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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 8, 1966/Phalgun 17,
1887 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More who passed away at Bombay on the 6th March, 1966, at the age of 67.

Shri More was a sitting Member of this House from Poona constituency of Maharashtra. He was also a Member of the First Lok Sabha.

He was a Member of the Estimates Committee, Committee of Privileges and a number of Select Committees on Bills and took active interest in the deliberations of the Committees and the proceedings of the House. He evinced keen interest in the development of parliamentary institutions in the country and wrote a book entitled 'Practice and Procedure of Indian Parliament'. As everyone of us knows he was very pleasant and, when he spoke, exhibited deep knowledge and long experience.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satyanarayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, I entirely associate myself with what you have said about Mr. More. I came to know him very intimately since 1952 and I vividly remember,

when he was in those Benches and at times he used to raise very difficult constitutional points on which the great Speaker Mr. Mavalankar did not feel competent to give his ruling on the spot, he used to take time sometimes. Apart from his being a veteran freedom fighter I knew him to be an honest and forthright man, and even when he differed with us he stated his point without any inhibitions; whether it was his opponents or his friends, he never minced matters. We are really sorry that we have lost one of the old fighters of freedom. Some friend said that one by one the old guards are passing away and I said that in this world whoever is born is to die sometime or the other. But the moment a man disappears from the scene one feels it, and particularly the friends and associates who had been very closely interested in him always feel like that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I associate myself with what you and the Leader of the House have said. In addition to that I would like to refer to the services that he had rendered to the peasants of Maharashtra over a decade. He was one of those few people who took up their cause and fought for their interest bravely. He brought into existence the peasants and workers party. We used to co-operate with each other so far as the peasant movements were concerned though we could not agree on political platforms. He was a great patriot and deserved well of the people. We all mourn his death and send our condolences to his relatives and the peasants of Maharashtra.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate my party and myself with the sentiments of sorrow already expressed at the death of Shri More.

My mind goes back to 1952, when he was in this House as a leader of the Peasants and Workers' Party, and I remember distinctly the great respect in which he was held in the House, particularly when I recall that when the election of the first Speaker of the first Lok Sabha was on the agenda, on behalf of the Opposition he was our unanimous choice. That our choice was not without warrant can be seen from the subsequent study which he made public in regard to the parliamentary practice in this country. But his being a constitutional lawyer of distinction was by no means the major part of the charm and character which he possessed; he was a participator, as the Leader of the House has said, in our freedom struggle, and had sympathy for the underdogs and the underprivileged sections of society. In Maharashtra, he did not shy away from struggle when it was necessary for the people to have a struggle to enforce their rights, and here in Parliament, he showed an independent turn of mind which was always consistently appreciated even after he changed sides and went back to the Congress party and was elected to the third Lok Sabha.

We have seen, as the Leader of the House also recounted, how he continued to have independent attitudes and how even as a Congress Member he would speak on the budget or on similar occasions with a sharp idea or the sense, that we all have obligations towards our people, and if the Congress Government goes wrong, even as a Congress Member he thought it better to criticise it. We found in him a friend whose charm of character was always something to remember and cherish, and now that he has passed away, now that we shall no longer see his pleasant personality in the House and in its precincts, we really feel a sharp pang, and I am sure this House would ask you to send the condolence of all of us to the members of his bereaved family.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I deeply mourn the untimely death of our friend Shri S. S. More, who was a great writer, a great parliamentarian and an affable personality. Whoever came into contact with him must have got the impression that he had an alert mind, that he was an amiable friend and was facing the problems of the country not from a particular point of view but from an intellectual assessment of the whole situation.

I remember one occasion when I was moving in this House a no-confidence motion. He had raised some point of order and when we went outside, I told him that I did not expect a constitutional lawyer, an experienced parliamentarian like him, to have raised that point at that moment. But his prompt reply to it was, "I knew that my point of order would be overruled, but this is the first time in my life that I had to obey the mandate of the party to which I belong".

Sir, his monumental work on parliamentary practice will remain a great memorial, and I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you and others in this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे बीच में से हमारे माननीय सदस्य मोरे साहब असमय चले गए। मैं इतने दिनों में मोरे साहब के सम्बन्ध में इतना ही समझ पाया कि वह हर काम को बड़े सोच विचार के करते थे। जो शब्द वह कहते थे उनको गम्भीरता से विचार करने के बाद ही कहते थे।

काश्तकार क्षेत्र में उन्हें काफी लगन थी। काश्तकारों के लिए उन्होंने काफी सड़ाई लड़ी

और उस क्षेत्र में उनको चैंपियन माना जाता था ऐसा हम को लगता था ।

महापट्ट के लिए उन्होंने जो सेवाएं कीं उन में बाद जो सारे देश की सेवाएं उन्होंने कीं वे भी सराहनीय हैं । उन्होंने व्रत किया था कि मैं जीवन भर समाज के लिए कार्य करते करते ही मुक्ति पाऊं, और देश की सेवा करते करते ही मेरा जीवन पूरा हो तो बहुत अच्छा हो । उन्होंने अन्तिम समय तक इस देश के सारे समाज की सेवा करने में अपना सर्वस्व लगा दिया ।

मैं अपने दल की ओर से इस महापुरुष के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उनके परिवार को सांत्वना दे ।

श्री भवू लिये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि अब शंकर राव जी हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे । शंकर राव जी को मैं 28 सालों से जानता था । जब मैंने लड़कपन में राजनीति में प्रवेश किया था उसी समय से मेरा उनसे परिचय था । सार्वजनिक जीवन में उन्हें महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले से प्रेरणा मिली । ऊंच नीच भेद भाव पर आधारित जाति व्यवस्था, सामाजिक गैर बराबरी, छूत छात और पुरोहितवाद की दिमागी गुलामी के खिलाफ उन्होंने झंडा बुलन्द किया था, लेकिन शंकर राव जी जानते थे कि सामाजिक बराबरी की लड़ाई अंग्रेजी राज्य के सहारे नहीं लड़ी जा सकती । इसलिये उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रवेश किया, और सन् 1941-42 में उन्हें अंग्रेजों के कैदखाने में जाना पड़ा । साथ साथ मोरे जी यह भी महसूस करने लगे थे कि सामाजिक गैर बराबरी का दूसरा पहलू है वर्ग शोषण, इसलिये वर्ग शोषण का खारसा करने के लिये वह समाजवादी बने । समाजवादी आंदोलन में जो कमजोरी रही और जो बिखराव रहा उस से वे हताश हो गये और उन्होंने कांग्रेस में प्रवेश किया । लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि साथ

कहना पड़ता है कि उन के जैसे विद्वान आदमी और शासक का सत्ताकण्ड दल को जो इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये था वह उसने नहीं किया । मेरा खयाल है कि संसदीय प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में वह इस सदन के सबसे बड़े अधिकारी और जानकार व्यक्ति थे । संसदीय प्रजातंत्र के विकास के लिये उनके ज्ञान का और उन के अनुभव का जो इस्तेमाल इस सदन को करना चाहिये था वह पूरी तरह नहीं हो पाया । श्री शंकर राव जी प्रति निर्भीक और स्पष्ट वक्ता थे । वह किसी की खुशामद करना नहीं जानते थे और न पसन्द करते थे । मेरा खयाल है कि आज के जमाने में यही उन का दोष साबित हुआ ।

इन दो तीन सालों में शंकर राव जी पर दो बड़े आघात हुए उन की कर्तव्यनिष्ठ पत्नी का देहान्त और मोटर गाड़ी की दुर्घटना जिसमें उन को काफी चोट आई थी ।

आज श्री शंकर राव जी स हम को विरासत में तीन बातें मिली हैं : उन की राष्ट्रीय निष्ठा, दूसरी सामाजिक बराबरी की उपासना और तीसरी सर्वहारा वर्ग का जो शोषण होता है उसको खत्म करने की मन्शा ।

इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमारी भावनाओं को आप उन के पुत्र तक पहुंचा दें । मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से उन की श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, before you proceed further, I want to make a humble submission. I want to say something about the proceedings which have just now concluded. When the obituary references were being made in respect of the distinguished member who has passed

away, one of the speakers on this side rose to speak and by inadvertence he mispronounced the name of the deceased member. Thereupon, certain members sitting on the Treasury Benches escalated into and permitted themselves to an indulgence in unbridled laughter.

I want to say that this is most inappropriate to such an occasion, and also, it is a kind of affront to the solemnity and the dignity of the House. I request you to make some observation which marks that kind of conduct in future impossible in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I agree that it is a serene occasion, a solemn occasion, and laughter has no place. But probably they were led away at that time by momentary emotion; nobody intended it so far as I could see. I hope greater care will be taken in future so that such a thing does not happen.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Questions.

Shri Daji: Sir, I would suggest that Questions Nos. 388, 389, 395 and 397 may be taken up along with this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पहले तीन प्रश्न एक ही सत्रेकट पर हैं। इसलिये उन्हें साथ ले लिया जाये।

An hon. Member: All the five questions can be answered together.

श्री मधु सिमये : वह अलग अलग हैं इसलिये उन्हें एक साथ न लिया जाये।

Shri Ranga: How is it possible, Sir, for all these things to be taken up together? Then you will have to give us at least 25 minutes for supplementaries.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, the first three questions, in any event, may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Questions 387, 388 and 389 may be answered together.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Food aid from U.S.A.

+

- *387. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utiya:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has agreed to give long-term food aid to India;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the agreement entered into for the purpose; and

(c) the terms on which this aid is being given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) The matter is still under their consideration.

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

Import of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

*388. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Warier:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have agreed to meet the entire food deficit of India during the current year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have made arrangements for the speedy despatch of foodgrains to India;

(c) if so, the total quantity committed; and

(d) the detailed arrangements for despatch?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Shinde): (a) There is no commitment as such. However, the supplies of wheat and Milo under PL 480 are being continued from U.S.A. and supplementary funds have been provided from time to time under the Agreement of September 1964, for the purchase of foodgrains in U.S.A.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The last amendment to the PL 480 Agreement of September 1964 was made on the 5th February, 1966 providing funds for 2 million tons of wheat and one million tons of milo. The shipments have already started. It is expected that the above quantity of wheat would be shipped by April.

The shipment of the foodgrains is being arranged by the Government of India at topmost priority. Arrangements have been made to ensure that the vessels carrying the grain not only load quickly and sail without delay from U.S.A. but also are discharged quickly at our ports on arrival.

अमरीका के साथ पी० एल० 480 करार

*389. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा :

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

(ख) क्या खाद्यान्नों के आयात के लिये अमरीका के साथ किये गये नए पी० एल० 480 समझौते के अन्तर्गत कोई अतिरिक्त सुविधायें दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No new PL 480 Agreement has been signed with U.S.A. so far. The supplies of foodgrains from U.S.A. are, however, continuing under the PL 480 Agreement of September, 1964 as amended from time to time.

Shri R. G. Dubey: What is the quantum of foodgrains received during the last three months, and may I know whether the various ports, smaller or bigger, are in keeping with the necessity of unloading?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Every month we are receiving roughly about 700,000 to 800,000 tons of wheat and other foodgrains. An estimate has been made with regard to the capacity of our ports to handle, and it has been estimated that, even providing for other cargoes which would be arriving, it would be possible for us to handle 1.2 million tons of foodgrains during the non-monsoon months and during the monsoon months about 900,000 tons per month.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether there is any rational arrangement about distribution. For example, when foodgrains are unloaded at Bombay, what are the States that come within the purview of the Bombay Port from the point of view of distribution of foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, from Bombay we send to the northern States here up to western Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, and to a certain extent Madhya Pradesh also is covered by it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका के द्वारा इस साल जो मदद मिलने वाली है वह किस आधार पर मिलने वाली है क्योंकि विदेशी अखबारों में इसके बारे में

काफी चर्चा चल रही है और पूछा जा रहा है कि दुग्ध ग्रस्त का क्या मतलब होता है। मेरा खयाल है कि लन्दन का एक अखबार "टाइम्स" है, उस ने कहा है कि धीरे धीरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस दुग्ध के कारण मरते जायेंगे तो लोगों को पता नहीं चलेगा कि मर रहे हैं लेकिन दस साल के बाद जब दूसरी मईमशुमारो की जाये तो इसका उस वक्त पता चलेगा कि काफी लोग मरे हैं। इसलिये उन लोगों को बचाने के लिये क्या सरकार अमरीका से मंगाया गया अनाज उन को देने वाला है, जिससे यह बुरे नतीजे न निकल पायें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have taken into account our requirements and sufficient quantities would be imported this year to avoid starvation or distress.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि किनकी आवश्यकताओं का यह ख्याल करने वाले हैं ? शहर में रहने वाले लोग जो संगठित हैं, जो हल्ला करना जानते हैं उनकी या 20-25 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण इलाकों के सब से गरीब लोगों की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए। "भाल रिक्वार्मेंट्स" उन्होंने कहा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जिन राज्य सरकारों को अनाज दिया जाता है वह राज्य सरकारें उस अनाज को काफी ऊँचे दामों पर बेचती हैं और काफी उस से मुनाफा कमाती हैं ? इस के प्रतिरिक्त जिन राज्यों में अनाज है वह भी उसको ऊँचे दाम में बेचकर उसपर 16 व 20 रुपया क्विंटल कमाते हैं, क्या इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as imported foodgrains are concerned, the price is fixed by the Central Government and the sales are made on that basis.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने साफ सवाल पूछा था अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि हम प्राइस फिक्स करते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्रीय सरकार जिस दाम पर देती है उस से ज्यादा दाम पर वह बेचते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : केन्द्रीय सरकार दाम भी मुकर्रर करती है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The State Governments are profiteering by selling at a higher price.

Shri Ranga: The Government of India fix a particular price for the imported foodgrains and sell it to the State Governments. He poses the question whether it is not a fact that the State Governments are selling it to the actual consumers at a much higher price and thereby indulging in profiteering.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We fix the price at which the State Government should distribute foodgrains at the consumers' level. While fixing that price we take into account the likely expenditure to be incurred for handling, transport etc. Further, it is sold through the fair price shops. So, there is no possibility of profiteering.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was the Food Minister's attention drawn to a press statement which was issued by the former Chairman of the Foodgrains Trading Corporation, Shri Pai, at the time of his retirement in which he stated....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Resignation.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was not resignation, please.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then what was it? Was it removal?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: ...that provided the State Governments co-operated with the Centre, which they were not doing; the imported foodgrains from America under PL 480 could be used as a buffer stock in the hands of the Centre and not distributed because the normal requirements could be met even without the imported foodgrains provided the State Governments co-operated with the Centre. What is the view of the Government in this matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: First of all I should like to clear the misapprehension that the Chairman of the Foodgrains Corporation has resigned. As a matter of fact, he was appointed for one year and after the expiry of that period he retired. So, the question of resignation does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not mind the euphemism.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Was there any difference of opinion with him?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can positively state that there was no difference of opinion between the Food Minister and the Chairman of the Food Corporation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has made a statement that he could not pull on with the officials of the Food Ministry. Is it a statement of fact?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister might answer the main question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do agree that foreign imports should generally be used as buffer stocks and not for normal distribution. But unfortunately, this year we are facing an abnormal situation. Because of the

failure of the monsoon the production has decreased very much. So this is the occasion, if at all, when the imported foodgrains have got to be used.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dwivedi.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, he has not answered the main question. He has simply stated that there is no disagreement between him and Shri Pai. What about the reaction to Shri Pai's statement that the State Governments did not co-operate and that is why it is not possible to use the imported foodgrains only as buffer stock? In other words, he says that if they had co-operated this situation would not have arisen.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That point would have arisen if there had been a normal production and there had been procurement within each surplus State for the purpose of making supplies to the deficit States. But, unfortunately, even the surplus States were reduced to the position of deficit States during this period. Therefore, the question of the State's cooperating which could have avoided the imports does not arise at all.

श्री ए० झा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एल० 480 और दूसरे समझौते के अनुसार अमेरिका से गेहूँ तथा दूसरे कौन कौन से अन्न कितनी मात्रा में इस वर्ष आयेगी और जो कमी रह जायेगी वह किन देशों से पूरी की जायेगी ? साथ साथ यह मास हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों से आयेगा या अमेरिकी जहाजों से आयेगा और उसका क्या किराया देना पड़ेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, we are getting wheat and milo. These are the foodgrains that we get. Other foodgrains are not available. Take, for example, rice. They used to supply a quantity of 200,000 to 300,000 tons of rice in the former years. But this year, the rice is not available

from U.S.A. Under the Agreement, 50 per cent of the quantities will come in U.S. ships.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: What is the total quantity which will be imported during this year? He has not replied to that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This year, our requirement would be 10 to 11 million tons. We hope to import this quantity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Government of India has repeatedly showed its anxiety to enter into long-term agreements and so also we are seeing the concern of the United States Government, President Johnson, for us. If that is so, when both the parties are so anxious, what are reasons for not entering into long-term agreements for the aid as has been replied to in Question 387?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The main point which the United States Administration has taken up is this. We have been depending upon this P.L. 480 for quite a long time and it was hoped that we would reach the stage of self-sufficiency at least by the end of the Third Plan period. Therefore, they express a concern that even during the Fourth Plan, we are going to depend on P.L. 480. They want to be assured as to whether we would reach the stage of self-sufficiency at any time. They have intimated to us that after five years, may not have surplus to give to India and, therefore, it is necessary for India to reach the stage of self-sufficiency at least in the next five years. They were impressing that point to us and about the formulation of a worthwhile agricultural programme to reach self-sufficiency. They said that continuing dependence on P.L. 480 will be a dangerous risk for India.

Shri Warior: May I know what is the main amendment made in the

Agreement and whether there is any substantial change either in the conditions or in the price fixed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The amendment is only with regard to the quantity which could be imported. The 1964 Agreement was only for 4 million tons. They go on amending it because additional funds will be made available.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the Americans who are meeting our food shortage have ever hinted to us, directly or indirectly, that they perceive a causal connection between our experiments in socialism and our food shortages.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; not so far as I know.

Shri Kapur Singh: He says, not as far as he knows. Does he speak on behalf of the whole Government?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give any information which might be within the knowledge of somebody else.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या भारत सरकार ने कभी यह अनुमान लगाया है कि इस पी० एल० 480 के अनुसार माने वाला जो भारत में घन्न है, इसका भारत में घन्न की वृद्धि के उपायों पर क्या बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not see the connection between the two. As a matter of fact, we have to take all the necessary steps for increasing food production. We are importing only to meet the gap which exists today because of our failure on the food front.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Today, the papers have given certain figures about the production of foodgrains which show that the food production is the lowest in our country as compared to the other countries of the world. In view of that, I want to know whether the provision of

Rs. 4,300 crores which has been made for agriculture in the Fourth Plan is going to be increased in order to produce more.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As the hon. Member is aware, we are giving the highest priority to Agriculture and within the resources available, even though the other sectors are being cut down, necessary funds are being made available to the agricultural sector. I do not think that, if anything, the programme would fail for want of funds; it may fail for other reasons like our inability to implement.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Food Minister or the Government of India has given any kind of assurance or indication to the U.S. Government as to the probable time by which India hopes to become self-sufficient?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have indicated, in a document, our production programme showing that it should be possible for us to give up imports of goodgrains by 1970-71.

Shri Hem Barua: The report is that there are five rats to one Indian in this country, which eat away 20 per cent of the foodgrains available in this country. In that context, may I know what measures Government have taken or propose to take by way of introducing family planning among rats or increasing the population of cats in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are not undertaking family planning but we are undertaking family eradication of rats.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Minister it is clear that the condition is not as bad as it appears to be. I want to know whether his attention has been drawn to Shrimati Indira Gandhi's talk with the Pressmen where she has said that the condition is likely to worsen within two months. I would like to

know whether there is any truth in it, and on what basis she made such a statement to the Pressmen.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the hon. Members are aware that generally the months of May, June, July and August are the lean months in our country because there are no sizable harvests during that period and generally the availability decreases. Particularly in the context of decreased production due to monsoon failure, those are going to be difficult months, but I can assure the hon. House that we are taking all measures possible for the purpose of building up stocks to meet the situation during those four months and I can confidently say that we would be able to tide over the crisis without any starvation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is there any truth in the report that a long-term and phased agreement for supply of foodgrains from U.S.A. is not possible because of inadequate facilities in Indian ports to receive the foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that a team from the U.S.A. came over here and made an assessment that it should be possible for us, even with the existing facilities, to import 10 to 11 million tonnes yearly and with some marginal arrangements, we could import another four million tonnes during one year.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that, in India, out of those funds which are connected with P.L. 480 funds account, the American Government is ready to give money in the form of loan for irrigation projects? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know how the Indian Government is intending to encourage people to take that loan and utilise that loan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The utilisation of the fund will be with the

Finance Ministry. If the hon. Member is interested, the question may be put to the Finance Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब से अमरीका से अनाज आता शुरू हुआ है आज तक प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से क्रीमत और वजन से जितना अनाज आया है उसमें से कितना नकद खरीदा, कितना उधार लिया और कितना दान में मिला है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot immediately give the total quantities which have been imported during the last ten years. It should be, if anything, round about 20 million tonnes. That is what I should say. As far as the payment is concerned, we pay in rupee funds....

Mr. Speaker: The question is: how much did we purchase; how much did we get as gift and how much did we get as loan.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is payment in rupees immediately. Therefore, the loan does not arise. For the freight we immediately pay. So, most of these things is on payment, but in rupee payments.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मंत्री महोदय को याद दिला दीजिये कि यह जो जवाब दे रहे हैं वह जरा सोच समझ कर दें। यह कह रहे हैं कि उसमें से कुछ भी कर्ज में नहीं लिया गया, सब नकद लिया। अब सवाल यह नहीं है कि रुपये में लिया, पाँड में लिया, या डालर में लिया बल्कि सवाल तो यह है कि नकद कितना है, कितना उधार है और कितना दान है ? यह जो 2 करोड़ का कह रहे हैं तो फिर यह बदलना तो अच्छा नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उन्होंने रफ़्सी कहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 2 से 4 तो नहीं हो सकता। 2 से सवा 2 हो सकता है ढाई हो सकता है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This depends on the interpretation. As a matter of fact, we pay in terms of rupees and those rupees are retained here. Therefore, it is on payment basis. No doubt, how this amount should be utilised is a matter of agreement between the U.S.A. and the Indian Government?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक तो यह होता है नक़द दे दिया , एक होता है 5, 10 12 या 15 वर्ष में दिया जाता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका हिसाब क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि हर साल नक़द दिया जाता है रुपये में ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नक़द का क्या मतलब होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहना था कह दिया है ।

श्री गणपाल सिंह : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि एग्रीकल्चर को टोप प्राएरटी दी जाती है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों को अमरीका से लेकर कनाडा तक कितना अरब रुपया दिया गया अनाज ख़रीदने के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को कितनी सब्सिडी दी गई ओ मोर फूड के लिए ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: These figures are available every year; we publish the plan targets and the amounts which have been expended. But if the actual figures are needed, I would like to have notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some time ago when the United States Government was trying to frighten us by suggesting that they were withholding PL-480 aid, there was a report

that Government was preparing two alternative schemes regarding the supply of food to our country, one on the basis of the availability of U.S. imports and the other on the basis that such imports would no longer be available. May I know whether the latter kind of report which is very necessary for our purposes in order to develop our self-reliance campaign is ready and would be discussed, properly speaking, so that the country might be apprised of its duty in that regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt, we were also preparing for a contingency when no aid will be available from the USA but that would have led to serious and difficult conditions in the country. Therefore, we tried our best to get them; for, even with these imports, we hear about hunger marches in West Bengal, Kerala and other parts of the country; just now, we are injecting into the market round about 850,000 tons of wheat every month, but in spite of that, hon. Members complain that there is starvation in the country. Without this amount of foodgrains being made available, hon. Members can imagine the plight of the people.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डा० लोहिया ने पूछा दान में आपको कितना मिलता है अमरीका से और चावल आप किन-किन मुल्कों से मंगा रहे हैं, अमरीका को छोड़ कर और दान में कितना मिला है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are getting rice from Burma, Thailand and the UAR; these are the three main countries from which we are getting it.

श्री शिव नारायण : दान वाला भी तो बतलाइये ।

श्री विजयनाथ पन्थोय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अमरीकी सरकार ने भारत सरकार को यह राय दी है कि खाद्यान्न की कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिए देश में कपास की खेती और गन्ने की खेती कम की जाय और उसके स्थान पर खाद्यान्न की खेती की जाय, यदि हाँ, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No such suggestion has been made to the Government of India.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that the United States Government have told our Government that it will not be possible to meet all our requests for imports and that we should convert part of our land under cotton crop into land under food crop and that they would be pleased to give us cotton instead of food? Is that a fact, and, if so, what is our reaction to this proposal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No such proposal has been made to the Government of India.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रति-वर्ष के आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है कि अन्न की लगातार कमी होती जा रही है और हम पैदावार को बढ़ा नहीं पाये हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम 1971 तक अन्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे और विदेशों को भी यह कह दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि सरकार दृति-योग्य भूमि को कल-कारखानों और पता नहीं, किस-किस काम के लिए धरती जा रही है और जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, तो इस अस्थिति में मंत्री महोदय ने यह अनुमान कैसे लगा लिया है कि हम 1971 तक अन्न के विषय में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already placed before Parliament a

document showing the programme and strategy we are going to adopt during the Fourth Plan period, and we have shown there how the targets could be reached. It is on that basis we expect to reach the targeted production.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि जब जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और जमीन सिकुड़ती जा रही है, तो इस हालत में हम 1971 तक कैसे आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी इस बात की कोशिश करें कि जनसंख्या न बढ़े।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने तो यत्न किया है, लेकिन आप लोग गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे खिलाफ तो कोई शिकायत नहीं हो सकती।

Shri Daji: What is the price at which US wheat is imported and the administrative and distribution charges estimated and the price at which it is sold to the consumer?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now we sell at the wholesaler's level at Rs. 52 per quintal. All the charges, the cost we pay, the freight charges are the handling charges come to round about that figure, Rs. 50-51.

Shri Daji: My question has not been replied to....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वैस्टन—
श्री बागवत आ आजाद।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को अगले क्वैस्टन में ज़ात दे दूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : इससे क्या फायदा है ?

Shri Daji: I asked what is the price at which it is imported.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot immediately give a break-up. But as I said, the actual cost we incur and the freight and handling charges come to round about Rs. 51.

राशन व्यवस्था

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* 390. श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :

श्रीमती मंमूना सुस्तान :

श्री बड़े :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री रा० बरध्वा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बाजार में पहले खाद्यान्न मिल जाते थे परन्तु जिस दिन से खाद्यान्न की राशन व्यवस्था आरम्भ की गई है, वे अचानक ही गायब हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार रहस्यमय ढंग से अचानक खाद्यान्न गायब हो जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

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

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

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it a fact that even today it is possible for any citizen to go to the black markets of Delhi and purchase any quantity of foodgrains he likes? If so, how do Government think that it is not a fact that such of the foodgrains have disappeared?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): As soon as statutory rationing was introduced, we asked the traders to declare their stocks. There were declarations to the extent of indigenous wheat 10,034 quintals and rice 2,185 quintals and also various other articles. It is quite possible that some of the stocks are withheld without being declared. But it can only be a marginal quantity. Whatever might be the arrangement, however tight might be the cordon, I have no doubt in my mind that there are bound to be leakages.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If the leakage is of a very small quantity, it does not very much affect the position. But when everything is under ration and when better stuff is available in the form of indigenous wheat in free market, how do Government say that the leakage is small, that is to say, when better qualities are available in large quantities, as much as one wants to purchase?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At a high price, perhaps a few individuals might be able to get whatever they require. It may be a quintal or two. But if it is a question of supplying the whole community, it will not be adequate. I do agree that particularly soon after the introduction of rationing some stocks may have been withheld and they may be making some profit. But in course of time, that would disappear, apart from these marginal leakages.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: दिल्ली में राशनिंग के लिए हफ्तों की जो गिनती की जाती है, वह साल भर के हफ्तों की तरह की जाती है,

जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि चार सप्ताह कभी महीने की 30 तारीख को खत्म हो जाते हैं और कभी 1 तारीख या 2 या 3 तारीख को और इस तरह लोगों का एक हफ्ते का राशन मारा जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस व्यवस्था में कोई सुधार करने की कोशिश करेगी, ताकि जिस व्यक्ति ने पिछले हफ्ते का राशन उधार लेकर गुजर किया है, उसका वह राशन जन्त न हो जाये और उस को वह मिल जाया करे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Under this system, we do not lose anything. If it is on a monthly basis, the four weeks and then three days would not be there. But now it is from Wednesday to Tuesday. Therefore, there is no day lost.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने यह सवाल इसलिए पूछा है कि अगर पहली तारीख को सप्ताह खत्म हो गया, तो राशन नहीं दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि डूकते के हिसाब से राशन दिया जाता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : होता यह है कि हफ्ता खत्म हो जाता है, लेकिन महीना अभी बाकी होता है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the amount of ration that is issued to an individual item-wise, and the arrangements that have been made for supply of foodgrains when guests come to their houses?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is given at the rate of 2 Kg. per week per adult. We issue guest cards also if they happen to stay for more than two or three days, and on the basis of those guest cards, they can purchase.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister stated that there

may be leakages, but we are quite sure that leakages are there. The Minister is also convinced that leakages are there. I would like to know from him what steps have been taken by the administration to see that these leakages are eliminated, because whatever happens in the capital makes an impact on other areas also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are taking all possible steps. No human system is perfect. In spite of our best efforts, I do admit there are likely to be leakages.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know what measures have been adopted by the Government to avoid this adulteration which is very common so far as ration shops are concerned?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have several adulteration laws under which this is punishable. Whether it be ration shops or other private shops, they are liable to be prosecuted if they sell adulterated goods which are below specifications mentioned in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Therefore, that is quite a different thing, and we should have a machinery to check that also.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In 1965, it was decided that in addition to Kerala, statutory rationing would be introduced in all cities with a large concentration of population and in industrial areas. May I know whether this decision has been implemented in all cities with a population of one million and above and in selected areas with a population of one lakh and above?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Out of cities with a population of one million and above, Bombay will be undertaking statutory rationing from 1st April or even a little before. With that, except Ahmedabad, all the other cities with a population of a million and above would have been brought under rationing.

Paradeep Port

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*392. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have suggested to the Ministry of Railways to give high priority to rail link to Paradip Port which will be opened to iron ore traffic;

(b) whether chutes and conveyors have been built ahead of the target date to facilitate movement of iron ore direct from the mines;

(c) whether the port authorities have started stocking iron ore before the first ship calls at the port; and

(d) whether Paradip Port will be used to receive foodgrains imported from U.S.A. and, if so, whether rail facilities will be made available for transporting wheat to Bihar and U.P.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The erection of the iron ore handling plant has nearly been completed.

(c) About 55,000 tonnes of ore have been stocked near the plant.

(d) The question of using Paradip Port for handling foodgrains is under consideration. Paradip Port is, however, not connected by rail with the hinterland. All foodgrains unloaded at Paradip will have to be transported by road to Cuttack, which is at a distance of about 58 miles from the port and then railed to different destinations. An alternative also under consideration is to unload the grain at Paradip overside into coasting ves-

sels and to take the vessels to Calcutta.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what arrangements have been made to link it with the railway line?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The matter is under consideration. Actually, the survey is being conducted by the railways to assess the traffic potential from the Nayagarh mining area, and after the survey is completed the final proposals regarding the construction of the railway will be taken up.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has made any estimate of the capacity of this port to receive foodgrains in addition to the export of iron ore?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Yes, Sir. In addition to the 2 million tons of iron ore export possibilities, additional capacity to handle foodgrain imports up to about 90,000 tons has been considered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका निर्माण कब तक हो जायेगा और यह प्रस्ताव कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि माल को जहाज से ले जाने में और रेलवे के द्वारा ले जाने में कितना-कितना खर्चा बैठता है।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: When the railway line is constructed, no doubt the transport cost element would be much less but during the 'in-between' the Orissa government have already planned for the construction of an express way which will handle iron ore movement at a very profitable rate.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रदीप बन्दरगाह लोहे की मिट्टी निर्यात करने के लिये मुख्यतः बनाई गई है, लेकिन इस का वजन बहुत

ज्यादा होता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका वजन कम करने के लिये घोर मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिये, क्या इस लोहे की मिट्टी का शुद्धिकरण करने के लिये प्रदीप या विशाखापत्तनम बन्दरगाहों में कोई कारखाने खोले जायेंगे ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The question of processing iron ore, if I have understood the question correctly, at Paradip for export purposes does not just arise for the simple reason that the ore deposits available at Tomka Damtari and Nayagar area are lumpy ore which have a demand in the export markets.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि यहां से प्रपोज़नेट्स, कितना लोह-अयस्क तथा कितने गैंग्स आदि इस पदार्थ ढोये जा सकेंगे ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have said already that the target for iron ore export is about two million tons per annum and the handling of the incoming cargo, general and foodgrains, would be about 90,000 tons.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Transport Ministry is giving top priority for the railway line and may I know whether this railway line from Cuttack to Paradip, since line from Tomka Damtari mines to Paradip is a longer route, had been examined and also when actually they will be in a position to export iron ore from this port?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have already answered that the line is being surveyed and after the survey is completed, it will be known . . . (Interruptions). It is primarily to connect the mining areas with Paradip port.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The other part is not answered.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The line is being surveyed; Cuttack also can be considered later on.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the strategic importance of this port is there any proposal to have, right from the inception, a board of trustees or a port trust for the better administration of the port?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As soon as the port is able to handle cargo this will be declared as one of the major ports under the Port Trust Act.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether at the time of preparation of the master plan for the development of Paradip port the laying of the railway line had not been envisaged and what prevented the government from taking it up at the very beginning of the preparation of the master plan?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: When this port was considered the original idea was to feed the port by an express way connected to the mining area. Later on it has been found that connecting it by rail would be more profitable as compared to the express way and the railways are now engaged in a survey. After these considerations are finalised a decision would be taken for the construction of the railway line.

Sen Committee on Sugar

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*393. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Sen Committee on sugar have been accepted and implemented;

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

(c) whether any assurance has also been given to the cane-growers that the price of sugarcane will not be reduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Sen Commission on Sugar, with the exception of the recommendation in respect of minimum cane price for 1965-66 season, are still under examination. The decision regarding cane price for 1965-66 season has already been announced.

(c) Yes, Sir, during the year 1965-66 there will be no reduction in the cane price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know when the recommendations of the Sen Commission or likely to be finalised by the Government and the decisions taken?

Shri Shinde: The recommendations of the Sen Commission are broadly concerned with the sugar industry, the State Governments, the sugarcane growers, etc. All of them will have to be consulted before the report can be processed, but the Government is anxious to see that it is processed as early as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy that protection has been given to the cane growers for 1965-66, but I want to know whether the Government is likely to revise its decision, that is, in regard to the decrease in sugarcane prices, after this, or, whether it is an assurance for all years.

Shri Shinde: After all, an assurance of this nature cannot be for all years, because various factors such as the prices of competitive crops, and so on have to be taken into consideration. But as far as the current year is concerned, Government wish to assure hon. Members and the cane cultivators that the present price will continue.

Shri R. Barua: What is the export prospect of sugar and may I know whether it is going to have any impact on the price of sugarcane for the growers?

Shri Shinde: As far as export prospects are concerned, we are trying to see that the exports are maximised, but the international price is very low, and even then, we are trying to export at quite a substantial subsidy.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know if the Government will indicate which are the specific recommendations of the Sen Commission now being examined at this level?

Shri Shinde: The recommendations pertain to various aspects: for example, the economics of sugarcane, gur and khandsari, competition, licensing policy, cost structure of sugar and various other related subjects.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether it is true that there is a difference in the rate so far as sugar is concerned from factory to factory, and if so what are the reasons?

Shri Shinde: Yes, Sir. There are about 22 zones, and for determining the price of sugar, the cost structure is taken into consideration. Naturally, the cost structure differs from place to place, and hence the price structure is different in 22 zones in the country. I think the sugar industry will also welcome this at the moment.

Shri D. D. Puri: In view of the fact that the cane to be supplied in the 1966-67 season is being sown now, will the Government consider the question of issuing a statement in regard to the price for the 1966-67 season very soon, now?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): That matter is under consideration and we shall try to announce it as early as possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः : जिन प्रान्तों में शुगर मिलें हैं, उन प्रान्तों से दूसरे प्रान्त में शुगर भेजी जाती है तो उस पर 15 पैसे किलो खर्च आता है। तो क्या सरकार यह विचार करती है कि जिस प्रान्त में शुगर बनती है, पहले उसी प्रान्त में दी जाय, उस के बाद दूसरे प्रान्त में भेजी जाय। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश को शुगर उत्तर प्रदेश में और उत्तर प्रदेश की शुगर मध्य प्रदेश में भेजने पर 15 पैसे किलो खर्च आता है, इस खर्च को रोका जा सके।

Shri Shinde: As far as possible, the allocations are made in the various States where sugar is produced, but we have to take into consideration the consumption and production pattern of sugar all over the country, and naturally, in certain cases, sugar transport does take place.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the present stock of sugar lying with the sugar manufacturers, and how do the Government propose to utilise the stock which has accumulated?

Shri Shinde: This position has already been explained a number of times. As far as the stock position is concerned, the present position, in a broadway, is this: including the carry-over stock and the present production, the figure comes to 20 lakh tons; as far as annual production is concerned, the break-up has already been explained to the hon. House. About 27 lakh tons would be required for internal consumption; one lakh tons would be required for export to Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and five lakh tons for export, and then there will be a carry-over.

श्री तुलशी दास जायसवाल : आज कल जो शुगर का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है, उससे हमें कैंपिटल घटका गया है और इस वजह से वे शुगर-कैंल की कीमत तुरन्त नहीं दे सकते हैं, इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

Shri Shinde: The Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the industry and the cane-growers, and the Government is examining the possibilities to help the industry at the present moment.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस वीर पंजाब में मसूरियों को मिलने के लिये गन्ने की बूवाई करवाई थी वह गन्ना भी नहीं लिया है, उतना गन्ना भी नहीं ले रही हैं जैसे यमुनानगर और पानापत आदि की मिलें हैं। इस चीज को देखते हुए क्या सरकार को पता है कि आगे किसान कम से कम गन्ना बोयेंगे ?

Shri Shinde: Because of the drought conditions in various parts of the country including Punjab, the sugarcane growers are facing some difficulty. The State Governments are also very much concerned about the present position and they are taking various steps to see that the sugarcane growers are helped in different ways.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : गन्ने की बूवाई करा कर भी गन्ना लिया नहीं जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने माना है।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether this committee has recommended liberalisation of issue of licences for sugar industry in the co-operative sector?

Shri Shinde: The government has made the position clear from time to time. Regarding new licences, we wish to give preference to the co-operative sector.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cropping Patterns

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the studies made by the World Health

Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation and U.N.E.S.C.O. jointly in West Asian Countries regarding the relation between climate and crop have made it possible for those countries to prescribe cropping patterns which have considerably offset the effects of drought;

(b) if so, whether the question of an intensive re-examination of the relation between climate and crop in every State has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

A joint project was, however, organized by the World Meteorological Organisation and not the World Health Organization, the F.A.O. and the UNESCO to demonstrate how climatological data can best be used to help agricultural planning in semi-arid and arid zones of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Iran. The project was not intended to make it possible to prescribe suitable cropping patterns for drought affected areas i.e. areas where drought is caused sometimes by lack of rain.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

दिल्ली में सड़कों

* 394. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री उटिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सड़कों की हालत दिन-प्रति दिन खराब होती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिनाया गया है कि जब पानी के

नाले और बिजली की लाइनें बिछाई जाती हैं तो अधिकांश सड़कें बहुत समय तक बन्द रहती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति सुधारने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली की सड़कों का भार दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर पालिका निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति पर है। ये सड़कें वर्तमान यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये मूलतः नहीं बनाई गई थीं। फिर भी, इन पर पड़ें अतिश्रम को उन्होंने ठीक तरह सहन किया और सामान्यतः वे अच्छी दशा में हैं। दिल्ली नगर पालिका निगम के अधीन कुछ सड़कें सशक्त नहीं की गई और खराब हो गई किन्तु इन सड़कों को सम्भल करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

इस बात का निश्चय करने के लिये कि पानी के पाइप और बिजली की सप्लाई लाइनें बिछाने के लिये सड़कें अधिक समय तक बन्द नहीं रखी जाती हैं, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति इन प्रयोजनों के लिये सड़कों को काटने की अनुमति इसी शर्त पर देती है कि यह काम रात में किया जाये। दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर पालिका निगम इस बात का विचार रखते हैं कि पाइप इत्यादि बिछाने के लिये सड़कें अत्यधिक समय तक बन्द नहीं रखी जाती हैं। सड़कों के टूटे स्तर की शीघ्र मरम्मत करने के लिये सब सम्बद्ध जनों को प्रेरणा दे दिये गये हैं।

Foodgrains from U.S.A.

*395. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

With the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how far the supply of PL. 480 wheat has eased the food situation in the country;

(b) the States to be fed with this wheat; and

(c) whether the surplus States will also receive any quota?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) We are distributing about 850 thousand tonnes of imported wheat every month which has considerably improved the availability of foodgrains in the country.

(b) All the States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Caravelle Flights

*396. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) the number of Caravelle service flights operated in the country at present;

(b) the air routes where Caravelle service flights are in operation; and

(c) whether there is any expansion programme to cover more places in the country by Caravelle service flights in the near future?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 8.

(b) (1) Bombay-Delhi

(2) Calcutta-Delhi

(3) Calcutta-Madras

(4) Bombay-Calcutta

(5) Bombay-Bangalore-Madras

(6) Delhi-Hyderabad-Madras

(c) With the existing fleet of 5 Caravelles, it is not possible to pro-

vide caravelle service to any new stations. As and when the existing caravelle fleet is augmented, it is proposed to provide caravelle services to Srinagar and Gauhati and additional services on some of the existing caravelle routes.

खाद्यान्न का आयात

*397. श्री बड़े :

श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

डा० श्रीनिवासन :

श्री परमेश्वर :

डा० रानेन सेन :

श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :

श्री बलजीत सिंह :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री प्र० चं० बहध्रा :

श्री ह० चं० सोय :

श्री वसुधर सिंह :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री रामचन्द्र उल्लास :

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :

श्री रामपुरे :

श्री धर्मलिंगम् :

श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

श्री भ० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या अमरीका को छोड़ कर किन्हीं अन्य देशों से खाद्यान्नों का आयात करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रयत्न किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन देशों से;
 और

(ग) प्रत्येक देश ने, अलग अलग, कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न दिये हैं अथवा देने का वचन दिया है ?

साथ, कृषि, साम्बायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :
 (क) जी हाँ ।

व्यापारिक आयात : (ख) और (ग). दार्जिलिंग से 1.5 लाख मीटरी टन चावल खरीदने के लिये 17 फरवरी, 1966 को ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये । वर्मा से 2.0 लाख टन चावल खरीदने के लिये एक करार को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य से चावल की खरीद के लिये एक करार करने की बातचीत प्रगति पर है । ब्रिटिश गायना का भारत को चावल बेचने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है । व्यापारिक आधार पर आस्ट्रेलिया से गेहूँ खरीदने की बातचीत भी चल रही है ।

आयात कालीन सहायता आयात :

शाल ही में सूखा से उत्पन्न स्थिति का का मुकाबला करने के लिये विभिन्न देशों ने खाद्यान्नों की निम्नलिखित मात्राएँ देने का प्रस्ताव किया है :

कनाडा 1,25,600 टन गेहूँ (लग-भग 23,000 टन गेहूँ के आटे के अतिरिक्त)

आस्ट्रेलिया . लगभग 1,00,000 टन गेहूँ (कुछ गेहूँ के आटे के अतिरिक्त)

यूनान . लगभग 5,000 टन गेहूँ
 विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम 54,000 टन गेहूँ ।

Starvation Deaths in Madhya Pradesh

*398. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of starvation deaths have occurred in the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh this year;

(b) if so, the number of deaths occurred so far in the country as a whole and in Madhya Pradesh during 1965; and

(c) the particulars of famine stricken areas and the steps taken to avoid such deaths?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Scarcity conditions prevail in certain parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore. Supply of foodgrains to these States from Central stocks has been stepped up. The State Governments have also opened scarcity relief works in the affected areas.

Jurisdictional Conflict between Legislature and Judiciary

*399. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 390 on the 23rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Shri Keshava Singh has filed an appeal in the Supreme

Court against the judgement of the High Court of Allahabad;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the decision taken by Government in the light thereof in regard to the conflict on the question of privileges between the Legislatures and the Judiciary; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the Resolution passed at the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Bombay in January, 1965?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No Sir,

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

(d) An amendment of the Constitution is not considered necessary. The Legislatures and the Judiciary will develop their own conventions in the light of the judgement pronounced by the Supreme Court and the Allahabad High Court.

Road Development Scheme for Punjab

***400. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of the Central assistance given to the Government of Punjab for road development schemes in the State during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the actual demand of the State for the same?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Central financial assistance for road development schemes is given to the State Governments under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance and from the Central Road Fund. The extent of Central assistance proposed to be given to the Government of Punjab from these two sources and the actual

amount asked for by them during 1965-66 are given below:

	Amount demanded	Amount proposed to be given during 1965-66
	Rs. Lakhs	
Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance	42.36	34.86
Central Road Fund	30.55	23.00

Committee on Managing Agencies

***401. Shri Warior:**

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Managing Agencies has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No, Sir.

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

अमरीका से कृषि सम्बन्धी सहायता

***402. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद क्या लाछा,**
कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने अपनी वासिगटन यात्रा के दौरान अमरीकी अधिकारियों के साथ पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत दीर्घकालीन खद्यान्न सम्भरण के अतिरिक्त चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस देश द्वारा दी जाने वाली कृषि सम्बन्धी सहायता के स्वरूप के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक बातचीत की थी ;

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

(ग) अमरीका से किन्तनी सहायता मिलने की आशा है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ध्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि के उपाय तथा नीति के सम्बन्ध में आगामी पाँच वर्षों में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अमरीका जिन तरीकों से सहायता करेगा उन सब पर विचार विमर्श हुआ।

(ख) वीरे पर विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ। "कृषि कार्यक्रम का पुनर्निर्धारण" नामक लेखात्र द्वारा नीति तथा कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम 29-11-65 को संसद् सदस्यों के पास भेज दिए गए हैं।

(ग) अमरीका सरकार ने अभी कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है।

Pacific Area Travel Association Conference

*403. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. L. Verma;

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

Whether the Pacific Area Travel Association that met in a Conference, in Delhi, in January, 1966, has recommended that to facilitate tourism, tourists may be given visas without delay or in the alternative their entry into this country may be considered to be permitted on production of identity cards, and, if so, the action taken thereon by Government.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): No, Sir, the Pacific Area Travel Association has not recommended that an identity card should be regarded as an adequate travel

document for entry into India. They have recommended several other measures to facilitate tourist movement including issuance of visas without delay.

Contesting of Elections

*404. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the steps being taken to eliminate the chances of contests in the Elections by too many candidates in the light of the recommendations made in the Report of Election Commission on the Third General Elections?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): Government have considered the recommendations of the Election Commission for eliminating or substantially reducing the multiplicity of candidates at elections and have decided not to take any steps in this behalf.

Prospects of Rabi Crop (1966)

*405. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent rains in some parts of the country improved the prospects of the rabi crops; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) It is not possible at this stage to give any quantitative estimate of the improvement in likely production of rabi crops as a result of recent rains.

I.A.C. Flights

***406. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent delays and dislocations in the I.A.C. flights between major trunk routes connecting India's large cities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to set matters right and inspire confidence in the travelling public?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the many delays and dislocations in I.A.C. flights on the trunk routes. An analysis of these delays indicates that the largest number of delays are consequential; for instance, a Caravelle taking off at 0600 hrs. has to operate 5/6 services throughout the day. An initial delay on any of the services will affect all other services which that aircraft has to operate. Such delays can be eliminated or considerably reduced if standby aircraft are provided. The Corporation is making efforts to acquire additional aircraft but this is dependent on the availability of credits for purchasing aircraft from abroad. Some delays occur because in the event of delayed flight and expiry of duty time of flying crew another set of crew has to be collected. Delays due to engineering snags are considerable. These have been investigated by a Committee which made certain recommendations which involved, alongwith those of another Committee, reorganisation of the engineering set up. A scheme of reorganisation on these lines has been recently approved by the Board. Recently most of the delays have been due to fog in Calcutta and Delhi and many due also to unauthorised trade practices followed by a section of the employees. Disciplinary action is being taken by the Corporation in such cases.

Damage to I.A.C. Dakota at Tulihal Airport

***407. Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether an I.A.C. Dakota was damaged on landing at Tulihal airport on the 19th February, 1966; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

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

(b) The accident is under investigation.

Rural Credit

***408. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the present structure of rural credit by integrating long and short term schemes;

(b) whether Government propose to link rural credit with the acreage of land and change criteria of credit-worthiness; and

(c) whether Government have taken decision to allot cards to the holders of land and to simplify the procedure of credit system?

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

(b) With a view to providing adequate credit for agricultural production the crop loan system has been evolved and recommended to states for implementation. According to this system, the credit needs of cultivators are to be determined with reference to the scales of production

expenditure per acre in respect of different crops and are to be met in cash and in kind, subject to the repaying capacity of the borrower.

(c) Under the crop loan system a normal credit statement is to be drawn up for each member every year indicating his loan eligibility in cash and kind. This will serve the purpose of a card. Once the credit limit of a member is fixed, he will be able to draw upon it according to his requirements, and it will not be necessary for him to make an application every time.

