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Wednesday, August 19, 1970
Sravana 28, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 17, Wednesday August, 19, 1970/Sravas 28, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 19, 1970/Sravana,
28, 1892, (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Summit Meeting Between Military
Officials of Pakistan and Leaders of
Hostile Nagas Near Chittagong to
Liberate the Hilly Area in
Eastern Region**

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*481. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Patriot* dated the 27th May, 1970 saying that high civilian and military officers of Pakistan held summit meeting with the leaders of hostile Nagas and Mizos near Chittagong with a view to mounting insurgent activities and to liberate the hilly area in Eastern Region ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) :** (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The Security Forces are taking necessary steps to prevent the violent activities of the extremist elements.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is nearly a matter of disgrace that every time whenever we raise questions on our border security or the traffic between India, Pakistan and China, they are dealt with at such a pedestrian level. I would like to enquire whether over 1,500 Mizo, Kuki and Naga rebels have trickled down to East Pakistan since May, 1970, which includes a contingent of 100 women and the names of whose leaders and other insurgent people as well as their routes have been known to the press as well as to the public, and, if it is so, whether it is also a fact that there has been an increase in insurgent activity on the border of Nagaland and Manipur, and in spite of the repeated assurances and answers of the Government of India that necessary steps are being taken, why is this activity not on the decrease, and what instant and other steps the Government want to take in this regard ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The activities of the Nagas are not on the increase. They are on the decrease, and if the hon. Member sees the figures, a section of the Nagas are surrendering off and on, and the Government are taking all measures to see that these activities are not on the increase.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What specific measures are they taking ? He says he is taking all measures. This answer, we have been accustomed to and are used to for a number of years. What specific measures are they taking now ? What he has said now is already contained in the original answer.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : It has to be judged

In the context of the situation that prevails in Nagaland at present. The success of the Government measures can be judged by the extent to which peaceful pursuits in Nagaland are increasing. In that context, the House will have known that we had an election to the Assembly there. The election was peaceful. A large number of Naga hostiles are surrendering themselves or surrendering their arms, and gradually the people are coming to realise that such hostile activities will not be to the benefit of Nagaland. The Naga hostiles are not getting the same support and assistance from the civilian population as they used to get, and that is why there has been a large number of surrenders by important people among the Naga hostiles who are known as Brigadiers or Generals. They have surrendered their arms and themselves. Therefore, the Government measure is successful in isolating the Naga hostiles from the general people, and so they are not getting the same support as they used to get from the general population.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Has the Government of India lodged its written protest with the Government of Pakistan that harbouring and training of these people will be considered as an unfriendly act and that the Government of East Pakistan should put a stop to all these activities and, if so, what is the response to that protest from the Pakistan authorities?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : A protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government, and as usual, they have not entertained that protest saying that "we are not doing anything. People are coming because conditions on your borders are not satisfactory and you are pushing out the people by armed pressure" and things like that. But the material thing is, even after the effort of Pakistan to train the Naga and other hostiles and coordinate their activities, we have to create conditions in such a way that the hostile activities of the Nagas and others are not encouraged by the Naga people themselves. That is the real answer to it. And, we feel we are succeeding in that.

SHRI NANJA GOWDER : May I know whether it is a fact that secret talks

attended by 19 top leaders of various tribal groups also proposed the setting up of a strong base at Jiribam on the Imphal-Silchar road to carry on subversive operations?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There was some effort to enlist volunteers there also, but they have not succeeded in that to any appreciable extent. The effort was to coordinate the activities of the Naga people and the people in Manipur, but there has not been any appreciable success in that respect.

SHRI D. N. DEB : It is a fact that one Lt. Col. Mabilia has been leading a gang equipped with modern arms and equipment has been seen in the jungles nearby and may I know whether any combing operation has been taken up by our army and whether those people have been taken into custody?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : We have no information about this particular name mentioned by the hon. Member. But we are active and we are taking steps to prevent the Nagas indulging in hostile activity.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the fact that hundreds of Naga rebels and Mizo rebels are roaming in the Moran-Naharkatiya area and they have attacked even our CRP from time to time, may I know whether it is not part of the grand design of China and the liberation movement to establish a revolutionary government in the whole area? If that is so, what steps do you propose to take? Will you welcome those rebels and the revolutionary government as you are welcoming NLF, AI Fatah and Madame Binh?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not think the presumptions and prefaces that the hon. Member put are very desirable and in our national interest, even if they are politically motivated. There is no doubt, and the House has also been informed about it from time to time, that China has a design to encourage the Naga hostiles, train them and supply them arms. We have been taking precautionary measures. As I have informed the House, our measures have succeeded. We have been able to isolate

by and large the hostile Nagas from the Naga people.

SHRI R. BARUA : He has replied about the Nagas. But Manipur is becoming a new area for the revolutionary activities of the Mizos. May I know whether the Government has definite information about close contacts between the hostile elements in these areas and Pakistan and, if so, what positive measures are being taken, because that is becoming more important than what the Nagas used to do ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : As has been stated in the original answer itself, the representatives of Mizos, Nagas and the people of Manipur were there. What I have been saying applies to all these areas. In Manipur they tried to enlist volunteers but they have not been successful to any appreciable extent. In Mizo area, as the House is aware, we have the group system of villages so that the people can be engaged in agriculture and cottage industries and thereby the hostiles will not find shelter in those villages. I think this group village scheme is succeeding in that area.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Minister pointed out that the hostiles are not getting any local support. In that case, how do they go to such far off places as Chittagong and how do they succeed in bringing arms and ammunitions from neighbouring countries to Nagaland and Manipur ? Are they getting any civilian support on the route or not ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I said that they are not getting that much support from the civilian population as they used to get. I will not say that they are not getting any support from the civilian population. The border is so long that it is a fact that they get through it. We have been taking all precautions to see that all of them who are outside do not come into our area. Gradually the popular support to the hostiles is decreasing and that is why they are surrendering in larger numbers.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : It has been reported in the press today that

two Mizo leaders have been arrested for hatching a conspiracy to explode a bomb on the independence day.

MR. SPEAKER : That is an entirely different matter.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : It has a bearing on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was printed before yesterday.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Kindly hear me. I wish to know whether the intelligence reports indicate that this is an outcome of the decision taken in the meeting of the 27th May.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, you are a good lawyer and you can connect it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What was the magnitude of this conspiracy to explode bombs on the independence day and may I know whether it is correct that intelligence reports indicate that this was the outcome of the decision taken in the meeting of 27th May ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : In that meeting they had discussed all manner of things—how to embarrass the government, how to increase the activities in that area and so on. There is no doubt about that. About the decision to explode the bomb, I am not in a position to give any details.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This is not the first time that Naga hostiles and Mizo hostiles have crossed our frontiers and gone over to East Pakistan. On a previous occasion also, the Naga and Mizo hostiles went as far as Dacca to meet Mr. Chou En-lai, who was on a visit to Pakistan, and that issue was raised on the floor of the House here. There was also a summit meeting in Chittagong. Whatever that might be, now may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speech made by the President of the Naga Federal Government at Woking—I have with me a copy of that speech and, if necessary, I can supply it for the perusal of the hon. Minister—wherein

he accused the Government of India of criminal act of aggression and, at the same time, said that Nagaland is not an integral part of India?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What is your source?

SHRI HEM BARUA: It was posted to me. I just wanted to know (a) whether this situation has arisen as an aftermath of this summit conference in Chittagong between the Naga hostiles and the Pakistani military officials; and, (b) whether in the meeting it was decided to step up the activities of the guerilla training centres in Pakistan organised under the auspices of the Chinese.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: What is new about what Shri Hem Barua says? The House is aware what the Nagas are fighting for and what they are demanding. There is nothing new in what he is saying. He is an experienced Member; he comes from that area; he knows their demand; he knows what they are fighting for and how we are trying to counter that. But, as I have said, Pakistani and Chinese efforts have been to embarrass the Government of India as far as they can. With that end in view they are trying to give them training and supply them arms. Among the arms that have been surrendered it has been noticed that there are arms with Chinese markings. We have to take measures so that even in spite of increased activities of countries hostile to us, the hostile activities of the Nagas and others are not successful.

तेल लेने के लिए पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना के विमानों को भारतीय क्षेत्र में उड़ान भरने की अनुमति

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*482. जी भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कद्यवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शारदा नाथ :

श्री धोकार लाल देरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा प्राधिकारियों ने 1970 में भारतीय क्षेत्र में उड़ान भरने तथा तेल लेने के लिए पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना के विमानों को अनुमति प्रदान की थी;

(ख) यदि ही, तो कितनी बार और किन परिस्थितियों में उक्त घविष में यह अनुमति दी गई;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों को ऐसी ही अनुमति देने से इन्कार कर दिया था; और

(घ) क्या उस अनुमति को वापिस लेने के बारे में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी नरेंद्र सिंह महीडा): (क) जी है। भारतीय सत्ता भूमि से पहले से निर्धारित मार्ग से गुजरते हुए ठहरने के लिए और इंधन लेने के लिए।

(ख) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लिए 11 पी० ए० एफ० विमानों पर सम्मिलित पाकिस्तान वायुसेना को 10 उड़ानों के लिए अनुमति दी गई थी, और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के लिए 10 विमानों पर सम्मिलित पाकिस्तान वायुसेना को 10 उड़ानों के लिए।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रत्येक मामले की मेरिट के अनुसार जीच करने की वर्दमान प्रक्रिया को जारी रखना प्रस्तावित है।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : यह जो भारतीय क्षेत्र में उड़ान भरने तथा तेल लेने के लिए पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना के विमानों को हमारी सरकार द्वारा अनुमति दी जाती है तो क्या शासन वो मालूम है कि उन के विमानों में, जिन्हें कि ईंधन लेने के लिए ठहरने विया जाता

है किन्हीं गुप्त स्थानों में फोटो आदि लेने के कोई यन्त्र आदि लगे हुए हैं? इस तरह की सम्भावना है कि नहीं यह में शासन से पूछना चाहता है?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : There is no possibility of hiding such photographic material. As the hon. Member shou'd know, we have a very thorough check system so that such weapons and photographic Material cannot be carried in the plane.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अच्छे तरीके से अनुभव हो रहा है कि पाकिस्तान भारत से पिछले 23 साल से बराबर दुश्मनी रखे हुए हैं और ऐसी परिस्थिति में यथा यह सम्भावना नहीं है कि वह अपने उन वायुयानों में गुप्त स्थान पर कोई ऐसा यंत्र लगाये रखकर यहाँ उड़ान भरने के दौरान हमारे यहाँ के सुरक्षा की टिप्पिं से महत्वपूर्ण ठिकानों का फोटो ले सके? इसके लिए शासन के पास यथा कोई ऐसी चीज़ है जिससे कि वह इसका पता लगा सके? ऐसे कई उदाहरण सामने आ रहे हैं। यह प्रश्न इसलिए भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की हमारे प्रति दुश्मनी घटने के बजाय दिनों-दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा : जैसे मैंने पहले पर्ख किया इस का चांस ही नहीं है क्योंकि हर एक उनका हवाई जहाज जो हमारे यहाँ से हो कर जाता है उसका एक तो रूट प्रीडिटर्मिड होता है और हमारे द्वारा तथ किए गए स्थान और समय पर उसको रिफॉर्मिंग 'की सुविधा मिलती है। जहाँ वह हवाई जहाज उतरता है वहाँ उसकी थारो चेकिंग होती है। बिना हमारी चेकिंग के वह जा ही नहीं सकता।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्सवन करते वक्त वह अपने साथ कौई फोटो यन्त्र आदि रखते हैं या नहीं

इसकी कोई जानकारी अपके पास है या नहीं? यह सम्भव है या नहीं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : बात यह है कि जब इस तरह की उड़ानें होती हैं, चाहे हमारे मुल्क के ऊपर से वह जायें या उनके मुल्क के ऊपर से हम जायें, तब दोनों आपस में एक दूसरे मुल्क की अनुमति ले कर जाते हैं। अनुमति लेने के बक्त जिम मुल्क से होकर विमान जाता है वह मुल्क निर्धारित करता है कि उसको किस रास्ते से ज.ना है। इसी लिए उसमें एक यह शर्त भी रहती है कि वह यहाँ पर उतर कर बीच में तेल ले लें। यह शर्त उसमें इसलिए रहती है कि हम को एक और अक्सर मिल जाये देखने के लिए कि इस तरह की उड़ानों की जो शर्त है कि हवाई-जहाज फलाँ फलाँ चीजें नहीं ले जा सकते हैं, उनका पालन हो रहा है या नहीं। यह दोनों तरफ से लागू होता है। इसलिए इस मामले में जो सावधानी बरतने की जरूरत है वह बरती जा रही है। एक तो किस रास्ते से जाना है यह निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है ताकि हम जानकारी कर लें कि कूँ इस तरह की चीज़ तो उसमें नहीं है जिसकी अनुमति इस तरह की उड़ान में नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथराम चौधरी : पाकिस्तान का रवेया सर्वविदित होने के नाते बहुत ही सरकंता उसके विषय में रखनी आवश्यक है। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, प्री-डिटर्मिड रूट रहता है। यदि यह स्थिति है कि विमान प्री-डिटर्मिड रूट छोड़कर गया तो उसके विषय में सरकार ने यथा कार्रवाई की है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : बात यह है कि जब विमान अनुमति के साथ जाते हैं तब ऐसी कोई नजीर सामने नहीं आई है कि वह उक्त रास्ते से न जाते हों।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लखनऊ में जहाज उत्तर गया।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : प्री-डिटमिड स्ट थोड़कर उतरा था । इस प्रकार की सबर मालवारों में शार्इ थी कि लखनऊ में बिना इजाजत के वह उतर गया था ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं बिना इजाजत वाले विमान की बात नहीं कहता हूँ । मैं इजाजत वाले विमान की बात कहता हूँ । मैंने कहा कि जब हम से इजाजत लेकर जाते हैं । बिना इजाजत वाले विमानों की बात दूसरी है ।

श्री शारदा नव : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जो वायुयान यहाँ से होकर गुजरते हैं वह उसकी अनुमति हम से लेते हैं और जब हमारे विमान उनके यहाँ से होकर गुजरते हैं तो हम उनकी अनुमति लेते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वायु सेना के कितने विमान इस प्रकार के आपके यहाँ आए और किन किन स्थानों पर उन्हें तेल दिलाया गया । क्या यह सही है कि ऐसा हुआ है कि वायु सेना के विमान जहाँ चाहे उतर गए उड़ान को रोककर और वहाँ जासूसी का जो कार्यक्रम था उसको करके छले गए ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : In 1970, there were 10 PAF aircraft flights from West Pakistan to East Pakistan and 9 Pakistani Air Force flights from East Pakistan to West Pakistan, totalling 19 such flights.....

MR. SPEAKER : The question was whether these flights deviated from pre-determined route or landed at unauthorised places.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : On 4 occasions, the Pakistani Air Force planes had deviated from the pre-determined route this year. We had brought them round. When we brought it to their notice, they came over to the pre-determined route.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAPAYEE : How were they brought round ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The same question was put by Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi. He didn't answer. Is this the way of handling questions ?

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्यों आदत पड़ गई है बीच में दखल देने की । आपकी पार्टी के पांच भेस्टर हैं, जो चाहेंगे वह पूछ लेंगे ।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know from the hon. Minister that when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was our V. I. P. came to India, he was not allowed to fly over Pakistan and that he had to change his route.....

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : खान अब्दुल गफकार जी कहाँ से आ गये इसमें । आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : This is a relevant question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a relevant question. Sit down please.

श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि समझौता करते समय जो सीमा तय हो गई उसके अनुसार विमान उड़े लेकिन बीच में दूसरे रास्ते से चले गये, ऐसी तीन घटनायें हुई हैं । क्या उन्होंने इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखा है कि इन विमानों में कोई ऐसे यन्त्र या कैमरे तो नहीं थे जिन से भारत के कुछ चित्र लिए गए ? अगर इस तरह के चित्र लिए गए हैं तो उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की है ? वह ठीक रास्ते पर जायें इसके लिए क्या अपने हवाई जहाज उड़ाकर उनके पांछे गए और उनको ठीक रास्ते पर ले आये ?

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा : जैसा मैंने कहा पहले, यह सम्भव ही नहीं है । ऐसी चीजें, हथियार, ऐम्प्यूनिशन, एक्स्प्लोजन और फोटो-ग्राफिक और एलेक्ट्रनिक डिवाइसेज जो हैं वह ले ही नहीं जा सकते हैं । जो तोप हवाई जहाज

पर होती है उसका एक्स्प्लोसिव भी साथ नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। यह सम्भव ही नहीं है।

Commission to Enquire into the Question of National Security

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*483. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestion from certain quarters for the appointment of a Commission to go into the entire question of national security in the face of continuing threats from China and Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDR A SINGH MAHIDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission was entrusted, among other Defence matters, with the study of the 'Defence Ministry and its relations with the Service Chiefs'. This was dealt with by the Study Team on Defence Matters appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission and their Report which has been received recently deals at length with the question of national security. Their recommendations are under consideration. In view of the detailed study which has been made, it is not considered necessary to set up another Commission to go into the question of national security.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जब सन् 1965 में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच संघर्ष हुआ था उसमें जो शक्ति पाकिस्तान को हुई थी उसको पूरा करने के बाद भी उसने इस और अमरीका

तथा चीन से बहुत से शस्त्रास्त्र प्राप्त करके अपनी शक्ति को बहुत अधिक पूरा कर लिया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1965 की तुलना में क्या भारत ने भी अपने आपको उतना ही शक्तिशाली बना लिया है जितनी गुनी शक्ति उस समय भारत की पाकिस्तान से अधिक थी ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : This question relates to the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. I can assure the hon. Member that day by day...

MR. SPEAKER : Since when you became the Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Well said, He was not allowed to complete his reply.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : This question does not arise out of the main question.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 1965 में भूल से भारत की सीमा के कुछ ऐसे भी भाग थे जिन पर भारत को यह सन्देह नहीं था कि वहाँ भी आक्रमण हो जाएगा, जैसे राजस्थान का क्षेत्र ? क्या वहाँ पर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से आप ने इस प्रकार की सावधानी बरती है कि वह अध्याय फिर न दोहराया जाए ?

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने सीमावर्ती भाग से जैसे राजस्थान के, जो सोडा राजपूत रहते हैं, उनको पीछे हटा दिया है ? यदि हाँ तो इस प्रकार के कुछ संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर आपकी भी दृष्टि है ताकि भवसर आने पर जब किसी प्रकार के खतरे की आशंका हो तो उनसे अपने आपको सुरक्षित रखा जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें से यह समीक्षीय कैसे उठता है ? यह तो एक सुभाव भी है।

श्री राम चरण : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ए० शा० सी० की रिपोर्टेंडेशंज डिफेंस फोर्म्स की रिपोर्टेंनाइजेशन के बारे में विचारा-धीन हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक वे विचाराधीन रहेंगी और कितने अप्रैल में आप उन पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय ले लेंगे? कितनी उनकी सिफारिशों को आप अनकॉडिशनली इम्प्ल-मेंट करेंगे?

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि बतं-मान स्थिति में कमीशन स्थापित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इंडो-पाकिस्तान और इंडो-चाइना की लड़ाई के बबत कुछ ब्लंडर्ज हुई थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कमी-शन नहीं बिठाना है तो क्या इस तरह की कोई एक्सपर्ट बैटी डिफेंस परसनल की आप बिठायेंगे जो उन ब्लंडर्ज को एजेंमिन कर सके और उपाय बता सके ताकि वे ब्लंडर्ज दुबारा न हों?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : We have received the report only recently and the whole report is under examination. Necessary consideration will be given to the whole report and we shall come out with a decision.

