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, it has no majority today in the country.

The Congress Government in Kerala has just paid the wages of its mounting sin. It had to go. Its misdeeds had piled up so much that it just had to go. The chain of Congress supremacy in India has broken at its weakest link. The Union Government today may imagine itself to be immune from such things. But if the people's hunger and despair continue to mount, the day is perhaps not too far when it will have to go also.

I say this as much in sorrow as in anger. After Jawaharlal Nehru was no more, the people were ready to stand by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the hope that his administration would work genuinely for their interests. They knew and we knew, and we said it, that there were problems which Jawaharlal Nehru himself had left unsolved, problems that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and his friends could not solve overnight. But our people expected, and they had a right to expect that the agony of the people would not become so dreadful and so intolerable so soon after the calamity which was the death of Jawaharlal Nehru. And all this happened, in spite of whatever Shri C. Subramanian might have tried to say, on account of the Government's utter failure.

The problem of food and high prices has become so acute and all-pervading a crisis, a man-made crisis caused by the greed of a few whom the Government does not check because it does not wish to do so. On the immediate and effective solution of this crisis depends not only what is going to happen tomorrow and the day after, but on the immediate and effective solution of the present crisis depends the continuing progress of Indian planning, the stability and advance of Indian democracy, the integrity and strength of our foreign policy and indeed the entire legacy of Jawaharlal Nehru—all this and nothing less. I wish Mr. Shastri and his friends ponder that all this and nothing less is at stake. Shri Shastri who swears by Jawaharlal Nehru

does not appear to realise this. He does not seem to understand the full meaning of the Swatantra Party's new-found softness towards him when they dissociated themselves in a particular way from the no-confidence motion. This was very clear when my friend, Mr. Masani, who is not here, spoke on the food debate or when Mr. Dandekar, in his maiden speech, which it is parliamentary etiquette not to criticise, even spoke of the good results he expects from the passing away of the over-powering personality whose mantle has fallen on Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Meanwhile it will not be easy to forget that for demanding implementation of well-known policies, the striking workers of Ahmedabad were shot dead, satyagrahis sent in their thousands to jail and leaders of workers arrested under the Defence of India Rules, while the very anti-social elements who have their cleverly hooded spokesman inside the Government as well as in this House, who have manipulated this crisis which was by no means unavoidable, who are exploiting this crisis through profiteering and price racketeering, they are all being sought to be appeased. The food thieves control stocks and manipulate markets, in spite of whatever Mr. Subramaniam might choose to say. They are powerful inside the Congress. They paralyse Government action and they go on with impunity hoarding, rigging prices and grabbing super-profits. Mr. Subramaniam knows very well—sometimes he lets it out—that the real hoarder is the wholesaler, backed by bank advances, who also operates as the agent for the masters of unaccounted money, who find that speculation and cornering food stocks is the most paying proposition at the moment. But Government cannot be tough with the hoarders, in spite of the hoarders being not only tough, but cruel with our Government. Government could do the de-hoarding with the help of the people. Gov-

ernment could mobilise the assistance of the gram panchayats. As far as we are concerned, 200,000 members of the Communist Party of India and members of other parties would volunteer for this kind of work. But, of course, Government does not want it.

Even after State-trading starts, Government does not seem to realise—and this is an urgent moment in the life of our people—that anti-hoarding legislation and active measures in that regard will be necessary and it should start at once and make purchases direct from peasant producers; for, even with State-trading and statutory prices when they come, if they come, the private sector must be compelled to behave or else, it will control the projected Foodgrains Corporation, operate its own price line and gamble with the lives of the people. To all these things, unfortunately, Government is indifferent and no better proof for this callousness can be found than the speech which was made the other day in this House by the Food Minister. The Minister of Food thought he was making a debating point, but what is just not true cannot pass muster. He said, it was the opposition that had joined hands with the trade to create a crisis of confidence.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I did not say "joined hands". I said, whether they wanted it or not, they created a situation in which the hoarder found a fertile ground for speculation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have always believed in the maxim that since we have no sincerometer, we cannot find out what is in the mind of a man. The devil himself cannot find what is in the mind of man.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member knows his mind.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know my own mind, because I play with a straight bat, even if the pitch is queered by certain people. I hit straight, I never hit below the belt. I drive to the boundary and you cannot stop it.

The Minister chose to say that the opposition's action resulted in the creation of a crisis of confidence. Where, I ask, does the Minister have his habitation? Is it possible for the opposition to create conditions in this country where this sort of crisis which has taken place is manufactured? On the contrary, the Minister himself has said that the availability of unaccounted money on a big scale to big producers, middlemen and wholesale traders had accentuated this crisis. These offenders get away with impunity, with no fear of punishment. This Government which connives with all these real enemies of the people, even in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay, does not take recourse for instance, to the Defence of India Rules, for, dehoarding purposes. Traders in this city of New Delhi, under the benign eye of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, made a show of displaying prices, but then they discarded the plan, so that they can increase the price before the new crop comes in, before Mr. Subramaniam comes into the picture at all. Right under the nose of the Central Government, traders misbehave and they do not care a tinker's curse for the neck heroics which the Food Minister indulges in this House.

It is a very serious matter. It is no good for the Government merely to say that the opposition has created a crisis of confidence. If the Government cannot deal with a situation like this in the country, it has no business to be where it is. It has lost the confidence of the people. Government does not even help the retailer, the small man, who is getting fed up and frustrated with the wholesaler's tactics. In Calcutta, I know the fish retailers, sick of playing hide

and seek with the public, are willing to sell at the controlled rates, but the wholesalers have their own tactics and Government does not help the retailers.

The Minister thinks that agitation cannot help in the solution of the food and price crisis. Trying to second him in his own peculiar way, my friend who preceded me, Shri Hanumanthaiya, said that the opposition contaminates the pure waters of political life in which he seems to wallow. Agitation does not drop from the skies. Is it open to a few mischief-makers to get the masses of our people to be on the move against Government? Is there anybody in this country today who wants agitation for agitation's sake? Does a man like Mr. Chhatterjee, who is an eminent lawyer and who has been a High Court Judge, think of agitation for agitation's sake? The fact of the matter is—this is where this leadership of the country in the Government has dragged the country—that the public are convinced that the Government would not move without agitation, without struggle, which alone can put the fear of God in the minds of Government and in the minds of those with whom it connives.

Let the Food Minister call us whatever civilised names he can think of, but that does not exonerate his failure. It just does not make sense in a parliamentary way that the Minister comes forward to say "I am very sorry. There is a crisis of confidence, but the opposition is responsible for it. I am sorry I cannot do anything about it." It is a pity that parliamentary conventions in this country have reached such a pass that a Minister tries to foist the blame for a crisis on the head of the opposition and tries to exonerate himself of all blame in this matter. Nothing can exonerate the kind of failure which the food administration has perpetrated. When food stocks were adequate, our people have suf-

forced. There is no answer to it, morally speaking. I can understand the Government putting in its resignation and coming back again perhaps after re-forming its brigade. It would have had some sense in a parliamentary way, but the kind of behaviour which the Government is showing reduces us to only one alternative and that is, we try to express, with whatever strength or lack of strength we have in this House, the lack of confidence of the people in the administration.

The rise in food prices is only part of the problem which the Government has bungled and mismanaged. There is a general all-round increase in prices, a sort of runaway inflation which Government has been able to do nothing to tackle. Indian planning, just completing 13 not very lucky years, has lacked a national price policy which has been sometimes talked of, but never implemented. Our planning provides no institutional guarantees to enforce such a price policy. Uncontrolled and uncontrollable prices disrupt all plan targets and wipe out whatever welfare gains have been achieved by our people. Our people's patience has been sorely tried and the cup is now full. The Food Minister will base his policy on higher production. He told us the other day of remunerative and incentive prices for the farmer. Well and good. A very good idea which everybody supports. But the pattern which will follow this kind of declaration by Government is very well known and we can guess what is going to happen from previous experience. The real farmer will not get remunerative prices, but the moneyed intermediary, already busy advancing money to the cultivator to grab whatever he can get of the new crop, will pocket the gains and the interest of the consumer everywhere will be disregarded. Prices rise, stabilise at a high level; rise again, are further stabilised. This is an unending spiral which can be

only countered as far as food prices are concerned by an effective system of rationing and controls and that sort of thing, but they are methods which Government cannot operate in a manner different from what is Government's proven speciality, namely, incompetence and corruption.

Perhaps this should be no surprise, this incompetence and corruption. Far from Punjab to Orissa, from UP to Kerala, the Congress seems today to consist of demoralised, selfish groupings who bring no healing touch to the people when they are afflicted whether by floods or by high prices or by any other kind of disaster, a conglomeration of factions with no loyalty to the people, no loyalty to causes but only some sort of understanding that they are behind one boss or the other. At the highest organisational level, the Congress today seems to rely on consensus, on mediocrity and escape from principle. It gives me no pleasure to say this. So many of us have been in the Congress. I can claim to have been in the Congress at a time when some of these colleagues of Shri Shastri had never thought of being even within miles of the Congress organisation. 'Men are we and must grieve when even the shade of that which once was great is passed away'.

That is what has happened to the Congress. Incompetence is only a natural upshot of the degeneration which has taken place in the life of the Congress. That is why we hear so much talk about corruption. Once upon a time perhaps, the former Chief Minister of the Punjab, Shri Kairon, was called the 'one and only Kairon', but he has found many competitors in notoriety. And there is a Chief Minister of Kerala who has just had to get out of the place. He had corruption piled up so high that the former President of the State Congress Committee, the late Shri C. K. Govindan Nair, asked for an investigation. It is a thousand pities that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee] even Jawaharlal Nehru persuaded himself through a mistaken sense of party loyalty to give a personal verdict and exonerate a man whose record of corruption stinks to high heaven so that he has had to quit.

In regard to Kerala, the Congress has a most unpleasant record of manoeuvring over the so-called liberation struggle against the only honest and popular administration that Kerala ever had . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will confine himself to the Central Government here and not refer to what happened in Kerala.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: On a point of order. This is a very serious point of order. He is making an election speech for the Communist Party of Kerala here. To criticise any State Government or its Chief Minister for corruption when they cannot answer on the floor of the House—I can only characterise it as hitting below the belt.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is only an 'ex' like Shri Hanumanthaiya.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The hon. member will also soon be an 'ex' if there is a general election—with his antics. Therefore, let him not worry about it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am not yielding.

Mr. Speaker: Not yielding to me?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He must confine himself to decent discussion. I cannot tolerate this . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is not yielding to me. I have already told him that he should confine himself to the Central Government and not go anywhere else to any State.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member did not listen.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The matter was referred to the Central Government, but the latter took no steps.

Shri Daji (Indore): There is President's rule there now.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing Kerala now.

Shri Daji: This Parliament is responsible for Kerala now.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): On a point of order . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I hope I shall look after myself.

I am scrupulously trying to confine myself to what is within the ambit of the Central Government. In regard to a State which I have mentioned, namely Kerala, it was essentially the Central Government which had advised the imposition of President's rule on account of what it considered to be the exigencies of a 'liberation struggle'. It was on the advice of the Central Government again that certain changes were made and the 'affair' of Thanu Pillai took place in that State. I only want to say that double or even triple standards of political morality have been observed by the Central Government in relation to a particular State of the Indian Union. I mention this only as a background to the present-day activity of the Central Government, which is an amplification of its earlier role of politically immoral activity. That has happened; I may be wrong as far as you are concerned and your judgment is concerned, but as far as parliamentary responsibility is concerned, I am not going beyond that.

I would therefore wish to say that the Congress has shown what I have just told you, not just double, but triple standards of political morality. And then, the corruption, the incompetence and worse, the defaults

accumulated so much in Kerala that they had to go, the Ministry had to go and then the Government had to intervene and had to come to Parliament and announce again the imposition of President's rule. It is a matter of shame; it is a by-word. The activity of Government in re Kerala is a matter of shame. For instance, such a thing has happened very probably with the Central Government's consent because DIR arrests are made and when DIR arrests are made, the Central Government is kept informed about it. Seven members, seven Communist members of the Kerala Assembly, were arrested at the time when the Congress ministry expected the Muslim League to vote on their side, and in the absence of those seven members, detained without reason, they were expecting to get a majority. It was only when they discovered that the Muslim League would not support them against the no-confidence motion that they released slowly those seven Communist members whom they had taken away. This is a matter which relates to the Central Government. The application of the Defence of India Rules to Kerala is not a matter which affects the judgment of insignificant people who operate in the administration of that part of our country. I am sorry to have to say today that the record of the administration in that part of our country which has justified the introduction of President's rule is something of which one should be ashamed

Mr. Speaker: Whatever be his own impressions and opinions, the DIR is also administered by the States though it is a Central Act. Therefore, we cannot hold the Centre responsible for putting any particular individuals in detention when it is done by the State.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have only said that the Central Government is always informed.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. But it is the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I think the Centre cannot escape its responsibility. It is a joint responsibility.

An Hon. Member: The report is there.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot proceed on that basis.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It will be for the Home Minister to repudiate what I have just tried to say, namely that the Centre was in the know in regard to these arrests which have a motivation, a political motivation of the narrowest and most immoral kind, and that is what makes people think in that part of the country, of this Government, the latest leadership, the Government which sits here, as not only incompetent but corrupt at the same time. That is why we find—I am not going to discuss what is happening—that things come up even here, calling attention notices which relate to what happened in U.P.—the former United Provinces, which the late Maulana Mohammad Ali called the Disunited Provinces, where you get such things as the Gonda affair.

I cannot go into details, I would not, there are so many other things, but this is a fact of which we cannot but take cognizance that as many as six Chief Ministers are under a cloud today, and one of the Chief Ministers, namely the one in Orissa . . .

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Is it desirable, again, that he should refer to people who are not here to defend themselves?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Does he know what I was going to say about him? There was a statement that he was selling his assets and liabilities for one rupee, and then money orders

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went to him from all parts of India to buy his assets as well as liabilities, and then he said that he was now virtually an undischarged, undeclared insolvent.

Mr. Speaker: What was the responsibility of the Central Government in that connection? The Chief Minister advertised that he was prepared to part with his assets for one rupee, and money orders went there, then he said he was an insolvent. Was that the responsibility of this Government? (Interruptions). No. We should remain within the ambit that is allowed for this no-confidence motion. He has said so many things, he might have many more things to say, but that should be about the failures of this Government. We should not go beyond that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. You say that in this particular motion of no-confidence we should not mention against the conduct of some Ministers. For instance in Orissa—the hon. Member mentioned Orissa and he mentioned the ex-Chief Minister—our information is that because of the mounting corruption charges, the Centre has deputed the Director of the Central Intelligence Bureau for investigation, should we not mention it?

Mr. Speaker: No. He would not mention it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No corruption cases can be mentioned?

Mr. Speaker: How can I make a general statement? So far as the Central Government is concerned, every one has the right to mention.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Every morning you, along with others who have the mortification of looking at the newspapers, have to read about the Prime Minister's having parleys with all kinds of people in order to bring about solutions of what are apparently insoluble problems in some parts of the country. And the

Director of Central Intelligence is also deputed.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mukerjee would realise that Mr. Shastri might be doing certain things as a Member of the Congress High Command. There might be many complaints coming to him which he has to deal with. Now for the present, I am concerned with what has been done or permitted to be done by this Government, and not with other things.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): On a point of order. The Prime Minister cannot abdicate his responsibility of looking into the memorial presented to the Government of India through the President, making certain serious allegations against the Orissa Ministers. He is not a Congress leader alone, he is the Prime Minister of this country. He is looking into the matter, and this is the proper forum to highlight a charge like this.

Mr. Speaker: No. It will depend upon the particular matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The memorial submitted to the Prime Minister and the President against the Chief Minister of Orissa contains among other things this charge also. Therefore, it is relevant.

Mr. Speaker: Was any memorial mentioned by Mr. Mukerjee? Generally, we cannot take all these things that have been happening in the States. If this was the charge that this Government has failed to take action on any petition made or memorial submitted, that would have been a different thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what he meant.

Mr. Speaker: How can I say?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You were pleased to stop me at my first sen-

tence relating to Orissa, and you, surely, could not quite anticipate what I was going to say, but I will not labour this point. Enough has come out.

Here is a Government which, in relation to Kerala, in relation to Orissa, in relation to U.P., almost everywhere, has behaved in a manner which shows that it cannot check corruption in its own ranks. People high up in the Congress Party and in the administration so behave that the President has to be pestered with petitions, copies of which I am sure, are received by the Prime Minister in his official capacity. These are matters which are of common knowledge. I shall not go into details, but leave it to some of the other people who know more about the rather stinking performance which is going on in the States.

Inside the Cabinet there are some Ministers on whom Nandaji's Sadachar movement is going to have some effect. I wish to help him to succeed in this movement, which is a very eminently noble one. There are in the Cabinet some Ministers who I say, with all respect, should clear themselves before they can be where they are.

There is one Minister who was the Chief Minister of a State, and because of some prejudicial judicial observations made against him—that is what we saw in the papers—he resigned his Chief Ministership. He arrogated to himself all credit for having given up an office of great power and perquisite and control. And he comes to this House as a Central Minister. I want him to clarify the position, what exactly has happened. If he had to give up his Chief Ministership on account of certain observations about him by a High Court or Supreme Court Judge, then we do not know where we stand, but, of course, he has not thought it fit to clarify his position.

There is another member of the Cabinet. I have got papers which I sent to Jawaharlalji when he was alive, and I also informed Mr. Santhanam about it. He publicly admitted in a statement to the press that he had acquired substantial landed properties—no doubt, with his own money, I am not casting any aspersions, but he had acquired during his pendency as Minister substantial landed properties in one of our big cities through certain benamdars who did Government contracts. The charges appear in the press, and to our embarrassment, some of these charges are also anonymously sent to us about the former Finance Minister and so on and so forth.

A former Deputy Finance Minister is not in this new Government, but we heard about charges against her. We heard about questions being asked in the other House in that regard. We were rather polite here, we never raised this question. Against this particular individual, I have personally nothing but regard, but it is not fair to the person concerned, it is not fair to this House that this sort of thing should remain unclarified.

I do not want to beat a horse which is rather too ugly to look at, but these are matters which are before us. I am not interested in the charges. The charges may be faked, may not be faked, I do not know, but I say that this Government has not the strength of character and the courage to come forward and say that their records are clean when they are besmirched by reports which are having free currency all over the country and also abroad. I have noticed American papers, in particular, utilising this kind of thing to slander the name of our country. That is why I say that this Government should explain their position in regard to these matters.

I refer to corruption not because I am interested in these pettifoggings

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little operations of X, Y or Z, but because big money, operating in a hundred ugly ways, is behind all this unsavoury business, and it is good that occasionally some effort is made to see that this canker of corruption is eliminated. Shri Nanda may feel embarrassed if I offer him my support, but in my State of West Bengal, the Chief Minister was going to appoint a Sadachar Committee with a retired Chief Justice as Chairman, but he has drawn his horns in after an attack came on the Sadachar Samiti from certain quarters. The Santhanam Committee report must not be pigeon-holed; it must be implemented; its ambit has got to be expanded. The Das Commission report has to be followed up. And similar reports have got to come in regard to so many other things which are reportedly happening in different parts of our country. And I say this because the Prime Minister must satisfy the people. There must be no shielding of wrong-doers. I am a trifle tired with the good intentions which seem to shine in the faces of Shri Shastri or Shri Nanda when I look at them. If they do not have the requisite strength and determination, their good intentions will pave the way to a not very desirable destination.

13.00 hrs.

Meanwhile Shri Shastri has brought together a chaotic team, pulling in different directions, which he calls his Cabinet. They cannot deliver the goods. There is a moral collapse; there is stagnation. The Cabinet is full of go-slowers, the cautious and the unenterprising who are dominating the thinking of the Government. And even the stomach for a real contest of principles seems to be non-existent in the Cabinet. Years of absolute power, money making, licence peddling, and what is called fixing have spread the cult of the *status quo*. That is why targets of the Fourth Plan, approved by Jawaharlal

himself are in danger of being lowered. On the plea of so-called consolidation the direction of the country's economic development is being sought to be altered. When we should find the instruments for speedier and more effective implementation of bigger and bigger development programmes and when a new and purposeful content has to be injected into an expanding effort, Government thinks of curtailing of the present efforts. The idea that smaller and more compact economic effort will yield more substantial results is wrong. Such has never been the answer to poverty in a period of development.

The Government indicates the inclination towards a smaller indigenous effort but a widening of activity on the part of foreign capital. The timorous thinking of Government seeks to cushion its crisis through foreign aid and foreign capital. The Finance Minister and the Minister of Commerce speak very knowingly, when they go abroad, of a new climate in India. Fertiliser production has been opened up on special terms for a United States Consortium. The Minister of Steel and Mines makes a bid for the headlines with thinking aloud on the idea that steel production might be made available for private foreign enterprise. And there is nearly lunatic talk of suspending projects, concentrating on unutilised capacity, de-emphasising heavy industry, etc. etc.