Punjab Roadways Services between Punjab and Delhi

***409. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation regarding illegal operation of the Punjab Roadways Services on the inter-State routes between the Punjab and Delhi has been made before the Inter-State Transport Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Roadways buses in some cases are carrying passengers from the Union Territory of Delhi for the destinations in the Punjab for which they have no valid authority countersigned by the Delhi Transport authority; and

(c) if so, the action taken for contravention of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Representations have been received in the office of the Inter-State Transport Commission in regard to extension of bus services by the Punjab Roadways beyond the points for which their vehicles hold valid permits and counter signatures for operation on inter-state routes between Delhi and Punjab, by having two permits for the same vehicle simultaneously. The question whether it is legally in order for the Punjab Roadways to extend their services in this manner is under the Commission's consideration.

Shifting of Acreage under Cotton to Food Crops

***410. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

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

(a) whether the United States have suggested to India to shift about half of acreage at present under cotton to production of food crops;

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

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

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

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

Replacement of Dakotas

***411. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary;
Shri Karni Singhji;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to replace the DC-3 Dakotas by the French-made Nord and AVRO-748, because of the heavy losses incurred in Dakota operation; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure, including the foreign exchange component involved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The need for replacement of Dakotas, which are highly uneconomical in operation, was accepted by the Indian Airlines Corporation several years back. The Corporation have contracted to purchase 15 Avro 748 Series II aircraft from M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for regional routes. The Corporation have also plans to purchase smaller Turbo-prop aircraft for feeder routes with comparatively low traffic growth. One of the aircraft of this type under consideration of the Corporation is 'Nord 262' with a seating capacity of 25 to 26 passengers.

(b) The draft Fourth Plan of I.A.C. includes a provision of Rs. 15.14 crores for the purchase of 15 Avro 748 or F-27 type aircraft and 15 smaller aircraft for feeder routes.

Transport in Assam

*412. **Shri Bagri:**

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1995 on the 7th December, 1965 and state;

(a) whether any communication has since been received from the Government of Assam regarding the present rail-cum-road, rail-cum-river transport arrangements and freight rates;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government have also taken decision to adjust freight structures on road and river routes in that region;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No communication has been received by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation from the Government of Assam. However, the Assam Government wrote to the Central Road Transport Corporation suggesting reduction in road transport freights.

(c) to (e). The question of adjustment of freight structure by different modes of transport, viz., rail, road and river is still under consideration. A decision will be taken shortly.

Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains

*413. **Shri Linga Reddy:**

Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Lakshmi Bhawani:

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

(a) the work done by the Food Corporation of India as regards procurement and distribution of foodgrains so far in the various States, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains procured by various State Governments up-to-date; and

(c) whether activities of the Food Corporation of India would be extended to all parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Food Corporation of India has taken up procurement of

rice/paddy in parts of Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry and Karaikal either on Central or State Govts. account. It is also incharge of the movement of exportable quantities of rice in Madras and Orissa. In Punjab it is arranging exports of gram to Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. The Corporation is also distributing imported wheat to roller flour mills in the Southern States as well as in Orissa and Rajasthan.

(b) A statement showing the quantities of different foodgrains procured by various State Governments both on Central and State account is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5704/66].

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation's activities will be extended to different parts of the country by and by in due course.

'No Work in Cold Hours' Strike threat by I.A.C. Employees

*414. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.C. Employees Union had threatened to go on a 'No work in cold hours' strike in protest against the supply of coarse warm cloth uniform; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and steps taken to prevent the consequential dislocation of services?

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

(b) The Chairman of the Corporation met the Union representatives on the 30th November, 1965—the date on which Union threatened to implement the strike and held further meetings on the 2nd of December. At these two meetings the Union were fully apprised of the position and the steps Management proposed to take to complete the supply of uniforms as expeditiously as possible.

Managing Agency System

*415. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken by Government regarding the abolition of Managing Agency System;

(b) whether Government have decided to renew the Managing Agencies due to expire at the end of the year 1965 and others expiring during this year; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) The Government have not, so far, taken any decision for the abolition of managing agency system.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that managing agencies whose term was due to expire on the 31st December, 1965 or on any date in 1966 would be renewed normally for further periods not beyond 31st March, 1967, subject however, to the powers of the Company Law Board Under Section 326(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 to refuse extension in individual cases.

A statement giving information about the managing agencies due to expire on 31-12-65 or on any date during 1966 and also of managing agencies whose terms have been extended for 5 years or more in respect of applications received during 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5705/66].

मूंगफली और मूंगफली के तेल का मूल्य

*416. श्री बड़े : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूंगफली तथा मूंगफली के तेल का मूल्य बढ़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मूंगफली की फसल के खराब हो जाने के कारण या ० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत "सोयबीन" और सोयबीन के तेल का आयात करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(क) प्रकृतिक, 1965 तक मूंगफली और मूंगफली के तेल के भावों में वृद्धि होती रही थी लेकिन अब भाव उचित रूप से स्थिर हो गए हैं।

(ख) सोयबीन तेल का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Skimmed Milk Powder

1691. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1105 on the 23rd November, 1965 and state;

(a) whether Government have since collected information about the skimmed milk powder; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5706/66].

Law Commission in Kerala

1692. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have decided to appoint a Law Commission for Kerala;

(b) if so, when the Commission will be appointed; and

(c) its personnel and terms of reference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has already constituted a Law Commission for the State.

(c) **Shri T. R. Balakrishna Iyer** has been appointed as the full-time Chairman of the Commission. Other members of the Commission are yet to be appointed.

The terms of reference of the Commission are:—

(i) to examine the State laws in details;

(ii) to recommend the lines on which the State Laws should be simplified, consolidated, amended, revised or otherwise brought upto date.

Import of Mechanised Boats

1693. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme for the import of mechanised boats for deep-sea fishing;

(b) if so, how many boats are going to be imported under the scheme;

(c) the countries from which these are to be imported; and

(d) the approximate expenditure involved?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) It is intended to introduce 200 medium sized trawlers for commercial fishing during the 4th Five Year Plan period by importing part of the requirements.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to obtain about 25 shrimp trawlers against credit facilities offered by the Government of Sweden.

(d) The approximate cost of the Swedish trawlers is Rs. 5 lakhs each.

Assistance to Farmers

1694. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has selected some places in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore to help the farmers to grow more food;

(b) if so, the places selected in Kerala and the number of acres covered;

(c) the kind of help the Food Corporation of India would be giving to the farmers;

(d) the criteria for selecting the farmers; and

(e) whether there is any scheme for giving financial credits to the farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. A pilot scheme is under consideration of the Food Corporation of India to help the farmers to grow more food during the ensuing kharif season in the selected areas in these States.

(b) The area tentatively selected is Palghat district in Kerala and will cover about 50 thousand acres.

(c) The Corporation will supply cash and the required inputs like im-

proved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and insecticides.

(d) The criteria for selecting the farmers would be:—

(i) that they should be prepared to use improved seeds and adopt agricultural practices prescribed by the State Agriculture Department concerned and approved by the Corporation; and

(ii) they should be prepared to enter into contract with the Corporation to deliver to it a minimum of one tonne of paddy per acre at the price fixed by the State Government concerned.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Corporation may give as cash 25 per cent of the contracted value of the crop to be delivered for meeting cultivation expenses if necessary.

Procurement of Foodgrains

1695. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have decided on a stiffer procurement programme;

(b) if so, the basis of the new levy;

(c) whether holders of two acres of land are exempted from levy;

(d) whether Government have decided to give higher bonus to those who surrender their crops;

(e) the acres of land exempted from levy;

(f) the machinery to work out the productivity; and

(g) whether Government propose to entrust the work to the Panchayats?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Under the Kerala Rice and Paddy (Procurement by Levy) Order, 1964, a uniform rate

of levy, fixed on an ascending slab basis, was applicable for the whole state. Under the Kerala Rice and Paddy (Procurement by Levy) Order, 1965, the paddy producing areas of the State have been classified into four categories, viz., A, B, C, and D, having regard to the productivity of the Land and different scales have been adopted for the purpose of levy. While for categories A & B there is a slight increase in the levy now imposed, for categories C & D the levy has been reduced for certain slabs.

The Kerala Government have also imposed a levy on 50 per cent of production of a miller or dealer.

(c) No, Sir, except in category 'D'.

(d) In addition to the price of paddy, the State Government will pay a delivery bonus @ Rs. 1.19 per quintal if the delivery is made by the cultivators before certain notified dates and an incentive bonus @ Rs. 5 per quintal for paddy delivered in excess of the notified levy.

(e) The exemption limit is one acre in categories A & B, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in category 'C' and two acres in category 'D'.

(f) The productivity of land is assessed by the Bureau of Statistics who conduct a series of crop-cutting experiments for each crop.

(g) No, Sir.

Use of Jeeps by Block Development Officers

1966. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the main features of the suggestion tendered by the Members of Parliament in response to the advice sought by him regarding the better use of the Jeeps placed at the services of the B.D.Os?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Suggestions of the M.Ps. were sought on the question of safeguarding against the misuse of jeeps for political purposes during elections. It was mainly suggested that effective and concrete measures should be evolved to guard against misuse of jeeps for political purposes with the minimum of dislocation of work in the Blocks.

Soil Conservation in Kerala

1967. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allotted to the State of Kerala in the Third Five Year Plan for soil conservation;

(b) whether any Soil Conservation Scheme has been carried out in the Cannanore District during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether Government are aware that hundreds of acres of fertile lands on both the sides of Kariamkodu River in Hasdrug Taluk are washed away every year during the rainy season;

(d) whether the D.D.C., Cannanore District, has sought the help of Government to take preventive steps to control the flooding; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A provision of Rs. 120 lakhs was made for Soil Conservation Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan of Kerala State.

(b) During the Third Five Year Plan period, Soil Conservation works on agricultural lands have already been completed in 1700 acres at a cost

of Rs. 3.34 lakhs and the work estimated to cost Rs. 13.27 lakhs, is in progress in another 3,000 acres in the District of Cannanore.

(c) The State Government have reported that the matter has come to their notice and they are arranging to have it investigated.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Kathmandu-Dacca Air Service by Nepal

1698. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has sought the permission of the Government of India to resume Air Service between Kathmandu-Dacca; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Nepal sought permission for resumption of scheduled air services between Kathmandu and Dacca overflying Indian territory.

(b) Necessary permission was given on 10th February, 1966 and Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation commenced operating this service with effect from 18th February, 1966.

Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Area

1699. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri K. C. Pant:

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

(a) whether the Team of Experts of the United Nations Special Fund for Pre-investment visited the forest area of Haldwani and its neighbourhood on the 28th January, 1966;

(b) if so, the object of the visit;
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(c) whether the Team has submitted any report on the subject to Government; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof

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

(b). The object of the visit to the forest area of Haldwani and its neighbourhood was to acquaint the project consultants with the Government's programme of raising plantations of quick growing species and to enable them to make use of the results achieved in these areas for the areas to be covered by the project.

(c) As the information collected will be utilised in the recommendations for the plantation programme under the Project, they are not expected to submit a separate report for the plantations visited near Haldwani.

(d) Does not arise.

विदेशों को भेजे गये किसान

1700. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री 23 नवम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1100 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों को भेजे जाने वाले भारतीय किसानों को चुनने का क्या आधार है और उनको चुनने वाले अधिकारी का क्या नाम है ;

(ख) अब तक विदेशों को भेजे गये किसानों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये जो कार्य किया गया है उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन किसान संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पिछले दस वर्षों में सरकार से सहायता मांगी थी परन्तु उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या एल० टी०—5707/66]

Import of Tractors by M.P.

1701. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1635 on the 7th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether additional amount of foreign exchange has been made available to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the import of heavy crawler tractors; and

(b) if so, the amount made available?

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

Agricultural Developments at Panchayat Union Level

1702. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when financial targets are specified under individual items for agricultural development at the Panchayat Union level, there is no scientific means to find out the quantum of extra agricultural production achieved due to a given expenditure; and

(b) if so, how it is found out and on whom the responsibility is fixed to find out the given target?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Financial targets in relation to individual items for agricultural development are fixed at the Block level with reference to requirements and the resources available. The quantum of agricultural production in any year is estimated in its entirety and not in terms of the individual programmes. The yield estimates are carefully checked through scientific crop cutting experiments based on random sampling, with the district as the unit. A phased programme of assessing crop yields at the Block level by a combination of eye appraisals and crop cutting methods has also been introduced. The work relating to crop cutting experiments and eye appraisal is entrusted to the Revenue Department and block agency respectively under the overall guidance of the State Statistical Organisation.

Programme to attain Self-sufficiency in Food

1703. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether during his recent visit to U.S.A. he had discussion with the U.S. Government regarding India's crash programme to attain food self-sufficiency;

(b) how far the U.S. Government felt convinced about the practicability of the realisation of the target of food production in India indicated by him; and

(c) whether the U.S. Government has agreed to assist India in this venture with foreign exchange and other aids?

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

(b) There was general appreciation of the broad lines of approach and the feasibility of the targets.

(c) This matter is related to the overall aid for India's economic development, with particular reference to the Fourth Plan. This is still under discussion.

Dry Docks

1704. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) whether the additional dry docks with higher capacity for repairing suggested in the report of the Planning Group on Ship-building have been set up;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) if not, when they will be set up?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) to (c). Preliminary steps have already been taken by the Government for construction of a dry dock as an adjunct to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam to cater to ships up to sixty thousand dead weight tons. As regards other dry docks of higher capacity, these are under consideration of the Government in the context of the Ports Development Programme.

Scarcity Areas

1705. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether the States affected by scarcity due to the failure of rain and

crops have approached the Centre for help for construction of tube-wells;

(b) if so, the amount of help asked for by each State; and

(c) the decision taken by the Centre thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) No specific request for construction of tube-wells has been received from the State Governments affected by scarcity due to the failure of rain and crops. Under the pattern of relief assistance, tube-wells is not one of the items for which financial help is normally possible.

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

Distribution of Fertilizers

1706. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1960 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the action taken so far by the State Governments against those indulging in malpractices in fertilizer transactions on the suggestion of the Expert Committee on Fertilizers;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched;

(c) the number of cases in which the convictions were resorted to; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the States /Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vishakhapatnam Port

1707. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

(a) the findings of the port authorities about ore berths at Vishakhapatnam port which were put under experimental use; and

(b) whether any defects have been found and if so, the cost of rectification?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The West ore berths at Vishakhapatnam Port, which were constructed recently, are in regular use and not on trial. The construction of the North Ore Berth was completed on 16th December, 1964 and the South Ore berth on 5th June 1965 and no defects have been found in the berths.

Expansion of Sugar Factories in Eastern U.P. and Bihar

1708. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Factories in Eastern U.P. and Bihar have made requests for their expansion;

(b) if so, whether the same have been considered; and

(c) the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. 30 sugar factories in Eastern U.P. and 16 in Bihar applied for expansion of their plants.

(b) and (c). In Eastern U.P. and Bihar expansions have been allowed in respect of 18 and 8 factories res-

pectively. Expansion could not be agreed to in 9 cases in Eastern U.P. and 4 in Bihar on account of inadequate supplies of sugarcane. 7 applications (3 from Eastern U.P. and 4 from Bihar) are under consideration.

राशन वाली वस्तुओं का सम्भरण

1709. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा छाजाब :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक भोजनालयों, होटलों, ढाबों तथा रेस्टारेंटों में राशन वाली वस्तुओं के सम्भरण के सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम हैं; और

(ख) किसी भोजनालय में कभी कभी जो व्यक्ति भोजन करने के लिये चले जाते हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए अतिरिक्त लोगों के लिये भोजन देने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

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

(क) दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक भोजनालयों, होटलों, ढाबों तथा रेस्टारेंटों में राशन वाली वस्तुओं की सप्लाई दिल्ली राशनिंग प्रादेश 1965 और उसके अधीन बनाये गये विनियमों द्वारा विनियमित की जाती है।

(ख) ऐसे भोजनालयों का राशन का कोटा उनकी पिछली खपत के आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें कभी कभी खाना खाने वालों की भी व्यवस्था है।

दिल्ली में प्रतिष्ठियों के लिये राशन कार्ड

1710. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जिन लोगों के यहां प्रायः प्रतिष्ठि आते रहते हैं उन्हें उनके लिये राशन कार्ड बनवाने में अपना काफी समय खर्च करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) क्या राशन व्यवस्था के मुख्य नियन्त्रक को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह रेलवे स्टेशनों अथवा अन्य परिवहन केन्द्रों पर ऐसे प्रतिष्ठियों के लिये राशन कार्ड जारी कर सकें अथवा अन्यथा कोई दूसरा उचित प्रबन्ध कर सकें ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्वे) :
 (क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में कार्य कर रहे 31 सकल राशनिंग कार्यालयों से तुरन्त अस्थायी राशन कार्ड जारी किये जाते हैं।

(ख) यदि ये प्रबन्ध आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं तो राशन व्यवस्था के मुख्य नियन्त्रक को कथित प्रबन्ध करने का अधिकार है।

Tuticorin Harbour

1711. Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 1996 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Technical Advisory Committee for Tuticorin Harbour Project have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken on these recommendations?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Project Report together with the comments of the Technical Advisory Committee are at present under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission and the final decision will be taken shortly.

विधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1712. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 से उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी योजना के अनुसार कार्य किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो चालू वर्ष में क्या प्रगति होने की आशा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) विधि मंत्रालय के विधायी विभाग विधि कार्य विभाग और कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में जो कार्य होता है वह अधिकतर तकनीकी

प्रकृति का होता है जिससे हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और प्रारूपण के लिये बहुत कम गुंजाइश रह जाती है। अतः हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि की ठीक ठीक प्रतिशतता की संगणना कठिन है। किन्तु राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग में, 26 जनवरी, 1965 से हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि 50 प्रतिशत हुई है।

(ख) हिन्दी कार्य को, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किये गये साधारण आदेशों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताये गये कारणों से, राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के सिवाय किसी भी विभाग में चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्याशित प्रगति का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। यह आशा की जाती है कि राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग में, हिन्दी में कार्य की उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होगी।

सोयाबीन की खेती

1713. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में सरकार पंजाब की कांगड़ा तथा कुल्लू घाटियों में बड़े पैमाने पर सोयाबीन की खेती करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी भूमि पर इसकी खेती की जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अधिक उत्पादन के लिये सोयाबीन के बीजों का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). पंजाब सरकार ने चौथी योजना की अवधि में 25,000 एकड़ भूमि में मक्का के मिश्रण में तीव्र सोयाबीन विकास कार्यक्रम बनाया है। उन्होंने 1966-67 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 5,000 एकड़ भूमि को लाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि 1966-67 में बोने के लिए आवश्यक सोयाबीन के बीजों की वृद्धि हेतु पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कर लिए गए हैं।

जापानी प्रदर्शन फार्म

1714. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1964 में भारत और जापान के बीच हुए करार के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किये चार प्रदर्शन फार्मों से क्या अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है तथा इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामधर मिश्र) : 1964 में भारत सरकार और जापान के बीच हुए करार के अन्तर्गत खोपोली (महाराष्ट्र) चेन्नामनद (केरल) मन्डया (मैसूर) और बपटला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में स्थापित किए चार जापानी कृषि प्रदर्शन फार्मों ने अप्रैल-जून 1965 से कार्य शुरू किया और उन्होंने पहला फसल मौसम पूरा कर लिया है दूसरा आधा हो गया है।

इन फार्मों के शुरू होने का प्रथम वर्ष है अतः जापानी तकनीकी उस क्षेत्र के जलवायु भूमि तथा फसल परिस्थितियों

के बारे में अभी जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उनका अधिकतम समय तथा प्रयत्न जिन आवश्यक समस्याओं में लग रहे हैं वे ये हैं :—सिचाई तथा नालियों के उचित नियंत्रण के लिए भूमि की बनावट, सघन खेती के लिए अधिकतम उपयुक्त किस्मों का चुनाव और तकनीक तथा साधनों के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करना।

Supply of Seeds to Farmers

1715. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

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

(a) the steps Government have taken to provide improved seeds on an adequate scale to the farmers both long term and short-term, that is for the next kharif season; and

(b) whether the major seed farms are in the Government cooperative or private sectors and the proportion of seeds produced by each of them?

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

Research in Fisheries

1716. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether fundamental research in fisheries is carried on in our country;

(b) if so, at which places; and

(c) the names of the institutions where higher education in Fisheries is imparted?

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

(b) (i) Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp;

(ii) Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore;

(iii) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam.

(c) Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

Evaluation Committee on Panchayati Raj Training Centres

1717. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Evaluation Committee set up by Government on panchayati raj training centres have submitted their report;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) its main observations?

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

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

मक्का का तस्करी व्यापार

1718. श्री हुकम चन्द कलुषाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में राशन व्यवस्था लागू किये जाने के

पश्चात् मक्का का तस्कर व्यापार धारम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Bridge Over Choti-Gandak at Gothmi Ghat

1719. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for constructing a bridge over the river Choti-Gandak at Gothmi Ghat (Bihar) which will connect Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned by Government; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in construction of the bridge?

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

(b) The work of constructing the bridge has been taken up recently and sinking of wells for foundation is in progress.

Grants from Central Road Fund For U.P.

1720. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport,

Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Uttar Pradesh Government from the Central Road Fund for road development schemes in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Joint Farming Pilot Scheme in U.P.

1721. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint farming pilot schemes are proposed to be organised in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose during the same period; and

(c) the number of such pilot projects operating at present in Uttar Pradesh and the amount sanctioned for these during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 50 co-operative farming societies are proposed to be organised in pilot and non-pilot areas during the year 1966-67.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been provided in the State Budget for assisting 50 societies during 1966-67.

(c) 45 pilot projects are working at present and an amount of Rs. 55.96 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose.

Assistance to U.P. for Agricultural Production

1722. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any short-term loan has been given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for increasing farm output during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No short-term loan has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 specifically for the purpose of increasing farm output. However, short-term loans aggregating Rs. 450 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 for purchase and distribution of fertilisers on credit amongst the cultivators.

Production of Edible Oils

1723. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in the matter of production of edible oils; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to increase the production so as to attain self-sufficiency?

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

(b) Integrated oilseeds development schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 2.66 crores have been sanctioned in 17 States; 8 units under package programme for increasing production of groundnut in seven States have also been sanctioned and 32 addi-

tional package units are in operation in nine States.

Steps have also been taken in the form of provision of agricultural facilities through major irrigation projects, provision of loans and subsidies for minor irrigation schemes, implementation of soil conservation programmes, extension of the use of chemical fertilizers, manures, improved seeds and implements and plant protection measures to increase overall agricultural production, including that of oilseeds.

Prices of Rationed Articles

1724. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of rationed foodgrains quoted in the newspapers and the prices charged at the ration shops in Delhi are different;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the prices quoted in the Papers do not include the ration charges; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). The prices of rationed articles have not been advertised in the newspapers. They are well-known to every consumer. As specific details have not been furnished, it is not possible to verify what prices have been quoted by what newspaper and whether the prices quoted are correct or not.

Minimum Price for Potatoes

1725. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is fluctuation in the prices of pota-

atoes at the time when new crop is marketed; and

(b) the prices of potatoes during the last year and whether Government propose to fix minimum price for this crop?

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

(b) A statement showing prices of potato in some centres of the country since January, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5708/66].

At present no proposal for fixing minimum prices of potato is under consideration. However, to meet the situation caused by fall in prices, a scheme for price support for potatoes (to be applicable to U.P.) is under consideration.

Closure of Flour Mills due to Rationing

1726. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the number of flour mills which have closed down throughout the country as a result of the introduction of rationing in foodgrains;

(b) the number of the workers rendered jobless due to the closure of those flour mills; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide alternate employment to the workers rendered jobless?

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

have been closed down as a result of introduction of rationing in foodgrains. Chakkis in Delhi may have been affected to some extent.

(b) The number of workers, if any affected in Delhi, is not known.

(c) Issue of imported wheat from ration shops in Delhi was started from the middle of January. This has helped the small chakkis to some extent. From 2nd March, 1966, indigenous wheat is also being issued to from ration shops. This will further improve the position of small chakkis. Coarse grains which are not under ration are also available to chakkis for grinding.

Farm-cum-Agricultural enterprise in Assam

1727. Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government contemplate to establish a farm-cum-agricultural enterprise in Assam with the Danish collaboration;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Denmark have offered any assistance for this enterprise; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no such proposal from the Danish Government.

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

Development of Horticulture in Orissa

1728. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount granted to Orissa for the development of horticulture during 1965-66 has been fully utilised; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Fertilizers to Orissa

1729. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the quantity of fertilisers actually supplied to Orissa during 1965-66 so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota of fertilisers during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The requisite information is appended below:

(Figures in tonnes)

Kind of fertiliser	Allotment (1965-66)	Quantity supplied till 15-2-66.	
Sulphate of Ammonia	12,297	5,987	} Further despatches are in progress.
Urea	504	403	
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	57,500	41,443	
Ammonium Phosphate	3,000	2,892	

(b) and (c). Allocations for 1966-67 will be made in favour of the State Government on quarterly basis, according to the usual practice. In view of the improvement in the estimates of availability of fertilisers during 1966-67, the total allotments to the State of Orissa from the Central Pool during 1966-67 are likely to be more as compared to 1965-66.

Minor Irrigation in Rajasthan

1730. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have requested the Central Government for the allocation of additional funds during 1966-67 for Minor Irrigation works in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The outlay of Rs. 395 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Schemes provided by the Government of Rajasthan in the State Plan for 1966-67 was approved in full by the Government of India. No request for additional funds for 1966-67 for Minor Irrigation works in Rajasthan has so far been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Wheat in Rajasthan

1731. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the production of wheat in Rajasthan during 1965-66 so far;

(b) the quantity of wheat supplied to Rajasthan and other States during the same period; and

(c) the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Wheat crop is harvested in Rajasthan only in March-April. No firm estimate of production figures for 1965-66 is yet available.

(b) A statement showing the quantities of wheat supplied to Rajasthan and other States during 1965 is given below:

STATEMENT

State	Quantity supplied in thousand tonnes
Andhra Pradesh	114.3
Assam	142.7
Bihar	661.6
Gujarat	675.7
Kerala	336.7
Madhya Pradesh	107.9
Madras	233.0
Maharashtra	1076.6
Mysore	140.7
Orissa	67.3
Punjab	150.0
Rajasthan	187.1
Uttar Pradesh	719.0
West Bengal	780.9
Jammu & Kashmir	86.3
Delhi	232.1
Himachal Pradesh	4.5
Manipur	0.9
Tripura	4.8
Others (Andamans, Goa, Pondicherry, and Defence Services etc.)	218.5
TOTAL	5940.6

ber, 1965; from 15th November onwards, the cost has been increased to Rs. 500 per tonne.

Loan for Increase in Farm Output by Rajasthan

1732. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether any short-term loan has been granted to Rajasthan Government for increasing farm output during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No short term loan has been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan during 1965-66 specifically for the purpose of increasing farm output. However, short-term loans aggregating Rs. 255.00 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan during 1965-66 for purchase and distribution of fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides on credit amongst the cultivators, as per details given below:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Purchase and distribution of improved seeds	155.00
2. Purchase of hybrid maize seeds, fertilisers etc., for growing hybrid maize seeds	1.00
3. Purchase and distribution of fertilisers	95.00
4. Purchase and distribution of fertilisers improved seeds and pesticides for Potato Development Scheme	4.00
TOTAL	255.00

(c) The cost of imported wheat F.O.R. destination was Rs. 480 per tonne from 1st April to 14th November,

Co-operative Movement in Rajasthan

1733. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Centre to the Rajasthan Government during 1965-66 to gear up co-operative movement in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A loan of Rs. 12.1 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 12.4 lakhs have so far been sanctioned through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Further assistance due on the basis of plan outlay will be sanctioned before the close of the financial year on receipt of details of anticipated expenditure from the State Government.

Wastage of Rice in polishing

1734. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the proportion of rice wasted during the process of polishing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Under the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation & Licensing) Rules, 1959, the polishing to rice has to be restricted to 3-5 per cent. Polishing higher than as laid down in the above Rules may be deemed as wastage as the yield is correspondingly reduced to that extent. Since these provisions were not being strictly enforced, the State Governments have been advised in September, 1965 by the Department of Food to restrict the polish to 4 per cent only in order to avoid any wastage by way of higher polish.

Foodgrain Procurement Scheme

1735. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the foodgrain procurement scheme has run into difficulties in certain States like West Bengal;

(b) if so, in which States; and

(c) in which States the procurement targets are not likely to be achieved and the estimated extent of shortfall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Rajasthan some difficulty has been experienced with regard to some aspects of the procurement schemes, e.g., Levy on Producers.

(c) Procurement targets were not fixed. It is also too early to estimate the extent of shortfall in Procurement which may be caused on account of the difficulties being encountered, although some set back may be received in the procurement programme in the four States mentioned above. In view of the adverse seasonal conditions the procurement programme in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore may also be affected.

Imports of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

1736. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government decided to

request for the supply of about one million tons of foodgrains from U.S.A. under Title 2 of PL 480;

(b) if so, on what basis this quantity has been determined; and

(c) the U.S. Government's reaction to this request?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). The matter regarding imports of foodgrains from U.S.A. under Title II of PL 480 is receiving consideration of the Government of India. No final decision has yet been taken about the quantum.

Package Programme

1737. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken certain measures to intensify the Package Programme in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, how the programme is being implemented in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), which was introduced in 16 selected districts in the country in the beginning of the Third Plan period with the objective of demonstrating the potentialities of increase in food production through the adoption of the "Package" approach has completed about five years of operation. Based on the experience gained during its implementation, the package approach was extended to an additional 114 districts located in different parts of the country. In these districts, a programme known as the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme" has been in operation since the beginning of 1964-65. These programmes will be

continued in the selected districts during the Fourth Plan period at higher levels of intensity.

Recently, some high yielding strains of paddy and wheat (Taichung Native 1, Taichung 65 and Tainan 3 in the case of paddy and Mexican varieties Sonaro 64 and Lorma Rajo in the case of wheat), which are responsive to high levels of fertilization have been identified. Extensive trials conducted in the country have shown that these exotic varieties are capable of giving very high yields of the order of 5,000 to 6,000 Kg. per hectare, which are in sharp contrast to the present average yields in the country. Similarly the hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra have also been found capable of giving very high yields. With a view to exploiting fully the potentials of these high yielding varieties to maximise agricultural production, a special intensive programme for their cultivation on a fairly large-scale is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. This scheme will be mounted in the Intensive Agricultural Districts where the necessary organisation and other facilities are already available. A total area of 32.5 million acres will be brought under the cultivation of these varieties by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The target for the next year (1966-67) has been set at about 4.89 million acres. Arrangements for meeting the requirements of inputs like seed, fertilizers and pesticides for the areas selected for the high yielding varieties programme are being made.

Bus Stand outside Kashmiri Gate

1738. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land has been developed outside Kashmiri Gate Delhi (known as Hindu College

Ground) for a bus stand to ease congestion at Delhi Main Station; and

(b) if so, when the site is to be allotted and on what terms?

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

(b) The terms of allotment are being finalised by the Delhi Administration.

Assam-Agartala Road

1739. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to declare the Assam-Agartala road in Tripura a National Highway; and

(b) the expenditure involved in its yearly maintenance?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Shillong-Agartala road. It is a State road lying partly in Assam and partly in Tripura. Proposals have been made from time to time for the declaration of this road as a National Highway. However, owing to financial limitations, it has not been possible to accept those proposals so far. In order, however, to cater to the needs of the traffic in the area, the Government of India are financing the construction of the missing link in the road from Passi to Badarpur. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.22 crores and is already in an advanced stage of progress. In addition, it is proposed to carry out some further improvements also in the road. The maintenance of the road in question (Shillong-Agartala) is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. It is estimated that the expenditure on this account may be of the order of about Rs. 10 lakhs per year.

Gramdan Movement

1740. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the impact of Gramdan movement on our society; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Panchayats

1741. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the successful functioning of the panchayats and their normal growth all over India is retarded due to excessive control exerted by officials through Panchayat Secretaries appointed by Government;

(b) whether demand was raised in many States that Panchayat Secretaries should be elected by the respective Panchayat Committees instead of being appointed by Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to replace the appointed Panchayat Secretaries by the elected Panchayat Secretaries all over India?

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

(b) The information from the States is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Impact of PL. 480 Imports on Food Production

1742. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Commu-

nity Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an impartial commission or Committee to study the impact of PL 480 supplies on the food-problem in the country; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Supply to Kerala

1743. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the quantities of rice asked and supplied to Kerala during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 (year-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The demands of the Kerala Government for rice are in respect of calendar years. The quantities demanded by the State Government and those actually supplied during the years 1963 and 1964 were as follows:-

Year	In lakh tonnes	
	Quantity of rice demanded by the State Government	Quantity supplied from Central stocks
1963	2.50	1.97
1964	4.50	3.93

With the introduction of informal rationing in Kerala from November, 1964, the requirements of rationing in the State are being met by the Central Government. The quantity distributed in Kerala during 1965 was 9.1 lakh tonnes.

सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों की निर्वाचन आयोग में पुनर्नियुक्ति

1744. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग में कुछ सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी पुनर्नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) वे इन पदों पर कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कब तक सेवा में रहेंगे;

(घ) उन्हें पुनर्नियुक्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) इन पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियां करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(च) इस आशय का निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). पुनर्नियोजित आफिसरों की संख्या धारित पद (i) एक निर्वाचन उपायुक्त 13-11-1964 से लेकर 3-11-1965 तक की कालावधि के लिए पुनर्नियोजित किया गया। पुनर्नियोजन की वृद्धि 4-11-1965 से 31-3-1967 तक की अपर कालावधि के लिए मंजूर की गई।

(!!) एक चपरासी

9-6-1965 से, एक वर्ष की कालावधि या उतने समय में से जब तक

परिसीमन कार्य समाप्त हो, जो भी पूर्वतर हो, उसके लिये चपरासी के रूप में पुनर्नियोजित किया गया।

(घ) इन आफिसरों को लोक सेवा और प्रशासनिक सुविधा के हित में पुनर्नियोजित किया गया है।

(ङ) और (च). निर्वाचन उपायुक्त का पद अस्थायी आधार पर 11-8-1967 तक की कालावधि के लिए मजूर किया है।

(i) किन्तु इस पद के वर्तमान धारक का पुनर्नियोजन 31-3-1967 तक की कालावधि के लिए होने के कारण, इस पद पर नियमित नियुक्ति करने के प्रश्न को उस तारीख के पहले लिए जाने की संभावना है।

(ii) चपरासी के पद पर पुनर्नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि नियुक्ति परिसीमन कार्य के लिए निर्मित अस्थायी पद पर की गयी है। चूंकि परिसीमन कार्य अप्रैल, 1966 के अन्त तक समाप्त हो जायगा, अतः चपरासी के पद पर नियमित नियुक्ति करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Irrigation Schemes in U.P.

1745. Shri Ram Bakh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. P. Government have asked for a loan of over 15 crores for energising the tub-wells and implementing minor irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for funds for energising the tubewells and implementing minor irrigation schemes during the current financial year 1965-66. The position in respect of these schemes is indicated below:—

1. Energisation of Tubewells:

Besides the normal scheme for the year 1965-66 already approved for Rs. 400 lakhs for Rural Electrification, including energisation of pumpsets, a scheme costing Rs. 460 lakhs for energising 800 tubewells and 2400 open wells for increasing agricultural production in the Uttar Pradesh State during 1965-66 was received from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. Considering the merits of the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh was allocated to the State Govt. during 1965-66. Subsequently, the State Govt. approached the Centre for additional Central assistance amounting to Rs. 525 lakhs. On the basis of availability of funds, additional allocations amounting to Rs. 125 lakhs have been made to the State, thereby making the total allotment of funds to Rs. 225 lakhs during the year 1965-66.

2. Minor Irrigation Schemes:

During the current financial year 1965-66, Government of India agreed to an outlay of Rs. 1511 lakhs for minor irrigation schemes in the Uttar Pradesh State. Subsequently, the State Govt. requested the Centre for additional funds amounting to Rs. 400 lakhs. Considering the techno-economic feasibility and availability of funds additional allocations amounting to Rs. 90 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs were made to the State Govt. in May and September, 1965, respectively. Thus the total amount allocated to the State Govt. is Rs. 1,751 lakhs.

The State Govt. was also advised to obtain additional funds for construction of private wells/tubewells from the Land Mortgage Banks and also to explore the possibility of diverting savings, under agricultural sector, for minor irrigation purposes. The information received from the State Govt. indicates that an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is being diverted for minor irrigation schemes and efforts are being made by the State Govt. to obtain additional finances from the Land Development Banks.

Supply of Foodgrains by Punjab

1746. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat, gram dal, 'maire' and rice despatched from Punjab to the various States on Central Government account from January, 1965 to February, 1966;

(b) the total quantity of imported wheat given to the Punjab by the Central Government during the same period; and

(c) the total profit earned by the Punjab Government in these transactions?

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

(a) Wheat	171 thousand tonnes
Maize	47 thousand tonnes
Rice	309 thousand tonnes

No gram, dal is procured in or despatched from Punjab on Central Government account.

(b) About 164 thousand tonnes.

(c) No profit was earned by the Punjab Government in these transactions.

Increase in Freight Rates

1747. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karamahom Conference has decided to increase the freight rates covering the India-Pakistan-U.K. continent trade by 7½ per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. On our import trade the increase will be effective from 1-6-1966 and on our exports from 12-8-1966.

(b) and (c). There has been no general increase in rates in the East-bound trade since 1961 and in West-bound trade since 1963. Since then working costs have been continually rising and the Lines have not found it possible to neutralise the increase through further rationalisation. In the circumstances, it was not possible to resist the increase. However, the reaction of the Indian Shippers is awaited.

किसानों को ऋण

1748. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 16 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 640 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सहकार विकास निगम द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये कार्यकारी दल ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

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

(ग) उन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् सरकार ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं; और

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किसानों कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया और राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन ऋणों वसूल करने के बारे में क्या स्थिति है?

साख हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामबर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

(घ) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी -5709/66]

Consumption of Fertilisers

1749. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of fertilizers in the country during 1964 and 1965 respectively; and

(b) the estimated quantity of fertilizers to be consumed in the country during 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

Year	Consumption in terms of Nitrogen
	(Tonnes)
1964-65	5,38,000
1965-66 (Estimated)	6,00,000
1966-67 (Estimated at present)	8,00,000

Tuticorin Harbour Project

1750. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that the construction of the breakwaters of the Tuticorin Harbour Project has been suspended for some time;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The estimates for the construction of the North and South Breakwaters upto minus 3 metres were sanctioned in 1964. The work will be completed by the end of this month. The estimates for the construction of breakwaters beyond minus 3 metres to end are under consideration alongwith the detailed Project Report prepared by the Chief Engineer and Administrator, Tuticorin Harbour Project. A decision on the estimates for the construction of the breakwaters beyond minus 3 metres will be taken shortly.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Mysore

1751. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation wells under the minor irrigation programme sanctioned and dug in Mysore State with the Central assistance of loan and subsidy in the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the amount so far spent and the number of wells completed;

(c) the irrigation potential created under this programme;

(d) whether any representation has been received from that State for more irrigation wells with Central loan and subsidy in the arid zones of the State in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Under the Minor Irrigation Programme, 42,700 irrigation wells, including 16,700 wells carried over from 1960-61 as spill-over works, have been sanctioned in the Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan. According to the latest available information, 24,500 wells have been completed during the first four years of the Third Plan and 18,200 wells are under construction, besides 1,500 wells reported to be failure. An amount of Rs. 714.82 lakh was incurred on construction of new wells during the first four years of the Plan. During the current financial year, 1965-66, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is anticipated to be incurred on wells and about 8,700 wells are expected to be completed.

(c) A total area of 66,400 acres is estimated to be brought under irrigation through construction of new wells by the end of the Third Plan according to the yard-stick of 2 acres of area benefit per well in the Mysore State.

(d) and (e). No proposal for construction of wells specifically in the arid zones of the Mysore State has been received. However, in their proposals for 1966-67 the Mysore Government has included the following outlays:—

- (i) Outlay of Rs. 75 lakh for completing about 8,000 wells sanctioned in the Third Plan, which will spill over to the Fourth Plan.
- (ii) Outlay of Rs. 75 lakh for a programme of 10,000 new wells.

A total outlay of Rs. 620 lakhs has been approved for Mysore State by the Government of India for 1966-67 for various minor irrigation schemes. This includes necessary provision for wells.

Tanks in Mysore

1752. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tanks under minor irrigation in Mysore State at present;

(b) the amount sanctioned for minor irrigation under the Third Five Year Plan for repairs, restoration and for new tanks in Mysore State;

(c) the number of tanks so far repaired and restored and newly taken up with the finance made available under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount so far spent on minor irrigation works that is on wells and tanks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The quired information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Development of Tourism in Kerala

1753. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on 31st August, 1965 and state:

(a) the action taken so far to develop Kovalam as a sea-side resort and when the plan of Kovalam is expected to be completed; and

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent on the development of Kovalam?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The first step taken to develop Kovalam as a sea side resort was to put up a building on the beach to provide a place where visitors could change, take a shower, have a meal and stay for the night. These

facilities are now being developed on a larger scale. A Master Plan has been prepared, an old palace with out-houses on the hill top has been acquired and being renovated, a design for cottages has been finalized, their siting has been planned and estimates for their construction are under preparation.

(b) The scheme as visualized in the Master Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores but a total outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed in the Central Fourth Five Year Plan.

Community Development Blocks in Punjab

1754. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to increase the allocation for Community Development Blocks in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trucks for Delivery of Foodgrains in Famine Areas

1755. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Pope Paul has intimated to the Union Government that he is likely to send trucks to India to help deliver food in famine-hit areas;

(b) if so, whether the same have been received;

(c) if not, when these are likely to be received;

(d) whether these will be returned after the crisis;

(e) whether it is also a fact that funds have been received from him; and

(f) if so, the total amount received so far?

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

(b) No.

(c) These are likely to be received shortly.

(d) No; the trucks are a gift to India.

(e) Yes.

(f) Rs. 4,75,000 (equivalent of \$ 100,000).

Rice supply to Kerala

1756. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice saved in Delhi as a result of "save the rice campaign for Kerala" is yet to reach Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The "Save Rice for Kerala" Campaign in Delhi is expected to result in reduced offtake of rice from ration shops. The quantity of rice thus saved will be utilized for Kerala.

Japanese help in Transporting Foodgrains

1757. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture,

ture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has proposed to the Government of Japan for their help in transporting food to India to combat famine;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal put forward; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of Japan thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). In the context of the difficult food situation, assistance was sought from Japan, as from several other friendly countries. It was indicated that specific items on which assistance would be most welcome were:

- (a) Gifts of wheat, rice and milo;
- (b) Longterm credit for food-grains and fertilizers;
- (c) Monetary assistance for meeting freight for increased food imports;
- (d) Other foodstuffs, especially milk powder, milk products, edible oil etc; and
- (e) assistance in transporting food consignments from other countries.

No definite offer of assistance has yet been received in response to the above request.

State Controlled Agricultural Farm in Tripura

1758. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the acres of land brought under the State-controlled Agricultural farm in Tripura;

(b) the number of labourers working on it;

(c) the quantum of crop expected from it by the next agricultural season; and

(d) the basis of payment to the workers?

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

Flour Mills in Kerala

1759. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Flour Mills at present in Kerala;

(b) whether wheat is given to all the mills to enable them to work to their full capacity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The number of Roller Flour Mills in Kerala at present is three.

(b) and (c). Wheat is being allotted to all the Roller Flour Mills in Kerala to the full extent of their permitted capacity as recognised by Government.

Supply of Wheat Flour

1760. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to

his notice that more wheat will be consumed in Kerala if it is distributed in the form of Atta; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to distribute wheat flour packets through ration-shops and how far it has been successful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No appreciable increase in consumption of wheat is expected even if it is distributed in the form of atta. State Government are, however, selling maida and sooji to bulk consumers and in retail through Cooperative Societies, packed in polythene bags of ones kilo. Such retail distribution is in force in Trivandrum, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Palghat district headquarters. House delivery is also being effected in selected centres. This arrangement is proving popular and the scheme has been extended to Alleppey district from 1st March, 1966. The other centres will also be taken up by State Government on phased programme.

Development of Irrigation and Agriculture

1761. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted an interim plan for effecting improvement in the irrigation and agricultural schemes of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the plan has been approved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Apart from the Five Year Plans, no separate interim plan for effecting improvement in the irrigation and agricultural schemes of the State has been received from the Government

of Kerala. However, in response to certain proposals for additional outlay in 1955-56 received from the Government of Kerala, an amount of Rs. 178 lakhs, comprising Rs. 110 lakhs for major and medium irrigation and Rs. 68 lakhs for agricultural schemes (including soil conservation, forestry and fisheries) was sanctioned in June, 1965 over and above the approved outlays for the Annual Plan for 1965-66. An additional allocation of Rs. 30 lakhs was also sanctioned to the State Government for minor irrigation schemes in May, 1965.

Further, in response to the Central Government's proposals for Emergency Food Production Drive, the Government of Kerala drew up a scheme which contemplated a three pronged drive, comprising (i) quick on-the-spot assistance to solve the farmers' practical field problems, (ii) exploration of new avenues of production, and (iii) ensuring of collective participation in a common project of agricultural production. Additional programmes for cultivation of vacant lands, provision of irrigation facilities and strengthening of plant protection measures have been taken up as part of this Emergency Food Production Drive, by the Kerala Government.

Dry Milk from U.S.A.

**1762. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States Agency for International Development has promised to send immediately to India 7,300 tons of dry milk;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract; and

(c) the value of the non-fat dry milk?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (c). The World Food Programme, and not the United States Agency for International Development, has agreed to make available about 7,300 metric tons of skim milk powder valued at about \$ 2.7 million, for free distribution in the scarcity areas.

Food for Mysore

1763. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains asked for by the Mysore Government and supplied by the Central Government during last year and this year up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): During 1965 the Government of Mysore asked for 1.25 lakhs tonnes of rice and 45,000 tonnes of coarse grains. The actual supply of rice to the State from Central reserve during that year was 1.12 lakhs tonnes. The Central Government also arranged supply of 38.5 thousand tonnes of coarse grains to Mysore from surplus States. There was no specific demand for the whole year in regard to wheat. Allocation was made from month to month in mutual consultation and the total quantity actually supplied to the State from Central stocks during the year 1965 amounted to 1.41 lakh tonnes.

Mysore Government have asked for 9 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains for 1966. Allotments so far made to them total 1.48 lakh tonnes.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL AND MIZO HILL DISTRICT

Mr. Speaker: I have received as many as 10 adjournment notices and

20 calling attention notices about the situation in West Bengal. Is there any statement going to be made on behalf of the Government?

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Government is going to make a statement at 3.30 or 3.15, as you like, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will hold it over till then.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Does Government mean the Prime Minister? She has been to West Bengal....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Prime Minister will also be available at the time the statement is made.

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen at that moment. At 3.15 the statement will be made.

There is another adjournment motion and calling attention notice about Mizo Hills and West Bengal. Is there any statement going to be made about Mizo Hills?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): We can place before the House further developments that have taken place. There is no need for discussing it in an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I am only asking whether any statement would be made.

Shri Nanda: At that time we shall give information about that also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: At 3.15 both the statements will be made.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): How can both the statements be made simultaneously at 3.15?

Mr. Speaker: I will have to listen to those statements before I come to any decision. Therefore, they shall be held over.

Dr. Ranen (Calcutta East): There should be two separate statements about West Bengal and Mizo Hills. They should not be mixed up.

Mr. Speaker: That I will manage.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बैठ जाइये, मैं बुला लूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था। सारे देश में बोनस के विवाद को लेकर झगड़ा चल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह से मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: इस मामले को लेकर सारे देश में उत्तेजना फैल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हर रोज मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है। नामजूर कर दू तो भी मैंम्बर साहिबान खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। कपूर सिंह साहब क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Just now you have told us that you are holding over our calling attention notices and adjournment motions notices about the situation in West Bengal and in Mizo Hills. I am one of those who gave these notices. Before you made this announcement in this House and before the House was informed by the Leader of the House that a statement will be made, one of your staff came and informed us that our notices have been rejected. I want to understand the mechanism of this process, how it happens—whether some preconsultations are held between your staff and the government or whether the decisions are already known to them. It is most unjustifying.

Mr. Speaker: Has he been informed that the notices have been disallowed?