श्री राम चरण : मैंने पूछा था कि स्टडी करने में कितना समय लगेगा। कब तक आप कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लेंगे।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The report has been just received; it is being studied and it is under consideration. How can any presumption be made as to how many we are going to accept, unless the whole matter is examined?

श्री राम चरण : वित्तने समय तक अंडर कंसिडेशन आप रखेंगे?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहिए कि थोड़े से थोड़ा समय रखेंगा।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Decision will be taken in due course.

श्री राम चरण : मैंने एक्सपर्ट बैटी डिफेंस की स्थापित करने के बारे में भी पूछा था।

श्री जगजीवन राम : पहले तीन सर्विस बौफ देखेंगे, फिर सैक्रेटरिएट देखेंगा। कम से कम समय लगाने की कोशिश की जाएगी। लेकिन जरूरत भर तो समय इस पर लगाना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों में एक सिफारिश यह भी है कि जो हमारे रिटायर्ड जनरल हैं उनके अनुभवों से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मामलों में लाभ उठाया जाए और इन मामलों में उनसे परामर्श लिया जाए? अगर नहीं भी की है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि उनसे परामर्श लेने तथा उनके सुझावों पर विचार करने के लिए वे तंयार हैं, क्या वे इसकी उपयोगी समझते हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अभी भी जो हमारे अवकाश प्राप्त सैनिक अफसर हैं उनका हम जहाँ-तहाँ उपयोग करते हैं, एन० सी० सी०, टैरिटोरियल आर्मी आदि में करते हैं। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अधिक उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। मेरा प्रश्न कमेटी के बारे में था परामर्श के लिए जो हमेशा ही रहे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister has just now said that they are considering the report of the Study Team of the ARC. But the terms of reference of that study team were very limited. The question is about appointing a commission to go into the entire gamut of our defence problems. The study team of the ARC never went into that. I want to know

whether in view of the fact that the defence structure has changed very much during the last 20 years, and our defence needs have increased very much and the defence organisation is also expanding, Government in the first place will immediately consider those recommendations with reference to the few items which were referred to that team and implement them, and secondly whether they would appoint a wider commission and a highpowered commission which may go into the entire gamut of the defence organisation and defence matters and the security problem etc. so that the country may be better prepared to meet any challenge that may come to its security, should it come, God forbid.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: There were various suggestions for appointing a commission on defence and these have been considered, and we were of the opinion that it was rather unusual to have such a commission. The practice all over the world is that defence matters are discussed only within the limits of safety and with due regard to the security of the country. And any legislature proceeds on the basis of confidence in the defence set-up to be able to discharge the obligations with due regard to the needs and requirements of the country. Parliament is always seized of the matter...

SHRI RANGA : How, without any assistance from experts ?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : So, there is no necessity to have any commission on defence.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My question was different. I was a member of that study team, and I know that the terms of reference of that study team were very limited. They did not go into the entire gamut of defence and security. We want a commission to go into the entire gamut of the defence organisation of the country. Let the hon. Minister say 'Yes' or 'No'. Why is he taking shelter behind the report of the study team of the ARC ? Let Government give a definite answer whether they want to appoint a commission or not.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I quite agree that the study team of the ARC does

not cover all the aspects which the hon. Member has in view. But from time to time, experts go into these problems, and we have been taking steps in the light of the advice given by the experts. We are having long-term planning, and therefore, at present, there is no proposal under consideration for setting up commission like that.

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Minister says that there is no proposal. We understand that much. But the suggestion is now being made. In the light of what he himself has said, would the hon. Minister give an opportunity to the consultative committee associated with the Defence Ministry to discuss this matter and go into it in some depth, so that it might be possible for the hon. Minister to come to a well-considered decision in regard to the whole of this question that has been posed before him ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Again, the consultative committee is only an advisory committee, and according to the terms of reference of that committee, questions are raised and considered. As I have said, at present, there is no proposal under consideration before Government to set up such a commission. Whatever has been proposed is a suggestion for action.

SHRI RANGA : It is a very unsatisfactory answer.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Since it is unlikely that either China or Pakistan will wait till we have considered the question of the appointment of the commission and their recommendations, I should like to know from the Defence Minister, if China were to make an unscrupulous nuclear attack on us, whether the commission is appointed or not, what steps we have taken to ensure...

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : ...what steps we have taken to put up some sort of defence.....

Mr. SPEAKER : By pulling up the sleeves.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We have so far been pulling up our sleeves only and doing nothing else. I would like to know whether thought has been given to this disastrous possibility of the Chinese coming out with a nuclear attack on us, and in case that comes, how we are prepared to face the same.

MR. SPEAKER : What he means to say is : will this Commission be appointed before they come ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I can assure the hon. member that we in the Defence Ministry are not waiting for the setting up of a Commission and receipt of their recommendations for taking all necessary measures to take care of threats from across our borders.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक पुरानी कहावत है कि जब सरकार को किसी काम में देर करनी होती है, तो वह कोई कमीशन या कमेटी नियुक्त कर देती है। लेकिन जैसा श्री साल्वे ने कहा है, चाहना या पाकिस्तान या कोई दूसरा आक्रमणकारी देश किसी कमीशन के निर्णयों का इन्तजार नहीं करेगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि चाहना की ओर से नवसलाइट्स के रूप में एक तरह से यहाँ गुरिल्ला युद्ध आरम्भ कर दिया गया है और क्या उनका ध्यान नवसलाइट्स की पत्रिका लिवरेजन में प्रकाशित चार मञ्जुमदार के उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि अगर यह देश चाहना पर हमला करता है, तो उसको उसका परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा ? यह एक आकोमक की भाषा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चाहना की ओर से इस देश में जो एक प्रकार का गुरिल्ला युद्ध आरम्भ कर दिया गया है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्रवाइयाँ कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस स्थाल से नहीं निकलता है।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Just now the hon. Minister said that they in the Defence Ministry are prepared to meet any threat to the security of the country. Do I take it that they are prepared to meet a nuclear threat from China also ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : When he raises the question of nuclear weapons, I presume he knows something about them. There are no defensive nuclear weapons.

Setting Up of a High-Powered Committee For Ordnance Factories

***486. Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals of the Defence Production wing of his Ministry for taking decision concerning country's 29 ordnance factories ;

(b) whether approval has been accorded for the setting up of a high level Committee with wide powers ; and

(c) what improvement is likely to be effected as a result of the high level body coming into being ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) A proposal is under consideration to set up a high level Ordnance Production Board with adequate administrative and financial powers for the better management of the Ordnance Factories.

(b) Not yet, Sir, but the proposal is in an advanced stage of consideration.

(c) The Board is expected to evolve a more efficient form of management for the Ordnance Factories than at present, making for speedier decisions and faster implementation.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : May I know how soon the proposal is going to materialise ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are putting up the proposal before the Cabinet for consideration. I hope it will be approved soon.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : May I know the deficiencies which the Government experienced in regard to the running of the ordnance factories ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The formation of this Board with autonomous powers is the outcome of our experience, because we want to decentralise the working of the DGOF. That is why we want to form this Board, so that the working could be more efficient and the time consumed would be less.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Is it also under their contemplation to plug the loopholes which are there in the ordnance factories due to which some of the arms and ammunitions go to the countryside and are used by dacoits and others ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : All possible security measures are taken, and the instance of such occurrences are few and far between. All the same, we are taking all possible precautions and security measures to plug the loopholes.

श्री मुँगँ लां : क्या मंत्री महोदय के घ्यान परसों ग्रन्थावार में द्याई यह खबर आई है कि ज़िला आगरा के एक मकान में आर्डिनेंस फेक्टरी के आम्ज़ एण्ड एम्युनिशन, कारतूस और असलहा, पकड़े गये हैं और कुछ आदमी गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इससे नहीं उठता है ।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the extra installed capacity in the ordnance factories will be utilised for the production of civilian articles as was done when Mr. Krishna Menon was the Minister ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : First of all, our top priority would be to 'meet' the users

requirements completely, and after meeting the users' requirements, if there is any extra installed capacity certainly we would like to diversify so that we can make full utilisation of the installed capacity.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I enquire from the Minister what progress has been made to share the production of munitions with the private sector ? There is the question just now mentioned of extra capacity, but there is also the question of new capacity to be made. How far have you progressed in introducing the private sector in the manufacture of munitions as in other countries ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is a question relating to the Production Board in the ordnance factories. I do not think this question arises out of this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This question is very relevant. There is a committee being appointed. Are you considering extension to the private sector for the manufacture of munitions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : No. We will not farm out the manufacture of munitions to private firms.

श्री प्रकाशनाथ शास्त्री : ये जो हथियार बनाने वाले कारखाने हैं, ये हमारी सैनिक शक्ति की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं । उनमें काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनको दूसरी फैक्टरियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की तरह किसी प्रदर्शन या हड्डताल बर्गरह करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी ओर से अपनी सुल-सुविधाओं के बारे में समय-समय पर जो आवेदनपत्र सरकार को दिये गये हैं, क्या सरकार उन पर कुछ निर्णय लेने जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इससे नहीं उठता है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to know what would be the real power of this autonomous Board, whether this Board will work on a profit and loss basis and whether the Board will also determine the locations of the future ordnance factories.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the high level Board is concerned, I have already said that the formation of the Board is under consideration. This Board would be empowered to take decisions so that delays might be curtailed, and it will have on it representatives of Finance and Supplies.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ आईनेंस फंक्ट्रीज जितनी उनकी कंपेसिटी है उससे बहुत कम माल तैयार करती हैं और क्या यह भी सही है कि सरकार के पास यह सुझाव आया है कि इन आईनेंस फंक्ट्रीज को को जैसे कि और पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं, यह तो अभी डिपार्टमेंट चला रहा है, डिपार्टमेंट से अलग निकाल करके जैसे और पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स चलती हैं, उस तरह से चलाया जाय? यह अगर सुझाव आया है तो उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कायंवाही की है?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have certain public sector projects under the Defence Ministry also. As regards the factories under the DGOF we propose to set up an autonomous board and there is no proposal to turn them into public limited companies. Apart from them, we do have certain public sector companies catering to the needs of the defence department.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की हृपा करेगे कि अपने देश के जो आयुध कारखाने हैं इनमें जो भरत-शस्त्र बनते हैं उनमें लगने वाली कच्ची सामग्री या कल पुर्जे के मामले में भारत आत्म-निर्भर है या विदेशों से कुछ लेना पड़ता है? यदि लेना पड़ता है तो कितने प्रतिशत?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इसमें से नहीं ऐदा होता।

Improving Relations with U. S. A. and Other Countries

*487. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
DR. M. SANTOSHAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian and Soviet officials had a week long talks to discuss the way and means of strengthening the ties between the two countries;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether India had such type of discussion with U.S.A. also;

(d) if not, whether the relation between India and U.S.A. are going down day to day; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to improve our relations with U. S. A. and with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The second round of Indo-Soviet bilateral talks was held in Moscow in May, 1970.

(b) There was exchange of views with the Soviet Foreign Office on questions of mutual interest. A copy of the joint press statement issued after the talks had been placed on the Table of the House while answering Unstarred Question No. 563 on 29th July, 1970.

(c) Yes, Sir. The second round of Indo-U.S. bilateral talks was held in Washington in October, 1969.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The hon. Minister answered just now that there was exchange of views on questions of mutual interest which are of concern to both the countries. We must continue to have discussions like this. I should like to know from the hon. Minister if there was any follow-up action so that there was some concrete outcome, and, if so, the Government should give data on some of the aspects.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Follow-up action is taken on matters on which such action is to be taken, such as economic collaboration, supplies, and several other matters.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Parts (c) and (d) of the question are positive but the answers is 'do not arise'. I do not understand what it means.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have given a definite reply to part (c) of the question that some bilateral talks were held between Indian and U.S. representatives in Washington in October 1969. There is likelihood of such bilateral talks being held in the current year or next year.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The question is : 'whether the relations between India and the U.S.A. are going down day by day'.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not correct.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is going to improve the relations with Pakistan and China or not, and whether the Government of India is going to improve the relations after getting the territories which are in possession of Pakistan and China ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question about the relations with Soviet Union and U.S.A.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Other countries also. (Interruption).

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Whether efforts are being taken to improve the

relations with China and Pakistan. Part (c) of the question is, 'if so, what steps are being taken to improve our relations with U.S.A, and with other countries ?' So, we can ask a question relating to other countries also. I want to know whether the Government is going to improve our relations with Pakistan and China, after getting our territories which are now in possession of China and Pakistan, or before getting those territories.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, although other countries are mentioned at the heading, the main or the substantive parts of the question do not refer to our relations with other countries. (Interruption)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Please see (e).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : "Whether India had such type of discussion with U.S.A. also ;" I have answered it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That is part (c). Please read part (e).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH ; "If so, what steps are being taken to improve our relations with U.S.A.—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : —and with other countries." (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. This is a question which has been admitted ; but it is too wide in its scope. But anyway, it is there. The "other countries" are there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as our relations with Pakistan and China are concerned, this is a matter about which the Government's position has been explained from time to time. There is no new development about which I need inform the House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि अभी हमारे दीच में नये डेवलपमेंट्स नहीं हुए हैं जहां तक कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का सवाल है लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने इस तरह का का फीलर दिया हैं दोस्ती का ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : During the week-long talks with Soviet Russia, did our officials point out to the Soviet officials the publication of the wrong map by the Soviet Government, and that it is going to hurt the feelings of the people of India, and how are they going to redress this ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This was specifically taken up during the last talks and India's position and India's views in this respect were clearly explained and conveyed to the Soviet representatives.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Are the Soviet Government going to withdraw that map ? (Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have not heard from them that they are going to withdraw the map.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why don't we publish maps of Soviet Russia and China according to us ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The map question is coming up separately.

We have fixed some time for it. (Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a suggestion for action which the Swatantra party may consider.

श्री धोम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस समाचार की तरफ गया है जिसमें यह कहा है कि अमेरिका के एक सिनेटर ने कहा कि कल्चरल सेंटर्स जो अमेरिका द्वारा भारत में चल रहे थे उनके सम्बन्ध में जो सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है त्रिवेन्द्रम की बात को लेकर उससे अमेरिका और भारत के सम्बन्धों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा ? क्या ऐसा कुप्रभाव पड़ा है ? यदि नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या अमेरिका के साथ कुछ बात चीत तय हो गई है कल्चरल सेंटर्स के सम्बन्ध में ? अगर हुई है तो यह क्या है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, we took a decision with regard to the running

or the maintenance of cultural centres in a non-discriminatory manner, and our general approach was that normally these should not be established at places where the other Governments do not have either diplomatic, consular or trade representatives. Some discussion is going on, as I have already informed the House, for working out the framework within which such cultural centres, if they are to be located, have to function. No final decision, however, in this respect has been taken. I do not think there is any risk of our relations being affected by a decision that we have taken with regard to these cultural centres.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industrial Mobilisation Plan

*484. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1444 on the 6th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Report of the group for Industrial Mobilisation Plan has been submitted ; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Report has not yet been submitted to the Government.

India's Mediation offer for Laos Problem

*485. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :**
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India as Chairman of the International Control Commission has offered to mediate between the opposing forces in Laos ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Laos Government and the Pathet Lao movement to the offer ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) The International Control Commission in Laos has unanimously agreed to offer its good offices to ensure that negotiations take place in an atmosphere of conciliation.

(b) The resolution has been formally transmitted to the parties in Laos, and is believed to have been appreciated.

**Discussion Regarding Boundary Pillars
On Mymensingh-Garo Hills**

*488. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the discussions regarding the boundary pillars on Mymensingh-Garo Hills were held and completed during this month between the Directors of Records and Surveys of Assam and East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) when the job of fixing pillars would be completed and at what cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The two-day conference between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of Assam and East Pakistan began at Dacca on the 18th of August, 1970.

(b) and (c). Detailed information will be available only after the Conference ends.

**Recruitment of Gurkhas in India
for U. S. Armed Forces**

*489. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to newspaper report stating that American authorities in India are recruiting Gurkhas for the U. S. Armed Forces and their allies engaged in war in Indo-China countries ;

(b) whether the Government have verified this news ;

(c) if so, whether the Government of India has protested against this recruitment of Gurkhas, as was done in the case of British Government after 1947 ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Government of Nepal have denied the report which appeared in an Indian newspaper.

**Creation of a New Department for
Scientific Research in Defence
Ministry**

*490. SHRI NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have created a new department of Scientific Research in his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the function of this department ; and

(d) how far it will be helpful to the Nation and Defence Department in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY

OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Islamic Secretariat

***491. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Islamic Secretariat with its headquarters at Jeddah has been established ;

(b) if so, who is the Secretary of the said Secretariat ;

(c) whether it also a fact that this Secretariat has started taking active steps to bring the West Asian countries together in the name of religion ;

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

(e) the steps taken to counter the grouping of West Asian countries in the name of religion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Although a decision in principle to establish an Islamic Secretariat was taken at the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Jeddah from March 23 to 25, 1970, the Secretariat has not yet started functioning at Jeddah.

(b) Tunku Abdul Rehman, Prime Minister of Malaysia has been appointed Secretary General of the Secretariat.

(c) The Secretariat is still in the process of being organised. The Secretary General has stated that he will supervise

in Kuala Lumpur, the initial organisation of the Secretariat before it shifts to its headquarters in Jeddah.

(d) The Government of India is opposed to the injection of religion into politics. Consequently it is not in favour of institutionalised arrangements based on religion to deal with political problems.

(e) The Government of India has made known its views on this subject to West Asian countries from time to time.

Shortage of Work in Ordnance Factories

***492. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of work in all Ordnance Factories ;

(b) if so, whether this is due to Government's policy of offloading the Ordnance Factories in favour of Private Sector ;

(c) whether this is against the declared policy of his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to correct this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. There is some shortage of workload in the Ordnance Clothing Groups of Factories only.

(b) No, Sir. As the bulk of the deficiencies of the Services in clothing was met in 1963 and 1964 the requirements of the Services for subsequent years has been considerably less and consequently there has been reduction in the workload in the Clothing Factories. The reduction of the workload in the Clothing Factories is mainly on account of decline in the demands of the Services and not due to the off-loading of any of the Ordnance Factories items to Private Sector.

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

Supply of Steel to Export Oriented Industries

*493. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of shortage in export of items of engineering industries in the current year as a result of short supply of iron and steel ;

(b) the items in which the shortfall is more prominent ; and

(c) the efforts made with the other concerned Ministries to ensure regular supplies of steel to export-oriented industries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The shortage in iron and steel supplies are affecting engineering industry as a whole. Its effect on exports cannot be isolated.

(b) It is too early to anticipate shortfall.

(c) The supply of indigeneous iron and steel for export production has been accorded priority next only to Defence requirements. Imports are planned to anticipated shortfall of domestic supply.

Flying Academy for Air Force

*494. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have since taken a decision for having a Flying Academy for the Air Force to centralise training of all Air Crew and Administrative Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the name of the place where it is proposed to be situated and the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Government have decided to set up an Air Force Academy at Dundigal near Hyderabad. It is already under construction.

The Academy will conduct pre-commission training for Pilots, Navigators and Ground Duty Officers of the Administrative, Accounts, Equipment, Education and Meteorological Branches. The Academy will also conduct training of Air Signallers and will cover the requirements of Army and Navy Pilots. The first phase of the training at the Academy is expected to start in January 1971 and the second phase by 1972-73.