The other day Shri Dandekar spoke about our country needing only an agricultural kind of progress. He forgets that for many years imperialism kept us as an agrarian hinterland of their own metropolitan economy. And he is perpetuating the same sort of thing. And Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is getting plaudits from his new friends: he is very admirable nowadays. Shri Masani said that he is toning down industrial projects relating to heavy industries.

I charge him with having a split personality. He professes to be loyal to the ideals of Jawaharlal Nehru, but he is somewhat incoherent. He seems willing to wound the basic concepts of the Plan but yet afraid to strike. But his hands will be forced at this rate by the neo-pragmatists in his Cabinet. Jawaharlal Nehru himself in his *Autobiography* had quoted what was said once, "You cannot jump over an abyss in two leaps, you have to make a special effort and go across in one jump over the abyss. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri seems to be forgetting it. That is why there is complacency about PL 480. I do not see my friend Shri Patil here. But that is his contribution to the projected decline and fall of the Indian economy. But we are complacent about it.

It was Jawaharlal Nehru who left behind the perspective division papers on the Fourth Plan based on a 7.6 per cent growth-rate which was the minimum necessary to move forward to a self-generating economy. And we discover not only Shri Shastri talking in a doubtful way but Mr. Wood of the World Bank saying that we should concentrate on agricultural work, like Mr. Dandekar says, and that we should not aim at anything more than a five per cent increase. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was almost always a pragmatist, no doubt about it. But his pragmatism had a positive, dynamic role. He kept basic purposes unchanged; he adjusted from time to time only the means of achieving them. The pragmatism in that sense is only a method not a policy in itself. But it is as a policy that pragmatism is being sold, and the way to reaction is paved with these pragmatic bricks which are now being supplied to the country by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

That is why in regard to foreign policy we find a sharp twist given to

the right by the performance of Shri Krishnamachari in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He tried a sort of bargaining, a sort of horse-trading, by being as eloquent as he could be over Malaysia, hoping that by that means he could get the British to agree to Pakistan not including the Indo-Pakistan reference in the communique. But of course it did not work; he got a rebuff over the Indo-Pakistan relations and his hymns of praise of Malaysia, about which he should be careful. He goes to Kuala Lumpur and unnecessarily butts into a region which at least does not belong to him, which belongs to Shri Swaran Singh. Now that he is here he should look after this sort of thing. And where even America is afraid of "confrontation" problems, he goes into a china shop like a particular animal rushes in and makes all kinds of statements. Then again, what hurt this country most of all is that when the Finance Minister accompanied by another Minister, went to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference he took a tepid stand in regard to the rights of the African people. That is why a man like General Ayub could pose as a champion of the Afro-Asian people in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and in the London press conferences which were held. He did not take the kind of forthright stand which would have come naturally to a man like Shri Shastri or Shri Nanda if they had happened to go to the London conference. He did not do that. After all, he has come to the Congress only the other day. After all, he has never shared the exhilaration which some of us on this side have had in our days in the Congress. How can we expect a man like that to represent this country?

When Jawaharlal used to be in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences he would raise the dignity of our country in the eyes of the world. But Shri Krishnamachari has

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

brought back indignity, he has brought back a picture which is by no means pretty to behold. And that is why we feel that the Finance Minister and his like should not be trusted with the governance of the people or the honour of our India.

That is why—I wish to conclude now—I have recalled from time to time the Prime Minister who has passed away, and every time we use the expression Prime Minister we think of the man who is gone. In the last months of his life he was stricken in health. He was burdened by work which would have broken the back of anybody half his age. He was surrounded by people who had either never known or had forgotten the passion of that trust with destiny about which he spoke so beautifully at midnight on the 15th August, 1947. But to the end that man was a non-conformist, he was an experimenter searching for clarity and perspectives, determined to find the answer to the problems of India. I see there my friend Shri S. K. Dey, Minister of Community Development, and he told us at a meeting of the National Council of Community Development how he had seen Jawaharlal a short while before he died, talking on some aspect or other of community development. And he had told him "Look here, we have to hurry, there is very little time". That was the sense of urgency which he had about it. And that is why he wrote on a pad those words of an American poet, Robert Frost:

"The woods are lovely, dark
and deep,
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep."

We too, Sir, have our promises to keep; we too have miles to go before we sleep. If Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and his friends do not remember

their responsibility, if they are taken in by the words of praise which are thrown to him by the Swatantra stalwarts in this House and in the country, God help India.

That is all that I have to say, Sir.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Speaker, Sir on this occasion certain grave issues are raised and I do not want to counter the opposition arguments in the manner of a country lawyer. Last year, Acharya Kripalani moved a no-confidence motion in this House and it was of the same omnibus nature, one line motion and it was supported by groups or heterogeneous elements from the Opposition. This time the same type of motion has been put forward by an independent Member. There is a difference and that is that on the last occasion the Communist Party dissociated itself, declaring its faith in Nehru's leadership; they wanted the reorganisation of the Cabinet then. On this occasion, the Swatantra Party has kept out and lent some support to the Government hoping perhaps that Government might be persuaded to toe their lines in future. This is the situation in which we are discussing the no-confidence motion.

The issues raised are of fundamental nature, some of them. Some are frivolous. Therefore, I shall take what has been said by the Swatantra spokesman and what has been said by the communist right leader, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee. Let me dispose of Mr. Mukerjee first (Interruptions.) I was surprised when I heard the speech of the right wing communist party leader because on 15th August, the party organ the *New Age* pleaded for a united front with this Government. Not only that. I know and I am prepared to produce documentary evidence even now to show that the right wing communists are prepared to form a coalition with the Congress Government. (Interruptions.)

Shri Daji: Produce that document.

Shri Khadilkar: When that is the assessment of the situation by the Communists, it does not lie in the mouth of the communist leader, when certain fundamental issues are discussed, to just highlight certain failings of the Government . . . (*Interruptions.*) I have studied the documents of the right wing and the left wing and with a full sense of responsibility I am making this statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been ruled in this House when we refer to a particular document, we can ask that that particular document be placed on the Table of the House and the Chair has generally upheld such a request. Therefore, we appeal to you to ask Mr. Khadilkar to place before the House the document which he says he has in his possession, to prove that the Communist Party of India has asked for a coalition with the Congress Government?

Mr. Speaker: Mere reference or mention of the document does not compel a Member to put in that document here. If some part of it is quoted or mention is made about that, then I can certainly compel him to do so. Otherwise, he has to substantiate it.

Shri Daji: The ruling is that you should substantiate what you have said. . . . (*Interruptions.*) It is absolutely a false statement; we will have no coalition with this Congress Government.

Shri Khadilkar: They say, Sir, that there is a good progressive section on this side and they are prepared to form a united front with them; they go even further and say: if this progressive section prevails, to strengthen them we are prepared to form even a united front. . . .

Shri Daji: That is quite different from a coalition Government.

Shri Khadilkar: Please listen. Their conclusion is logical. I am not interested in intra-party controversies. Sir, they have taken a lot of time.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At the present juncture, the Swatantra Party finds it convenient to offer some sort of a support to the Government. How far will it be helpful to the Government? Accepting that support how far shall we be adhering to our policy laid down by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? On these questions, we will have to disabuse the mind of this House and the public at large that we do not want to give up those policies. The high priest of that party has made it clear since Panditji's death that his party Shri Rajagopalachari should soft-pedal. He is a great strategist. The other day Mr. Masani spoke on the food debate. Shri Dandekar spoke on this motion. They have projected their philosophy. On the last occasion, Shri Masani condemned the leadership of Nehru while speaking on that motion. On that occasion, I said that Mr. Masani was driving a wedge and that he wanted to isolate Nehru and advised the Congress Party to disown him and disown his policies. Therefore, we must be very cautious about this support that is coming now.

What is it that is being discussed in this House? Is it the seventeen years of Panditji's rule? Is it the legacy that he left us that is to be debated? Or, is it certain failures of the Government in specific fields like food or prices or corruption? My humble submission is that the issues are being mixed up. If the Opposition takes advantage of this situation and tries posthumously to bring before this House a vote of censure on a leader no less in stature than that of Pandit Nehru and his policy which we have endorsed from time to time. I feel that this is the time when the party and the Government must rebut everything that has been said from the Opposition on this aspect of basic policy. Fortunately, for me, only yesterday in Moscow our President has put in a nutshell what our policy is: anti-capitalism or

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socialism at home and anti-imperialism abroad. This policy has emerged from the national struggle that we waged against our foreign masters. What is the legacy of Pandit Nehru? He evolved a consensus; many people make fun of it. I have heard it. But what is the national consensus or ideological consensus that was evolved by Pandit Nehru during the last 17 years of his rule in this country? What is the assessment of an independent political observer? Here I shall quote what Morris-Jones has said about the base on which this country stands.

He says:

"Perhaps (it is a possibility to be admitted) India without Nehru's leadership might not so firmly have acquired this political system, might not have been able so quickly to let it take clear shape. But now the network of canal courses along which power has to run is cut deep into the political soil and limits are set. No one will quite walk in Nehru's exact footsteps, but Nehru's great achievement may be to have made this unnecessary. There is a good path. Nehru laid the path."

This is the assessment of a great scholar who has studied our parliamentary system and written a very classical monograph about it. You must have seen it. If this is the position, the democratic superstructure that is standing, the structure on which India is standing today, look at the wide world. Everywhere it has crumbled; nowhere have the parliamentary, representative institutions survived 17 or 18 years after freedom. Why? Because the common people's urges are not contained within the democratic framework and that is Nehru's legacy. He has laid down a durable democratic foundation for our institutions and if the present Government is taken unawares, perhaps unwittingly, if the extended support of Rajaji on the basis of cer-

tain policy projection is accepted, I think the basis of this democratic superstructure will be shattered and undermined. I would like to warn this Government and the people and the Parliament, because today, after Panditji's death, what is happening? With his vision, he has seen the widening horizons of history. He has seen the emerging world in which issues of peace, co-existence and socialism were the primary issues of peace before the independent nations all over the world. In such a context, we are supposed to debate these issues.

I am not prepared to take in what Shri Dandekar said the other day very lightly. He thought that this was a Board Meeting. He referred to this as if we were share-holders and we were interested in speculation and equity market and how our economy affects it. I am puzzled. He does not realise the things; he made fun because there is decentralisation. But he has not yet gone to the processes of democracy. The kind of dynamics of politics that this country has adopted made it clear it is not a formal democracy. There we stood. It is an active participation of the people at various levels which has been encouraged. It might have resulted in some sort of abuse; there might be a few pedlars of influence in the countryside, as he mentioned the other day, who might be making use of the power and prestige for their selfish ends, but that does not mean that this political process, the active participation of the people should be discouraged or condemned in this House, because this House not only has given a Constitution; it is there; it is the charter. It is the basis of the sovereignty of the people. But it has encouraged the active participation at different levels and in different institutions, co-operatives and other things. That is the important aspect.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma (Khanmam): We had 80 per cent of the elections which were unanimous.

Shri Khadilkar: What did he advocate? Let us try to analyse it. He said that let this country restrict itself and concentrate on agricultural production, first, and import steel. What does this mean? It means that this country should remain the hinterland of backwardness in the advancing world. I would like to appeal to the Government to realise that the compulsions of the situation demand that we must advance faster on a bigger scale and whatever the difficulties, you cannot have development without tears. There are bound to be difficulties; there is bound to be storm; there is bound to be stress and inflationary pressure. You have got to counteract them, but one basic thing is, we in this country are not going to remain the raw material producing hinterland of the advancing countries of the west.

Dr. M. S. Aney: No agriculture?

Shri Khadlikar: He has made an argument—and I entirely agree with him—that we must curtail the import of food. Certainly! About the importation of food, sometimes the people feel how long this subsistence economy has to be maintained, because, for the last 10 years, 25 per cent of the wheat we consume is coming from PL 480. How long is it to continue? I will come to the food question a little later. But when I said this consensus aspect, I want to point out to this House one thing: the idea of consensus was not some inner voice of some Congress leader, which elected our new leader, Shri Shastri, on whom the mantle of leadership of this country has fallen after Pandit Nehru. The consensus was evolved, within the democratic superstructure. At the present juncture he said that if you want to avoid the model of class conflict and keep the ideological temper low, you must try to reach some sort of agreement on the basis of which we can make advance, and that consensus, according to me, is reflected and very properly reflected in the resolution on socialism and democracy that the party has adopted

recently. Therefore, I humbly submit to my friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, that the consensus is not an idea. It is part and parcel of that heritage. Are we going to debunk it because Panditji is no more? Are the Swatantra party trying to debunk the idea of planning and debunk the idea of non-alignment? The other day in Delhi the Swatantra spokesman said that we should have a military pact with the west. So, for military protection, he is ready to take the western umbrella; for other things, the western imports: and you go after the ploughs as you used to go and be proud of your freedom. What did Panditji do during his lifetime? He consolidated the freedom and made India a proud nation in the eyes of the world, and he forged new links with the world outside.

Our Foreign Minister is moving about meeting our neighbours. The declaration made in Moscow only yesterday—our President is now in Moscow—and the declaration made from Ceylon reflect the legacy of Pandit Nehru. The Opposition or those friends who attack our foreign policy as well as planning, the spokesmen of the Swatantra Party, ought to realise that.

The main question today before this House is this. It is not proper for me to maintain that the Government has not committed mistakes; no Government can claim that. Shri Lohia has passed a no-confidence vote on the whole Opposition yesterday publicly and he has said that the Opposition has failed the people more than the Government. I do not know whether the report is correct. Already he has passed a vote of no-confidence in the Opposition vis-a-vis the people. When I say that, we must look at these problems from this angle: there is the question of food and food policy; there is the question of corruption. Can we say that in what has been done we have not committed mistakes? I do not think we can carry conviction with the people. The basic policy is there: but certain mistakes are committed; they must be

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avoided and it is the duty of Parliament—all put together and it is not a party issue—to avoid mistakes in the future.

When the ex-Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, delivered the Dada-bhai Naoroji Lectures at Bombay, he gave a warning to the Government. He said because the party has an inherent tradition of a certain allergy to controls it will come to grief. Today, so far as the food question is concerned, it is not a question of arguing or fighting. It is not merely a question of carrying conviction with the people. The task we have to perform is this: we have to live a life linked with the life of the people, and then alone democracy will have some meaning and life in it. Therefore, in that context, I would say that a long-range policy for the last 15 years is lacking. It was a hand-to-mouth policy that has been prevailing so far. It is for the first time the other day that the new Food Minister said, "I want to lay down an all-India food policy; and an all-India price policy." This is a good thing, and I wish him success. I wish all the opposition parties also will lend full support to his effort at coming to a conclusion and laying down a long-term policy so far as food is concerned.

But one thing must be made clear. We have inherited, because of the old colonial rule, a certain tradition of business and trade in this country. In colonial rule the traders and businessmen had acquired a tradition of speculation and hoarding. Is this Government, when it says that it stands for socialism, going to tolerate any longer this old tradition of being tied down by the threats of wholesalers and deviate from its course?

Secondly, regarding inflation and prices, in the west, when the Labour Party was in power, Sir Stafford Cripps was in charge and he laid down a policy. He said: "This is an era of austerity and it is the duty of the Government to protect the lives of

the common people and insulate them against the price rises because in this period of shortages certain rises are inevitable." Unfortunately, because of certain lacunae in our planning this self-insulating mechanism within the planning framework is completely lacking and, therefore, we have come to this pass. I am not sure whether we shall be able even to stabilise the prices at the present level if we follow the advice of Shri Dandekar. He has a distinguished career. He was a head executive. He is a great economist. I know he argued his case in a board-meeting-manner and we are likely to be taken in. What is the purpose? Obviously, to keep a grip on the consumer industry? In this country, I know, there is consumer goods shortage. There is free market in the consumer goods industry and people are making fortunes. He posed the question of monopoly. I may point out that in the cement industry the majority of production is controlled by only three houses. Is it not a monopoly tendency, I would like to ask him. What is monopoly needs to be defined, and Government is right when it appointed a commission to go into this aspect. I have no time, otherwise I can give figures regarding the dispersal of industries; but one point is clear, that unless the Finance Minister is prepared to make a co-ordinated approach, determine the priorities and take a firm stand regarding insulating the lives of the common people against the vagaries of traders and fluctuations in production by evolving a very long-term policy regarding food, we will not be able to save the situation. We should not give any false sense of relief. We will have to suffer this crisis for a long time. We will have to live through the crisis, and a developing country like ours cannot escape this responsibility. We cannot make any promise, because it would be a false promise. Because one year's harvest is good, we cannot immediately dispense with all controls and other machineries. The next year's harvest may be bad and

then we will have to say that we have no machinery. This type of hand-to-mouth living of a Government, of a great country presided over so long by a great man like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not becoming of anyone. It is difficult to carry conviction to the people. Therefore, on certain policy matters a little self-critical and self-analytical approach is more convincing than saying that we are doing this and we are doing that.

Then, one word about corruption. There is a lot of talk about it. The Santhanam Committee was appointed. When it was having its deliberations, I remember an occasion when the question came as to whether the political plane should be included in it, the then Home Minister—he is now our Prime Minister—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had a discussion with us and he said: "The immediate necessity is to improve the social climate and if you think it is necessary certainly you can make recommendations." I would like to plead with the Opposition that when the atmosphere was slightly poisoned, slightly demoralised for the first time without waiting further the then Home Minister took the initiative and appointed the Committee. Now it is for us, this House and the Government, to take whatever measures are feasible within their competence. Then, there is the Das Commission. This Das Commission is a historical landmark. We in this country are prepared to expose a Chief Minister who was a good administrator for several years (*Inter-ruption*). The Government did not deter from its duty. The Government published the report and the findings are before this House.

Therefore, I would plead with this House one thing. In a developing economy, what is the nature of corruption has been clearly brought out in the first chapter of Santhanam Committee's report. You cannot wish away corruption. It is a social problem. It is not simply a moral problem. *Sadachar* and other things help to create an atmosphere for that. To

that extent they are good. But they are not the final solution. I would, therefore, plead with the new Prime Minister that in this country and at this juncture—because in western countries there are studies made about corruption—we need not be ashamed. I have studied those reports. No doubt, this corruption is corroding the very foundation of our society and our moral integrity. I entirely agree there. But we must take a perspective view, a proper view of it. The Opposition clamouring here day in and day out saying that we are corrupt is not going to help the process of eradicating corruption. About the Government at the Centre and in the States, whoever might have taken the reins, the people must not feel doubtful about its character or its integrity. It is a question of conviction. Nobody should sit on the Government Benches who has no conviction regarding socialism or democracy. Character, conviction and competence or merit are the three things that are called for, whoever may sit there. On this basis only they will be respected by the people and they will be able to carry conviction to the people regarding their policies.

Shastriji has taken over the responsibility of this country at a critical time. We are in a period of new transition because a towering personality has disappeared. We feel his absence every moment of our life. Though he is no more he is with us ideologically. He is with the masses because he has generated an awakening in the mind of our masses. That is our strength. At this juncture this House should have full confidence in him and in his capacity to face the people not only in this country but in the wider world. We are not alone. Our relations with our neighbours, our relations with the Soviet Union or the people in the communist camp, the Socialist camp and in the west, are being watched.

At this juncture, the task before the new leadership is this. It is imperative at this stage to maintain order in

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the midst of change to hold the temper of political struggle low and to maintain a balance between co-operative and competitive elements in the operation of democratic institutions. The work of consolidation and integration is not yet over. The task is to meet the impending critical problems with equanimity, to keep the ideological temper low and to put down with a strong hand the forces of disruption whenever they raise their ugly head. As Shri Mukerjee reminded, not only the Prime Minister, we are proud of the heritage of Nehru and what he taught us. It is not simply non-alignment, peace, socialism and democracy but the legacy of consensus of ideological and other nature. If we are loyal to him, we must keep the promises made with our people.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day in this House when more than fifty Members got up in support of the no-confidence motion I was more amazed than shocked. But I was surprised that Shri J. B. Kripalani and the members of the Swatantra Party, who were the most vocal in bringing the no-confidence motion resolution last year, were silent. But the cat was out of the bag when I heard the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, which has been described in this country as neither 'Indian' nor 'Civil' or 'Service'. I do not want to quote extensively from his speech, but a sentence I would like to read before you. He said, that he does not believe that the people ought to be hanged for the sins of their fathers. Again he has stated that there is one overwhelming personality who over the past seventeen years has been the *de facto* government in this country. The cat is out of the bag. We realised for the first time that the party to which Shri Dandekar belongs has neither a policy nor a programme, **nothing** except opposing the Congress. The only thing noticeable in them is that they have been allergic to our

late great Prime Minister, that they have been allergic to the liberator of this country, that they were mad with the person who had brought freedom to this country, who had placed big business in its place and ended the princely order in this country; this is what the country should realise. Here I want to tell Shri Dandekar that today Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri may be the Prime Minister—he is the Prime Minister—but it is the reflection of that man which guides this country, it is the reflection of that great personality which will lead this country and, as far as this country is concerned, it will stand like a huge rock on the great heritage that we have got from Jawaharlal Nehru. I can go still further and say that if any government comes—I do not visualize any such government—which deviates from the policies and programmes enunciated by that great personality, that government will not continue even for a day. Therefore, to think that this government at any time will deviate either from the foreign policy or domestic policy or fiscal policy enunciated by one of the greatest men that this country has seen, by one of the greatest men that this world has seen, is to live in a fool's paradise. Let it be clearly understood.