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Because there are adjournment motions, if they are to be taken up, I would not allow any calling attention notice. I have kept them pending along with the adjournment motions. It is unfortunate that some member of my staff got that impression from my decision. All of them I am keeping together. I will make enquiries into that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है, अध्यक्ष महोदय—

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह से मैं बोलते जाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: दिल्ली क्लायमिल में ताला लगा हुआ है। बम्बई में हड़ताल चल रही है, कानपुर में हड़ताल चल रही है। सारे देश में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह से रुकावट डालने की मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह से इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: श्रीर लोगों के नोटिस आपने स्वीकार किये हैं। इसके बारे में भी वक्तव्य दिलवायें। यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठेंगे या नहीं?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: केन्द्रीय सरकार हमेशा टाल देती है कि राज्य सरकार का विषय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दो तीन बार कहा है मैंने। मैं अब और बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं निवेदन करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार से कुछ वक्तव्य दिलवाइये ।

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : कुछ रोज पहल सदस्यों के आग्रह पर श्रम मंत्री ने बम्बई की हड़ताल के बारे में एक निवेदन किया था। उसके बाद हड़ताल बराबर चल रही है। मैं परसों बम्बई गया था। एक दिन की आम हड़ताल होने का खतरा पैदा हुआ है। हड़ताल के जो नेता हैं उनके साथ सुरक्षामंत्री की बातचीत बम्बई में हुई है। मैं आपकी मार्फत श्रम मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आम हड़ताल एक दिन की होने वाली है, इसको रोकने के लिए ग्रीर सूती मिलों की हड़ताल के बारे में समझौता करने के लिए श्रम मंत्री क्या कोई कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार से कोई वक्तव्य तो दिलवाइये ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaia, now you are taxing my patience to the utmost limit. अब तो हद होने लगी है। चार पांच, छः दफा मैं कह चुका हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मैंने कोई काम शुरू नहीं किया है—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नियम 380 के अधीन मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि आपने एक शब्द पिछले दिन की कार्रवाई में से हटवा दिया था। वह शब्द बिल्कुल वांछनीय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैम्बर साहिबान तब बोलेंगे जब मैं उनको इजाजत दूंगा। आपने आप बोलना शुरू न कर दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस नियम के अन्तर्गत आप मुझे कब व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की इजाजत देंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी इस वक़्त नहीं बता सकता हूँ। आपको इत्तिला दे दूंगा।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to carry further what my hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh told the House just now about intimation being given to us by some member of your staff regarding the Calling Attention Notices which we gave. At least myself, I can say, raised it earlier also. I wish to request you to consider at least this one point. Calling Attention Notices, when they are given to you quite a time ahead, in respect of which no decision is taken for one, two, three, four and even five days, at least intimation should be sent to us as to how you disposed them of. Intimation should be sent to us in writing. I do not see what difficulty is there in doing that. We find ourselves in complete embarrassment, in the absence of such intimation, either to stand up and raise that question or to come to your Chamber and enquire about it. That puts us in a very difficult and embarrassing position. At least, if I give a Calling Attention Notice, say, on 3rd March, if I do not hear about it till the 8th, I think it is—I hope you will agree—not a very satisfactory thing and something must be done at your end.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I want to make a submission. I do not know on what terms and under what conditions these Lobby Assistants, the so-called Lobby Assistants are appointed.

Some hon. Members: Why "so-called"?

Shri D. C. Sharma: There was one Lobby Assistant and I reported his case to the Secretary at that time, that he was not very good in his dealings with the Members. But the Secretary took no notice of it. Then another Lobby Assistant came. He was doing good work. But he has been shunted away only because.... (Interruptions). He was shunted away only because, I think, he was trying to accommodate all the Members of the House. Now a third Lobby Assistant has been appointed. I do not know. I want to know how these Lobby Assistants are appointed, what are their qualifications.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: Personal references like this should not be allowed to be made.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot discuss here how they are posted, what they do and so on. He will kindly resume his seat. I have said that if there has been some mistake, I will make inquiries into that.

There were 65 or 70 Calling Attention Notices with me this morning. Every one of them was read out to me. There were some about Manipur which I disallowed. Probably some mistake has occurred, some confusion arose in the mind of one of my staff and that wrong information has been given. I have already said that I will make inquiries into them. I think that should be the end of the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the Lobby Assistants have functioned well all along? They are very good. When you have given your ruling I do not understand why Pro-

fessor Sharma should try to change it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know one thing.

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said that there was some confusion about the Calling Attention Notices. I want to know whether you have rejected the calling attention notice of mine one..

Mr. Speaker: I am not answering that.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I submit that this House is entitled to a firm and clear clarification from you on the statement which has just been made by a very hon. and learned Member of this House regarding Lobby Assistants and so-called Lobby Assistants. Are they Lobby Assistants or so-called Lobby Assistants? This confusion must be removed.

Mr. Speaker: I am not such an expert in English language. Sometimes I do not distinguish between the two. But there was no need for the hon. Member to call him "so-called Lobby Assistant". Perhaps, the hon. Member had some grievance against some Lobby Assistant and, therefore, he had been expressing that.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): Sir, on behalf of Shri Govinda Menon I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Second Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR 259 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1966 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Indus-

[Shri Shinde]

try (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5703/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN CENTRAL SPICES AND CASHEW NUT COMMITTEE

Shri Shinde: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee for the year 1963-64 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5702/66].

12.14 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(Shri Badrudduja)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 5th March, 1966, from the Superintendent, Alipore Special Jail:

"I have the honour to inform you that Syed Badrudduja, Member, Lok Sabha, who was detained in this Jail from the 10th September, 1965, was released from this Jail on the 4th March, 1966, under Government Orders."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Can we have an assurance that he will not be re-arrested?

12.14½ hrs.

RE: PAROLE OF SHRI UMANATH

Mr. Speaker: Is the Home Minister making a statement about Shri Umanath?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): When I am making a statement in the afternoon I will say something about the question of parole also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I make a request to you about this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Since the Minister is going to make a statement, he should wait till then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I want to bring some facts to your notice before he makes the statement. As I may not be present then, kindly accommodate me. I only wish to state that when on the 2nd of this month, last Wednesday, the House discussed this matter—the right of a Member of the House, a detenu on parole to attend the sittings, the session of Parliament—I was gratified to find that my view that he is entitled to attend the House received wide support from all sections of the House, except for a stray voice here and there. I am sorry to say, I am constrained to say that the Government, through their officers, have acted in this matter improperly, to say the least, to put it very mildly. When the House is seized of the matter, when the Government promised a statement today—and they are going to make a statement today—I learn on reliable authority, from an authentic source, that a sub-Inspector of Police of that area served a fresh order on Shri Umanath, a Member of the House, the detenu on parole, to the effect that under the present conditions of parole, he should not go to Delhi. That was a fresh order served, the same evening, conveying the order of the Madras Government, soon after the discussion in the House on the 2nd morning—it was served the same evening on the 2nd—saying that under present conditions of parole, he should not go to Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. (Inter-ruption). Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this connection, may I also mention that last year, if I remember aright, in August or September, 1965, when there was a writ petition pending before the Supreme Court, the same detenu, the same Member of the House, along with another colleague of his, Shri Nambiar, had come to Delhi on the written permission of the Madras

Government that they had no objection to their staying in Delhi. Then, as you will recollect, Sir, they saw you at that time and consulted you and got your view on the matter and you, apparently, told them that you had no objection, as far as you were concerned, if they attended Parliament and you were pleased to forward their representation to the Home Ministry. The Home Minister, brusquely or blatantly—whichever word you may prefer—told them that they should not attend Parliament and that they should not stay in Delhi any longer. They had remained in Delhi on the written permission of the Madras Government. However, within two days, the Madras Government, obviously acting on instructions from the Central Government, the Home Minister, wrote to the detenus that they should return to Madras. Sir, that happened even when your decision was pending at that time and you were agreeable to their attending Parliament—they were staying in Delhi at that time,—and they were asked to go back to Madras. What has happened now is adding insult to injury. This is most humiliating. When the House is seized of the matter, when the Government's decision is pending, the Madras Government serves a fresh order that under the present conditions of parole, he should not go to Delhi. I plead, therefore, that this is not merely a serious breach of privilege of the House and of a Member thereof, but it tantamounts to contempt of Parliament. Whoever is responsible should be brought before the bar of the House and reprimanded.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I can just say, that is, because the matter has to come up in the afternoon, this point also can be taken up at that time. Mr. Kamath told me that he was going away and, therefore, I just permitted him to have his say.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, here a point of principle has arisen. I have a letter from Shri

Umanath in regard to the latter point which the hon. Member made. But he has referred also to another report which goes to the root of the matter, the matter of principle, if it is a fact, as he says if it is a fact, that after our discussion in this House regarding the interpretation of the parole restrictions, the Government of Madras, through whatever police officer it may be, has served on Shri Umanath a fresh restrictive order. That action is contempt of Parliament and that action is something of which the Home Minister, of all people, should be aware. Since the allegation has been put up before the House by Mr. Kamath, which I am sure he has done with his usual sense of responsibility, it is for the Home Minister, here and now, to deny or to plead guilty to it. Quite apart from what we are going to discuss in regard to the interpretation of the parole restrictions, the allegation has come up before the House which should be denied or accepted here and now.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister says that he is going to make a statement.... (*Interruption*). Order, order, I would not take this matter separately. This can be taken up along with that. I hope, when the Minister makes his statement, he will make a mention of this fact also. (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here is a specially fixed matter that is being postponed on the initiative of the Government and they do not give us any justification for that. Possibly, the Law Minister had come ready with this matter. Sir, if you were functioning as a judge, as you were at one time, and if somebody wanted postponement or adjournment of a specially fixed matter, some rational justification for it would have been asked for. Now, in the afternoon, we are going to discuss something which is of an explosive nature. What has happened in West Bengal is a matter which concerns the coun-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

try in an explosive sense and Mr. Subramaniam was conscious of this, as we all felt, during Question Hour. At that point of time, this is going to be, a sort of, put into the picture of Parliamentary debate and the whole purpose of this matter is going to be diverted and distorted. What I mean to say is that, when a matter appertains to the question of privilege, when something happens which implies that contempt has been committed—contempt of Parliament—by agents of the Government acting from whatever indications are available under the orders of Government of India, it is a very serious matter. That might be separated from the other thing and referred. (*Interruptions*). Let them give the facts of the case. Here is an allegation; we ought to know the facts.

Mr. Speaker: The allegation is there.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I do not want you to dismiss this plea merely on the ground....

Mr. Speaker: I have not dismissed.

Shri Ranga: I am suggesting that you should not. The plea is that it should be treated separately. In regard to two other matters, the Government has promised to give full information to the best of their knowledge to the House in the afternoon, that is, in regard to Mizo and West Bengal. This is a third matter, a matter which has already been before the House, and with regard to that, facts have been given and I do not want to repeat them again.

Mr. Speaker: This matter is connected with this subject. (*Interruptions*). There is a clear statement here in 3(b) that the Minister of Home Affairs is to make a further statement so far as release of Shri Umanath on parole is concerned. (*Interruptions*).^{*}

Shri Ranga: Now we are concerned mainly with a Member of Parliament

trying to discharge his duties as Member of Parliament during the short interregnum of freedom which the Government was good enough to vouchsafe for him. During that period, he wanted to be present here. That question arose in this House and while it was still being discussed, this new order had been passed by the local police sub-inspector. The other details have already been given by Mr. Kamath. What we are concerned with is this: of course, there is a question of privilege and that can be taken up separately; but there is also the other question of facts, whether it is true that a separate order has been served on him even while Parliament was seized of this question, while Parliament and yourself were trying to see whether it would be within the rights of our Members to rush to this House by the quickest possible transport that they could possibly get in order to discharge even a bit of their responsibility here during the short period when the Government was good enough to resile from its determination to keep Members of Parliament in jail and then allow them to be on parole. That is the question and I would like you to give us an opportunity of dealing with the Government on that separately, apart from the other two questions because otherwise we would not be able to give proper consideration to this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He can make the statement at 2 P.M. This can be taken up as a separate matter and the other questions also will be taken up later.

Shri Nanda: The fact of the matter is this: this information, namely, that Shri Umanath should not go to Delhi in the present conditions of parole, I thought that I must ascertain in order to be able to give to the House proper information. This is what I have got from Mr. Kamath—that such an order has been passed by some sub-inspector. I have not received the information from the State Gov-

ernment (Interruptions). I would like to ascertain from the Government itself. (Interruptions). I must have the information; I have not yet got that.

Mr. Speaker: Would it be taken up tomorrow?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tomorrow at 12 o'clock and not late in the day; it should be taken up soon after the Question Hour is over.

12.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th March, 1966."

श्री हनुमन्त चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानाना चाहता हूँ कि संचार विभाग पर जो चर्चा नहीं होगी उसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं जो कि आप उस पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने रेकमेंड किया है।

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : मुश्किल यह है कि जैसा मैंने श्रीमान् से कहा था उस

दिन यह तय हुआ था जिसमें हर रूप के लीडर वहाँ थे। अगर वह इस पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते तो मुझे क्या उज्र था? मुझे तो खुशी होती। लेकिन वहाँ सबकी राय से यह तय किया तो टाइम बचाने के लिए ही तय किया...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसमें अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत सी घाघलियाँ हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप तरमीम भेज देते.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अब देता हूँ कि उस पर चर्चा की जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस के सामने रख देता हूँ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhaga. pur): We would like to say in this connection that the Department of Communications is a Department that concerns us every day, and especially seeing the efficiency or otherwise, or rather the inefficiency of the Telephone Department, we would certainly like the Demands of that Department to be discussed, and we would certainly like to modify this report for that purpose and we would submit that time must be allotted for the Demands of the Department of Communications.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I support my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. We must discuss the Department of Communications because it is being neglected these days.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Crores of rupees are being spent on it, and so, we cannot allow it to go without discussion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Apart from the Department of Communications, I would specially draw the attention of the House in particular to the time allotted for the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.]

Demands of the Atomic Energy Commission. I think the House, in the present context of things and the present developments that are taking place, will not be able to ignore this most vital subject in which we are intensely interested. There might just have been a casual discussion on the Demands of the Atomic Energy Commission but today the matter is such that great importance has to be attached to the development of atomic science and atomic energy....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might just move an amendment.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would only submit that in view of the points raised regarding the Department of Communications as well, the matter might better be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee. It will not be possible for the House just now to make an adjustment....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We can decide here in regard to the Department of Communications.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It will not be possible to make an adjustment just now about how we are going to adjust the time so as to provide time for the discussion of the Demands relating to the Department of Communications and how we are going to re-trim the entire time-schedule. If you think that the House can take a decision on this on the spur of the moment that the Department of Communications would be given that much time, then I have nothing to say, but then I would certainly say that proper time must be given for the Demands of the Atomic Energy Commission. If you think that the matter should go back to Business Advisory Committee it would be much better and they can find a solution for this.

Mr. Speaker: There is a recommendation of the Business Advisory Com-

mittee before the House now. The representatives of the different groups were there on that committee. Now I find that mostly the pressure is being exercised or the voice is being raised from the Congress Members themselves. Therefore, I can only put it to the House. So far as the Business Advisory Committee is concerned, all the groups united together and have made this recommendation and they were of this opinion that the Department of Communications need not be discussed and that 2 hours would be sufficient for the Demands of the Atomic Energy Commission. If the hon. Member wants to have the time enhanced for it, he can move an amendment that the time might be increased to five hours, and then I can put it to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the Department of Communications? Supposing I want to move an amendment in that regard?

Mr. Speaker: I shall put that also to the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would submit an amendment that since we want that the time should be increased for the Demands of the Atomic Energy Commission, and secondly that the Department of Communications should also be discussed, and it is a question of allotment of time, the matter may, therefore, be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee for adjustment with this in mind that the House wants the Department of Communications to be discussed and the time to be increased for the Demands of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is whether the House wants this or not. How should I ascertain it?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You may take the votes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I also want to make an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it being suggested that Congress non-official Members have got no right to suggest even small amendments? Why should you force the issue like this? It is casting an aspersion on us. You have said that it is Congress Members who wanted it. The Congress Member has got certain rights to suggest certain small amendments.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the Leader of the House to say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will you please permit me to say a word?
....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Instead of referring the matter back to the Business Advisory Committee, I would suggest that you make adjustments which are possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Before you call upon the Leader of the House to say something, will you give me a minute?

I myself have not been able to appreciate your observation that Congress Members raise these issues. It is not possible for the Leader to consult all the Congress Members. There are some things which occur to us at the stage when a thing comes up. It is obvious that the Leader as well as the other Members may find it acceptable. So there is no need to put it as such to the House. So when such observations are made, they smack of something about which we do not feel very happy. But without meaning any disrespect either to you or to the Leader, I wish to submit most respectfully that there are many things on which a previous discussion and decision is not possible. Certain things crop up on the floor of the House and then it becomes necessary for Members who feel a little sense of responsibility in the matter to say something.

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Therefore, I submit that this background should be understood. We have the utmost respect for the Leader. We understand that he has gone into the matter in the Business Advisory Committee from a broad angle. But he does not know what are the other various aspects which may arise.

Now I made a constructive suggestion only to permit the Business Advisory Committee to go into the matter afresh, taking into consideration the wishes expressed on the floor of the House, only because that will enable you to re-trim the whole thing and make the necessary adjustments. But if you think that the only course possible is to ask for more time here, then I propose that the Atomic Energy Commission should be discussed for 5 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have also an amendment, that a day should be allotted for the Ministry of Communications.

श्री सच् सिमये (मुंगेर): सदन नेता के द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रखवा गया है उसके तीसरे हिस्से की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है कि जब वित्तीय मामलों पर बहस चलेगी तब 11 से 6 बजे तक सदन की बैठक होगी उसमें यह बताया नहीं गया है लेकिन मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस दरमियान आघ घंटे की बहस को आपने पूर्णतया समाप्त किया है? मेरा क्याल है कि आघ घंटे की बहस को इस तरह खत्म न किया जाय, उसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है और उसकी उपयोगिता भी है?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I fail to understand why Members of the Congress Party should be so touchy about the reference you made....

Mr. Speaker: Because I made it!

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This matter came up when Shri Kachhavaia made a suggestion and moved an amendment that the Communications Ministry be taken up for discussion. Now that some Congress Members are also pressing for it, the House might accept it as the majority view, although the Business Advisory Committee had come to a particular decision. There was no reflection cast on Members of the Congress Party or their going beyond the decision of the Leader of their Party. It was not the Leader of the House's decision. It was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I am unfortunate in this respect, that some words are picked up from my mouth. I had nothing to say about it. I am appealing to the Members, that they should realise that if this is opened in this manner, when I just mentioned about the Congress Members, it becomes difficult. The Leaders of Groups are there. Shri Mukerjee was there.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am not objecting.

Mr. Speaker: I am just taking an illustration.

Or Shri Dwivedy was there. Suppose any of his colleagues now stands up and says that the time is not acceptable. Everybody has a right to move an amendment, there is no bar to that; but when a Member of a group is represented there, we presume that he is speaking on behalf of his whole group. Therefore, when we have to bind even Opposition groups that when their leaders are there, no other Member from their groups should raise an objection, I took exception to this that similarly when the Leader of the House or the Congress was represented there, Members of the Congress Party are now asking for more time. If they want, they can exercise their right, I

do not deny them, they have every right, but if this motion is moved that this be sent again to the Business Advisory Committee, I will put this to the House, I have no objection.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is true that we should not....

Mr. Speaker: Will two speak simultaneously?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You should find time within the framework of the time that is allotted for these two things, Ministry of Communications and Atomic Energy. I think it will be very good. It will not cause any reflection on anybody, and you are the sole master of the House, and you can do whatever you like.

Mr. Speaker: I am not the sole master, as has just been rightly said by another Member sitting by his side.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When the group leaders sit in the Business Advisory Committee, it is true that by and large we always go by their decisions. You would find that this is the first time that I am suggesting an amendment to the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee, and think the Leader of the House will also have no objection. He has no means, when he goes to the Business Advisory Committee, to call all the Congress Members to ask what they want. I think we should have this much latitude from you and the Leader of the House that when we feel that we should move a small amendment, we should be allowed. For example, Communications is an important Ministry. We, as Members of Parliament, are interested in our constituencies, in telephones, in telegrams etc. This telephone business, for instance, is so much irking that we want to discuss it in the House,

and therefore when we make a suggestion to you, I think we are not showing any disrespect to the Business Advisory Committee or to our leader. Therefore, this need not be said that a Congress Member wanted. A Congress Member also wants sometimes an amendment.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक जुमले में मैं आप का ध्यान खींचूँ इस बात पर कि यहां पर कांग्रेस पक्ष में और दूसरे पक्षों में एक बड़ा भारी अन्तर है। कांग्रेस पक्ष के सदस्यों की जिम्मेदारी है कि यह सरकार तुलनात्मक ढंग से ठीक चले लेकिन कांग्रेस सदस्य कुछ ऐसे हो गये हैं जो एक खोपड़ी से सोचते हैं कि यह सरकार चले और दूसरी से सोचते हैं कि उस में गड़बड़ी मचाई जाय . . . (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : यह गलत चार्ज है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : खोपड़ी किसी और को खराब हो गई है, हम लोगों की खोपड़ी बिल्कुल ठीक है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am sorry about the omission of the Communications Ministry, because, unfortunately, I am in charge of that Ministry, but I would like to make it clear, and all my friends who attended both these meetings will bear me out, that I had no say in the matter with regard to any demand of any Ministry. I placed the entire time at our disposal, and whatever was decided I have accepted without making any comment whatsoever. As I told you, we have spent so many hours there. Now, if that adjustment has to be made, naturally, because the time at our disposal has already been allotted, some of the demands which have been allotted time must be curtailed or some demands have to be dropped. There is no other way.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दो दिन बढ़ा दिये जायें।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Those Members who have attended the meetings, and you also, know that the Finance Bill has to be passed within the time limit, that cannot be extended. Therefore, the only alternative before us, if you want to make adjustments for this, is either we reduce the time of certain demands which have been allotted, or drop some demands. Therefore, the proper thing to be done is to refer back the matter to the BAC.

Mr. Speaker: Now it has been made clear that it was the Leader of the House who sat with the leaders of the groups and they decided it, I have no hand in that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We did not say anything against you.

12.40 hrs.

RE: EXPUNCTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक बात का हवाला देना है। डा० लोहिया ने उस दिन "खोपड़ी" का लफ़्ज़ इस्तेमाल किया था, जिस को मैं ने रिकार्ड से ओमिट करा दिया था। उन्होंने मुझे लिखा कि चूँकि यह शब्द बड़ा दुष्ट है, इसलिए मैं इस को रेस्टोर कर दूँ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What is the meaning?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने आज सुबह इस बात को यहां उठाना चाहा। मैं ने उनको कहा कि आप इस को इस वक्त न उठावें—अगर आप इस को उठाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं आप को वक्त दूँगा। अब माननीय सदस्य एक दूसरे तरीके से "खोपड़ी" के लफ़्ज़ को ले आये हैं, ताकि मुझे एक ऐसी

[पध्यक्ष महोदय]

पोजीशन में रख दिया जाये कि एक जगह तो मैं ने इस लफ़्ज़ को हटा दिया है और दूसरी जगह पर रहने दिया है—जब आज के रिकार्ड में यह लफ़्ज़ रहता है, तो उस दिन के रिकार्ड में भी क्यों न रहे। ऐसा करना बहुत काबिले-एतराज है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़ैवड़ावाद): मैं भी अपना एतराज कर देना हूँ कि आप ने "खोपड़ी" शब्द को हटवा कर भाषा पर अन्याय किया है। लोक सभा और अशालतें, ये दो खास जगहें हैं, जहाँ पर भाषा मंजूर करती है। हिन्दी भाषा में अंग्रेजी भाषा की तुलना में कम शब्द नहीं हैं, बल्कि ज्यादा शब्द हैं। इस के कारण कुछ ख़राब है, लेकिन ज्यादा शब्द हैं और यह एक धनी भाषा है, लेकिन अभी ये शब्द मंजूर नहीं हैं। जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी में एक तरफ़ है "हैड", फिर है "स्कूल", फिर है "केरेनियम" फिर है "ब्रेन", फिर है "माइंड" और फिर है "कान्शस-नेस"। मुझे लाचारी से अंग्रेजी के उदाहरण देने पड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी भी दूसरी भाषा से—रूसी से या जर्मन से—इस तरह के उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं कि जितने शब्द हैं, वे सब अधिक पदार्थमय शब्दों में ले कर अधिक चेतनामय शब्दों की तरफ़ जाते हैं। अंग्रेजी में इन शब्दों के अर्थ जम गये हैं। इसी तरह से हमारी भाषा में "सिर", "खोपड़ी", "भेजा", "मग़ज़", "दिमाग़" और "चेतना" आदि जो शब्द हैं, अगर आप इन में से किसी शब्द को निकाल देते हैं, तो नतीजा यह होता है कि इतनी धनी भाषा पर आप अन्याय करते हैं। इसलिए इस शब्द को आप इस्तेमाल करने दीजिये और इस की पुनर्स्थापना होनी चाहिए। इस विषय पर आप अच्छी तरह से बहस करवाइये। यह बहस ऐसी नहीं है, जिस के बारे में इस तरह से जल्दी में कोई फ़ैसला कर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि जो लफ़्ज़ रिकार्ड से हट गया है, वह तो वहाँ नहीं आ सकता है—पुनर्स्थापना का तो सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। मैं उस को रेस्टोर नहीं कर सकता हूँ। (Interruptions)

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : सवाल यह है कि क्या ऐसा करना आप के अक्षयार में है या अक्षयार से बाहर है।

श्री किशन पटतायक (सम्बलपुर) : जैसे आप दूसरे अधिकार अक्षयार कर लेते हैं, उसी तरह से इस अधिकार को भी अपना लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह मेरे अक्षयार में है, तो भी मैं नहीं करूँगा और अगर मेरे अक्षयार में नहीं है, तो भी नहीं करूँगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप फ़ैसला देने से पहले कारण भी सुनंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सुन लिए हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप को अधिकार है, इस के कारण आप ने कहां सुने हैं ? आप तो एक नई बात निकाल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ कायवाही हो चुकी है, मैं उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चाहे जितना अन्याय हो चुका हो, वह रह जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस स्थिति में क्या श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ऐसे ही बंटे रहेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने यह आग्रह किया है कि मुझे भाषा का इतना इल्म नहीं है। इस को मैं तस्लीम करता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने तो ऐसा नहीं कहा है। यह तो आप क्रिजूल मतलब निकाल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरी लाइली है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि "खोपड़ी" का शब्द बड़ा नज़ा हुआ और अच्छा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, शब्दों को यहां पर नज़ाना चाहिए। आप रिवाज देख लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर आप उलटा समझेंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्री ९० ला० बाइसन (गंगानगर) : खोपड़ी तो मुर्द की होती है जिस में दिमाग नहीं होता है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी का जिक्र किया है। मैं हिन्दी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

जहां तक मेरे इल्म और मेरी समझ का ताल्लुक है, खास तौर पर हमारे इलाके में जब "खोपड़ी" लफ़्ज़ का इस्तेमाल होता है, तो वह आम तौर पर अच्छे मानी में नहीं होता है। इसी लिए मैं ने इस पर एतराज किया था। मेरा और कोई मुद्दा नहीं है। अगर डाक्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह लफ़्ज़ बड़े अच्छे भाव से इस्तेमाल होता है और होना चाहिए, तो आज यह रिवाज में रहे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप याद रखिये कि श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने महात्मा गांधी के बारे में कहा था कि ग़ज़ब की खोपड़ी है। आइंस्टन के बारे में ऐसा कहा गया है।

श्री बागड़ी : डाक्टर साहब ने बताया है कि खुद श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने महात्मा गांधी जी के लिए यह शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था और कहा था कि बड़े ग़ज़ब की खोपड़ी है। क्या उन्होंने यह शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था; अगर किया था, तो फिर इस से अच्छा और कौन सा शब्द हो सकता है ?

श्री स्यामो (देहरादून) : क्यों खोपड़ी खा रहे हो ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I reiterate that this is an argument for Punjabi Suba so that Hindi is not imposed upon us. It is the most confusing language.

श्री मधु लिये (मंगेर) : नियम 380 के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ अज़ब करना है। पिछले शुक्रवार को मैं ने व्यापार मंत्री से एक सवाल पूछा था। जब उस की रपट आ गई, तो मुझे पता चला कि कुछ शब्दों को निकाल दिया गया है। खादी कमोशन आदि को ले कर जो देश का पैसा बर्बाद किया जा रहा है, उस के बारे में मैं ने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया था कि सरकार जब न-** की सहायता करेगी। रपट से मुझे पता चला कि आप ने उन शब्दों को कार्यवाही से हटा दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस कारण से ऐसा किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यह समझा था कि इन शब्दों का अच्छे भाव से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है और इसलिए मैं ने इन को हटा दिया था। आज भी ये लफ़्ज़ कार्यवाही में नहीं आयेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर कुछ सदस्यों और मंत्रियों में इस को समझने की बुद्धि नहीं है, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे, इसु मसीह की बचावें ।

12.47½ hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-FIFTH REPORT—contd.**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या हाउस की यह राय है कि इस रिपोर्ट को वापस बिजिनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को भेजा जाये ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जी हाँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर इसे कमेटी को वापस भेज दिया जाता है ।

12.48 hrs.

**RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—contd.**

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Will the hon. Minister be called today?

Mr. Speaker: There are four hours and twenty minutes left.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): You have allowed something to be taken up at 3.15; that would also take sometime. I would require about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Can I call the hon. Minister at 3.15?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): If we have four hours, that means this will go on till 5 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I will call the hon. Minister at 4 o'clock. Mr. Rajaram.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Sir, the other day I was urging the hon.

Railway Minister to drop the freight surcharge on coal. The increase in freight charge could have been met otherwise by plugging the loopholes in the railway administration. Regarding passenger amenities, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the 23rd report of the Estimates Committee wherein they say that the Committee also recommend that any shortfall against the allotment of Rs. 3 crores for passenger amenities in any particular year should be made good in the subsequent years. The other day Shri Ravinder Varma has calculated that the railway spending on passenger amenities was short by Rs. 3.27 lakhs.

There is another thing. There are two bogies attached to the Nilgiri Express from Salem Junction. The Nilgiri Express starts from Salem at 10.10 p.m. and reaches Madras in the early morning. So also, it starts from Madras at 8.25 p.m. and reaches Salem in the early morning. There is a lot of overcrowding in those compartments. I am therefore requesting the hon. Minister to allot a third-class sleeper, coach to Salem passengers so that they may have a little convenience, because the Nilgiri Express runs nearly for eight hours from Salem to Madras.

Then, as far as the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge is concerned, the railway administration has already converted Gudiwada to Bhimavaram and Vijayawada to Masulipatam into broad gauge lines. As far as the question of economy, speed, comfort and other things are concerned, the broad gauge system is certainly more desirable. I think there are no two opinions on this. I am not insisting on a change of everything, and all of a sudden, but I might point out one thing. We are now constructing a railway-line in between Salem and Bangalore. Now Salem to Madras is a broad gauge line; so also; Bangalore to Jalarpet is another broad gauge line. The new line which is under construction in between Salem and Bangalore is a metre gauge

line. I do not know why it must also be converted into a broad gauge one.

As far as South India is concerned, we have more of metre gauge lines than broad gauge lines. If we take the all-India average for the broad gauge system, the average comes to 40 per cent. If we take into consideration the Southern Railway alone, it comes only to 32 per cent. To that extent, the movement of traffic is held up, and there is always a bottleneck in one place or another. If we take the Madras State alone, the broad gauge system works out to an average of only 24 per cent. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to convert the metre gauge line running between Madras and Tuticorin into a broad gauge one and also to double that track, because Neyveli lignite is coming up to Vriddachalam; a boiler plant is coming up near Tiruchirappalli and the development of the Tuticorin port is taking place. We should, therefore, prepare ourselves in time so that at a later date there is no bottleneck in the movement of traffic. These things can be done very well in my State.

As far as electrification is concerned, the electrification on the Madras-Villipuram section is over. You know that Madras has been declared as an A class city; the population is day by day increasing in and around Madras city, and so, the electrification in the suburban line is highly necessary as far as Madras city is concerned. In that connection, I wanted to suggest that Madras to Arakonam and Madras to Gummudipundi must be given top priority. I wanted to suggest another point: if it is not possible to electrify it, within a short period, I can suggest that the railway authorities should put up diesel engines on these two tracks so that the passengers may have a little more convenience and some more amenities and also have a few more trips to reach Madras.

Now, we are considering the construction of a circular railway in Calcutta. I know a number of language papers have written about the importance and necessity of a circular railway for Madras also. Madras also requires a circular railway. It is an important city; it is coming up very well and is developing rapidly. I wanted to suggest some new railway lines in the South. One is from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari. You know Kanyakumari is a tourist attraction and is also a pilgrim centre. A lot of people are coming from the North and they are facing hardship at the Tirunelveli junction because it is not possible for them to cross the 45 miles distance from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari. Kanyakumari is only 45 miles from Tirunelveli. There are no hills or rivers in between. The railway line can be constructed very easily. So, I am requesting the Railway Minister to include this railway line in the fourth Plan period itself.

So also, I am suggesting another railway line between Kanyakumari and Trivandrum. The third one is between Krishnagiri and Tirupattur. This line was removed before the second world war by the Britishers for their own convenience, and they had taken it somewhere else. My request is that this line must be restored.

Now, we are constructing a line between Salem and Bangalore. Salem district has been bifurcated into two; Dharmapuri is now made a district. We can construct a junction at Dharmapuri, and from there, we can put a new line to Tirupattur via Krishnagiri. This would be a very convenient line and, at the same time, it would be a remunerative line. Dharmapuri is declared a separate district. We are constructing a railway station there. It requires some retiring rooms. While we are now having the construction of a railway station at Dharmapuri—it was an ordinary taluk headquarters but now it is the district headquarters—I request the hon. Minister to construct a railway station with all the facilities for retiring rooms at Dharmapuri.

[Shri Raja Ram.]

puri. Apart from that, I wanted to suggest the Satyamangalam-Chamarajanagar, Pattukotti-Tanjavur and Chingleput-Chinnasalem lines.

Then, I wanted to say something about the labour problems in the railways. There are a number of workshops in Golden Rock. I come to understand that there is discontent and demoralisation on an unprecedented scale among its workers. The railway administration is callous in removing the discontent by meeting the minimum demands or attempting to meet their turnover. There is an incentive scheme introduced here. But the way in which they implement the scheme has led to retrenchment, and deprivation of promotion to low-paid Class IV employees and because of this, nearly 1,600 men in Golden Rock workshop alone have been rendered surplus, and thousands of employees who have put in 18 to 20 years of service are suffering without any promotion. Several works so far carried out in the Golden Rock Workshop have since been transferred to so many other centres of the State. Take, for example, the coach manufacturing unit in Golden Rock, it has been shifted to the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. I can understand this. But the Golden Rock administration has transferred so many other things to other factories: for example, the work relating to vacuum cylinder, bolts, nuts, bushes, etc., has been transferred not to the public sector industries but to private firms. The net result is that hundreds of employees are seriously affected due to the denial of any promotion.

In the stores department, there are a number of Class IV employees; they have no scope whatsoever. The Tapase Committee recommended that the stages in promotion should be enlarged. I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of the matter. I am also requesting the hon. Minister to give a special scale of pay for the stores khalassies as against the other khalassies in the Railways.

In the last budget, while the Railway Minister was replying to the debate, he cut a joke in his speech and said that he had been to Kolhapur station to catch the train; his friends informed him that the trains are never running to time. But on that particular day, the particular train had reached the station at the exact time. The hon. Minister immediately informed his friends about it. But his friends told him, "No, Sir; it is not today's train; it is yesterday's train!" Of course, he had said it in a jocular way, but somehow, it has become a reality now. Whenever you travel by the Southern Express, you will find that it never runs to time. A dining car is also attached to it, but it often becomes sick. These things must be rectified.

With these words, I conclude. .

13 hrs.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I want to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Railway Minister. The first suggestion relates to my constituency—a new line from Jalna to Khamgaon should be undertaken immediately. The second suggestion relates to want of facilities for the passengers at the small railway stations—the way-side stations. The third suggestion relates to the need for reduction of freight on banana traffic.

Before I elaborate these suggestions I want to join the other members in congratulating the Railway Minister and the railway employees for the splendid work they have done during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. In addition I want to express my gratitude to Mr. Patil, the Railway Minister and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the Minister of State. You know Sir, my district grows about 50 per cent of the bananas produced in India and about 10,000 wagons are sent to Delhi from my district. In the peak season, my district transports to Delhi about 100 wagons daily. On account of the Indo-Pak conflict, not a single wagon was

available for about a fortnight. When I approached Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Mr. S. K. Patil, immediately within a few days, they set right the traffic of plantains and saved the growers from utter ruin. Had they not taken such immediate steps. I am afraid the growers in my district would have been utterly ruined. I, therefore, express my sincere gratitude to the Ministers.

Coming to other points, I submit that the facilities for passengers at wayside stations are most unsatisfactory. The interval between the trains is 16 hours. I brought this to the notice of the Railway Minister last year, but nothing has been done. I submit that these intervals should be reduced. At present, the officers in the Ministry are very ingenious people. They convert passenger trains into express trains, without substituting any passenger trains. The result is that the interval between two trains amounts to 16 hours or even more. This causes the greatest hardship for passengers at small stations. Even the facilities which were available in pre-war days are not available today. In pre-war days, many shuttle trains were running. I am speaking about Central Railways. There was one shuttle train from Bhusaval to Chulisaon and another shuttle from Bhusaval to Burhanpur and Khandva. These two trains were running at least twice a day, so that the interval between two trains was not more than 5 or 6 hours. I submit that these trains should be restored and immediate steps should be taken to that effect.

I come to the most important problem about reduction of rates of freight for fresh fruits, vegetables and especially bananas. Before 1944, the freight was charged at half the parcel rate. From one station—Savda—about 40 wagons a day are exported in the peak season. I do not want to bother the ministers with more figures; they can examine the figures for all the stations. I am giving the rates from Savda to Delhi. Before 1944, the

rates were half parcel rates, i.e. about Rs. 450 per plantain wagon. It went up to Rs. 575 in 1949. In 1949, the railway was kind enough to reduce the rates to one-fourth parcel rate. But in actuality the rates shot up to over Rs. 1,000. Since then, in 1963, it went up to Rs. 1300, i.e. more than treble—an increase of 250 per cent.

During the last 10 or 15 years, I have been trying my best to see that the rates are reduced, because it affects the growers of my district. As I said, my district sends about 10,000 wagons of bananas to Delhi. My district pays Rs. 1.25 crores by way of railway freight. The freight has gone up by more than three times. These rates are in my opinion unjust, inequitable and very harsh. I therefore request the minister to look into the structure of freight and to reduce it by 50 per cent.

13.08 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to make some other suggestions which are pending since 1949. The railway should manufacture special types of wagons for the traffic of plantains. At present the wagons are made of steel; even the sides are made of steel. It should have wooden sides. I find from the books that 2000 to 3000 wagons are manufactured by us every month. Now that we have got Ministers who believe in the farmer-oriented policy, I request them to look into the question of manufacture of wagons and reduction of freight.

The time for running Coaching Special from Bhusawal to Delhi is more than 72 hours. There is no justification for this, because the plantains are loaded only at Pachora, Savda, Nimbhora and Raver. There is no necessity for halts except for watering the engine and taking coal or for changing drivers. This time could be reduced to 36 hours, if proper attempts are made. In transit, I am told the bogies are made sick purposely and they are stopped at Itarsi, Jhansi or even at Nizamuddin for 6 or 7

[Shri Rane.]

hours. I want the hon. Minister to look into these grievances and do the needful.

Then, I want to make a small suggestion about the Time-table Committee. My submission is that the Time-table Committee should either be scrapped or made more effective. My experience is this. I have got here this Bulletin issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This Bulletin says that Members of this House are invited to make their proposals about changes in the time-table. My own experience is, even though I have devoted several days studying the railway time-table and to make suggestions, none of my suggestions has been accepted. Perhaps they are meant for rejection. The Time-table Committee sits on one day only for a few hours. I cannot understand how all the members of the Committee can study within a few hours the whole time-table and suggest changes. Therefore, as I said, my submission is that the Time-table Committee should either be scrapped or be made more effective. Let them sit for three days or even five days; it does not matter. But the suggestions of the public should be taken into consideration and changes made in the time-table. Another suggestion in this respect is, changes in the time-table should not be by a few minutes. For instance, if a train starts at 9.47, the change made is that it will start at 9.40 or 9.50, a few minutes; this side or that side. Why make such changes every other day and ask the passengers to look to the time-table for these changes of a few minutes? Therefore, once again I want to stress my suggestion that the Time-table Committee should either be scrapped or be made more effective and they should be made to study the suggestions made by the public.

Then I come to my last point. I have gone through this big volume: "Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock programmes". I find that many works of doubling the lines are being under-

taken. From my experience of the Central Railway I can say that this work goes very slow. From Budni to Bina, Bhopal or Jhansi, for the last ten years the work has been going on but it has not been completed. I remember, when Shri Alagesan was the Deputy Minister of Railways, he opened the double-line work in 1954 or 1955. But the whole work even after 10 or 11 years has not been completed. There are still many patches left. I cannot understand why this work should go very slow.

With these remarks, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to look into all these grievances and do something to provide more convenience and comfort to the passengers.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं रेलवे के बजट पर बोलने जा रहा हूँ। रेलवे एक विशेष विभाग है जिस ने देश की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद काफी उन्नति की है। जहाँ तक इसकी उन्नति का सम्बन्ध है देश की जनता को और भी इस की जरूरत है क्योंकि देखा जाता है कि बहुत सारी जगहों पर नई नई लाइनें बिछाई गई हैं। रेलवे स्टेशनों के मुसाफिरखानों के निर्माण में भी कुछ प्रगति हुई है लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ पर अब भी आवश्यकता बाकी है।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में जहाँ इस काम में प्रगति की है कुछ नई लाइनें कुछ नये डब्बे और कुछ नये कारखाने बनाने और मुसाफिरों को सुविधाएँ देने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं—और उस का यह काम श्लाघा योग्य है—वहाँ साथ ही इस महकमे में भ्रष्टाचार की उन्नति भी इस से ज्यादा हुई है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जहाँ तक पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ इस बात की और काफी ध्यान दिया जाये। वहाँ पर रेल की पटरियों की और रेलगाड़ियों की जरूरत है। इस को जल्द से जल्द हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि

यह महकमा और कोई काम शुरू करता है तो उस में देर होती है। जैसा मैं ने बजट में देखा हिन्दू मल कोट से गंगा नगर तक एक नई लाइन बिछाने की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन उस में काफी देर हो गई है। वह काम अभी तक दम्यन में लटक रहा है। इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भटिंडा शायद पार्सल रेलवे के सबसे बड़े जंक्शनों में है। उसकी उन्नति के बारे में पहले भी एक दो दफे मंत्री महोदय को लिखा गया कि वहाँ प्लेटफार्मों के ऊपर मुनफिर लोग धूप सरदी और गर्मी से बच नहीं सकते क्योंकि किती भी प्लेटफार्म पर शेड नहीं है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से जो गाड़ी फीरोजपुर की तरफ जाती है वह भी ऐसी है कि सरहद तक एक ही ट्रेन जाती है। चाहिये तो यह था कि यह डबल लाइन होती लेकिन आज कल एक ही ट्रेन जाती है जो कि रात के समय आती है। जो बड़ा बड़े बड़े व्यापारी फीरोजपुर भटिंडा या दूसरी जगहों को जाना चाहते हैं वे इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं और इस से लोगों की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो पाती है। कई दफे कहा गया है कि अगर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस जो कि संयुक्त पंजाब में पहले हावड़ा से रावलपिंडी तक जाती थी अब वह दिल्ली में रुक जाती है। अगर एक मेल वहाँ और चलाई जाये तो उस से सरहद्दी इलाके के लोगों को बहुत लाभ पहुँच सकता है। मुझे एक दफे रैसिंजर गाड़ी में जाने का मौका मिला। मैं ने देखा कि वहाँ जो रेल के डब्बे होते हैं वह मालूम नहीं बाबा आदम के जनाने के हैं या अंग्रेज उन को बाँकी छोड़ गये वह ऐसे हैं जिन में बिड़किश नहीं हैं सीने नहीं हैं पानी का नज़ नहीं चलाता। सफाई का रखव भी शायद बाबा आदम के जनाने से चला आ रहा है। वह डा० राम सुभा सिंह के जमाने का नहीं मालूम होता। दिल्ली से पीने सात बजे गाड़ी चलती है। मैंने उसको देखा कि फीरोजपुर तक इतनी

सवारियां थीं कि लोग छतों पर चढ़ने के लिये उतावले हो रहे थे लेकिन फिर भी यात्रियों की जरूरत पूरी नहीं होती। इस दज्जह से दिल्ली में स्टेशन से उस पर जाने वाले जो अखबार होते हैं या रिसेले होते हैं जिन के कई तरह के बंडल होते हैं। वह गायब हो जाया करते हैं और लोग रोते पीटते रह जाते हैं। शायद मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि एक पत्र भी इस चोरी के बारे में मेरे पास आया था जिस को मैं ने उन को भेंट कर दिया था लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त कार्रवाई में जो ढील पड़ती है उस के कारण क्या है। जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं चार चार हजार या छः छः हजार रुपये वेतन लेने वाले थह तो जाते हैं बड़े ठाठ के साथ जब एक छोटे से अफसर को भी जाना होता है तो एक डिब्बा स्पेशल साथ लग जाता है। साथ के डिब्बे में जो पैजेंजर होते हैं वह इतनी तंगी में जाते हैं जबकि इधर केवल एक के लिए ही एक डिब्बा पूरा जाता है। जो थंड क्लास के पैजेंजर होते हैं उनको बैठने के लिए भी सोने की बात तो गयी जगह नहीं मिलती। इसलिए जो भी सुविधायें हैं वह बड़े बड़े अफसरों को मिलती हैं। बड़े बड़े अफसरों के पास तो सरकारी कार भी है उनको स्पेशल गाड़ी भी मिल जाती है बहुत बड़ी कोठी भी है पाँच छः सात हजार तक वेतन भी उनको मिल जाता है और उसके साथ साथ हेराफेरी भी है। जो स्कैंडल होते हैं उसमें छोटे कर्मचारी तो किती ने तार निकाल लिया किसी ने सीट से कुछ निकाल लिया या किसी ने छोटा सा पुर्जा कोई निकाल लिया लेकिन जो बड़े अफसर हैं वह लाख नहीं, दो लाख नहीं, दस दस लाख और करोड़ों रुपये के स्कैंडल भी करते हैं। तनख्वाह भी ज्यादा लेते हैं, कोठी भी बड़ी है, सरकारी कार भी उनके पास है, चपरासी उनका बिछाने के

[श्री गुलशन]

लिए अगर बूट साफ करने के लिए है, सब कुछ उनके पास है। लेकिन वह किस स्टेशन पर जाते हैं, अगर लोग उनके पास शिकायत करते हैं तो वह अफसर ठाट के साथ, गाड़ी के नीचे भी नहीं उतरते। अगर कोई उस इलाके का प्रतिनिधि या इस सदन का सदस्य भी दफ्तर में जाकर बात करना चाहे अपने इलाके की या और कोई तो वह उसकी बात को दुस्त समझते हुए उससे उस वक्त जरूर कहेंगे कि हां, आपका काम हो जायगा। लेकिन दो साल बाद पता करिये तो भी बात वहीं की वहीं रहती है। दूसरी तरफ जो छोटे मुलाजिम हैं उनको बेचारों को खाने के लिए, बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए, पहनने के लिए, कुछ नहीं है। उनको जो मकान मिले हैं, एक दिन मैं मजदूर कालोनी में भटिंडा में गया। देखा छोटे छोटे कमरे हैं जहां बच्चे भी नहीं बैठ सकते और अफसरों के लिए चार चार पांच पांच एकड़ जमीन कोठी के साथ लगी हुई है।

पिछले साल इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई थी, वाराणसी के जनरल मैनेजर ने स्कैंडल किया था जो वर्कशाप के थे और इसी तरह मेन रेलवे स्टेशन दिल्ली के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़े अधिकारी का स्कैंडल पकड़ा गया था। वह चर्चा चली लेकिन उनका जादू भी साथ साथ चल गया। मालूम नहीं कहां वह स्कैंडल गया, कहां वह शिकायत गयी? वह सब जहां का तहां रह गया। दूसरी तरफ अगर कोई चपरासी चौकीदार या खलासी के बराखलाफ छोटी सी शिकायत भी आ जाय तो उसको छोड़ा नहीं जाता। इस डिपार्टमेंट में एक विजिलेंस कमिशन बना हुआ है। वह कमिशन भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करने के लिए एक विभाग के रूप में खोला गया था। लेकिन अगर उनके काम और उनके कर्तव्यों को देखा जाय तो मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वह जो डिपार्टमेंट है वह खुद ही भ्रष्टाचार का रूप धारित करके बैठ गया है।

इसलिए डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस वक्त बड़े अफसर जो हैं उनकी तनख्वाह कम की जानी चाहिए और छोटे कर्मचारी जो इस मंहगाई के जमाने में पैसे जा रहे हैं, उन लोगों को और तनख्वाह और दूसरी सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें। इस वक्त जहां तक आजादी देश में आयी, उस आजादी के आने से इन मुलाजिमों को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। अगर कहीं कहीं अपनी आवाज सरकार तक पहुंचाने के लिए, सरकार की पालिसी के मुताबिक वह यूनियन बनाते हैं तो सरकार के नीचे वाले जो छोटे और बड़े अधिकारी होते हैं वह उनमें फूट डालने के लिए एक मुकाबिले की और यूनियन बना देते हैं। जिसको मान्यता देनी होती है वह उनको अपनी इच्छा पर होता है। वह कहते हैं कि भाई किसको मान्यता दें, एक यह भी यूनियन है एक यह भी यूनियन है। तो जो अफसरों की ज्यादा परिक्रमा जाकर करे उसको मान्यता दे देते हैं। दूसरे की बात नहीं मानते। रेलवे के मजदूर जो कि पट्टरी पर काम करते हैं या वर्कशाप में काम करते हैं वह तो पांच पांच दस दस वर्ष तक काम करते रहते हैं रात को भी वह काम करते हैं लेकिन तीन तीन चार चार वर्ष तक उनको वहीं परमनेंट नहीं किया जाता। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो तीन चार वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं वह चाहे लेबर हों या कोई भी काम करते हों उनको परमनेंट किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसे ही जो छोटे मुलाजिम हैं वेटिंग रूम के या बैरा हैं वह 12 घंटे काम करते हैं। लेकिन 12-12 घंटे काम करने वाले उन मुलाजिमों को जो उसके लिए तनख्वाह वगैरह मिलनी चाहिए वह किसी को नहीं मिलती। और बड़े अफसर दिल्ली से दो मील भी बाहर चले जायं तो वह चार मजदूरों की तनख्वाह के बराबर एक दिन में ही टी० ए० बिल बना लेते हैं। उनको रात का काम भी करना होता है।

में दुर्गापुर वितरित रूकेता और भिजाई सनी म्वातों के कारखाने देखे हैं छोटे मुताजिनों की हालत वहां पर बहुत खराब है। जब भट्टी जलती है प्राग की तपटें निकलती हैं तो वह उनके सामने खड़े होते हैं जो कि छोटे मजदूर होते हैं। बड़ी पे लों वाले दूर खड़े देखते हैं और हुम कर देते हैं। ऐसा तो बड़े फफार कर रहे हैं और जो प्राग की भट्टी में सड़ता है वह मजदूर सड़ रहे हैं। जो मुर्गियों उनही होनी चाहिए वह एक भी नहीं हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अनवर) : यह विचारणा की बात आप कर रहे हैं ?