Certification Scheme for Export of Handloom Goods

*495. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the boon in textile exports to the U. S. A. India has already exceeded the quota laid down by the U.S.A. for the current trade year which closes in October ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the export of handloom fabrics has also increased during this year ;

(c) if so, whether Government have also introduced a certification scheme for export of handloom goods ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) According to the information available so far, the quotas have not been exceeded.

(b) Export of handloom fabrics to U. S. A. has increased.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A copy of the Trade Notice issued by the Textile Commissioner which gives the relevant details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4007/70]

Arms supply to Pak through British Ship and Tank deal between Turkey and Pakistan

*496. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a British ship left a French port some time back carrying some military supplies for Pakistan;

(b) the nature of arms being carried in it;

(c) whether the tank deal between Turkey and Pakistan has been finalised;

(d) the details of NATO surplus tanks with Turkey to Pakistan ; and

(e) the result of the matter after it had been taken up with Turkey and U. S. Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The military cargo carried in the ship consisted of ammunition and some miscellaneous military stores.

(c) to (e). Attention is invited to the answer given in the House to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on 5th August, 1970.

Borrowing of Funds from open Market By D. V. C.

*497. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of funds to be raised by the Damodar Valley Corporation through market borrowings during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the total amount so far raised through market borrowings ;

(c) to what extent the market borrowings will lead to a rise in the running costs and establishment charges of the Corporation ; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to increase the sale price of power to offset the rise in running costs and establishment charges ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 19.30 crores is proposed to be raised by the Damodar Valley Corporation through market borrowings during the Fourth Five Year Plan of which Rs. 4.125 crores has already been raised from the market.

(c) The interest payable on market borrowing will be 1/2% more than the rate payable to the participating Governments in respect of their contribution to the capital requirements of D. V. C. Since the interest and other charges incurred in connection with market borrowings for capital expansion will be capitalised, there would be no increase in the running costs including establishment charges during the construction stage. The increase in running costs during operation stage is expected to be only slight.

(d) At present there is no proposal to increase the rate of power on this account.

Unified Code For Army, Air Force And Navy Acts

*498. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1745 on the 20th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the draft of a unified Code in respect of the Army, Air Force, and Navy Acts has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a Bill amalginating the three Acts ; and

(c) whether the right of independent judicial review of court-martial proceedings will now be extended to all the members of the three Services ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The draft unified Code for the three Services prepared by a Special Committee is still under examination. The scope of the Bill will be determined after the examination has been completed. The Bill will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible.

Memorandum submitted by West Bengal National Chamber of Commerce for raising Fourth Plan Outlay for tackling Unemployment Problem and for Taking Up other Projects in West Bengal

*499. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal National Chamber of Commerce submitted a memorandum to her during the last part of July, 1970 regarding Fourth Plan outlay for West Bengal and other measures for dealing the massive unemployment problem of the state ;

(b) whether it urged the Central Government to raise Fourth Plan outlay for West Bengal from the proposed outlay of Rs. 322.5 crores to Rs. 622.5 crores, treating West Bengal as a special case;

(c) whether the memorandum urged that Central loan and bank credit facilities should be liberally extended to West Bengal for taking up projects like road construction, rural electrification, intensive cultivation, deep-sea fishing, re-opening of closed and sick mills and re-orientation and expansion of small-scale and medium scale industries ; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government to the memorandum ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister in June 1970.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The points raised in the memorandum have been taken into account while finalising the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Paucity of Spares for Use in Irrigation/Power Projects Machinery

*500. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 30 per cent of the entire construction machinery at irrigation and power projects in the country is lying idle for want of spares resulting in serious delays in the completion of the projects ;

(b) the projects which have been affected as a result of (a) above ; and the extent to which projects are likely to be delayed ;

(c) the reasons for not procuring the spares expeditiously to avoid delay in the completion of these projects ; and

(d) the loss, if any, sustained as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a), (b) and (d). According to a census taken for the period ending 30th June, 1969, 30% of the construction equipment on major irrigation and power projects was lying idle for want of spares. The percentage has gone down to 27 according to the census taken for the period ending 31st December, 1969. This did not entirely contribute to hold ups in the implementation of the projects since the projects generally provide 20-25% of standby machinery. Special difficulties in the receipt of spare parts for repairs of equipment were reported by the Beas Project (Punjab), Ramganga Project (Uttar Pradesh), Rajasthan Canal Project and Tenughat Dam Project (Bihar). Action was taken in respect of these projects to expedite the supply of spare parts by special releases of foreign exchange and issue of import

licences. No re-scheduling of the completion of these projects has been necessitated on this account.

(c) The main reasons for the delay in the procurement of spare parts to improve the utilisation of construction equipment in the irrigation and power projects arise from procedures for obtaining clearances for imports. A Committee of Ministers was constituted to recommend measures for elimination of delays in the procurement of construction equipment and spare parts required for irrigation and power projects in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Nainital on 26th and 27th May, 1969. In the Report which has recently been submitted by this Committee to the Government, simplification of procedures for import of spare parts has been recommended. The report of the Committee will be considered at the forthcoming Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power. In the meantime the Government of India are examining the recommendations.

Radio Moscow Broadcast about
R. S. S.

*501. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Radio Moscow in its Bengali broadcast on 9th June, 1970 is reported to have alleged that a Jan Sangh leader said at Delhi Municipal Corporation meeting that the number of the so-called R.S.S. volunteers in Delhi alone was more than 15,000 and they are ever ready to rush to attack anybody whenever called for;

(b) whether this has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by the said leader who told her that this amounted to interfering in India's internal affairs;

(c) whether the allegations levelled by Moscow Radio were baseless; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Government of India are aware of the Radio Moscow broadcast to which the Hon'ble Member has referred in his question. However, it appears that that broadcast might have been based on an exclusive interview which Shri Kedar Nath Sahni had, reportedly, given to the staff reporter of an Indian newspaper and published in that newspaper on 3rd June, 1970. According to this press report, Shri Sahni claimed that there were about 10,000 to 15,000 R.S.S. volunteers attending some 500 shakhas in Delhi territory and that 'the number of people who were ready to do anything at the beck and call of the R.S.S. was a "legion" '. While it is true that Shri Sahni wrote to the Prime Minister about the broadcast by Radio Moscow, Government are not aware of his having contradicted the report published in the newspaper to which I have referred. In view of this, it is not possible for Government to comment on correctness or otherwise of the allegations made by a foreign broadcasting station.

भारत द्वारा वियतनाम तथा कम्बोडिया
के सम्बन्ध में एशियाई सम्मेलन
बुलाने में पहल करना

*502. श्री श्रीठालाल मीना: क्या बैरेशिक
कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत का विचार वियतनाम, कम्बोडिया तथा लाओस की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए एशियाई देशों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने में पहल करने का है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्मेलन को कब तक बुलाने का विचार हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

बैरेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण तिहा) :

(क) और (ग). भारत सरकार, हिन्दू-चीन तथा ग्रन्थ एशियाई देशों में संघर्ष से सम्बन्धित

सभी दलों के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं ताकि पुनः शान्ति स्थापित करने में मदद मिल सके। हमारे विचार में, पेरिस वार्ता में पर्याप्त प्रगति तथा लाग्रोस में विभिन्न दलों के बीच विचार-विमर्शों से फिलहाल शान्ति स्थापित करने की दिशा में प्रगति के लिए अच्छे अवधार मिल सकते हैं। जब भी एशियाई देशों का सम्मेलन उपयुक्त होगा और उससे शान्ति स्थापना की प्रगति में मदद मिल सकेगी, सरकार अन्य सम्बन्धित देशों के साथ इस दिशा में पहल करने से नहीं हिचकिचाएंगी। किन्तु उरकार ऐसे किसी सम्मेलन बुलाने के पक्ष में नहीं है जिससे एशियाई देशों में फूट पड़े और इस प्रकार केवल तानाव ही बढ़े।

Underground Atomic Explosion

*503. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to have an underground test explosion of bombs ; and

(b) whether the test will be purely for the purpose of utilising nuclear power for peaceful purposes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government do not have any plan for underground test explosion of bombs. Presumably, the Hon'ble Members have in mind Government's policy regarding the undertaking of peaceful nuclear explosions. The A.E.C. is interested in studying situations under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground can be of economic benefit to India.

Modernising Indian Air Force

*504. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to modernise Indian Air Force ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether similar steps are being taken in the Army and Navy also ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). An outline of the various measures which have already been taken for the modernisation of the three Defence Forces is given in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence 1969-70. In the case of the Air Force, steps have already been taken and a re-equipment plan made for the building up of a modern and balanced 45 Squadron Force. Surface to air guided weapon complexes have been installed in vital areas and plans have been drawn up for a modern air defence environment system. The Army is now better equipped and better trained than before. The teeth to tail ratio has been improved over the years. Further modernisation proposals which have been approved will add to its fire power. In the case of the Navy, modernisation proposals include the establishment of a Submarine Arm, the procurement of new ships, the construction in India of Frigates, Seaward Defence Boats, tugs and other ancillary vessels.

Non-Utilisation of Agricultural Land due to Non-Fulfilment of Irrigation Targets

*505. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether audit reports of Damodar Valley Corporation have repeatedly pointed out to a persistent neglect of irrigation targets ;

(b) whether 10 years after the completion of the Chambal project, there were no plans for field channels to serve the countryside ;

(c) whether Mahi-Kadana river scheme in Gujarat succeeded in watering only 40,000 hectares against a potential of 143,000 hectares at the end of 15 years ;

(d) whether even the construction of Rajasthan canal was not preceded by experiments in crops ;

(e) whether of the 24.00 million acres that were available for agriculture as a result of some 315 projects by 1969-70, nearly five million acres remained unutilised representing a wasted investment of Rs. 472.50 crores ; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and measures being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (f). The developmental period for full utilisation from big irrigation projects for the construction of field channels, land shaping etc. by farmers, used to be about 10 years or more before Independence. In view of the need for reducing this time lag in the interests of food production, the problem was looked into and the State Government were requested to take up area development programmes for providing the farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, communication to market centres and guidance in scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application of waters. The Irrigation Departments were also asked to excavate water courses upto 2 cusecs and dig field channels where the farmers delay their construction.

The Irrigation potential created from major and medium irrigation projects to the end of 1968-69 from the Plan projects was 21.9 million acres. This potential was available for use in the monsoon and winter of 1969 i.e. in the year 1969-70, during which the utilisation was 19.6 million acres i.e. 89% against 50% at the end of the First Plan, showing very marked overall improvement.

The shortfall in utilisation has been noticed mainly in the Kosi Project (Bihar),

Kakrapar and Mahi Projects (Gujarat) ; Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh) and Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan).

The shortfall in the Eastern Kosi Canal and Rajpur canals has been about 9.5 lakh acres. The demand for irrigation in the area is little in years when there is sufficient rainfall in September and October. An integrated aycut development programme is in hand in this area, an important component of which is the construction of a large number of water courses and field channels.

In the Kakrapar and Mahi projects, the potential created to end of 1968-69 was 3.17 and 2.35 lakh acres, while the utilisation was 1.83 and 1.47 lakh acres respectively, primarily because of lack of assured water supply from storages. The Ukai dam, which will help the Kakrapar command, is in an advanced stage of construction. A dam on the Mahi river at Kadana is also under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan. The position will improve when the storages are available for use. Field channels are now being constructed under the Land improvement Schemes also.

In the Chambal project, the potential created to end of 1968-69 was 4.5 lakh acres in Rajasthan and 6.5 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh. The utilisation in 1969-70 was 4.5 lakh acres and 2.5 lakh acres respectively. The utilisation in Rajasthan has been satisfactory. The low utilisation in Madhya Pradesh has been due to :

- (a) inadequate runoff into Gandhisagar owing to successive drought conditions from 1964 to 1967, as a result of which no impetus could be given to cultivators for extension of irrigation ;
- (b) breaches in the main canal in some years, and inadequate capacity of the main canal owing to weed growth etc. Remedial measures have been undertaken to improve the capacity ;
- (c) slow process of change over of cropping pattern to irrigated rice and wheat ;

(d) slow progress of levelling lands and construction of watercourses by the farmers. The state Government have since taken over the work and completed these smaller channels for 315 lakh acres, and the balance work is expected to be completed by 1975.

In Rajasthan Canal Project Stage I, a potential of 4.1 lakh acres was created by the end of 1968-69 and the utilisation in 1969-70 was 2.8 lakh acres. The area through which the Rajasthan canal passes is devoid of all means of communications, is sandy and has practically no population. A lot of the colonisation works has to be done by getting people from the adjoining areas. Taking these factors into account, full utilisation is anticipated in 8 years in areas which have some habitation and in 10 years for areas which are uninhabited. An ayaucut development programme has also been initiated to reduce the time lag to the extent possible.

While planning irrigation in areas which are already under cultivation, preliminary soil surveys are carried out, and a preliminary crop pattern is evolved in consultation with the Agriculture Department, keeping in view the existing pattern, soil conditions, etc. During the project construction and development period, experimental farms etc. are set up and detailed soil surveys made so as to guide the farmers on the crop pattern, irrigation practices etc. in various types of topography and soil in the command.

In the case of Rajasthan Canal areas also, preliminary soil surveys were carried out while planning the project. The area to be benefited was such that no crop experiments were possible unless water from the canal became available. Therefore a preliminary crop pattern was adopted based on the experience of similar areas like Gang canal command. Along with the construction of Rajasthan Canal, detailed soil surveys, experiments and demonstrations for evolving efficient soil-water-plant relationship and selecting a workable cropping pattern were undertaken and are continuing as the construction proceeds to new areas.

Damodar Valley Corporation: The audit reports of the D. V. C. have drawn attention to shortfall in the achievement of irrigation targets in the DVC canal system. The irrigation potential of the Damodar Valley Irrigation system has been assessed by the State Government as 8,45,000 acres. The area actually brought under kharif irrigation in 1969-70 was 7,38,000 acres. The Rabi irrigation target of 55,000 acres has already been exceeded, the actual irrigation 1969-70 being 64,600 acres. Construction of certain water courses and small improvement works is required to achieve full kharif irrigation. The Commanded area covers a good part of the industrial belt of West Bengal with many railway lines, roads and factories and the construction of water courses in these conditions is a slow progress. A major difficulty faced has been the opposition from the public, as construction of water courses involve acquisition of fertile agricultural lands. This has led to delay in acquisition of land and injunctions from the courts etc. Cooperation of the local civil officers has been sought to remove this difficulty. The extension schemes are being programmed to be executed gradually by the West Bengal Government on agency basis.

Failure in the Export of shoes to U. S. S. R.

*506. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shoe export to USSR has not made any gains despite availability of a large market ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that against an estimated demand of 44 million pairs of shoes, India has not been able to supply even one million pairs ; and

(c) if so, the reasons of failure ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir, India is exporting increasing quantities of leather shoes to USSR.

(b) and (c). India's exports of leather shoes to USSR constitute more than 50% of

her global exports. With increased availability of shoes for export, India's share in global imports of USSR is expected to grow steadily.

Taking over of Assets Left by Indians by Indian Missions and to Compensate them in India.

*507. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to take into custody by the Indian Missions abroad the assets left by Indians who are being forced out of their countries of abode and to make available equivalent funds in India when these people come here ; and

(b) the number of such persons likely to be affected by this proposal and the stage of finalisation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

A New Constitution and Presidential Type Government for Pak-occupied Kashmir

*508. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent newspaper reports that Pakistan propose to give the illegally occupied part of Kashmir, a new Constitution and a Presidential form of Government under it ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Pakistan-occupied Kashmir which has throughout been under Pakistan's illegal

military occupation is completely under the control of Pakistan which maintains only a facade of a local Government in that area. The fact remains that the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir became part of India as a result of Accession, and the illegal occupation of a part of the State by Pakistan cannot alter India's sovereignty over the entire state.

Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement

*509. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement expired on the 31st July, 1970 ;

(b) whether the new one has been entered after talks between the two countries ; and

(c) if so, its main features ; and whether a copy of it would be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). There is a frame-work Arrangement for trade exchanges between India and Afghanistan which is valid upto the 31st July, 1971. Within this frame-work, the nature and quantities of goods to be exchanged and the procedures to be followed for imports and exports are settled from year to year. The last Annual Arrangement came to an end on the 31st of July, 1970. Talks in respect of the arrangements for 1970-71 have been inconclusive and are expected to be resumed before the end of September.

Setting up of a Committee to Study and Solve the Difficulties Experienced by Import and Export Trade and Industry

*510. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee is being or has been set up to study and solve the diffi-

encies experienced by the representatives of the Import and Export Trade and Industry and to facilitate import/export through Kandla Port ; and

(b) the composition and precise terms of reference of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and

COMPOSITION :

1. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping & Transport	Chairman
2. Chairman, Kandla Port Trust	Member
3. A representative of the Government of Gujarat	Member
4. A representative of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce	Member
5. A representative of the Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Member
6. A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	Member
7. A representative of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade	Member
8. A representative of the Department of Food	Member
9. A representative of the Department of Agriculture	Member
10. A representative of the Railway Board	Member
11. A representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Member
12. A representative of the State Trading Corporation	Member

TERMS OF REFERENCE :

The Committee was required to examine the following matters and make recommendations thereon :—

- (1) Technical problems relating to the Port of Kandla such as dredging, navigation, shipping facilities etc. ;
- (2) Decline in the traffic passing through Kandla Port and measures to be taken to remedy the situation with a view to ensuring the optimum use of the facilities provided at the port ; and
- (3) Steps necessary to ensure speedy industrialisation of Kandla-Gandhidham area.

(b). The Ministry of Foreign Trade have not set up any Committee on Kandla Port. However, a committee was set up in May, 1969 by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to consider the problems relating to Kandla Port. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee were as follows :

Ceylon Indian traders wanting to come to India

3191. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian traders in Ceylon affected by the Ceylon Government's decision to nationalise import trade in essential commodities like pulses, onions and spices ; how many have returned to India ; total amount of loss suffered by Indian traders ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government has decided not to renew the temporary residence permits of non-nationals ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will request for the implementation of the Sirimavo-Shastri Pact under which 300,000 persons of Indian origin were promised Ceylon nationality in batches ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Certain measures are being adopted by the Government of Ceylon for canalisation of trade into the public sector and to Ceylonese nationals. These measures which are applicable to all businessmen, including Indians, have yet to create their impact and it is too early to estimate the number of Indians who returned to India or the loss suffered by them as a result thereof.

(b) The Government of India have no such information.

(c) Both the Governments of India and Ceylon are desirous of implementing the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, and necessary procedures have been drawn up. For the present, no major changes appear necessary. However, the two Governments are in constant consultation to ensure that the Agreement is implemented smoothly and effectively.

Agreement with a Canadian firm for the export of Rayon Yarn

3192. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation and Rayex (Rayon Export Promotion Council) concluded recently a Rs. 89 lakh agreement with a Canadian firm for the export of two qualities of rayon yarn though these goods were introduced in the Canadian market by another Canadian buyer;

(b) If so, salient details of the agreement with reasons for doing so;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Rayon Export Promotion Council had opposed the monopoly agreement saying, "The Council is here to promote free enterprise and not monopoly. The baby does not belong to us";

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the names of members of the State Trading Corporation and Rayex responsible for the deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) STC/RAYEX as exporters of art-silk fabrics to Canada have negotiated a deal with a Canadian firm for the export of certain qualities of rayon staple mixed fabrics. Under this deal the Canadian firm will import from STC/RAYEX about two million yards of rayon-staple mixed fabrics usable for tickings during 1970. It was considered advantageous to negotiate the deal.