I find that the members of the Jan Sangh, members of the SSP, members of the Right Wing and Left Wing of the Communist Party are in support of this resolution. I would like to ask my hon. friends on that side of the House, what is common between them. My hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath of the SSP is not here at present and perhaps he would be annoyed with me. He would like, his party would like, Congressmen to ride on horse backs, unsheathe their swords and march on to Assam and unto Peking. Shri Anandan Nambiar is angry with us that when we receive rude letters from Mr. Chou-En-lai we do not reply them by love letters. Shri Hiren Mukerjee is too urbane to have any motives but probably he is afraid

of being described as Rightist in his own ranks; so he wants to swing towards the Left by attacking the Congress. Therefore, can such a resolution, can such a motley crowd, bring about a change in government?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All are united that this Government should go.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I quite agree with Shri Banerjee that all of them are united that this government should go. But in spite of their unity, this government will not go. Even if this government were to go, what will happen? Will they be able to form a government? This motley crowd will not be able to form a government. We have seen when once the Communist Party formed a government in Kerala what was the fate of it. In other States also we have seen what they have done.

The greatest misfortune of my friends like Shri S. M. Banerjee is that they have joined camp with Shri U. M. Trivedi and other reactionaries who are sitting on that side of the House. There should be unity of purpose, unity of objective, unity of programme, unity of policy, something positive; unity of negativity is absurd and even infantile.

Therefore, as far as this government is concerned, it has been in Power only for the last three months. As far as the foreign policy is concerned, not one single change has been made in that policy during this period. Last time when we discussed the no-confidence resolution, the gallant knights of the Swatantra Party accused us of following the non-alignment policy. They demanded that here and now we should give up the non-alignment policy and join the Western camp, because they expected that huge arms aid will be received by this country only when we give up our policy of non-alignment. But, as a result of our policy of non-alignment, only yesterday, our Defence Minister has returned from the Soviet Union after signing an agreement for massive military aid. If we had given up the non-

alignment policy, would it have been possible to get massive military aid, massive economic aid that we are getting from the East European countries? If non-alignment had been given up, would it have been possible to have a Bokaro in this country? Of course, Shri Dandekar would not like to have a Bokaro in this country. Because, if he has his way, the people of this country will be reduced to hewers of wood and drawers of water, depending on agriculture with the same old plough and no industries

Then we have been attacked for our domestic policies. As we all know, a few months back as a result of the provocation in Eastern Pakistan, certain parts of our country were in the grip of riots. I take this opportunity to pay my tribute to our great Home Minister, who fought this tendency with iron hands. He brought peace in Calcutta, Jamshedpur and other parts of the country where communal riots were threatened. The wonderful work that the Home Minister has done in this matter will go down in the history as a great work for national integration, for keeping and maintaining the unity of this country.

Then, much has been talked about corruption. We have been talking about corruption for years. Corruption is not a new thing. But to say that this government has failed to fight corruption is a statement which I cannot understand. There were charges of corruption against a powerful Congressman, a former member of the Working Committee, a powerful Chief Minister. The Das Commission was appointed and within three days of the receipt of its report, the recommendations of the Das Commission were implemented. I ask, has any government, has any democratic government in the whole world, implemented the recommendation of an independent commission within three days? It was not delayed for more than 48 hours and that is a tribute to our government.

In the field of economy, I quite admit that the food situation is bad. I

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

quite admit that the people living in some parts of the country are suffering due to shortage of food. I quite agree that much can be done to relieve the food situation. But we cannot solve the food situation by just attacking the government by *Maharashtra bandh*, by *Bharat bandh*, by *Delhi bandh* and that sort of demonstrations. I would like my hon. friends on that side of the House, instead of engineering these agitations of *Maharashtra bandh*, *Bharat bandh* and so many *bandhs*, to go to the villages and to teach our half-educated or semi-educated peasantry in the modern ways of agriculture. If they do some such constructive work, that will be more useful to the country.

Then, this no-confidence resolution has become an annual feature. Last year it was brought up and it created a lot of sensation. Then Shri J. B. Kripalani was the sponsor and the greatest supporter of that resolution was the Swatantra Party. This time they are sitting silent, hoping against hope that there may be some division within our ranks.

An Hon. Member: You are already divided.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Let me tell them, we are not divided; we are standing like a rock with the heritage of a great man and we will continue to march with the traditions of Jawaharlal Nehru. As long as this country is led by the Indian National Congress, which is the inheritor of the traditions of the glorious and progressive outlook of Jawaharlal Nehru, India will march towards peace, freedom and progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, may I sit down and speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to in-

tervene in this momentous debate at this early stage.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee, one of the most eminent members of the Supreme Court Bar and a jurist of great reputation, introduced the motion in a speech that was heard with wrapt attention by the whole House. In explaining why he was pressing the present no-confidence motion, he categorically referred to the following eight grounds, namely, the failure to protect our economic independence; utter dependence on foreign imports of food; increasing submission to private monopolists; failure to hold the price-line; failure to provide security of life and property; failure to maintain purity of elections; failure to protect the interests of our nationals abroad and failure to maintain territorial integrity of the country. These are some of the grounds on which, he was compelled to take this step. I adopt them all as my own grounds also.

Some hon. Members of this House feel that though the charge-sheet is a formidable one and well-grounded in facts, events and incidents for which the present Ministry, which is only a baby of not more than three months old, cannot be held responsible. There is some show of plausibility about this contention. It is, however, the same political party, which was in power for 17 years, which is in power now and the members of this Ministry and of the political party had been among the supporters of the policies which the first Congress ministry followed since the declaration of India's independence. The plea of alibi is not available to them. To remove all doubt, the Prime Minister in his speech on assumption of office had unequivocally declared that the change of ministry does not mean any change of policy. Their occupation of the high office, at least by some of them, may be three months old, but their association with the policies and their authors has been as old as the life of the Indian Republic itself.

To the long list of formidable charges I want to add a few more. They mostly arise out of the failure of the Government to carry out some of the most important obligations imposed upon the Union Government by the Constitution itself.

The founders of the Constitution gave the people of India in their capacity as their representatives in the Constituent Assembly a Constitution, a common name to their motherland, its geographical limits and boundaries, fundamental rights, a President, a Supreme Court, two Houses of Parliament, common national flag and a common official language with Devanagari script. These are the essential elements of which the Indian democracy is made by the founders of the Constitution.

I will first take up the question of official language. Under article 343, the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script and the English language was permitted to be used for a period of 15 years for all official purposes for which it was being used before the commencement of the Constitution. In article 344 detailed instructions were given for the appointment of a committee and a commission for the sake of making preparations to instal Hindi duly in the place of official language of the Union. At the end of 15 years a special officer for linguistic minorities' interests was to be appointed and under article 351 directions were given for the development of the Hindi language, particularly to enrich Hindi by assimilation of the phrases and usages of the regional languages which were to be recognised as the official languages of the States.

This whole programme of building up the official language of the Union and the official languages of the States drawn up with particular care by the Constituent Assembly has been culpably neglected by the present Government. Not only that; by recently

passing the English Language Bill the fate of Hindi as the official language has been kept hanging in suspense indefinitely.

A great duty was neglected deliberately and a new policy was adopted by which the nation will be using the English language as the official language to the dismay and disgrace of independent India for an indefinite period. I recently found that some of the statues of the Viceroys and Governors-General are being removed and kept in some obscure corner of the museum in Delhi. It is a good move so far as it goes, but it cannot serve the purpose of kindling up the spirit of national unity and national solidarity in the hearts of young India so long as you keep alive the English language as the official language of the Indian Republic. Silent statues of marble and bronze, an eye-sore to the liberty-loving citizens of free India were only relics of our foreign domination that had now no power to influence the Indian people, but the retention of the English language as a subject of serious study for 10 or 12 years more and as a medium of instruction in colleges and universities and giving it a dignified status as the official language of India does prolong the day of the birth and growth of the Indian culture on account of its dampening influence on the minds of the young men and women of India. It is a standing hurdle in the way of India's full growth to its own stature according to its own genius. By the declaration of independence we have only thrown out the coat of external slavery and foreign domination, while we are strenuously trying to retain the inner garment what the Vedantists call as Karandeha, which influences the thought and the ideals and which moulds the character of the country. The Congress Ministry, in my opinion, has been guilty of culpable negligence of its first and foremost duty on account of its policy of indecision, hesitancy and tendency to compromise at the sacrifice of the principle of nationalism itself.

[Dr. M. S. Anney]

Now I turn to the second charge that I wish to add to the list of charges which my learned friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, has read out. It is the charge of faithlessness of the Congress Party to the spirit of the very Constitution under which the elections were held placing them in power. During the last 17 years the Congress Party had approached the Parliament 17 times to amend the Constitution. Some students of constitutional law had brought it to the notice of the members of this House that the American Constitution which is more than one hundred years old has been amended not more than 15 times during this long period. That may be taken as a measure of the sanctity in which the Americans hold their Constitution. The Government of India generally comes to the House for an amendment of the Constitution whenever a High Court or the Supreme Court holds that any Act of the State is *ultra vires* of any article of the Constitution or of the fundamental rights. They submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court only for the sake of approaching the Parliament for amendment of the very constitutional provision itself. And very often they introduce in their amending Bills a clause to give a retrospective effect. Insertion of a retrospective clause is the euphemistic way of telling the Supreme Court that the executive Government will not allow the march of the administrative machinery to be hindered by the decisions of the Supreme Court. That is the way in which it is done. You change the law.

14.00 hrs.

Now, I must bring to the attention of the House only two cases. First is the article relating to rights to freedom as enumerated in article 19 of the Constitution dealing with the Fundamental Rights. This was amended in 1951 by what is known as Constitution (First) Amendment 1951, Section 3. It is a substitution for original clause (2) with retrospective effect. The

effect of this amendment is to leave the arbitrary powers exercised by the executive authorities by operating existing laws completely unaffected although they may be opposed to the liberty conferred under article 19. Now, the result is that the fundamental right to liberty conferred under article 19 does not exist and never existed in respect of matters mentioned in sub-clauses 2 to 6 of the clause as amended. This is an example of the scant courtesy shown by the Ministry to the Constitution.

In spite of the Constitution, all the arbitrary and discretionary powers which are more or less of a dictatorial nature exercised by the executive under the old pre-Constitution laws are in operation. The Constitution is to that extent a dead letter.

Now, the Members of this House know that one of the cardinal principles enunciated under the chapter on Fundamental Rights is under article 13 that laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights shall be void. This was not meant to apply to laws to be made thereafter but to all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the Constitution.

The original Constitution specifically provided that no person shall be deprived of his property by the authorities without payment of adequate compensation even for a public purpose. Evidently, the question of compensation was a justiciable one. The provision was intended to safeguard the rights of private property against inroads on them by the State or the Union Government bringing about a change in the conception of property such as the socialistic pattern invariably implies. There were enthusiasts among the Congress Ministries in certain States and they were anxious to introduce land reforms on socialistic lines. They soon discovered that the Constitution by providing

for adequate compensation as a necessary condition for acquisition of land has thrown a great obstacle in the march to the desired goal of socialism, a social revolution. I have had long talks with Sardar Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad on this question of adequate compensation when I had to concern myself more intimately to understand the nature of the far-reaching reforms which a Minister of Bihar was anxious to introduce in the State of Bihar. The matter went before the Supreme Court and the right of the State to acquire property without adequate compensation was not held tenable under the Constitution. That is the genesis of the Constitution (Fourth) Amendment Act of 1955.

The original clause 31 of the Constitution was substituted by the amended clause 31 and two new articles 31A and 31B. The articles 31, 31A and 31B are sweeping in their effect and brought the land-holder who regarded himself as safely entrenched under the articles of the Constitution as they originally stood, face to face with a socialist revolution which virtually negated the institution of private property to a very great extent at least when they want acquisition for what they regard as a public purpose.

I make bold to say that this whole change of the conception of private property, the vesting of extra-ordinary rights in the State for acquisition and keeping the decisions of the executive officers outside the jurisdiction of the judiciary was unfurling the standard of a social revolution and was wholly in violation of the principles in which Mahatma Gandhi and his thousand and one followers in the Constituent Assembly and in the country implicitly believed. Socialist revolution is in the ultimate analysis based on the principle of class-war, a principle Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress had always regarded as dangerous and wholly unacceptable. The theory of trust which Mahatma Gandhi propounded and wanted to be the basis for the economic policy of India is openly rejected by those

who have manoeuvred to bring about this cataclysmic change in the economy of India, the consequences of which are now showing themselves in the growth of unrest among the general public, want of respect for the rule of law among the citizens and absence of discipline among the students. These are serious symptoms and I pray Almighty that He may guide the people and their leaders who are in office or out of office rightly and help them to steer the ship of the State safely between Charybdis of the socialism and Scylla of the communism. Services are getting sceptical and the pious purposes sometimes meet with obstruction.

I conclude with a quotation from Manu, the first law giver of mankind:

अदंडयन् दंडयन् राजा,
दंडनश्चैन्य दंडयन्,
अयगो महदाप्नोति ।

The king that punishes those who should not be punished and does not punish those who ought to be punished is censured by the people at large. I shall not repeat the last line in the hope that through the grave of God a new light will flash and a new way may be opened so that the crisis that threatens our nation may be avoided.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव इस सदन में और इस सदन के इतिहास में हमारी इस लोकतंत्रीय प्रणाली के इतिहास में दुबारा रखा गया है । वैसे लोकतन्त्रात्मक प्रणाली का व्यवहार और उस की व्यवस्था यह होनी चाहिए कि हम जब यह समझ लें कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से हम देश के जनमानस को तैयार कर सकते हैं और सरकार के सत्कार्क दल की दुर्बलताओं का उल्लेख कर के हम एक ऐसा जनमानस तैयार कर सकते हैं कि हम सरकार को बदल दें और सरकार के स्थान पर विरोधी दल स्वयं बैठ जाय ।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

किसी भी स्वस्थ प्रणाली का आधार यह होना चाहिए कि विरोधी दल के पास शक्ति हो, विचारों की मान्यता हो और राष्ट्र का समर्थन हो। इस प्रस्ताव को लेकर जब वह आये तो एक यह सत्ता हो कि हम सरकार को बदल सकते हैं। पिछली बार देश के कर्णधार आचार्य कृपलानी ने एक अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा था। उस के समर्थन में 73 लोग खड़े हुए। बड़े बड़े भाषण हुए सरकार की बड़ी आलोचना हुई। उस के बाद क्या हुआ ? वह प्रस्ताव धराशायी हो गया। आलोचनाएं अपने स्थान पर कुंठित हो गई और सारे देश का समर्थन हमारे साथ रहा, कांग्रेस दल की तरफ रहा। क्या ही अच्छा होता कि जनमानस तैयार किया जाता। आप का बहुमत 50-50 और 49-51 के बराबर हो और यह निर्णय देश पर छोड़ दिया जाय। यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है। यह चार्ज हैं, यह आरोप हैं और जनता का समर्थ मिले। आप जिस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं वहां से बदल कर उस तरफ बैठें जहां हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी बैठे हैं। एक अच्छी बात हो सकती है, एक स्वस्थ प्रणाली की बात हो सकती है। देश का वरडिक्ट ले लीजिए और अगर वह आप को फेर करे तो आगे आ इधर आ कर बैठिये। लेकिन यह कल्पना हो कि चार सतरों के प्रस्ताव को रख कर घुंटाचार, देश की विभिन्नता, फूट, मंत्रिमंडल की फूट, खाद्यान्न की कमी और वस्तुओं के भावों के बढ़ने के कारणों को रख कर आप यह चाहें कि सरकार को हम बदल दें तो आप उस में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इन कारणों को आप ला सकते हैं लेकिन सरकार को बदलने की क्षमता आप में नहीं है, सत्ता आप में नहीं है। इस प्रकार की प्रवचना और वितण्डावाद इस सदन में उपस्थित किया जाये, सिवाय इस के कि आरोप लगाये जायें, मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रजातंत्र की स्वस्थ प्रणाली के विरुद्ध है और इस से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है।

कौन सी ऐसी बात है कि विरोधी दल ने कही हो और उस को हम ने न कहा हो ? खाद्य स्थिति को ले लीजिये। आज से नहीं, श्रीमन्, डंके की चाँट पर सदैव हम ने इस बात को कहा है। हम ने फूड्स एंड फीसर्स, ग्रैंड और गणित, स्टैटिस्टिक्स देकर यह कहा है कि हम ने 3.5 के प्रोडक्शन की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कल्पना की थी लेकिन वह घट गया। हम समझते थे कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में 100 मिलियन टन अनाज होगा लेकिन नहीं हुआ। हम ने इस बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा। जब हम ने देखा कि हमारे अपने देश में अनाज की कमी है तो हम ने फिर अमरीका से पी० एल० 480 के मातहत निगोशिएट किया। यह बात कह देना बहुत आसान है कि हम एक दाना भी अन्न का बाहर से नहीं मंगाएंगे। ऐसा करना हमारे स्वाभिमान के विरुद्ध है। यह बात बड़ी सैटीमेंटल है। सुनने में अच्छी लगती है लेकिन अगर हम ने पी० एल० 480 के मातहत अनाज न मंगाया होता तो यह विरोधी दल वाले पता नहीं क्या कुछ कर डालते। यह महाराष्ट्र बंद, गुजरात बंद, बिहार बंद के आन्दोलन और अन्ततोगत्वा भारत बंद और संसार बंद यह सारे अनगल नारे देश की जनता को डिमोरैलाइज करने और उन में एक निरुत्साह की डेफीटिज्म की भावना पैदा करने के लिए और लोगों में दुराग्रह पैदा करने के लिए लगाये गये और यह सब तब हुआ जब कि हम अमरीका से पी० एल० 480 के मातहत अनाज मंगा रहे हैं। अगर कहीं एक आदमी भी, हमारा एक नागरिक भी अनाज की कमी के कारण मर जाता तो उस की लाश लेकर इस सदन के सामने हजारों आदमी प्रदर्शन करते और हमारी सरकार को डिस्प्रोव करते। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वे शायद इतिहास भूल गये हैं क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के भारत से जाने के पहले बंगाल में और बंगाल की सड़कों में लाखों आदमी मौत के घाट उतर गये, भूखों मर

गये। उस समय हमारे देश पर उस बाहर की हुकूमत का शासन था। हम ने उस का विरोध किया। लेकिन 1947 के बाद जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ, दावे के साथ हम कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या किसी भी विरोधी दल को चुनौती देते हैं कि वह यह सिद्ध कर दे कि अनाज की कमी के कारण एक भी नागरिक हमारे देश में मरा है।

श्री बाजी : कई मरे हैं लेकिन आप उस के लिये कह देते हैं कि हार्ट फेल होने से मरते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : यह कहना गलत है कि देश में अनाज नहीं है।

श्री बाजी : अनाज होने से क्या हुआ अगर उसे गरीब जनता ने न सके ? लोगों के पास आज पैसा नहीं है। अनाज को सस्ता होना चाहिये। अनाज होना ही खाली काफी नहीं है। इस कारण जो मरते हैं उन के लिए कह देते हैं कि वे हार्ट फेल होने से मरे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : मैं इस को फिर दुहराता हूँ और दावे के साथ इस बात को कहता हूँ कि एक भी नागरिक अनाज की कमी के कारण या उस को प्राप्त न हो सका हो, नहीं मरा है। एक प्रतिज्ञा हम और दुहराना चाहते हैं अपनी सरकार से। चाहे कैसे ही कठिन दिन हम को क्यों न देखने पड़ें, हमारा यह पूरा प्रयत्न होगा कि एक भी व्यक्ति अनाज की कमी के कारण न मरने पाये। यह हमारी सार्वभौम सत्ता सम्पन्न प्रजातन्त्री सरकार है और यह हमारी प्रतिज्ञा है जोकि हम ने की है।