श्री गुलशन : आप भी साथ थे। दुर्गापुर में भी कारखाना है वह आप ने भी देखा है।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जहां तक छोटे मुताजिनों का सवाल है उसी को जरूर कुछ मिलना चाहिए। एक बात मैं यह और कहूंगा कि जहां काम एक फफार छोड़ जाता है वहीं वह पड़ा रहता है। जैसे मेरे इलाके में दो स्टेशनों के लिए जमीन लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से छोड़ दी पथराला जो कि बीतनेर विधान में डबाली और भट्टा के बीच में है वहां पर लोगों ने जमीन छोड़ दी और एक लाइन के नीचे से पानी निकाने के लिए पुरी बाने के लिए तीन चार वर्ष पहले लोगों ने रकम जमा कर दी जिसका कि मारने वालों ने कहा रकम जमा करवा लिया लेकिन चार सप्त गुजर गये न पुरी बांटा है न रकम ही वापस मिलती है। जमीन छोड़ दी, न स्टेशन बनी और न उसी जमीन की कीमत मिली। ऐसा ही अयोध्या और भट्टा के दरमियां में सरदारगढ़ स्टेशन के लिए लोगों ने जमीन छोड़ी है। एक रकम नहीं दो दफा नहीं कई कई दफा लोग गये और बड़े अधिकारियों से मिले। लेकिन उनके कन पर जूं नहीं रेंगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां लोगों ने जमीन छोड़ी है

और जहां वह सारा खर्च बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं वहां स्टेशन जरूर बनने चाहिए। वहां गाड़ी खड़ी करनी चाहिए और फिरोजपुर के लिए एक नयी गाड़ी जो कि मेल है वह बनानी चाहिए। आज सरदार इकबाल सिंह जी उमंगी बन गये बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन वह भी जब हमारे साथ होते थे तो इस बात के लिए यत्न करते रहे कि यह अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस जो है यह दिल्ली से फिरोजपुर तक जानी चाहिए। वह बैठे हुए हैं। मुझे आशा है कि वह भी डाक्टर साहब तक यह बात पहुंचावेंगे कहेंगे और जोर लगावेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि भट्टा जहां के लोग 95 प्रतिशत पंजाबी बोलने वाले हैं जो कि वहां इधर उधर से गाड़ी से आते हैं या किसी को इधर उधर जाना होता है तो जो ब्राडकास्ट करने वाला होता है कि इनके टाइम पर गाड़ी आयेगी वह पंजाबी का एक लब्ज कहना भी अपने आप की हक समझता है तो उससे वह लोग क्या लाभ उठा सकते हैं जहां पंजाबी बोलने वाले लोग हैं वहां भी पंजाबी में एनाउंसमेंट टाइम का न किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि आज यह भी पंजाबी के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं एक बात पिछड़ी जाति और अनुचित जातियों के जो मुताजिम रेलवे में हैं उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि इनके लिए जो रिजर्व सीटें हैं वह पूरी नहीं होती। अगर पूरी हो जायें तो उस को वह सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं। जहां जहां भी कोई मुताजिम छोटा है बड़ा है वह दूसरे के दबाव के नीचे रहता है और उस को आजादी के साथ काम करने का समय नहीं मिलता। अगर वह ऐसा कुछ करना भी चाहे तो इधर से भी और उधर से भी उसको दबाया जाता है।

[श्री गुलशन

जहाँ जहाँ भी वह लोग रहते हैं उन की क्या दशा है ? मैं इस को दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक उनके रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने का सम्बन्ध है और प्रमोशन मिलने का सवाल है तो कैसे उस को परेशान किया जाता है । मेरे पास एक, दो मिसालें हैं जो मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को कैसे जलौल किया जाता है ? हिसार का स्टेशन मास्टर जो कि एक हरिजन था वह बतौर सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के अम्बाला कैंट में तबदील कर दिया गया । हुआ यह कि वह वहाँ बचारा 17, 18 रोज बैठा रहा किसी ने चाज नहीं दिया फिर कह दिया कि आप लखनऊ में जाइये और वह लखनऊ चला गया । वहाँ हेराफेरी के साथ उस को फिर भी चाज नहीं मिला । यहाँ हैडक्वार्टर से जनरल मैनेजर ने अपना खास आदमी भेजा और तब कहीं बहुत देर के बाद उसको चाज दिलवाया और वह कहीं तब जाकर काम पर लगा ।

एक और केस स्पेशल ए० डब्लू० आई रिवाड़ी बोकानेर डिवाजन का था । उस ने बार बार तबादले के लिए अर्ज किया । इस पर उसका तबादला कानपुर जबानी कर दिया और उस से कह दिया गया कि आप कानपुर जाइये । वह कानपुर गया । कानपुर वाले कहने लगे कि हमारे पास कोई जगह नहीं है आप वापिस हैडक्वार्टर पर जाइये । वह बचारा वापिस दिल्ली आया । फिर उसको कह दिया कि सूरतगढ़ जाओ, फिर कहा कि जैदसर बोकानेर चले जाओ और वह वहाँ चला गया । वहाँ टेलीफोन कर दिया कि उसको वहाँ पोस्ट नहीं करना है, टेलीफोन कर दिया कि उस जगह पर उसे जगह नहीं मिलनी चाहिए तो फिर उस को और जगह भेजा गया । फिर उस के बाद उसे एलनाबाद भेजा गया । फिर उस को किसी और जगह भेजा गया । उसके बाद उस को कह दिया गया कि वह नगीना सिंह के पास

चला जाय । अब नगीना सिंह न मालूम किसी स्टेशन का नाम था या किसी आदमी का नाम था । वह नगीना सिंह को बुझता फिरा, तलाश करता फिरा लेकिन उसे पता नहीं लग सका कि कौन नगीना सिंह है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह से तबादला किया गया कि वह बेचारा तीन महिने इधर से उधर घूमता फिरता रहा । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि रेलवेज में पिछड़ी जाति वालों को इस तरह से परेशान किया जाता है । एक तो जितनी उनकी पोस्ट्स रहनी चाहिए वह पूरी उन्हें नहीं मिलती हैं और अगर पूरी मिल भी जाय तो उनको तरक्की नहीं मिलती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के साथ इंसानियत किया जाय ।

एक अर्ज कर के मैं बैठ जाता हूँ । जो छोटे मुलाजिम होते हैं उन्हें यह जो लोअल बोर्डिंग के चुनाव होते हैं तो इन छोटी बोर्डिंग में उन को अवसर मिलना चाहिए लेकिन अफसर लोग यह सोचते हैं कि अगर किसी बोर्डिंग में हमारे मुलाजिम चुन कर आ गये जो कि ला के तहत आ जाने चाहिए तो वह समझते हैं कि यह हाकिम बन जाएगा और हमारी सरदारी नहीं मानेगा तो उस को ऐसा करने से मना कर दिया है । अगर हुक्म भी देते हैं तो देर से देते हैं जबकि चांस निकल जाता है ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा । रेलवे लाइंस के ग्रास पास बहुत सारी ऐसी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं जोकि मुहकमे के काम नहीं आती हैं । आज देश को अनाज की जरूरत है और जमीन फालतू पड़ी हुई है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह जमीन सरकार के तहत मजदूरों को दे दे ताकि देश का अनाज की पैदावार में बढ़ोतरी हो और जो बरोजगार हैं वह काम पर लग जायं । खास तौर पर जो अनुसूचित जाति के खेत मजदूर हैं, उनको इस काम में लगाया जाय ।

आज रेलवेज में बड़े अफसरों द्वारा स्कौट्स होते हैं, जिससे कि देश को काफी नुकसान पहुंचता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसे बड़े-बड़े अफसरान जो चार-चार पांच-पांच हजार रुपये माहवार तनख्वाह लेते हैं और जिनका भत्ता साल में लाखों पहुंच जाता है उनके साथ सरकार सख्ती से बर्ताव करे। इन अफसरों द्वारा पुराने रेल के डिब्बों के बेचने में भी काफी स्कौटिल किया जाता है। दो लाख की कीमत का डिब्बा आठ-आठ, दस-दस लाख में बेच दिया जाता है, जब कि रेकार्ड में दिखाया जाता है कि वह तान लाख रुपये का बिना और बाकी की रकम उनकी जेब में चली जाती है। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ऐसे अफसरान जो कि इस तरह की हरकतें करते हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह कम की जाय। जो बड़े अफसर हैं, उनकी भी दो आखें हैं और दो हाथ और दो पैर हैं और एक मजदूर की भी वहां दो आखें, दो हाथ व दो पैर हैं, दोनों को ही खुदा ने पैदा किया है, इतने बड़े भारी अन्तर की क्या बजह है? एक के पास तो रहने के लिए आलीशान बंगला, मोटर, नौकर व चपरासी वगैरह हैं और दूसरे के पास रहने को झोंपड़ा भी न हो और अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करना भी कठिन हो। इसलिए बड़ी जरूरत है कि इन बड़े रेलवे अफसरान की तनख्वाह में कटौती की जाय और छोटे कर्मचारियों को राहत प्रदान की जाय। कांग्रेस आजादी प्राप्त होने से पहले यह दावा किया करती थी कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में किसी को भी पांच सौ से अधिक तनख्वाह नहीं मिलेगी और सौ रुपये से कम किसी की तनख्वाह नहीं होगी। उस आधार पर बड़े अफसरान की तनख्वाह कम की जाय और जो छोटे मुलाजिम हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाय।

हुर रेलगाड़ी में प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे लगे रहते हैं। मेरी यह विनती है कि आज के प्रजासत्ताय युग में इन फर्स्ट क्लास के

डिब्बों का कोई प्राचित्य नहीं है और इनको उड़ा देना चाहिए। आज के दिन बड़े-बड़े अफसरान जो अलग-अलग पूरे का पूरा डिब्बा लेकर जहां चाहें हिन्दुस्तान में घूमते फिरते हैं, उस पर रोक लगानी चाहिए, जब कि दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि उन्हीं के बगल के थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में आदमी ठसाठस भरे होते हैं, सौ-सौ, दो-दो सौ आदमी तक घंसे रहते हैं, तो इस अत्यधिक भीड़ को कम करने के लिए वह अफसरान वाले सेलूस और फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे खत्म करके इधर थर्ड क्लास में लगा दिये जायें। अलबत्ता लम्बे सफर वाले यात्रियों के लिए सोने का सुविधा देना चाहिए और उनके लिए थर्ड क्लास में सोने की व्यवस्था की जाय। लेकिन फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे उड़ा दिये जायें।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इंडियन अपर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी को दिल्ली से फिरोजपुर तक एक्सटेंड कर दिया जायें। इसके अलावा भटिंडा जंक्शन के प्लेटफार्म पर यात्रियों के आराम के लिए शेड लगा दिया जायें ताकि वे धूप व सर्दी आदि से बच सकें। बस, इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a few suggestions to make here.

The first is that there should be another terminus station for Calcutta on the eastern side of the river. That is the only way to relieve the pressure on Howrah station and on the Sealdah station. The people who have to come to Howrah station are, at times, held up for hours together, for two hours or three hours or four or even five hours, at the Bridge approach. It has been the experience at times that the crowd of traffic just creates a bottle-neck and the people are held up. About two lakhs of passengers pass through Howrah Bridge everyday. The only way to relieve the congestion is to have a fresh terminus station on the eastern side of the river. This terminal station may be con-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.]

constructed at Dakshineswar or at Baranagar on the B. T. Road or at Dum Dum or at Sham Bazar at any one of these places, this terminal station may be constructed. When I say this, I refer the present railway administration to an old report of the Railways after the Bally Bridge was constructed. One special purpose of constructing the Bally Bridge was that Sealdah would be made the main station for Calcutta and Howrah will be retained only for the suburban traffic on that side. If the Railway Minister has sufficient enthusiasm for research, he may find out that report and read it for himself. Many years back when the Bally Bridge was constructed, the whole idea was that the entire traffic would be diverted to Sealdah on the eastern side of the river and not to Howrah which makes the passengers walk over the bridge to Calcutta. That was the object. But in actual working of the scheme, that object has not been carried out. What I suggest now would be partial fulfilment of that object—if the Railways make a plan to have a terminal station and terminate some of the long-distance trains at one of these places. This is number one.

Number two would be the circular railway for Calcutta, which has been discussed in this House for a number of times. Speaking on this subject, I am reminded of the scheme made for shifting the Sealdah Station to farther east. In the interest of the Railways and in the interest of the people, this should have been done. But the difficulty now is that the area has been built up rather largely. If, with the original planning that Sealdah would be made the main Station, this had been taken up by the Railways, the difficulty in which we find ourselves now would not have been there. Even then, some shifting may be made by having a fresh terminal station at one of the places which I have suggested.

Then I shall say something about privately managed railways. One of these railways is the Bankura-Damo-

dar Railway. The Government is pledged to compensate the Railways with some money according to a certain guarantee given to them. The line is not taken over because the opinion has been given that it will cause an annual loss of Rs. 4½ lakhs. But, on the other hand, to keep up the guarantee that the Government has given to this B. D. Railway, they pay about Rs. 8½ lakhs per year as subsidy. There is much talk about railway economics. This is an economics which I do not understand; the line is not taken over because there will be an annual loss of Rs. 4½ lakhs but, on the other hand, Rs. 8½ lakhs are given as subsidy; it is difficult to make out what this means, and under the present budget, Rs. 8½ lakhs have been raised to Rs. 10.75 lakhs. There is an option with the Government to be exercised for taking over this line. It comes at the end of ten years. The option comes next time on 31st March, 1967. I request the hon. Minister to make a particular note of this day when the option is to be exercised by the Government. I request him—I suggest to the Railways—that the option be exercised on that day and the line be taken over. The Railways should undergo a loss of Rs. 4½ lakhs a year in maintaining the line rather than paying about Rs. 11 lakhs per year as subsidy to the private railways. If the Railway Board takes up the line, I believe the annual loss of Rs. 4½ lakhs will be somewhat or other be made up by the higher passenger traffic and goods traffic that they may have.

I shall now come to north Bengal, i.e., about West Dinajpur district, about which Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya spoke on that day. It has been repeatedly stated here that surveys have been made for having a line to Hili on The Pakistan border from the present broad Gauge line from Khejuria Ghat to Siliguri, but in spite of the surveys having been made the line has not yet been constructed. This hill is a disputed point as any time this dis-

pute may be raised by Pakistan and the Government may find itself in difficulty. Now Nandaji has a border police under him and I do not know how this border police will move. In times of difficulty they will find it almost impossible to move the police quickly to the Pakistan border unless the survey that has already been made is worked out. There is a road, of course, but the road goes through very shaky bridges and in the event of any of the bridges going down or giving way or becoming unworkable, the entire border police scheme of the Home Minister will come to a deadlock.

In the same railway there is another line which goes to the Pakistan border, i.e., the line from Barsoi to Radikapur from the same broad gauge. Of this also I have spoken a number of times. I suggested that the line should be converted into a broad gauge but it has not been done, though Shri Jagjivan Ram, when he was the Railway Minister, gave a definite assurance to the public that this part of metre gauge would be converted into a broad gauge. From this Explanatory Memorandum I find that the other metre gauge portions in that area are being converted into broad gauge but I do not know why this particular portion is left out. On page 49 of the Explanatory Memorandum it is said:

"Construction of a BG line from New Jalpaiguri to Mukuria and conversion of the existing metre gauge sections Mukuria-Kumedpur and Katihar-Singhabad into broad-gauge."

The line that I am speaking of is just by the side of this M. G. line. It is a strange scheme or plan that, while all these lines are being converted into broad gauge, this particular link is being left out. Again, there are other sections too:

"Conversion of the existing metre gauge line from Siliguri to Haldibari to broad gauge."

But this particular line, for which the Railway Minister himself gave a public assurance, is being left out. I do not know what is the idea of the Railway Board, about the sanctity of

the assurances that the Ministers give in public or about their obligation to carry into effect those assurances which are given to the people openly. In any case, this has not been done. When I go through the Explanatory Memorandum I find that so many metre gauge sections are being converted into broad gauge. I would request the hon. Minister to check the map of that area and make an inquiry why this portion which is one of the most vital links is not being converted into broad gauge, because it is the only railway line that leads to the Pakistan border; if this is not converted, then at times of difficulty, if you want to move men and material from Calcutta to the Pakistan border, you will find yourself in difficulty to reach the other side of the river; the bogies will not move unless the line is converted into broad gauge. On the last occasion when I spoke the hon. Minister had assured me that he would go through the files. I do not know whether he has had time to go through the files. At least this time I would request him to devote some of his much-pre-Occupied moments to go through the files regarding this portion and do the needful so that the difficulty experienced by the people is removed.

About the Balurghat section, a petition has been submitted to Parliament, which has been signed by 25,000 people, for having the survey put into effect. This is an area from which foodgrains go to different parts and unless there is proper railway link, in spite of foodgrains being there in sufficient quantities, the area requiring those foodgrains will find itself in difficulty for want of those foodgrains.

In conclusion, I would particularly mention that the strategic position of Hili is of vital importance and should not escape the notice of the hon. Minister of Defence and also of the Railway Board. Pakistan has raised a dispute on a portion of Hili and they have tried to provoke trouble there and they may do so again. This is a portion of the railway scheme which has been surveyed but has not been

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

worked out up till now, and I would request the hon. Minister to devote some attention to it and see that it is done.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the railway budget. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways, the hon. Minister of State for railways and the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways on the all-round progress that has been made by the railways. I also join in paying my humble tribute to the railwaymen who carried out their duties so splendidly and wonderfully during the Emergency.

There has been good progress in passenger traffic earnings. The increase in the case of passenger traffic is nearly 6.42 per cent. In the case of goods traffic also it has increased, but the percentage is only 1.4. Even this increase is due not to the greater volume of goods carried but due to the increase in the freight. The reasons for not having so much improvement in the earnings from goods traffic can easily be found out. The speed of the goods train is not quite satisfactory. If you look into the report you will see that the speed is increased year by year, but even then the speed actually realised is only 15 to 16 k.m. per hour, that is, about 10½ miles per hour. Even with this speed, goods can be carried at the rate of 250 miles per day, but actually you will see that it takes more than a month for the goods to travel a thousand miles, and about one and a half months to travel a distance of about 1500 miles. There is also competition from road transport. Every year, road transport operation is increasing, and even long-distance goods-traffic is diverted to road traffic. The railways being the biggest Government concern we should see that they serve the people to as great an extent as possible. Not only are there private persons in the field of road traffic, but the States are also entering this field. There should be co-ordination between the railways and road traffic. Both of them should

be supplementary and complementary to each other. If the speed of the goods trains is increased and if some more facilities are offered, then we shall have greater chances of developing the goods traffic to a greater extent. I would request the hon. Minister to attend to this very carefully.

We are glad to know that the railways have introduced now the super express train. I do not know whether this is different from the QTS. Even the QTS runs at the most only about 200 miles per day, according to the intention, but actually, however, it takes a longer time to cover the distance. So, this drawback should be removed.

New lines are laid in some important areas, so also, lines are doubled where there is necessity for development or where there is a mining area or where there is necessity in the light of the emergency. Wherever there is broad gauge, we find that the development in those areas is greater than in other areas. That is so in all the States. You may take the case of any State and you will find that the developments are more in those areas where there are broad gauge lines. In the Madras State also, the southern parts suffer very much for want of development. We have been requesting, and the Madras Government also have been requesting the railways to lay a broad gauge line from Madras to Tuticorin via Madurai. If that is not possible immediately that portion of the work between Tiruchirappalli and Tuticorin may be taken up first. The scheme is there for the development of Tuticorin as a big port. Even so, if broad gauge is not available, it may not facilitate fast development. Apart from that, the survey from Tirunelveli to Nagercoil via Cape Comorin was sanctioned but it has not been completed. That also should be done very soon, because Cape Comorin is one of the biggest pilgrim centres and also natural scenery centre, and so, the survey should be undertaken

quickly and the railway line should be extended to that place.

As regards amenities to third class passengers, I would like to submit that passengers who travel for more than 10 hours in the night should be provided with free sleeping berths. Overcrowding has been reduced to some extent, but even now the position is not at all satisfactory. 80 per cent of the capacity is taken as normal, and over and above that, it is considered to be overcrowding. If you construe it in that way, then overcrowding is said to be less than 15 per cent now, but actually I think that it would be more than double this percentage. Especially in the mail trains we see that at least 25 per cent of the people in a compartment would not have even seating accommodation. Whenever this overcrowding is there, especially in the mail trains, I would submit that overcrowding should be removed.

We also find that the food sold on the platforms is very costly. The rates should be reduced to a reasonable level. Carriages, especially the bath-rooms and lavatories in the carriages, and so also the waiting rooms and the platforms should be maintained with some more care. Of course, the railways alone would not be responsible for this. The general mass of the people, the users, should be educated to give their full cooperation. Businessmen have so many ways of propagation their wares through salesmanship. Our railways should also spend more to inculcate among people a social sense of their obligations as travellers. Education through films is a medium to do that. Film of about 400 500 ft. can be produced showing how people could cooperate in keeping things clean in the railways.

14 hrs.

Research is being carried on in various fields. This should also include construction of carriages to suit climatic conditions. Now the incentive scheme is there in only one section, the mechanical engineering section. This should be extended to other sections also. Owing

to the incentive scheme, earnings have increased by nearly 28.4 per cent and productivity by 49 per cent. This is most encouraging and should be extended to other sections.

Now dieselisation and electrification are proceeding. But this process should not be hustled or accelerated so that steam engines suffer. Chittaranjan and Varanasi are making more and more electric and diesel engines. But we should also see to it that we do not depend on foreign countries for the parts.

Coming to ticketless travel, we find that a crore of people travel without tickets. About Rs. 2.54 crores have been realised from those people. From this, one can easily see how our people are not cooperating, how that social sense is lacking. Then again as regards pulling of alarm chains, we find that in 91 per cent of the cases, it is not at all justified. All these things show that we need co-operation from the public to a greater extent.

In the budget, there has been 3 per cent increase in freight suggested. If we only manage things more efficiently, it is possible to avoid this increase.

As regards kitchen and catering, if one sees them one finds it very difficult to eat the things prepared there. The kitchen is so crampy and the cabin is so dirty. So more attention should be paid to this aspect so that passengers get cleaner food.

In one Southern Railways, some candidates have qualified themselves to become inspectors and auditors. But even though they passed the test a long time ago, they have not been given chances of promotion. This also should be looked into.

With these words, I support the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Elias.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I would like to know whether you would be kind enough to give a chance or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is time, you will get it.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): The Railway Budget presented by the Railway Minister has not brought any good hope for the suffering millions who travel by the railways. On the other hand, it is very alarming. The first thing I notice is that nearly 30 per cent of the programme of new works has been drastically cut, although there is an indication that freight and passenger traffic would be considerably more during this year. In spite of this, Government have decided to cut all this new programme of works. It is not at all understandable. Government must explain this, because if this cut is insisted on; it will have far-reaching repercussions on other industries which are very much dependent on the railways. That is why I say it is an alarming development.

At the same time, the Budget has not offered any better amenities for the passengers. The Railways can do a lot to give more amenities to the travelling public, at the same time, they can improve the railway operations considerably, but they cannot do it for the simple reason that the railway administration has become an old, outdated administration.

The other day, the hon. Prime Minister stated that the administrative machinery of our country has become out-dated and it must be overhauled. This applies to the Railway Board as well. This was created by the Britishers. The same old bureaucratic machinery is still continuing. It cannot cope with the gigantic problems which the railways in our country are having to face at present. That is why I say that the Railway Board must be changed; the whole administrative machinery must be overhauled. It needs a new revolutionary outlook to improve the condition of the railways and be in

tune with our present needs. The railway administration now do all their work whimsically. They do not have good planning at all. There is too heavy expenditure. Added to that, there is corruption. With all this, the condition of the railways is very fast deteriorating.

I can cite numerous examples to show how things are going on, but for the shortness of time, I do not do it. On the question of corruption, I will mention only one single instance. I refer to the contracts which are given to the big firms and the small firms. Many a time Government have stated here that most of the work will be done through cooperatives. But this is not done. It is the big firms who get the bulk of the orders from the railways. What happens is this. Most of the retired railway officials are the managing directors, directors and managers of the different private contractor firms. The present officials of the Railway Board and other offices of the railways were once subordinate to these retired persons. So they come and take big orders with a huge amount of money. Nearly 25 per cent of the money goes into the pockets of the high-placed people in the railways as bribe; 25 per cent of the money goes as profit to the private firms of contractors; only 50 per cent of the money is actually spent for these works.

We talk very much nowadays about self-reliance. During the last 100 years, the railways have not been able to manufacture 100 per cent components in their own factories and workshops. I do not believe there are no efficient persons in the railways. There are very brilliant engineers and technicians who can easily produce 100 per cent components in railway workshops. But the administration and the Government will not allow these talented engineers to do all these jobs. So Government have to lay down a concrete programme to produce all the requirements in their factories and implement it. If Government can-

not do it, it is the big private factories who benefit by that. Firms like Martin Burn owned by Sir Biren Mukerjee, the British firm of Guest, Keen Williams, and Baratiya Electric Engineering owned by Shri Tantiya, one of the leading Members of this House—these firms do the bulk of the railway jobs, more than 90 per cent. If Government cannot produce all their requirements in the railway workshops, they can nationalise all these firms. That way railway's works can be done in these workshops so that Government can save a huge amount of money and the railways can progress very much.

As regards bad planning, I shall give only one instance. In the Howrah and Hooghly districts, we have got a light railway. This is the tenth year I have been dealing with the railway budget and speaking for the nationalisation of this light railway. This light railway is being subsidised by the Government, and nearly Rs. 17 lakhs is being given to Sir Biren Mukerjee, because it is owned by him. Government has not been able to nationalise it, in spite of the demand by lakhs of suffering passengers. If it is deiselised or electrified and if the railway line is doubled, the whole of Howrah and Hooghly districts can be developed properly. There is congestion in Howrah town itself, and there is no place at all for new industries to come up. So, if the railway line goes into the interior villages, the whole of Howrah District and Hooghly District can be developed properly. Howrah is the biggest centre of the engineering industry, but they do not find any place to build new industries at all. So, if this line is nationalised and improved, new factories and new industries can come up, and congestion inside Calcutta and Howrah can be minimised, but this has not been done. Government talks about democracy. They say that our country has got the biggest democracy. That is why they honour democracy in this way. The people, for years together, have been demanding nationalisation of this railway line, but because

it is owned by a private owner like Sir Biren Mukerjee, Government will not touch his skin and it will not be nationalised. But where there is no demand at all, a railway line is laid; for instance between Bijuri and Berampur, a 54 miles long line has been completed, with the expectation that there will be 14 trains every day, but seven to eight years have passed and till now only two trains are running on this line, one a passenger train and the other a goods train. This is due to bad planning. This railway has cost nearly Rs. 5 crores. This is how the railway administration plan the whole thing, and this is the way they implement it disregarding the public opinion of our country.

Similarly, in my district, Chengall station has been suddenly shifted. Due to electrification, there is a little bit change. From its original place, the station has been shifted to a place near Ludlow Jute Mill which is owned by an American mill owner. Because the mill owner demanded that this railway station should be shifted to the gate of the jute mill, within 24 hours this has been shifted near Ludlow Jute Mill, more than half a mile away from the place where it was for nearly a hundred years. All the shops and businesses have come up there. Nearly 15,000 passengers have submitted a mass petition to the railway administration and the Government—I shall place before the Minister a copy if he wants—but the Government did not pay any heed to this, saying that the railway station will remain there.

Similarly, due to electrification of the railway, there was necessity to change the overbridge at Bauria, but they are doing it in such a way that people will have great difficulty. The former overbridge used to connect both sides outside the railway station, but the railway bridge which is now being constructed will be within the railway station, so that people from outside will not be able to go inside the station and purchase tickets etc. quickly. Here also, ten to fifteen thousand people

[Shri Mohammad Elias]

have petitioned the railway administration not to change this overbridge, and there is no need at all to change it, but they are not honouring public opinion.

Last year I praised departmental catering because there was a slight improvement, but as soon as there was a little bit of praise, the food, the service, everything has deteriorated. We cannot understand how private caterers could earn so much profit and the railway cannot make so much profit. What is the difficulty in it? I have personally written many times and forwarded many mass petitions to the railway administration as to how corruption goes on. I cannot give the details here. If this corruption is stopped and management is a little improved, then the condition of departmental catering will be greatly improved. In the Western Railway it is very good, but as soon as the Northern Railway has taken up catering of the Eastern and Northern Railways, the condition has deteriorated. I think that the catering should be transferred to Eastern Railway, so that they can maintain the standards. At present, prices are going very high, with rotten food. At the same time, all the dining cars are understaffed. Actually, the *masalchi* who prepare the food are very good cooks, I know them very well, but because they do not have enough staff, they cannot prepare properly. They are also not paid properly, because they are temporary. We have hearing that they will be made permanent, but this has not been done. The workers in the catering department have been working for the last 10, 15 years, since the time of Vallabhdas, but they are still temporary. They should be made permanent, and the staff should be increased to cope with the situation.

I also reiterate the demand made by some of my hon. friends regarding a wage board for the railway workers, as is the case in every other industry, to fix their wages. This is a very old

demand. There are nearly 920 categories of railway workers, this should be streamlined, and this cannot be done without a wage board. I hope the Railway Minister in his reply will announce his decision about the constitution of a wage board.

Casual workers are also a big source of corruption. Unless they pay Rs. 5, they will not be given any work. As soon as they complete 29 or 30 days of work, they have to pay Rs. 5 to the Assistant Engineer, Supervisor or whoever is in charge of them; if they do not pay, they will not be taken again. In the Eastern and Southern Railway they get only Rs. 45, and the women workers get only Rs. 38. How can a worker, who has to work far more than a permanent worker, live on this Rs. 45. There are nearly one lakh of such casual workers in the Southeastern Railway, and similarly over one lakh in the Northern Railway and if you take all the railways, it will be six to seven lakhs. They are still kept as casual workers. They should be made permanent, justice should be done to them.

Then I come to the remodelling of Howrah station. Howrah, as you know, is as old as 100 years, and there is no change. There is the same old dining house, first, second and third class waiting rooms etc. There is scope for expending it, but there is no expansion. Over the years traffic has been increasing. I do not know the exact figures, but Howrah station handles the biggest passenger traffic in India. The same is the case with Sealdah. The Estimates Committee in its 91st Report has stated that these two railway stations must be remodelled to cope with the growing passenger traffic. They have also recommended the opening of two more railway stations, that Calcutta and Howrah must be expanded properly, that platforms must be increased as otherwise the passengers have to suffer very much. Government must take a decision about the mono railways or the circular railway for Calcutta. The city

has reached a saturation point and it cannot go on like this. Population has increased in such a way in Calcutta and these two stations should be remodelled. Government's decision should be known quickly. The condition of the workers employed under the railway electrification scheme should be looked into. They are given one job after another but are not taken permanently; permanent jobs are given to new hands and old and experienced hands are not given a chance. Last time I raised here the case of Ashu Chatterjee an employee who fought against corruption of the officers of the railway workshop at Lilooa. He has submitted a petition to the Railway Minister and to the President and other authorities; he has signed that memorandum on a ten rupee stamped paper that he would prove this corruption which goes on in the railway workshops and if he could not prove it he could be given rigorous imprisonment for ten years and his property could be confiscated. The hon. Minister assured the House that an enquiry will be made. After that assurance that man was removed; without any enquiry he had been dismissed from the service. Proper justice should be done to this person who has been fighting corruption boldly. Honest and sincere persons who fight corruption should not be victimised. If things go on like this, corruption will increase. If this case is handled properly corruption in the railway workshops at least at Lilooa will stop.

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री (रामसनेही घाट):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि रेलवे के बजट के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिए मुझे आने समय दिया। बतवे जैसे जैसे तरक्की करती जा रही है उसके लिए मैं रेलवे मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जिस प्रकार कि रेलवे तरक्की करती जा रही है वैसे कमाने में उसके साथ साथ उसमें भ्रष्टाचार भी उतना ही बढ़ता जा रहा है। जिस तरह से रेलवे तरक्की

करती जा रही है उसी पैमाने पर रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार भी तरक्की करता जा रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भ्रष्टाचार के साथ-साथ तरक्की हो रही है।

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : मेरा कहना यह है कि रेलवे तरक्की कर रही है लेकिन जो भ्रष्टाचार कर्मचारियों का है वह भी बराबर उतनी ही तरक्की कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वह सही तरीके से काम हो तो करोड़ों रुपये का रेलवे को फायदा हो सकता है। इतना समय तो मुझे नहीं है कि मैं सारी बातें विस्तार से कहूँ लेकिन करीब-करीब 13-14 साल से मैं लोक-सभा में हूँ और रेलवे से ही सफर करता हूँ। ग्राम तौर पर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों से मेरा सम्बन्ध रहता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि पिछले दिनों में दिल्ली के एलेक्ट्रिक स्टोर के लिए हमने आन्दोलन किया था और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से कहा। स्पेशल पुलिस लगायी गई। लेकिन विजिलेंस आफिसर जो था वह उसमें शामिल था जिसकी वजह से दो साल उसमें लग गए। स्पेशल पुलिस लगने पर बड़ी मुश्किल से अब वहाँ कुछ लोगों को पनिशमेंट देने के लिए उन्होंने मुश्किल किया। लेकिन जो और चोर थे उनको तरक्की देकर आगे बढ़ा दिया क्योंकि उसमें अफसर लोग भी फँसते थे। अब जिन लोगों ने बचाही बगैरह भी है उनको और हैरेस किया जा रहा है। मात्र दो दो साल हो गए, उनको टी० ए० डी० ए० भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ पर रेवाड़ी रोड पर रमणीक लाल क्लक जो आया था उसको रिजर्वत लेकर डी० एम० ने देहली सराय रोहेला पर स्टोर क्लक बनाया। जब वह वहाँ पर गया और उसने काम ज्यादा देखा तो वहाँ से छुट्टी लेकर चला गया। अब कहता है कि मुझे रिजर्वत कर दो। उसी जगह पर साल भर से जो स्टोर का क्लक नहीं है, क्लास फोर में है, महेन्द्र सिंघ

[श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री]

रयागी, वह स्टोर का सारा काम कर रहा है। वह इंटर पास है। सात साल की उसकी सविस् है। पांच साल की सविस् के बाद ही उसको क्लर्क की जगह दे देनी चाहिए थी लेकिन सात साल की उसकी सविस् हो गई है और वहां स्टोर क्लर्क का सारा काम वही कर रहा है, फिर भी उसको क्लर्क की जगह नहीं दी गई, इसलिए कि उसके पास रिश्त देने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। दूसरा आदमी जो वहां रिश्त देकर आया वह इस वक्त भी छुट्टी पर है। काम सारा वही कर रहा है।

इसी प्रकार बहुत से स्टेशनों पर कोयले की चोरी का प्रश्न है। लक्सर स्टेशन पर कोयला क्लर्क जो कि कोयलों का इंचार्ज है उसको कई दफा मैंने वहां से हटवाया लेकिन वह फिर वहीं आ जाता है। ठेकेदार से 150 रुपया महीना उसका बंधा हुआ है। ठेकेदार जो अपना कोयला उठाता है तो वह अपना बंधा सा कोयला वहीं रख देता है और फिर बराबर ब्लैक करता है। पांच पांच मील पर सस्ता कोयला लोग जला रहे हैं। इसी तरह और भी स्टेशनों पर होता है। इसी तरह तारों की चोरियां होती हैं। रेलवे कर्मचारी और अफसर लोग एन्वयारी करने जाते हैं तो देख कर के छोड़ देते हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों चार महीने हुए देहरादून स्टेशन पर मेरा जाना हुआ। वहां पर एक ऐसा गिरोह बना हुआ है जिसने स्टेशन मास्टर और टी० टी० ई० भी शामिल हैं। मैंने उसकी शिकायत लिखी तो चार महीने से अभी तक कोई कार्य-बाह नहीं हुई और जो मैंने चिट्ठी गोपनीय लिखी थी, वह जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत थी उन लोगों को सब उसके बारे में पता चल गया कि यह यह शिकायत है। मैंने रेलवे मास्टर को लिखा था और कहा था कि सी० आई० डी० से एन्वयारी करायी जाय। लेकिन सी० आई० डी० एन्वयारी नहीं हुई और उसके पहले ही वह जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत थी उनको सब पता चल गया जो मैंने लिखा था

अब आज चार महीने हो गए, बताइए कैसे सबूत मिलेगा? उनका इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार है और फिर बाद में वह मखौल भी उड़ाते हैं। वह सब मिल कर इसमें एक हो जाते हैं। तो यह इस प्रकार का व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार है। रेलवे की तरबकी के साथ साथ में अफसर लोग यह समझते हैं कि रेलवे में काफी मुनाफा है, इसलिए जो कुछ करते हो करते रहो।

और बहुत सी बातें और लोगों ने भी कही हैं। डिब्बों में ऐसा होता है, स्टेशनों पर ऐसा होता है। एक शिकायत रेस्टोरेंट की है। रेलवे से मैं ज्यादा सफर करता हूं। खास तौर पर लखनऊ स्टेशन पर जो रेस्टोरेंट है, पहले तो ठेकेदारों का रेस्टोरेंट होता था, जरा भी शिकायत होती थी तो वह सोचते थे कि हमारा ठेका खत्म हो जायगा इसलिए वह सुधार कर लेते थे, लेकिन अब तो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं, वह समझते हैं कि हमें सरकार तनख्वाह देती है हम चाहे किसी को खाना दें चाहे न दें, हमारा कुछ नहीं हो सकता, तो वह खाना नहीं देते, चाय नहीं देते, किसी बात पर ध्यान नहीं देते। एक दो-बार लिखा तो एक चिट्ठी का रई वि आपाक्षम करे, धागे के लिए सुधार देंगे। लेकिन वह दर्दे बाईसा ही रहा। बहुत सी बातें बहुत से भाष्यों ने और कही हैं। मैं बहुत ज्यादा अंग नहीं बहना चाहता। फिर भी कुछ छोटी मोटी बातें आपके सामने रख देना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक अप्वाइंटमेंट्स और प्रमोशंस का सवाल है, छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारियों के अप्वाइंटमेंट और उनके प्रमोशन में भी यहां तक कि बल्कस फोर के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भी तीन-तीन सौ, चार-चार सौ, और दो-दो सौ रुपये की रिश्त चलती है तब उनको नौबरी या प्रमोशन मिलता है। कुछ ट्रेन क्लर्क जो पुराने तजुबेवार थे उनको रखा गया। उनसे काम लिया गया। लेकिन फिर बाद में ऊपर से अनट्रेंड को लाकर रख दिया गया

जा कि ज्यादातर रश्वत दकर आये थे । उन तजुबेकार ट्रेन क्लर्कस को निकाल दिया गया तो फिर रेलवे के अन्दर ऐक्सीडेंट्स क्यों न हों ? जब वहां तजुबेकार पुराने लोगों को हटा कर नये अनट्रेंड रखे जाते हैं तो इसी कारण ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं । फिर एम्बेयरी करने के लिए कोई बात होती है तो उसमें नीचे वाले जो कुछ करते हैं, जा वह कहते हैं वही ऊपर मिनिस्टर साहब तक चला आता है । आप जितना ही अफसर बढ़ा रहे हैं उतने ही, ऐक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ रहे हैं और उतना ही भ्रष्टाचार फैल रहा है । पिछले दिनों मैंने रिठपाल का केस भेजा था, पाटिल साहब मौजूद हैं, जब मैंने मामला उनके सामने रखा तो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था उसके बारे में लेकिन जब मामला जनरल मैनेजर के पास पहुंचा तो उसने उसको जगह देने के बजाय उलटे नकरी से तख्तापन कर दिया । अब आप देख लीजिए कि उस क्लर्क का सात रुपए और चार पैसे मकान किराया काटते हैं जो कि मकान उसे घाला हुआ था । वह सात रुपए चार पैसे शैंड्यूल्ड रेट है और वह उसने दिया भी लेकिन उसको निकाल दिया गया । उसको बरखास्त कर दिया क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहब ने पालियामेंट में कह दिया था कि उसको निकाल दिया गया । हकीकत यह है कि आज रेलवे में बड़ी घोंगाघांगी चल रही है और गरीबों को न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है । गरीबों को आम तौर पर दबाया जाता है । मैं पुनः मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें और गरीबों को न्याय दिलाएं और आज जो उन को परेशान किया जाता है, वह चीज समाप्त हो ।

भ्रष्टाचार का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, आम तौर पर देखा यह जाता है कि जितने अधिक अफसरान बढ़ाए जाते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार उतना ही अधिक फैलता है । विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट का ही मामला देख लीजिए । पाटिल साहब ने एक विजिलंस आफिसर को जो कि भ्रष्टाचारी था, उसके प्रति कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन दिया था और कहा था कि मैं

उस अफसर को हटा दूंगा । पाटिल साहब ने उसको हटाने का आर्डर भी दे दिया लेकिन चूंकि वह एक रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बर का संबंधी निकल आया, वह हटाया नहीं जा सका और हमने देखा कि इस तरह से मंत्री साहब का आर्डर भी खटाई में पड़ गया । इससे आप समझ सकते हैं भ्रष्टाचार कितने व्यापक रूप में ऊंचे स्तर में फैला हुआ है । मिनिस्टर साहब के हाथ रेलवे बोर्ड के भागे बंधे हैं, वह उनकी भबहेलना नहीं कर सकते और हम चूंकि उनकी पार्टी में हैं, इसलिए हमारे हाथ मिनिस्टर साहब के भागे बंधे हैं और जिधर हमें कहा जाता है, उधर ही हमें हाथ उठाने को विवश होना पड़ता है, क्योंकि पार्टी का अनुशासन मानना तो लाजमी हो ही जाता है । दरअसल आज नौकरशाही का बोलबाला है और उसके भागे किसी की भी कुछ चलती नहीं है ।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि मेहर-बानी करके देश की रक्षा और देश की भलाई के लिए बड़े अफसरों की तादाद मत बढ़ाइए । और उनकी तनख्वाह मत बढ़ाइए । यह कौन सा समाजवादी और प्रजातंत्रीय युग है कि नीचे कर्मचारियों और ऊंचे कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में इतनी भारी असमानता मौजूद हो । यह अन्तर मिटना चाहिए । देखा यह जाता है कि एक छोटे कर्मचारी के यदि पांच रुपए बढ़ते हैं, तो अफसरों के उससे कई गुने अधिक बढ़ जाते हैं । मैं यह भी यहां पर कह दूं कि ज्यादा अफसर बढ़ाने से ऐक्सीडेंट ज्यादा होते हैं । जिनकी हजारों खपया तनख्वाह है, उनका पेट नहीं भरता है और वह उस पर भी बड़ी-बड़ी रश्वतें लेते हैं । अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि जब रेलवे के बड़े-बड़े अफसरान की ऐसी हालत है तो बेचारे छोटे आदमी को बोध देना बेकार है । सरकार को इन बड़े भ्रष्टाचारियों को रोकने का कोई इंतजाम

[श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री]

करना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे यहां यह कहा गया है :—

“बदयद् ग्वाचरति श्रेष्ठ लोकस्तद-
धनुवतंते” ।

आज हासत यह हो रही है जो आपके विजिलेंस आफिसर हैं, जो आपके छापा मारने वाले हैं, उनकी आठ सौ रुपए नाजायज माहवारी बंधी हुई है। यहां दिल्ली स्टेशन बुकिंग से विजिलेंस के आफिसर को आठ सौ रुपए मिलता है। होता यह है कि जब छापा मारने के लिए कोई बैच चलने को होता है, तो उनके द्वारा यहां पहले से बुकिंग को टेलीफोन द्वारा सावधान कर दिया जाता है कि काका आ रहा है और वह उससे समझ लेते हैं कि छापा मारने वाले आ रहे हैं और वह सावधान हो जाते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां उनके खिलाफ कोई सबूत नहीं मिल पाता है। यह नाजायज व्यापार और भी स्टेशनों पर चलता है जहां कि इस तरह वह अफसरों को बिके हुए होते हैं और घड़िले से वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और कोई उसको रोकने वाला नहीं है। इस भ्रष्टाचार के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवेज को काफी अधिक नुकसान होता है। मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए चाहूंगा कि जो कुछ मैंने निवेदन किया है उस पर मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से विचार करके आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल करायें।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट के ऊपर बोलने का समय दिया। सारे प्रतिष्ठानों में रेलवेज सब से बड़ा प्रतिष्ठान भारत का है मैं अपने कई माननीय सदस्यों से सहमत हूँ जो उन्होंने एक स्वर, . . . एक मत और एक भावना से रेलवे मंत्रालय और मंत्रियों को वधाई दी है और उस वधाई में मैं अपनी वधाई भी उपस्थित करता हूँ।

इस वर्ष बजट में अनोखी बातें हुईं। उसमें सबसे अच्छी बात तो यह हुई कि यह पहला प्रतिष्ठान है, जिसने यह कहा है

कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हैं। एफिशिएंसी का जहाँ तक संबंध है, 1947 के आंकड़ों से और आज के अनुमानों से प्रतीत होता है कि 25 प्रतिशत एफिशिएंसी बढ़ी है, अच्छा कौशलपूर्ण शासन बढ़ा है और उसका अंक इस समय 86 प्रतिशत है। 1947 के पहले जहाँ हमारे प्रतिष्ठान के अन्दर एक इंजन भी नहीं बनता था, अब हम दो हजार इंजन बनाने की स्थिति में हैं।

डिजलाइजेशन और इलेक्ट्रिकेशन करके रेलवे के माध्यम से जो सेवा प्रदान की जा रही है, वह वास्तव में एक बड़ा स्वागत योग्य इनक्लाब व क्रान्ति है। डिजलाइजेशन से जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जितने ट्रंक रूट्स हैं उनकी रफ्तार बढ़ेगी और यात्रा के घंटे कम होंगे। सदरन एक्सप्रेस में इसकी व्यवस्था होने से चार घंटे की कमी हो जाएगी। यह व्यवस्था बड़ी आवश्यक है। आप दुनिया के और देशों को देखें तो आपको इसकी उपयोगिता मालूम पड़ जायेगी। अभी मैं जापान गया था वहाँ ओसाका टू टोकियो को जो ट्रेन जाती है, उसकी रफ्तार 125 मील प्रति घंटा है। अब हम जापान की तुलना तो नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन कोई कारण नहीं है कि जो काम जापान में हो सकता हो या इधर देशों में हो सकता हो, हम उसके बारे में अपने यहां अनुसंधान न कराएं और उसका अपने यहां फायदा उठाने की कोशिश न करें। हमें इसके लिए अपने यहां एक रिसर्च सेक्शन खोलना चाहिए। जैसा कि जापान ने अपने यहां किया है और उसके द्वारा हम यह देखें कि हम कैसे अपने रेलों की स्पीड बढ़ा सकते हैं। डिजलाइजेशन और इलेक्ट्रिकेशन जहाँ हमारी रेलगाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ेगी, वहाँ यह भी परीक्षण करना चाहिए कि हम यात्रियों की निदिष्ट स्थान पर मथाशीघ्र पहुंचा दें।

टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन के संबंध में मेरी यह राय है कि इसे अपने यहां जारी किया जाय, ताकि एक जंक्शन से दूसरे जंक्शन में ट्रेनों को जाने जाने में स्थिति का ज्ञान हो सके। इसके द्वारा ट्रेन ड्राइवर से सम्पर्क साधा जा सकता है कि ट्रेक खुला है अथवा नहीं और इस तरह ट्रेन के एक्सीडेंट्स भी कम होंगे। गाड़ियों में गति भी प्राप्त होगी और समय से गाड़ी पहुंचने में भी सुविधा हो जाएगी।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहूँगे से पहले कुछ अपने सुझाव आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। एक सुझाव तो यह है कि बंबई, कलकत्ता, कानपुर और मद्रास जैसे जो बड़े शहर हैं, वहां पर पीक आवसं में रेल ट्रांसपोर्ट चार पांच मील की रफ्तार से मूव करता है, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बड़े बड़े नगरों में आप्र अण्डर ग्राउंड ट्रेन्स जारी कीजिए। आप यह कह सकते हैं इसमें पूंजी की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और चूंकि पूंजी हमारे साथ उपलब्ध है नहीं इसलिए यह काम हो नहीं पाएगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चारों शहरों में कारपोरेशन बनाएं और 50 प्रतिशत पूंजी केन्द्र प्रोवाइड करे, 25 प्रतिशत राज्य करे और 25 प्रतिशत म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन दे। इस तरह से यह पूंजी बना कर के अण्डर ग्राउंड ट्रेन्स के काम को जारी किया जा सकता है। 50-60 लाख के जो नगर हैं और जिनकी कि जनसंख्या निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है, वहां आज ट्रांसपोर्ट बड़ी घीमी रफ्तार से चलता है, वहां यह व्यवस्था करनी अति आवश्यक है। विशेष कर बम्बई से इस अण्डर ग्राउंड ट्रेन की व्यवस्था को आरम्भ किया जाय। आज हम वहां देखते हैं कि 3, 3 4, 4 और 5, 5 हजार लोगों को लाइन लगा कर दो-दो और तीन तीन घंटे तक सवारी प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। वहां निश्चित रूप से अण्डर ग्राउंड

ट्रेनों की व्यवस्था होने से अभी जो ट्रांसपोर्ट बड़ी स्लो स्पीड से मूव करता है, उसमें गति आएगी और जल्दी ट्रैफिक क्लियरेंस होगा। जैसे जापान ने किया है और अन्य देशों ने भी किया है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस देश में भी इस व्यवस्था को आरम्भ किया जाय और विशेषकर बम्बई से इसकी शुरुआत करें। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस युग में जहां समय का बड़ा महत्व है, किसी व्यक्ति को सवारी प्राप्त करने के लिए तीन-तीन घंटे प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़े। मैं श्री पाटिल से कहूंगा कि वे इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे कर बम्बई से एक्सप्रेसरीमेंट करें।

अमरीका में मैंने डबल डेकर ट्रेन्स चलती देखी। हमारे देश में इस तरह की व्यवस्था काफी उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है। यह भीड़ को हटाने का सबसे बड़ा साधन हो सकता है। इसमें संभव है कि आपको कुछ ब्रिजेज को ऊंचा करना पड़े। लेकिन डबल डेकर ट्रेन्स को अर्थात् दो खंड दोमंजिली ट्रेन्स को अगर आप अपने यहां जारी करते हैं, तो हम एक बार में दुगुने यात्रियों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचा सकेंगे।

जहां तक रेलों के देर से पहुंचने का सवाल है, उन के द्वारा निश्चित समय पर अपनी मंजिल पर न पहुंचने का सवाल है, अभी जब मैं जापान गया था, तो मुझे पता चला कि वहां ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि अगर वहां ट्रंक रूट्स में कोई गाड़ी सेट हो जाय तो यात्रियों को फेंकर रिफंड कर दिया जाता है। उन का पूरा किराया वापस कर दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यहां भी ऐसा कुछ इन्तजाम शुरू कर दिया जाय। यद्यपि डिजलाइजेशन और इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन से ट्रेनें सेट तो कम होंगी लेकिन अगर बं सेट हों तो इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर कोई रेलगाड़ी एक घण्टा सेट हो जाय तो यात्रियों को उनके किराये का एक प्रतिशत लौटाया जाय, दो घण्टे सेट हों जाय तो दो प्रतिशत किराया यात्रियों को लौटाया जाय। जितने

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

घण्टे ट्रेन लेट हो उतने ही प्रतिशत किराया यात्रियों को वापस किया जाय । यात्रियों को उस के लिए एक फार्म दिया जाय, जिसे वह भर कर स्टेशन में दे दें । इस से रेलवे बोर्ड को यह पता चलेगा कि अगर अमुक ट्रेन की कार्यक्षमता एक विशेष निश्चित समय तक पहुंचने की हम व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो उसके लिए हमें यात्रियों को कितना पैसा वापिस करना पड़ेगा । यह एक तरीका रेलों की कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाने का हो सकता है । जापान की तरह अब हम यात्रियों को उन का पूरा किराया तो रिफंड नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि ऐसी व्यवस्था हम रखते हैं तो हो सकता है कि लोग जंजीर खींच दिया करेंगे और इस तरह पूरा रिफंड मांगेंगे । इसलिए पूरे रिफंड की बात को छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन इतना किया जाय कि अगर नेचुरली कोई ट्रेन लेट होती है तो जितने घण्टे वह लेट हो उतने ही प्रतिशत किराया यात्रियों को वापस किया जाय ।

जब मैं रेलवे के नक्शे में मध्य प्रदेश को देखता हूं, तो मुझे बहुत निराशा होती है । जब कि और क्षेत्रों में रेलवे के विकास का कार्य हो रहा है, माइनाइजेशन हो रहा है, नई रेलवे लाइन्स दी जा रही हैं और 1 अप्रैल से 53 नई ट्रेन्स चलाई जा रही हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रंक रूट्स के अतिरिक्त और कुछ भी दिखाई नहीं देता है । हां गुना-मन्सी की ब्रांच लाइन दी गई है ।

मैं श्री पाटिल से बड़े अदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह रेलवे लाइन्स के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश का सरबे करने के लिए एक हार्डिपावर कमीशन नियुक्त करें । मेरी इस मांग का कारण यह नहीं है कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से चुन कर आता हूं और इसलिए मैं उस के प्रति पक्षपात करता हूँ । बल्कि इस का कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जोहा, कोयला, मैंगनीज, भाइका

और बाक्साइट आदि खनिज पदार्थों का विपुल भंडार है और राष्ट्र की इस सम्पत्ति के टोटल पोटेंशल को एक्सप्लायट करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक से अधिक ब्रांच रूट्स दें ।

It is an undisputed fact that Madhya Pradesh is backward in regard to development of transport. With an area of 1,71,200 square miles, representing 13.4% of the country's total area, Madhya Pradesh is served very inadequately by the railways. The railway routes of 2666 miles in Madhya Pradesh hardly account for 7.54% of the total rail route mileage in India.