(c) S.T.C. did not receive any such views.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The deal was negotiated jointly by the S.T.C. and RAYEX.

Japanese Collaboration

3193. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan is interested in manufacturing under their collaboration and importing labour-intensive ancillaries from India under certain conditions;

(b) if so, the details of conditions and the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) the items of manufacture in which Japan is interested; and

(d) how our trade with other countries will be affected if Japanese Collaboration materialises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d) With rapid developments units industry and technology, Japan is known to be experiencing shortages

of skilled man-power in certain areas of industrial production. There have been exchange of visits of groups of businessmen and industrialists between India and Japan, to explore the possibilities of meeting the needs of the Japanese industry for certain components and sub-assemblies. Joint studies are being undertaken to identify areas of complementarity.

Revised electricity supply rates of D.V.C. to C.E.S.C.

3194. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate per KWH of D.V.C. electric supply to Calcutta Electric

Corporation has recently been raised ;

(b) the revised rate and the basis and reasons therefor ;

(c) whether due to D.V.C.'s increasing the rates for supply to C.E.S.C. there has been an upward revision of C.E.S.C.'s tariff to the consumers of Calcutta ; and

(d) if so, whether this upward revision could be avoided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The previous rate and the revised rate (without fuel adjustment clause) are given below :

<i>Before revision</i>	<i>After revision</i>
Demand charge. Rs. 8.75 paise per KVA per month.	Rs. 9 per KVA per month.
Energy charge. Rs. 1.25 paise per KWH.	First 10 million KWH per month. -3.00 paise/ KWH.
	Next 20 million KWH per month. -2.75 paise/ KWH.
	Next 20 million KWH per month. -2.25 paise/ KWH.
	All in excess of 50 million KWH per month. -2.00 paise/ KWH.

The previous tariff was given under the contract which expired on 31st December, 1969. Upward revisions in the tariff under a new contract from 1.1.70 were necessitated because of increased cost of power production and the tariffs fixed by the D.V.C. for bulk supply to other comparable consumers.

the extent suggested to the licence by the West Bengal Government.

Appointment of Pay Committee by D.V.C. for its Employees

(c) and (d). The C.E.S.C. has increased its retail tariff rates because of increases in the bulk supply rates of power supplied to it not only by the D.V.C. but also by the West Bengal State Electricity Board; increases in the retail tariff rates have also been necessitated because of other increases in expenditure of C.E.S.C. in respect of wage bill of its employees. The upward revisions in the retail tariff rates of the C.E.S.C. were considered by the West Bengal Government and have been made to

3195. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.V.C. followed the pay scales of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, why has the D.V.C. constituted a separate Pay Committee instead of waiting for the decisions of the Third Pay Commission ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Pay Committee was intended to cover all categories of employees but it has decided to limit itself to employees upto a certain level ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) For posts analogous to those in the Central Government, the Damodar Valley Corporation have adopted the Central Government pay scales. For other posts, the Corporation have their own scales of pay.

(b) The revision of pay scales has been a long-standing demand of the employees' union. Since wages have been raised in comparable industries of the Region as a result of various awards and also since the Pay Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal have given their report, the demand for a pay committee for D.V.C. employees became pressing and the Corporation agreed to the appointment of a Pay Committee.

(c) and (d). The Pay Committee set up by the D.V.C. was initially intended to cover all categories of employees. Subsequently the Corporation decided to limit the scope of the Committee to the posts having scales of pay with a maximum of Rs. 1250 per month. The revision of scales of pay of higher posts would be considered by the Corporation after the Third Pay Commission set up by the Government of India have submitted their report.

Different electricity supply rates of D.V.C.

3196. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-CHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised rate of D.V.C.'s electric supply to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation differs from the rates of supply to the State Electricity Board of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the rates for C.E.S.C. are cheaper ; and

(c) if so, reasons for allowing a cheaper rate for C.E.S.C. in view of the fact that both the C.E.S.C. and the State Electricity Board are distributors of D.V.C. Power ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). The revised rates of bulk supply by the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation are not cheaper than the rates of supply to the State Electricity Board of West Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

Application of Recommendations of Wage Board for Electric Supply Undertakings to D.V.C.

3197. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-CHARYYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that D.V.C. did not come under the purview of the Wage Board for Electric Supply Undertakings ;

(b) is it, because of the fact that the D.V.C. is also engaged in two other social objects viz. Irrigation and Flood control ; and

(c) has the trading results of power supply activity of D.V.C. been seriously taken into consideration in the matter of giving more wages to workers, instead of considering the same as a source of meeting the deficit resulting from the other two objects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). The Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings, in view of the multipurpose characteristics of the D.V.C., decided to exclude the employees of the Corporation from the scope of its recommendations.

(c) Profits attributable to the power sector can not be utilised for meeting the deficits on irrigation and flood control as the deficits under these objects are to be made good by the participating States under Section 37(2) of the D.V.C. Act, 1948. The D.V.C. has set up a Pay Committee in respect of employees in pay scales up to a maximum of Rs. 1250 per month. On the recommendation of this Pay Committee such employees have been allowed by the Corporation an interim relief of Rs. 20 per month from 1-1-1970.

Export of Textile Machinery and Components

3198. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of textile machinery and components exported during the last six months ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the textile Engineering Industry is suffering from the shortage of raw materials ;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of the units received only one licence on the basis of six monthly requirements for the last licensing period for the raw materials ;

(d) If so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery (India) on the 22nd June, 1970, that while formulating import policy for iron and steel items, Government did not take into consideration the actual requirements of the indigenous industry—as in the case of cold rolling strips ; and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Textile Machinery valued at Rs. 3.68 crores was exported during the period January-June, 1970.

(b) Shortage of raw materials has affected the entire range of engineering industries including the textile engineering.

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

(e) No, Sir. The statement in question has not come to the notice of the Government. However while formulating the Import Policy for iron and steel, the requirements of the indigenous industry for production of goods both for home consumption and exports have been taken into consideration.

Export of Engineering Goods

3199. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big spurt in export of plant and machinery is expected during the current year ;

(b) whether this will play as a major factor in achieving the target of exporting Rs. 40 crores worth of engineering goods ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Vigorous efforts are being made to increase the exports of plant and machinery. Negotiations for supply of cement plants and other machinery are continuing. It is hoped that these concerted marketing efforts would help in achieving higher level of exports of plants and machinery in the coming years.

Silting of Nizamsagar Reservoir, Andhra Pradesh

3200. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the enormous and phenomenal silting of Nizamsagar Reservoir in Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what measures the Central Government propose to take to study and arrest the silting in this project to save about 3 lakh acres of ayacut under this project ;

(c) whether any special studies have been made or proposed to be made at the Central level to assess the precise quantum of silting every year to identify the regions in Manjira basin from where this silt is carried by Manjira river ; and

(d) what emergency measures, Government propose to take, to save this 40 year old major irrigation project from further silting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of the high rate of silting of Nizamsagar Reservoir in Andhra Pradesh. Soil conservation measures have been proposed to be implemented in the catchment of the Reservoir during the Fourth Five Year Plan, to reduce silt load entering the Reservoir. The scheme has been included in the programme for soil conservation measures in the catchment of River Valley Projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Capacity surveys of Nizamsagar Reservoir have been conducted by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power under the Fundamental and Basic Research Programme in River Valley Projects. A discharge and silt gauging site has been established by the Central Water and Power Commission at Raipalli on river Manjira in 1966. In addition, the State Government have established four silt observation sites in the catchment for collecting data of silt charge at different points. A sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been allocated during 1970-71 for hydrological and reconnaissance surveys in the Nizamsagar catchment under the Soil Conservation Programme with the objective of locating the problem of areas where the conservation measures are to be carried out.

Among the suggestions made by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power,

who had inspected the site included increase in the height of the Dam to partially compensate for the loss in capacity by silting and investigations for another Reservoir upstream in order to reduce the rate of silting in the Nizamsagar Dam. The proposals are under investigations with the State Government.

Call-Girl racket operating in Mhow Cantt. Area

3201. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a regular "Call-Girl" racket operates in and around the Mhow Cantt area and that Young Army Officers undergoing training at the Army Infantry School, Mhow are freely bringing these call girls into their quarters for immoral purposes and keeping them unauthorisedly in their quarters without any check from higher authorities ;

(b) if so, whether some army officers were recently caught red-handed indulging in this immoral game and are under court martial ;

(c) if so, the number of such officers involved with their rank ; and

(d) the steps being taken by his Ministry to check this nuisance in the Armed Forces ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Government have no information to show that a "Call-Girl" racket exists in or around Mhow Cantt. There was, however, recently one incident in which one student officer (2nd Lt.) at the Infantry School attempted to bring a girl into his quarter and was duly checked. He has been dealt with under the Army Act and punished.

The Infantry School, Mhow, Standing Orders prohibit officers bringing girls to their quarters and strict check is exercised in this regard.

Appointment of a New Chairman of Canteen Stores Department (India)

3202. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Chairman of the Canteen Stores Department (I), a Major-General by rank, had taken over charge recently at Canteen Stores Department Headquarters in Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether any change in policies and giving of more discretionary powers to Canteen Stores Department is contemplated, by upgrading this post ;

(c) whether the new incumbent is a serving officer or a retired officer ;

(d) the criteria for such appointments, whether only serving military officers were eligible or whether this post could also be held by a civilian, as in the past ; and

(e) the reasons for not giving a chance to some capable person from within the Canteen Stores Department itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of Government.

(c) The present incumbent is a retired Major General.

(d) The person considered most suitable is appointed. Retired military officers and persons already working in the CSD (I) are also eligible to be considered for the appointment.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer to (d) above,

Permanent Commissions to Short Service Commissioned Officers of the Army

3203. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has since issued instructions to Army Headquarters regarding the manner or mode by which permanent Commissions are to be granted to the Short Service Commissioned Officers of the army ;

(b) if so, whether the Army Instructions on the subject have since also been issued ;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the policy and the percentage of Short Service Commissioned officers who would be granted permanent commissions and the criteria that would be adopted for the same ; and

(d) when the cases of the first batch of Short Service Commissioned Officers are likely to be taken up for grant of permanent commissions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) After completion of two to four years' service, depending on the Arm/Corps in which they are serving, Short Service Commissioned Officers, who are willing to be considered for grant of permanent Commission, are screened by the Services Selection Board. Those who are graded fit and are suitable in all respects, are granted permanent Commission. All Officers who are found suitable will be given permanent Commission.

(d) The first batch of Short Service Commissioned Officers (Non-Technical) are now being screened for grant of Permanent Commission.

Nationalisation of Indian Business Houses in Sudan

3204. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of EXIERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the announcement of the Sudanese Government to nationalise all banks and foreign companies ;

(b) whether there are any Indian companies which are being nationalised ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among the Sudanese and foreign firms nationalised or confiscated, there were six Indian firms which were confiscated on June 14, 1970.

(c) Five of these firms belong to Virani Brothers Group and the sixth to M/s Chhotalal Sobhagchand.

Tractors received as gift from Foreign Countries

3205. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI D. N. PATODIA : SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors gifted by Indians settled abroad to their relative in India upto June 30, 1970 ;

(b) the number of persons who were refused permission to send the gift tractors ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Information about the number of tractors actually gifted is not available. However, 1702 applications were received upto 30.6.1970 and 1261 Customs Clearance Permits were issued for import of gifted tractors.

(b) and (c). In 441 cases there are discrepancies between the c. i. f. value of the tractor and the bank certificates from the donors required to be attached to the appli-

cations under the scheme or the documentation required to be attached to the applications is incomplete. These applications will be further considered when the discrepancies have been clarified and deficiencies in documentation completed. When the applicants are unable to clarify the discrepancies or complete the deficiencies the application will be rejected.

Smuggling of Indians to U. K. in Air France Planes

3206. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : SHRI A. SREDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some forty Indians Nationals have been detained by the British Authorities recently ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Indian Nationals were flown to West Germany by Air France ;

(c) whether Government are aware that some similar four or five groups have been flown by Air France to points in Europe for eventual smuggling into Britain ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the smuggling of these Indian was an organised conspiracy on the part of Air France and some other criminal minded persons ; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prosecute persons responsible for this action and to prevent defrauding of innocent citizens ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Forty Indian Nationals had been detained by the British Authorities recently for trying to enter Britain illegally. Thirty-nine of them were subsequently released and repatriated.

(b) According to Government's information, the party of 40 flew from Delhi to Paris *Via* Bombay on 24th July, 1970 by Air France.

(c) No, Sir, Government have no such information.

(d) and (e). An enquiry is being made into the affair. Pending the enquiry, Government are in no position to say that there was an organised conspiracy. Government will consider the adoption of appropriate remedial and preventive measures after the enquiry is completed.

Banning the Book 'I was a. C. I. A. Agent' by John Smith

3207. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the book entitled "I was a C. I. A. Agent" by John Smith first published from Moscow and subsequently reprinted in India contained fabricated and mischievous propaganda against India ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India banned this book and requested Russia to ban it in that country as it prejudicially affected the friendly relations between India and Russia ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Soviet Government in this regard. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have examined the publication specially in the light of specific allegations made against some persons. The allegations were found to be incorrect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Advice to artificial fibre manufacturers to follow an enlightened price policy

3208. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government advised the artificial fibre manufacturers to follow an

enlightened price policy which might impose a restraint on profitability and in return ensure a rapid growth of the industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response achieved in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. However, such a course was urged by the Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals at the All-India Seminar on Man-made Fibres held in Delhi in July, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities Committed in State Woollen Mills in Rajasthan

3209. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Navbharat Times' of the 13th June, 1970, to the effect that the production capacity of the State Woollen Mills in Rajasthan has registered a fall, (ii) the stock of finished goods is accumulating and (iii) the condition of the automatic machines is deteriorating ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether the officers of the Mill purchase inferior wool from three or four traders only at exorbitant prices and that grave irregularities are committed in the purchase of raw material ;

(d) whether the wool that becomes waste in the process of production is sold to the traders at throw-away prices and that these traders sell such wool back to the mill alongwith the raw material at higher prices and thus cheat Government ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK : (a), (c) and (d). Government of Rajasthan have advised that the information contained in the news item is not correct.

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

Setting up of joint ventures in Foreign Countries

3210. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of queries received by the Government of India about the facilities available for setting up joint ventures by the India industrialists and businessmen overseas ;

(b) the names of the companies which sought such information ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these requests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (c). During the period January to July, 1970, sixty enquiries have been received from Indian entrepreneurs regarding establishment of joint ventures abroad. Of these, 27 are general enquiries in reply to which necessary information had been furnished. The remaining 33 relate to proposals for setting up specific projects abroad which are being processed.

(b) A list showing the names of the companies is attached.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>
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1. M/s. Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Bombay (2 enquiries).
2. M/s. Mody Spg. & Weaving Mills Ltd., Modinagar.
3. Mr. Ved Prakash Garg, Dehradun.

4. M/s. Chandra Industries, Bombay.
5. M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd., Gujarat.
7. M/s. Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore.
8. M/s. Punu Colours, Bombay.
9. M/s. Maltex Chemical & Allied Industries, Dehradun (2 enquiries).
10. M/s. Hind Overseas (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
11. M/s. Rallis Industries, Bombay. (2 enquiries).
12. M/s. Sohal Engineering Works, Bombay.
13. M/s. B. C. Iron Foundry, Agra.
14. Shri D. L. Mazumdar, New Delhi.
15. M/s. Parle Bottling Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay (2 enquiries).
16. M/s. Sir G. C. Narang (Cosmetics) Industries Ltd., New Delhi.
17. M/s. Taps & Dies Ltd., Calcutta.
18. M/s. H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
19. M/s. Industrial Fabrics (P) Ltd., Bombay.
20. M/s. Gifts Food Products (India), Poona.
21. M/s. Lakshmi Textiles Exporters (P) Ltd., Coimbatore (2 enquiries).
22. M/s. National Wire & Wire Products, Bombay.
23. M/s. Standard Latex Products, Bombay.
24. M/s. Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
25. M/s. Standard Tin Works, Bombay.
26. M/s. Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., New Delhi.
27. M/s. T. Maneklal Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay (2 enquiries).

28. M/s. Ayurved Shivashram (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad.

29. M/s. United Agencies (P) Ltd., Bombay.

30. M/s. Southern Automatic Industries (P) Ltd., Madras.

31. M/s. Fritz & Singh (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

32. M/s. Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay.

33. M/s. Malhotra Finance & Agencies (P) Ltd., Bombay.

34. M/s. Century Rayon, Bombay.

35. M/s. M. P. Jain, Calcutta.

36. M/s. Southern Industrial Corporation Ltd., Madras.

37. M/s. J. K. Rayon, New Delhi.

38. M/s. Teksons (P) Ltd., Bombay.

39. M/s. N. Krishnan, Bangalore.

40. M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona (2 enquiries).

41. M/s. Patanwala Glass Works, Bombay.

42. M/s. Tata Sons (P) Ltd., Bombay.

43. M/s. J. K. Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

44. M/s. Champion Electrical Engg. Works, Delhi.

45. M/s. Hindustan Gas Industries Ltd., New Delhi.

46. M/s. Radha Silk Emporium (P) Ltd., Madras.

47. M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., New Delhi.

48. M/s. The K. C. P. Ltd., Madras.

49. M/s. Century Consultants, Bombay.

50. M/s. Medicem Laboratories (P) Ltd., Bombay.

51. M/s. Kellittarai Cane Farms (P) Ltd., Madras.

52. M/s. Hindustan Tool Industries, Bombay.

Trade Development Agency

3211. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI LATAPAT. ALI KHAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ambitious role has been envisaged for the Trade Development Agency which has just started functioning to assist the small exporters ; and

(b) the broad outlines of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Trade Development Authority, which has been registered and is expected to start functioning shortly, will provide a personalised package of assistance to the exporting community. It will have a Merchandising Division, an Information Division and a Research and Analysis Division. With the help of the Information Division and the Research and Analysis Division, The Merchandising Division will provide integrated service to exporters, extending from feasibility of export production, supply of relevant market and product information, market research, export finance, assistance in obtaining production inputs including licences etc., marketing support including packaging, transport, sales promotion etc.

देशों में विरोधपक्षी की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक आयोग की निर्माण

3212. श्री देवराव पांडिल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या स्ट्राक्टर ने योजना आयोग की बेरोजगारी सम्बन्धी समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या देहात में मैट्रिक, गेर-मैट्रिक और नैमितिक श्रमिकों की समस्याओं की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि उनकी समस्याओं का विस्तृत रूप से ध्यान करने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि ही, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया गया है?

प्रधान मंत्री, प्रणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह-कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (धीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) बेरोजगारी प्रावक्लन सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञ समिति (दैत्यवाला समिति) की प्रतिनियत मिल गई है। इसिये भेज की गई लिफारिशों तथा उनकी भनुवर्ती कार्रवाई पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस लेनु केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया जा रहा है तथा उन्हें इस विषय में लिखा भी जा चुका है।

(क) समिति ने देहात के मैट्रिक, गैर-मैट्रिक तथा आकस्मिक श्रमिकों की समस्याओं के प्रब्लेम के लिए एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश नहीं की है।

(ग) प्रवन ही नहीं उठाता। किन्तु सरकार ने बेरोजगारी का पता लगाने तथा उसके लिए समृच्छित उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति का गठन करने को भलग से निर्णय किया है। इस बीच सरकार ने रेखानार तथा स्व-रोजगार के भव-सरों को बढ़ाने की हाईट से, विशेषकर देहाती ज़ोंमें खोदी योजना में उत्तर ग्राम बद्धाए व एवं परिव्ययों के पुनरुत्थान तथा उठाते हैं।

Shipment of Iron Ore to Japan and other Countries.