जहां तक कीमतों का मुद्दा है, विरोधी दल ने जो कुछ कहा, बहुत बातों में हम, उसमें उन के साथ सहमत हो सकते हैं। हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि अगर जमाखोरों के पाम अनाज छिपा पड़ा है तो उस को पकड़ा जाय और उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय। विरोधी दल यदि उस में स्थिति के संचालन और स्थिति के अनु-

शीलन, उस को ठीक बनाने में हमारे साथ सहयोग करता है तो हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे। विरोधी दल वाले जब जमाखोरों और मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ कोई बात करते हैं तो इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम कांग्रेस वाले कोई ऐसा समझते हैं कि जमाखोर व मुनाफाखोर कोई बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं। हम भी उन की ध्वनि में अपनी ध्वनि मिलाना चाहेंगे और चाहेंगे कि अगर देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि अनाज को ठेकों में, कोठों में बंद किये हुए पड़े हैं और इसलिए रखे हुए हैं कि उस से अधिक लाभ कमायें तो उन को पकड़ कर उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

यदि आप यह समझते हों कि मुद्रास्फीति के कारण दाम बढ़ गये हैं तो एक कमिशन ऐपायेंट कीजिये यह देखने के लिए कि यह मुद्रा, अनप्रोडक्टिव वैल्यू जो नांटों की शक्ल में बाजार में घाई है क्या इस मुद्रास्फीति के कारण चीजों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं। भाव बढ़ने के जो भी कारण हों उन को निर्धारित कीजिये और उन को देखने व समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मुद्रास्फीति के कारण भाव बढ़े हैं हम इस को मानते हैं लेकिन यह बात कि पिछले 6 महीने में मुद्रास्फीति के कारण ही भाव बढ़ गये हैं, इस बात की खोज होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने कहा एक कमिशन बिठाया जाय जो कि यह खोज करे और पता लगाये कि मुद्रास्फीति के कारण अगर भाव बढ़े हैं तो उस का क्या कारण है।

जैसा कि श्री नन्दा जी ने यह प्रयत्न किया कि अनएकाउण्टेड मनी पकड़ा जाय, जो ग्रैंडरएनाउण्ड मनी है, बनेक मनी है, वह पकड़ा जाय। एग्जिज्यूटिव कमिडिटीज के भाव बढ़ने के अगर कुछ कारण हो सकते हैं तो उन की भी रोकथाम करने की कोशिश की जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक उपाय हो सकता है, एक स्वस्थ उपाय हो सकता है। अगर अनएकाउण्टेड मनी के कारण एग्जिज्यूटिव कमिडिटीज के भाव बढ़ते हों या

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

बढ़ने से न रुकते हों तो हमें उस के वास्ते सख्त क्रदम उठाना चाहिए। हम इन बातों को कभी छिपाएँ नहीं। अनुएकाउंटेड मनी को बाहर निकालने के लिये नंदा जी ने जो ऐक्शन लिया है मैं उस को साधुवाद कहता हूँ।

उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमें इस समस्या को एक सांस्टिटिक माइंड के साथ एप्रोच करना है। हमारे किसान गांवों में रहते हैं जहाँ कि आधुनिक विकास अभी नहीं पहुँचा है। वहाँ अभी भी बिजली, सड़क आदि की व्यवस्था समुचित नहीं है। अन्य सुविधाओं का भी वहाँ पर अभाव है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने और देश को उन्नतशील बनाने के लिये जितना एप्रैटस हमें चाहिए वह हमें अभी सुलभ नहीं है और उस का हमें अभाव अभी तक है। अब जरूरी सांस्टिटिक एप्रैटस के अभाव के रहते, तीन एकड़ धरती हो, चार एकड़ धरती हो और हम चाहें कि वह अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा करे, वह कैसे संभव हो सकता है? हम ने कल्पना की थी कि 3.5 मिलियन टन अनाज का उत्पादन होगा। जो साधन हमारे पास थे, जो एप्रैटस हमारे पास हैं उस को सामने रख कर हम ने अनुभव किया कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम 100 मिलियन टन अनाज तैयार कर लेंगे। एक तरफ हमारी आबादी बढ़ गई है जिस की वजह से अनाज की मांग ज्यादा हो गई है और इस कारण से कमी अनुभव की गई है और दूसरी तरफ अनाज के उत्पादन में कमी हो गई है और इस कारण से हमें कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ा और हमारी सरकार ने जनता के सामने अपना लेखा-जोखा, अपना पत्रक रखा है। अभी उस दिन जो यहाँ पर बहस हुई थी और उस बहस के दौरान में जो भी डाटा दिया गया है, जो भी फैक्ट्स दिये गये हैं, जो भी ग्रंक दिये गये हैं, हम समझते हैं उन को दे कर देश के सामने एक ऐसा चित्र

उपस्थित किया गया है जिस से निराश होने की कोई बात नजर नहीं आती है। अनाज की अगर कमी है तो उस कमी को हम पूरा करेंगे। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि उर्वरक, अच्छा बीज, ट्रैक्टर, आदि की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। सिचाई के हिस माइनर इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। ये जो सब चीजें हैं, इनका टाप प्रायोरिटी दो जाएगी इसको एक बैमिक इंडस्ट्री मान कर के वार-फुटिंग पर इस को हल करने की कोशिश की जायगी, अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने की कोशिश की जायगी। जितनी और देश में समृद्धि लाने की धारारें और प्रक्रियायें हैं, वे तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकती हैं जब तक कि हम अनाज की, खाद्यान्नों की और किसान की स्थिति को ठीक नहीं कर देते हैं। उस को अच्छी प्राइस दी जाय, इस का भी उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम एक ऐसा कमिशन नियुक्त करेंगे जो इस की जांच करेगा और जांच करने के बाद एक रिम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस किसान के लिए वह फिक्स करेगा। मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार से सोचने और इस प्रकार से काम करने का जो ढंग है उस से किसान को आश्वासन मिलता है कि अगर वह श्रम करेगा, अपना पसीना वह बहायेगा और धरती के गर्भ से अधिक अन्न पैदा करेगा तो उस को पुरस्कृत किया जायगा। भावों की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दलों को उन का स्वागत करना चाहिये।

जनसंघ के नेता श्री त्रिवेदी जी ने माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की बड़ी आलोचना की है और कहा है कि उन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर अपना वरदुहस्त रखा है और उनको आशीर्वाद दे कर पाकिस्तान भेजा है। उन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी को इसलिए पाकिस्तान भेजा है कि वह काश्मीर को

पाकिस्तान के हाथ में गिरवी रख दें, या काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान को दे दें। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की इस बात पर विचार करने से पहले जनसंघ की जो विचारधारा रही है, उसकी जो पृष्ठभूमि रही है, उस को जान लेना बहुत जरूरी है। उस पृष्ठभूमि का बिना समझे या उसकी बिना कल्पना किये हुए उन की इस बात पर विश्वास कर लेना ठीक नहीं होगा। हमारे त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा है कि जयप्रकाश जी को शास्त्री जी ने यह आशीर्वाद दे कर पाकिस्तान भेजा है कि काश्मीर को चांदी की तश्तरी में रख कर वह अयब साहब को भेंट कर दें। अगर उन की इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से विचार न किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रचार से एक आन्दोलन पैदा हो सकता है हमारे देश में। अभी तीन रोज पहले ही इस सदन में धारा 370 जो संविधान की है, को निकाल देने के बारे में बहस हुई थी और यह घोषणा करने को कहा गया था कि काश्मीर हमारा अविभाज्य अंग है। उसका हम सभी ने समर्थन किया था। काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक बार नहीं अनेकों बार, सुरक्षा परिषद में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक मंचों पर, स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने इस सदन में और बाहर भी, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने इस सदन में तथा बाहर भी कई बार कहा है कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हमारा जो निर्णय है वह अन्तिम है। हमारे चांगला जी ने भी यह कहा है कि हमारा जो निर्णय है वह अन्तिम है और उस को बदला नहीं जा सकता है। तब कनकौबिट फौर्म में, कल्पना कर के काश्मीर के बारे में इस तरह की बातें कहना उस प्रकार का वातावरण सारे देश में पैदा करना है जैसा कि इलैक्शन के दिनों में किया जाता है कि काश्मीर जा रहा है, काश्मीर जा रहा है। मैं जनसंघ के नेता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हमारा जो निर्णय है वह अन्तिम है, हमारी सरकार का जो निर्णय

है, वह अन्तिम है, जयप्रकाश जी का हमारी सरकार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वह चाहें तो पाकिस्तान जा सकते हैं। अगर त्रिवेदी जी भी जाना चाहते हैं तो वह भी जा सकते हैं, उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : चले तो जायेंगे लेकिन आ नहीं पायेंगे, आने पर रोक लग जायगी।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : जहाँ तक काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी नीतियों का और हमारे सिद्धान्तों का सम्बन्ध है, हम घटल हैं और घटल रहेंगे। काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हमारा निर्णय अन्तिम है और उसकी एक इंच धरती भी पाकिस्तान को नहीं दी जायगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (देवास) : कब तक यह पूरा होगा ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : आप धीरज रखें, पूरा हो जायगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : सतरह साल से तो धीरज हम रखे हुए हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : स्वतंत्र दल के नेता श्री डांडेकर ने बड़ा विश्वास हमारी योजना

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : काश्मीर के संबंध में आपकी पार्टी का क्या निर्णय है, उसका बटवारा होगा, पाकिस्तान को और देना है या उससे लेना है ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : काश्मीर नहीं जायगा, आप चिन्ता न करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : सतरह साल से तो काश्मीर का मामला पड़ा हुआ है। कितना ही रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया है। और कितनी परेशानियाँ हुई हैं।

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श्री राम सहाय पांडेय तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए श्री ~~संबेकर~~ ने जो स्वतंत्र दल के मुख्य वक्ता थे, एक विश्व चित्र देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है और कहा है कि हमें बेसिक इंडस्ट्री अर्थात् कृषि पर, अनाज पर, निर्भर करना चाहिये और पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज न मंगा कर के हमें स्टील मंगाना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और तब उन्हें कोई दुःख नहीं होगा। अनाज अगर मंगाया जाता है तब तो उनको दुःख होगा और अगर स्टील मंगाया जाता है तो उनको दुःख नहीं होगा। योजना बनाते समय, मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ, कि हमारा जो दृष्टिकोण था वह एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण था। हमारा जोर इस बात पर था कि हमारे बड़े तथा छोटे उद्योग दोनों बड़े। हमारे छोटे उद्योग बड़ें जिनमें गांधी जी की आत्मा थी और बड़े उद्योग भी बड़े जिनमें आधुनिक वातावरण की छाप है और इन दोनों के साथ साथ हमारा कृषि उत्पादन भी बड़े जिस में किसान की आर्थिक अवस्था की छाप है, जिस से उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी हो सकती है। हम चाहते थे कि बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज की आधारशिला रख दी जाए और कृषि उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग, सब के सब धीरे धीरे साइड बाई साइड पनपें। इन सब का प्रावधान प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय योजनाओं में किया गया था। जिस तरह से अंग्रेज कहते थे कि तुम अनाज पैदा करो और खाओ लेकिन सुई तक। मगर बाद से इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, उस तरह की चीज आज नहीं चल सकती है। स्वतंत्र भारत के निर्माण में, स्वतंत्र भारत की अर्थ नीति के निर्धारण में हमें सभी एस्पेक्ट्स को सामने रख कर चलना होगा। हमें लोहा भी चाहिए, सीमेंट भी चाहिए। हम क्यों लोहा बाहर से मंगायें? बोकारो प्लांट के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है और दस बारह मिलियन टन फौलाद हम यहां तैयार करना चाहते हैं। अनाज पैदा करने के

लिए जिस ढल की जरूरत पड़ती है वह ढल भी अच्छा नहीं होगा अगर लोहा अच्छा नहीं होगा। एक बात से दूसरी बात जुड़ी हुई है। बिजली के माध्यम से, छोटे छोटे कल पुरजों के माध्यम से उद्योगों का विस्तार करके हमें उनको गांवों की तरफ ले जाना है। आप गांवों में लोगों को काम दे देंगे तो भी कुछ नहीं होगा जब तक कि आप बिजली नहीं देंगे, छोटे छोटे प्लांट्स नहीं देंगे, मशीनें नहीं देंगे, उनकी मदद नहीं करेंगे, उदकी ट्रनिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, उनके लिए पूंजी उपलब्ध नहीं करेंगे उनके अन्दर इत्साह पैदा नहीं करेंगे। अपनी अर्थ नीति में हम को गांवों में छोटे छोटे उद्योगों, खेती, बड़े उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों, आदि सब का समन्वय करना है ताकि हम किसी चीज में भी पीछे न पड़ जाएं। अगर हमारे पास बोइंग है तो एक तरफ तो वे हों और दूसरी तरफ साइकल भी हों और साइकलों के बाद स्कूटर भी हों और स्कूटरों के बाद मोटरें भी हों। इस तरह से हमें अपनी अर्थ नीति को आगे बढ़ाना है।

अगर मैं कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में कुछ न कहूं तो मेरा यह भाषण अधूरा रह जाएगा। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट नेता ने कहा है कि मंत्रिमंडल में फूट है, अनेक विचारधाराओं के लोग मंत्रिमंडल में हैं। उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो कुछ भी है, वह स्पष्ट है, जितनी धारारें हैं, गंगा, यमुना, सिन्धु, गोखरी, सरस्वती, सब आपकी देखने को मिल जायेंगी लेकिन आपकी धारा में क्या हैं, आपके विचार क्या हैं, इसको भी तो आप देख लीजिये। एक दल चीन से लड़ा हुआ है और दूसरा रूस से। जब आप कान्फ्रेंस करते हैं तो हमारे देश के जो सब से बड़े शत्रु हैं वाङ्ग-एव-याई और माओ-त्से-तुंग उनके चित्र सामने टांग करके आप प्रस्ताव पास करते हैं। जब इस प्रकार की आपकी विचारधारा है तो किस प्रकार से आप हमें उपदेश दे सकते हैं, किस तरह से हमें कह सकते हैं कि हम कुरूपान दूर

नहीं करते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने कामनवैल्य कान्फ्रेंस में ठीक ठीक रिप्रिजेंटेशन नहीं किया है। उन्होंने ठीक ठीक किया है या नहीं, यह हमने देख लिया है। उन्होंने बहुत ठीक तरह से किया है, बहुत अच्छे ढंग से किया है। जो परम्परायें थीं, और जिन को आदरणीय स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने डाला था, उनको उन्होंने कायम रखा है। हमारी प्रतिष्ठा में, हमारी गरिमा में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। वा. कामनवैल्य कान्फ्रेंस में गये और वहाँ पर काश्मीर का सवाल आ गया। अब उसकी डिटेल्स क्या हैं, कैसे आया, ये सब हमारे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

जो मंत्रिमंडल शास्त्री जी के नेतृत्व में बना हुआ है, उसको मैं साधुवाद देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह देश का नेतृत्व आज के लिए नहीं, कल के लिए नहीं बल्कि शाश्वत रूप से करता रहे और वह देश के जनमानस को साथ ले कर चलता रहे। अगर चीनवादी, रूसवादी और अब ये सड़कवादी भाषण देते हैं और जनसंघ वाले काश्मीर के नाम पर या गाय के नाम पर कुछ कहते हैं, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारा यह प्रजातंत्र राज्य इस तरह की बातों से प्रभावित हो सकता है या आपकी बातों पर विचार कर सकता है। देश की डिमांडेंसी का बडिक्ट हमारे साथ है। देश की जनता का बहुमत हमारे साथ है और शाश्वत रहेगा।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के व्यक्तित्व का प्रश्न है, मेरे दिल में उन के लिये सम्मान और आदर है। पुराने जमाने में र. है और जब से वे प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं तब से भी। किन्तु यह प्रश्न व्यक्तित्व का नहीं है। यह प्रश्न उन की सरकार का है, उन की नीतियों का है और इस का है कि इन तीन महीनों में क्या कुछ हुआ है। बहुत से साथी

ऐसे भी हैं जो कहते हैं कि तीन महीने ही तो हुए हैं, अभी कैसे इस की चर्चा करते हो। वास्तव में कांग्रेस दल वाले खुद ही कहते हैं कि वे अपनी पुरानी नीति पर ही चल रहे हैं, इस लिये यहां पर तीन महीने का प्रश्न नहीं पैदा होता। मैं थोड़ा बहुत यह बतलाने का प्रयत्न करूंगा कि इन तीन महीनों में जो घटनायें घटी हैं वे इस बात का प्रमाण देती हैं कि यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव यहां लाया जाय, और हम विरोधी दल के लोगों ने इस को लाकर देश के प्रति अपना कर्तव्य पूरा किया है।

अभी श्री पाण्डेय कह रहे थे कि बहुमत उन के साथ है, जनता उन के साथ है। मैं इस सदन में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उन में नैतिक बल है तो वे जनता के सामने तीन बातें रख दें अर्थात् यह कि जनता सुखी है या दुखी है अथवा महादुखी है। एक बैलट पेपर छपवा लें और इन तीन बातों पर वे जनमत संग्रह करवा लें। और जनमत संग्रह में दो तिहाई से ज्यादा लोग दुखी और महादुखी हों तो वे यह गद्दी छोड़ कर चले जायें। इस प्रकार से बहुमत के आधार पर होने का गीत गाने से यहां काम नहीं चलेगा। यदि ग्राम जनता में यह तकलीफें ज्यादा तादाद में न होतीं तो यहां किसी प्रकार का भी 'बन्द' नहीं चल सकता। कोई जादू कम्प्यूनिस्टों या जनसंघ वालों के पास नहीं है। ग्राम जनता आज तकलीफ में है और जब उन से उस का विरोध करने के लिये कहा जाता है तो वे आप की आंखें खोल कर आप को उन्हें दिखलाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

प्रश्न यह है कि इस सरकार ने क्या गलती की। सबसे पहले आप अनाज के बारे में देखिये। उन की गलती का पहला नमूना यह है कि जब उन का स्टॉक खत्म होने वाला था तो इस बात को छिपाने के लिये उन्होंने यह नारा लगाया कि यह बीमारी कहीं और है। और इस सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री को यह कहने के लिये मजबूर किया कि पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

जमाखोर लोग अपना अनाज बाहर लायें वरना सख्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वे हम को बतलायें कि उन की पन्द्रह दिन की अवधि के बजाय महीना से ज्यादा हो गया, कोई भी जमाखोर पकड़ा गया है। अगर कोई जमाखोर नहीं पकड़ा जा रहा है तो इस का क्या कारण है। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री महोदय का कना है कि इस का कारण यह है कि लोगों ने अनाज काउंटड मनी किसानों को दे दिया। अगर उन्होंने किसानों को दे दिया तो आप यह तकलीफ करें कि किसानों को समझा दें कि वे उस पैसे को वापस न करें। जो पैसा किसान के पास है वह किसान के ही पास रहे। लेकिन वह तकलीफ भी आप नहीं करते। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि अनाज मंगा हो गया है। मैं अभी अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जगह गया था। वहाँ पर हालत यह हो गई है कि जो व्यापारी इस लिये अनाज जमा रखते हैं कि वे बीज के वक़्त पर गेहूँ और चना देंगे, उन सब ने उसे बेच दिया है। 1 रु० सेर पर। वे कहते हैं कि हमें रखने की क्या ज़रूरत है। जो आज एक रुपया दे रहे हैं वे बाद में सवा रुपया तो देंगे नहीं, इस लिय सब बेच दो। भा उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और भीख मांग रहे हैं यहाँ की सरकार से। यहाँ की सरकार ने वादा किया है कि वह उन्हें पचास लाख मन बीज के लिये देंगे। ऐसी हालत हो गई है फिर भी ये गर्व करते हैं इस बात कि हम यह कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं। यह निश्चित बात है कि इस प्रकार काम नहीं चल सकता कि आप बहुमत में हैं इस लिये जो आप कहते चले जायें जनता इसे गवारा करेगी या मान लेगी।

मैं केवल खाद्य मंत्री की बात कह कर ही समाप्त नहीं करूँगा। मैं आप के सामने और इस सदन के सामने एक तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में। सुरक्षा मंत्रालय जैसे महकमे से