स्टेट्स रीऑर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था :

"Partly as a result of the decision to erect certain new steel plants but partly also because of general economic expansion and the growth in traffic, the route and tract mileage of the railway system within the proposed unit will have to be increased and certain proposals have already been sanctioned or are under consideration."

मध्य प्रदेश में आठ जिले ऐसे हैं, जिन में एक इंच भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । वे जिले हैं रीवा (क्षेत्रफल : 2509 वर्ग मील), सीधी : (क्षेत्रफल : 4060 वर्ग मील), पन्ना (क्षेत्रफल : 2716 वर्ग मील), राजगढ़ (क्षेत्रफल : 2383 वर्ग मील), धार (क्षेत्रफल : 3150 वर्ग मील) और बस्तर (क्षेत्रफल : 15124 वर्ग मील) ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : इन को ५० पी० को ट्रैक्टर कर दिया जाये ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : अब मैं आप को यह बताता हूं कि हमारे प्रदेश में विभिन्न जिलों में कितने मील रेलवे लाइन है : सतना : 72 मील, छतरपुर : नहीं के बराबर, टीकमगढ़ : नहीं के बराबर, सेहोर : 56 मील, रायसेन : 20 मील, भिलसा : 48 मील, झांजापुर : 54 मील, रायगढ़ :

44 मील, सरगजा : 16 मील, ग्वालियर : 68 मील, भिड : 34 मील, शिवपुरी : 28 मील, गुना : 78 मील, दतिया : 22 मील, मंडला : 50 मील, बालाघाट : 67 मील, सागर : 96 मील, नरसिंहपुर : 60 मील, दमोह : 51 मील, इन्दौर : 52 मील, रतलाम : 73 मील, मंदसौर : 82 मील, देवास : 19 मील, खारगोन : 19 मील, शवपुरा : 28 मील, दुर्ग : 90 मील।

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए खनिज पदार्थों से अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाया जाये, अगर सरकार चाहती है कि कोयला, बाक्साइट और मैंगनीज आदि का पूरा इस्तेमाल हो, तो जो सुविधायें वह अन्य प्रान्तों को दे रही है—जिस के लिए हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता है—, वे हमें भी दी जायें। मध्य प्रदेश को ट्रंक रूट्स इसलिए दिये गये हैं कि अगर दिल्ली से बम्बई जाना हो, तो स्वाभाविक है कि मध्य प्रदेश में से जायेंगे। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश का कम्पलीट सरवे करने के लिए एक हार्ड पावर कमोशन नियुक्त किया जाये। नई लाइन्ज के बारे में भी पूरा सरवे किया जाये।

हमारे यहां ग्वालियर-भिड, ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी और धमतुरा में नैरो गेज—छोटी लाइन—बिछी हुई है, जहां यह स्थिति है कि दस मील को यात्रा करने के लिए दस घंटे लगते हैं। इस माइनर जमाने में, 1966 में, बच्चे के खिलौने जैसी इन छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियों को हटा देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जहां मैं रेलवे मंत्री और रेलवे मंत्रालय की प्रशंसा करता हूं, वहां मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश को तरफ़ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये।

श्री मौय्य : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत ही आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दिया।

भारतीय रेलों में राष्ट्र की लगभग 2961 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है और उन में करीब 13,20,000 कर्मचारों काम करते हैं। इतने विशाल क्षेत्र से केवल 660.8 करोड़ रुपये के ग्रास रेवेन्यू का निकास होता है। यह स्थिति कोई संतोषजनक नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने रेलवे मंत्रालय का जो बजट पेश किया है, उस में उन्होंने गुड्ज ट्रैफिक पर तीन परसेंट सरचार्ज लगाने की बात कही है, जिस से 18.10 करोड़ रुपये की और अधिक रेवेन्यू की प्राप्ति होगी। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बढ़ोतरी के तीन मुख्य कारण बताये हैं : एक, रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी, 1965 की सिफ़ारिशों के अनुसार लगभग सात करोड़ रुपये और अधिक डिविडेंड की दर की बढ़ोतरी के कारण देने होंगे; दो, जिन अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की रेलवे मंत्रालय को आवश्यकता है, उन के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और तीन, डीयरनेस एलाउंस और मकानों के किरायों पर अधिक खर्च होगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि गुड्ज ट्रैफिक का जो हमारा लक्ष्य या 245 मिलियन टन का, उस में केवल 204 मिलियन टन की प्राप्ति हुई और इस प्रकार 41 मिलियन टन की कमी रही। अगर यह लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाता, तो यह सरचार्ज लगाने की कोई आवश्यकता न पड़ती। मेरे विचार में यह सरचार्ज बढ़ाने का एक यह भी कारण है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय का जो लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। चूंकि ट्रैफिक में कमी रहेगी, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय ने सरचार्ज बढ़ा दिया है।

[श्री मौयें]

कोयला, ईंधन और नमक के भाड़े में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। नमक के भाड़े में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। बहुत से लोग भावनाओं से काम करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री जी ने जिस बुद्धिमानी का सुबूत दिया है, अच्छा होता कि वित्त मंत्री भी उसका सुबूत देते और नमक पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा देते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भावनाओं से देश नहीं चला करते हैं। भावनाओं से देशों को चलाने की बातें बहुत पीछे की बातें हैं। नमक पर 0.18 पैसे फी किलोग्राम की जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह बहुत कम पड़ेगी और वह कोई विशेष बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक परेशानी जरूर होती है। फासले का जो फर्क रखा गया है, उसको मिटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि इस व्यवस्था से दूर रहने वाले लोगों को ज्यादा परेशानी होगी। देश की एकता के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि पूरे देश में एक ही तरह की बढ़ोतरी रहे।

मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने चाय, चीनी, बिस्कुट तथा दवाइयों के भाड़े में कुछ कमी की है। लेकिन वनस्पति के भाड़े में जो कमी की गई है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। यह कोई ज्यादा समझदारी की बात नहीं है और यह जनता के हित में भी नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने मिनरल ओर्ज को सरचार्ज से छूट दे दी है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन चीजों को हम विदेशों में भेजते हैं, उनके एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए और विदेशों में भारत की चीजों के लिए एक बाजार की प्राप्ति के लिए उन चीजों को भी छूट दी जाये।

माननीय मंत्री, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने यहां पर एक्सिडेंट्स के बारे में जो लेखा-जोखा दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके द्वारा उन्होंने इस सदन में एक भ्रम पैदा किया है। उन्होंने इस बारे में एक एवरेज बता दिया, लेकिन एवरेज से हम सत्यता को नहीं पायेंगे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1963-64 और 1964-65 में किस किस कैटेगरी में कितने एक्सीडेंट्स हुए।

	1963-	1964-
	64	65

अवर फेल्योजें ग्राफ रोलिंग

स्टाक	298	309
फेल्योर ग्राफ पर्मिनेंट बे	173	240
एटेम्प्टेड ट्रेन रैकिंग	65	89
फायर्ज	115	177
कोलिजन्ज इन्वार्लिंग लाइट इंजिन्ज	3	5
अदर कोलिजन्ज	27	43
डीरेलमेंट ग्राफ लाइट इंजिन्ज	22	24
अदर डीरेलमेंट्स	76	95
फायर्ज एट स्टेशनज	18	45
कोलिजन्ज इन्वार्लिंग पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज	30	33
डीरेलमेंट्स इन्वार्लिंग पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज	160	173
ट्रेन्ज रनिंग इन्टू रोड ट्रेफिक एट लैबल क्रॉसिंग एट अनमैन्ड लैबल क्रॉसिंग	110	113
नम्बर ग्राफ पैसेंजरज किल्ड कास्ट ग्राफ डैमेज टु पर्मिनेंट बे	26	130
	24,31,780	40,92,923

इससे आप भ्रन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एक्सिडेंट बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं। चूंकि एक्सिडेंट्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और रेलवेज की आमदनी भी और ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, ताकि और ज्यादा सुधार हो सकें, इसके लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इससे परसेन्ट्स का नुकसान न हो। लाइफ इन्शोरेंस ठीक उसी तरह से हो, जैसे हवाई जहाज से जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये होती है, उसी तरह से रेलवे में लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाय। ताकि वे लोग जो जिन्दगी से चले जाते हैं, कम से कम उस हानि से या और बहुत सी हानियां होती हैं, उनके घरवाले बहुत सी परेशानियों से बच सकते हैं।

जब मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की बात पर आता हूं तो देखता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का परसेन्टेज पूरा नहीं हुआ और आप जानते हैं कि इससे मेरी भावनाओं का बहुत बड़ा लगाव है। रेलवे में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का परसेन्टेज इतना कम है कि उसे देखकर मेरे मन को बहुत दुख होता है और क्रोध भी आता है। क्लास 1 तथा 2 की संख्या को अलग-अलग दिया जाता तो ठीक था, लेकिन यहां पर इनकी संख्या को मिला कर दिया गया है। अगर अलग अलग दिया जाता तो पता लगता कि फर्स्ट कटेगरी में कितने हैं और सेकेंड कटेगरी में कितने हैं। दोनों को मिलाकर बताया गया है कि फर्स्ट और सेकेंड कटेगरी में 6035 कर्मचारी हैं और इनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के 134 कर्मचारी हैं, इनकी परसेन्टेज जाकर निकलती है 2 फीसदी। बड़े अफसोस और शर्म की बात है। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 6035 में सिर्फ 12 कर्मचारी हैं, इनकी परसेन्टेज जाकर निकलती है .02 फीसदी, यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है।

तीसरी कटेगरी को जब लेता हूं तो पूरा टोटल कर्मचारियों का है—5,35,856,

इनमें में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं—42,614, इनकी परसेन्टेज निकलती है 8 फीसदी और इसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नम्बर है, 4,388, इनकी परसेन्टेज निकलती है .08 फीसदी। इसी तरह से क्लास 4 में वह परसेन्टेज किसी हद तक पूरी हो गई है। क्लास 4 में चपरासी, खलासी, सफाई करने वाले हैं, अब इसके लिये अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग नहीं मिलेंगे तो क्या वहां सबर्ण मिलेंगे। यह कोई तारीफ की बात नहीं है। लेकिन क्लास 1, 2 और 3 में संख्या अब तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। संविधान के अनुसार सन् 1970 तक यह सुविधा दी गई है, उसके बाद यह सुविधा समाप्त हो जायगी, आज जब यह सुविधा मिली हुई है तब भी संख्या पूरी नहीं हुई है, तो जब वह सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी, समाप्त हो जायगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस समय शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का परसेन्टेज जीरो हो जायेगा। ये सब बातें हैं जो बहुत महत्व रखती हैं और जिनको मेरे अन्य सहयोगियों और आदरणीय सदस्यों ने भी यहां पर कहा है।

कैजुअल लेबर भी आज बहुत परेशान है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यहां पर एक गलत बयानी की है। किसी भी दलाके में, किसी भी क्षेत्र में, किसी भी स्थान पर, कैजुअल लेबर को 3 रुपये नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि सवा रुपये और डेढ़ रुपये तक मिलते हैं, बल्कि उनको मैडिकल फौसिलिटीज और दूसरी सुविधायें भी नहीं मिलती हैं। उनको नौकरियों के लिये हर महीने दो-चार-दस रु० महीना इन्वीनियर्स को, ओवरसीयर्स को या जो सरकारी कर्मचारी होते हैं, उनको देना होता है। कैजुअल लेबरर्स के लिये यह बहुत परेशानी की बात है, इसके लिये आपको कुछ न कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

अभी हाल में अजमेर में स्वयं गया था। वहां रेल की पटरियों को बिछाते बिछाते

[श्री मौयं]

आज से लगभग 100 वर्ष पहले शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग गये थे, जो कि राजस्थान के उस हिस्से से गये थे जो कि यू० पी० से लगता है। अजमेर में वे लोग हजारों की तादाद में हैं और जो रेलवे में काम करते हैं, केजुप्रल लेबर का काम करते हैं। उनकी बस्तियों को जाकर देखिये तो पता लगेगा कि अभी इस देश में आजादी नहीं आई है। वे जहां रहते हैं, मक्खियां भिनकती हैं, वे जहां रहते हैं कोई पेशाब-घर नहीं है, टट्टी-घर नहीं है, कोई नालियां नहीं हैं, सफाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है और जिन मकानों में वे रहते हैं, उनमें जानवर भी नहीं रह सकते। आज आप बहुत से मिल मालिकों को कहते हैं कि लेबर-वेलफेयर सेंटर बनाइये, उनके लिये क्वार्टर्स बनाइये, लेकिन सरकार स्वयं अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये कुछ नहीं करना चाहती। इसलिये जरूरी है कि सरकार इन केजुप्रल लेबरर्स को भी वे तमाम सुविधायें दे।

श्रीमन्, दो मिनट और लेना चाहूंगा। एक्सटेंशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। उम्र 55 से बढ़ाकर 58 कर दी गई है। अब 58 की उम्र में जाकर लोग रिटायर होते हैं। और इस पर भी तमगा यह है कि बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिनकी पहुंच सत्ताधारी दल तक, मिनिस्ट्रों तक या रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्यों तक है, उनको और भी एक्सटेंशन मिल जाती है। यह बहुत गलत तरीका है। यह पुरानी मशीनरी, जैसा कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, ग्रंथेडों के साथे में पनपी थी, उसको त्रितनी जल्द खत्म कर दें, उतना ही देश के लिये हितकर होगा, और जो यंग ब्लड हैं जो नौजवान हैं, जिन से आशा है देश को, उनको बढ़ावा नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि इस तरह से कुछ लोगों को एक्सटेंशन मिल जाता है, इस और आपको ही सोचना चाहिये।

सैलून की बात और सुन लीजिये। मैं डिमाण्ड पर नहीं बोलूंगा, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, दो मिनट और दे दीजिये। ग्रंथेडों के जमाने में सैलून लगते थे, उस वक्त फबते थे, जंचते थे, लेकिन अब हम इतने लम्बे सैलून लगायें और ठीक उस के बराबर इन्सान भेड़-बकरियों की तरह भरे जाय, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है, यह चीज अब समाप्त की जानी चाहिये। मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूं, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते, कि ये सैलून अब समाप्त किये जाने चाहियें। अगर नहीं समाप्त किये गये, मैं एक बार फिर भवसर देता हूं, तो सलून को हम खुद रोकेंगे, उन के अन्दर रुकावट डालेंगे, क्योंकि एक तरफ तो देश के नागरिक वहां पर भेड़-बकरियों की तरह भरे जाय और दूसरी तरफ बड़े-बड़े हाकिम साथ में सैलून में जाय, चाहे वह किसी का भी सैलून हो, वह बहुत बेजा बात है।

मैं यहां पर डिपार्टमेंटल कैटरिंग के बारे में भी एक शब्द और कह दूं। वैसे तो यहां केजुप्रल लेबर को 45 रु० महीना देते हैं, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में डिपार्टमेंटल कैटरिंग में एक दिन के खाने का कितना लेते हैं, एक दफा मैंने खाया था, हिसाब से 16 रु० 60 पैसे बैठे। दिन भर का इतना पे चार्ज करते हैं, इतना वे लोग भी नहीं लेते थे जो वहां पर खुद चलाते थे और जो खाना वहां पर मिलता है वह भी गन्दा मिलता है। इसकी कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। या तो रेल मंत्रालय इस में सुधार करे और यदि नहीं कर सकती है तो कुछ और लोगों को मौका दें, ताकि उस में सुधार हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ, श्रीमन्, मैं फिर आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का शुभ अवसर दिया और मंत्री महोदय को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने नमक के लिये एक रास्ता खोला, जिस से सरकार की घाबें बुझनी चाहिये।

बीवली सहोदरा बाई राय (दबोह) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा नम्बर चां पहले ।

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jai-pur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the budget proposals of the Railway Ministry for the year 1966-67. I also congratulate the Railway Ministers and their able officers for their satisfactory budget proposals. This is because of the absence of any increase in passenger fares. The progress of the railways no doubt, is quite satisfactory.

I want to say that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, is a rationalist in thinking and humanist in action. That explains why he has been so powerfully attracted by the Gandhian ideology and the socialist objectives of the Congress.

I requested him for the stoppage of one Express train to serve the people of my State. I am extremely glad—and I congratulate him also for doing that—that according to the demands and suggestions that I made in Parliament last year as well as in the Zonal Railway Consultative Committee, arrangements have been made for the stoppage of 37 UP and 38 DN Howrah-Madras Express at Baitarani Road, Dhanmandal, Soro and Rupsa with effect from 10th December, 1965. Unfortunately, instructions have not been issued to the railway booking clerks and so they are not issuing tickets. I have got a copy of the circular letter issued by Shri P. C. Mathew, Secretary of the Railway Board, remark of the Railway Board, about this stoppage. I have already written to the General Manager, Shri G. D. Khandelwala and COPS to give clear instructions to the booking clerks and station masters to issue tickets to this station. Here I will give you one instance. The station master of Baitarani Road sent a message to the Reservation Supervisor, Madras to reserve berth for me

in 36 Down Madras-Howrah Express. After some days the Reservation Supervisor of Madras replied that the train does not stop at Baitarani Road Station. After repeated request and reminders by the station master, I got accommodation. So, necessary instructions should be issued to all station masters and ticket booking clerks to issue tickets to all those stations, and thus, the Railways are sustaining heavy loss since the passengers are some time travelling without tickets.

15 hrs.

Then I come to my second point. Last year also I made the same demand. At present there is no Janta train on the South Eastern Railway. In the Zonal Consultative Committee also I have made the same demand. The other day Dr. Ram Subhag Singh announced in this great House that they are going to introduce Janata Express train from Howrah to Madras and also a shuttle from Kharagpur to Kurdah Road. I say that it is not sufficient. If you see the railway map of Orissa you will find that during the last twenty years no new lines have been built there. There is only the old Bengal-Nagpur Railway line connecting West Bengal and Madras. Only a new line of short distance, from Sambalpur to Titlagarh, has been added. Orissa is a backward State. Though it is full of forest wealth, minerals and rivers, there is no railway line which passes through Orissa. Already there is a rumour that with the introduction of the Janata Express from Howrah to Madras they are going to withdraw the stoppage of Madras Mail from Bhadrak and Jajapur Keonjhar Road. That should not be done. Jajapur Keonjhar road railway station connects Keonjhar district with the rest of Orissa. Jajapur is also the ancient capital of Orissa. The income from that station is more than Rs. 4 lakhs. So, the stops of Madras Mail at these stations should not be withdrawn even after the introduction of the Janata Express. Here may I give an analogy? Caravelle plane is flying

[Shri Rama Chandra Mallick]
from Delhi to Dum Dum at a height of 30,000 feet or more. Now, can the cultivators on the route from Delhi to Dum Dum say that they are benefited by a plane flying on the route? No, because the plane does not stop *en route*. Similarly, if Madras Mail is running through Orissa without a stop, the people of Orissa will not be benefited in any way. Therefore, these stops should not be withdrawn. On the other hand, there should be more stops and more facilities should be given to the people of Orissa. At least one bogie should be attached from Howrah to Bhubaneswar or Cuttack.

The doubling of the line from Kharagpur to Madras is in progress. As Orissa is a drought-affected area, thousands of labourers from Orissa are working on this project day and night. I congratulate the Railway Ministry for giving these labourers some employment.

Then, I have been pressing repeatedly that the Korai passenger halt should be converted into a flag station. It is a thickly populated area with a police station, primary health centre, block headquarters and other offices. When the railway authorities went there, they informed the public that they are going to convert it into a flag station. Since nothing has been done, I wrote to Shri G. D. Khandelwala but he replied that the income of the station is not satisfactory. That is not a satisfactory explanation. Some fifteen years back Jajapur Keonjhar road was also a small station. Now it is a notified area council and the income of the railway station is more than Rs. 4 lakhs per month. Similarly, if Korai passenger halt is converted into a flag station, the income from that station will also rise.

It is well-known that Orissa is a backward State. The economic development of a backward State depends upon the availability of rail communication. Many development works have been taken up in Orissa, big

projects like Hirakud, Rourkela steel plant, Kalinga Tubes, Paradeep Port and other factories. When Paradeep Port is developed it will have an industrial belt all along the line which will change the economic condition of Orissa. It appeared in the areas that the Railways have a proposal to construct a line to Paradeep either from Cuttack, Haridaspur or Nayagarh. It also appeared in the press that it is proposed to unload the foodgrains coming from abroad at Paradeep Port by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is also the biggest port in the country. So, early action should be taken to connect Paradeep with Nayagarh, Haridaspur or Cuttack, or as suggested by the State Government of Orissa.

Jajapur is the ancient capital of Orissa. Some 25 years ago the B.N. Railway made a survey for the construction of a railway line from Baltarani road to Jajapur. As there was a sudden flood in that area in that year, the proposal was dropped. Now that we have a democratic government of our own, I suggest that the Biraja temple at Jajapur town may be connected by railway either from Baltarani Road or Jajapur-Keonjhar road line Brindavan, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi are connected by railways with the rest of the country.

Then I would suggest that Kanyakumari should be connected by rail with Trivandrum or Tinneveli. It is a beautiful place, thousands of people are going there round the year and it is in the extreme end of India. It is the southernmost tip of the country and it should be connected by rail with the rest of India.

Lastly, Sir, I once again thank you for the opportunity you have given me to participate in the discussion. I also congratulate the hon. Railway Minister for the progress the railways have made during the past few years. I hope the few suggestions which I have made will receive proper and sympathetic attention at the hands of the Railway Ministry.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (सिरमूर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बजट को पेश करने के लिए बधाई पेश करता हूँ। उनकी इस स्पीच को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि इंडियन रेलवेज ने पिछले दिनों जो काम किया है वह काबिले तारीफ है। हम देखते हैं कि मुसाफिरों को पहले से काफी ज्यादा सहुलियतें दी गई हैं। लेकिन अभी सहुलियतें देने की काफी गुंजाइश बाकी है। अभी भी हम देखते हैं कि जो लोग तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करते हैं उनको बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। तीसरे दर्जे में भीड़ भाड़ भी बहुत रहती है। भीड़ की तो इतिहा ही नहीं मगर आज भी हम देखते हैं कि इन मुसाफिरों के पास टिकट तो रहते हैं लेकिन भीड़भाड़ की वजह से ये सवार होने से भी रह जाते हैं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक सर्वे इस के बारे में करवायें और देखें कि क्या यह उस के लिए मुमकिन नहीं है कि जिन स्टेशनों पर ज्यादा भीड़ रहती है, वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े जंक्शनों के बीच में क्या कोई लोकल ट्रेनज नहीं चलाई जा सकती है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की लोकल ट्रेनज चला कर उन भीड़ को अगर खत्म नहीं तो कम जरूर किया जा सकता है मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरफ खास ध्यान दे।

हमें आजाद हुए अठारह वरस हो चुके हैं। लेकिन रंज की बात है कि अभी भी कई दर्जे रेलों पर जारी कर रहे हैं। हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं। लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि रेलों में कई किस्म के दर्जे हैं। तीसरा दर्जा है, दूसरा दर्जा है, पहला दर्जा है, और इसके साथ साथ एक एयरकंडिशन भी है। इन सब के अलावा एक और भी दर्जा बना दिया गया है और उस को सैलून कहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर हम अपने देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो सैलून को तो

हम तुरन्त खत्म कर दें। यह पहला कदम है जो मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से उठाया जाना चाहिये। जैसा कि अभी हाल में पता चला है कि 800 से ज्यादा सैलून के डब्बे हैं। अगर हम एक एक की मरम्मत करनी शुरू कर दें तो हजारों रुपये एक एक डब्बे पर आते हैं। हगारे लाखों रुपये उस में बेकार चले जाते हैं। फायदा क्या होता है। एक भ्रमसर के लिये या एक खास भ्रामदमी के लिए एक सैलून लगाया जाता है। अगर उस के बजाय हम तीसरे दर्जे का एक डब्बा लगा दें तो कम से कम दो या तीन सौ और भ्रामदमी उस पर सफर कर सकते हैं। इस लिये अगर हम को समाजवाद को तरक्की देनी है तो इस चीज को इसी साल खत्म कर देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को तरफ मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान जायेगा।

हमारे यहाँ आज तीन प्रकार की रेलवे लाइनें हैं। एक तो ब्राड गेज है, दूसरी मीटर गेज है और तीसरी नैरो गेज है। आज हम को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सामान ले जाने के लिये एक गेज से अनलोड कर के दूसरे गेज पर जाना होता है तो उस में बड़ी परेशानी और देरी होती है। इस की वजह से वहीं पर सामान टूट जाता है, वहीं बम हो जाता है और वहीं खराब हो जाता है। इसलिये इन सारे गेजज को खत्म कर के मुल्क में एक ब्राड गेज बनाया जाये ताकि सारे भारतवर्ष में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सामान लाने से जाने में आसानी हो। पहाड़ी इलाकों में शायद यह मुमकिन न हो।

रेलवे विभाग एक भ्रामदनी का महकमा है। मुझे डर है कि उस की जो नीति है उस से वहीं वह घाटे की तरफ न जाने लग जाये क्योंकि आज रेल और रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का मुकाबला है। एक दफे मैंने पढ़ा था कि कई मुल्कों में ऐसा मुकाबला होने पर रेलों को बड़ा भारी नुकसान पहुँचा है। इसलिये इस की तरफ खास ध्यान दे कर रेलवे में जो

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

नुक्स हों उन को दूर किया जाये। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने उन नुकायस की तरफ ध्यान खींचा है, उन को दूर कर के हम को रेलवे की तरक्की की तरफ ले जाना चाहिये। यह बात कहने की आवश्यकता मुझे इसलिये पड़ी कि अभी हाल में मालूम हुआ कि दिल्ली सहारनपुर के बीच में रेलवे विभाग को जो सामान एक जगह से दूसरी जगह लेजाना होता है उस में काफी नुक्सान पहुंचा है कई बार ऐसा होता है कि व्यापारी लोग जो सामान रेलवे के जरिये से भेजते हैं, गसलन घी है, अगर घी के टिन हम एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं तो टिन टूटते नहीं हैं बल्कि दब जाते हैं, उन के लिये रेलवे विभाग कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देता है। कम्पेन्सेशन न मिलने के कारण व्यापारियों ने अपना सामान रेलों के बजाय मोटर ट्रकों में भजना शुरू कर दिया है जिस की वजह से रेलवे विभाग को नुक्सान पहुंच रहा है।

मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज और शेड्यूल्ड कस्टम के लिये इस विभाग को जिस तरह से काम करना चाहिये या उस तरह से वह नहीं कर पाया। मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ नौकरियों में उन के लिये रिजर्वेशन होता है लेकिन जितना रिजर्वेशन होता है उतना पूरा नहीं किया जाता। मैं आप का ध्यान सिर्फ साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के एक विभाग की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। एस्टिमेट कमेटी की 91वीं रिपोर्ट के पेज 128 पर बताया गया था कि सन् 1962-63 में क्लास तीन में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के लिये 298 रिजर्वर्ड। पोस्ट्स रखी गईं लेकिन भरी गईं कुल 33 इसी तरह से सन् 1963-64 में 193 में से 26 भरी गईं। सन् 1964-65 में रखी गईं 321 और भरी गईं 53। अब आप क्लास 4 के लिये देखिये। सन् 1964-65 में रखी गईं थी 1380 और भरी गईं 944

इसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की बात मैं बतलाता हूं। सन् 1964-65 में क्लास 4 के लिये 1584 पोस्ट्स रखी गईं और 1527 भरी गईं। इस तरह से इन लोगों को काफी नुक्सान पहुंच रहा है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो आप को सारी बातें बतलाता। लेकिन मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है उस को पूरा नहीं किया जाता। इस के लिये एक आर्ग्यूमेंट दिया जाता है जो कि ठीक नहीं मालूम होता। कहा जाता है कि आदमी नहीं मिलते। अगर आप को क्लास 3 और 4 के लिये आदमी नहीं मिलते तो फिर क्लास 1 और 2 के लिये कैसे मिलेंगे।

इस के बाद मुझे दो एक बातें आपन प्रान्त के बारे में कहनी हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है जिस की पूरी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर है, लेकिन जब हम इस बजट को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि शुरू से आखिर तक, पिछले अठारह सालों के भर्से में इस का एक हिस्सा भी नहीं इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके में रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिये कर्तई नहीं रखा गया। हालांकि सरकार ने अपनी नीति यह रखी है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को आगे ले जाना है, हिमाचल प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ होने के अलावा बांडर पर भी है, मगर उस के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस सारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके के लिये आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम जो फुट हिल्स हैं, जहां से कि मैदानी इलाका शुरू होता है, वहां तक तो आप की रेल जानी चाहिये ताकि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तक सामान आसानी से पहुंच सके।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पांवटा एक ऐसी जगह है जहां पर कि सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री आप लगाने जा रहे हैं, वहां पर हाइड्रो ऐलेक्ट्रिक बिजली पैदा होगी। लेकिन इन के साथ ही रेलवे लाइन का जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है।

इसलिये आप अपने बजट का एक हिस्सा इसके ऊपर भी खर्च करें। जैसा कि आप की एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है, जो आप की अनडेवलप्ड एरियाज हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और कुछ न कुछ रुपया उन इलाकों के लिये दिया जाये, आप को चाहिये कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का सर्वे कर के जहाँ भी आप मुनासिब समझें वहाँ तक रेल पहुँचायें। मैं देखता हूँ कि हर एक बड़े बड़े स्टेशन के ऊपर काफी ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे स्टेशन होते हैं उन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मिसाल के तौर पर शिमला-कालका लाइन पर सोलन एक पहाड़ी स्टेशन है। यह काफी उन्नति कर रहा है लेकिन वहाँ पर रहने वाले जो रेलवे के लोग हैं उन को किसी किस्म की सहूलियत नहीं है। अगर कोई क्लास 3 या क्लास 4 के क्वार्टरों को जा कर देखे तो पायेगा कि वहाँ पर सीलिंग तक नहीं है। वह टूटे फूटे है और टिन से छाये हुए हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है कि इस ठंडे इलाके में मकानों के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाई जाये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि गवर्नमेंट इस की तरफ जरूर ध्यान देगी।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) :
बहारदीवारी तो है।

श्री प्रताप सिंह : बहारदीवारी तो है लेकिन सीलिंग नहीं है। इसी तरह से अगर आप देखें तो दफ्तरों को फर्निचर नहीं मिलता है। लोगों को मकान नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर कोई वहाँ किराये पर मकान लेना चाहे क्लास 4 वाला तो 40 या 50 रु० से कम में नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये जो छोटे छोटे स्टेशन्स हैं उन को आप ठीक ढंग से आगे ले जाने की कोशिश करें।

इसी तरह से शिमला-कालका के बीच में सोलन एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ पर काफी बड़े-बड़े दफ्तर हिमाचल प्रदेश के मौजूद हैं। मिलिटरी के भी वहाँ दफ्तर हैं।

लेकिन वहाँ पर रिजर्वेशन वगैरह का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। अगर वहाँ पर कोई रेलवे में रिजर्वेशन कराना चाहे बालका मेल से तो उस को शिमला जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन अक्सर 72 घंटे पहले से लेकर के भी वहाँ से रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता। इस लिये वहाँ के लिए कोई न कोई कोटा रिजर्व किया जाये ताकि सोलन से लोगों को गाड़ी पर चढ़ने की सहूलियत मिल सके। वहाँ के लिए 2 डाउन-कालका हावड़ा मेल में, फ्रंटियर मेल दिल्ली टू बाम्बे वाली पर, और 6 डाउन पंजाब मेल में जो कि भम्बाला कन्ट से हावड़ा को वाया लखनऊ जाती है, कम से कम दो जगह फर्स्ट क्लास की और बड़े क्लास की चार-चार स्लीपर कोचेज जरूर रखी जायें ताकि सोलन से रिजर्वेशन हो सके और लोग आसानी से जहाँ चाहें पहुँच सकें।

इसी तरह से सोलन स्टेशन पर पानी की बहुत तंगी है। वैसे तो सोलन शहर में ही पानी की तंगी है लेकिन स्टेशन पर बहुत ज्यादा तंगी है। जिन दिनों वहाँ पर डाउट आया और कुछ वर्षा नहीं हुई वहाँ के लोगों के ऊपर बड़ी मुसीबत आई। जब भी ऐसा होता है लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता और उन को भीलों दूर जा कर वहाँ से पानी लाना पड़ता है। बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों पर पानी की टंकियाँ रहती हैं, फर्निचर रहता है, पंखे रहते हैं, लेकिन इस पहाड़ी इलाके में सोलन एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ इन चीजों की बहुत कमी है। इस लिये इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

इसी तरह से आप सब जानते हैं कि जो भी बड़े-बड़े स्टेशन हैं वहाँ पर हर तरह का ध्यान दिया जाता है लेकिन छोटे-छोटे स्टेशनों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

हमारे यहाँ पठानकोट से जोगेन्द्र नगर तक रेलवे लाइन जाती है जो कि छोटी

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

लाइन है। उसमें पांच, छः घंटे लगते हैं। थोड़ा सा फासला तय करने के लिए और यह मैदानी इलाका है, मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको ब्राइगेज बनायें और इसको मण्डी तक पहुँचायें ताकि लोगों को फायदा पहुँच सके। इस रेल की रफ्तार भी बढ़ाई जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

15.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There have recently been incidents of serious lawlessness in certain parts of 24 Parganas and Nadia district. In Calcutta also several State buses and tram cars have been burnt down. There were particularly serious incidents at Krishnanagar (Nadia) and Santipur on the 4th March and at Krishnanagar on the 5th March. In the course of these incidents, mobs set fire to more than 30 offices and other premises. Among the buildings to which fire was set were the District Inspectorate of Schools, Consumers' Cooperative stores, municipal office, State Bank, hospital, relief office, a house of a Minister of West Bengal at Habibganj, Railway stations etc. Railway tracks were also tampered with.

15.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

On the 4th March, a Police party was attacked at Krishnanagar in which 34 Police personnel received injuries and 9 of them had to be admitted to hospital. On the 5th March, a Police party consisting of a Sub-Inspector and 6 constables on picket duty were attacked and a Sub-Inspector and one constable lost their lives. The same day, the Town Post Office was attacked and set on fire and some ammunition was taken away. Two constables

were injured and admitted to hospital and 3 are missing. In the attacks on the 4th and 5th March, a number of Government vehicles including 4 trucks and a power wagon belonging to the Malaria Department were set on fire. The Police opened fire on a violent mob at Krishnanagar on the 4th March. Five rounds were fired causing death to one person and injuries to two others. On the 5th March, the Police opened a fire on a mob of about 3,000. Eight rounds were fired and one member of the mob was killed and 5 others injured. It was in this incident that a Sub-Inspector and a constable were killed. The same day the Police had to open fire on another violent mob of 1000. The Police were overpowered by the mob and as stated earlier, two constables were seriously injured and 3 are missing.

The scale and virulence of mob violence at Krishnanagar on 5th March involving numerous cases of arson extensive damage to property and attack on police personnel made it necessary for the West Bengal Government to ask for military assistance from the Area Commander. The request was made and was complied with under provisions governing military aid to civil authorities. Troops reached Krishnanagar in the afternoon on the 5th March. There have been no incidents there since the arrival of the troops.

The situation is now generally peaceful but a group of Leftist parties have given a call for Bengal Bandh on 10th March.

The question regarding the supply of food and kerosene has already been dealt with by the Food Minister. The State Government are fully prepared and determined to maintain law and order and in this they shall have the full support of the Central Government. The country is passing today through a difficult period with scarcity, food-shortage and similar problems. Hartals and stoppages are not going to

serve the national cause in the present context. The ways of violence must be abjured and I appeal to the people in West Bengal and all other parts of the country, to work unitedly to meet the challenges and solve the problems which we are facing in the country.

Several hon. members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unless I recognise a member, no one will speak. (Interruptions).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I represent that constituency. He has given only one side of the picture, i.e., the side of the West Bengal Government to whom they have given powers under D.I.R. and other things. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: It is my constituency. I should be allowed to speak. The West Bengal Government have failed to give food. When the people demanded food, they were fired at. For all this mob violence, that Government should be made responsible.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Is it adjournment motion?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय
व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I hear a homily from the Home Minister.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह जो प्रसंग
उठा है वह खाद्य समस्या के ऊपर उठा है ।
वहाँ जो खाद्य समस्या की कमी थी उसके
कारण यह सारी बातें हुई

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन तीन या
है ?

श्री बागड़ी : . . . नियत वही डाक्टर
साहब वाला है, नम्बर 41 जिसके अन्दर
मन्त्री का जवाब पूरा न हो । तो अध्यक्ष
महोदय, इस समस्या का कारण यह है कि
सरकार वहाँ फेल हुई है और जिससे उसने
वहाँ यह हालत पैदा कर दी कि वहाँ की जनता
भूखों मरे या सरकार से मांग करे और
वहाँ जनता को एक्सप्लायट करके, उत्तेजना
दिलाकर के क्योंकि जहाँ भूख हो वहाँ यह
बगावत बनती है,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्वाइंट आफ
आर्डर कहें, यह क्या कहे चले जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल
यह है कि गृह मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया है
उसका सबसे जरूरी अंग यह था कि खाद्य
के बारे में कहा जाये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आप बैठ
जाइए । कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आपका
नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Are you taking up the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am coming straight from Calcutta and I have had the mortification, things being what they are, of hearing a homily from the Home Minister. We have received an inventory of the so-called acts of violence committed by our people. The fact of the matter is that the kind of frustrated life and desperate situation in which the people of West Bengal live, a State with 50 lakhs of refugees—most of them unrehabilitated—, the kind of frustration in which they live has been aggravated

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

by an acute shortage of food articles and of such essential things as kerosene in a way in which the people are no longer in a position to tolerate them. It is something like what the Mahabharata said:

"Mahurtam jvalitham shreyah na cha dhumayitham chiram"

"It is better to burn up in one single moment than to be smouldering all the time". This kind of feeling is there all over West Bengal. I was there. I spoke to the Prime Minister; she had the goodness to receive me. I had a telephone conversation with the Chief Minister and the only thing that I could get out of the West Bengal Government was that they were unwilling to meet any of those leaders in the legislature and outside, who have been clapped into jail by the Government under the D.I.R. which, we are told in this House, will be used only for.....(Interruptions).

Several hon. Members: Shame, Shame.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When I suggested that there should be a meeting between the Chief Minister and other people.....(Interruptions).

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Have you allowed a discussion on the motion? (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He wants to convert the entire house into a slaughter house . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member has converted the entire house into.....(Interruptions).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The Chief Minister there has been given the power. He is a maniac, a full-fledged fascist. The Prime Minister goes there and gives ditto to the Chief Minister who is a dictator and does not care even for the opposition there. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Will we be able to do any business in this manner? There ought to be some restraint exercised by the members. (Interruptions).

Several Opposition Members: Who is he to oppose?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Is it a question or a speech? That is my point of order.

An hon. Member: Shut up.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The hon. Member says 'shut up'. Is this the way of behaving?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to listen to him certainly. Therefore, I have called him. But the Members should not continue shouting in this manner. It is better that we wind up and go away. If we have to proceed here in this House, there must be some orderly manner in which we should proceed. Whatever might be the provocation, we are going to inquire into and see whether we can take up any action or not. This is what we are here for. But if these scenes are enacted, then certainly I cannot proceed in this manner. May I request Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would beg of you to listen to me for a little while . . .

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): I want to say something on the point of order which has been raised by Shri Radhelal Vyas. I want to raise a point of order . . .

Shri Daji (Indore): Under what rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under what rule? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That would serve nobody's purpose. What

is the point of order that he wants to raise?

Shri R. S. Pandey: I wanted to raise a point of order regarding what Shri Radhelal Vyas has raised.

Some hon. Members: Under what rule?

Shri R. S. Pandey: The rule is not known to me. I want to raise a point of order. Please listen. My point of order is this. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I think I should hear Shri H. N. Mukerjee (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to know whether it is proper that my hon. friend should be shouted down in this manner.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to seek a clarification from you. The point of order raised by Shri Radhelal Vyas was this.

Some hon. Members: Under what rule?

Shri R. S. Pandey: You had not listened to the point of order. At the same time, the Members of the Opposition got excited and got incited to this extent; I do not want to use the word 'bully', but they tried to bully the hon. Member. But then you gave an opportunity to Shri H. N. Mukerjee to get up and speak. I want to know what your decision is on the point of order raised by Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Mr. Speaker: I have just ruled that there is no point of order.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): The point of order was whether you were allowing speeches or you were allowing questions. That question has not been decided yet.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I listen how can I decide about the admissibility? I must know some facts; then too, they must be admitted or proved.

After that, I can take a decision. Unless I hear someone, how can I do so? I have had no personal knowledge on which I should decide.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Then, please listen to the point of order of Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Mr. Speaker: There was no point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In a State of the Indian Union where day-to-day life has become a nightmare, the terrible bungle in regard to food administration, the disappearance of food, particularly from what are known as the modified ration areas, and the disappearance also of kerosene created a situation which already has exacted a toll of human life, and recently in the district of Nadia, the Army has had to be called in. It is not a question of our being in favour of whatever is happening there, but it is a question of the people's anger having been roused on account of the terrible incapacity of the Government to do anything to solve their problems. I know I went to Calcutta and I remember how my hon. friend Shri C. Subramaniam had one day told me that he was himself going to Calcutta on the 11th and that he would like us all to try and help in the matter of restoration of order. Our object still continues to be the restoration of order in spite of the inefficiency of the Government, and for that purpose, the first step which could possibly be taken is that the Government of West Bengal sits down together with the Leaders of the Opposition in the Assembly and outside and discusses this matter. What has happened is that the Chief Minister of West Bengal offered to meet them, and then later because certain incidents took place, he said 'I would not meet them at all', and now he makes it a condition precedent that unless the hartal on the 10th March is called off and all violent activities are abjured, he would not sit with anybody and discuss the matter at all. My point is that this was the kind of language which we

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

used to hear in the worst days of British imperialism when we were told to adjure violence and all the rest of it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should come to the question before us . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am merely suggesting that on account of the ineptitude and the arrogant attitude of the Government of West Bengal which is now in such straits that it has to ask for military assistance even from the Government of India, the food situation is being aggravated, and the law and order situation also is being aggravated because there the impossibility of the conditions of life and the desperation in which people live from day to day have found expression in ways which we can regret but they have to be understood; it is no good giving an inventory of what the people have done, but that is what the Home Minister has tried to do.

I am, therefore, suggesting that we should have an opportunity for discussion of the inefficiency of the Government and the failure of the administration, Central as well as State. In West Bengal, the legislature does not practically function because of the suspensions of Members etc. which have been taking place all along. We want to discuss that . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would not help me at all if motions are brought in. What has happened is very unfortunate . . .

Dr. Raner Sen (Calcutta East): Boys of 12, 13 and 14 have been killed. Government have started killing them.

Shri Daji: You have to see also what the police have done.

Dr. Raner Sen: Government have started killing young boys. One must not forget that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Small boys have been killed.

Dr. Raner Sen: Parliamentary democracy means that these young boys should not be killed but they have been killed. And now the Home Minister comes forward with the statement that the people are burning Congress offices and Government offices and so on.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Before these incidents took place, three boys have been killed in West Bengal. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: This thing has been happening in my constituency. People are starved and fired at. A wrong statement has been made by the Home Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may sit down. I have heard him already.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: It is in my constituency. A wrong statement has been made; a false statement has been made . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should resume his seat now.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I shall sit down, but I may tell you that this has happened in my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: I regret very much that we are not here just discussing the question that we have before us. Of course, what has happened is very unfortunate, and everyone must be sorry for it. Whoever has been killed, whoever has died, whether he be on the side of the public or on the side of the Government servants in the discharge of their duties or on the side of our citizens, whatever has happened is something that we have to regret and feel sorry for.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Home Minister has not mentioned any sorrow at all.

Mr. Speaker: Would I be allowed to continue or not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am simply saying that the Home Minister has not even expressed regret or sorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Could I be allowed to continue? (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: Let us hear the Chair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is tragic.

Mr. Speaker: But even after all that sorrow and regret that we do express and even after we convey our sympathies to the families of those who have died, we have to come to grips with the situation and the question that we have got just before us. Whether we can discuss it in the form of an adjournment motion . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Shall I say a few words?

Mr. Speaker: Just now, I would like only to hear about the admissibility, not that so many people have been killed, though that is very unfortunate; but then too, as all Members know, law and order is the job of the State Government and we cannot discuss it here.

Shri Warior (Trichur): When the mass upsurge was there in Kerala, we used to discuss it here . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The mass upsurge against the communist government in Kerala was discussed here every day. . .

An hon. Member: Let there be President's rule.

Mr. Speaker: The second thing was about the requisitioning of the Armed Forces. That too is something in re-

gard to which it has been ruled here more than once that if the State Government take the aid of the Army or ask the Army to aid them. . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Are you giving your ruling on it?

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving my ruling.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What about the emergency now?

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to the point that is really before us at this moment. I should be satisfied that the Government failed to provide sufficient quantities of food, which caused such a situation.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): May I point that out? . . .