3213. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of iron ore to be shipped to Japan and other countries during the current year both by Government and by private exporters;

(b) how much will be shipped from each zone; and

(c) the quantities actually shipped during the first quarter of the year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is expected that
about 23 million tonnes of iron ore will be
exported by MMTC as well as by private
exporters to Japan and other countries dur-
ing 1970-71.

(b) There are no zones as such for export of iron ore. Fort-wise break-up of quantities expected to be shipped during 1970-71 is indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The quantity shipped during the period from April, 1970 to June, 1970 is 4.825 million tonnes.

Statement

**Shipment of iron ore to Japan
and other countries.**

Name of the Ports

Quantités
(Million d'grosses)

East Coast :

Vissakapatnam	5.890
Paradeep	2.755
Madras	2.579
Calcutta	0.445
Kakinada	0.335
Cuddalore	0.250

Sub-Total: 12,254.00

West Coast :

Marmagoa (i) MMTC	0.838
(ii) Private Goan Shippers	8.500
Redi	0.465
Karwar	0.393
Belikeri	0.377
Mangalore	0.173
Sub-Total :	10.746
Grand Total :	23,000

Indo-Columbia Trade Agreement

3214. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a trade agreement has recently been signed with Columbia ; and
- (b) if so, the terms of the agreement indicating the quantities of the items to be exported to and imported from that country under the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a general agreement and provides for :

- (i) periodic exchange of lists of goods available for export from the two countries ;
- (ii) grant of most favoured nation treatment (subject to existing international obligation) by each country to the other in matters relating to duties, taxes and procedures ;
- (iii) non-imposition of discriminatory measures ;
- (iv) provisions of facilities for the merchant shipping of either country in the other ; and

(v) promotion of shipping facilities between the two countries. The agreement, which is subject to ratification of both, does not stipulate specific items or quantities of export from either Columbia or India.

Functioning of industrial raw materials assistance centre

3215. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of licence-holders who have brought industrial raw materials from the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre since the day it has been started by the State Trading Corporation ;
- (b) the details of the raw materials in which the centre is trading ;
- (c) the details of the industrial raw materials which have been imported by the State Trading Corporation since the Centre started functioning ; and
- (d) to what extent the Centre has been successful in its aims and objects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Nil.

- (b) A list of items is attached.
- (c) No raw materials have been imported so far.
- (d) The Centre has just started functioning. Experience only will show far it is successful in its aims and objects.

Statement

Provisional list of items which Industrial Raw Materials Centre proposes to import.

1. Tool and alloy steel.
2. Industrial felts for paper machinery.

3. Phthalic Anhydride.
4. Malic Anhydride.
5. Sodium Cyanide.
6. M. C. Cotton.
7. Napthenic Acid.

**Purchase of components for assembling
TV Sets**

3217. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently entered into an agreement with some foreign country for the purchase of components for assembling Television sets ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (**SHRI K. C. PANT**) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

'U.S.S.R: Radio Peace and Progress' attack on Indian Political Parties

3219. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN** : **SHRI MAYAVAN** :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some recent broadcast by Radio Peace and Progress in Russia bitterly attacked Indian Political Parties and personalities ;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to meet the situation ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Some broadcasts by Radio Peace and Progress critical of certain Indian Political Parties and personalities have come to notice.

(b) and (c), Government have been informed that the Radio Peace and Progress is an independent organisation and does not necessarily reflect the official view of the Soviet Government. As such, no specific action by Government is considered necessary.

Diversion of shipments of Assam and Darjeeling Tea through Kandia Port to U. K.

3220. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI** : Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the labour strike in the Calcutta port shipments of Assam and Darjeeling tea have been diverted through Kandia port for shipment to U. K. ;

(b) if so, the effect on the price of such exported tea in U. K. and how it compares with that exported through Calcutta port ; and

(c) in view of the dwindling export of tea, year after year, steps which Government are taking to maintain the price of tea in U. K. and other foreign markets to the same level as obtained before the Calcutta port strike ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tea prices in the London auctions have not been adversely affected by the port strike in Calcutta. The difference in the total freight charges for teas shipped to U.K. through Kandia Port as against teas shipped through Calcutta Port is, however, negligible.

(c) International measures to stabilise tea prices have been under discussion under

the auspices of F. A. O. In a meeting of tea exporting countries held in Mauritius, it has been agreed that 90 million lbs. of tea will be withdrawn from the estimated exports in 1970. A consultative Committee on Tea has been formed to evolve regulatory measures to give effect to this decision and study further measures necessary to stabilise prices.

Death of workers as result of inter union rivalry in Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

3221. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers and casual workers employed by the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project :

(b) whether it is a fact that inter-union rivalry and anti-South Indian feeling led to the killing of Shri Krishanan and two other project workers at Rawatbhata, and the police took a long time to arrive on the scene, being posted in Chittorgarh 10 miles away;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Government appointed a Labour Welfare Officer for the Project, only after these tragic incidents;

(d) the number of workers dismissed from service, number in jail and the number of those facing trial : and

(c) the results of the enquiry into these incidents entrusted to Shri R.D. Mathur ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The number of workers including casual workers employed in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project as on March 31, 1970 is as under :

<i>Class of employees</i>	<i>Number employed</i>
(i) Regular establish- ment	746

(ii) Work-charged establishment	1413
(iii) Casual workers	385
(iv) Officers	186

(b) and (e). As a result of clashes between two groups of employees of the Project in March last, three employees were killed. One more employee, who sustained severe injuries during the clashes, died subsequently. The Rajasthan Government have constituted a one-man inquiry Commission to inquire *inter alia* into the circumstances leading to the strife and causes thereof. The report of the Commission is awaited. The nearest police station is at Rawatbhata which is at a distance of about 1 mile from the scene of occurrence. The clashes started around 2000 hrs. on March 28, 1970 and the Station House Officer from Rawatbhata arrived on the scene with a small force at about 2130 hrs. Reinforcements from Kota and Chittorgarh arrived at 0100 hrs. and 0500 hrs. on March 29, 1970.

(e) No, Sir. A Labour Welfare Officer in the Project was appointed long before the clashes in March last. A more senior officer has since been posted as Industrial Relations Officer in the Project.

(d) None of the employees has been dismissed from service. The services of 79 employees were terminated in accordance with the service rules applicable to them, and they were given pay in lieu of due notice. Some of them have since been reinstated on review for which provision exists in rules. The number of persons in jail is reported to be 20. The police are reported to have presented charge-sheets in courts against 76 employees.

**West Bengal Powerloom Enquiry
Commission**

3222. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the main findings and recommendations of the West Bengal Powerloom Enquiry Commission constituted on the 1st

June, 1967 by the West Bengal Government, with the following members : (1) Shri N. C. Roy, Chairman ; (2) Joint Director of Industries (Handloom) ; (3) Principal, College of Technology, Serampur ;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the said report of the Powerloom Enquiry Commission ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Representation of All India Youth Organisations in Indian Delegation which participated in the U. N.

3223. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the all-India Youth Organisations was represented in the Indian delegation which participated in the U. N. sponsored World Youth Assembly in New York ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not including the representatives of these organisations in the delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The members of the Indian Delegation were selected by a special panel which received nominations from Vice-Chancellors of Universities, the student Affairs Committee of the University Grants Commission, the Indian Federation of U.N. Association and the Association of U. N. and UNESCO Clubs. Whether any of the

youths selected were members of certain Youth Organisation also is not known. They were selected strictly on their merits.

Expert Body's Report on Overhauling of Research and Development Structure in the Country

3224. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : DR. RANEN SEN :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-man expert body has submitted a comprehensive report at the instance of the Committee on Science and Technology proposing a thorough overhaul of the existing research and development structure in the country ;

(b) if so, the specific recommendations made by the expert body in this respect ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No comprehensive report has been either requested or given at the instance of the Committee on Science and Technology proposing a thorough overhaul of existing research and development structure in the country. The Committee on Science & Technology asked a 2-man expert committee to give a preliminary report on improving the methods of linking up research and development with the machinery of industrial production. The 2-man committee has submitted a preliminary report which covers certain specified fields of research and development, such as metallurgy, chemicals, mining, fuel, drugs and public health and has made certain suggestions regarding institutional framework for bringing industrial production closer to the developmental work.

(c) The report is under consideration of the Committee on Science and Technology.

Surveying of Silting up of Rivers in South India

3225. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or any other Ministry has made a survey of the silting up of rivers in South India and made any arrangements for their dredging;

(b) since the silting increases the spill-over of water, whether any assessment has been made of the loss of cultivation; and

(c) since South Kanara District is an example of such loss, the reason why his Ministry should not, in collaboration with other concerned Ministry, make a survey of the cost of desilting important rivers and providing salt water exclusion dams, where these are necessary for the proper training of the rivers and flood control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As far as information is available, assessment of increase in damage to crops solely as a result of silting of rivers and consequent increase in flood heights has not been made. The assessment of loss due to floods including damage to crops is made by the State Governments.

Surveys and investigations for training of rivers and flood control are to be undertaken by the State Governments. However, such surveys can be carried out by the Centre at the specific request of the State Governments, at their cost. No such request has so far been received from the State Government.

भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना और भूमिगत नागाश्रों के बीच मुठभेड़े

3226. श्री शारदा नन्दः

श्री धोंकार साल देवरामः

श्री बंश नारायण सिंहः

श्री हुकम बन्द कल्याणः

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशीः

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से 1 अप्रैल, 1970 तक भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना और भूमिगत नागाश्रों कुकी और मीजों विद्रोहियों के बीच कितनी मुठभेड़ हुई थीं;

(ल) ऐसी मुठभेड़ों में प्रत्येक पक्ष के किंतने व्यक्ति मारे गये थे;

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना ने किंतने व्यक्तियों को बम्बी बनाया था; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त अवधि में उनसे बरामद किए गए हथियारों तथा गोलाबारूद का व्यौरा क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राम) :

(क) तथा (ख). 1 अप्रैल, 1969 और 1 अप्रैल, 1970 के बीच भारतीय सुरक्षा सेनाओं और भूमिगत नागाश्रों, मिजोओं और कूकियों के बीच 108 संघर्ष हुए थे। इन संघर्षों में 72 भूमिगत नाग और सुरक्षा सेनाओं के 32 सेविकाओं मारे गए थे।

(ग) तथा (घ). उसी अवधि में 1302 भूमिगत सेविकाओं वर्कड़े गए थे, और 1586 ने आत्मसमर्पण किया था। राईफलों, पिस्तौलों, स्टेनगनों, हल्की मशीनगनों, महतीली मशीनगनों, भारतीयों, राकेट प्रक्षेपकों और गैर-सेवा विस्म की आयुष्यों समेत 1786 आयुष्य उन भूमिगतों से पकड़े गए थे। सगभग 42000 गोलियों के प्रतिरक्षा कुछ हथगोले और विस्कोटक भ्री पकड़े गए थे।

Inclusion of Manipuri Official in Indo-Burma Boundary Commission

3227. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for demarcation of boundaries between India and Burma ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Commission has been appointed for the purposes consisting of officials of both the Governments ;

(c) if so, whether any official of Manipur having intimate knowledge of the geography and history of the erstwhile State of Manipur has been included in the said Commission ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Joint demarcation of the established boundary between India and Burma is being conducted in accordance with the agreement between the two Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, the State Governments concerned are invariably consulted before any discussions in the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission, our present Ambassador in Burma, was till recently the Chief Commissioner and Lt. Governor in Manipur.

Misuse of "Actual Users" Import Licence

3228. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several textile mills and commission agents have sold in black market cotton and drugs imported from the U.S.A. under the "Actual Users" Import Licence ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken against those responsible for the issuing of licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information to the extent available is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pro-Phizo Faction Rapport with Rebels in Manipur and Tripura

3230. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the extremist pro-Phizo faction of the underground Nagas has established rapport with rebels in Manipur and Tripura ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Phizo has been maintaining close liaison with China and Pakistan and asked both countries to create border incidents so that the army concentrations in Nagaland may relax and be diverted to areas along the international borders in order to give free hand to rebels ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The pro-Phizo faction of Underground Nagas have been trying to establish contacts with various elements in North-Eastern India, including some in Manipur and Tripura, with a view to creating Lawlessness in the region. Government have taken adequate measures to deal with the situation and the designs of such elements have been frustrated.

(b) Government are aware of the contacts maintained by Phizo with Pakistan and China. They have, however, no information regarding any specific request made by Phizo to these countries to create Border incidents so as to divert the Security Forces from law and order duties.

(c) Governments of Assam and Nagaland and Maniour and Tripura Administrations are fully alive to the law and order situation. Security Forces have been deployed in this entire region to curb lawless activities. Communications to farflung areas have been improved. Co-operation of villagers and their leaders has been enlisted to organise village defences, deny support to lawless elements and improve intelligence.

Recommendations made by Operation Research Group

3231. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Operation Research Group undertook a study on the freight costs in India's international trade ;

(b) whether the Study Group has submitted its recommendations and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have since considered these recommendations ; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Operations Research Group, Baroda, undertook a study of 'Overseas Transport and Freight Structure in India's Export Trade'.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). An inter-Ministerial meeting is being convened to consider the follow-up action to be taken on the recommendations.

Statement

Main recommendations made by the Operations Research Group, Baroda in their Survey of Overseas Transport & Freight Structure in India's Export Trade

1. Energetic programmes should be carried out in an effort to improve the efficiency of cargo handling at India's ports. Included in these programmes should be :
 - (a) Rapid introduction of pre-slinging for the appropriate cargo at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin.
 - (b) Expedited planning and carrying out the investment programmes designed to achieve general use of palletization of general cargo at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin.
 - (c) A high priority programme for initiating the process of bringing India abreast of the profound technological revolution in cargo handling through the introduction of containerization in the ports of Calcutta, and Bombay to serve the USA/CANADA and UK/Continent trades.
 - (d) Speeding up the planned programmes for deepening the draft at India's major bulk ports and berths to permit entry of ships of at least 1,00,000 d.w.t. and for installing loading equipment to permit a loading rate of at least 50,000 tons a day.
2. India's major airports should carry out programmes necessary to facilitate the introduction of the Jumbo Jets due in 1971 and to permit Air India to share in the air cargo revolution which those aircrafts are certain to bring. Included in these programmes must be enlargement and modernization of the air cargo

terminals space and acquisition of modern equipment for mechanized handling of air cargo.

3. Through their membership in the ocean Conferences in the Indian trade, India's public sector and private sector shipping corporations and agencies should be stimulated to make a strong effort to have the conferences establish special commodity rates for the non-traditional exports that are of increasing importance in India's export trade and for which special rates have understandably not been established.
4. These public sector and private sector shipping corporations and agencies should also be stimulated and encouraged to establish shipping services on an experimental development basis to markets not now served for which there is a reasonable prospect for a viable operations and trade growth; and likewise to seek approval through the Conferences of developmental rates for non-traditional commodities in new markets.
5. Steps should be taken by both the Ministries concerned and the private sector to bring about the establishment of a freight forwarding functions' competent to serve India's growing foreign trade, both sea-borne and air-borne, including representation abroad, either directly where the traffic justifies it or by representation agreements with reputable forwarding agencies in other countries.

China's Offer of Arms Supply Base for Underground Guerrillas

3232. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI C. CHITIY BABU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the

Indian Express dated July 5, 1970 to the effect that China was prepared to establish a big arms-supply base somewhere in China hills for underground guerrillas in North-East India ;

(b) whether Government's attention had also been drawn to arms supplies dropped by an unidentified plane on the China hills located in Burma on the Mizo Hills-Manipur border ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these moves by the Chinese ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item. The reference to "China Hills" is probably to the Chin Hills in Burma.

Government have no information regarding the reported Chinese plan to establish a supply base for the Underground Nagas in the Chin Hills nor about supplies dropped by an unidentified plane in that region. The House has been informed previously that Underground Nagas have been receiving supplies and training from centres established in the Yunnan Province of China.

(c) Any activity in the Chin Hills region is primarily the concern of the Government of Burma who would, no doubt, deal with the developments in the manner they consider appropriate.

Price of Cotton paid to Cotton Grower

3233. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made of the prices received by the cotton grower to ascertain the share of his realisation represented in the price paid by the cotton mills ;

(b) if so, when and the conclusions of such a study ; and

(c) if no such study has been made, whether Government will arrange for it at an early date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No such study has been made in detail.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

परमाणु शक्ति आयोग की भाँति
इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स आयोग की स्थापना

3235. श्री वे० हू० वासचौधरी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन स्थापित इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स समिति का कोई प्रभाव न होने के कारण सरकार ने ग्रण्यशक्ति आयोग की भाँति एक इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स आयोग नियुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और उक्त आयोग को कब तक नियुक्त किया जायेगा और उसके कार्य का व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और बैंकारीक तथा औद्योगिक मनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण बन्ना पन्त) :

(क) तथा (ख). इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स की उन्नति और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपयुक्त संगठनात्मक ढींचा सरकार के सक्रिय विचार अधीन है। आशा है कि निरांय शीघ्र ही लिया जाएगा।

Taking Over of Textile Mills at Kanpur

3236. SHRI MANIBHAI J.
PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to

take over certain textile mills which are in financial straits in Kanpur ; and

(b) if so, the names of those mills which are proposed to be taken over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration at present to take over any cotton textile mill in Kanpur.

Decrease in Export of Cement due to freight rise

3237. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cement export has been hit due to freight rise ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There has been some setback in export of cement during the last two or three months on account of substantial increase in steamer freight rates and also due to non-availability of vessels.

Modernisation of Gujarat State Textile Mills

3238. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have recommended and demanded funds for modernisation of Gujarat State Textile Mills ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Government of Gujarat had approached the Central Government with the request that the National Textile Corporation should be authorised to finance the renovation/modernisation programmes of the weak

textile units at reasonably low rate of interest.

(b) It was not found possible to accede to the State Government's request, the main function of the National Textile Corporation being the management of cotton textile mills which are taken over by the Central Government and its resources being limited.