हमें यह आशा होनी चाहिये कि वह खर्च की बरबादी नहीं करेंगे, उन के यहाँ अव्यवस्था नहीं होगी, उन के यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा। वहाँ की स्थिति का एक नमूना मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अलवर में एक एस० एस० सी० सेंटर खुला। अगर इस प्रकार की चीज कहीं खोली जाये तो पहले उन के बारे में पूरी जानकारी कर लेनी चाहिये। सोच लेना चाहिये कि जो रुपया इस के वास्ते खर्च हो रहा है क्या उस का सदुपयोग होगा। किन्तु करोड़ों रुपये लगा कर इमारतें शुरू की गई और अब कहा जा रहा है कि उस को बन्द किया जा रहा है। वहाँ पर जो भवन बने हैं वहाँ दूसरी पलटने रखी जायेंगी। अगर जनता के रुपये के साथ इस प्रकार से खिलवाड़ किया जाये, और वहाँ भी सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो व्यवस्था के लिये मण्डल होता है, तो दूसरे विभाग की क्या दशा होगी। यदि कोई न्यायिक जांच इस के लिये बिठलाई जाये तो यह मान्य पड़ेगा कि वहाँ किस प्रकार से ठकेदारों को रुपया लुटाया गया, किस प्रकार घ्राफिण्ट्स से मिल कर जो चीज बाजार में एक रुपये में मिलती थी उसे वहाँ तीन रुपये पर बेचा गया, किस प्रकार से बड़े बड़े ठकेदारों को वहाँ मोनोपली दी गई। लेकिन इस के लिये सम्भवतः हमारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय परवाह नहीं करता है क्योंकि वह सुरक्षित है। इस लिये यह कहना कि सब कुछ ठीक हो रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है। अन्दर ही अन्दर अशांति सुलग रही है, वह बढ़ रही है और किसी दिन एक दम से सामने आ जायेगी।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उस पर पानी डाल देंगे।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : पहले काश्मीर का फैसला तो कर लो पानी डाल कर।

इसके बाद जो बाढ़ आ रही है मैं उनके बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अब की बार एक नई बात सामने आई है। आज

ज राज्य सरकारें हैं वे विदेशी सरकारों की तरह पर एक दूसरे को बिरोध पत्र भेज रही हैं, कभी राजस्थान सरकार पंजाब सरकार को भेज रही है कभी पंजाब सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को भेज रही है, कभी मैसूर का झगड़ा चलता है, कभी कहीं लड़ाई होती है। कहीं पर करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला हो रहा है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती सुचेता जो कहती हैं कि बाढ़ का पानी नहर में डाला गया जिससे उनके यहां बाढ़ आ जायेगी। झलवर की साहिबी नदी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उससे ढासा बांध टूट जायेगा। जब सारा देश एक हो चुका और हमारे यहां के इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्टर श्री के० एल० राव हैं जो सब बातों को जानते हैं कि बारिश जरूर होगी, प्रागे भी होती रहेगी तो फिर क्या उसका उपाय वे आपस में लड़वा कर करवाना चाहते हैं। और दूसरी जगहों की बातों में न जा करके मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की बात करना चाहता हूँ। लाखों करोड़ों लोग जहां खतरे में पड़ गये, करोड़ों का नुकसान हो गया, गांव बरबाद हो गये और यह सरकार आपस में लड़ रही हैं। इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है जो स्थिति यहां हो रही है, और यह लोग ऐसे हैं जो इस बात को छिपाये बैठे हैं।

इससे प्रागे बढ़ कर मैं एक और मंत्रालय की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वह है वित्त मंत्रालय, जिसके माननीय मंत्री संभवतः यहां होंगे। कुछ दिन हुए यहां पर जो खनिज के कार्य होते हैं उनके बारे में जो इनकम टैक्स की प्रणाली है उसके सिलसिले में हाई कोर्ट का एक बड़ा फैसला हुआ कि जो उनकी रायल्टी होती है उसको कैपिटल खर्च माना जाय या रेबन्स खर्च। कोर्टों के जो फैसले होते हैं वह तो चलते रहेंगे, उनसे वास्ता नहीं, पूंजीपतियों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा इससे भी कोई तात्लुक नहीं, लेकिन इस सरकार को रयह न मैं मालूम कि इसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है। जिस प्रकार आज महंगाई के कारण

खाद्य स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में प्रागे फिरते हैं, उसी तरह से जब यहां भी वही भयंकर स्थिति आ जायेगी तब उनको होश होगा। हालत यह हो रही है कि सब से पहले छोटा मरता है हमेशा। सब से पहले जो बीमारी आई है उसका असर यह हो रहा है कि जिम प्रकार से इनकमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से रिटर्न्स मांगे जा रहे हैं उससे गड़बड़ी फैलने वाली है। जिस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी ने 40 या 50 हजार रु० का ठेका लिया है और जिसकी इनकम 5 हजार रुपये की भी नहीं है, उससे कहा जायेगा कि 10 हजार रु० साल के हिसाब से तुम 6 साल का टैक्स लाभो 60,000 रु० और यह अपना दिवाला निकाल कर घंट जायेगी। उसके बाद कुछ व्यक्तिगत फर्म्स आदि का नम्बर आयेगा उस के बाद राज्य सरकारों का नम्बर आये। क्योंकि जब उनकी इनकम घटेगी तो संरक्षण देने वाली या अंडे देने वाली मुर्गी मर जायेगी। तब राज्य सरकार कहेंगी कि हम मरे क्योंकि उनकी जो इनकम है, जो ग्रामदनी है, वह गिरने जा रही है। और तब उससे प्रागे क्या है। जो स्टील प्लांट वाले बैठे हैं भाराग के साथ, उनकी भी बारी आयेगी।

जो सुझाव उनके सामने दिया जाता है तो तीन तीन चार चार महीने तक जवाब नहीं मिलता। इस प्रकार का अग्रघेर सरकार में चलता रहे और फिर सरकार के लोग दावा करें कि हम बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है।

श्री चन्मणि लाल बीबरी (मद्रास) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, माननीय मेम्बर सरकार के लिये बार बार "शर्म की बात है, शर्म की बात है" कह रहे हैं। यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, इसको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री काशीराम श्रुतः संभवतः धानरेबिल मेम्बर पार्लियामेंटरी लैंग्वेज के बारे में पिछ नहीं हैं।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां एक ओर प्रधान मंत्री और नन्दा जी कहते हैं कि हम भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करेंगे और राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करेंगे, वहां वे उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। इसके सबूत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब विरोधी दल इकट्ठा होने लगे तो उनको धर्म भ्रष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। प्रजा समाजवादी और समाजवादी एकत्र होने लगे तो कहा गया कि आजादो काँग्रेस में, यहां भी समाजवाद है। उनके लिये तो हम मान भी ले कि यह कहा जा सकता है कि काँग्रेस में समाजवाद है। लेकिन कल परसों बिहार में कह दिया गया स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोगों से कि काँग्रेस में आजादो। क्या वह भी समाजवादी बन गये। जो लोग यहां भ्रष्टाचार के रोकने की बात करते हैं वह बाहर भ्रष्टाचार के बढ़ावा देते हैं। और कैसे लोगों को टिकट दिया जाता है, जिनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगे हैं जिनके ऊपर गुड़ के घोटाले के आरोप लगे हैं। ऐसे लोगों को आज राजस्थान में टिकट दिए जा रहे हैं मैं बता दू कि राजस्थान के भ्रष्ट आग मुलग रही है और भीतर ही भीतर जो दशा केरल की हुई है उसी प्रकार की दशा राजस्थान में भी न हो और जो दशा केरल में हुई है वही मैसूर में भी न हो। ऐसा वहां भी हो सकता है।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि हम जो विरोधी दलों के लोग हैं हमें भी एक चेतावनी लेनी चाहिए। वह यह कि या तो हम अपने छोट छोटे दलों का विलय तेजी से कर लें और अगर यह संभव नहीं है तो हमें फैसला करना चाहिए कि हम भ्रष्ट पांच साल तक चुनाब नहीं लड़ेंगे, काँग्रेस वालों को ही लड़ने दो। हम तो बाहर रह कर भी काम करेंगे। जब काँग्रेस वाले भ्रष्टे रह जायेंगे तो उनकी पोल खुलेगी और जनता को पता चलेगा कि वे किस प्रकार टिकटों के

लिए आपस में लड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी दल पांच साल के लिए सन्न करे। वरना हम दलदल में फँस जायेंगे और इस प्रजातन्त्र को खत्म करने की जिम्मेदारी केवल काँग्रेस की न होकर हम सब की हो जाएगी।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal):
For the last two days we have been hearing criticism of the Congress Government by some Members of the Opposition. Shri Chatterjee is an eminent lawyer, and he has got the capacity to turn a weak case into a strong one. He has used his talents to great effect. He said that there was crisis everywhere, poverty and misery all round, that people who come from Pakistan have to be rehabilitated, even they are suffering. He talked about corruption and the mission of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan to Pakistan. Shri Trivedi also joined and sang the same tune.

Take the question of the rehabilitation of the refugees, one of the charges of Shri Chatterjee. There have been other countries who were faced with similar problems. What did they do? The Jews from Hitler's Germany poured all over the Continent, and though Palestine was declared to be their homeland, Great Britain blocked them in Malta island because they were afraid of their being spies. After the Great War, there were a number of refugees because of the war in many countries in Europe, and with the help of the rich countries and also with the help of the United Nations, it took then ten years to settle those refugees.

Here, there have been refugees pouring in the millions. I ask Mr. Chatterjee and all those who criticise the policy of the Government of India to give the instance of even one country, right from the days of Moses and the great exodus to the present day, where such a large number of refugees came into a country and were rehabilitated without getting one paisa of foreign aid or any charity from any private organisation. Is the private sector to come in only where

there is profit? What were they doing? Did they offer any helping hand, I ask my hon. friend Mr. Masani. This is a great achievement of India which deserves to be written in letters of gold in the history of the world.

After that, they come round and say that the refugees have not been rehabilitated. I ask you: are there refugees anywhere else in the world who can actually dictate terms as to where they should be settled, on what sort of land? They see one place, they are not satisfied, they want to go somewhere else. We bear with it because there is sympathy in this land for the poor sufferers who have come from Pakistan, but that does not mean that it should be made a basis for political exploitation by other parties. The refugee problem has become a question of political exploitation.

About Kashmir, there has been a great deal of criticism of the mission of Jaya Prakash Narayan to Pakistan. I also do not agree with the stand he has taken, because I believe that you must be steadfast and firm on some basic issues, that there should be no compromise, no change in that stand. I believe more in the strength of ideas than in the strength of arms. Therefore, I do not agree with the stand which Shri Narayan has taken. At the same time you cannot spurn this question, in what way goodwill can be created. It is all right to talk about marching to regain land from China, marching against Pakistan. Shri Trivedi seems to delight in it. But whatever the sword touches, it divides, it can never be the basis of unity. So, if we are eager to seek some way besides this cult of the sword, is that anything to be condemned?

Take the question of Nagaland, for instance. When there was a talk or some correspondence between the Prime Minister and Rev. Michael Scott, there was a hue and cry from the Opposition saying that we were surrendering Nagaland, that we were

talking with a person who had given refuge to Phizo and all that. The Prime Minister at that time said that the basis on which any talks could be held on the issue of Nagaland was settled, and only minor adjustments could be allowed. What was the result? The same Rev. Michael Scott, instead of being a messenger of evil, has been the cause of a satisfactory settlement of the problem.

Similarly, Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan is sent, for whatever reason, to create goodwill, and at the same time Pakistan understands that India's stand is based on the declaration of our late Prime Minister. What is the harm? They are not children. If Jaya Prakash Narayan says that he is for a plebiscite, President Ayub will not simply jump. He knows the things that are happening here. Today, in both Pakistan and India, feelings have been roused. This has to be controlled and brought to normality, but that does not mean that you are going to change your fundamental stand.

Mr. Chatterjee wanted the Prime Minister to guarantee that there will be no question of giving any part of Kashmir to Pakistan. What guarantee does he want? Does he not know the Constitution of India? Ours is not a confederation, it is a federal Constitution. In our Constitution accession of territory is possible, but there is no provision for ceding even one inch of land from this country. You know what happened about Berubari: we had to change and amend the Constitution to make that thing possible. How can Mr. Shastri or anybody else from the Government of India simply negotiate and give away Kashmir, without bringing the matter to the House and thrashing it out? If a thing like that happened, it is not a question of the opposition, there will be a split right from the top to the bottom even in the Congress Party. So what is the idea of making capital out of these things? Therefore, let us be quite clear in our minds that whatever Mr. Chagla has said or Mr. Shastri has said only

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

means that what Prime Minister Nehru said stands, but even after having said that we are still keen to have friendly relations with Pakistan and even with China.

Sir, we talk about the atom bomb, we condemn aggression and all that. But what is the sad story? Only those countries who possess the atom bomb are at peace, whereas among those countries who talk about peace and unity there is split, fight and so on. Look at the map of Asia. There is conflict everywhere. A poor country, a poor continent, cannot afford all the squabbling and killing of each other for some territories here or there, and forget the major issues. We have to care for the prosperity of the whole of Asia and the African Continent. That is the question before us.

The major part of the speeches was of course about corruption. And somebody said that Congressmen are corrupt because they want to have money from the big business and that big business gives some funds to the Congress because they have to support it. Suppose we stop this. I am also supposing that all the Members of the Opposition simply fight the elections without spending any money. All that let us suppose. And suppose we stop this. It is an established fact which nobody can deny that to fight elections in this country means money. How many of us can afford twenty-five thousand rupees? I for my part, if I had not got help from the Congress Party, would not have decided to fight it at all. Similarly in the case of many people. So, if you stop the normal course of giving contributions and putting them in the books of the company, what will happen is that you will get the money, but you will get black money, which is much worse.

Therefore, if you want to remove corruption, the first thing you have to do is to see that the expenses of election are reduced. We all have to fight elections and spend money some

more some less. Therefore, go to the basic root of the question and see what can be done. I am glad the Election Commission is meeting parties to devise methods. I hope all friends of the opposition will try to meet this question of corruption and settle it.

Then I would like to say a few words about our new young friend Mr. Dandekar who has come from Gonda. He also talked about corruption. If there was no corruption in that constituency, he would not have been elected! And we are not condoning corruption. We are the first to say that corruption should be rooted out. And in this huge country where thousands of elections are held, if there is corruption here and there, we have got the Election Tribunal and we can see that it is rectified. Nobody wants unfair elections. So in their heart of hearts they know that the elections all over the country have been by and large quite fair. It is recognised not only here but abroad.

Mr. Dandekar's theory is that all this public sector is really a monopoly and a waste of money, and we should not import a grain of wheat and so on, and he is not ashamed of importing steel and so on. I ask him this question. He talks about freedom of enterprise and that there is no concentration of wealth. Take the question of agriculture. 42 per cent of the agriculturists of this land hold only 1.8 per cent of cultivated land, and 0.2 per cent of holders in this country hold as much as 6 per cent of cultivable land in this country. Is it not a concentration of wealth? Take industry. One single house—I will not name it—has got interests not only of textiles, sugar, paper, rayon, jute cotton, silver and gold but also newspapers. They talk about monopoly of the public sector. Is this chain of papers not a monopoly of the private sector today—a few persons holding the whole press? They are not only holding money in their banks but are also trying to control

the minds of the people of this country. That is the monopoly. And if the Government sometimes restricts—I hope it does—this newsprint so that some poor private person who wants to run a paper may get a chance, what harm is there? That is the position. And if this thing goes on it is not that the public sector will have a monopoly, even hotelwala's and panwala's will become employees of a chain of stores from one end to another. That is the position today.

I will conclude only by saying this, because no other party has been in power and it is difficult to compare what they will do. They could not unite even on a single thing as to what the subject of the motion should be. Therefore let us see and compare with other countries. India today, thanks to the work of the late Prime Minister and of the Congress Party in the last seventeen years, is the only country in the whole of Asia which has maintained democracy in the whole continent. Is it not an achievement? India, in spite of the massacre of thousands of Muslims and Hindus, in spite of that running, sore has adopted secularism as its ideal and is maintaining it. Is it not an achievement? Not only that. On the question of non-alignment we stuck to it in spite of attacks from Pakistan and China. We did not lose courage or go to this country and that and say "we will align with you, come and help us". We steadfastly held to that banner and in spite of the danger to our borders we did not flinch, we kept steadfast. We won the respect of the whole world, and wherever freedom was in danger it was India that came and put up a fight. Is it not an achievement? What more do you want? Surely there will be mistakes, there will be some corruption, sometimes even Himalayan blunders. If you take it all in all, the achievement of the Congress Party in the last seventeen years is a glorious chapter in the history not only of Asia but of the whole world. Therefore, when my friends

feel that we have not gone further ahead as they want, let them pause for a moment and turn back and look and see how many milestones we have already passed. Our hearts are good. Our intentions are simple and straight. Our goal is clear and we want to reach it. The country knows distinctly well that the goal will be reached.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, while supporting the motion of no-confidence it is possible to catalogue a list of failures of the Government that has contributed to this crisis in confidence. The Food Minister has this morning given ample evidence of the administrative failure that caused the food crisis. That is one part of the picture only. He has very cleverly omitted to state that the buildup of the food crisis was during the last year or two and what we witness today in the past two months was the result of Government's faulty policy. I need not go into the details of this failure because it is necessary when discussing this motion of no-confidence to stop and examine the main causes of failures that face us today.

In my opinion the greatest charge that can be laid at the door of the Government is that it has not paid attention to the gathering crisis in character in our country. No nation can survive, let alone move ahead, if a sense of national purpose does not enthuse it in all the sections. This Government has neither tried to import nor communicate a national purpose to our people. Otherwise, how is it that in every walk of life, whether it be the field of politics or industry or in the field of trade union movement or in the schools and colleges there appears to be the same singular lack of purpose. It is no simple matter that the nation faces today. If it has to survive, not merely survive but to progress, people must be enthused and they must understand the purpose for which they live, for which the nation exists.

It is not difficult to examine the causes of this lack of purpose. As I

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said earlier, this crisis of confidence has come in the time of the present Government. It is rather unfortunate that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, soon after assuming office should have been faced with this motion of no-confidence. But when we consider the continuity of Government and the responsibility of the Congress Party for the last many years, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that this crisis has been building up steadily since Independence. Every section is pulling its own way, and we hardly find or notice any consciousness that we have to pull together. If it be the rich who want to make themselves richer even at the cost of the poor people, or if it be the Government that wants to be entrenched in power without any consideration, or if it be the poor people whom nobody takes cognisance of and who have no status in this country and who are irrelevant as far as we are concerned, everyone is pulling his own different way and naturally there are tensions created in society. It is not very difficult to list how this crisis intensified. During the time of the Chinese invasion, we were painfully aware of our deficiencies and also, if I may say so, we did not rise to the occasion that the challenge of China posed to us. Who does not know of the failure of our Army, the failure of the Government to prosecute the war and the failure of the defence committees to generate a will among the people to resistance. I remember that during that period persons vied with one another to get on the defence committees as if it was for some elective office. It will be surprising if I tell you that in the majority of the States after the formation of the civil defence committees, the State Governments have not convened even a single meeting till now and that is an indictment that this country, even at the time of such a crisis, faced with foreign invasion and danger of losing its sovereignty, could not rise up to the occasion and meet the challenge that was there.

The problem of corruption is another such crisis. We do not look at corruption from the proper angle. Corruption is a symptom of a deep malaise. Did we examine that malaise? Did we find out why it takes place or if it is there at all? More than two important spokesmen of Government have said that the existence of corruption is not such as is made out or that it is not as severe as it is in some European countries. It is obvious that the Government is not serious about eradicating corruption because it prevents people even from realising its intensity. If we have to wipe out corruption, we have to have such inviolable standards in politics, in industry, in administration and among the students. The standards must be scrupulously protected and maintained. But do we not know how the Congress practises the principles that it preaches? Do we not know that that inspite of code of conduct evolved by Mr. Sanjivayya when he was the Congress President that anybody who leaves his political party to join another must first resign his seat from the political party to which he originally belonged before he could seek admission to another political party, things are not happening that way? I say this without referring to any of the transfers that are taking place in this House. The Congress is the most guilty party in this respect among all the rest.

What is the state of administration today? How many Chief Ministers have had to quit their office because of the charge of corruption? The standard of public conduct must be very high. If they are set very high, the Chief Ministers must also rise to the occasion and be worthy of the office that they occupy. In State after State and in the Centre also, they had to leave their office because of charges of allegations of serious corruption. It is no satisfaction to tell us that it is the Congress that has asked its Ministers to quit for we remember that it is only after persistent demand

by Opposition and the people in this country that the Congress was forced to take this decision against its own better judgment and its own interests. And what of the future? Is there a single State in this country where a Chief Minister of the Congress can say that he is free from any charges of corruption? Today it is Uttar Pradesh; tomorrow it may be Bihar; the day after tomorrow, certainly, it is Mysore State. One State after another, not one Chief Minister is continued for long because always in the cupboard there are skeletons against potential Chief Ministers and other Ministers, and corruption is so rampant that it has become the order of the day.