Mr. Speaker: We have to confine ourselves to that aspect in order to decide the admissibility first. I know that there are other questions which are agitating the minds of Members and naturally they want to give expression on those questions; if the motion is admitted, then probably Members might give expression to their views, of course, to a limited extent, because everything, I believe, would be under inquiry . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no inquiry.

Shri Daji: No inquiry is there.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, we may not go into details. But the only question here would be whether Government have failed to provide enough and adequate supplies of food.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Yes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: On that point, you may allow us to speak.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On the point of admissibility, as you have rightly stated, you have to consider whether the Centre has any responsibility for the present situation in West Bengal. As you know, these incidents had happened only because

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedi]

there is scarcity of food supply. Not only the quantity of ration that is given is very meagre, but the supply and distribution is irregular—it is not available to the people there. The State Government there has failed completely to give the people, not only in Calcutta but in the other localities also, the quantity of ration that is due to them. The supply position is not sufficient so as to enable the State Government to supply these materials to the people there. Therefore, there has been failure of the Central Government as well as the State Government.

Secondly, probably the Centre is aware of the situation. The Prime Minister herself had been to the place to study the situation and to reason with the State Government and see if something could be done. In the meantime, these things have happened. Therefore, the responsibility of the Central Government becomes more serious. The State Government, which has failed miserably and which is responsible for this state of affairs, did not even meet the Opposition leaders and others who could discuss the matter peacefully with them, so much so that even when the Prime Minister have an appointment to the Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party there who is not a party to this United Front of Leftists . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Sumar Guha,

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Before Shri Samar Guha could meet her, the State Government arrested him under the DIR. The Central Government have also failed to pull up the State Government so far as this matter is concerned.

Besides this, the fact remains that the Army has been requisitioned, may be under the Civil Procedure Code or the Criminal Procedure Code or whatever the code is. The fact remains that the Central Government have provided military help to quell the

disturbances, which of course, as everybody knows, is because of the failure of the Central Government.

In the case of Kerala, we know there is no elected Government there. It is altogether a Central Government responsibility. But the main factor we took into consideration was the lack of supply of foodgrains which is a Central responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: May I know from Government what the position is about supply of foodgrains?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Before you do that, may I say . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Before the Minister answers, I want to point out certain things . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am just trying to ascertain some facts from the Minister.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Supply from the Centre will have to be judged from the overall availability with the Central Government and also . . . (Interruptions).

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee might ask for leave.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I give some facts?

Mr. Speaker: I have asked Shri Banerjee to ask for leave.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before doing so, I would invite your attention to rule 30.

Mr. Speaker: Does he not intend to ask for leave?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; we do not think there are circumstances justifying it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said no objection.

Mr. Speaker: He said there are no circumstances justifying it.

Shri Ranga: What was he saying in the beginning? What is the statement he made in such an irresponsible manner?

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour of the leave being granted may kindly rise in their places. There are 50 Members in favour. Leave is granted. Shall we take it up immediately or at 4 P.M.?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It cannot be tomorrow. At 4 P.M. I will take it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the statement on the situation in the Mizo Hills district? That is pending.

15.45 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का समय दिया ।

15.45½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE SITUATION IN MIZO HILLS DISTRICT—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. There is a call attention notice by Shri Hem Barua. We will take it up just now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): This Mizo Hills situation is also so important that it cannot be dealt with on a call attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It should be discussed in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Should I give notice?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No, it should be treated as an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: No, there is no rule like that.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The latest situation in the Mizo Hills District of Assam vis-a-vis the demand.

Mr. Speaker: He has only to read the notice.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not have it with me. I was searching for it. I was not given the notice.—Now I have got it.

I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The latest position in the Mizo Hills District of Assam vis-a-vis restoration of civil administration there.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I had occasion to apprise the House the other day, of the recent unfortunate happenings in Mizo Hills, and of the measures taken by Government to meet the situation which had arisen there as a result of the activities of certain misguided elements belonging to the Mizo National Front. The overall situation in Mizo Hills is well in hand. The troops despatched to the district headquarters, Aijal, to relieve the pressure on it against heavy and continuous hostile attack, reached Aijal on the evening of 6th

[Shri Nanda]

March. They successfully covered the 112 miles journey from Silchar to Aijal after clearing obstructions placed in the way by the hostile elements and repairing the breaches caused by them. The three security posts on the way which had been under heavy hostile attack have been fully secured, a number of those involved in the attack captured, and the road between Silchar and Aijal again opened to traffic. The security forces are now in complete control of the district headquarters and are receiving active cooperation of the local citizens in their task. Life in Aijal is returning to normal.

Of the half a dozen or so security posts in the district which had been the targets of heavy and sudden attacks by hands of armed hostiles, some where out-numbered and overwhelmed by them. The post at Champai on the Burma border, with which there has been no communication for three days, appears to be among these. Lungleh in the south, which is also a Sub-Divisional headquarter, and Demagiri on the Pakistan border have been under heavy attack. Vigorous efforts are being made to relieve Lungleh and troops are moving towards the place. The road from Aijal to Lungleh is even more difficult than the one from Silchar to Aijal, and, therefore, this phase of the operation might take some more time. Other posts will also be re-established as early as possible.

We are deeply distressed at the thought of the considerable suffering and difficulty caused to the innocent people of Mizo Hills as a result of the activities of the misguided elements belonging to the Mizo National Front. The hostiles damaged property; disrupted communications, thereby impeding the flow of food and other essential supplies for the civil population of the district; and even interfered with drinking water points.

While fleeing from the advancing security forces, they set fire to the bazaar in Aijal. I am sure the House will join me in deploring their anti-social and lawless activities. The path of violence to which these persons have taken will bring them only harm and no good. Their activities are already causing serious inconvenience and misery to the innocent people of Mizo Hills and will only delay measures for the development of the area and for the welfare of its people.

Although the Prime Minister had kept herself in constant touch with the developments from Delhi, she decided to pay a flying visit to Gauhati yesterday (the 7th March) to get a first hand report on the happenings and the latest detailed information on the situation in Mizo Hills. At Gauhati, she had the benefit of conferring with the Governor, the Chief Minister and some of his colleagues, our colleague the Irrigation Minister who had gone to Gauhati earlier, and the General Officer Commanding helping the State Government, at their request, in dealing with the disorder in Mizo Hills. Earlier, at Calcutta, she had a meeting with the Army Commander, Eastern Command.

The State Government with the help of the Army, are dealing with the situation firmly and effectively. The Central Government will render them full assistance in the speedy restoration of law and order in Mizo Hills, so that attention can be turned to the urgent and more fruitful talks of development and welfare. I hope that in this, the Central and State Governments will have the full co-operation and support of all sections of this House and all right-minded people in Mizo Hills as well as in other parts of the country.

Shri Hem Barua: The Assam Chief Minister, in his statement on the floor of the State Assembly, has said that the Government knew about the preparations made by the Mizo National Front for an armed onslaught on the Government. The Central Govern-

ment also knows about the Mizo volunteers going to Pakistan to collect arms and receive guerilla training. And certain elements in the Mizo Hills had demanded an independent State as early as 1948 on the ground of difference in ethnology. In that context, may I know why it is that the Government did not consider it necessary or worthwhile to take adequate steps before the situation could degenerate into this sorry pass of things? Also, may I know whether Government are in a position to tell us that there is the hand of some foreign government, particularly Pakistan, behind this Mizo National Front revolution?

Shri Nanda: I had occasion already to give information clearly in reply to the points made by the hon. Member. For example, regarding the hand of a foreign power, I stated then that we knew that earlier, some time in November-December, some Mizos had gone over to Pakistan and come back; we knew they had arms also, and they were trained there, but after that we have not got any verified information.

Regarding the preparation that was there, the preparation started and the information was there, and side by side, steps were being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: No steps.

Shri Nanda: It was pointed out then that it was exactly when that action was in progress that these people precipitated their hostile activity.

Shri Hem Barua: If the preparations were to safeguard the Mizo Hills District of Assam, how can Mizo volunteers capture the whole of the Mizo Hills District?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member knows better than myself the territory and the situation in the area. (Interruptions).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What was this precipitation? Was there a wrestling match?

Shri Nanda: The forces had moved in, and more were moving in.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): There was only one battalion there. Last year we warned the Prime Minister. You did not become wiser.

Shri Nanda: They concentrated the forces in certain points. The whole area is such that a few hundred people concentrating can do a lot of mischief. It has to be dealt with.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): While we deplore the action of the Mizo National Front, I would like to know one thing. This matter was raised in the House that the Mizo National Front has a radio somewhere in East Pakistan, through which they function. May I know whether the Government has referred this matter to Pakistan, and have they received any reply about that?

Shri Nanda: We have tried to find out, to locate and see whether there was any such thing. Our monitoring efforts have not revealed anything to establish that there is such a pirate radio functioning.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that it is the Pakistani Radio then?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :
जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के लोग मीजो डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जिस तरीके से विध्वंसक कार्य कर रहे हैं उसी के अनुसार आसाम के कच्छार डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी करने वाले हैं, जहां पर कि मीजो लोगों की बस्ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं सरकार इस के प्रति क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री नन्दा : यह सवाल तो आसाम के दूसरे हिस्से के बारे में है, आसाम गवर्न-मेन्ट को वहाँ जो कुछ करना चाहिये, वह कर रही है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : माननीय मन्त्री ने यह नहीं बताया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोटे-छोटे क्वेश्चन किये जायें ताकि हम 4 बजे शुरू कर सकें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय मन्त्री ने यह नहीं बताया कि उन कुछ लोगों से कितने हथियार पकड़े गये और वे किस देश के बने हुए थे, या कोई हथियार नहीं पकड़ा गया ?

श्री नन्दा : अभी जब हमारी धार्मी पटुंची है तो उससे मालूम हुआ है, जसा कि उसने कहा है, कि उन्होंने वहाँ जो रेजिस्टेंस थी, उसको उन्होंने ओवर-कम किया है और लोगों को कैपचर किया है, उस में आम्ब भी हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त आम्ब के बारे में डिटेल्स नहीं पटुंची हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरेंखाबाद) : मीजो जिले में आपके प्रतिनिधि को जाने की कब से इजाजत नहीं मिला हुई है और उनको अनुमति-पत्र लेकर वहाँ जाने दिया जाता है और इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह मीजो जिले की हालत को देखते हुए, एक तरफ पाकिस्तान है, दूसरी तरफ बर्मा है और तीसरी तरफ चाय-बागान वाले सोच रहे हैं कि नीम-खेतीहरों और नीम-पलटनी लोगों को वहाँ मीजो जिले की सीमाओं पर बसाया

श्री नन्दा : जो परमिट की बात कही है, डा० लोहिया साहब ने, वह सही बात है और यह प्रहतिपात की कार्यवाही है । वहाँ बसाने के बारे में दूसरा सवाल है, उसके लिए इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कब से चल रहा है ?

श्री नन्दा : यह देर से जारी है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : कुल मीजो आबादी का कितना हिस्सा विद्रोहियों के साथ था और जो बाकी बचा, उस हिस्से ने क्या विद्रोहियों के विरोध में कुछ काम किया था । अगर विद्रोहियों के विरोध में कुछ काम किया था तो उदाहरण के साथ नाम बगैरह देकर बताइये ?

श्री नन्दा : कोई हिस्सा उस एरिया का, उस इलाके का, उस उनके कब्जे में नहीं है । वे कहीं भी पहुँच जाते हैं, उस पोस्ट पर हमला करते हैं, उसमें थोड़ा घादमी होते हैं या ज्यादा होते हैं, कब्जा कर लेते हैं । उनको साफ किया जा रहा है, कई साफ हो गये हैं और बाँका दो-चार दिनों में साफ कर दिये जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन में कोई ऐसे थे जो मुल्क के साथ थे, जिन्होंने इनका विरोध किया हो, या उनका मुकाबला किया हो ।

श्री नन्दा : उन में एक वह है जो इंडिपेण्डन्स चाहते हैं और दूसरे वह हैं जो इण्डिपेण्डन्स नहीं चाहते, उनके खिलाफ भी हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा सवाल भ्रम था, मेरा पहला वाक्य था कि कितना हिस्सा सारी मीजो आबादी का, विद्रोहियों का हमदद या सहानुभूतिशील था । जो

विद्रोहियों के खिलाफ थे, उन्होंने कुछ कार्य-वाही भी की थी, यदि की थी तो क्या की थी ?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने यह प्रश्न की थी कि कोई हिस्सा नहीं है जो उनके कब्जे में हो ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने पूछा आबादी का कितना हिस्सा, पोपुलेशन ?

श्री नन्दा : वहां जितनी विलेज कान्तिस्त्र हैं, उस में इलेक्शन हुए थे, वह एक तरीका था जानने का और उसमें तीसरा हिस्सा होगा, जो इन लोगों के पास था ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : इलेक्शन में नहीं । हमले के वक्त आबादी का कितना हिस्सा उनकी तरफ था ?

श्री नन्दा : हमले के वक्त क्या था, इसकी डिटेल् इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं है ।

16 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कोई दूसरा देश मुल्क पर हमला कर दे और उसकी बाबत पहले से ज्ञान न हो, है तो यह भी बहुत बड़ी गफलत लेकिन शायद इसको किसी वक्त माफ किया जा सकता है और यह कहा जा सकता है कि अनजाने में यह चीज हो गई है या मित्र ने विश्वासघात किया है । लेकिन जब देश में विद्रोह हो और सरकारी मशीनरी उसके बाद हरकत में आए और तब तदबीर शुरू की जायें और वह भी तब जब विद्रोहियों ने कुछ हिस्से पर कब्जा कर लिया हो यह काबिले माफी नहीं हो सकता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह कौन सो नाकिस मशीन थी जो विद्रोह को पहले से सूचना नहीं दे सकी और यह नहीं बता सकी कि विद्रोह होने वाला है और न ही उस विद्रोह को होने से पहले उसकी रोकथाम के बारे में तदबीर बता सकी ?

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श्री नन्दा : यह मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ जो कुछ वहां हो रहा है । जो तैयारी हो रही थी उसके बारे में हमें खबर थी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी थी । उसके मुकाबले के लिए जो कुछ भी कदम उठाये गये हैं वह भी मैं बता चुका हूँ, उनका भी मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूँ । उसके सिवाय और कोई नई बात मुझे नहीं कहनी है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे सवाल का कतई जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा था कि मशीनरी में कहां नुक्स था जिस को बिना पर यह पता नहीं चला कि विद्रोही तैयारियां कर रहे हैं और जिस की वजह से यह सब कुछ हुआ । वह कहते हैं कि हमें सब कुछ पता था । साथ ही साथ उनका यह भी कहना है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी पता था ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो फिर जान कर विद्रोह कराया है ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May I know whether the government has sought the cooperation of the Burmese government to restore law and order in the Mizo area because some of these Mizos are living on that border and how is it true so far as press reports are concerned?

Shri Nanda: This does not quite arise out of this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is somewhat distressing that the Government speak with two voices. The Prime Minister is reported to have said in Calcutta or Gauhati that she has no knowledge of any arms being supplied by Pakistan, but the Home Minister has made a somewhat different statement just now. The India Government's note to the Pakistani High commission last April categorically referred to the supply of arms and equipment to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Naga hostiles and also tribes from Manipur and Mizo hills district of Assam. Is it a fact that the Mizo tribes are so well equipped and trained by Pakistan that they have been able in recent operations to snipe at and shoot at an army helicopter in which the GOC, Gen. Manackshaw was flying over the area? Has the government got information about that and if so, bearing this in mind that they are being equipped and trained by Pakistan and the fact that the Pakistan radio is actively propagandising that this is a war of liberation by the Mizos, has the Government brought this to the notice of the Pakistan government to the effect that this a violation of the Tashkent spirit, and a contravention of the Tashkent agreement?

Shri Nanda: There was no discrepancy. I referred to the earlier position, before the Tashkent agreement, regarding the training and arming, to the extent that we came to know about them. The question was whether they are so well armed to be able to fire at a helicopter but the fact is that they did.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Fortunately, providentially, nothing serious happened. What about the propaganda by radio Pakistan that it is a war of liberation. Is it the Taskent spirit?

Shri Nanda: That propaganda could not be in accordance with the Tashkent spirit?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you protested . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Have you written to Pakistan that this is not so?

Shri Ranga: Have you written to them? . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nanda: We shall deal with it appropriately.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know if the government has ap-

proached the law-abiding Mizos for their co-operation and if so, how far the co-operation is being received from that end?

Shri Nanda: Efforts have been made and more and more co-operation is being received.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know what attempts the Government is making to contain this rebellion and to see to it that it does not spread to other areas and whether all the attempts that the Government are making are in the nature of military intervention or of any other kind?

Shri Nanda: It is a military intervention only when all other measures have not been proved to be of any avail. Therefore, military intervention is not a thing which we are contemplating everywhere; we are taking other steps so that there should be no such need for any intervention.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are those other steps? (*Interruption.*)

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): My name was supposed to be there.

An hon. Member: Supposed to be!

Mr. Speaker: In the list that is before me, it is not there.

Shri Ranga: Shri Kapur Singh's name must be there; it was because they made the earlier mistake . . . (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: There was some misunderstanding; there was no mistake made. I will just explain.

Shri Ranga: You said that the Calling Attention Notice was disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise now. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Ranga: It was a mistake on the part of your office, because he raised it this morning.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैंने नाम दिया था। अगर आपकी इजाजत हों तो एक सवाल पूछ लूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप कहते हैं तो मैं इजाजत दे देता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार की एक बहुत बुरी आदत है। जब कभी सरकार की नीति फेल होती है तब अपनी असफलता को स्वीकार करने के बजाय सरकार कहने लगती है कि हमारे साथ धोखा हुआ है, विश्वासघात हुआ है। चीनी आक्रमण के समय भी यही कहा गया, पाकिस्तानी हमले के समय भी यही कहा गया। अब अंदरूनी मामले में भी यही सिलसिला चल पड़ा है। शेख अब्दुल्ला जब अल्जीरिया गये तब भी कहा गया कि विश्वासघात हुआ। चालिहा साहब कहते हैं कि मिजो के बारे में भी धोखा हुआ है। सरकार से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी असफलता को और अपनी अयोग्यता को स्वीकार करने के बजाय और सही अनुमान लगाने के बजाय इस तरह की बात करने की आदत कि विश्वासघात हुआ है, धोखा हुआ है, अब वह छोड़ेगी, इस बुरी आदत को सरकार अब छोड़ेगी ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि धोखा हुआ है। लेकिन अगर हुआ भी हो तो जो कुछ किया गया, असम गवर्नमेंट ने जो कुछ किया, जो कदम उठाये इस सिलसिले में वे बाजिब कदम थे। इससे पहले कुछ और अगर किया जाता तो उससे ज्यादा नुकसान हो जाता।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh. He also says that he has put in his name?

Shri Kapur Singh: I do not insist on claiming any rights.

Mr. Speaker: If he has put in, I will allow him. He may put his question.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask whether it is known if these Mizo insurgents are well-trained in the use of modern arms and are well-equipped with modern arms and weapons, lethal weapons, and, if so, what is their strength?

Shri Nanda: I have mentioned that our estimate is, so far as the armed insurgents are concerned, the number may be about a thousand, or 1,200; the rest are people with lathies and other simple weapons.

Shri Kapur Singh: The first part of my question was not answered; only the second part has been answered. The first part of my question was, whether those insurgents were well-trained; whether it is known that they are well-equipped with modern arms and lethal weapons.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir; they are equipped with machine-guns, light machine-guns and mortars also.

16.09 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

अभी 20 या 21 फरवरी को बंगाल के चौबीस परगना के इलाके में जो कुछ हुआ उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बशीरहाट के इलाके में पहले पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और उसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ का एक विद्यार्थी जिस का नाम नूरुलइसलाम था वह जाता रहा, उसकी मौत हो गई। यह परिस्थिति आखिर क्यों उत्पन्न हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं आपकी इजाजत से वक्त के बारे में कहना चाहता

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

हूँ। जो मुँबर है उनको पन्द्रह मिनट और बाकियों को दस दस मिनट मेरे ख्याल में काफी होंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो अनअटेंचड है उनका आपको ख्याल कर लेना चाहिये। कुछ तो ज्यादा वक्त आपको मुझे देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने आपको उनको अटेंच भी करना चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि आखिर यह परिस्थिति बशीरहाट के इलाके में और दूसरे इलाकों में क्यों हुई। जब मैं श्री नन्दा का बयान सुन रहा था तो ऐसा मालूम हो रहा था कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी एक सब इन्स्पेक्टर या इन्स्पेक्टर का बयान पढ़ रहे हैं। उस में उन्होंने एक के बाद दूसरा बयान देते हुए समझाने की कोशिश की कि आखिर बंगाल की जनता ने, चाहे वह नदिया, कृष्णनगर या किसी भी दूसरे इलाके में हो या कलकत्ते में हो, वानून अपने हाथ में लिया, अगर उसने पुलिस को मजबूर कर दिया तब पुलिस ने गोली चलाई। मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि निहत्थी जनता पर गोली चला कर, बच्चों पर गोली चला कर उन के सोये हुए जज्बात को जगाया गया और उन की भूख को दुगुना कर दिया गया। भूख की आग में झुलसने के बाद हो सकता है कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसी हरकत की जिस से दो चार ईंटे पुलिस वालों के लगी। लेकिन नन्दा साहब बतलाने की कृपा करें कि आखिर गोली किस ने पहले चलाई। बशीरहाट के इलाके में 13 या 14 साल के हंसते खेलते बच्चे को, जिस के पास तीन दिन तक भ्रष्ट नहीं था, खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं था, जब मालूम हुआ कि खाने में कुछ चावल मिलने वाला है तो उस ने अपनी बोवा मां से कहा कि मैं आज जाता हूँ। चावल ला कर फिर हम लोग आज भ्रात खायेंगे। उस बेवा को

मालूम नहीं था कि उस का बच्चा आखिरी मर्तबा वहाँ जा रहा है। उस के बाद चावल ले कर लड़का वापस नहीं आया, आई उस की लाश। इसीलिये उम नूरुल एस्लाम लड़के की वज्र के लिये, जिस की कुर्बानी हुई, स्कूल के हेड मास्टर ने स्कूल के दायरे में जगह दे दी। उस वज्र पर लिखा हुआ है कि "दस ने मांगा था एक मुट्ठी चावल और मिली गोलियाँ पत्थर।" हिन्दू हेड मास्टर ने कहा कि यह नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन है कि भूख और प्यास की लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान से लगे बार्डर पर, जहाँ पर यह बात हो रही थी, एक मुसलमान लड़के ने, हंसते खेलते बच्चे ने, हिन्दुओं के लिये चावल दक़्ठा करने के लिये, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई के लिये चावल दक़्ठा करने के लिये अपनी जान दी। उस हिन्दू हेड मास्टर को मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा जिस ने आज वाकई में राष्ट्रीय एवता का सबूत दिया।

लेकिन गोली चलाने के बाद भी हमारी बंगाल की हुकूमत के दिल की, पी० सी० सेन की हुकूमत के दिल की, आंग नहीं बुझी। फिर उन्होंने माडिफाइट राशनिंग की श्रींग सितम्बर, 1965 की माडिफाइट राशनिंग जहाँ होती है वहाँ बंगालियों को चावल नहीं मिला। उन्होंने सोचा कि आज चावल कम है। लेकिन जब उस के पहले केरल में आग सुलग उठी, जब लोंग खड़े हो रहे थे शासन के खिलाफ विद्रोह करने के लिये तब क्या हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी ने, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री ने, नहीं सोचा था कि यह केरल का शोला एक दिन बंगाल में भड़केगा। अगर बंगाल की सरकार ने सोचा है कि दस साल के बच्चे को, पन्द्रह साल के बच्चे को गोली से मार कर—चावल के बजाय गोलियाँ, रोटी के बजाय गोलियाँ—इस समस्या को हल कर लेगी, अगर उस को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूस से इस को हल करना है, तो मैं नम्र निवेदन कर के कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चेलेंज को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता स्वीकार

करेगी। गोली चलाने वाले गोली चलायें, हम भी देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तानियों की छातियों में कितना खून है। अगर उन में दम होगा तो वह चावल और गेहूँ का इन्तजाम कर देंगे।

मुझे दुःख है कि नन्दा जी के बारे में बयान में आज इन्सानियत का तका नहीं था, एक ह्यूमैनिटारियन अप्रोच नहीं था, कुछ दुःख नहीं था कि दस साल के बच्चे को गोली से मारा गया, पन्द्रह साल के बच्चे को गोली से मारा गया, लाठियों से लोगों की कमर तोड़ दी गई, ग्राम गैस फैला कर लोगों को परेशान किया गया। जितने भी लेफ्टिस्ट पोलिटिकल लीडर्स थे उन को जलों में सड़ाया गया और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वह उन से मिलने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हैं जब तक कि जो 10 तारीख की ग्राम हड़ताल होने वाली है उस को वापस न किया जाय। वह शायद आज भूल गये कि यह कोई हिटलर का जमाना नहीं है। अगर प्रजातान्त्रिक उसूलों पर यह सरकार चलने के लिये तैयार है तो चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों से उसे मिलना होगा।

बंगाल की यह हालत होगी अगर यह खाद्य मंत्री को मालूम था तो उन्होंने इसकी तरफ क्यों ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री को जिन्होंने परसों कहा था कि कुछ सिपुएलन विल बर्लेन, दो महीने में वह और खरब होगी। वह कम से कम वहां गई तो। खाद्य मंत्रीजी ने वहां जाने की भी तकनीक भी गवारा नहीं की, गृह मंत्री वहां नहीं गये। प्रदालती जांच की जब मांग आई तो कहा गया कि कोई प्रदालती जांच नहीं होगी। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो लाठी चार्ज हुआ उस की प्रदालती जांच हो सकती है, दूसरी जगहों में प्रदालती जांच हो सकती है, लेकिन बंगाल में जो दस साल का बच्चा मारा गया गोली से और बेजा मां की गोद खाली कर दी गई, उस की प्रदालती जांच नहीं हो सकती।

प्रदालती जांच को न मानने से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि बंगाल की हुकूमत कुसूरवार है।

आज बंगाल के लोग जागृत हैं, वह जानते हैं कि बंगाल की क्या हालत होने वाली है, इसलिये वह 1943 का जमाना नहीं आने देना चाहते। आज मेरे साथ लोग चलें, खाद्य मंत्री चलें उस इलाकों में या कलकत्ते में या दूसरे इलाकों में, और देखें कि रिफ्यूजियों के छोटे छोटे लड़के किस तरीके से डस्ट बिन पर इन्तजार करते रहते जाकर हैं, कलकत्ता शहर में चलें, जिस को मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटी कहा जाता है, जहां पर आप फारेन डिगनिटरीज को ले जा कर दिखलाते हैं, और देखें कि लड़के डस्ट बिन के सामने खड़े रहते हैं और बच्चों और कुत्तों का झगड़ा होता है, मां और बच्चों का झगड़ा होता है। 1948 में सुहरावर्षी के जमाने में जो हालत हो गई थी वही हालत आज यह सरकार करना चाहती है। लेकिन बंगाली लोग जब तक जीवित हैं वह 1943 को वापस नहीं आने देंगे। आज प्राग रूस के जिलों में फैलती जा रही है। आज नदिया में गोली चलाई गई, जहां जा कर हमारे मंत्री महोदय मत्था टेकते हैं और कहते हैं कि कि यहां चैतन्य महाप्रभु का जन्म हुआ था। वहां पर खून की होली खेली इस सरकार ने लेकिन हमारे नन्दा जी ने यह बात गवारा नहीं की कि उन के बयान के बारे में वह कुछ कह सकें। सत्ता की शराब में डूबे हुए इस गृह मंत्री को एक मिनट की भी हक नहीं है कि वह इस सरकार में रहे। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया स्कूट, प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन, इमर्जेंसी, गोलियों और लाठियों से अगर यह सरकार चाहती है कि खाद्य समस्या को हल किया जाये, तो वह हल होने वाली नहीं है।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि प्रदालती जांच हो। मैं आप की मार्फत अपनी मोप्राजिब बहन इन्दिरा जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदालती जांच हो। प्रदालती जांच इसलिये नहीं कि गोली चली, प्रदालती जांच इसलिए

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

कि किस ने इतनी बंगाली की फूड सिवु-एशन के बारे से जिस से बंगाल में यह हालत आई है। मैं आज गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की अदालती जांच में अखिर क्या नुस्तान है और वह क्यों नहीं चाहते। अभी उन्होंने इस के बारे में कहा तो कुछ हमारे सदस्य भाइयों ने तालियां भी पीट दीं कि 10 तारीख को जो हड़ताल होने वाली है उस का बंगाल सरकार मुकाबला करेगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी मदद करेगी उस को रोकने के लिये। आज खेतों से, गांवों से, शहरों से, या जिलों जिलों से जो आंधी उठी है वह डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लस से रुकने वाली नहीं है। खून जरूर बहा करल, में, खून जरूर बहा बंगाल में, लेकिन खून की तासीर यह है कि खून अगर गिरता है तो वह जम कर रह जाता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि उस इलाके में जा कर जहां दस साल का लड़का मरा था सरकार, कहे कि अदालती जांच नहीं होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर लोगों ने छोटे छोटे बच्चों ने जा कर खाने में कुनियां तोड़ दी थीं या टेबल तोड़ दी थीं तो क्या उसका जवाब यह था कि बेवा मां की छाती को तोड़ दिया जाय ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ आज प्रधान मंत्री जी से, जो मां हैं, जो बहन हैं, दिल पर हाथ रखकर कहें कि बेवा मां के एकलौते लड़के को अगर गोली मार दी जाय तो क्या हाल होगा ? अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि हम तो बहुत चावल वहां भेजते रहे हैं। लेकिन जा जा कहाँ रहा है चावल ? यह बंगाल का मुख्य मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा जादूगर है। जिस में इस ने हाथ लगाया वही चीज गायब। चावल में हाथ लगाया, चावल गायब। सरसों के तेल में हाथ लगाया। सरसों का तेल गायब .. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि इस में बंगाल गवर्नमेंट

के खिलाफ कुछ न कुछ कहा जायगा। मगर किसी इंडिविडुअल के बरखिलाफ आप न कहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में न कहिए। गवर्नमेंट के बरखिलाफ जो कहना हो कह दीजिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सरकार के बारे में ही कह रहा हूँ लेकिन उसमें सब से बड़ा जादूगर मुख्य मंत्री है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुख्य मंत्री का आप न कहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आपके द्वारा सरकार को मैं कहता हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे बदरुज्जा साहब आये हैं, उन्हें भी मौका दिया जाय, वह भी कहेंगे, कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। यह बैठे हुये हैं हमारे हरिपद चटर्जी जो नदिया से आये हैं, क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह ऐंटी नेशनल हैं? कल यह भी जाने नहीं दिये जायेंगे, गिरफ्तार किये जायेंगे। जिस के एकलौते लड़के ने पाकिस्तान के मुकाबिले में अपनी जान दे दी हो, वह ऐंटी नेशनल समझे जायेंगे। ऐसे हंसते खेलते बच्चों को गोली मारी जाय और उस पर नन्दा जी की यह हिम्मत हो कि वह यह कहें कि अदालती जांच नहीं होगी ? कहा गया कि पुलिस वालों को मारा गया और उनके फ्रान्स ऐंड ऐम्पूनिशंस को सँ लिया गया मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर पुलिस इस बेदरदी के साथ इस बुबेरहमी के साथ गोली चलायेगी तो पुलिस का मुकाबिला किया जायगा चाहे डी० आई० आर० हो या कुछ भी हो। पुलिस अगर मेरे बच्चे को गोली से मारंगी तो मैं अगर पुलिस वाले के गोली से

नहीं मार सकता तो लाठी से मारूंगा जरूर। यह नहीं हो सकता कि भूख से लाचार हो कर रोटी मांगने वाले को गोली मारकर खत्म कर दिया जाए। चावल के बजाय अगर गोली और लाठी मिलने वाली है तो उसका मुकाबिला डट कर किया जायगा इस देश में। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कितना चावल भेजा गया कहते हैं कि अपनी फूड हैबिट्स चेन्ज कर दो। लेकिन अपने कुत्तों की जिस तरह से मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े अफसरान चावल देते हैं अलसे-शियर्स को, उतना भी हमारे बच्चों को बंगाल में नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहली मांग हमारी यह है कि जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी हो। एन्क्वायरी इस लिए नहीं की गोली चली है, इसकी तो एन्क्वायरी हो ही। लेकिन बर्गिंग जो किया गया, 1943 की परिस्थिति लाने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, उसकी एन्क्वायरी हो और बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को कहा जाय कि बहुत तुमने बंगाल को चूसा। बहुत बंगाल को तुमने बांटा। अब तुम अपना बिस्तर बांधो। उन इस्तीफा लिया जाय। दूसरे श्रोमान् ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय, चावल वहाँ फौरन पहुंचाया जाय। विरोधी दल के तमाम नेताओं को जिनको गिरफ्तार किया गया है उनक छोड़ा जाय। उन से बातचीत हो। माल पार्टीज कमेटी बने और शांति वहाँ स्थापित की जाय।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि नन्दा जी अगर चाहते हैं डिफेंस ऑफ इंडिया रूल से हिन्दुस्तान की सारी समस्याओं को हल करना तो मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि आज वह इस्तीफा दें और हम लोग भी इस्तीफा दें और डिफेंस ऑफ इंडिया रूल इस देश में रहे या न रहे इसी सवाल के ऊपर एलेक्शन हो जाय। अगर वह इस्तीफा न दें तो मैं इन्दिरा जी से हाथ जोड़ कर कहूंगा कि ऐसे मंत्री को जो लाठी और गोली से सरकार चलाना चाहता है उसको वह निकाल दें,

ऐसे मंत्री की जरूरत नहीं है कि जो दस साल के बच्चों के खून की होली बहाकर हमारी प्रजातांत्रिक बुनियादों को हिला दे। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी अदालती जांच हो और नन्दा जी का इस्तीफा लिया जाय।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a sickening and sordid story which over and over again we have to refer to in this House, the continuing and callous inefficiency of this Government which has forfeited all right to the respect of the people. The inability of the Central Government to make food available to different States has become such an egregious feature. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has become today nothing else but the Ministry of Food Imports, the Minister being good for nothing else than the task of manipulating food imports. That is a picture too dismal for words. In West Bengal, following Kerala, there has arisen a situation which could and should have been avoided which only the callousness of the Government, which only the attitude of the "public-be-damned" feeling, which the Chief Minister of West Bengal repeatedly displays can account for.

Sir, in West Bengal—we gave notice of it in this House during last session and even before, since September—in the modified rationing areas, the situation had already begun to deteriorate most seriously and the result is that today in those areas you cannot get rice at less than Rs. 2.50 p. per kg. and sometimes it is even more than that. For weeks on end, the situation was so bad particularly in the area known as Basirhat, in the 24-Parganas District, that the people, of all sorts, Congressmen included, combined to start what they considered the legitimate type of food agitation. And the result was that demonstrators, including some school children, were shot at and Nurul Islam, a 15 year old child, the best students in his school, about whose

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

capacity his Headmaster, himself a Congressman, has testified, was shot through the heart. Similar incidents took place in other areas of the 24-Parganas District, like Sarupnagar and Baduria, where also the people were killed.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It was at that point of time that there was a demand, particularly in Calcutta, voiced by the students and also by all political parties in the Legislature, including some Congress Members, who wanted that there should be a judicial inquiry so far as the shootings were concerned and who wanted also that the Chief Minister of West Bengal should condescend to meet other representative people and discuss the matter and find a way out if that was possible. At that point of time, a bus was burnt—God knows by who—in Barasat and that was put forward as an excuse by the Chief Minister of West Bengal and he said, "I am not going to sit with anybody and discuss this matter because this kind of thing is taking place." I am sick of this. Mr. Nanda comes today and in a tone of voice which was nothing short of hectoring tells us that all these things were taking place because the people were running amuck. If the people are running amuck, you have to understand why such things are happening. Why do you always take your reports from the footling officials who are there trying to defend themselves when the people are in a gony and when all kinds of people, including Congress representatives, are coming forward to express their indignation with what is happening in West Bengal; "Our place is with the people; we stand by them; we want some explanation from the Government."?

It would be news to you that even a very large number of panchayats

dominated by Congress in this area, in 24-Parganas, as well as in Nadia District, have opposed the Government food policy and criticised the Government food policy and have wanted a settlement of that matter. The 24-Parganas District Congress Committee had a meeting with Mr. Hansadhwaj Dhara in the mair and there they passed a resolution criticising the Congress food policy, the failures of food policy and wanting a settlement. It was at that point of time, when the Opposition leaders in the Legislature and outside were only trying to sit with the Chief Minister and find a way out of the difficulty, that the Chief Minister took up that high-horse attitude and opening stated that he was not going to talk to anybody unless they behaved, unless they appeared before him in sackcloth and ashes and unless they said, "Peccavi—I have sinned". But we are not going to behave in that fashion. No self-respecting people are going to behave in that fashion merely because a particular Chief Minister arrogates to himself a position which exists somewhere in his imagination. That refusal of the Chief Minister to sit with the representatives of the people and to discuss the matter continues even today. When I met the Prime Minister, I discovered that she was helpless in the matter because the Chief Minister had taken a most adamant attitude and even though the situation was going from bad to worse—and that would be the responsibility of the Government and of nobody else—even though the situation was menacing the Chief Minister was not ready to meet other and to discuss this matter. In the meantime arrests were taking place under the D.I.R. This is a matter on which we have to have satisfaction! Mr. Nanda has come forward in this House and elsewhere to say that D.I.R. would not be employed and it would be employed, if at all, in cases where security of the country is in question. But in this kind of thing, D.I.R. is being used even in regard to the egregious instance of the Secretary

of the Praja Socialist Party of West Bengal who had an appointment with the Prime Minister; before he could keep the appointment, the Police came and whisked him away before he could go and see Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This is the kind of thing which has taken place. All parties, including a large section of the Congress Party in West Bengal do want a settlement, but because of the arrogant and insolvent attitude of the administration, particularly of the Chief Minister, we find the situation continuing.

I have referred to 24 Parganas district. In Nadia, about which some instances were given by Mr. Nanda, what happened was this. We have to remember, for one thing in the beginning, that Nadia is one of the most distressed districts in the whole country; Nadia has the largest concentration of refugees who have not been rehabilitated; in Nadia district the army is already there and there when the food was unavailable, when the people have to cry and go from door to door in search of food, then surely tempers cannot always be kept in control. But even so, what happened? There again a ten-year old school child, Anand Hait, as in Basirhat, was shot through the heart; he was killed and the body was taken to the morgue for examination. When the people of the locality wanted that the body be handed over after whatever analysis and examination were necessary, then they were refused and on refusal, naturally they felt very bad about it and they stormed the morgue and they got possession of the body and they took out a procession. At that point of time some people may have done a few things, about which Mr. Nanda makes a song and dance, but as a matter of fact, the whole thing has to be put in its proper perspective. I say this because whatever flare up took place in Krishnagar and other areas of Nadia district was due to the callous conduct of the Government; whatever the

people did was in self defence against the kind of thing which Government was so shamelessly perpetrating. I say this not merely because I am here with a particular political ideology.

In the headquarters of Nadia district, in the town of Krishnagar, the Krishnagar Bar library, which represents all the lawyers of the district, passed a resolution condemning the police action on the student community. I am quoting from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a Calcutta paper, which is a right wing paper, even more so conservatively attached to the Congress. It reports also that different political parties in Krishnagar, including the Congress—"different political parties called upon the people to observe hartal today (that was Saturday) in protest against the alleged police atrocities". This is the kind of thing which happened in Nadia and we are told that in Nadia people ran amuck. Of course, the people ran amuck. Why did they run amuck? They ran amuck because life was desperate and difficult and impossible and this is the condition of things which has been continuing from months end to month's end. How long are people going to suffer? That is why I said earlier, "Muhurtam jvalitham shreyah na cha dhoomaiyitham chiram" What is the good of smouldering all the time? Sometimes a man's emotions burst and that is why this kind of thing is taking place.

Our colleague, Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, was in Calcutta and she tried to go to Krishnagar. Our friend, the Finance Minister, travelled with me to Calcutta in the same plane; I had the pleasure of his company. He went to Krishnagar and he had offered to take me. Of course, he went in his own way; he had a jaunt in the official fashion. He could go but my friend, Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, who had gone all the way from Calcutta to Krishnagar in a car was stopped at the district border and she was told that she had to go back; she wanted to get the permission of the District Magistrate according to what-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ever formalities were required of her and even so, she was refused permission. This is the kind of thing which is taking place.

Mr. H. P. Chatterjee, who represents that area in Parliament, wishes to fly to Krishnagar now, but he would find his road blocked because these people imagine that they are lords of creation and they can do whatever they like.

My point, therefore, is that provocation has come consistently from the district authorities, from the local authorities and from the State Government and particularly from the Chief Minister. The adamancy of the Chief Minister is a phenomenon of which I hope the Prime Minister has taken note; I do not know, I had an impression, it may be that I am wrong, but I had the impression that possibly she would have liked to have been of some assistance in the matter but she noticed that her Chief Minister, her strap in West Bengal thought so much of himself and his authority that he was refusing to sit with anybody; in the meantime he is putting everybody in jail. This kind of thing cannot possibly continue.

In West Bengal, the legislature is not functioning for a variety of reasons, one main reason being that large numbers of the Opposition are being suspended from day to day and the proceedings are conducted in a peculiar fashion, the budget Demands being pushed through in a most extraordinary manner, and they are being put in jail, everybody including Congressmen, is being put in jail; the headmaster of the school where Nurul Islam was the best student in his class, is also doing a term in jail. That is the kind of thing which is taking place in West Bengal.

The Government of India has a responsibility for making food available to the people. We hear so many times about food being available and all the rest of it; it must be made

available, and we have a right to require of Government that in regard to the distribution of the food, in regard to the implementation of all the assurances that are made from the Central headquarters in regard to the distribution of the food, some genuine, steps are taken in order that the people get their share of food.

In the old days whenever a food difficulty arose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would so often come and say 'Let us sit down together and discuss the matter and at every level, let there be a food committee'. I know that much of it was a fake; the food committees hardly ever functioned, but at least it was a human gesture, at least it was an offer to people to come and sit round the table and then form an organisation at every level. But now in West Bengal there is no food committee at any conceivable level, because the Government imagines that it is on top of the world; Government imagines that this is a movement whose aim is to defeat Congress at the next elections and, therefore, they have run amuck; it is not the people but the Government of West Bengal that has run amuck, that is the primary fact of the situation, and that is the fact which the country cannot tolerate.

That is why I say that the Central Government is responsible; the Congress leadership is responsible. If the Congress satraps in West Bengal are permitted to act with impunity in this manner, then good-bye to all hopes of national integration. It is not only in the Mizo area, it is not only in the Punjab area when Government plays with fire in regard to the Punjabi Suba question, it is not only in those areas but it would be in areas like West Bengal and Kerala and elsewhere, wherever people suffer, in Rajasthan and elsewhere where you might imagine that reaction is in the saddle and it will continue for ever and ever; when the anger of the people is roused then you do not know where it will lead to. The line between hunger and anger is very

thin, and the Minister of food imports if he is going to retain not only his position but the position of his party in the set-up of the country, has to remember it, has to bear it in mind, and he has to fashion his policies accordingly, and, therefore, we require an adaptation of Government policy in that direction, in West Bengal proper, a judicial inquiry into the firings which have taken place and meetings of all parties and groups in order to settle the matter, immediate demands without which the country cannot go ahead.

In the meantime, if the Chief Minister demands that the call for the *hartal* is withdrawn, then he is asking for the moon; that kind of talk will satisfy nobody; that kind of talk we used to hear in the British days, but we are not going to stomach it today. The *hartal* will take place, and the people of West Bengal will register their anger and indignation at the utterly inept and criminally callous policy of Government, and here in Parliament we are trying to reflect that desire of the people to see that something really and truly effective is done in regard to this kind of food bungling that is going on with impunity.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I think everybody will agree that certain events in West Bengal have been very much distressing, distressing from two points of view, namely that certain young boys have been killed and certain police officers have been killed and that in these wide-spread disturbances Government and public properties have been destroyed. These are all distressing facts, but I think the motion has been allowed in this House particularly on the failure of the Central Government to supply food in adequate quantities. I hope the law and order position will not be discussed. But even then several Members mentioned many things on that aspect also.

The position this year is that there is an overall shortfall in the supply

of foodgrains in the country. In spite of all the heavy imports it will not be possible not only for the West Bengal Government or the Central Government but perhaps for most of the States to give them what may be called an adequate supply of foodgrains, that is, a little over 16 ounces per head per day. That will not be possible. Any debate on the food position in the country, either in West Bengal or any other State, or on the overall position in the country should be on the clear understanding that this year there is an overall shortage in the supply or availability of foodgrains including the imported foodgrains.

Bengal is the biggest producer of rice and the biggest consumer of rice also. It has been a chronically deficit State as regards production of rice. Last year, the deficit was a little over 15 lakh metric tonnes. This year, rice production in Bengal, due to unusual draught, has fallen from over 50 lakh tonnes to about 45 lakh tonnes. So there will be a shortage of over 20 lakh tonnes.

How to make up this shortage? The Centre has indicated—I think any reasonable Member of the House will realise that the Centre cannot meet the rice requirements of the country in full—that it will not be possible for them to supply more than one lakh tonnes of rice. But in a scarcity condition, rice should not be the only foodgrain for the people. Wheat is as much a foodgrain as rice, and in this respect the Central Government has given the assurance that they will be able to supply as much wheat as West Bengal would require.

In January this year, the Centre had supplied 80,000 metric tonnes of wheat and 5,000 metric tonnes of rice to West Bengal; in February, 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat and 15,000 tonnes of rice.

Shri Daji (Indore): How much per head?

Shri A. C. Guha: In March, they supplied 1.1 lakh metric tonnes of wheat and 14,100 metric tonnes of rice.

I can understand that there is distress among the people. I also belong to some rural area in West Bengal; Also I represent here a predominantly rural constituency, with perhaps one or two small municipalities. Even in the second week of February, I toured my constituency rather extensively—in January also I had done the same. On 6th January, I met the Chief Minister and made certain suggestions; on 9th February I had a long telephone talk with him; for about 15 minutes. I can give you the gist of his talk with me. He told me that now during this period people can have also some subsidiary food from vegetables which are now abundant, and cheap also.

He added that the difficulty would be that during the rainy season from April the vegetables would neither be available so cheap nor in abundance, that foodgrains also would be more scarce from May-June upto August-September. But then he told me that he had made up a programme and set up the machinery to introduce modified rationing throughout these areas. He particularly mentioned those areas which are now being affected by these disturbances, and he said that he was keeping his stocks for the lean season, i.e., April-May to August-September. He assured me, and I think that is the assurance which the Central Government will also give to every part of India, that they would not allow famine to overtake the country.

India has not been self-sufficient in food for a pretty long period, and I think it will not be proper for the Government also to give an assurance that in two, three or five years India will be self-sufficient in food.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): They have been giving that every year.

Shri A. C. Guha: India will be deficient in foodgrains for many years to come. I think the Government has been mistaken in giving an assurance that within a particular period we will be self-sufficient in foodgrains.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): For 15 years we have not become self-sufficient.

Shri A. C. Guha: He is a senior, respected member, I hope he will not interrupt me.

My reading is that India will not be self-sufficient in foodgrains in the near future, it will have a deficit. There is nothing to be ashamed of that. How many countries in the world are self-sufficient in food? Many countries depend on imported food, and if India has to depend on imported food, there is nothing to be ashamed of that. But, during the last 18 years the Government of India has been able to prevent famine overtaking the country. There have not been any deaths due to starvation. There might have been some stray cases, but there have not been any deaths due to starvation in general (*Interruptions*).

I can understand that the other side will not listen to arguments. But, Sir, if you compare the record of other countries, which they frequently cite, as regards giving at least a sustaining food to their people and in preventing famine, you will find that the Government of India's performance is much better than most other countries which have recently attained independence or gone through some revolution.

Regarding the situation in West Bengal, on the 10th February, I had a talk with the District Magistrate of the 24 Parganas on the telephone, and he assured me that in a week's time he would introduce modified rationing throughout the whole of 24 Parganas. Because of some administrative lapses and difficulties, it might

have been delayed by a day or two, but it was known to the public that modified rationing of A class was going to be introduced, that means those who have not got any agricultural land or any agricultural land more than one acre will be covered by modified rationing. Already, Calcutta, covering 60 lakhs of people, has already been covered by statutory rationing, giving 1,900 grams of food-grains per week per head, but in the modified rationing area, in some places the ration is 1,500 grams while in others it is 1,900 grams also.

Of course it is both rice and wheat together. It should be realised that rice and wheat both are foodgrains and both are eatable and both give sustenance to people.

Then certain statements have been made about the behaviour of the Chief Minister. He has not asked anybody to come in sack cloth as has been alleged; rather he has been asked to come in sack cloth. There were pre-conditions imposed on him: he must apologise, accept the demands of the opposition parties and only then they will allow the assembly to function. If the opposition parties want to have the privilege of democratic institutions, I hope they will also realise that they have certain obligations about democratic institutions. They have to maintain the dignity of the legislatures. Nowhere, in any democratic institution, have you seen that the budget papers of the Finance Minister were snatched away. That was done in the West Bengal assembly. After that how can we expect that there could be a calm and peaceful atmosphere in the assembly; it was terribly disturbed. The authority of the chair has been deliberately flouted (Interruptions).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Why don't you have a judicial enquiry? You are all cowards; you are frightened by truth. Have a

judicial enquiry and fight out the truth.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rajganj): My friends are not prepared to hear facts.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hoogly): We are not prepared to hear untrue statements.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Facts make them angry (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is not casting any reflection upon Members.