पर्शिचम कोसी नहर परियोजना

3239. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार की एक घोषणा के अनुसार पर्शिचम कोसी नहर परियोजना चालू हो जाने से उत्तर बिहार में 8 लाख एकड़ भूमि की ओर नेपाल में 66,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई हो सकेगी ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विशेषज्ञों ने इस परियोजना की व्यावहारिकता के बारे में संदेह व्यक्त किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञों में मतभेद है, यदि हाँ तो किन-किन बातों पर मतभेद है ; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पर्शिचमी कोसी नहर की योजना इस प्रकार की है कि वह बिहार में 9.4 लाख एकड़ तथा नेपाल में 68,000 एकड़ कुल कमानगत क्षेत्र को लाभान्वित करे।

(ल) बिहार सरकार से कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार की फतुहा-मोकामेह बढ़िया ताल सिचाई परियोजना

3240. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की फतुहा-मोकामेह बढ़िया ताल सिचाई योजना उस राज्य की बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना है जिस पर गत कई वर्षों से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उपयुक्त योजना को पूरा करके बिहार के बहुत से जिलों में रबी फसल का उत्पादन लाखों टन बढ़ाया जा सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने यह योजना तयार की है और आवश्यक सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में केंद्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और किस तारीख से यह कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ). लगता है कि सदस्य महोदय फतुहा-मोकामेह-बढ़िया ताल जलनिकास स्कीम का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। इस स्कीम को दो चरणों में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव था। लगभग 21 लाख रुपये की लागत की स्कीम का प्रथम चरण पहले ही पूर्ण हो गया है और इससे लाद के उत्पादन में लगभग 12000 टन की वृद्धि हो जाने की सम्भावना है। स्कीम के चरण-2 का प्रारूप भी बन गया है और इस पर दो करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लगन का अनुमान है। इस स्कीम से 26000 एकड़ भूमि को लाभ पहुँचने की सम्भा-

बना है जिससे 18,400 टन की अतिरिक्त फसल पैदा होगी। केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग की टिप्पणियों की रोशनी में अब इस स्कीम का राज्य सरकार द्वारा संशोधन किया जाना है। पूर्व इसके कि राज्य सरकार इसकी क्रियान्विति हाथ में ले, राज्य की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति और राज्य के बाइनियंट्रण बोर्ड तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा इसका अनुमोदन किया जाना जरूरी है। यह इकीम विहार राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर दी गई है।

Proposal Envisaging Projection of Public Sector in Textile Industry

3241. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government-owned National Textile Corporation is examining a proposal envisaging projection of public sector in textile industry under its auspices ;

(b) the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The National Textile Corporation is considering the formulation of such a proposal. The details thereof are being worked out by them.

चोरी किये लाये गए तथा पकड़े गए मसालों की बिक्री के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाना

3242. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बैंड-शिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों के व्यापारियों को चोरी किये लाये गए

तथा पकड़े गए मसालों की बिक्री के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में, राज्यवाद जारी किए गये लाइसेंसों का व्यौत्तर क्या है ?

बैंडशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उद्यमनीय (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी, नहीं। तस्करी करते समय पकड़े गये मसालों की बिक्री के लिए लाइसेंस देना अपेक्षित नहीं है।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of Tea

3243. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has replaced Britain as the largest consumer of tea ;

(b) how far tea consumption in India exceeded that in Britain during 1969 ;

(c) how far the dwindling exports of tea in the context of increasing production of this commodity is responsible for this reversal in the trend ; and

(d) what specific steps and concessions, if any, are envisaged for increasing tea exports and to explore new markets abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Some of the more important steps taken to increase tea exports are :

(1) abolition of export duty on tea from 1.3.1970 ;

(2) ad-hoc rebate in respect of excise duty on tea exports at rates varying with the price of exported tea ;

(3) replanting subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3,500/- per hectare for gardens in the plains and Rs. 4,500/- per hectare for gardens in the hills to help the industry in carrying out replantation of old tea areas to increase quantity, reduce costs and improve quality;

(4) promotional measures for Indian tea through the offices of the Tea Board functioning in London, Brussels, New York, Cairo and Sydney and Tea Centres established at London, Edinburgh, Cairo and Sydney;

(5) promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers;

(6) advertisements through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(7) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions;

(8) sponsoring delegations abroad and inviting delegations from foreign countries to visit India to promote the interest in Indian tea; and

(9) generic promotion of tea in the overseas markets for increasing consumption of tea through membership in Tea Councils functioning in various countries abroad in collaboration with other tea producing countries and with the local tea trade.

International measures to stabilise tea prices have also been under discussion under the auspices of F.A.O. In a meeting of tea exporting countries held in Mauritius, it has been agreed that 90 million lbs. of tea will be withdrawn from the estimated exports in 1970. A Consultative Committee on Tea has been formed to evolve regulatory measures to give effect to this decision and to study further measures necessary to stabilise prices.

विदेशों में अच्छे पदों की तलाश करने के लिए होनहार इंजीनियरों द्वारा भारत आ गया

3244. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान दशक में टेक्नालॉजी पर साइंस रिपोर्टर की गोष्ठी में प्राप्त निष्कर्षों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिभाशाली इन्जीनियर भारत में अपना अध्ययन पूरा करने के पश्चात् विदेशों में चले जाते हैं क्योंकि भारत की अपेक्षा अमरीका में उनके ज्ञान का अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है?

(ग) क्या उस की शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका अंदरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उद्योगों के लिए एक निश्चित संस्था में इन्जीनियरों तथा तकनीशनों को नियुक्त करना अनिवार्य बनाने का है?

पृष्ठ-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और बैलानिक तथा धौरोगिक प्रनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह सत्य है कि बहुत से इन्जीनियर-स्नातक यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स (अमेरिका) उच्च शिक्षा तथा नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं। यूरोप के विकसित देशों से भी योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्ति यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स जाते रहते हैं। निश्चयात्मक रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि १०० एस० ए० में उनका भारत से ज्यादा अच्छा प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ग) क्रियात्मक प्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने के लिए उद्योगों के परामर्श से सहकारिता तथा सेंडविच (दो विषयों को एक में करके) कार्यक्रम बहुत से इन्जीनियरिंग कालेजों में प्राप्तस्थि किये जा रहे हैं। इन्जीनियरिंग और औद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उच्च शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं भी प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

(घ) जी, हाँ। यह प्रस्तावित है कि इन्जीनियरिंग स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा धारियों को क्रियात्मक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने और उनकी कार्यरत शक्ति को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, उद्योग घरने यहाँ शिक्षार्थी रूप में उन्हें काम पर रखने को आव्य हैं।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को मोटरगाड़ियों/
कारों तथा आयातित ट्रैक्टरों
का आवंटन

3245. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः
श्री भारत सिंह चौहानः
श्री औंकार लाल वेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1967 से लेकर आगे तक घरने के मंत्रालयों के कोटे से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को किसी मोटरगाड़ियों, कारों तथा आयातित ट्रैक्टरों का आवंटन किया गया है; और

(ख) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के ट्रैक्टरों, मोटरगाड़ियों, कारों तथा अन्य हल्की मोटर-गाड़ियों के आवंटन के लिए आवेदनपत्र उनके मंत्रालय में अनियोगी पढ़े हुए हैं। और सरकार द्वारा उनको इन मोटरगाड़ियों का तुरन्त आवंटन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वरेण्यर्त्तिह महीडा) : (क) (जुलाई, 1970

तक आयात)

ट्रैक्टर	टेम्पो	टेम्पो कारें
(तीन पहियों वाले माटोरिक्शन)		
1132	28	190
		10

(ख) (भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के) कुल प्रार्थना-पत्रों की संख्या, कि जिन पर ट्रैक्टरों, गाड़ियों, कारों इत्यादि की प्राप्तता के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा, वह है :—

ट्रैक्टर	2151
(तीन पहियों वाले) माटोरिक्शन	172
टेम्पो-कारें	एक भी नहीं।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को शलाट करने के लिए ट्रैक्टरों और माटोरिक्शनों की प्राप्तता में मुधार के लिए निम्न उपाय किए गए हैं—

(1) हाल ही में रक्षा सेविकार्य के लिए सुरक्षित आयात ट्रैक्टरों का कोटा बढ़ाकर सभी आयातों का समग्र आयातों का समग्र 10 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है; और

(2) सितम्बर, 1968 से माटोरिक्शनों का कोटा प्रति सहमाही 20 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय आज्ञा सेना इल

3246. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवायः
श्री भारत सिंह चौहानः
श्री बंज नारायण तिहः
श्री औंकार लाल वेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के जूनियर-तथा सीनियर डिवीजन-

बार राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के केटेंटों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ल) मार्च, 1971 के अन्त तक इस दल (कोर) की संख्या को कितना बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य है ;

(ग) कितनी संनिक संस्थाओं में इस समय राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल की जूनियर तथा सीनियर डिवीजन विद्यमान हैं ; और

(घ) मार्च, 1971 के अन्त तक लगभग और कितनी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल को लागू कर दिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह महीडा) : (क) 31 मार्च 1970 को एन० सी० सी० की जनशक्ति इस प्रकार थी :-

वरिष्ठ डिवीजन 740337

कनिष्ठ डिवीजन 659888

(ल) 1970-71 वर्ष के लिए आयोजन उद्देश्यों के लिए वरिष्ठ डिवीजन में छात्रों की संख्या 7-85 लाख नियत की गई है, और कनिष्ठ डिवीजन में 7-25 लाख ।

(ग) कनिष्ठ और वरिष्ठ डिवीजन देश में क्षमता: 6115 स्कूलों और 2986 कालिजों में विद्यमान हैं ।

(घ) इस संख्या का पूर्वानुमान देपाना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि यह उस सीमा पर निर्भर है कि जिस तक विश्वविद्यालय और राज्य सरकार जैसे भी हालात हों, नए संस्थानों में एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण का विस्तार आयोजित करने को सहमत होंगी ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में विकलांग हुए संनिकों को रोजगार

3247. श्री हुकम अम्ब द्वारा :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में विकलांग हुए कितने कमीशन-प्राप्त तथा कमीशन-रहित अधिकारियों और संनिकों को अब तक रोजगार दे दिया गया है ;

(ल) सरकार का मार्च, 1971 के अन्त तक पैरा-संनिक, असंनिक तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में वितने कमीशन-प्राप्त तथा कमीशन-रहित अधिकारियों तथा संनिकों को रोजगार दिलाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) कितने ऐसे विकलांग अधिकारियों और संनिकों को अभी रोजगार देना शेष है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्रसिंह महीडा) : (क) 1965 के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान नियोग्य हो गए व्यक्तियों में से 9 कमीशन-प्राप्त अफसरों, 478 एन०सी०ओ०ज०/ओ० आर्ज० को असंनिक कामों/कुश्कों में पुनरावासित किया गया है ।

(ल) तथा (ग). कोई भी नियोग्य कमीशन-प्राप्त अफसर इस समय पुनरावास की प्रतीक्षा में नहीं है । जहाँ तक एन०सी०ओ०ज०/ओ० आर्ज० का सम्बन्ध है अभी पुनरावासित किए जाने वाले 384 में से लगभग 100 मार्च 1971 तक पुनरावासित किए जाने प्रत्याशित हैं ।

यथासम्भव उन्हें शीघ्र पुनरावासित करने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

Setting up of an Atomic Power Station in U.P.

3248. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIVA CHARAN LAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of U.P.'s Power Minister to the effect that power experts have found Uttar Pradesh 'more suitable' than Punjab for setting up an atomic power station in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the need for establishing a new atomic power station in the northern electricity region has been recognised, the Department of the Atomic Energy is initiating studies for the selection of a suitable site in the region.

S.T.C. Delegation to European Countries

3249. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the State Trading Corporation visited some European countries in January February, 1970 and held discussions with the leading manufacturers there for securing

orders for Indian firms to supply them engineering intermediaries and components ;

(b) the worth of various order secured for different items and how they have been distributed here in India ; and

(c) whether the shortage of steel in home market shall be a bottleneck for the Indian firms and whether its supply will be assured to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts for export of different items valued at U. S. \$ 1.9 million have already been signed. It is, however, not appropriate in the business interest of the Corporation to say as to how these contracts have been distributed here.

(c) The supply of steel wherever required will be arranged for execution of the contracts.

Dependence on Private Sector and Small Scale Industries for Defence Demands

3250. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for defence demands as regards arms, cloth and ammunition etc., there is dependence on the private sector and the small scale industries also ;

(b) whether some high level Officers' Committee including some representatives of the private sector, has been formed to co-ordinate the production and supply factors ; and

(c) if so, whether any report has been submitted by this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAQUIWAN RAM) : (a) The defence re-

Requirements of arms, ammunition and clothing are met, by and large, from production in the Ordnance Factories. The components, tooling equipment, etc. required for the manufacture of arms and ammunition are purchased as and when necessary from the trade. Likewise, the materials required for making the clothing items are procured from the trade.

(b) and (c). No such Committee has been set up by this Ministry.

Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project, Mysore

3251. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a). the main features of the proposed Kalinadi Hydro-electric project in Mysore State ;

(b) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) whether the Centre has approved the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) The proposal for Phase I of the Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project has recently been finalised by the Government of Mysore. The main features of Phase I of the Project are as follows :—

(i) A diversion structure at Bommanhalli with a live storage of 103.29 Mcum.

(ii) A water conductor system comprising an approach channel 274 metres long and a pressure tunnel 8675 metres long and 6.5 metres in diameter.

(iii) An over-ground power house with

an installation of two units of 165 MW each.

(b) Phase I is estimated to cost Rs. 3794 lakhs.

(c) The project as finalised by the Government of Mysore has been received in July, 1970, and is under technical scrutiny of the Central Water and Power Commission.

Cancellation of the Cotton Textile Consultative Meeting to be held in Bombay on 18th July, 1970

3252. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBALI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Textile Consultative meeting scheduled to be held in Bombay on the 18th July, 1970 was cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and b). The meeting was postponed as the Minister of Foreign Trade could not leave headquarters. The meeting was subsequently held in New Delhi on the 14th August, 1970.

Sanction against Rhodesia

3253. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp rise in Rhodesia's export despite United Nations Security Council sanctions against the break-away State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some countries have disregarded the United Nations sanctions and are trading with Rhodesia;

(c) if so, the names of the countries which maintain trade relations with Rhodesia; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in United Nations to make the sanctions effective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to available information, total exports of Southern Rhodesia amounted to 240 million Rhodesian dollars in 1969, as opposed to 195.1 million Rhodesian dollars in 1968 (Rhodesian dollar = 1.40 US dollars).

(b) and (c). South Africa and Portugal continue to be the main trading partners of Southern Rhodesia.

(d) India is working in collaboration with other like-minded governments in the United Nations to find ways and means to make sanctions more effective and is closely following the work of the Sanctions Committee of the Security Council.

Crash Programme for Boosting India's Exports

3254. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :**
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crash programme for boosting India's exports launched in last December has not met with much success;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual performance of exports since December, 1969; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure effective implementation of the crash programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total exports from December 1969 to March 1970 showed a rise of 9.9 per cent over those in the corresponding period of the preceding year as compared to a rise of 0.9 per cent during April-November, 1969 as compared to the same period of the preceding year.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to achieve effective implementation of the Crash Export Programme have been indicated in reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 456 laid on the Table of the House on 29-7-1970.

Strike by Employees of Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Delhi

3255. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :**
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi had gone on strike recently for three hours in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the demands put forward by the employees;

(c) whether these demands have been considered by the authorities; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). While no demands were put forward in writing, it transpired that the strike was due to the transfer of one employee from one Section of the Emporium to the other. The transfer order was rescinded.

Power Shortage in Delhi

3256. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBALI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is being threatened with a power famine ;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the threatened famine ; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to avert the famine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). Because of the need of conserving waters in the Gobindsagar Lake of the Bhakra Complex due to poor inflows, the supply of power from the Bhakra Complex in the Northern Region has been reduced. In order to afford maximum relief to the Bhakra System, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reduced their off-take from Bhakra and are also pumping back into the Bhakra System, energy from their thermal stations. Apart from restricting consumption of power for decorative non-essential purposes like fountains etc., there is no shortage of power in Delhi.

मारत-संयुक्त भरव गणराज्य व्यापार

करार

3257. श्री रामकिशन गुप्त :
 श्री स० ए० सामन्त :
 श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या देवेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारत और संयुक्त भरव गणराज्य

के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्धों को बढ़ावा देने की ट्रिटी से जुलाई, 1970 के दूसरे सप्ताह में भारत सरकार तथा संयुक्त भरव गणराज्य के विदेश व्यापार मंत्री श्री एच० आर० जाको के बीच हुई बातचीत में किन बातों का निपटारा किया गया ; और

(ख) उन मदों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी भारत में सप्लाई कम है परन्तु जिनको सरकार संयुक्त भरव गणराज्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उसे निर्यात करने पर सहमत हो गई है ?

देवेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) संयुक्त भरव गणराज्य व्यापार मंत्री श्री एच० ए० जाकी के साथ हुई बातचीत दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार के विकास और उनके बीच 1-7-1970 से 30-6-1971 तक की अवधि के लिए व्यापार करार की रूपरेखा तैयार करने से सम्बंधित ही। माननीय श्री जाकी श्री विदेश व्यापार मंत्री द्वारा किये गये विनिश्चयों पर आधारित करार पर 29-7-70 को काहिरा में हस्ताक्षर हो गये हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त करार में, उक्त अवधि में भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली मदों की सूची संयुक्त भरव गणराज्य में उत्पादों की मांग और भारत में उनकी प्राप्तता, दोनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तय की गई है।

Placing of Department of Intelligence under Ministry of Home Affairs after Cabinet Reshuffle

3258. SPRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA ;
 SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ :
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for separating the Department of Intelligence from the Ministry of Home Affairs at the time of Cabinet

reshuffle and again putting it under the same Ministry after the reshuffle ; and

(b) whether there were any complaints against the former Minister of Home Affairs and if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Intelligence Bureau has not, in any way, been affected by the recent changes ; it was, and continues to be, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) No, Sir.

India's Participation in Trade Fairs Abroad

3259. RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the impression India has gained as

a result of participation in trade fairs abroad and in what way this impression is being utilised to India's gain ;

(b) in how many trade fairs India has participated in the year 1970-71 till now and the programme for the coming period, if any ; and

(c) the sums of money spent so far on account of India's participation in them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) India's participation in International trade fairs and exhibitions has served to underline the progress made by the country in the economic and industrial field. This is being systematically utilised to accelerate the tempo of our export drive. These participations, however, will have to be viewed as a long term investment, the results of which can be gauged over a period of time.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Fair	Amount spent upto now	
		Indian currency	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Expo'70, Osaka (Japan)—15.3.70 to 13.9.70.	10,94,846	33,82,453
2.	Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy)—14.4.70 to 25.4.70.	**	*75,000
3.	Cairo International Fair for Industry, Cairo (UAR)—2.5.70 to 22.5.70.	**	*3,00,000
4.	Barcelona International Samples Fair, Barcelona (Spain)—3.6.70 to 14.6.70.	20,031	1,97,057
5.	Poznan International Trade Fair, Poznan (Poland)—14.6.70 to 23.6.70.	12,477	1,46,361
6.	Djakarta International Fair, Djakarta (Indonesia)—13.6.70 to 3.8.70.	31,472	1,70,972

1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
7.	National Agricultural and Trade Fair, Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania)—3.7.70 to 7.7.70.	**	*80,000
8.	Indian Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)—7.7.70 to 21.7.70.	30,526	3,51,397
9.	VIII Bogota International Fair, Bogota (Colombia)—10.7.70 to 26.7.70.	38,149	*3,80,000
10.	Izmir International Fair, Izmir (Turkey)—20.8.70 to 20.9.70.		
11.	Partners for Progress Exhibition, Berlin (W. Germany)—25.8.70 to 30.8.70.		
12.	Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria)—25.8.70 to 20.9.70.		
13.	Indian Exhibition, Singapore—26.8.70 to 9.9.70.		
14.	St. Erik's International Fair, Stockholm (Sweden)—2.9.70 to 13.9.70.		

* Represents amounts provided for.