15.11 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

The second issue that I would like to point out for the cause of this no-confidence motion is the character of the Government. What is the character of the Government? What does it stand-by and what is its ideology? Right from Jaipur to Bhubaneswar, we were told that this Government stands by democratic socialism and that it does its best to implement a socialist policy. I myself have never believed that this Government was socialist; I do not believe that it was socialist even under the leadership of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and I do not believe that it is socialist even today.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Ask Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Alvares: During the election of the present Prime Minister, if you remember, the issue of socialism came to the fore; I do not remember ever that there was any organisation, any effort, to inform the leadership, to elect somebody who at least had paid lip-service to the ideal of socialism. There are the lefts and the rights in the Congress—the physical left and the physical right—because, as I said earlier, there is no ideological stand

in the Congress, both the left and the right, and the Congressmen closed their ranks and set themselves against any ideological orientation, and demanded that a right, conservative in the Congress party should be elected. That is the meaning of the election of the present Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and that is the meaning of his phrase, "middle course". It is not only Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who has described the policy of this Government as middle course; much earlier, while in America, the new Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, described that the Government is a centrist Government; in terms of socialism, what does it mean? How can any Government that is socialist be centrist or middle course? These are things which are a contradiction in terms. The 'middle course' or 'centrism' is a position or a posture between two ideologies, between two opposites. If the position is one of conservatism meaning *laissez faire* and the other one is socialism, then I can understand centrism. Therefore, this idea of middle course is a very serious delineation, and coming from no less a person than the Prime Minister of this Government, the nature of the Congress ideology becomes immediately evident. With this ideology of middle course, this Government has once and for all turned its back upon socialism and the socialist pattern of society. Hereafter, we can well understand its policies, because the subterfuges have been shed and in the open a new conservative statement of policy, the policy of middle course, which is neither socialism nor socialist pattern of society, has been made.

While discussing socialism, one must understand what is the kingpin or the central idea of socialism. The central idea of socialism is quality, and this Government never possessed an egalitarian conscience which is the central theme of a socialist ideology. Never have we heard this Congress Government speaking of egalitarian-

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ism; never have we known if this Government propounded the theory of equality, which is the central theme of socialism. Therefore, any Government without an egalitarian conscience is certainly not socialist, and my own appeal to this Government would be to shed the subterfuges. The absence of an egalitarian conscience, the theory of a middle course, and the posture of centrism are the characteristics of this Government. It is not, surprising, therefore, that the Swatantra spokesman who spoke on this no-confidence motion welcomed this statement of policy of the Government. He would not take part in this motion of no-confidence; he realised that the Government is shifting its position from socialism to centrism; from socialism to conservatism. Therefore, not only in Bihar where the Swatantra party has realised that there is a major shift in Congress policy, but in this House also, the Swatantra party, as its political analyst, realised the position and is coming closer and closer to the Congress position in this respect.

Mr. Chairman: What about the Socialist party members joining the Congress in large numbers? (*Interruption*).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Political corruption of the ruling party?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said earlier that the Congress party should demand that those members should resign.

Shri Alvares: Some members of the Praja-Socialist party did join the Congress party, and I just now explained the position of the Swatantra party. But there is a difference in the characterisation. Some of the PSP members who went to the Congress went in the hope that there was socialism before the policy of centrism and middle course was expounded by the Congress. The Swatantra party members feel or felt that the

entire Congress policy is shifting; they have no faith in the socialist policy of the Congress; their expectation is that the Congress policy is shifting and is coming closer and closer to the Swatantra party.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool) The middle course is between centrism and communism. (*Interruption*).

Shri Alvares: That is the issue so far as the position of the Congress in our country is concerned. May I now say a few words on the economic policy of the Government? We have debated for three or four days the issue of food. I said that this issue is nothing new. It began at the time of the last Government; it has been developing for the last three or four years, and this crisis will remain in this country for the next four or five years at least, unless the Government undertakes some very drastic reforms. What is the situation in the food front? The statistics of food imports into this country from America alone shows that the amount which has come in this year totals up to 5.4 million tons of wheat as against the production of 9.7 million tons. The American supply for our own consumption is more than half the amount of wheat that we grow in this country. They have supplied up to now Rs. 1,183 crores worth of foodgrains. The total loans including PL 480 is of the order of Rs. 4,000 crores. I am giving these statistics to prove that but for the American food and the loan of Rs. 4,000 crores as foreign aid, the people would not have tolerated this Government for as long as they have tolerated upto now.

The picture on the food front of the country is both humiliating and desperate. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Finance Minister, when he spoke in Tokyo two days ago, put forward the begging bowl and asked that debt payments should be rescheduled. In other words, he asked for

a moratorium for debt payments. We come to this position, when foreign loan comes to us and are not utilised to their full capacity, to the fuller authorisation, and at the same time, when we have to pay our debts, we want to go unashamed to those countries and ask that there should be a moratorium on debt repayment and therefore humiliate ourselves and this country once again. This country has been humiliated for the policies that the Government have been following. The entire people have to bear this humiliation, because the Government's economic policies are all faulty and there is no hope of any improvement.

Let us see the effect of our fiscal policy. It is important, when we discuss this No-confidence Motion, not merely to assail the Government on the issues of basic characteristics but to analyse the Government's policies on all fronts. What are the effects of our fiscal policies. I have, Sir, in this House, repeatedly asked the Government that they should demonetise the currency. The Finance Minister has stoutly and stubbornly refused saying that demonetisation is not necessary and that the selective controls exercised by this Government and by the Reserve Bank are sufficient enough to control unaccounted money. Here are statistics which belie the arguments of the Finance Minister.

What happened on the food front? The advances by scheduled banks on foodgrains rose from Rs. 49 crores in October, 1963 to Rs. 141.70 crores in May, 1964. It is fantastic. Who says the traders do not buy food at the producers level and then hoard it in order to squeeze the people and hold the entire country to ransom. In the case of our industry it was only Rs. 102 crores in 1962-63 as against Rs. 104 crores in 1963-64. Therefore, the food crisis that took place in the country, which permitted the hoarders to procure all the food and hold the country at ransom, was due primarily and entirely to the failure of

selective controls exercised by the Reserve Bank of India and by this Government. That means, in the sphere of fiscal policy, I am sure, this House will agree, the Government has failed miserably.

Let us take the question of industrial policy. What are the profiles of our economic policy? How does the country understand what the economic policy of our country is in the profile in which it has presented itself during the past few years. The Mahalanobis Committees report has made out that not only are there monopolies of a large nature in this country but that there is a great concentration of economic power. This concentration of economic power in the hands of a few, these huge monopolies have not come up by accident. No big industry can be started in this country unless there is a purposeful decision by the Government and the "OK" by the Planning Commission. If monopolies have grown, if concentration of economic power has taken place, it is because this Government permitted it willfully or otherwise. Therefore, there is no use looking with innocence at people who ask this question and say that the most prominent profile has been that the rich has grown richer and the poor has grown poorer.

Again, during the discussion with the Planning Commission it transpired that those industries based upon in-organic raw materials made much more money, made higher rates of profit than those industries based upon organic or agricultural raw materials. The issue is not as simple as it looks. In this country the Government have succeeded in purposefully depressing agricultural prices so that the profits of industries based upon in-organic raw materials are much larger in the finished sector of our industries than what they are in at the producers' level in the villages. The example of sugar is an instance. It is not just simply a matter of accident that sugar production was low in this country. Sugar

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production will be low so long as the sugarcane grower is not given a fair return for his produce. If there are controls that are not exercised properly and if the sugar industry is allowed to make un-conscionable profits, it is inevitable that the sugarcane grower will find some ways and means by which he will prevent sending his sugarcane to the mills and try to pass on the sugarcane for the production of gur. It is for this reason that the price of sugar and khandsari sugar rose and, also, sugar was in short production in this country. Therefore, if we have to correct this profile, if we have again to see that our industries develop in such a manner that industrial development also fosters agricultural development, we have to make sure that in our economy those industries that are based upon organic raw materials or agricultural produce are given a fair share of the total profits in the finished goods industry based upon these agricultural raw materials available in this country.

Finally, the issue of social development is a thing that very few people pay attention to. After all, what is socialism if there is merely industrial growth which can take place and social stagnation continues as it is continuing in our country? For socialism to be achieved there must be a parallel development of industries side by side with social development. Social mobility in this country is completely absent. Our people remain where they are tied down by caste and other social inhibitions, and because of the nature and circumstances of the policies and the lack of any social policy in our Plan the poor people either find no recognition of their problems, or if at all a recognition of their problem is there, it is so scanty and it is on such an austere basis that social development which should take place side by side with industrial development is entirely absent. Socialism demands that along with the

growth of industry inequities in our social system, economic and otherwise, should be eliminated. Unlike other countries we have social burdens of a very severe nature. Unless these are removed, unless these social inhibitions are eradicated, our people will not be enthused to make that effort that we must all make if economic regeneration must take place in this country.

On the basis of socialism, therefore, I would like to say this, that this motion of no-confidence is supported mainly because this Government has not paid attention to impart a social purpose to the people and to the nation, that the Government by its policy of middle course has given a go-by to socialist ideology, that the Government because of its wrong fiscal policies has caused a severe drain on the country's resources and placed it in a humiliating position vis-a-vis foreign countries who advances us the wherewithal for our economic development, that in trying to have a one-sided development of industry, social development which includes social mobility, has been completely neglected and, therefore, this Government cannot do good to the people. For these reasons, Sir, I support the No-confidence Motion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Opposition have a right and privilege to move a motion of No-confidence, and it has been our anxiety always to understand and appreciate their view point, more particularly, when the Opposition is in a minority. When they are not in a position to replace the Government, it becomes specially our duty to have a sensitivity to the points and arguments made by the Opposition. Sir, the Motion of No-Confidence as known in parliamentary parlour, would have a real meaning and purpose if it were to replace the Government.

That is not the position at present, and we need not ridicule that position. But it would have served a great purpose if the motion of no-confidence had presented at least an alternative programme to the Government. If no alternative programme is presented, certainly the motion loses all its purpose and meaning, and that unfortunately is the position, because no two main speakers from the opposition have been able to agree on any vital point or vital programme.

Therefore, it is not to be met almost as a motion of no-confidence. We have to take into consideration the various arguments advanced by them, the failures pointed out by them and try to place our viewpoint before the House. You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that it was very significant that when the motion of no-confidence was moved, Acharya Kripalani who was in the House, who is the bitterest and biting critic of the present government who could not restrain himself even at the condolence meeting held in the Gandhi Chowk and came out with criticism sat stoically without giving his support to the motion of no-confidence. You must also have observed, Mr. Chairman, that when the hon. and esteemed friend, Shri Chatterjee, rose to move his motion of no-confidence, there was a tense atmosphere in the whole House but by the time he had concluded his speech that tense atmosphere had disappeared, and not even those 17 members who had signed the motion of no-confidence were there to cheer him, to applaud him or to support him. That is the position, and that indicates that the motion of non-confidence, brought about by anger and indignation, had no real purpose and had no real support even from those who had signed it.

I will first deal with my esteemed friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, who today waxed eloquent and built his whole case—I will not go into the irrelevant material to which objection was taken; I will not wander into

the wilderness of the Kerala judgies; I will confine myself strictly to the major points which he made out—he built his whole case against the present Ministry by saying that the present Prime Minister has made a big departure from the Nehru line and he built his case on it. May I tell him that it is from the figment of his imagination that he has drawn his assumptions and conclusions? If anybody in the Congress Party understood the late Prime Minister Nehru and reflects his views and desires, it is Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, let it must be clearly understood. My hon. friend, Shri Alvares who spoke just now also said that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi spoke in foreign countries she said that we are following a centrist course. That lends further support to my contention that if Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri did not know what Nehru meant or what was his reflection, then who knows much better than these two people? Not Shri Hiren Mukerjee or Shri Peter Alvares or anybody else either on that side or this side of the House. Therefore, the entire edifice which he built on one assumption that there is a big departure from Nehru line falls flat to the ground.

I would also like Shri Dandekar to be disillusioned on this point that this Government going to depart from its well-considered and well-thought-out plan of industrial and economic development. Well, on occasions we have got to make a shift and we have got to emphasize a certain aspect. May I submit that if my hon. friends care to read the report on the Mid-term Plan and a note circulated by the Planning Commission on the action taken, they will find there the view of the late Prime Minister Nehru that greater emphasis should be laid on food and agriculture and larger allocations should be made for that. It is only that part which has been in the present context, and rightly so, em-

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phasized by the present Prime Minister, who is sensitive and that is his great qualification—to the public demand and to the voice and to the agonies and miseries of the people.

Then, though we have already discussed the subject of food, it has been brought very much into the picture. I do not want to impose politics into food. I will deal only with facts which will not be disputed even by my friends sitting on the opposition. We all know that there is shortage of food. We all have a complaint against the hoarders. But may I tell my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, that those who indulge in hoarding and blackmarketing are cleverer than the Communists and it is not so easy to catch them? Therefore, you have got to make out a proper plan and a programme so that you lay a proper trap and catch them unawares. You have got to do it from the very beginning, when the grain is with the agriculturist.

An Hon. Member: Why don't you tell them "I am going to catch you"?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is why I said they are cleverer than any of you people here. I have also told the Minister of Food and Agriculture that they are very clever people and I know he is proceeding absolutely on sound lines.

Coming to food, in 1950-51 the availability of food for the entire country was about 54 million tons; it is accepted on all sides. Today, in the worst of the situation, the availability is 78 million tons. The rise in population from 1951-52 to date has been from 36 crores to 44 crores. Even though we are alarmed at the growth of population, it has not been more than 30 per cent whereas the increase in production is to the extent of 50 per cent, even according to the figures which are accepted by all. What do they indicate? They indicate, let it be clearly understood, that

the per capita availability of food, which means also the consumption of food, has gone up by 20 per cent. I do not have any complaint against it, because the consumption must go up. We were living at a semi-starvation level at a particular time and if the consumption is going up it is a happy sign.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Whose consumption has gone up? Who are those people?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend is asking who has started eating more. I do not think it is Tatas or Birlas because they were eating to their full even in 1950-51. So, this increase must have been in the consumption of the poor people. Let us face facts; let us understand the position. It is the poorer section which is eating more than that it was eating in 1950-51.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: According to you, those people who are starving now are well fed?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The increase in consumption could not have been by Birlas and Tatas and their *pichhlaggus*. They were eating *halwas* and *puris* even before. I have not the least doubt about it.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak (Sambalpur): Has he got any statistics to point out the income category which is consuming more? He must come out with statistics.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Whatever category you like. I leave it entirely to you. But it must be about 20 crores of people of India; it cannot be one lakh persons, whatever category it is. Maybe that it is quite correct that the lowest stratum has not benefited very much; I agree. I will agree to whatever you say, but you cannot dispute this fact that a large section of such people is there. For example, Punjab was deficit of

food at the time of partition; Rajasthan was deficit. The movement of wagons will indicate to you that it was so. Today both the States are surplus. We quite understand that the consumption of food will still go up much more because we were living at starvation level. There has been a shortfall. We are not happy about it. But that is not my point, my point is that it has gone up is a point which cannot be forgotten and it is a very important point of which you must take note.

Because only failures have been mentioned, still I am not going to give you the catalogues of achievements of this Government. I am not going to tell you how the post offices in rural areas have gone up to 272 per cent. I am not even going to tell you that the consumption of sugar which is so much talked about today is today at least 172 per cent of what it was.

An Hon. Member: Actually you are telling all that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many things. Let us take only one thing, namely, power. In Madras almost all the villages will be covered under the Third Plan.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about Rajasthan?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think, my hon. friend will bear me out that at a meeting at which he himself was present an MP from Madras—I do not know whether he was from the Opposition or not—told us that ever since his village has been electrified—I am only talking of rural economy—that which was all the time in debt has now become a surplus village earning Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs every year. What has made it possible? It was cheap power available to each farmer there which has made it possible. If we were to follow my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, we will deny them cycles, power,

machinery, buses, wagons, railways. Now, 100 more trains have started running. There are 1,000 train services. You will have to deny all this to them if you follow the basic advice of our friend who, I am sure, after sitting here for a few months, will get himself educated according to the wishes and the desire of the mass of the people.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Go and see Hindustan.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about his own State as regards electricity?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In my State electricity has doubled or trebled, but we are actually unhappy about it and we are wanting more electricity. We have it only in 400 or 500 villages.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is Rajasthan very prosperous?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So far as food is concerned because more areas has come under irrigation and it has become a surplus State.

Now, let me turn to more important values on which my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee, laid greater stress. I think, if this country is proud of anything, it is definitely proud of its fundamental rights. It is not the limited democracy that we have here. Here we have given roots to a full and free democracy which is the envy of the world and which has to set the pattern in this whole area. That is something of which everyone should feel proud. Let us not say things here, because what we say here is quoted everywhere outside, at least where the national interest demands it and I have not the least doubt the national interest is dear to every hon. Member sitting in the Opposition. Let us at least see both the good and the bad points. So, this is one of the things of which we should be very well proud.

Then, he also talked about the emergency. I hope the House will re-

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member that we discussed the emergency and the complaint against the Government was that the emergency powers placed in their hands were not effectively and purposefully used. There was no case made out to wipe out the emergency, as a matter of fact. I am one with that feeling of the House.

Let us remember that we have set very high standards of parliamentary democracy to which our friends in the Opposition have contributed no less. But this definitely is a fact that those who are in power and who have been in authority, the Congress Governments, have always attached the highest importance to great values. That is for what Prime Minister Nehru will be remembered by posterity, for generations, namely, that he gave these great values. It is not that we go in for elections at the time of our choice. That would be perfectly democratic. That is a democratic principle in the UK. In the UK whichever government is in power it will go to the elections at a time most suitable to it, whether it is April, May, June, July, August September or October. But this Government has scrupulously kept the schedule and has always gone to elections in the month of February whether that was to its advantage or disadvantage. These are the important, basic and fundamental things of which the whole House and the whole country should be proud.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: What about the Orissa mid-term elections?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): They were forced six months before the elections.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So much has been said about corruption. You will remember, Sir, and the House will at once agree that I have never been sparing on this point. We have always tried to focus the attention

of the Government and, if necessary, to accelerate the process to see that corruption was rooted out and that immediate action was taken against the defulters. We continue to do so. But will anybody here disagree that during the last three months at least there has been a characteristic awareness of this problem by the Government as a whole? It is not, let us clearly understand, that it is Shri Nanda who is acting in isolation. Shri Nanda would never be able to function.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Why has he to act in isolation in this vital aspect? Why can he not have the collective support of his party?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wish to tell my hon. friends that the Home Minister would never be able to function unless and until he had the support of the Prime Minister and of the party. I wish he had—and I am sure, he will have—the support of the entire House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did you say 'in isolation' then?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not, therefore, that I say that he is functioning in isolation. He cannot function in isolation. Let it be clearly understood. The Home Minister is charged with a particular responsibility; therefore, he will have to take the initiative in certain matters, but he has the definite support of the executive and of the party. There are certain ways and methods with which we may not be in agreement. I do not agree with this way of doing things. I am all the time saying that we must have an institution of Commissioner for parliamentary investigations because we must have an institution which will inspire confidence in the minds of the people. That is a must so far as I think; but that does not mean that we are not giving proper attention to that particular matter and that there has not been a clear

awareness of the situation. I think this Government deserves definitely to be congratulated on the most drastic steps which it has taken against its own partymen when it was found that democratic rights of the people and democratic values demanded it.

I will also say a word about our foreign policy about which so much has been said. I think, our great Prime Minister—it will be realised at some time—has rendered a great service not only to this country but to the entire world by setting a new pattern in the international field. Let us not repeat non-alignment parrot-like. What was his positive and dynamic role in this matter must be appreciated today; certainly it will be appreciated by posterity and his name will go down in history in golden letters.

There are two groups as we were being told. There is the Eastern group. Where is that group now? China and Russia form that group. They two are apart. What about the Western group? France is making it uncomfortable for that group. It has no place in that group. Pakistan which thought it will get very much out of this group is smarting under that policy which it followed. It is smarting every day. If you follow their speeches, if you follow their action, you will find they are smarting under the past debris of their mistakes. It is the policy of the Prime Minister which created a great impact all over which encouraged the U.S.S.R. to understand that they have a friend—they have a real and a sincere friend—that they could relax and that their rigid attitude need not be there. It is this indirect impact of our policy which has been responsible for the reduction in tensions. It is this policy of non-alignment which has served a great purpose for the nations which have become independent during the past few years. They have all toed the line of non-alignment and they find it to their best advantage. Had this policy not been there, the whole of South-East Asia would have been

engulfed—I have not the least doubt about it—by communism and there would have been nothing but intrigues and factional troubles. There is a fertile ground in the sub-continent of Africa. It is this policy of non-alignment which has set a pattern, which is responsible for the reduction in tensions, and this Government follows that policy which is sound to the core.