Shri Daji: He is casting reflections upon the members of the Bengal Assembly

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): He cannot face his own constituency now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): That is not your responsibility.

Shri A. C. Guha: There was an unhappy incident and a young boy was shot dead in Bashirhat. That matter was brought before the Assembly by an adjournment motion but that motion was defeated. A particular feature of this year demonstration was that primary school boys, children below teen-age—of 10 or 11, 9 and 8 and 10—, have been brought into the demonstration. Two boys were killed in the demonstrations in Swarajnagar and Baduria; one was a student of class V, another was a student of class VI and the boy who has been killed in Krishnanagar was similarly a student, I think, of class V of something like that because my friend Mr. Mukerjee mentioned his age at 10 (Interruption).

Shri Prabhat Kar: Whot shot them?

Shri A. C. Guha: With these boys in the front, the leaders do mischievous activities from behind and keep themselves safe place. Jail is a safe place for them. Let it not be said that the Congress Members of the House are not conscious of the distress that is now being experienced by the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

people. Every body realise that. In my own humble way I have tried to undersand the difficulties of the people. This is hardly any occasion for creating troubles and burning government offices and destroying papers. Which were the papers destroyed? Why were the block development offices made the first target of attack? Because these offices possess the papers about the levy of paddy. So long levy has been collected through the small farmers, (Interruption)—now it is a question of the big farmers and the rice mills to give the levy, and that is why the levy papers are being destroyed in the block offices. The House should realise the implications of this, what is the collusion between the demonstration on the one side and the instigators on the other. I hope the House will realise what (Interruption) the situation is, and what is happening in Bengal is almost guerilla tactics which naturally leads to an open revolt which no government can tolerate. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. C. Guha: This Government and the Congress Members also are eagerly anxious to give enough food to the people; this year, it has not been possible for the Government to give the people the full quantity of foodgrains which is required by any human being; they have to live on other substitute foods, such as vegetables potato or something like that, which is also an ediable and which people in country take. It has to be realised that if the demonstrators continue to create disturbance like this, they on'y aggravate the problem and they are only destroying the programme for increasing food production in the future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request the hon. Members to confine themselves strictly to the time-limit. I also request hon. Members to hear the speeches patiently, whether they are to their taste or not.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Hon. Members on the other side also should themselves abide by the time-limit. (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Please sit down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Why should I sit down? I have not come here on their mercy. If they can bully us, we can also bully them. They should not take advantage of this. (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Let her keep quiet. (Interruption).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly we can bully them. We have not come here through their mercy.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Three or four of them are holding this House to ransom. They should abide by your orders and sit down. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not lose temper. I want you all to sit down.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What I want to say is . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I would appeal to the House not to lose temper.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are only shouting and howling it out.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We cannot go on like this. This is Parliament.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): ज्यूडिशियल एक्वायरी करवाते क्यों डरते हो ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): इसका एक साधारण हल निवेदन

करने की इजाजत दीजिये। कांग्रेस पार्टी के पीछे बन्दूक है, हम लोगों के पीछे बन्दूक नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down

श्री बागड़ी : गरीबों का खून बहा है।

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sit down; Keep quite. Shut up. (*Interruption*)

श्री बागड़ी : तारकेश्वरी के बच्चे के गोली लगती, तब पता चलता।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों में से बहुतों ने गोलियां खाई हैं, इन लोगों के भरोसे यहां नहीं आये हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन आज तुम गोली मार रहे हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can we go on like this? (*Interruption*) Is it a market?

श्री बागड़ी : उनको समझाइये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. (*Interruption*). मैं सब को स मझा रहा हूं।

We cannot go on like this, hon. Members shouting at the top of their voice. Is this Parliament House or a fish market? I would appeal to hon. Members not to lose their temper. This is not the way to conduct the proceedings.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But is this the way? When Shri Guha was speaking, he did not give any provocation to anybody. That a gentleman like him should be attacked like this is intolerable (*Interruption*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must please sit down. You must obey the Chair. You must leave it to me to control the House and the Members.

You must not take it upon yourself. I am appealing to all hon. Members not to lose their temper. Even if a Member speaks something which is not to our taste, we must hear him patiently. When hon. Members on the other side were speaking, the others on this side were listening patiently. Similarly, when a Member from this side is speaking, the others should hear him patiently; one may or may not agree.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You rang the bell seven times . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We will go on calmly. This is a very serious matter.

17 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, the exhibition of tempers that we have had just now from both sides of the House indicates the temper of the whole country today. My hon. friend, the lady member, was shouting in a manner in which those revolutionary ladies used to shout during the French Revolution. But they did not shout like this on behalf of the Bourbons.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Do you approve of the shouting on that side?

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend, Shri Guha, was speaking, I think, more passionately today than he had ever done all these years. He was an old revolutionary and that Chief Minister in Bengal must have been one of his comrades in that revolutionary struggle. So, I can understand his feelings for him. I sympathise with him also. I am obliged to pity him because today he has confessed—on behalf of the government or not, I do not know, but certainly on behalf of the Congress Party here—to the failure of the government in Bengal to provide, not adequate but even satisfactory rations and organise a satisfactory system of distribution of foodgrains in that Nadka district itself. What is the performance my hon. friend has to his credit?

[Shri Ranga]

If he has belonged to those benches. I could have understood, because he would have been obliged to do so. But now he has done it without being a member of the Treasury Benches. Coming from Bengal and speaking in this manner—on whose behalf has he spoken?

Shri A. C. Guha: On my own behalf and on behalf of my country.

Shri Ranga: For whose benefit? For the benefit of the government which has failed obviously. It has failed admittedly also. My hon. friend, Mr. Nanda, gave a long list; with that aggrieved tone of his speech, he breast-
ed out all the horrors that had taken place. Why is it that these horrors had not taken place three or four months ago? Why have they taken place only in those two districts and not in the rest of Bengal and in other States? It is because in other areas, they have not yet reached that stage of desperation and exasperation as has happened here.

Is it not a confession of failure on the part of the government that with representatives of 370 constituencies sitting here, claiming as they do, to represent the majority of the people behind them, that those very people whom they claim to be representing here have risen in revolt? It is wrong to say that only the leftists were behind this and because of the leftists they have risen in revolt. Those very people for whom they claim to be speaking here have risen in revolt. Why did they not rise in other areas? They may say that they have risen in revolt here because of the communists. But there are communists in other areas also. In my own area, the communists are just as strong as in West Bengal. The Food Minister might say, Andhra is a surplus area. No. He himself admits it here. He has admitted it several times. Even the so-called surplus areas have their own

deficit areas. In my own constituency, Chittoor, we have organised these people's marches. We did not call them hunger-marches, but they were taken to be hunger-marches by the people.

Sir, there is hunger stalking the whole country-side because of the wrong food policy that my hon. friend has been imposing upon the people, between village and village, between taluk and taluk, between district and district. This country has no unity. If anybody is responsible for the breaking up, destroying and disrupting of unity in this country, it is this Government. I charge the Government with this.

My people in Chittoor District have been suffering terribly, and yet they have not risen in this manner. Then the Government says that there are no Communists there. But two constituencies have been held by the Communists. They were there allies there in the by-elections in those areas. Why has this thing not happened there and it is happening here in Bengal because? It is happening in Bengal because the government has failed in its duty, the Government has not paid any heed to the warning that has been sounded here repeatedly for over months now. It is not only the food shortage that they are suffering from.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: In your area.....

Shri Daji: Sit down.

Shri Ranga: Sir, let me hear what my hon. friend has to say.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I only want to ask one question of my hon. friend. I want to know whether in your area where there are Communists, they are Leftists or Rightists?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What nonsense are you speaking?

Shri Ranga: One Communist MLA has declared himself to be a centralist and our friends are giving him umbrage. Another MLA is known to be a Leftist and has been avoiding the police. Your police have not been able to get at him. That is your efficiency (*Interruption*). Therefore, they are Leftists as well as Rightists. But the point is not whether they are Leftists or Rightists or they are only Communists. Communists there may be. Communists may be doing this with this Government in this manner or any other manner. They are capable of doing it with other friends also. This has happened here because apart from the Communists there must have been lots of others also, politically-minded people as well as other public men, who are disgusted with the manner in which that Government as well as this Government has mismanaged in the matter of food, kerosene oil as well as supply of other consumer goods.

Sir, is it a secret for anybody that there are two Congresses there, the majority and the minority? They do not know which one is the majority and which one is the minority. Still the dispute is going on. I think it is pending at the Jantar Mantar for their decision. Whatever it is, is it not possible that a large number of one of these sections which has not been within this Government at all are there in Bengal, they are also disgusted with this Government and the manner in which it has mismanaged the whole affair and therefore they have extended covertly or overtly their sympathy and their support to these friends?

In addition to them, Sir, there are the masses. Surely, the masses are not such fools. My hon. friend wants to castigate them as 'mob'. There was a time when we were, all of us, castigated by the Britishers as 'mob'. There was also a time when other Europeans used to stand there in that place in which Shri G. L. Nanda was standing today and reading out his brave statements in such a shameless manner. Did we not fight them then?

My hon. friend asked as to who brought the children in. It was under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi that we brought children into politics. We called them 'Bal Sena'. After he had gone, during the elections did we not invoke the aid of children. Did you then think that it was wrong? You might have become wiser today. But you were not wiser even as early as 1962. These are all extraneous points. What is really relevant is that there has been a miserable failure on the part of the Government, not once, not for one day but for days together. My hon. friend says: it is only a matter of three or four days; otherwise, informal rationing would have come which would have solved the situation. No, it has continued over months. I reminded the House the other day also, standing in the same place where I happen to stand now, about this when several Members, including myself, complained about the shortage of kerosene in the countryside, more especially in Bengal. My hon. friend in charge of this subject—I think it was Shri Humayun Kabir—said: no, everything would be all right, there would be adequate supplies. Now, where are the supplies? What has happened during all these months?

Now my hon. friend, Shri Guha, wants us to believe that Bengal would always be deficit, like Kerala, and that India as a whole is going to be deficit over food for a number of years. Therefore what? Is it not a special reason why the Government should have taken special steps months ahead in order to see, not merely to get these buffer stocks for the benefit of their own Ministers to go and look at, like the old miser who used to look and say "Oh! we have got so much", but to distribute foodgrains to the starving people, instead of saying that they have to starve today so that they can get foodgrains tomorrow? Was it not their duty to disgorge the buffer stocks?

Only this morning when a suggestion was made, quoting the ex-Chairman of the Foodgrains Corporation that the buffer stocks should be kept

[Shri Ranga]

as reserve and not distributed in various States, my hon. friend, the Food Minister, said "No, this is a distress year, therefore, they must be distributed among the people". Then what is it that the West Bengal Government was doing? What was my hon. friend, the Food Minister, doing with those buffer stocks? Were they kissing them, or worshipping them as we would worship Ganesh, or keeping them for day after tomorrow even though people are dying by starvation today?

They say there are no starvation deaths and during all these eighteen years they have avoided them. During these eighteen years, thank God, thanks to the statesmanship of Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Rajaji, there were no controls for so many years and there was free trade in food. So, people helped themselves. They did not invoke the aid, the unfortunate aid, of Shri Subramaniam. He is a brave man. He would not give up this portfolio at all. I pity him because I like him very much. We were together in the same jail in the same room; we used to have food by the same stove. So, whenever I am obliged to attack him, my heart bleeds. Yet, I have to attack him because he is on that side. Therefore, I say to him, as I said to him last time, in his own interest he should go out of that job.

I am not concerned with that now. I am concerned with Shri Nanda. I am very much disappointed with him. Not a word of sorrow, not a word or sense of shame, of failure, of apology has been included in that written statement, even in the face of the death of these two young boys, one Mohammedan and another a Hindu. Yes, my hon. friend, the revolutionary he had been, Shri A. C. Guha, made that *Prayaschitta*. Is that enough? Is it not the duty of the Government to come forward with an apology to the nation if as a result of their policy, as a result of the police firing, these two innocent children came to

be killed? Yes, I am extremely sorry for the death and the injuries that were inflicted upon so many of the policemen. I have as much feeling for the police people as I have for the general public, because they are also part of the public. We know that, otherwise, there would be anarchy in the country. Therefore, we must be interested in protecting the life of police as much as we are interested in protecting the life of our citizens, because they are also our citizens and they an additional responsibility of maintaining law and order. So, I feel for them too.

In fact, in one way, in spite of all this holocaust there is a silver lining in this. Instead of so many policemen being killed or injured, only buses, offices and buildings alone were destroyed which can be re-built. Even if only one man dies, even if only one policeman dies, we cannot get him back, his family cannot get him back. So, this is the only silver lining. To that extent, the people who created as these scenes, they were not mob, they had some sense about them. They have some sense of discrimination. Therefore, they gave their blows against buildings, against inanimate things, and not against the policemen. But if by misfortune and by mischance some policemen died, not only my friends but people who represent the public, we all, owe an apology to those policemen who had been done to death. Our condolences and our sympathies go to their families. Similarly, even in a greater measure, because these policemen had some arms to protect themselves, but the ordinary public had nothing at all to protect themselves, we owe our apologies to them. They were there in the mass. What is this mass? Supposing there is great trouble, would you not get yourself mixed up if you happen to be going that way? Would it be possible for anybody, for any of us, to escape from it? Was it possible for those people in the Kumbh Mela to escape death that had overtaken hundreds of people, only a few years ago over the Jamuna?

Similarly, many people got themselves caught up, not one or two, but, as Mr. Nanda had said, a great crowd of 5,000 people had gathered there. Why had a mass of 5,000 people gathered? Is it simply because the Communists called them or anybody else called them? Would they come like that? They would not come like that. I know something of the masses. I had the experience of leading the people, leading the mob, in huge numbers, taking them to the Collectors, taking them to the Ministers and to various other places in tens of thousands.

Sir, I plead for a saner attitude. What should be that saner attitude? As I have pleaded in the case of Kerala, I think, it is high time that the Government makes up its mind not to allow the local Government to continue to be the monopoly of only one group within the Congress. That Government has got to be reconstituted under whatever constitutional provisions she may think of in order to see that there is an all-Party national Government in that State so that both the groups, both the Congresses, then these Communists, the Socialists and various other people give some satisfaction to the people. Only my Party is not there and, therefore, I am absolved of any kind of responsibility or any interest in it. But in the interest of the whole of India, in the interest of the people of Bengal, I plead for the reconstitution of that Government in such a manner that it would really prove to be a national Government and an all-Party Government, all-people's Government, so that each could give some satisfaction to the people.

In regard to the demands for inquiries and various other things, my friends are more competent to deal with those things. Therefore, I do not wish to go into them. I have said enough. Let me conclude by saying that it is high time for them to confess their failure and then promise to do better and to deal with the situation there in a statesman-like manner and not in the manner in which that

lady wanted to face and these other friends of mine wanted to face.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard a very emotional speech from Shri Bannerjee and from Shri Mukerjee. I am awaiting the one from Mr. Chatterjee also. Sir, the situation is certainly deplorable and distressing. Let not my friends over there make a claim that they have got the monopoly of feeling and emotion and that our blood is not warm but ice-water. They are under a misconception that it is they who have only got warm blood flowing in their veins and that what is flowing in our veins is nothing but ice-water. That is the thing which they should disabuse themselves of.

Proof. Ranga was just now speaking about two Congresses. He should not have that misconception. The Congress is one and only one. There are no two Congresses anywhere in India, neither here nor there. It may be one of his pious wishes that the Congress may break into two so that they may have the power. I quite appreciate that pious wish in the hearts of my hon. friends over there. But the Congress is not going to break in spite of the estimate that they are making under a misconception and the assault under a misdirection on the floor of the House here on the Government of West Bengal in Calcutta.

As I have said, it is a very distressing situation in which the people are killed and the vast amount of public properties are destroyed. I would have been happy if, just as Mr. Ranga spoke, some sentiments were expressed by the previous two speakers condemning the destruction of property that took place before the eyes of the people in Calcutta and other places.

Dr. Ranen Sen: After you started shooting the people, the people retaliated.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Dr. Sen says that it happened as a result of

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

shooting. I would like to tell him that it did not start with the shooting of the people; it started in the Assembly.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You first killed the people and then it started.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Lawlessness was generated on the floor of the Assembly by the counterparts of my friends sitting over there (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Are we going to criticise the Assembly proceedings?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My friends are criticising the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I would like to tell them that he is one of the finest men. (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: He is known as the famine minister in West Bengal.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He is one of the most successful administrators that India has got. (*Interruptions*). After Dr. Roy's death, as there was a question here "After Nehru, who", the question in West Bengal was, "After Dr. Roy, Who". He took the reins of Government after Dr. Roy and successfully conducted the affairs uptill now in spite of the difficulties that have been repeatedly created by the counterparts of my friends over here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सेन साहब के बाद मट्टाचार्य साहब ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: सलाम प्रापको ।

It is the conduct of the Opposition in the Assembly that gave the cue to the followers outside to do what they intended to be done. The members of the Opposition stood on the benches and danced in the Assembly and their followers outside were found devil-dancing outside. It is known; it is reported in the papers. My friends know why the legislature

is not functioning. The resolution for giving thanks to the Governor's Address would not be allowed to be passed; the Finance Minister stood up with budget papers and somebody ran across the floor and snatched away those papers. (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a justification for shooting down the students?

An hon. Member: The Assembly has become a farce.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can he discuss the conduct of the members of the Assembly here?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Can we discuss what the Speaker of the Assembly is doing there? That will be a violation of the Constitution.

Shri P. K. Deo: In that case, we can discuss about the Rajasthan Assembly also here.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : राज्यपाल श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द ने जो कहा और किया उसकी भी चर्चा फिर होनी चाहिए ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: They were discussing the conduct of the Chief Minister and so I have been discussing the conduct of their counterparts in Calcutta.

They should know how this has come up. If they are interested in knowing how this has come about, I may tell them that this is not a sudden explosion; this has not fallen from the sky all of a sudden. Krishanagar is related to Calcutta. (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: He has reduced the chamber to a farce.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My friend says I was criticising the Speaker. No Sir. But you will be surprised to know that, when the Speaker was retiring from the Chair to the Chamber, a member ran and shut him back. This is what is hap-

pening and their followers take the cue and make devil-dancing. The result is that these boys fall victims to what they are doing. I am deeply grieved over the death of the boys in Bashirhat and Krishanagar. It gives me and everybody in India great grief. My friend, Mr. Guha, was telling those of my friends as to who got these boys involved in the demonstrations and who knew the consequences that might take place. Would my friends tell me as to who conducted this raid on the schools in Calcutta; who was responsible for devastating the physics theatre of the Scottish Church College—it was devastated last time and it has been devastated again. Are children doing it?

Dr. Ranen Sen: You demand a judicial inquiry into all those things. You agree first to the judicial inquiry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बापड़ी : जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी को मान क्यों नहीं लेते ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should hear the hon. Member who is speaking patiently. They may not agree with him; he is giving his version of the case; the hon. Members of the Opposition have given their version of the case already. They should hear him patiently now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What I am afraid of is, as my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha has stated, it is not a food agitation. This is not a food demonstration; but it is a practice in the use of guerilla tactics with the ultimate object of bringing down the whole structure of parliamentary government. Let the Government, let this Parliament, and may you, Sir, sitting over there, be conscious of the trend of the whole demonstration to which they are leading; this whole parliamentary system will come to nothing and that is the object with which these demonstrations are being concerted there.

The food agitation is being used as a political plank. An honest agitation for the supply of food is a plank on which everyone may meet. But if I feel and find that the food agitation is being used as a political plank it becomes difficult for me to meet the other side. That was the difficulty which the Chief Minister was facing. What was the fault that he committed? He only wanted that the friends in the Opposition should condemn the violence that was taking place, the devastation of public property that had taken place; the railway bogies have been burnt, and in one of the bogies, a poor passenger had been burnt, and his charged body has been found. My friends have no word of sympathy for the poor passenger who has been burnt . . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Who condemned the 1942 movement, throwing out of rails and so on? Who condemned the devastation to public property at that time? (*Interruptions*).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The Chief Minister only wanted this that the friends from the Opposition should condemn this violence or disapprove of the violence and devastation . . .

Dr. Ranen Sen: First denounce the police violence.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: . . . that was taking place, before they could sit together; but my friends or my friends' friends over there were determined not to disapprove of this violence openly perpetrated and the devastation that was taking place in public. That was the difficulty that the Chief Minister was faced with. If a Chief Minister compromises with these things, then good-bye to the government; no government can be run if the Chief Minister concedes the right of the Opposition or the followers of the Opposition to destroy property, to bring about a deadlock, to carry on guerilla tactics and to try to bring about a subversion of the whole parliamentary system. That is

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the background in which these events have taken place.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I was dismayed and amazed at the nonchalant way in which the gentleman sitting on the other side. . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Why 'gentleman'? He should say 'the Member from the other side'. That is the parliamentary way.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is not a gentleman.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): He denies he is a gentleman.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Gentleman like you would go outside.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Gentleman says that he is not a gentleman and refused to be called a gentleman. I accede to his request.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You apologise.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The remark that he has made does not bespeak of his gentlemanliness.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing wrong in it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Why should he not say 'the Member'? That is the parliamentary way.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: As I was saying, I was amazed at the nonchalant manner in which the Member opposite was playing with the fire that may consume them, that may consume us and may consume the whole country. Let us not forget that the first fires of revolution have been lighted.

An hon. Member: What revolution?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Revolution of the people for food, for employment, to save them from

starvation. Certain facts were given by Shri Guha and then by Shri Bhattacharyya, justifying the stand taken by the W. Bengal Government. Everybody agrees, and the hon. Speaker also seemed to agree because he admitted this motion for discussion, on the question of the Centre's responsibility with regard to food supplies to W. Bengal.

The basic question is the question of food. What has happened? Prof. Ranga asked why this phenomenon has not taken place, why these disturbances, these riots, upheavals—whatever you may call it—have not taken place in his State, why it has taken place in West Bengal. I ask Congress friends from West Bengal to ask themselves why these disturbances and upheavals have not taken place in the surplus districts of West Bengal, why they are taking place only in the deficit districts. What have you done?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Why has it taken place in Calcutta itself which is very well fed?

An hon. Member: Industrial belt.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I will explain why it has taken place. Face facts. The West Bengal Government announced a new food policy on 15 November, clamped cordons on all surplus district, and not a grain of food was allowed to be taken to the deficit districts. No arrangement was made for rationing, modified or otherwise. Only now, after the upheavals have taken place in Basirhat, after they have taken place in Swarupnagar and Bhaduria and after people have risen in revolt, you have come out with an announcement. You may condemn them, you may condemn them for their violence. They have risen in revolt in Nadia. Now you are saying that in a few days' time you will introduce modified rationing. From 15 November to 8 March, what have you done about rationing. You have cordoned off the deficit districts, you have not allowed

any foodgrains to be brought there. All the wheat that the State Government not from the Centre or from other sources has not been passed on to the deficit districts.

I represent one of the deficit areas. Shri Hari Pada Chatterjee represents the Nadia district where this upheaval has taken place. There are other friends representing the 24-Parganas which is also a deficit district. Do you mean to say that in the year of grace 1966, after 18 years of freedom, we are going to be starved, we are going to be denied our rations? And you here give chits to the Chief Minister on his wonderful food policy. Shri Subramaniam appeals to Members of the Opposition not to sabotage the food policy. Who sabotaged it? The Leftist Members have all supported the levy on big farmers, on the capitalist farmers. Nobody opposed levy. But everybody prayed with folded hands to the Chief Minister: 'Sit with the Opposition, sit with us on a no-party basis; we do not want to make food an issue of politics. Sit with us; let us join to other and evolve a common policy acceptable to the people'. The Chief Minister would not agree; uptill now he has not agreed to sit with the Opposition. Only on the intervention of the Speaker of the Assembly he agreed to sit with the Opposition and discuss. The first day's sitting was held. Then suddenly, without informing anybody, he broke off the engagement. The apology that was demanded of him by the Opposition members of the legislature was on account of that conduct of his when he broke off the discussion without any intimation. Over the telephone, an official of the Bengal Government said that the engagement is broken off. Is that the way to treat the Opposition? Is that the way to treat the elected Members of the legislature?

That is what is happening.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Is that true? Let them say.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It is absolutely true.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let them deny it. Why are they silent?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Now the basic thing is: let the people have food. The Union Food Minister in the other House blamed the professional agitators in Bengal. He said they were idle because the West Bengal Government now had a wonderful food policy. What is this wonderful food policy? Please explain.

What is this policy? You cordon off the deficit areas from the surplus areas, you seal off the normal trade channels, you do not allow a single grain of foodgrains to be brought in, you do not utilise the large quantity of foodgrains, that is given to you by the Centre. How are the people to live? For four months this has happened, and then the people have risen. Whoever may be responsible, whatever party may be responsible, even if I belong to no party, even then, as a citizen I would be within my rights to rise in revolt against the government which denies me food. And let this Government, let the Prime Minister, let Mr. Subramaniam, let the new Finance Minister, let them all understand this thing, that to a hungry people even God dare not appear except in the form of food.

Mr. Guha said that wheat is also food. Is wheat being given? In my district, people were not used to wheat. Over the years they have got used to wheat, but they do not get wheat, they do not get broken rice, they do not get maize, they do not get even urad ki dal of which they prepare some roti. Even that is not available. Whatever the Bengal Government may say, there is no doubt about the fact that this year's crop has been one of the very best, but due to your bungling, due to the approval, wholesale approval that you have given to the wrong food policies, the insensate food policies, the highhanded food policies of the gentleman who presides over the destinies of West Bengal today, because you

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

dare not go against him, because he is one of the makers of the new set up that has come up here after Shastriji's death, because nobody dares to say anything against him, this has come about.

But what is the policy? Can you not ask him what he has done in these four months to supply food, rations, to these deficit areas? Are the people to starve? At least this much you can bring home to the Chief Minister that he has not done what he should have.

That is why your policy at the centre has been condemned. You helplessly go on, praising him, giving chits to him. The other day the Chief Minister said, "What can I do, the Centre has not given me all the rations". And here we are giving figures that month after month we have given so much wheat, so much ration. Where have those things gone?

If you want to solve the present crisis in West Bengal, in our State, then go to the root of the problem. Only then you will be able to solve it. Otherwise, these things will not only happen, the area will extend and entire Bengal will be ablaze.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): If I rise to intervene, I do so in sorrow. A great deal of anger has been displayed on the other side. So far as I am concerned, I have got only one feeling, and that is of sorrow, more sorrow and still more sorrow, sorrow for the children who have been killed, shot to death, and I put myself in the position of their fathers or their mothers—as a parent myself, I have to do that—I ask myself this question: who is to blame for this? Is it the food policy of the Government, is it the agitation of a certain group of people, is it the complete failure of the Centre?

And when I come to think of that, I say this, after having visited the trouble spots. I invited Mr. Mukerjee, as he very nicely said, to accompany me. Of course, he could not, because

he thought I was going on a jaunt. I and sorry an old friend like him thought it fit to suggest that I was going on a jaunt. I thought he knew me a little better. Anyhow hard words do not break any bones. So far as I am concerned, I did not go on a jaunt. Forgetting that for a moment, let us see what has happened. What do we find if we analyse the situation? The cause of the death of these people was firing by the police. A policeman also is a human being; he has a duty to perform. He also values his own life and his own safety. A policeman also knows that if he wantonly kills he will be brought to book for acting in a reckless manner. If he has to fire, if he has to shoot, he does so not because he likes to do it or to kill somebody. That character, without a body to kick and without a soul to damn, called a government cannot give an order to the policeman to shoot. The policeman has got to act in the circumstances of a particular case. I do not want to describe it anymore. If you find a collection of people who are threatening, throwing brick bats, beating them up, not listening to their persuasions, not heeding the teargas and not heeding even the mild lathi charge but who are brick-bating, them, threatening them, surrounding them and putting them under the compulsion of firing for their lives, if they take up their guns and shoot for the purpose of protecting not only themselves but also to save a particular situation, for safety of the people of the State, I shall find it impossible to blame them for having killed my son . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How do you come to the conclusion? That is why we ask for an enquiry? Why should you determine with your mind?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If my friends have a mind to make up, so have I and I have the same right as they have to make up my mind. My reason may not appeal to them but there is no reason why I should not put it before the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We are prepared for an enquiry: Are you also prepared? It is a challenge to the Government? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is no challenge at all

श्री बागरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक पार्यट ग्राफ प्रार्थर है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down Mr. Bagri . . . (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: Under which rule?

Shri Bagri: Rule 41.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 41 refers to questions; there is no point of order.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Rule 41 is like section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code; whenever you find any difficulty, you apply rule 41.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just like your government is doing in West Bengal.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is the government of the country, a government which is put into power and position by the free election of the people. That government does not identify itself as a government of myself or even of the entire cabinet; it identifies itself with the entire country and it is only because of that I am here to give explanations and reasons. If you will not hear it that is another matter. There are other people in this House, who, I hope, want to hear me. If that is so, let me, I beg of you, I pray, be allowed to proceed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Answer our questions.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am answering questions . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: People cannot go on talking like this. Members should hear him patiently.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If Members of the Opposition wish to know clearly whether I agree to a judicial enquiry, I do not and I will tell you why: (a) I do not think it is proper that in the circumstances a judicial enquiry is to be held and (b) I have no power to order a judicial enquiry.

An hon. Member: Who are you to decide the circumstances?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is a matter for the State government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What can we do with such a government?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Throw it out if you can.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is for us to dismiss that government?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: You will try certainly and if you succeed we will see what the other government is . . . (*Interruptions*). I am answering the questions which are relevant to the point. The point is this. When I was saying this, that if I find my son shot in the same manner . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : रंगा साहब अपने साधियों को समझायें । वह कल लेडी को समझा रहे थे न ? आज वह उधर जैन्टलमैन को समझायें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down Mr. Sheo Narain.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I beg of them, through you, to keep five minutes' silence, so that I can say what I have got to say. This House has always been exceedingly courteous to me and I will beg of them to show me the same courtesy now once again. (*Interruption*).

Shri Maurya: Who are you to shoot them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members sit and talk, I will have to take

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

action against them. They must patiently hear what the Minister says. He is entitled to an audience as much as any other hon. Member.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My hon. friends have been asking me about a judicial enquiry. (*Interruption*). Will they allow me to speak to them and explain myself and this Government's policy? If they ask for a judicial enquiry, I offer that they be my judge and they judge me. Maybe they will condemn me, but let them judge me after having heard me. I can demand this of them because they are all good judges! Therefore, what I was saying is this: if I consider the question as as to who has killed my son....

श्री बागड़ी : आपकी सरकार ने ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I would always ask myself, what are the circumstances in which he was killed: was he killed wantonly—and they were boys of 10, 12 or 14—or, how is it that they joined this melee? Is it food alone? Is it the 500....

Dr. Ranen Sen: Hunger.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Hunger and anger.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Very well; is it hunger alone? Then, in that case, I would have to have been satisfied that this was a single boy who went there, that he was, in truth and in fact, going there singly for his own hunger; but he did not go singly for the purpose of satisfying his hunger.

Dr. Ranen Sen: For five months together, they were not getting the rations.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know what evidence is there for saying that for five months together, they were not getting any rations. So far as I am concerned, there has been successful rationing.

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There is no use saying 'Yes'. In his own speech, I have not heard one little bit of evidence to show—

An hon. Member: This is not a court.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I agree this is not a court, but it is a question of human lives. (*Interruption*).

Shri Prabhat Kar: You are talking in the same way. Evidence and affidavit.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am not asking you to put in any affidavit. I am merely asking myself this: you have all been asking for a judicial enquiry. Therefore, the ultimate answer is that....

श्री बागड़ी : जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी को फ़ैस करो ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: What I am saying is this. These 500 people, who include, as I said hypothetically, my son, who was killed—these 500 people did not collect there at once, just like that. Who were behind this collection? Then I see the story unfolding itself beginning from the West Bengal Legislative Assembly,— the details have been given.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It all began at Basirhat before the thing began win the West Bengal Assembly. Basirhat was the starting point.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No, Sir. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 352 (7) के अन्तर मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, जिस में कहा गया है कि कोई सदस्य ट्रीजेनेबल, सैंडीशस या डीफ़ेन्सेटरी वइज नहीं बोलेगा । मंत्री महोदय ने अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभा के विरोधी सदस्यों

की बदनामी करते हुए कुछ वाक्य कहे हैं। उस तरफ से कई वक्ताओं ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के विरोधी सदस्यों पर आरोप लगाए हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से बिनती करता हूँ कि उन को रोका जाय और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया जाये कि वह अपने भाषण में किसी तरह से विधान सभा के सदस्यों पर लांछन न लगायें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I understand you. Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri has not made any such remarks. There is no point of order.

श्री सच्चिन्दा चौधुरी : उन्होंने कहा है कि उन सदस्यों ने लोगों को उकसाया है, उन्होंने झगड़ा कराया है और वे उन झगड़ों के पीछे थे।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Actually, I did not take any leaf out of my good friends', the Opposition's, book. Now they have named the Chief Minister.

श्री बागड़ी : वह मुजरिम है।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: They have condemned me in no uncertain terms. I have not mentioned the name of any particular Member. Nor have I taken the name of any particular party. I have not mentioned any name from the Bengal Legislative Assembly. (Interruption). I cannot go any more than saying that—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him say what he has got to say. Why do they raise objections?

An hon. Member: Let him answer that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It first happened in Basirhat and then it came to the West Bengal Assembly. That is a fact on record.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: His speech establishes the necessity for a judicial

enquiry. That is our point (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be so. That may be your opinion.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There is a demand for a judicial enquiry and I am merely answering that. As I said, I ask you to be my judges, but let me have my say, though you may not accept it.

श्री बागड़ी : डरते हो, जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी से डरते हो।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My friend, Mr. Bagri, does not know that shouting does not kill me. I have heard this sort of thing before and I will hear it afterwards also. I am quite equal to it. This kind of interruption flows down like the water down a duck's back; it is only lengthening the proceedings, if I am interrupted like this constantly.

My good friend in the opposition, Dr. Sen has put me the question whether the Basirhat incident took place first or the Bengal Assembly incident took place first. The thing started with the Governor's speech and if my information is correct, the Governor's speech was before the Basirhat incident.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You have forgotten all about dates. As a responsible Minister of the Union Cabinet, he should remember dates.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: He may have a better memory than I have, but about this I do not think I am wrong.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You are mistaken.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Being mistaken is nobody's monopoly not even my friends.

This is where it started. Has there been any attempt by the opposition members in the Bengal Assembly to get together, work out a food policy and present that to the government?

Dr. Ranen; Sen: They approached the Chief Minister. He agreed to meet them, but later he refused.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Nothing. the Chief Minister could do nothing to prevent the opposition getting together, having a proper food policy drawn up and sending it to the government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They have sent a memorandum long before.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Instead of doing that, what was felt was, here was a convenient case to exploit. I freely admit that there has been difficulty about food and kerosene oil. Consumable goods were in short supply. The Government at the Centre and in the State were trying to do the best they could for a proper and equitable distribution.

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: May be if my good friend Mr. Ranga has been in the government, he would have done otherwise.

Shri Ranga: Certainly; we would have got rid of controls. Your policemen need not have been there at the checkpoints. These zonal restrictions would have been thrown away.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: There were no controls before, but that did not in any way prevent the difficulty about distribution of food. Therefore, it was thought that checks and controls were necessary. As I said, we may have difference of opinion as to whether it is right or wrong. I could understand there being a debate as to whether there should be controls or not. But that could not be any justification for putting up people for the purpose of organising a body in which were included little children from schools. If those children go and surround along with the grown-ups and so on, the policemen were trying to do their duty in keeping the peace: they

go and burn houses and destroy public property in which every individual of this country is interested, if they take the life of policemen, in that case would it be said that the policemen were wrong in shooting them? Or, would it be said that those who kept behind, safe in their houses, who did not go out, but put forward the children, are to blame? That blame, if it is to be anywhere, is on those who organised this, which gave rise to disturbances.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have been there myself and I have a little bit of more knowledge than Mr. Hiren Mukerjee—I am sorry, Prof. Mukerjee.

An hon. Member: Prof. Hiren Mukerjee.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We can identify Prof. Mukerjee, because he is such an eloquent speaker. He did not go there, but I did. I saw there were a series of houses deliberately burnt, which were absolute shambles. Apart from destruction of public property, there were people who had their own property—little people, not big people, like the postmaster, sub-registrar, peon, who had their properties also in those buildings. They were destroyed. Some of their children suffered in the smoke and fire. These are not the people about whom we talk. There is no question whatsoever of government buildings, rail-cars, electric rakes. These have been burnt. I have seen with my own eyes these things. I cannot assess the damage. That damage has been tremendous. These are things which are the property of the public of India, not my property, not the property of this Government. If they are taken away, if they are destroyed, my good friends there suffer as we ourselves do. It is the duty of any Government worth the name to protect property and life. If they tried to do that, is it proper that we should blame the Chief Minister of West Bengal: If there had been

failure in that, certainly we would blame him. If there had been complete conflagration in the State, if there had been looting of food, if there had been mal-distribution of food, and if the Government had failed to take action, certainly I would say, the Government is to be blamed. But we find that the Government has come forward his, the purpose of protecting human lives, for the purpose of protecting public property and to contain the disturbance as best as it could. When that is the case, I would say, this Government, the West Bengal Government deserve our thanks and not our condemnation.

In saying that, I do not say it in any anger. I do not share the anger of my friends. I do feel unhappy and sad that these children have died. I am set for one moment excusing myself by saying this that they deserve it. They do not. There is no question about that.

Shri Daji: Why not have a judicial inquiry?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not agree for a judicial inquiry.

Some hon. Members: Why, why?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I will tell you why.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are afraid.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am going to tell you. Will you allow me to do that? The Government is not afraid.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am prepared to accept the challenge.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is not a challenge at all.

There is no use saying it is a challenge.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am prepared to accept the challenge.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I will tell you. It is no challenge at all,

because the Government has to function.

Shri Ranga: You have said that you do not accept. They say you should be prepared to accept it. What is the use of your repeating that you do not accept it. Your very presence proves that. If you cannot do that, better leave that point and go to something else. You make it worse by repeating it (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is no use asking questions twenty times or thirty times.

Shri Ranga: You go on repeating. If you cannot answer, better get out of this place, you have no business to be here at all. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are an eminent lawyer too. What sort of a lawyer are you?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: A bad lawyer.

Shri Ranga: How many times are saying "I do not accept", "I do not accept". If you are not prepared, go to another point, if you have any point at all.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Let the Government say that they will appoint a High Court Judge. We shall accept his verdict. There is nothing to hide. What objection has he to appoint a High Court Judge?

An hon. Member: Guilty conscience.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Perhaps my good friends have more information than what I have. As far as Shri Ranga is concerned, he is perfectly right in saying that I am a bad lawyer. The reason for which I do not accept the judicial inquiry is that, as I said before, it is not my function (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, look at the reasonableless of our question. He is a party to the whole thing. He is in the dock. We are asking him...

An hon. Member: He must have his say.

18 hrs.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The reason why I do not accept a judicial inquiry is, firstly...

An hon. Member: Why not accept it? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: A question is asked of me and before I answer the question, they go on asking "why, why" ... (Interruptions). I will tell you the reason. The reason is this. It is not my function or the function of this Government but that of the West Bengal Government. But I am not depending on that legalistic argument. My argument is this. So far as the Government is concerned, the Government has a duty and a right to consider whether this is a case where there can be a judicial inquiry or not. It is not for me here to interfere with that discretion of the West Bengal Government..... (Interruptions). That is neither here nor there. I have nearly finished.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, may I humbly request for a clarification? When there is difference about facts, how can facts be found out excepting by some kind of inquiry? It is impossible. The facts as stated by this side and that side are different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for Government to decide ... (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If the Government is going to be both the judge and the executive, it is not a correct

stand for a lawyer of eminence to take.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I am neither a lawyer, nor eminent. But forgetting this for the moment, the position is this. The Government has to judge what is best for law and order. If any party is dissatisfied with it, it can bring a motion against the Government, censure the Government and get rid of the Government ... (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That statement can come from a dictatorial government, not from a democratic government. There is difference of opinion about facts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Not in a welfare state.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Whether it is a democratic government or not, it is for the people to decide. Even a democratic government will not accept all the suggestions made by the opposition. I feel that a democratic government owes a duty not only to the Opposition but to the entire country. In our democratic set-up, whether to have a judicial inquiry or not, it is for the Government to make up its mind, and once it has made up its mind the matter should rest there (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should close this debate at 6.40 p.m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, under the rules you can extend the time. We can sit longer and finish the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In any case, we must finish today. Now Shri Trivedi.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर कुछ गलती रियाया

की तरफ से हुई हो, अगर किसी तरह का कसूर रियाया की तरफ से हुआ हो तो वह क्षतव्य है। वह इसलिए कि बुभुक्षितः किम न करोति पापम्। भूखा भ्रादमी कौन सा पाप नहीं करता है। अगर उन्होंने कुछ किया भी है तो भूखा मरता हुआ भ्रादमी क्या नहीं करता है और उसका यह अपराध क्षतव्य होता है। उसको चोरी भी करनी पड़ती है, झूठ भी बोलना पड़ता है, शराब भी करनी पड़ती है। पेट पालने के लिए सारे पाप भ्रादमी को करने पड़ते हैं। जब भ्रादमी भूखा होता है, जब भ्रादमी भूखों मरने लगता है तो उसको गुस्सा भी ज्यादा आता है। इसलिए भूखे भ्रादमी पर कोई कसूर नहीं लादा जा सकता है। अगर कोई कसूर लादना हो तो सरकार पर ही लादा जा सकता है। जब लोग भूखों मर रहे थे तो क्यों उसने उन पर गोली चलावाई? क्यों गोली चलाने की आदत उसने डाली? क्यों उसने पहले से अपनी आंखें नहीं खोली? क्यों उसने बंगालियों को भूखों मरने दिया? आज यह सवाल हमारे सामने आता है।

एक सवाल के अनुसंधान में जो आंकड़े गवर्नमेंट ने हमें दिये हैं मैं आपके समक्ष रखता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि 75 लाख मन चावल की लैबी उसने ली है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर 25 परसेंट की लैबी आपने ली है और आपके पास ढाई करोड़ मन चावल बंगालियों के लिए अवैलेबल था तो क्यों नहीं वहाँ रियाया को आपने इसे दिया? यह उसके लिए काफी हो सकता था। आपको गेहूँ मिलता है। वह भी आप देते हैं। फिर बंगाली लोग मछली भी खाते हैं। यह सारी बात होते हुए भी आपने उनकी खिलाने का क्यों बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया? क्यों आप ऐसा नहीं कर सके? ये जो आंकड़े चावल के बारे में आपने हमें दिये हैं या तो आप यह कहें कि ये गलत हैं और अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो मैं कहूँगा कि इन आंकड़ों को देकर आपने हमारे साथ धोखा किया है, देश के साथ धोखा किया है। या तो आप इस बात को

मंजूर करिये कि आप में पहले व्यवस्था शक्ति नहीं थी। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास व्यवस्था शक्ति नहीं थी तो आप लोगों पर कैसे उलझते हैं? क्यों आप इस बात को लेकर उलझते हैं कि उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किया। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज के प्रजातंत्र में दूसरा कौन सा रास्ता लोगों के पास है सिवाय इसके कि वे आपके सामने आयें, प्रजातंत्र के भ्रादमी होने के नाते और आकर प्रदर्शन करें।

रोमन ला के वक्त से यह एक सिद्धांत चला आया है कि सरकार माई बाप होती है। जब सरकार माई बाप होती है तो उसके पास बच्चा भीख मांगने को भी जाता है, कुछ मांगने को भी जाता है, कुछ कहने को भी जाता है। अगर देशवासी अपनी मांगों को लेकर आपके पास प्रदर्शन करने के लिए आएँ तो इसमें कौन सी गलत बात वे करते हैं? या तो आप कह दें कि यह माई बाप गवर्नमेंट नहीं है और कह दें कि आप आपने आपको साम्राज्यवादी अंग्रेजों के उत्तराधिकारी समझते हैं, तब तो आपके लिए यह वाजिब था कि आप गोली चलाते हम लोगों पर.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो इन्होंने साबित कर दिया है।

श्री उ० म० त्रिबेदी : साम्राज्यवाद का तो हमने अन्त कर दिया है और प्रजातंत्र की देश में स्थापना की है। मैं अपने निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप अपने दिल को टटोलें, आप अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि रियाया पर गोली न चलाई जाये, जनता पर गोली न चलाई जाए। मैं मानता हूँ और मैंने कह भी दिया है कि भूखा भ्रादमी कौन सा पाप नहीं करता है, बुभुक्षितः किम् न करोति पापम्। उन्होंने तो यह किया, लेकिन आपने क्यों किया? आपने क्यों पहले से ठीक प्रबन्ध खाने-पीने का नहीं किया? क्यों ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया ताकि वे भूखों न मरते? उनको भूखों न

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

मरने देने का कर्तव्य आपका था। इस कर्तव्य को आपको निभाना था। आप इस कर्तव्य को निभाने में असफल हुए हैं। आपने गलती की है। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि लोगों ने आकर प्रदर्शन किया जिसका आपको अधिकार था। आपको यह अधिकार प्राप्त था कि आपके सामने वे आते, आपसे मांग करते और आपका यह कर्तव्य था कि आप उनको संतुष्ट करते, उन से बात करते, उनसे मीठी बात करते, उनके साथ अच्छी तरह से पेश आते, उनको अनाज देने का बन्दोबस्त करते। लेकिन आपने यह नहीं किया। ताकत आपके पास थी और उसका आपने प्रयोग किया। यह जो तर्क की बात है यह आपकी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस चीज को आपने लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश नहीं की है और न आप करते हैं।

कितने ही दिनों से लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं कि सब जगह अनाज सड़ रहा है। चार तारीख से आपके पास मैं पत्र भेज रहा हूँ। सुबहाय्यम साहब के पास भेज रहा हूँ। बीकानेर से मेरे पास पत्र आया है, गंगानागर से आया है, अजमेर से आया है, कोटे से आया है। कहीं पर पचास लाख मन चना सड़ रहा है, कहीं पर दस लाख मन सड़ रहा है, कहीं पर चालीस लाख मन सड़ रहा है। आप लोगों को चना वहां से ले जाने नहीं देते हैं। बंगाली लोग उड़द मांगते हैं और आप बंगाल में उड़द जाने नहीं देते हैं। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है ?

एक हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री पी० सी० सेन साहब हैं। उनके नाम से तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वे हिन्दू हैं। यह भी मालूम पड़ता है कि वह पुराने वर्कर कांग्रेस के रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश का कांस्टीट्यूशन भी उन्होंने पढ़ा होगा और कांस्टीट्यूशन के जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स हैं वे भी उन्होंने पढ़े होंगे।

यह भी वह जानते होंगे कि यहाँ पर गो हत्या बन्द करो का हमने निर्णय किया हुआ है। यह भी उन डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में है। लेकिन वह भ्रादमी लोगों में जा कर यह कहता है, लोगों को यह सिखाता है कि गौ को खाओ। गौ खाने की बात वह बंगालियों के सामने जा कर करता है और ऐसी बात करने वाला चीफ मिनिस्टर आज भी अपनी गद्दी पर बना हुआ है। यह हमारे प्रजातंत्र में ही हो सकता है। अगर कोई दूसरा प्रजातंत्र होता और कोई इस तरह की बात प्रजा से जा कर कहता तो उसके चीफड़े बिखेर दिये जाते, वहां वह भ्रादमी खिन्दा नहीं रह सकता था। पता नहीं इस तरह की शिक्षा कैसे दी जा सकती है ? ठीक है उस भ्रादमी में कुछ ताकत होगी। ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि वह मक्कार भ्रादमी हो। लेकिन महज मक्कारी से तो काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज देश में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मनुष्यता के नाते दूसरों के साथ सम्पर्क साधा जाए, मनुष्यता के नाते प्रजा से सम्पर्क साधा जाए। यह अनाज का मामला है। खाद्य समस्या जो है वह कोई व्यक्ति विशेष का मामला नहीं, यह कोई राजनीति का मामला नहीं। हो सकता है कि इस में किसी और की ही गलती हुई हो, लेकिन उन गलतियों की तरफ आप क्यों देखते हैं। आप अपनी गलतियों की तरफ देखिये कि आप ने क्या किया है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के भूख लगी है उनकी भूख को मिटाने के लिये उस ने क्या किया है। इस के लिये उस ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है।

वहां पर आन्दोलन चल रहा है और गवर्नमेंट यहां चुप-चाप बैठी हुई है। कितने ही दिनों से आन्दोलन चल रहा है लेकिन कोई आंख खोल कर देखता नहीं। आज यहां पर जबर्दस्त मांग की जा रही है आप के सामने। श्री रंगा ने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में उस को आप के सामने रखा। श्री कृपालानी ने कहा कि

एक ही बात है इस वक्त। हम सा एंड आर्डर की बात ही नहीं मांगते। हम तो यह एनक्वायरी मांगते हैं कि खाद्य समस्या वहाँ क्यों बिगड़ी। खाद्य की जो समस्या है वह इस गवर्नमेंट के भ्रष्टार की बात थी तो उसने इस को क्यों बिगड़ने दिया जिस से कि यह सारी बातें पैदा हुई। आप एनक्वायरी आर्डर कर सकते हैं। आप के सिवा दूसरा कौन इस में एनक्वायरी करे। आप इसके लिये एक जज मुकर्रर करने से क्यों हिचक रहे हैं। सरकार कहती है कि खाद्य समस्या बड़ी भच्छी है, हम कहते हैं कि बिगड़ी हुई है। सरकार कहती है कि लोगों ने वहाँ जा कर जनता को भड़काया हल्ला करने के लिये, हम कहते हैं कि लोगों के भूख लगी हुई है इसलिए उन्होंने हल्ला किया। अब कौन बतलाये कि सही बात क्या है। यह इसी तरह से हो सकता है कि एनक्वायरी हो कि आया यह खाद्य समस्या कैसे बिगड़ी। सवाल यह है कि इस इट ए मैन मेड फ़ैमीन। अगर यह गवर्नमेंट मेड फ़ैमीन है तो आप को भ्रष्टार नहीं है कि आप इन कुतियों पर बठ कर जबाब दें। इस की एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये। बिना एनक्वायरी के पता नहीं चल सकता। उस में सारी बातें आयेंगी कि गोली क्यों चलाई गई और कैसे चली। मुमकिन है कि यह गलत हो। लेकिन आप इस से घबरा क्यों रहे हैं। जिस एनक्वायरी की डिमान्ड की गई है वह बड़ी वाजिब है। अगर आप को देश का विश्वास प्राप्त करना है तो आप को एनक्वायरी करने से इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We are in the midst of a very serious situation and I would like that, in spite of emotions, we should consider very coolly and dispassionately the situation that has emerged out of these incidents not only in West Bengal but in Kerala also. This is not an isolated incident. I think it is a symptom of greater things that are likely to happen in

this country. This Government must be ashamed of the role that they are playing and the way in which they are dealing with these very serious problems. The very fact that, within a month, we had as many as three adjournment motions in this House—two on food and one on law and order situation—proves that there is a total failure on the part of the Government in tackling any burning problem of this country. Elections are coming and I think people will give a fitting reply to these murderers of children of school-going age. What has happened in West Bengal is deplorable, deplorable from many points of view. We do not approve of the violent incidents that have happened. Nobody would also agree to the prevailing atmosphere in that Legislature. All that is accepted, but I want to know whether the Government of West Bengal and whether the authorities have acted in a manner which could be supported by any right thinking people in this country. If there is violence, if there is provocation, if there is lawlessness, if anybody is responsible today for this state of affairs, it is the Government of West Bengal and it is the failure of the Central Government to check them. What is, after all, happening there? Let us take the policy of Mr. Subramaniam. The Prime Minister comes forward and says, "food policy is all right". I want to know this: there has been a systematic demand not only within the Congress Party but in the whole House that the zones should be abolished. Government say that they are considering the matter. By all means let them consider the matter. But I would submit that it is not only a question of different zones in the country, but even inside West Bengal there are inter-district bans. Is it not a fact that the Nadia district was getting rice from the Burdwan district? It was always a deficit district. Because of the inter-district ban, this was stopped. Bengal itself is a deficit State. Kerala also is a deficit State.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

So far as the Government's policy is concerned and the supply of rice is concerned, the success of the policy would be measured from the fact whether they have been able at least to satisfy the demands of the deficit States. But I would submit that they have failed miserably in that regard. Even in West Bengal because of this inter-district ban, although food is available that does not find its way to the normal or usual market and it does not reach the people. It is this that has created all these difficulties. Government are trying to somehow or other satisfy the city population in Calcutta. But it is not a fact that because of statutory rationing, Calcutta is satisfied. It is a fact that rice is selling there at Rs. 3 a kilo, in the blackmarket, and I can say that about one-third of the city population today have no ration cards and they have to depend on blackmarket. That is the success of the Government's policy. Government are leaving these people in the lurch. How could the people function? Government have banned everything, and nothing reaches them and they have to find out some ways of how to get the food, and when they do not get it, then all these things start, and the movement gathers momentum.