** The total amount provided for in Rupee currency for Milan, Cairo and Dar-es-Salaam Fairs, was Rs. 1,75,000.

15. Vienna International Fair, Vienna (Austria)—6.9.70 to 13.9.70.
16. Zagreb International Autumn Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia)—10.9.70 to 20.9.70.
17. International Trade Fair, Oklahoma (USA)—26.9.70 to 4.10.70.
18. Texas State Fair, Dallas (USA)—10.10.70 to 25.10.70.
19. Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Rumania)—12.10.70 to 24.10.70.
20. Indian Exhibition, Suva (Fiji Islands)—November, 1970.
21. Ghana International Fair, Accra (Ghana)—1.2.71 to 14.2.71.
22. Indian Exhibition, Kuwait—February/March, 1971.
23. Frankfurt Spring Fair, Frankfurt (W. Germany)—March, 1971.
24. Ideal Home Exhibition, London (U.K.)—2.3.71 to 27.3.71.
25. Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (E. Germany)—14.3.71 to 23.3.71.

**Delay in the Commissioning of
Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant**

3260. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in the commissioning of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project from the scheduled end of 1969 to mid 1971 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fire which destroyed the project's dome in 1967 was caused by Pakistani Agents working in the Project ;

(c) the reasons why no inquiry has been made in this regard ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some time ago an alien person came and photographed the project and till now the Intelligence Bureau has not been able to find out who he was ; and

(e) reasons why such an important project is not adequately guarded ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The main reasons for the delay in the commissioning of the first unit of the Project are the following :—

(i) Delays in the delivery of equipment by foreign as well as Indian suppliers ;

(ii) Delay in receipt of designs from the Canadian consultant arising out of changes made in the light of experience gained in the construction and commissioning of the Douglas Point Station in Canada.

(b) and (c). The cause of the fire was investigated by a Committee. There was no evidence of the fire having been caused by any foreigner.

(d) No, Sir. Government is not aware

of any such incident.

(e) Adequate security arrangements exist.

**Political Spies in Soviet-India
Friendship Organisations**

3261. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the members in the 40 Soviet-India Friendship Societies in India and elsewhere belong to Soviet spy organizations like the KGB and the GRU ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to keep "Friendship" societies free of political spies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recommendations made by Court of
Enquiry on H. F. Mark Aircraft
Crash near Bangalore**

3262. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government is considering urgently follow up action to implement the recommendations of an expert committee which enquired into the crash of the proto-type of the H. F.—24 Mark-II aircraft near Bangalore;

(b) if so, the number of recommendations of the Expert Committee which have been implemented ; and

(c) the number which are still under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Follow up action on the recommendations of the Board of Investigation has been initiated. A number of recommendations have already been accepted and a few also implemented. Active consideration is being given in regard to the implementation of the remaining recommendations, which are of a technical nature.

Dialogue with China

3263. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI NARAYANAN :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any written communication after friendly observation which Mr. Mao-Tse-Tung made about India on May Day ;

(b) if so, what are the contents of communication ;

(c) if not, whether India had approached China in view of this observation ; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to start a dialogue with China as there is a change of attitude by the Chinese leaders towards India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government of India have always kept the possibility of a dialogue in mind.

Production of Avro-748

3264. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI :

SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to make the Avro-748 aircraft more versatile by making certain modifications in its body structure ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this proposal ;

(c) whether that will involve structural changes ; and

(d) what will be the changes and how far those changes will help the Aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). HF-748 aircraft at present being manufactured at Kanpur is mainly a passenger carrying aircraft. The question of introducing certain modifications in the aircraft to make it suitable as a freighter is under consideration. The modifications contemplated will involve some changes in the body structure of the aircraft.

Utilisation of Construction Equipment at Major Hydro-Electric Projects

3265. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee of Ministers which collected information about the utilisation of equipment in 18 major hydro-electric projects in India found that the utilisation was over 50 per cent in only six projects, whereas it varied between 25 and 50 per cent in nine others and below 25 per cent in the remaining three ;

(b) whether it is a fact that earth-moving and construction equipments in the above projects valued at Rs. 360.00 crores, over 65 per cent, valued at Rs. 234.00 crores were lying idle according to surveys conducted by independent bodies ;

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing waste of equipment and spares ; and

(d) the steps which have been taken or proposed to be taken to dispose of the surplus stocks or to utilise them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of construction equipment in irrigation and power sector is about Rs. 100 crores. According to the census taken for the period ending 31st December, 1969, 27% of the construction machinery in major irrigation and power projects was lying idle for want of spares.

(c) and (d). There are two categories of idle equipment with irrigation and power projects :

(i) those in good condition and which are surplus to requirements ;

(ii) those under repair or overhaul and which are awaiting spare parts.

In respect of equipment in category (i) action is taken to divert the equipment to other needy irrigation and power projects in the country. In respect of category (ii) special releases of foreign exchange have been arranged to expedite import of spare parts. The Committee of Ministers which was constituted to recommend measures for the elimination of delays in the procurement of spare parts for construction equipment has recently submitted its report to the Government of India. This report would be considered at the forthcoming Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power proposed to be held at Ootacamund in the last week of September, 1970. In the meantime, action has already been taken in the concerned Departments of the Government of India to study the recommendations.

Linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga

3266. SHRI B. K. DAS

CHOWDHURY :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governmet have formulated any scheme to connect the Brahmaputra with Ganga through Assam, West Bengal and Bihar ;

(b) whether the proposed scheme will give enormous benefits in various ways as claimed by many experts, particularly in the Eastern Region of India ; and

(c) if so, when the scheme will take its final shape and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the Tista Multi-purpose Barrage Project previously investigated by the Central Water and Power Commission. The further investigations on this scheme are being continued by the Government of West Bengal.

The Central Water and Power Commission scheme envisaged the construction of a 3,070 ft. long barrage across the river Tista in West Bengal, with two main canals taking of from either side of the river and linking with the Brahmaputra on the left side and the Ganga (near Farakka) on the right side. Besides providing navigation facilities the project would afford the benefits of irrigation to an area of 22.8 lakh acres (CCA) in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Hydro-power generation to an extent of 64 MW (firm power) would also be developed at the power houses located at the principal falls along the main canals. As the estimated cost of the scheme was of the order of Rs. 357 crores, the scheme will have to be implemented in suitable phases, with irrigation as a first priority.

(c) The Government of West Bengal are preparing the report relating to the I Phase of irrigation and this will be scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission for being considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commissions.

**Export and Import Trade with Taiwan,
Israel, South Vietnam and
South Korea**

3267. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how much export or import has been made by India with Taiwan, Israel, South Korea and South Vietnam in the last one year ;

(b) the details of the representations received from these Governments in the last one year regarding their difficulties in having more trade with India ;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to liberalise the trade with these countries ;

(e) whether Government have made any assessment as to what commodities can be exported to these countries from India ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :

(a) (April 69—March 1970)

Import from	Exports to (Lakh Rupees)	
Taiwan (China Republic)	41.0	177.8
Israel	9.6	75.7
South Korea	61.0	584.2
South Vietnam	neg.	97.2

(b) No representations have been received from the Government of these countries during the last year regarding difficulties in having more trade with India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). There are no restrictions on trade with these countries and hence the question of liberalisation does not arise.

Loss incurred on Cotton Trade

3268. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government incurred heavy losses on cotton trade in the past ; and

(b) if so, how much and the steps Government propose to take to ensure that no loss is incurred in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Curbs on Indians in Foreign Countries

3269. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) names of the countries where some curbs have been imposed on Indians for trade, profession etc. or on their entry ;

(b) the approximate number of Indians residing in those countries and the reasons why such restrictions have been imposed in those countries ;

(c) names of the countries where agreements have been reached on this problem but are not being fully implemented ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to ensure that Indians are not harassed in these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as the Government of India is aware, in the following countries measures have been brought into effect in varying degrees restricting the role of non-nationals in the matter of trade and employment :—Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, UK, People's Republic of Southern Yemen Zambia.

Persons of Indian origin domiciled in these countries but who have not acquired local citizenship are among those non-nationals affected.

(b) Information on the number of Indian nationals residing in the above-mentioned countries is given in the attached statement.

The measures taken are in pursuance of the policy of the Governments concerned to provide for greater participation by their own nationals in trade and employment. All non-nationals, irrespective of their nationality or ethnic origin, are affected.

(c) Nil.

(d) Measures mentioned above do not in themselves amount to harassment. The interests of Indian nationals are adequately looked after by our Missions.

Statement

Estimated Number of Indian Nationals Residing in the Countries

Name of the country	No. of Indian nationals
Burma	65,000
Ceylon	35,000
Ghana	1,800
Hong Kong	2,500
Malawi	200
Malaysia	161,000

Aden (People's Republic of

Southern Yemen)...	1,000
Sierra Leone	450
Singapore	25,000
Somalia	1,200
Tanzania	5,000
Uganda	1,600
U. K.	200,000
Kenya	1,000
Zambia	1,200

Uniform Electric Rates for Agricultural Purposes in all States

3270. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :**
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts have been made to bring about uniformity in electricity rates in all the States for agricultural purposes ; and

(b) what progress had been made in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The rates for power supply for agricultural use vary from State to State due to variation in the capital cost of generating plant, in the cost and the extent of transmission lines, in cost of labour, in cost of transport facilities, in local tax and variation in the extent of power development, and integrated operation of the grid. It is the aim of Government to ensure initially that there are uniform tariff rates in each State for each category of consumers and ultimately, uniform rates for the country as a whole. Uniform rates for power supply for agricultural use have been

progressively adopted so far within the area of supply of all the States with the exception of Nagaland and Orissa.

Export of Tobacco

3271. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been a fall in tobacco export in the current year ;
- (b) if so, the extent of fall registered ;
- (c) the reasons therefor ; and
- (d) the steps taken to boost up export of tobacco ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during Jan-June, 1970, as per provisional figures, were 2856 tonnes, as against 3244 tonnes during the corresponding period in 1969.

(c) Lesser quantity of tobacco available for export due to short crop this year.

(d) Necessary steps are being taken to increase production of exportable varieties.

Setting up of a Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

3272. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether special alloy steel plant at Kanpur has been set up ; and
- (b) if not, the reasons for its delay and amount earmarked for such Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION), IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Preliminary Project Report prepared by the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau of M/s Hindustan Steel Limited, was received in the Ministry in the first week of July, 1970 and is under examination. The Project would cost approximately Rs. 40 crores.

Benefits of Pay and Provident Fund to Civil Servants who joined Military during Emergency

3273. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the orders of the Ministry of Defence *vide* their Memo. No. 1/4/63/D (Pay/Services) date the 20th March 1963 and Annexures I, II and III thereto as also the orders contained in Ministry of Home Affairs Memo. No. F.35/1-62. Ests (B) dated 4.12.1962, regarding lien, pay and provident fund were applicable to Civil Government servants who joined the Military Service during the last "Emergency" ;

(b) if so, whether C. G. D. A. has refused to calculate subscriptions and Government contributions towards the Contributory Provident Fund of Civil Government servants on the basis of their emoluments drawn, while in Military service, in spite of the orders contained in Annexure III to the Memorandum mentioned in (a) above ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and whether Government will consider this matter and issue necessary instructions to C. G. D. A. to pay the Contributory Provident Fund Money to the Civil Government servants according to the orders contained in Annexure III of the Memorandum mentioned in (a) above ; and

- (d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 7908 on the 29th April, 1970. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Construction of Helipad for Landing Helicopter in West Bengal on the Occasion of P. M.'s visit to Bankura

3274. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSE :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special Helipad to facilitate the landing of a Helicopter was constructed with the help of the Army at Bankura, West Bengal, on the occasion of Prime Minister's visit to that place on 19th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred in this connection and which authority bore the cost ; and

(c) why it became necessary to construct a helipad for Prime Minister's visit to Bankura ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Increase in Rates of Power by Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

3275. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation recently sought the permission of Government to enhance the rates by 10 per cent for supplying power to certain categories of consumers ;

- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) arguments advanced by the Company in support of their demand ; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Under the sixth Schedule to the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the licensee shall so adjust his charges for the sale of electricity that his clear profit in any year of account shall not exceed the amount of reasonable return prescribed in this Schedule. For enhancing the charges for the supply of electricity the licensee is required to give a notice in writing of not less than 60 days to the State Government. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESE) give a notice in March, 1970, to State Government for increase in rates to enable them to earn the statutory reasonable return by additional revenues to the extent of Rs. 356 lakhs in 1970-71. The State Government considered the matter and persuaded the C.E.S.C. to accept a revised rate structure which would enable the CESC to earn additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 290 lakhs in 1970-71. The CESC have accordingly increased the High Tension Industrial rates by 13.4%, rates for low-tension industrial consumers by 15.3%, rates for mixed business and domestic purposes by 5.5%. The CESC has incurred increased expenditure because of enhancement of rates by D.V.C. and West Bengal State Electricity Board in respect of their bulk supply of power to CESC and increases in the wage bill due to wage agreements and additional employment.

American Middle-East Peace Proposals

3276. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

**SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARGCHA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. A. has made certain proposals for peace in West Asia ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these proposals have also been transmitted to the Government of India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India welcomes the recent steps taken for the relaxation of tension in West Asia. The Government believes that the implementation, in full, of the U. N. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, is essential for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in West Asia.

Construction of Flood Control Reservoir on Ajoy River

**3277. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. K. N. Basu, the former Director of the River Research Institute has stated recently that unless flood Control Reservoir was constructed on the Ajoy River, the benefits from the Farakka project might prove illusory ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No such statement has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Buffer Stock of Jute

**3278. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to build a buffer stock of jute ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for creating Larger Employment Potential during the Current year of fourth Plan

3279. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made under different heads for the current year of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the priority schemes to be taken up which have larger employment potential and their details ; and

(c) whether any national scheme is being considered for generating more employment opportunities ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The document on Annual

Plan 1970-71 giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(b) and (c). The schemes which have a larger employment potential and included in the Annual Plan for 1970-71 relate to minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural infra-structure including communications and transport links, rural electrification, water management, village and small scale industries, rural and urban housing, roads and urban development. Special schemes have been formulated for the benefit of small farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and to promote development of dry farming and undertake special rural works in drought-prone districts. Details about these programmes have been given in the *Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)* document and in the document entitled "*Towards Growth with Social Justice*" presented with the budget papers for 1970-71. Schemes of assistance for self-employment have also been undertaken by the State Bank of India and other Commercial Banks and some State Governments, Indian Oil Corporation and the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

India's exports and Imports

3281. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the trend in India's export and imports during the first 6 months of 1970 and how they compare with the figures for the corresponding period of 1969 ; and

(b) the items in which there is increase or decline and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total exports from India during the first 6 months of 1970 amounted to Rs. 714.06 crores as against Rs. 653.09 crores during the same period of 1969. Total imports into India during the same periods amounted to Rs. 846.8 crores and 846.8 crores, respectively.

(b) Two statements showing the increase and decline in exports and imports

for the first four months for which commodity-wise statistics are available so far are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4008/70]

While it is not possible in reply to a question to account for the rise or fall in the exports of each product, broadly speaking, it may be stated that increases in exports have occurred where domestic supply and external demand conditions have been favourable and vice-versa. Government's policies are direct towards promoting exports so as to reach the targets.

Long-term Trade Agreement with U. S. S. R.

3282. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration plans for a new long-term trade agreement with the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the reasons for a fresh agreement ; and

(c) the impact of the new agreement on the relations between the two nations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The current Trade Agreement between India and Soviet Union which was signed on 10th June, 1963 is valid upto 31st December 1970 only. Hence negotiations are in progress for concluding the long-term Trade Agreement between two-countries for the period 1971-75. It is expected the agreement will not only promote further steady growth of two-way trade exchanges but also bring about progressive diversification in the commodity composition.

Supply of Mirage Aircraft by France to India

3283. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that France was prepared to supply Mirage Aircraft to India ;

(b) if so, whether India purchased such planes from France during the last two and half years ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) With the Re-equipment Plan as finalised and other arrangements which had been made, it was not considered necessary to go in for a new type of plane.

Export of Cotton, Rice and Rock Phosphate to U. A. R.

3284. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the United Arab Republic Government for the supply of cotton, rice and rock phosphate to India ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Trade Agreement between the two countries, envisage exports from UAR to India of Cotton, Rice, and Rock Phosphate during the period 1.7.1970 to 30.6.1971 of approximately Rs. 38-39 crores. A little over 80% of the value would be covered by exports of cotton. Imports by India of rice and rock phosphate are expected to be of the same order as last year.

Utilisation of Construction Equipment at Nagarjunasagar and Kosi Projects

3285. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee of Ministers found that the equipment and spares worth Rs. 2.44 crores and Rs. 39.15 lakhs, respectively, were lying idle at the Nagarjunasagar Project either because they were surplus to requirements or because of some deficiency ;

(b) whether the Committee also found that about 75 per cent of equipment valued at Rs. 48.5 lakhs was found to be lying idle at Kosi Project ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing such waste of our scarce resources and the steps taken either to dispose of the surplus stocks or to utilise them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) to (c). The Committee of Ministers constituted by the Government of India to recommend measures for the elimination of delays in the procurement of equipment and spare parts required for irrigation and power projects found, on the basis of data collected for the period ending 31st December, 1969, that Rs. 2.44 crores worth of equipment and Rs. 39.15 lakhs worth of spare parts were surplus at the Nagarjunasagar Project, Rs. 48.5 lakhs representing 75% of the equipment was found surplus at the Kosi Project. In respect of the Kosi Project, out of 28 machines which were surplus, 10 were beyond economical repair and 11 were under repair. These 11 machines would be utilised in desilting work of the canals of the project. In respect of the Nagarjunasagar project, the construction work of the main dam has been recently completed in 1969. Action has been taken by the project authorities in repairing the machines, transferring surplus equipment, disposing of equipment which is beyond economical repair. For the period ending June, 1970, Rs. 60 lakhs worth of equipment has been retained for maintenance and other continuing works of the project ; Rs. 37 lakhs worth of equipment has been transferred to other projects and Rs. 13 lakhs worth of equipment has been disposed of. Tenders have been invited for disposal of Rs. 15 lakhs worth of equipment which are beyond eco-

nomical repairs. For the balance equipment valued at Rs. 119 lakhs, the matter is being processed for disposal or transfer of the equipment. Rs. 7 lakhs worth of spare parts have been transferred to other projects and the balance has been offered to other projects.

Assistance to States for River Valley Projects outside Plan Outlay

3286. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how much financial assistance have been given to different States outside the Plan outlay for the River Valley Projects ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have approached for more allocation out-

side the Plan outlay for the expeditious completion of certain projects ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No special assistance outside the Plan outlay has been given by the Government of India to River Valley Projects in any State in the current financial year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have represented that the outlay provided in the State budget for irrigation projects is inadequate and have requested that special assistance of Rs. 322.57 lakhs be given as follows :

Project	Provision in State budget. (Rs. in lakhs)	Special assistance requested. (Rs. in lakhs)
Kallada	102.21	70.79
Kuttadi	99.78	132.88
Pamba	48.21	51.79
Kanhirapuzha	30.32	36.40
Periyar Valley	32.86	17.14
Chitturpuzha	11.43	13.57

The total costs of these projects as now reported show very large increases over what was indicated last year. The State Government have been requested to examine in detail the reasons for such high increases and finalise any changes needed in their construction phasing in consultation with Central Engineers, before the matter could be considered further.

Comprehensive Survey of Haryana's Export Potential by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

3287. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has formulated a programme for a comprehensive survey of Haryana in order to determine the export potential of selected commodities and products ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of commodities and products indentified to be taken up for survey and the number of manufacturing units which will be covered under the scheme for survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a and b). Upon a request received from the State Government of Haryana, the Indian Institute of

Foreign Trade has initiated work of a comprehensive survey on the export potential of Haryana State. The overall objective of the survey is the assessment of the export potential of selected agricultural, mineral and manufactured products of Haryana and suggesting expansion of exports from the State. The field work for the survey is in progress.