It is to the credit of the present Prime Minister that he does not take any nation for granted. He has taken a particular care—and we must congratulate him on that account—that he has sent his Foreign Minister out to meet the heads of all our neighbouring States. A case was made out that our relations with all our neighbouring nations are not cordial and good. There cannot be anything farther from the truth that our relations with Afghanistan have always been very cordial; that our relations with U.S.S.R. which is another neighbour have always been cordial; that our relations with Burma have always been cordial; that our relations with Ceylon are better than that of any other neighbour that we have....

An Hon. Member: Indonesia?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you take Indonesia, you will find that we have had good relations with Indonesia. As a matter of fact, Indonesia, in all its decency, owes a great deal to this country. But if Indonesia takes a particular path, you cannot help it and I cannot help it. There is nothing for which this country could be held responsible that it has not gone all the way to be friendly with Indonesia. But if Indonesia goes in a different way, if it can only be friendly with China, you cannot help it. Maybe, it is because of their population, because of certain compulsions, because of certain desires and ambitions and all that. That is absolutely another matter. Then, our relations with Nepal had strained a little bit. But when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri went there, it gave a turn and now our relations with

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Nepal are all that could be desired for.

An Hon. Member: That is why with the help of China a road has been constructed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let us understand the other country and their sentiments also. Let us not do anything to damage the relationship which we have built. They are wanting us to build a road; they are wanting us to build a dam; they are wanting us to build industries; they are wanting us to do so much for them and they have stated more than once that their relations with India would be cordial and they would be further strengthened.

Lastly, I would refer to my hon. friend, Shri Peter Alvares who spoke with great eloquence. I think he spoke with certain obsession and frustration because of certain split in his Party. What my friend said was that those people who had left were honest P.S.P. members—very respectable of course—and they were at the highest in the hierarchy. They are joining everyday and they are quite happy.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: They have already been bribed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am answering my friend Shri Peter Alvares.

Shri Alvares: I said, they believed in Congress socialism and they are moving towards Swatantra idea.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why were they disillusioned? They believed in Congress socialism. Congress socialism is there. I wanted to know only that. My friend said that they were disillusioned. The hon. Prime Minister had said, we will follow a middle course. They knew it much earlier. Srimati Indira Gandhi has told much earlier that we are centrists. How do you justify this? The plain fact is that there is a great gravitation towards Congress and if there is any split in your Party I think, you better not mention it here,

rather try to throw the ball in the direction where it cannot stay. What is the sense in it?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : गलत है, गलत है। हमारे आदमी श्रमिक मेहुता जैसे आप के यहाँ नेता बन जाते हैं।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I think, practically I have answered all indictments of my friends and I think they will do well in the best interests of the country to rethink what their attitude should be.

Mr. Chairman: Shri P. K. Deo.

श्री बागड़ी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Chairman: I have already called Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He raises a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: I have already called another hon. Member. What is the point of order? Is it about his right to speak?

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पक्ष में है। इसलिये उसका जो समय है वह बिरोधी दल के समय में से न काट कर कांग्रेस के समय में से काटा जावे।

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order in that. Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, nowhere in the history of democracy probably with the exception of France, a Government of hardly three months old has ever stood at the docks to face a No-Confidence motion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the immaturity of the Opposition. That is the reason.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is true that many previous Ministers have continued but, Sir, we all know that they never had any initiative or freedom to think or act independently under that so called banyan tree. As pointed out by the previous speaker of my Party, the present Government has inherited the legacy of 17 years of misrule, 13 years of planning with wrong priorities and reckless spending to the tune of Rs. 19,000 crores. Of this, deficit financing amounted to Rs. 1800 crores as a result of which the prices have shot up by 37 per cent. It has inherited a legacy of public debt to the tune of Rs. 90,000 million or more. In this period, direct taxation had increased by 85 per cent and the net of indirect taxation has been cast so wide that it has not left any conceivable consumer item. We are reaping the consequences as the cumulative effect of all this. So, we feel that though the subsequent months may unfold the real worth of this Ministry, this three-month old Ministry do not possess any magic wand that they will undo all the mistakes overnight. So, we, as responsible Members of the House, belonging to the largest opposition party in the country could not afford the luxury of associating ourselves in this no-confidence motion. However, we would not be lacking in giving punches at the various lapses and misdeeds of the Government during these three months.

16.00 hrs.

When this Ministry started functioning, there was great fumbling. The way there was permutation and combination of portfolios and notification after notification was issued, gave us an impression that it is a weak Government and probably susceptible to various pressures....

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: On a point of order, Sir, it is the privilege of the Prime Minister to allocate port-

folios. How can he say the Ministry is susceptible to pressures, etc?

Shri P. K. Deo: The interruption should be intelligent. Please sit down.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is not yielding. There is no point of order.

Shri P. K. Deo: Up till now no effective steps have been taken to free the sacred soil of this country from aggression. We have more or less acquiesced in the illegal acquisitions of China.

Shri Sheo Narain: He is reading his speech.

Mr. Chairman: He is only consulting his notes and not reading.

Shri P. K. Deo: By occupying large chunks of Indian territory, China has been reaping the political and military benefits. We have always met the challenge by making a mild protest and all these protests have fallen on deaf ears. We are surprised to learn that the Chinese forces intruded as far as 21 miles inside Sikkim and there has been large concentration of Chinese troops in the Chumbi Valley. We learn that there has been large concentration of Pakistani troops at Telulia in East Pakistan and we fear particularly that it may not lead to pincer movement of the Pindi-Peking axis to attack the corridor which connects Assam and thereby isolate the eastern part from the rest of India.

We still pursue these futile talks. This morning's paper says that we still want to find out through the good offices of Ceylon if China is at all sincere to withdraw its military posts from Ladakh. Are we yet to learn the intentions of China? Do we not know actually what China is after? All these years, we have been wasting time on these futile talks. These loose talks give an impetus to pervert thinking of persons like Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, who often says that Aksai

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China should be let out to China. There should be an end to all these talks and we should take definite steps to meet the challenge.

It is not a boundary dispute. The demarcation of India-China boundary is not going to solve the problem. Has the 38th Parallel in Korea or the 17th Parallel in Viet Nam solved the problem? In spite of ideological affinity, Mongolia does not feel safe from the covetous eyes of Colossus. The Chinese intention is to dominate the whole of Asia and only the economic prosperity and military strength of India can face the challenge of China. We are all grateful for the timely military aid from U.K. and U.S.A. at the time of the crisis, which turned the table of war. Thanks to USSR, we are told that Mr. Chavan's mission has been successful. But we should be sure that this Russian help would be forthcoming in case there is war with China. That has to be categorically ascertained, because since the last two years, we have been hearing that MIGs are coming. At times they say that MIGs are coming by ship. I hope they are not coming by bullock carts all these years. Anyway, we accept military aid from any source to strengthen our military posture against China, but we should be sure that the Russian aid will be available to us in case China makes another attack on the country.

Simply the acquisition of military hardware is not enough. It is the acquisition of genuine friendship that is all the more essential. Due to our diplomatic fumbling, China has stolen a march ahead of us in cultivating friendship. When we are losing our confirmed allies, China had been making new friends. My friend, Mr. Dinesh Singh, will bear me out that after he and Mr. A. K. Sen have visited the African countries, specially Malawi, Uganda and Kenya, a calculated and determined attempt has been made by China to cultivate friendship there. India all along had a reputation of being a fearless fighter for freedom and the

champion of oppressed people. That glamour has gone. Now we learn that Mr. Chou En-lai visited all the African countries and he stated that it is a fertile ground for revolution. That statement was immediately followed by the coup in Zanzibar and unknown persons trained in China like Baboo shot up into prominence. So, we shall have to take a lesson from this. China even goes to the extent of improving her trade relations with South Africa and Portugal. We sometimes fail in our diplomatic duty and in ordinary courtesy. We never bothered to send a message of goodwill when there was the meeting of the second African summit at Cairo while China was prompt in sending a message of goodwill. We should be careful when we will be going to the second non-aligned conference. I feel that it may be a trap and unless we play our cards properly, we may be put in such a situation that we will have to accept the *status quo* on the northern border. So, all these things have to be considered. We lack that genuineness of heart with which Tenku Abdul Rehman supported India at the time of the naked aggression by China. Of course, our Finance Minister has done a good job. I congratulate him. At the time, I feel it is a not adequate. In this Indonesia-Malaysia controversy, our UN representative should say in categorical terms that we are on the side of Malaysia. We should say that we support Malaysia and we cannot tolerate the interference by another nation, however great it may be, in the internal affairs of a neighbouring State. Though relations with Nepal have improved—for which I congratulate our present Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri—since his visit to Nepal last year, Indians' prestige has received a very rude shock in the neighbouring States. Indians are being squeezed out from Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and East Africa and Fiji Islands. It is high time that we use the good offices of our Missions abroad to ensure that the Indians there get equal and human treatment

and they are able to repatriate their assets when they come back, and whatever is taken over by the Government there should be duly compensated for. But we have been neglectful in that duty. Some of the posts of Ambassadors in important centres like Rangoon and Djakarta remained vacant till the other day.

The rehabilitation of those Indians who are coming here is a big problem, and we shall have to give them all facilities. Dandakaranya has been all full, as you, Sir, coming from that area or from very near that area are aware. We shall have to rehabilitate them, therefore, in the backward areas of Kashmir, NEFA and the Andamans, and I hope that the present Ministry will examine this proposal.

It is a good thing that the External Affairs Ministry has now a whole-time Minister who is not entirely new to this task, and it is now high time that we should shed the international ambiguity of non-alignment, and do some positive thinking and take action. Non-alignment has not led us anywhere. It has not solved even one problem of ours.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: On a point of clarification. Just now, the hon. Member has said that we can accept aid from the USSR . . .

Mr. Chairman: There may be contradiction the hon. Member's speech but they cannot be cleared on the spot.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Member lacks understanding. If she is careful in listening, she will be able to appreciate my argument.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am asking this question because I understand. What his leader Shri Rajgopalachari has said is different from what the hon. Member has said.

Mr. Chairman: I can understand the capacity of the hon. Member to understand.

Shri P. K. Deo: Non-alignment may be quite good an academician or from the academic point of view. But non-alignment should not mean equi-distance from the USSR and the USA. It should be the closest proximity to both. In the present context, you may call, it by any other term also, if you like, but our foreign policy should be of the closest proximity to both the USSR and the USA. Fortunately for us, both are against China, because both understand that China is a potential menace to the world peace.

Taking advantage of this, we shall have to accept aid. American *bona fides* have been justified by their action at the time of the crisis. We are still in the dark regarding the *bona fides* of USSR. My respected leader Rajaji has said in categorical terms that we shall have to align with the West. In our defence preparations, we have been bled white, and the nation has been bled white. If we want to fight poverty, in the internal field, we cannot afford to spend a single paisa for our unproductive military equipment. So, we shall have to align, and I most respectfully agree to Rajaji's suggestion.

Coming to the food front, there has been a sign of relief. The Food and Agriculture Minister has stated that we have turned the corner of food crisis. It is very good. At the same time, I take the liberty to congratulate UK for having diverted the Australian wheat ships to Indian ports to save us from the food crisis, and also for the timely American aid at this time of need.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was saying that Shri Dandekar needed some education, because he was new, and that his statement that agriculture was getting a step-motherly treatment was all wrong. I take the liberty to educate Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, through you. It is absolutely correct when Shri Dandekar says that agriculture in this country has received a step-motherly treatment from Government. It is a fact.

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While the industrialist gets power for the aluminium plant at 3 p. per unit from the Rihand Project, the poor agriculturist has to pay 19 p. to pump much-needed water for his thirsty land. Is that not step-motherly treatment? 2 million acres of irrigation potential have remained unutilised, and there is every likelihood of this figure being raised to 5 million acres by the time we reach the end of the Third Plan. There is also insecurity of tenure. My hon. friend spoke of our Fundamental Rights. Our Fundamental Rights in the Constitution are like pie-crusts, and they are broken the time of convenience. The Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution has robbed the ryot of his freehold right, that is, the ryot who is the backbone of India's economy, and has classified him along with the zamindar or intermediary to wait for his liquidation. When that is the case, could there be any impetus and could there be any incentive of more food production?

I quite fail to appreciate the anxiety of Government to check the food prices. Their anxiety is quite incompatible with the deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 149 crores which they have resorted to in a period of six weeks, during June-July last, which has broken all previous records. Unless you call it planning or call anything worth planning, it is all humbug and throwing dust in the eyes of the people.

What is the value of the rupee today? The rupee is just 17 paise in value. You cannot increase the intrinsic value of the rupee by putting Pandit Nehru's profile on the coin. We strongly resent at this. If at all anybody's profile is to be put, it should be that of the Head of the State. We are against the personality cult. We shudder to think how the party in power which had brought forward legislation to the effect that a currency note will lose its legal tender if any political slogan written on it—

that was only to accuse the DMK—could on their own come forward with the proposal that the Indian rupee will bear the Prime Minister's profile. That is all wrong, and I strongly protest against it.

We are, I am afraid, heading towards an one-party government. When the late-lamented Pandit was there, I said that this country was not a zamindar of any individual. We do not want a dynastic rule to prevail in this country of course, my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee may advocate for an one-party state, as he has been advocating before the students of the Delhi University the other day; he thinks probably that one-party state is ideal for this country, but we cannot subscribe to that view.

Coming to the home front, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for his bold declaration and determined effort to root out corruption. Corruption has been corroding the moral fibre of the nation, and increasingly debasing and demoralising the people. We want to make his hands stronger. We also want to make Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's hands stronger to fight out corruption.

The names of Shri S. R. Das and S. K. Das will go down in history for the yeoman services they have done, as a result of which one Cabinet Minister and one Chief Minister of a State had to quit. The report of Shri S. K. Das never saw the light of day, but that of Shri S. R. Das has seen, and from whatever we have come to know, he has done a wonderful work. And the most correct step is being followed up by Shri Nanda in bringing to book the various corrupt officers. But, at the same time, we are taken a back when a storm of protest and grumble is raised inside the party in power, when Shri Nanda takes any step to fight out corruption. Why should it upset them? Probably, it pinches their shoes. I can appreciate if corrupt people against whom such charges

have been levelled object to it. But why should innocent people like the Minister of Information and Broadcasting come out openly and accuse Shri Nanda for the steps that he has taken to root out corruption?

I cannot appreciate it.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): That is a mis-statement. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting did not say that.

Mr. Chairman: I understand. But this statement have to be corrected by other Members.

Shri P. K. Deo: All those who have grown rich overnight and have accumulated fabulous wealth are the loudest exponents of socialism, and they swear by the poor people. While dealing with this degraded aspect of human behaviour, it is the call of duty, it is the call of conscience that has compelled me to bring to your notice a memorial presented on 13-8-64 to the President by the non-communist Opposition members of Parliament, and of the Assembly of my State and certain leading men. Besides narrating blatant facts of favouritism, nepotism, corruption and partisanship and political misconduct, they have urged Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act, 1952 to go into the question. I do not want to go into the merits of the question because it will not be proper to do so. I do not want to prejudice the inquiring officer at this stage. At the same time, I feel it my duty to bring to your notice that pending consideration of this question, many dramatic developments have taken place in a period of one month. A reign of terror has been let loose in my State and demoralisation has set in every walk of life.

Mr. Chairman: I must now intervene in regard to the method of arguing of the hon. Member. He is referring to a matter concerning a State Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: No. The Speaker gave a ruling this morning while Shri H. N. Mukerjee was speaking that if he had referred to the memorial, then he could have spoken of the corruption charges, to which he was referring. But as he did not, he should not do so.

Mr. Chairman: At the far end of his speech, he cannot go on dealing with these details.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not mentioning details at all. I won't even mention one detail because I do not want to prejudice the inquiry. But since the presentation of the memorial, certain facts have occurred in my State.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): On a point of order . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 23 minutes and he has only two minutes left.

Shri P. K. Deo: No, Sir. I have taken 10 minutes from Shri Reddy.

Mr. Chairman: That is a different matter. I have to go by what I have before me. I cannot take notice of any internal arrangements made by members of a party. I have to go according to the time-table I have here. I do not want all these details to be referred to concerning a State in connection with the no-confidence motion against the Central Government here. Let him be please bear that in mind and proceed with his speech.

Shri Daji: He is trying to help Shri Shastri to punish the corrupt.

Shri Ram Chandra Mallick: My point of order is this . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: Most of my time is taken away this way.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: I am very glad you have given your ruling. The hon. Member just said something about Orissa, that a memorial

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had been sent to the Prime Minister and the President. The matter is also under consideration. That being so, it should not be referred to here.

Mr. Chairman: I have taken cognisance of that.

Shri P. K. Deo: I only urge the Prime Minister to expedite steps in this regard. Delay on his part gives rise to all these complications in my State. A dissident Congressman, a former Minister, was beaten. The Chief Minister came out with an offer to sell his assets and liabilities for one rupee and he received money orders for more than Rs. 3,000. There have been police excesses in Shri Krishan Pattanyak's constituency for . . .

Mr. Chairman: These are points completely under the purview of the State Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: Lastly, the most dramatic thing that has pained all of us, for which we hang our head in shame, is the students' indiscipline which had led to the seizure of the Assembly in session.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri P. K. Deo: You never gave me two minutes.

We do not want the repetition of Saigon here.

Mr. Chairman: Will he please listen to me? I have to rule out any reference to happenings in Orissa. Within two minutes he will please close.

Shri P. K. Deo: We feel so sorry that indiscipline should be let loose. It should be stopped. If democracy is to function, is to survive, all these things cannot be tolerated. So, I request that the Prime Minister should take steps in this regard and should expedite the appointment of an enquiry commission.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): On a point of order. My hon. friend is speaking without knowledge. Mr. Mitra has issued a statement asking for the appointment of a commission. It is in the press now.

Mr. Chairman: At every stage you cannot correct him.

Shri P. K. Deo: I most respectfully urge that firing a canon ball at the mosquito is not going to stop corruption in this country. It has to be tackled at the breeding place. Where is the breeding place? The breeding place is the permit-licence-quota-raj and nothing else. So long as there is favouritism, so long as scope is given to favourites of the Government to become rich overnight so that they could afford to pay to the election coffers of the party in power, these things will continue. The Swatantra Party has demanded that there should be an end of this permit-licence-quota-raj, and Rajaji has rightly pointed out that a high statutory body should be appointed for the distribution of these quotas and licences.

All the eyes of the world are riveted on the functioning of the biggest democracy. The entire world has been watching how we act, how we behave and how you give your ruling. We want democracy to survive at all costs. The primary duty of the Government is to see that the basic needs of the people are available at reasonable prices to them, and at the same time preserve the integrity of the motherland.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I rise to oppose this motion of no-confidence in our national Government. The best way to oppose this shallow move is to analyse and expose the motives of the parties behind this motion. That is exactly what I want to do.

The motley crowd opposite has brought this no-confidence motion not with any national motive for the betterment of the people; it is not

also likely, they know it, to solve any of the problems that are facing our country. But they know very well that this kind of political acrimony that this motion is encouraging is also going to aggravate the critical problems that are already facing us. Still, they could not care less about it, and they have brought the motion before the House just to serve their political ends. As long as this move is expedient to their political ends, they do not mind doing any such thing.

Mr. Chatterjee, who is supposed to be a great legal luminary, made a rather confused speech. It looked as if it was aimed more at publicity than having substance in it. He made several self-contradictory remarks. While he pleaded for the removal of the emergency, he forgot very clearly and cleanly what he had said earlier about the recent Chinese infiltration in Sikkim, and their continued occupation of our territory. To him it seems that Chinese intrusion or Chinese occupation of our territory is not sufficient reason for the emergency to be continued. Several such observations he had made, but instead of questioning them I would proceed to show how opposition parties here have taken this motion as a good publicity ground for their future electioneering campaign, whether it is for Kerala or for Orissa.

It is very apparent that the main supporters to this motion of no-confidence are the communists and the communalists in this House.

Shri Daji: Why? The SSP also have supported it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I said 'main supporters'. It was mainly moved by the communists and the communalists. One of the arch communalists in this country, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, has been the mover of this motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He cannot make that accusation about Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: When it comes to prejudice and ignorance, nobody can.... (Interruptions).

Shri Daji: He is saying that a Member of the House is an arch communalist. He should not descend to this level.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order. Is it open to a Member to say that another Member is a communalist when that Member had relinquished his membership of that party, the Hindu Mahasabha long ago and when Government could not have the guts to ban that party?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. A non-communalist may equally object to it. I understand there is some latitude of debate in these matters. They can contradict it when there is an occasion. But there is no point of order in these things.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri N. C. Chatterjee had been President of the Hindu Mahasabha for a long time . . .