The whole question is this? How are Government going to deal with this problem? It is being said now that the whole of India is deficit, and it will continue to suffer for some months and for some years. If it is going to continue, then there will be shortage and scarcity; and if because there is scarcity and there is want, the people become desperate, is the way of dealing with this problem to shoot at the people? If there is a clamour for food, are Government going to reply them with bullets? Is that the way? That is what has actually been done in West Bengal. If this tendency or trend continues, then it is fraught with dangerous possibilities for the future. I think what is happening in West Bengal is almost symptomatic; if this kind of

thing is going to continue, then after some years or after a certain time probably democracy itself will be in danger, because the West Bengal Government has betrayed a mental attitude of arbitrariness and dictatorship; the Chief Minister himself would not like to meet the Members of the Assembly, and that too, even when the Speaker of the Assembly had suggested it. The meeting was called at the intervention of the Speaker who had asked him to meet and decide how to conduct the proceedings of the Assembly and how to face the situation, but the Chief Minister simply refused to meet them. Is that the way to behave? Is that the way that he wants others to behave? So, in West Bengal, if the Members behaved and reacted in a particular manner, it is not their fault. If the people there had behaved in that manner, it was not their fault; the fault lies with this Government which is not moving in a direction that can be called democratic. They can go to Pakistan, and they can go to Russia and talk about the Tashkent spirit and speak so much about it, but so far as this problem is concerned, they do not want to talk even with the people to settle this matter.

Then, a demand has been made for a judicial inquiry. Everywhere, I think there is not a single occasion in this country when this has been denied, even in Maharashtra, wherever there has been a firing, a judicial inquiry has been conceded. It is admitted that a judicial inquiry is necessary. The Finance Minister was full of sorrow for the death of the children and the young boys. He was shedding crocodile tears. But he said he could not accept the demand for a judicial inquiry; if so, why did he start all this furore? Ultimately he had to admit that it was the Government of West Bengal that had to order it. But why should not it be conceded? As a normal course it is admitted that wherever there is any such situation

prevailing, a judicial inquiry should be ordered. That is the normal practice. Why is it being refused now? It is a very reasonable demand. What are Government afraid of?

Much is talked about children being brought and the question is asked who brought them. Whoever might have brought them, if they come out, is the reply to shoot at them and kill them? Is that the argument that my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya or Shri A. C. Guha want to advance in this connection that because the children have come and somebody is behind them, therefore, the children should be shot at and killed? Is that the attitude of Government? If that is the attitude, then it is a very dangerous thing.

I think this Government has failed and completely failed and will not be able to tackle this problem in the months to come. What worries me most is the tendency and the trends that are evident now all over. These tendencies are not there because the people do not want to solve the problems by peaceful methods. It is the people's right, and it is the people's duty and it is the duty of every political party in this country to mobilise the people, to demonstrate for these things and to organise them. That is our legal right and legitimate right and to that right, the Government's reply seems to be that they do not want to meet and they do not want to discuss and they do not want to settle matters amicably. That has been Government's reply, that arrogant attitude has led to this situation.

Therefore, I feel that the present Government of West Bengal is thoroughly incapable and incompetent to meet the present situation. There is no legislature functioning. It does not want to talk with the people. As has been stated by Shri Mukerjee, even in the districts at the lower levels of administration, there is no agency for consultation with the people who matter. In such a situation,

the only course left for the people is to take the law into their own hands.

Shri Ranga: And they have done it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We must prevent this happening. But so long as the present Government of West Bengal remains in office, probably things will worsen. It has been stated—I do not know whether it is correct or not, but Shrimati Indira Gandhi will tell us—it has been stated by no less a person than Shri Mukerjee here that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi went to Bengal and Calcutta to see things for herself, she was helpless to do anything. As I said earlier, even the Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party in West Bengal, a party which has not joined the United Front of Leftists which started this agitation, even the Secretary of the PSP, Prof. Samar Guha who had an appointment with the Prime Minister in the afternoon was not enabled to fulfil it, because in the morning, one hour before he was due to meet her, he was arrested under DIR. This is the attitude of the West Bengal Government.

Therefore, if you really want that things should settle down and should proceed in a democratic and peaceful way, the only course left now is to dismiss the West Bengal Government. The Prime Minister had stated that they were thinking of lifting the emergency and revoking the DIR but that if violent incidents continued it would be difficult to do that. I say: enforce the emergency legislation now and dismiss the Government of West Bengal. There is practically no legislature functioning there; no government exists there. Take over the administration of the State, where the state authorities have completely failed. Knowing full well that the Centre is not in a position to supply as much rice as they want for the purpose, they have failed to manage their own affairs. Therefore, let that Government be dismissed and let President's rule be promulgated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not appoint Shri A. P. Jain as Governor.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whether you have a judicial inquiry or not is a different thing. But I want this to be done so that in future we curb this tendency of curbing the democratic rights of the people either from the Government side or from any other side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nanda.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Please do not cut me out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call you next.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I thank you for letting me have a moment or two in the House. It is in all humility and with the feeling of sorrow that I feel I should clarify one matter. There is in my heart a sentiment and feeling which failed to find expression in that statement. That feeling and sentiment is one of deep distress and sorrow at events which have happened.

In the short period when two statement had to be prepared and data assembled, what I had very much in my mind was not actually brought out (*Interruptions*). That was an omission.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Did he read out a report from a Sub-Inspector of police? Now he makes this statement here.

Shri Nanda: One more thing. Whatever may be our differences, and whatever other things come up regarding which there may be contention, regarding which there may be controversy, we can all help create conditions in which such things cannot occur again.

Shri Ranga: Government is incapable of doing it.

Shri Nanda: There should be all the channels open for expression of

protest or grievance or discontent. The hon. Member mentioned elections. Let them do everything that they need to do in order to enlist the support of the people and win elections, but let a peaceful environment and conditions be created in which no death occurs of this kind, and since it is very obvious that this democracy and the progress of the country are at stake, this is the concern of all of us that such things do not occur which lead to the kind of situation that has arisen.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How many people have been arrested under DIR? He made a statement 48 hours ago in this House assuring us that DIR would not be used. We want to know from his own mouth how many have been arrested under DIR in Bengal. Let him answer that question.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Two times I had to be silent. All these happenings are in my own constituency. So, I feel it my duty to speak about what is happening there.

I say with all the emphasis that I can command that the West Bengal Government is digging the grave of democracy. If democracy is our goal, democratic socialism, really they are digging its grave. I will point out how.

The whole of West Bengal is now seething with discontent. I belong to no party, I am an independent Member, I have no axe to grind. All that I am able to give, I have given to the country's cause, because I want that there should be democratic socialism in the country. I miss before me that little great man, Shri Lal Bhadur Shastri, who held the West Bengal Government in leash. Now they have given up the bridle, and the bridle is put on the neck of the horse, because I find that our Prime Minister now gives ditto to what the West Bengal Government does. Even Nandaji—I

had great respect for him—and is a budding bureaucrat now. He is just developing into one. He is speaking like the old British bureaucrats. I feel in my heart of hearts that that little great man, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, is no more. That is harming the country very much. I find that these gentlemen, these good men are not doing what they should do.

I shall give you the picture of my own district, Nadia District. It is a deficit district, as 24 Parganas and Murshidabad. From time immemorial we used to send our pulses to Burdwan district. Burdwan cannot grow pulses because the condition of the soil is different. They grow paddy, and we used to get paddy from there. There may be shortage of food now, but not so much, but these gentlemen have raised a cry that there is a great shortage of food. They go beyond the Planning Commission also, because there is a dispute between our Government and the Planning Commission. They say that there is deficit, and they bungle everything.

First, this zonal division. I need not go into that, because that is the work of Mr. Subramaniam. He has bungled there. Then comes this cordoning this inter-district cordoning. You cordon because you must have the levy. You take your levy, but mine is a deficit district, you must feed it. It is a natural corollary.

Our Prime Minister says that food habits should be changed. Change your food habits, that is what the West Bengal Chief Minister always says. If you give the people grain, urd, gram or wheat, whatever you give them, they will take; they have no choice now; the food habit has already changed. But for days together they do not get anything because even inside a district there is intra-cordoning. Gopinathpur is a union; it is near my place of residence. They could not grow paddy because of the topography and the condition of the soil are such that they could not grow paddy, at any

rate not much of paddy. They used to take paddy from Palshunda union, an adjoining union as they grow some paddy there and they may have some surplus. You put a cordon there too; the West Bengal government puts a cordon. They accuse the leftists; no leftist is left there because they are all inside the jail, thanks to your 'democracy' and the DIR; you are arresting people there and putting them in jail without trial. My friend Mr. Badrudduja was there; he won the assembly seat well as the Parliament seat; he is my best friend. You bring charges against him that he is a rebel but you will not prove them and you put him in jail. Of course after much pressure he has been released and come here. You take the clue from the West Bengal government. Mr. Subramaniam also dittoes what they say; he may not know that there is intra-cordoning. He knows the cordoning of districts. Now what happens? They buy paddy at Rs. 14 and sell rice at three times that price, this government. It is worse than the black-marketeers, our own government. That is what they do. People from Gopinathpur go and buy paddy at Palshunda but they will not be allowed to bring them because there is cordoning. What they do is this; they buy paddy at Rs. 32 a maund and then give two rupees per maund to the cordoning policeman there and the cost comes to Rs. 34 per maund. Sometimes they do not get that also. In some border places they will not get any rice; there is no rationing, modified or otherwise. Even in towns, people do not get things regularly, what to talk of the poor villagers. For days together they starve. If they get vegetables they boil and take it; if not, they starve and get emaciated, these men behind the plough get nothing to eat. This is what is happening. In the air conditioned hall in the Writers' building the great Chief minister, this vainglorious chief minister, full-fledged fascist sits there and he thinks that he knows every thing about all things. It is correct that Gandhiji said that the Congress

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

should be dissolved because these men have seized power and have become fascist groups. What happened to Ajoy Mukerjee who was elected unanimously as president of the PCC? He has been dismissed. I was also in the Congress Party for thirty years out of my public life of 45 years. For ten years I was president of the DCC. People do not get food in the 24 Parganas and Basirhat. All classes of people have joined in the demonstration, including the Congressman. You have no right to remain there if all the people go on one side. That is so in Nadia district also. The 16 year old boy, Anand Haith had been shot dead. Why should they shoot a child of 16 years? They could have easily prevented that. They wanted to take possession of the dead body and take it in a procession to the cremation ground. The district magistrate permitted that. See the fun of it. The local MLA Kashikant Maitra got the permission from the district magistrate. But before he joined the procession, the processionists were fired upon by the police. Here comes the budding bureaucrat Nandaji with the one-sided version of the police report of West Bengal.

Then, Sir, I thought that democracy will pervade everywhere; at least, I am glad that democracy is to be seen here, at the Centre, because, I find that even the Ministers here consult the Opposition; even Shri Hiren Mukerjee is not banned; Shri Trivedi is not banned; Shri Kamath is not banned. The Ministers consult them. But then, go and see what is happening in West Bengal. At least at the Centre, there is democracy. We are Indian citizens; you are to protect us, and protect our citizenship rights. Will you let the State authorities to play havoc with the citizens? It is a very sad day for democracy if that is done. Do not talk of democracy then. There may be any amount of American aid coming here, but that would not help us; that would create only another

South Vietnam here, and that will be very unfortunate. So, it is high time that all the good men in the country combined to see that democracy is preserved. That is what Mahatma Gandhi used to say, while constructing the country into a united whole. He said all good men should combine in that task. Every party has good men, and every party has bad men. I am one with Acharya Kripalani, because I followed him when he came out. He may not know me but I know him thoroughly, because I had been for many years in the AICC. At last, I came out. I am now an Independent Member and I represent the whole of India. I know that I do not often get a chance to speak; and I do not go to the Chamber and try to get an opportunity to speak. Anyway, I am glad to have had this opportunity to speak today. Now, I feel it my duty to say that, and I here and now appeal to all good men, appeal to the conscience of all goodmen here to realise that we are all passing through a crisis. Let us all combine—all good men—from any part of the country, anywhere, and fulfil our task. If the water in the river is pure and good, we all drink it, and we accept the water. Similarly, let us all, good men from everywhere, remember that we are facing, and passing through, a crisis now, and that we are surrounded by enemies. Therefore, we must see to it that if Bengal lives, our country lives.

I would not go deep into it, lest my time should run short. I would only say this: hold the Chief Minister of West Bengal in leash. Otherwise, democracy will be gone; it will be finished.

Now, we were told here that the Defence of India Rules will go and that the proclamation of emergency will also be withdrawn. So far, so good. But then what happens? The Chief Minister of West Bengal and others have their own reasons for retaining it, and they are utilising it

to crush the opposition. I found yesterday from the papers that our Prime Minister went to West Bengal, and then, somehow or other, she gathered a picture of West Bengal as painted by the Chief Minister there who sees a Leftist in every bush. So, the Prime Minister said that this is a difficult time which has to be faced; and it was thought that the DIR may be withdrawn when the Chief Ministers agree to it. But then, by that time, you ought to realise and see the chain reactions that are going on. You are sitting on a volcano, and so, at this rate, all democracy will be finished. Therefore, I beg of you, all good men, to combine and face the task, and only then we will be able to solve the problem and save democracy.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल सरकार की असफलताओं को जितना मुझे यहां बताना है, उस से ज्यादा भारत सरकार की असफलता को बताना है। माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम जी ने भ्रक्सर यहां कहा है कि वह बंगाल को इस बार एक लाख टन चावल देंगे। मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि पूरे साल भर में या छः महीने में देंगे। अगर वह अभी बतला दें तो उस हिसाब से मैं अपना हिसाब बतलाऊं वरना दोनों हिसाब से मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा। एक लाख टन कितने अरसे में आप बंगाल को चावल देंगे ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): For the year 1966.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पूरे साल के लिए, तब आप हिसाब लगा लीजिए एक लाख टन दस करोड़ सेर का होता है। बंगाल की पूरी जनसंख्या पर एक आदमी के पीछे तीन सेर, एक आदमी के पीछे साल भर में तीन सेर, जिस का कि मतलब होता है कि एक आदमी के

पीछे छटांक यानी 8 ग्राम दे रही है भारत सरकार बंगाल को 8 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से प्रति दिन चावल दे रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सरकार की असफलता को साबित करने की इस से ज्यादा कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्वयं बंगाल में भी तो चावल पैदा होता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर यह बात हो रही है कि भारत सरकार बंगाल को साल भर में कितना चावल देगी।

यहां पर जितना चावल दिया जा रहा है, उस की तुलना में बंगाल में जितनी कमी पड़ रही है, क्या मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि वह आठ ग्राम से उस को पूरा कर देंगे ? आज से दो सौ बरस पहले एक और देश में अनाज की कमी को ले कर बड़ा दंगा हुआ था। वहां पर एक बड़ी प्रतिभाशाली और असरदार महिला राज्य के साथ जुड़ी हुई थी, जिस का नाम था मारी अन्तवानेत। उस ने कहा कि दंगे हो रहे हैं लेकिन क्यों नहीं लोग अपने की आदत बदलते, क्यों नहीं लोग रोटी खाना छोड़ कर मिठाई खाना शुरू करते। उसी तरह से आज एक असरदार महिला भारत की प्रधान मंत्री हैं। जब वह बंगाल जाती हैं, तब उन को वही बात याद आती है कि क्यों नहीं लोग अपने भोजन की आदतें बदलते, क्यों नहीं लोग चावल की जगह रोटी खाते, मिठाई खाते, मछली खाते, तेल खाते और न जाने क्या क्या खाते। लेकिन उन लोगों को ये चीजें कहां मिल रही हैं ? अगर वे सब चीजें उन को मिलने लग जायें तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की असफलता नहीं है। लोगों ने

[डा राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बार-बार यहां पर बताया है कि उन को ये चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं। यह भारत सरकार की बिल्कुल असफलता है कि वह करीबों लोगों को घाठ ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन के हिसाब से अनाज दे रही है। और यह सिर्फ बंगाल में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बंगाल में तो चीज भड़क गई, जैसे कि एक दफा केरल में भड़क गई थी, लेकिन यह चीज जगह जगह भड़केगी और हर जगह सरकार यह कहेगी कि ये वामपन्थी लोग दंगा कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं होगा, क्योंकि कृष्ण नगर, नदिया, का जहां यह आग भड़की है, विधान सभा में प्रतिनिधि कोई कम्युनिस्ट नहीं है, किसी और पार्टी का नहीं है—वह मेरी पार्टी, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य, काशीकांत मित्रा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह आदमी देश-हित के लिए जितना चिन्तित रहता है, उतने या कम से कम उस से ज्यादा सामने वाले नहीं हैं। यह कह देना बिल्कुल मतलब नहीं रखता है कि वहां वामपन्थी हैं, देशद्रोही हैं, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि काशीकांत मित्रा कुछ कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जो उस को जंचते नहीं हैं, न जाने कितनी दफा मुझ से बाद विवाद कर चुका है।

असल में मुझे लगता है कि यहां पर अन्न की कमी के साथ साथ कुछ और मामला फस गया है। कुछ दिनों से गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों कह रहे हैं कि सुरक्षा कानून खत्म किये जायेंगे, या कम किये जायेंगे, संकट-कालीन कानून उठा लिया जायेगा। वे ये बातें सिर्फ कह रहे हैं, उन के दिल में जो भी रहा हो। लेकिन प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस से चिन्ता लग गई है कि अगर संकट-कालीन कानून उठ गया, तो हाथ से इतना खबर्दस्त हथियार छिन जायेगा। इस लिए मैं तो यहां पर आप के सामने

एक विचार रखना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जान-बूझ कर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी, जिस में उस को यह कहने का मौका मिल जाये कि हम संकटकाल को नहीं हट पा रहे हैं।

आप घटनाओं का क्रम देखिए कि पहले किसकी तरफ से चीजें हुईं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के ऊपर जांच हो। मैं इस सरकार पर आरोप लगाता हूं कि घटनाओं को इस तरह से करवा कर संकट-काल के कानून को बढ़ाते रहने का उसका इरादा रहा है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रियों ने बार-बार बशीरहाट में हुई बातों का जिक्र किया। लेकिन तारीखें वे बिल्कुल भूल गए। वे भूल गए कि अन्न का आन्दोलन और पुलिस की तरफ से अन्न के सम्बन्ध में मारपीट पहले हो चुके हैं। अगर थोड़ी देर के लिए यह मान लिया जाये कि उनकी तारीखें सही हैं—जो कि सही नहीं हैं—, तो अंग्रेजी जमाने से अब तक जो कानून चल रहे हैं, एक तो पुलिस कानून (पुलिस एक्ट) और दूसरा दंगा कानून (रायट एक्ट), उन में भी लिखा हुआ है कि जब सरकार जनता के ऊपर गोली चलाए, तो साधारण तरीके से उस की जांच होनी चाहिए—साधारण तरीके से।

क्या हमेशा आपातकाल रहेगा? इस की जांच होनी चाहिए। बंगाल और बिहार में कई दफा ऐसी घटनाएँ हुईं। हर दफा यह कह देना कि हम जांच नहीं करायेंगे, इस के क्या मतलब होते हैं? क्या सरकार वाले लोगों को यह डर है कि जांच कराने के बाद जब उन घटनाओं की सत्यता जनता को मालूम हो जायेगी, तो पुलिस और सरकार की कलाई खुल जायेगी? क्या इस सबब से वे जांच नहीं करवा रहे हैं? उन को जांच करवा कर सारे तथ्य जनता के सामने रख देने चाहिए, ताकि अगर जनता की तरफ

से सचमुच कोई खून हुआ है और जान-बूझ कर कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया गया है, तो वे बातें सामने आ जायें ।

लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति क्या है ? आप ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री, माननीय गुहा, माननीय भट्टाचार्य के भाषण सुने । उन के पास खाली एक चीज थी—यह कि क्योंकि राज्यपाल साहब की बेइज्जती हुई, इस लिए यह हो गया । यह एक बात कही । दूसरी बात यह कही कि क्योंकि सरकारी सम्पत्ति का विनाश किया गया, इस लिए ऐसा हो गया । क्या यह कोई तर्क है ? जान लेने का अधिकार सरकार को केवल उसी हालत में होना चाहिए, जब कि जनता की तरफ से जान लेने की कार्यवाही की गई हो । जान के बदले जान । फांसी किस को दी जाती है । जब कोई आदमी खून करता है, उस को । गोली चलाने के मामले में भी सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को कारगर करे । वह सम्पत्ति का विनाश होने पर गोली चलाना बन्द कर दे । उस वक्त और दूसरी कार्यवाहियां हो सकती हैं । या अगर गवर्नर का अपमान हुआ है, तो भी दूसरी कार्यवाहियां हो सकती हैं । जिस तरह से ये लोग बोलें हैं, उस से यह साबित हो गया है कि इन को मनुष्य के जीवन से अधिक प्रेम नहीं है और ये मनुष्य के जीवन को सम्पत्ति के बदले में खत्म करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं ।

मैं आपको एक घटना बताए देता हूं । वैसे तो जो लोग मरे हैं, मैं उन के नाम यहां पर ले चुका हूं और सैकड़ों घटनायें बता चुका हूं । लेकिन आखिर जो मरते हैं, उन सब के नाम मेरे पास आते नहीं हैं । लेकिन अगर आप दफ्तर में देखें, तो कम से कम चालीस, पचास नाम मैं यहां पर ले चुका हूं । मुझे श्री कशन पटनायक से पता चला है कि सांगिर जिले में कंटाबांजि बस्ते में एक

मां ने अपने दो तीन साल के छोटे बच्चे को रास्ते पर छोड़ दिया । यह 16 फरवरी का विस्सा है । वहां के विधायक, श्री भच्चुतानन्द, ने उस बच्चे को उठाया । ऐसी घटनायें हजारों लाखों की तादाद में सारे देश में हो रही हैं ।

अब मैं आप से केवल एक बात कह कर खत्म करता हूं । यह खाली बंगाल या केरल का मामला नहीं है—यह देश भर का मामला है । मैं समझता हूं कि भारत की साठ प्रतिशत जनता को इस तरह की मुसीबत है । इस लिए मैं मंत्रियों को एक सलाह दूंगा कि वे आंवड़ों का इस्तेमाल करते वक्त केवल आसत आंवड़े ही न दिया करें । वे पूरे 48 करोड़ के आंवड़े दे देते हैं और बता देते हैं कि आज के अन्न के हिसाब से पूरे 48 करोड़ को 400 या 450 ग्राम रोज का अन्न मिल जाता है । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस में से साठ सैकड़ा के आंवड़े अलग से निकाल लिया करें । जो बिल्कुल दलित, गरीब और नीचे दबे हुए हैं, उन के लिए एक आदमी पीछे मुगिल से 250, 300 ग्राम पड़ता है और आज जैसी दुर्भिक्ष की हालत में दस या पंद्रह करोड़ लोगों को एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 100 या 125 ग्राम प्रति दिन मिल रहा है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो आदमी पर्यु के पहले तीन चार महीने लगातार 100 ग्राम से कम खाने को पा रहा हो, उस के बारे में निस्सन्देह यह मान लेना चाहिए कि वह भूख से मरा है । जब तक माननीय अन्न मंत्री इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं स्वीकार करेंगे, या उस की जगह कोई अपना खुद का सिद्धान्त नहीं बतायेंगे, तब तक भुखमरी के बारे में सही स्थिति का पता नहीं चल पायेगा । वह कह देते हैं कि भुखमरी से कोई नहीं मरा है । उन को बता देना चाहिए

[डा राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कि किस स्थिति में वह भुखमरी मानेंगे। क्या वह यह कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर कोई उपवास से मरे, तभी भुखमरी होगी उन को कहना चाहिए कि मृत्यु के पहले तीन चार महीने तक किसी आदमी को भ्रुक तादाद से कम भ्रनाज मिलने पर वह भुखमरी या बिन खाए हुए मौत मानेंगे। तब मैं समझूंगा कि इस सरकार के दिमाग में लोगों को खिलाने पिलाने की कुछ बात है, वरना नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मुद्रहण्यम।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक बात कहना भूल गया। खाली यह कहूं कि इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस भेजी जा रही है बंगाल की जनता को दबाने के लिए। किसी जमाने में बंगाल की पुलिस भेजी गई थी आसाम की जनता को दबाने के लिए। मैं एक बात साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूं, अब वक्त आयेगा जब भारत की जनता एक साथ भुखमरी के खिलाफ विद्रोह करेगी, तब यहां कौनसी पुलिस को भेजेंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of the rising tempers and the anger exhibited on both sides of the House, there seems to be unanimity about one thing in this House, namely, that we all deplore the incidents that had happened in West Bengal. Nobody is happy that two innocent children have been shot at. I am sure that nobody is happy that poor innocent policemen have also lost their lives. Nobody is happy that public property, which belongs to everybody, has been burnt and destroyed. Therefore, I do not think anybody can say that Members in this House are heartless and their hearts do not go to those people who have suffered, who have lost their lives and sympathies to the bereaved families.

18.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Dr. Ranen Sen: Let us move a condolence resolution.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not...

An hon. Member: Yielding.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Do not be a hypocrite in this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I can also say harsh words, but I do not propose to do it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You have done worse than that. You have killed people.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The debate cannot go on in this fashion.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this. I am not here to justify or condemn the action of the West Bengal Government, which is constituted under the constitutional provisions, elected by the people, with its own machinery. I am sure that just as we are capable of taking charge of our affairs, safeguarding our rights and interests, the West Bengal Assembly is as competent as this House to safeguard their rights within the Constitution. Therefore, I do not propose to go into the acts of the West Bengal Government. Nor am I going into the allegations made against the Chief Minister, who is not present here to defend himself. I do not think it should be my function to take it upon myself, even though several hon. Members have indulged in it, to go outside the provisions of my jurisdiction, and say something about what has happened there.

My field is limited and it is with regard to the food situation in the country. I take full responsibility for it. Even though it is a concurrent responsibility, I take full responsibility, representing as I do the Central

Government, because the overall situation is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Resign.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly hear me. You are suggesting to me the easiest thing which I can do.

Shri Warior (Trichur): You should not do it only during anti-Hindi agitation.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know when to resign and for what cause to resign. I am not going to take advice from the Opposition, so far as resignation is concerned.

The point for consideration is this. With regard to the food situation we have the overall responsibility and I would like this House to appreciate the situation and also, if necessary, co-operate with the Government in meeting the situation which has arisen in the country. I would like to put this question to the House. Has there not been an unusual failure of the monsoon during this year 1965-66?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Repeating the same thing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Has this not been the worst year of this century? Therefore, there has been decrease in production. As far as rice is concerned . . .

Sbri Warior: If there is failure of monsoon this year, the result will be reflected only in next year's production.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The best thing I could do, or rather the worst thing I could do was to provide an occasion for discussion. When I have done that, the Members should listen to the reply. They should not act impatiently. It is not parliamentary practice to speak when they get their turn and then not listen to the others when they reply to those points.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is part of the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not part of the discussion not to allow others to speak.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as rice is concerned, it is estimated that there is a shortfall, when compared to last year, of 6 to 7 million tons throughout the country. Therefore, the availability of rice, whether it be West Bengal or any other part of the country, is limited and it is less than what it was last year. So, as far as the Central Government is concerned, it has to hold the scales even and see that there is an equitable distribution, as far as rice is concerned because it is not only West Bengal which requires rice but other parts of the country also require rice and we have to make an equitable distribution of rice, taking into account the availability of rice.

The highest rice producing State is West Bengal and during this year, whereas there has been complete failure in certain surplus States like Madhya Pradesh and considerable decrease in production in the surplus State of Orissa, as far as West Bengal is concerned—I am not saying that there has not been a decrease comparatively speaking, the production of rice is nearer normal than in any other State. That is the position now. In this situation, the question is, what should be the responsibility of the Central Government to deliver rice to the West Bengal Government for the purpose of meeting the situation.

I would like to refer to what happened during last year. During last year, 1965, we had delivered to West Bengal Government 28 lakh tons of rice from the Central pool. Now, with this reduction of 6 to 7 million tons of rice and with nearly normal production in West Bengal, can they expect the same quantity, 28 lakh tons, or should there be a reduction? That is for the House to judge.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

After making a judgment, we thought, taking into account what has been produced in West Bengal, as far as rice is concerned, it would be equitable to give 1 lakh tons of rice from the Central pool. And that had been accepted. This was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference. It is not as if the West Bengal Chief Minister alone was there. All the Chief Ministers were there. The rice position was considered there and a quota for each State, as far as rice is concerned, was fixed and that was accepted as a reasonable quota to be given to the West Bengal Government.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The representative from that area just now said that it is not a question of rice alone. Even the other kind of food is not available.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. Member has mentioned this. I will come to that.

As far as rice is concerned, this was the quota fixed and it is not as if it was to be delivered overnight or in a month. It was also agreed that it should be delivered during the course of the year. The demand was made by the West Bengal Government that a little more should be delivered in the first three months. That is why we have been alloting 15,000 tons and 14,000 tons during February and March. Apart from this, naturally, there is a known deficit, a known gap, with regard to the total availability of foodgrains. Even then, with regard to West Bengal, taking into account the production which happened there, I have offered to the West Bengal Government, as far as wheat is concerned, that there is no limitation whatsoever, that I am prepared to deliver whatever quantity is required by them. Fortunately, for me, wheat is available. Even though Shri Mukerjee said that I am a Food Importing Minister, I am prepared to say that today the country has been saved from a great catastrophe, whatever might be the malign against me, and it is because

of the imports that the country has been saved. It is because of this I am able to make the promise not only to the West Bengal Government but also to the Maharashtra State which is suffering under great scarcity and I am also able to make the promise to the Gujarat State which is the worst-hit area in the drought period. As far as wheat is concerned, I am prepared to deliver it to whatever extent is necessary. In February, we pumped into the market 800,000 tons of wheat and this month we are delivering to the State Governments 900,000 tons of wheat. I have promised to give, in the lean months, at least 1 million tons of wheat every month, about which the Prime Minister spoke. This has been possible even though Mr. Mukerjee and his Party may be objecting to the arrivals from the U.S.A. It is mainly because we are able to get this wheat, we have been able to manage the situation. I would like the hon. members to consider as to what would have been the situation if this quantity of wheat was not available with us to throw into the market at the rate of 800,000 tonnes and one million tonnes. Even now there is so much of scar about hunger, about scarcity. What would have been the situation if we had not arranged for the import of this? (*Interruptions*). Hon. members accuse me. I am prepared to take any blame but I will have the satisfaction, this Government will have the satisfaction, that in one of the worst years, we were able to save the country from famine and from starvation. There is no doubt about it. The future history will show that (*Interruptions*).

19 hrs.

Shri Ranga: The United States has given a gift to the whole of the Indian nation and not to this Government.

Shri C. Subramaniam: And the posterity will agree (*Interruptions*) that this action was timely and with-

out this perhaps one of the greatest human tragedies would have taken place in our country. I have no doubt about this. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप देश में क्यों ज्यादा अनाज पैदा नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : इसके बावजूद चारों तरफ भुखमरी हो रही है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The next point is with reference to the procurement policy of the West Bengal Government, for which I am also concurrently responsible; I do not want to disown the responsibility. As far as that is concerned, I can very well understand Mr. Ranga protesting against that because he is a believer in free trade; he does not believe in control.

Shri Ranga: Not free trade; but regulated trade.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He wants complete freedom for traders....

Shri Ranga: I say, regulated trade.

Shri C. Subramaniam: ..and wants the market conditions to operate. I can very well understand his philosophy. If I have understood the policy . . .

Shri Ranga: I have a right to defend myself and not to be misrepresented. I say that I do not stand for free trade; I stand for regulated trade, but not controlled trade as he is having now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Uncontrolled trade is free trade.

Shri Ranga: I want the whole India to be treated as one unit and not as different bits.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If I have understood the policy, the food policy,

which the Communist Party was advocating and if I have understood the resolution passed by the Praja Socialist Party which was read out in the other House by the leader there ... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Both are cousins.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know. It is not for me to decide the dispute between the Opposition parties; they may decide it amongst themselves. (Interruptions).

Shri Warior: When they decide to have a dispute, we will decide our disputes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this. If I have understood the resolution of the PSP Party, they are for monopoly procurement. Either they understand what are the implications of the monopoly procurement or they do not. Monopoly procurement would mean this. If you want to have monopoly procurement, there should be not only State zone, not only district zone, not only tehsil zone, but each village has got to be a zone; otherwise, there cannot be monopoly procurement. That is why when the Communist Party says or the PSP says, "abolish the zones; the whole country should be one", I am really unable to understand how monopoly procurement and abolition of zones and of all controls could go together. (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has a wrong conception of the entire thing.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In West Bengal what has been undertaken is monopoly procurement . . .

An hon. Member: In West Bengal, there is no monopoly procurement.

Shri C. Subramaniam: ..to which the Communist Party is pledged and to which the PSP is pledged; but I can tell you that, while these parties

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

had been advocating this, I had my own doubts whether a complete monopoly procurement would be successful or not, but still we wanted to take the risk; in view of the fact that all the people were pressing me, I said, "all right; let me try it fully" and it is on this basis that I have been giving the full backing to the West Bengal Government that it should be tried fully, honestly and sincerely and see whether monopoly procurement is possible or not. But, unfortunately, the very advocates of monopoly procurement have created difficulties now and are saying that monopoly procurement should not be attempted, and, therefore, they have advocated a policy that the zones should be . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The peasants are denied of the actual price; the hon. Minister forgets that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If the Government are serious about procurement, let them agree to that. (*Inter-ruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We cannot carry on in this manner.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am saying this not for debate, but if they are prepared to have monopoly procurement, let them agree to this . . .

Mr. Speaker: If we carry on in this manner, then even the Reporters would not be able to take down what is happening here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Does he sincerely want monopoly procurement?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should listen to the hon. Minister. He is not yielding, and, therefore, hon. Members should be patient now and listen to him.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even now, the procurement which has taken place is nearly 5 to 6 lakhs tonnes of

paddy, and, therefore, they have got with them about 3 to 3½ lakhs tonnes of rice in stock, and they are introducing on a large scale statutory rationing and modified rationing to cover the entire urban areas and the entire non-producing areas and small producers also. This is one aspect of it. Unfortunately what happened was this. When this trouble arose in West Bengal, as a matter of fact, immediately, I phoned up the West Bengal Chief Minister and asked him whether I could help him in any way, and the frank answer that he gave was 'No Food Minister can help me; it is a political question here; they want to fight out political battle here. Therefore, no Food Minister can help me.' This was the reply I received on the phone from the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : राजनीति केवल इतनी है कि आप भारत सुरक्षा कानून को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister admits that through procurement the West Bengal Government have in their possession about 3 lakhs tonnes. How is it then that these districts were not given rice? Can he explain how this has happened in spite of the fact that they had stocks?

श्री मधु लिमये : राजनीति केवल इतनी है कि मुख्य मंत्री भारत सुरक्षा कानून को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: What I am suggesting is this. It is not a question of any failure on the part of the Central Government.

Shri Ranga: Of course, it is.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as I am concerned, I am saying this. The Chief Minister of West Bengal is capable of taking care of himself in his

own forum and it is not necessary for me to defend him.

Shri Daji: We are indicting the Centre for their failure.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the Central Government is concerned, certainly they can use the Food Minister particularly as their target, because he is the easiest target today in view of the food shortage and the difficulties. But that is quite a different thing altogether.

So far as the Central Government are concerned, I am prepared to say in all conscience, that there has been absolutely no failure at all, and there is no question of letting down either the West Bengal or even the Kerala Government or any part of the country today. We are trying our best to difficulties. But that is quite a different thing altogether.

श्री किशन पटनायक : भुखमरी कहीं भी हो प्राप जिम्मेदार हैं ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about the West Bengal Finance Minister's statement?....

Shri C. Subramaniam: To the greatest extent possible, we are trying to relieve the distress of the people; we are distressed at human misery coming in on any large scale anywhere, and as long as it is my privilege to hold this portfolio I shall always try to see that scarcity conditions do not prevail and we tide over the distress as best as we can.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is one other matter which Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to. The Finance Minister of West Bengal has gone on record as having said, and the Legislative Assembly proceedings would also show, that he has complained about one thing. Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to that . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किसकी सरकार चल रही है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की या कांग्रेस पार्टी की ?

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : कांग्रेस की ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri C. Subramaniam said that from the Centre there was no matter in which they had lapsed in the matter of giving assistance. Does he not know that the Finance Minister of the State Government, Shri Shaila Mukerjee has complained on the floor of the State Assembly that the financial assistance which was promised by the Central to enable the State Government to carry out their procurement operations had not been forthcoming? It was published in the press. How does the hon. Minister say that the Central Government were not committed in any way?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The necessary financial assistance for carrying on procurement has been provided and is being provided and will be provided.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अन्न मंत्री महोदय ने बिल्कुल जवाब नहीं दिया इस बात का कि लोगों को मो, डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ ग्राम से ज्यादा नहीं मिल रहा है और भुखमरी है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : ग्रछयक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इन भाषणों को सुना । हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी मुख्य मंत्री जी की बहुत तारीफ की और अदालती जांच के खिलाफ काफी दलीलें पेश कीं । ऐसा मालूम होता था जैसे हमारे अपोजीशन की तरफ से जो मांग हुई है अदालती जांच की और हम ने जो भी तर्क पेश किये थे उस के लिये शायद उस का जवाब हमारे गृह मंत्री दे नहीं सकेंगे इसलिये उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के माने गिने वकील को खड़ा कर दिया, और वह जैसे किसी जग के सामने सबूत देने की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

इस में अदालती जांच की जरूरत नहीं है। मेरे मांअज्जिज मित्र आचार्य कृपालानी ने उठ कर कहा था कि कुछ घटनाओं का उल्लेख ट्रेजरी बेंच की तरफ से हो रहा है और कुछ दलील हम लोग भी पेश कर रहे हैं, तब कौन सही है और कौन गलत है इस की जांच कौन करेगा। अभी खाद्य मंत्री जी का भाषण मैं ने सुना। वह शायद भूल गये कि बशीरहाट के इलाके में जब गोली चलाई गई थी उस से पहले वहां की हालत क्या लगभग तीन महीनों से चावल की बात तो कौन कहे, गेहूं या चना या कोई मोटा अनाज लोगों के पास नहीं था। जब फाकाकशी और अकाल की परिस्थिति में उभार होने लगा तो लोग मजबूर हो कर धानेदार के पास गये, क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम था कि कुछ चावल वहां पर रखा हुआ था और चावल के बटवारे की घोषणा कर दी गई थी। अभी तक इसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। अगर भूख प्यास से परेशान हो कर लोगों ने मुजाहिरा किया और उनके ऊपर गोली चलाई गई तो उसको कोई निन्दा आज हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने नहीं की। इस का हमें अफसोस है। इस सारी बहस में गृह मंत्री जी ने, जिनको हम सुनना चाहते थे, काफी छाती उभार कर डटी हुई आवाज में कहा कि बंगाल सरकार 10 तारीख की हड़ताल का मुकाबला करेगी और मकंजी हाकिम भी उसका साथ पूरी तरह से देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 तारीख दूर नहीं है। एक तरफ बंगाल की भूखी जनता होगी, दूसरी तरफ सेन साहब की लाठी गोली, टिअर गैस और नन्दा साहब के डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लस होंगे। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि कलकत्ता कुक्षेत्र का मैदान बनाया जाये तो बने। जां बच्चे, बंगाल के छोटे छोटे लड़के 14 साल के और 15 साल के फांसी के तख्तों पर झूल गये थे वन्दे मातरम् गीत गाते हुए, आज उनके डरने की कोई बात नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि सरकार वाकई

में सहारा ले लाठी का और गोली का इस हड़ताल को रोकने के लिये . . .

एक मानांय सदस्य : सन् 43 में उन्होंने क्या किया था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं जानता हूं जो कुछ बंगाल में होने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बंगाल के मसले को जिस तरीके से वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक राजनीतिक मसला बना रखा है, उस तरह से वह उस को न बनने दें। इस वक्त यह चाहिये कि हर एक आदमी को साथ लिया जाये। पार्टियों के जितने लीडर हैं उन को बुला कर बैठा जाये और आपस में बात-चीत हो। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब अन्न का संकट हुआ तो क्या वहां पर आल पार्टीज कमेटी नहीं बनी थी, क्या हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने उन की मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई थी। क्या बात-चीत नहीं की थी। आज अगर वहां के मुख्य मंत्री समझते हैं कि डी० आई० आर० को बरकरार रखने के लिये, डी० आई० आर० का शस्त्र अपने हाथ में रखने के लिये, यह साबित करने के लिये कि डी० आई० आर० के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा, इमर्जेंसी की जरूरत है, बंगाल में माताओं और बहनों को, बच्चों को लाठी मारने की जरूरत है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक राजनीतिक मसला है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर वाकई में अन्न संकट है तो तमाम लोगों को बुला कर यह कहा जाता कि आज देश मुश्किल में है, तुम सरकार का साथ दो। जिस बंगाल ने सरकार का साथ दिया चीनी आक्रमण के समय, जिस बंगाल ने साथ दिया पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय, जहां

की माताओं और बहनों ने अपनी चूड़ियां दे डाली, छोटे छोटे बच्चे छाती तान कर खड़े हो गये रिक्कूटिंग सेंटर में कि हमें ले लीजिये वह बंगाल आप का साथ जरूर देता। आज उन्हीं बच्चों को, जब वह बड़े हुए 18, 19 साल की उम्र के हुए, बजाय इस के खाना मिले ताकि वह अच्छे इंजीनियर बन सकें, मिपाही बनें, गोली मिले—मैं याद दिलाता चाहता हूं अपने गृह मंत्री जी को कि जब मणिपुर में फूड रायट्स हुए और वहां फायरिंग हुई तो उन्होंने यह बात भी कही कि .

"No judicial enquiry is necessary"

लेकिन जब बाद में एन्क्वायरी हुई और उस एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई तो क्या पुलिस के एक्सेसेज के बारे में उस में नहीं कहा गया, क्या फूड की बर्गलिंग के बारे में उन्होंने नहीं कहा। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्साफ पसन्द हुक्काम के सामने इसे दे दिया जाये। न हमारी बात मानी जाये और न सरकार की बात मानी जाये। मगर वह अदालती जांच नहीं करना चाहते। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर पालियामेंट की कमेटी, जिस में हमारे कांग्रेस के भी सदस्य हों, सब की मिली-जुली कमेटी, जाना चाहे तो क्या वह उसे कृष्णनगर जाने देंगे, क्या उसे नदिया जाने देंगे, क्या बर्शीरहाट जाने देंगे। वह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट करे उस के बाद अदालती जांच एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज या हाई कोर्ट जज के नीचे बैठे। सरकार भी अपनी बात कहे, हम भी अपनी बात कहें। उस के बाद जो जज का निर्णय हो उस को मान लिया जाये। आज जमहूरी उमूलों के आधार पर हमारी सरकार चल रही है, कहा जाता है कि समाजवाद की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं, कहा जाता है कि प्रजातान्त्रिक उमूलों के आधार पर हमारी इमारत खड़ी हुई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देश के सरताज हैं, मैं आप का सहाय ले कर आज कह रहा हूं कि यहां पर प्रजातान्त्रिक उमूलों

का हनन न हो। इसी तरह से जब भूदेव सेन बंगाल में मरा था तब सारे बंगाल ने कहा था कि अदालती जांच हो। हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने कहा कि अदालती जांच हो। अदालती जांच नहीं हुई क्योंकि एक तरफ इन्साफ के तराजू में प्रफुल्ल चंद्र मेन थे और दूसरी तरफ 50, 60 लाख बलवत्तों की जनता थी। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज इन्साफ की तराजू में एक तरफ मुख्य मंत्री हों और दूसरी तरफ बंगाल के तमाम लोग हों। अगर इन्साफ की तराजू का लोगों वाला पलड़ा झुबता हुआ नजर आये तो आज अदालती जांच हो। आज यहां जो लोग स्पीच में रुकावट डालना चाहते हैं उनसे भी मैं कहूंगा कि चलो नदिया, चलो कृष्णनगर और समझाओ वहां की जनता को।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : आप क्यों नहीं समझाते।

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : मैं श्री शिव नारायण से कहूंगा कि भूलो मत जो बातें होने वाली हैं। जो कुछ बंगाल में हो रहा है अगर उस को राजनीतिक मसला बनाया गया तो शायद बल वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में हो, राजस्थान में हो। यहां बेकारी और भूखमरी से लोग डरने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर गोली के जोर से और डी० आई० आर० के जोर से इसे रोकने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो यह एक सैलाब है जो बढ़ता रहेगा। आज हमारे बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने हमें आन्दोलन करना सिखलाया उन की तस्वीर देख कर भी सरकार को बुरा मालूम पड़ता है, उन को सब बातों में विद्रोह की बू आती है। जिन के चरणों में बैठ कर हम लोगों ने राजनीति की शिक्षा ली, विद्रोह करना सीखा उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया था कि अगर अमृत्य के ऊपर कोई भी सरकार चले, अगर वह प्रजा के ऊपर आफ़त डाले, उस पर हत्याचार करे, तो उस सरकार को बदलना भी हमारा फर्ज है। चाहे वह किसी भी तरह हो सरकार हो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष
नहोदय, मुझ से एक गलती हो गई थी।
उस को सुधार लेने दोजिये। भारत सरकार
की ओर से जो धन बंगाल को दिया गया है
इस साल उस के लिये मैं ने गलती से 8 ग्राम
प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन बतला दिया था।

वह . 8 ग्राम यानी 1 ग्राम से भी कम प्रति
दिन प्रति व्यक्ति पड़ा है।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the House do now ad-
journ."

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5]

AYES

Badrudduja, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Chudhuri, Shri Trdib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Lahri Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Maurya, Shri

Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Patnayak, Shri Kishan
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balmiki, Shri
Berua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri,
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri C.
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas

Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kamble, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Kotoki, Shri Lladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaviya, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Manen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
More, Shri K.L.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai

Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri Linga
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddhiah, Shri
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.

Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri

Upadhye, Shri Shiva Dutt
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.

Uirbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Radha Lal
Yadava, Shri B.P.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): I have made a mistake and voted "Aye".

Mr. Speaker: That will be corrected. The result of the division is : Ayes 28, Noes 113.

The motion was negatived.

19:24 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Seho Narain.

श्री सिव बारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रीमान का बड़ा धन्य गृहीत हूँ कि रेमवे बजट पर आज सबसे प्राचीर में मुझे भाषने बुलाया। इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप कल जारी रखेंगे।

19:25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 9, 1966/Phalguna 18, 1887 (Saka).