Shri Daji: And he has left it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is very well known. I was saying about the leaders of the Jan Sangh and I would proceed to show how Shri U. M. Trivedi, who unfortunately is not here at the moment, made some very false and astounding statements in his speech yesterday. He said that when there was the Chinese aggression on India last year the Malaysian Prime Minister who was here then went out of his way and made an all-out statement supporting our stand against China. This is true. Then he proceeded to say that we have failed to support Malaysia in their struggle against Indonesia. This is either closing his eyes to facts or it is outright cheekiness to say this. Because, the other day in Kuala Lumpur our Finance Minister made a statement giving unequivocal support on behalf of the Government of India to the stand that Malaysia has taken in this concentration against Indonesia.

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Again, while mentioning something about the Das Commission he said that a commission like this has to be appointed in several States, and he mentioned the name of Madhya Pradesh also. He comes from Madhya Pradesh and he should know that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh made an offer himself in respect of the charges which had been levelled against his Ministry—not personally against him; nobody during the no-confidence motion in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly made any personal charge against the Chief Minister himself. But the Chief Minister offered in the Assembly that if any of the opposition leaders made any of these charges on affidavit he would welcome the appointment of any commission to go into this. This offer of course was not accepted; nobody acted upon it. I am only trying to illustrate what the Jan Sangh leader has said here. Knowing that it was false, he brought it to support his false case.

Similarly, Prof. Mukerjee while referring to the national scene here mentioned the resignation of Shri Sanjiva Reddy. Well, everybody who knows the political life of this country appreciated very greatly the step that Shri Sanjiva Reddy took in resigning the Chief Ministership, when it was not necessary, just to uphold the democratic traditions of this country and to set up healthy precedents. There was nothing against him personally in the High Court judgment. It was not necessary for him to resign. But he thought that his resignation would set up healthy traditions of democracy. And his action was widely applauded.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Even Mr. Mukerjee applauded it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: But instead of praising this kind of action, just to suit their political ends they twist the matter like this and try to show it in a bad light so as to strengthen their case. Of course it was not

very surprising when Mr. Mukerjee said it, because he is no respecter of democracy or democratic traditions and it was right that he said so rather than any other leader of the opposition. Mr. Trivedi, again, in a very indiscreet manner I must say, made certain criticisms against the Election Commission in this House. That is extremely improper and coming from the leader of the Jan Sangh, it only substantiates their reputation. I do not want to say anything more because it was absolutely improper to make such insinuations against the Election Commission.

The speaker before me, the ex-Highness, was talking of democracy and he was advising the Government to align with the western countries without realising that many of the newly independent countries which have aligned with the western power bloc or even with the eastern power bloc have gone to dogs. There, democracy is gone; their independence is gone and they are all in terrible trouble. These people want to close their eyes. They have the cheekiness to stand up here and say such things. He was the only Member, a solitary exception, who could stand up in this House and say: we should align with the west. It is absolutely non-sensical and no Member in his senses will say so. But he in his wisdom found out things like this and said so here.

The Mover of the Resolution was pleased to refer to the crisis of development, social, economic and political. Students of political science know that in a country which becomes independent, the crisis begins right from that point. When independence comes, crisis begins, in varying forms. The people of the country try manly and manfully to overcome the crisis of development and mould the country according to their desires. So, this kind of crisis which we are facing today is not a new one. It has been coming in various forms, sometimes in low tension and sometimes in high tension. But it seems that these

people are trying to take advantage of the demise of the great stalwart of our country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, immediately after his sad demise they have brought forth this no-confidence motion. I was also surprised that the Swatantra Party did not align itself with this motion. It looks as if they have adopted a new strategy in national politics. They are probably trying to introduce confusion or drive a wedge inside the Congress itself by trying to show that they are behind the Prime Minister in his new approach to planning. But to the Members of our Party and to ourselves, it is absolutely apparent that the Prime Minister's approach to planning is the same as that of Pandit Nehru; there is no difference at all. His statement or his letter to the Planning Commission has been grossly misinterpreted. He had made it clear to us several times that the basic policy continues to be the same. I am sure the Swatantra Members will be completely disillusioned with their new-found love for our Government. We often hear complaints about steam-roller majority of our Party. It is very surprising that they should always mention it as if it is something bad or that the Congress is guilty of having a steam-roller majority. It is absolutely plain that whatever majority we have is because of the collective will of the people.... (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Whatever we do, we do on behalf of the people who voted for us, and when people give us the majority and the majority support to us, it is our right to help them and do what we feel in our collective wisdom.

It is again a pattern of political life which is evident in the Lok Sabha. You see the strength of the Congress Party which is 350 or thereabouts. The strength of the next party comes down to 19. How is it? It is not the fault of ours that they are only 19. Let them get the people's confidence

and come here in greater numbers. About these Opposition groups, I am sorry to say that even when our rules of procedure here which are so liberal, do not justify even the recognition of this crowd of individuals as a group. None of the groups today in the Lok Sabha are recognised—not to say about parties. The recognition as a party is a different matter altogether. Even the groups are not recognised because they do not have sufficient numbers, and yet, they come and stand up and talk as if they are representing the people who have elected only the Congress as the majority party (Interruptions).

If you look at the affairs in our country, in the context of history and the historical development of 40 centuries that our country has passed through, you will see that in 17 years we have done rather well, and that has been recognised by all impartial observers all over the world. Nobody has ever said that we have not done as well as we could have. Now, if you compare our achievements with those of newly independent countries—our social and political and economic gains in the last 17 years, compared to those of the newly independent countries which have won their independence after the second world war—you will see that we have done better than all of them. When we compare our social, economical and political conditions with those which have been prevailing in Indonesia, Laos, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Burma, Korea, Pakistan, Ceylon and other newly independent countries in Africa, and compare their conditions with ours, we will see that we have done better than they. You do not have to go and compare ourselves with Japan, Germany, Russia or the USA. If somebody wants to twist and close his eyes to facts, he is welcome to do that, but the people of the country cannot be deceived and cannot be misled by such false statements. The people have given conclusive answers to the Opposition parties in the first General Election, and in the second General Election,

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and in the third General Election they have given the bluff and the rebuff to those parties, and I am sure in the coming General Election also they will get the appropriate reply from the people of the country. (Inter-ruption).

We feel sorry, and it is bad for our democracy that the Opposition parties are degenerating more and more as our nation grows. You will see they are splitting; there are splinter groups; they are rushing for entry into the Congress here and there. We may or may not admit them, but it is not good for our democracy. We want them to stay where they are.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Give us a list of Do's and Don'ts.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Let them prosper where they are and let them try to gain the people's confidence from where they are. It is no compliment to us and it is a very bad thing for them if they always try to enter the Congress at the slightest pretext.

I am sure that the Opposition parties will serve the people's ends and their own ends better if they leave the cheap publicity stunts and leave the agitational approach to our national problems. We have been seeking their co-operation in national building, and we want their co-operation with the Government in the tremendous difficulties that face our nation; and I am sure that the Opposition parties will leave their false tactics and co-operate with us.

Thank you.

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : सभापति महोदय, जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव श्री चटर्जी साहब ने पेश किया है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में काफी गौर से खास तौर से चटर्जी साहब, श्री दंडेकर और श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी की

बातों को सुना, यों तो और भी विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों ने इस प्रस्ताव के हक में कुछ न कुछ कहा है, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इन्हीं तीन सज्जनों के सम्बन्ध में दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव की तरफ देखते हुए, सभापति महोदय, और जो चटर्जी साहब ने इस सदन में भाषण किया उसके ऊपर गौर करने पर यह बात साफ जाहिर होती है कि इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के जरिये उन्होंने सरकार के सामने कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं रखा। आज देश में उनके विचार से जो हालत है अगर उस में सुधार करने की बात वह कहते तो समझ में आ सकती थी, लेकिन श्री चटर्जी ने अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया अपने व्याख्यान में वे सारी पुरानी बातें थीं, उन्होंने रिहैबिलिटेशन के प्राबलम के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं, उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, कांग्रेस पार्टी, उसके कोष में कुछ पैसा लेने के लिए देश में बहुत सी गलत बातें की जाती हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि जो विरोधी पार्टियाँ हैं, खास तौर से जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या स्वतंत्र पार्टियाँ हैं, इन पार्टियों को किस कोष से अनुदान मिलता है, किस देश से मिलता है और किस रूप में मिलता है। मुझे मालूम नहीं, उनको अच्छी तरह मालूम है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक रिकगनाइज्ड चीज है कि किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के कोष में कोई भी व्यक्ति या लोग अनुदान दे सकते हैं। फिर इस बात का बार बार जिक्र क्यों, और वह भी ऐसे लोगों के जरिये जो इस देश से ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों से भी किसी न किसी रूप में मदद लेते हैं, और खास तौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तो अपने विचारों-तक के लिए विदेशों की तरफ देखा करती है और मदद लेती है। इसलिए मैं इस मौके पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें करके समय समय पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव नहीं लाना

चाहिए। (*Interruptions*) तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये पाटियां अपने देश से ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों से सहायता लेती हैं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी भ्रमरीका का गाना गाया करती है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी रूस और चीन का गाना गाया करती है। ऐसे लोग जो दूसरे देशों से सहायता लेकर अपने को मजबूत करते हैं, वे इस बात से क्यों परेशान होते हैं कि देश के कुछ लोग किसी पार्टी को मदद करते हैं।

मैं आप से और सदन से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य सिवा सरकार को बदनाम करने, देश में लोगों के बीच में असंतोष फैलाने या अगले जो चुनाव आ रहे हैं उनके लिए अपनी बातों को लोगों के सामने रखने के और कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यह जानते हुए कि इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का नतीजा क्या होगा उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है। जो नतीजा गत वर्ष रखे गये अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का हुआ वही इसका मत लेते समय होगा, बल्कि इसकी ओर भी बुरी हालत होगी और इसे और भी कम तादाद में मत मिलेंगे। अगर उसका उद्देश्य सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षण करना था तो यह और तरीके से भी हो सकता था, इस के लिए अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाने का औचित्य नहीं था।

श्री हीरेन मखर्जी ने होरडस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की बात कही है। मैं इस का दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती अगर मुखर्जी साहब उन लोगों की कार्रवाइयों के बारे में भी कहते जो उनके दल के लोग या जो लोग उनकी पार्टी में नहीं हैं, जैसे श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी, आज कर रहे हैं। आज जब कि देश में भ्रम की कमी है और दूसरी चीजों की कमी है और दूसरे देशों से भ्रम मंगा कर लोगों तक पहुंचाने की आवश्यकता है, उस वक्त ये लोग यातायात की हड़ताल कराने की बातें करते हैं, रेलों की हड़ताल कराने की बातें करते हैं, भारत बन्द की बातें करते हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी बातें करने से देश की खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग ऐसी बातें करते हैं वे देश को या देश के लोगों को मदद नहीं करते बल्कि देश के साथ विश्वासघात करते हैं। वे देश विरोधी काम करते हैं। और जिससे कि मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जैसा अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आया है और देश के लोगों ने और खास कर मजदूर वर्ग ने उन के भड़काने में न आ कर इन को जो जवाब दिया और समय समय पर इन के ऊपर जो अविश्वास लोगों ने किया उस को आप ध्यान में नहीं रखते हैं।

मैं इस मौके पर आप के सामने यह भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर इन चीजों की कमी है वहां पर हड़ताल से या भारत बन्द के नारे से इस का निकास नहीं हो सकता है और इसलिये मैं इस सदन में यह कहना चाहता था कि इन लोगों को अगर पार्टी की कोई सेवा करनी है, अगर पार्टी को कुछ भी आगे बढ़ाना हो तो वह पार्टी की सेवा अधिक अच्छे तरीके से कर सकते हैं अगर यह अपनी पुरानी हरकतों को छोड़ दे।

एक तरफ श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से देश में कम्युनिज्म लाना चाहते हैं दूसरी तरफ दांडेकर साहब देश में कैप्टलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इस कांग्रेस सरकार का सवाल है दोनों विरोधी हैं, हालांकि उनके सिद्धान्त एक-दूसरे से बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं तो भी वे आपस में एक-दूसरे से मिल कर कांग्रेस सरकार के खिलाफ बराबर खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह एक विचित्र मेल है ऐसे लोगों का जो बिल्कुल ऐक्सट्रीम में रहने वाले हैं, दो परस्पर विरोधी शक्तियां आपस में हैं, दोनों के सिद्धान्तों का कोई मेल नहीं है लेकिन जहां सरकार के विरोध करने का सवाल आ जाता है वे परस्पर विरोधी शक्तियां आपस में इकट्ठा हो जाती हैं और मिल कर सरकार का विरोध करती हैं।

[श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के सामने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आज देश के लोगों के लिए बहुत वफादार बनता चाहती है, उसकी भ्रसलियत आप को, सदन को और देश के लोगों को, सभी को मालूम है। यह ज्ञान कर भाष्य होना कि जो कांग्रेस के बीच में झगड़ा होता है और जिसका कि जिक्र मुर्कजी साहब ने किया कि कांग्रेस के लोग आपस में अपने स्वार्थ के लिए लड़ते हैं लेकिन मैं क्या इन से पूछ सकता हूँ कि यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आपस में क्यों लड़ती है? वे लोग आज किस बात के लिए आपस में लड़ते हैं? वह लोग अपने स्वार्थ के लिए नहीं लड़ते हैं तो किस के फायदे के लिए लड़ते हैं? यह तो स्पष्ट है ही कि वे देश के फायदे के लिए नहीं लड़ते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी इस बात के लिए लड़ती है कि कौन अधिक से अधिक चीन की मदद कर सकता है और कौन अधिक से अधिक रूस को मदद कर सकता है? भारत की मदद करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। दरअसल देखा जाय तो पिछले सत्तरह साल की आजादी के दौरान इस वर्तमान सरकार ने जो हिन्दुस्तान की सेवा की है और इस सरकार के जरिए जो कुछ भी देश में हुआ है, मैं ने पिछले अविश्वास प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहा था कि अगर कोई आदमी आख बंद कर के बले तो उस को कभी भी कोई रोस्ता नहीं दिखा सकता है। देश के अन्दर क्या हुआ है वह दुनिया के सामने है। कांग्रेस के लोग आकर खासतौर से कम्युनिस्ट देशों के लोग आकर भारत की प्रगति की तारीफ करते हैं उसे जो दाव देते हैं लेकिन जो उनके एजेंट लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उन को दीख नहीं पड़ता है कि भारत में क्या प्रगति हुई है और तभी इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि इस तरह के अविश्वास प्रस्तावों द्वारा अपनी बातें समय समय पर लाना और सदन का समय लेना और देश के काम में कोई सुधार की बात न करना विरोधी दलों द्वारा देश

या उस की जमता की कोई सेवा करना नहीं है बल्कि अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना है।

उनकी और से करप्शन की बातें की जाती हैं। जहाँ तक करप्शन का सवाल है, यह ठीक है कि करप्शन के खिलाफ जो कामकाज होती है उस से सभी लोगों को अपना योगदान देना चाहिए। लेकिन इस सवाल में मैं यह सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच करप्शन कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर ही है या कांग्रेस के लोगों के अन्दर है? मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर विरोधी पार्टियों के अंदर ऐसे लोग हैं जिन में भी बहुत भ्रष्टाचार बना पड़ा है लेकिन उस का जिक्र यहां पर नहीं होता है।

विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों का यह आज प्रोविलेंज बन गया है कि कांग्रेस चुकी हुकमत में है, उस के 100 काम करने में अगर एक भी कड़ी गलती हो जाती है तो बड़े से बड़ा रूप दे कर उसे लोगों के सामने रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं इस मौके पर अपनी विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्यों से या निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि करप्शन दूर करने का जो तक सवाल है, जरूर दूर करें, कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ लगे, संगठनों में आपस में बैठ कर लगे। देश में जो भी करप्ट लोग हों, चाहे वे किसी तबके के हों, किसी भी वर्ग के हों, उन को जरूर कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दिलाने की कोशिश की जाय लेकिन उस करप्शन को भी अपना एक राजनीतिक दांवपेंच बना कर अपनी पार्टी का स्वार्थ प्राप्ति बढ़ाने की कोशिश करना देश के लिए बहुत बुरी बात होगी।

मैं इस मौके पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की जो खासतौर से मामूली टैक्टिक्स है उस के सम्बन्ध में भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों जब भारी भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जीवित थे तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बराबर से, यह उस की टैक्टिक्स थी, पार्टी की तरफ करती थी और उन के

जो दूसरे साथी मंत्री थे, उनकी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले शिकायत करते थे, उन की निन्दा करते थे। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की उस टैकटिक्स में आज भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। आज एक बात जरूर बढ़ गयी है। मैंने देखा कि हीरैन मुकर्जी साहब ने पंडित जी के मरने के बाद भी आज उस की बड़ी तारीफ की है। उसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री की तारीफ करने के अलावा वर्तमान होम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी उस तारीफ की अपनी लिस्ट में शामिल कर लिया लेकिन बाकी के जो और उन के साथी मंत्री हैं, उन की शिकायत की, उन की टीका टिप्पणी की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की इस हरकत को खूब समझते हैं और उस के प्रति जागरूक हैं। वे अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं कि इस तरह की हविधा की जो बातें होती हैं वे लोगों के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं कर सकती हैं। खासतौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर तो उस का कोई असर नहीं हो सकता है।

यह हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस एक प्रजा-तंत्री पार्टी है, कांग्रेस एक प्रजातन्त्रात्मक संस्था होने के नाते आपस में लोगों में कोई न कोई बातों में मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन जहां तक विरोधी पार्टियों का सवाल है और जहां तक खासतौर से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है, मैं आप को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस में हर एक आदमी का दूसरे आदमी से इतना प्यार है कि वह किसी भी विरोधी पार्टी को अपनी कांग्रेस पार्टी के विरुद्ध कोई भी एड-वांटज देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पुराना ढंग है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का, काम करने का उसे वह अब छोड़ दे। दुनिया में काफी परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। दुनियां काफी तरक्की कर गयी है और उन्हें भी अपने पुराने ढंग को छोड़ देना चाहिए। श्री हीरैन मुकर्जी इस समय यहां पर मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं हीरैन मुकर्जी साहब, उन के बहुत से साथी, पांडे

जी और बाहर से खासतौर से मददगार बनर्जी साहब को यह आगाह कर दूँ कि इन पुराने तरीकों से काम करने से कोई ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

समापित महोदय, मैं केवल दो बातें स्वतंत्र पार्टी के जो माननीय सदस्य श्री दांडेकर हैं, उन के व्याख्यान के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने प्लानिंग का विरोध किया। खास तौर से पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडर-टेकिंग के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि काफी गड़बड़ है जिसकी वजह से देश की अर्थ नीति में काफी दिक्कत पैदा हुई है। मैं इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि दुनियां के प्रंदर जितने तरीकों से गवर्नमेंट चलाई जाती हैं, उन सब तरीकों से चलाई जाने वाली गवर्नमेंट्स में कुछ न कुछ दोष होते हैं। डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से भी जो सरकार चलाई जाती है उस में भी कुछ दोष होता है लेकिन दोष होते हुए भी जो डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से सरकार चलाई जाती है, वह दुनियां के जितने गवर्नमेंट्स चलाने के और तरीके हैं, उन से यह बहुत अच्छा तरीका है और इसीलिए हम ने डेमोक्रेसी को मंजूर किया है। इस तरीके से अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिए देश में काम चलना है, उस में अगर कोई त्रुटि भी होती है, कोई कमी भी होती है तो हमारा काम यह है कि उस कमी को हम दूर करें न कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के तरीके से जो काम चलता है उस की हम निन्दा करें। श्री दांडेकर को मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में थोड़ी बहुत कोई परेशानी या दिक्कत हो, कुछ नुक्सान भी हो तो भी हम पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिए ही इस देश के प्रंदर उद्योग चलायेंगे प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जरिए नहीं। जिसमे इस देश के अन्दर जो मोटे, मोटे लोग हैं, पूँजीपति लोग हैं उन को और बढ़ावा मिले और उन की ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की हो। इस तरीके से प्राइवेट सेक्टर से अगर उद्योग

[श्री: प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

चलाये जायेंगे तो गरीब लोग और गरीब होने चले जायेंगे और अमीरों की पूजा और अधिक बढ़ती चली जायगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और मैं इस प्रस्ताव को एक राजनैतिक प्रस्ताव मानता हूँ, दाँव

पेच वाला प्रस्ताव इसको समझता हूँ। साथ ही साथ आपने जो मुझे समय दिया है इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 15, 1964/Bhadra 24, 1880 (Saka).