(c) 72 product groups which show export potential are selected to be covered by the survey. 527 units engaged in the manufacture of these items have been selected for comprehensive coverage.

Suggestion by Indian and Chinese Businessmen of Hong Kong to form a Joint Company with the State Trading Corporation to Promote Sale of Indian Goods

3288. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Chinese businessmen of Hong Kong have approached the Government of India with a suggestion to form a joint company with the State Trading Corporation of India to promote the sale of Indian goods in that part of the world ;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to form a new company for this purpose and if so, what would be the composition of the company and what would be its paid up capital ; and

(c) the time by which it would start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Indian and Chinese businessmen of Hong Kong have approached State Trading Corporation of India for setting up in Hong Kong a Trading company jointly sponsored by S. T. C. and these businessmen to promote exports of Indian goods in Hong Kong and the neighbouring areas.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration.

बिहार में बरामद हुए तस्करी के मसालों के विक्रय के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

3289. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बैरेंशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तस्करी करते समय पकड़े गये मसालों के विक्रय के लिए सरकार द्वारा व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस जारी किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वैसे लाइसेंस इस वर्ष ही जारी करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कुछ व्यक्तियों की सिफारिश की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे लाइसेंसों के लिए व्यक्तियों के नामों की सिफारिश करते समय बिहार सरकार ने पुराने व्यापारियों की अपेक्षा कुछ नए व्यक्तियों को अधिमान दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका अधिकार क्या है ?

बैरेंशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं। तस्करी करते समय पकड़े गये मसालों की बिक्री के लिए लाइसेंस देना अपेक्षित नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Indian Passport Rules and Madame Binh's Visit

3290. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visit of Madame Binh

to India was in conformity with Indian Passport Rules ; and

(b) if not, what steps Government is taking to ensure that in future such violations of the law of land do not take place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). This House has already been informed in the Supplementary answers following Question No. 364 on 12th August 1970 that Mrs. Binh was admitted into India in accordance with the provision of the Foreigners Act.

Loss Suffered by Indians in Saigon as a Result of Mob Attack

3291. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss suffered by members of the Indian Consulate and by Indian businessmen in Saigon who were subjected to mob attack recently ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard Indian interests in Saigon and to defend Indian national interest and honour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to the information so far received by the Government, no material loss has been suffered by staff of the Indian Consulate or Indian businessmen in Saigon.

(b) The House has already been informed of the action taken by Government in the statement made on July 29, 1970.

Allocation of Funds for Siul Project, Himachal Pradesh

3292. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the construction of Siul project (Himachal Pradesh)

for the year ending 30th December, 1970 and how much has already been spent and what progress in construction work has been made so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PARSAD) : The provision made in the budget for the Siul Project for the year 1970-71 is Rs. 300 lakhs. The amount spent so far is about Rs. 70 lakhs. Approach roads have been constructed to different worksites and a few residential quarters have also been constructed. Further construction work is in progress.

Manufacture of Computers by Electronics Corporation of India

3293. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India has drawn up an ambitious plan of manufacturing computers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., have formulated a major programme for the manufacture of computers within the country. Commercial production has already commenced of the TDC-12, a second generation computer developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. Development of more advanced models using integrated circuits is simultaneously being carried on. The output of computers in terms of value is likely to go up from Rs. 12 lakhs in the current year to over Rs. 5 crores in 1974-75.

Export of Coffee

3294. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board has launched a new scheme to hold the price

line of raw coffee seeds in the International market ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ;

(c) the total export of coffee during the year 1968-69 and upto June, 1970 ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the period.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The total exports of coffee during the financial year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (upto June 1970) and foreign exchange earned were as follows :—

Financial year	Quantity exported	Foreign exchange earned
	(in tonnes)	(in Rupees)
1968-69	28,741	17.96 crores
1969-70	32,383	19.62 crores
1970-71 (upto June, 1970) (Provisional)	8,113	6.67 crores

Foreign Embassies' Accepting Uniform Procedure for Running Cultural Centres

5295. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the foreign embassies who have accepted the terms and conditions of the procedure evolved for running foreign cultural centres.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 388 and Unstarred Question No. 2494 on 12th August, 1970, Government would be willing to discuss arrangements with foreign missions, for the promotion of their cultural activities within the general framework now

under consideration. This matter is under examination.

Creation of Employment Opportunities During Fourth Plan

3296. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank's figure of a backlog of unemployment of 13 millions at the beginning of the Fourth Plan and the entry of 28 millions during the Plan is correct ;

(b) if so, since the Fourth Plan will create employment opportunities for 14 millions, what will Government do for the 27 million who will remain unprovided in addition to 10 million under-employed ;

(c) why not a crash plan for missing links of existing village roads and for restoration of water sources be prepared to absorb 5 millions, which according to calculations made by the Engineer's conference should cost 1250 crores ;

(d) since such State Employment will create double or even four times as much employment in the private sector, why should Government ask the Reserve Bank to finance State Plans on loans with a low rate of interest and on long periods of repayments ; and

(e) why should not this proposal be referred to the Commission on Unemployment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). In a note entitled "Growth of Employment : 1950-51 to 1968-69" prepared by the Division of Planning and Special Studies of the Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India published in the December 1969 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, a figure of 12.6 million has been mentioned as being the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of Fourth Plan. This figure has presumably been derived on the basis of the

estimate of unemployment at the end of the Third Plan, as given in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan (1966-71) published in 1966, and of the estimates of the net addition to the labour force and the likely employment generation during the three Annual Plan periods (1966-71), as given in the reports of the Study Group on Employment and Training, and the Study Group on Wage Policy, set up by the National Commission on Labour. The basis for the estimates pertaining to the Annual Plan periods is not explained either in the Reserve Bank note or in the two Study Group reports mentioned above. The basis for the figures of 28 million as the net addition to the labour force and of 14 million as the likely additional employment generation during the Fourth Plan period, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, is also not known. Similarly, the basis for the figures of 27 million remaining unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan and of 100 million as underemployed is also not known.

2. In the light of the findings of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates (Dantwala Committee) regarding the deficiencies and limitations of the earlier estimates, it has not been considered useful to attempt such estimates for the Fourth Plan (1969-74).

3. The provision for roads in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 871 crores—(Rs. 418 crores Central Plan and Rs. 453 crores State Plans). The State Governments have been asked to set apart about 25 per cent of their total outlay for rural roads. In addition Plan funds under other heads and non-Plan funds are also expected to be utilised for rural roads. In regard to water resources, the following provisions have been made in the Fourth Plan, for surface and ground water development—

(Rs. crores)		
(1)	Major Irrigation	965
(2)	Flood Control	122
(3)	Minor Irrigation	516
(4)	Rural electrification and energisation of Pumpsets	445

In addition, institutional resources to the extent of Rs. 950 crores are also expected to be available in agriculture from Agro-Industries Corporations (Rs. 50 crores), Land Development Banks (Rs. 500 crores), Central Cooperative Banks (Rs. 150 crores) and Commercial Banks (Rs. 250 crores). Out of this Rs. 950 crores, some amount will be available for minor irrigation and energisation of pumpsets.

4. In drawing up the Fourth Plan, as finalised, full account has been taken of the assistance likely to be available from the Reserve Bank of India, the nationalised banks and other institutional resources, on normal and concessional terms.

5. The terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on Measures to Tackle Unemployment set up by the Government of India are wide enough to take note of all such suggestions as may be brought before it.

Ban on Export of Handloom Goods

3297. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the ban on export of Handloom goods ;

(b) whether the ban has affected the export of a million yards to U. S. A. ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring these goods in the category of handlooms for which exemption has been granted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) There is no ban on the export of handloom goods.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is being taken up with the USA authorities.

Sale of Coffee by Coffee Depots

3298. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the current market price of coffee powder and that fixed for the next six months by the Board consequent on their decision to sell coffee powder from their Depots ;

(b) whether the increase in price defeats the very purpose of the scheme to keep in prices down ;

(c) whether priority will be given to those who were engaged in making powdered coffee for purpose of alternative employment in the Coffee Board Depots ;

(d) measures proposed to be taken to prevent adulteration of powder and whether there will be a surprise analysis of the product ; and

(e) whether a Committee of Consumers will be formed a every Depot to satisfy the consumers preference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The current price of Coffee powder in the open market is over Rs. 6/- per 500 gms. Coffee Board's powder will cost Rs. 5/- per 500 gms. till December, 1970.

(b) No increase in price of coffee powder is envisaged till December, 1970 even though the price of raw coffee seeds may go up in the auctions.

(c) Such a situation is not likely to arise.

(d) The India Coffee Depots of the Board prepare the blend powder for supply through the Coffee Depots, Co-operative Societies and Super Bazars. The question of adulteration does not arise. However, supervisory arrangements exist in the Board.

(e) No, Sir.

Nuclear Capability for Defence of India

3299. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the views expressed by the former Defence Secretary and some retired Army Generals as reported by *Indian Express* dated the 8th June, 1970 regarding need for India's building up of a nuclear capability for defence against external threat ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's policy on the development of nuclear weapons has been explained to the House on a number of occasions, including in the last Session. That policy remains unchanged.

Stepping up of Repatriation of Indians from Ceylon

3300. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent pronouncements of the new Ceylonese Government as reported in the Press regarding stepping up of repatriation of the Indian citizens from Ceylon ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the Press report.

(b) Both the Governments of India and Ceylon are desirous of implementing the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, and the

necessary procedures have been drawn up. For the present, no major changes appear necessary. However, the two Governments are in constant consultation to ensure that the Agreement is implemented smoothly and effectively.

Military Intelligence

3301. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article 'Military Intelligence' by a retired Major-General highlighting the inefficiency and failures of the Intelligence Bureau, the gap between the internal and external intelligence, and making certain suggestions in this regard ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Yes, (a) Sir.

(b) Government have no comments on the personal views expressed by the author. The arrangements for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of intelligence have been considerably improved and further increasing the efficiency of the system is a continuing process.

संगोष्ठी में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय भंडे को
जलाया जाना

3302. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री एस० एम० कुण्ठ्य :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

श्री शीर्षन्द गोयल :

डा० सुशीला नंदर :

श्री न० रा० देवधरे :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री पहले बताने की
कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि श्रीमती
बिल्कु की भारत यात्रा का विरोध करते हुए

संगोष्ठी में विद्यार्थियों ने वहाँ भारतीय महाविद्यालय दूत के कार्यालय पर आक्रमण किया और भारत के राष्ट्रीय भंडे में आग लगाई ; और

(ख) यदि है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री तुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) प्रार० (ख) इस घटना के बारे में एक व्यापाकरण भ्रस्ताव के उत्तर में 29-7-1970 को विस्तृत बन्तव्य सदन में दिया गया था ।

Indian Delegation to Non-Aligned Summit

3303. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister will lead the Indian delegation to the non-aligned summit opening in Lusaka, Zambia on 8th September, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the delegation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides the Prime Minister, the delegation will include the Minister of External Affairs, Foreign Secretary, Foreign Trade Secretary, Secretary to the Prime Minister, other officers from the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Ministry of External Affairs and certain of our Ambassadors in non-aligned countries.

Irrigation Requirements of the Country

3304. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has receded from the urgency with which irriga-

tion had been tackled in the first Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the present plans sought extension of irrigation to 45 to 50 per cent from the present 22 per cent whereas the country would need a five fold increase in the next 15 years according to certain estimates ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). The outlay on major and medium irrigation projects has been gradually increasing in the various Plans, as indicated below :

	Rs. in Crores
Pre-plan expenditure on Plan Projects	80
First Plan	300
Second Plan	380
Third Plan	576
1966-67 to 1968-69	429

An outlay of Rs. 857 crores had been indicated in the Draft Fourth Plan. In the final Plan, this outlay has been increased to Rs. 953.8 crores by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Governments. Substantial outlays have also been proposed in the Minor Irrigation programme administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(c) and (d). the gross area that can be irrigated from major and medium irrigation projects, as well as minor irrigation works is expected to be about 200 million acres, i.e. about 52% of the gross sown area. The achievement by the end of 1963-69 is assessed to be about 24%, which would rise to about 29% by the end of the Fourth Plan.

It is hoped that the resources position would permit much larger outlays in the

Fifth and subsequent Plans so that all the remaining irrigation potential can be brought to use within two or three Plan periods.

Maintenance and Training of Personnel of the Indian Navy

3305. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are under consideration to provide facilities for proper maintenance and training of personnel of the Indian Navy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction and to consolidate the Navy's recent gains ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A restricted number of Naval personnel are sent abroad for having specialised training, if necessary. These personnel form the nucleus for training further batches in the country. Our Navy is almost self-sufficient in training of both officers and sailors.

(c) Government have already approved the setting up of a special training complex at Visakhapatnam and at Bombay and Goa to cater for the efficient maintenance, administration and training required to operate Naval ships and Naval air equipment recently acquired. Expedited completion of these schemes is being watched carefully.

मध्य प्रदेश में तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र का स्थापित किया जाना

3306. श्री शं. श. दीक्षित : वया सिक्काई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रस्तावों में कोई प्रस्ताव महाकैशल क्षेत्र में एक तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में भी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य में तापीय उत्पादन क्षमता के विस्तार के बारे में, मध्य प्रदेश से केवल एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। यह प्रस्ताव महाकैशल क्षेत्र में कोई तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक विकास की दर

3308. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक विकास की दर क्या है और क्या यह राज्य के आकार की तुलना में बहुत ही कम है;

(ख) यदि ही, तो उक्त राज्य का विकास और तेजी से करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम शामिल किये गये हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, छणु शक्ति मंत्री, गृह कार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों के विकास की तुलनात्मक दरें बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि कई वर्षों से राज्य आमदानियों के तुलनीय अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना 353 करोड़ रुपये निश्चित की गई है।

इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न केंद्रीय औद्योगिक और खनिज स्कीमों सम्बन्धी जारी नई परियोजनाओं के लिए चौथी योजना में सागरमा 200 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। यदि इन विनियोजनों की सहायता से स्थानीय दशाओं और क्षमताओं के अनुरूप विद्युत योजना स्कीम/कार्यक्रम अपनाए जाते हैं तो ये राज्य के विकास में तेजी लाने में सहायक होंगे।

हथकरघा वित्त निगम की स्थापना

3309. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार से हथकरघा वित्त निगम की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध किया है और यदि ही, तो कब और क्या उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) यदि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्द महासागर में विदेशों के मुद्रधोत

3310. श्री यशवन्त तिहु कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्द महासागर में किस किस देश में कितने कितने मुद्रधोत इस समय विद्यमान हैं और उन्होंने ऐसा किस उद्देश्य से किया है; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अग्नीधर राम) :
 (क) हिंदू महासागर में यूनाइटेड किंगडम, कॉस्ट टथा यू० एस० ए० के नी सैनिक जहाज स्थित हैं। उनके बेड़े की परिशुद्ध शक्ति का पता नहीं है। उनका उद्देश्य स्पष्टतया उनके अपने क्षेत्र के हितों की रक्षा करना है तथा अन्य सामुद्रिक शक्तियों की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखना है।

(ख) सदन में बार-बार कहा गया है कि सरकार हिंदू महासागर के क्षेत्र को तनाव से तथा अणु शस्त्रों के क्षेत्र से मुक्त रखना चाहती है। तथापि विदेशी लड़ाकू जहाजों का छुले समुद्र में चलना/रोकना सम्भव नहीं है।

सिचाई बाली भूमि

3311. श्री भीटा लाल भीता :

श्री एन० शिवप्या :

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

यथा सिचाई तथा बिष्टु भूमि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में, राज्यवार, कितनी भूमि की सिचाई की जाती है; और

(ख) घोरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में राज्यवार, कितनी भूमि की सिचाई की जाने की सम्भावना है?

सिचाई तथा बिष्टु भूमालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न किया जाता है जिसमें 1968-69 के अन्त में बृहत और मध्यम सिचाई परियोजनाओं से सिचित हो रहा राज्यवार क्षेत्र और घोरी योजना में इन परियोजनाओं से सिचित किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि का राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल दिया गया है।

विवरण

बृहत् और मध्यम स्तरीयों में सिचाई के ग्रधीन आने वाले क्षेत्रफल का विवरण

(हजार एकड़ में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	1968-69 के अन्त तक लाभ (योजना पूर्व सिचाई समेत)		घोरी योजना के दौरान अनिवार्य साधन	
		शक्यता	समुपयोजन	शक्यता	समुपयोजन
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5994	5611	1554	1020
2	असम	208	208	128	82
3	बिहार	4607	3307	2594	2519
4	गुजरात	1154	812	864	864
5	हरियाणा	2276	2213	371	247
6	जम्मू और काश्मीर	153	150	39	25
7	केरल	834	834	294	274

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	मध्य प्रदेश	2324	1688	889	773
9	महाराष्ट्र	1541	1188	939	766
10	मैसूर	1967	1753	235	309
11	उड़ीसा	2695	2605	642	469
12	पंजाब	5791	5779	62	22
13	राजस्थान	2550	2296	716	519
14	तमिलनाडु	3594	3541	173	173
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	7412	7198	1679	1111
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	2714	2599	593	445
कुल		45814	41782	11772	9618

Regional Trade Liberalizations and Monetary Cooperation among Developed and Developing Nations of the Regions

3312. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ECAFE has recently begun consultations about the developing countries plans for regional trade liberalizations and monetary cooperation among developing and developed nations ; and

(b) if so, the results so far achieved and the precise nature and extent of India's participation in these plants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decisions taken at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation held in December, 1968, a series of discussions have been held in the forum of ECAFE and several studies have been initiated. On the basis of these discussions and studies, proposals have been formulated by experts of ECAFE on trade and monetary cooperation and circulated to member-Governments for preliminary consideration.

2. An ECAFE Consultative Mission is presently visiting nantional capitals in the region to assist in the consideration of these proposals, ascertain the views of national Government on them, and clarify the teahnical issues involved. The Mission visited New Delhi from August 8, 1970 to August 12, 1970. It was headed by Professor Robert Triffin of Yale University.

PROPOSALS FOR REGIONAL TRADING ARRANGEMENTS

3. The main objective of the proposed trading arrangements is to promote economic development of the countries of the region through expansion of intra-regional trade by meeting, to the maximum extent possible, import requirements of member countries with exportable surpluses of the region.

4. During the discussions between the ECAFE Mission and team of senior officials of the Government of India clarifications were sought on the details of the proposed arrangements. It was suggested to the Mission that measures should also be adopted for stimulating production in appropriate sectors and for development of a commercial and transportation infrastructure to support the trading arrangements. It was emphasized that the arrangements should be initiated on as broad a basis

as possible and should be mutually beneficial to all participating countries. To this extent, ways and means should be devised for harmonising sub-regional efforts with the wider regional exercise. Specific difficulties relating to exports of Indian products to Asian markets were highlighted and it was hoped that the regional arrangements would be able to provide adequate solutions. It was pointed out that while prospects are not very encouraging in regard to increased imports into India of capital goods, further consideration could be given to stepping up imports of intermediate goods and raw materials.

PROPOSALS ON REGIONAL MONETARY COOPERATION

5. ECAFE's proposals on monetary cooperation include (a) an Asian clearing scheme and (b) an Asian reserve scheme. Through the clearing scheme, accounts will be maintained of the transactions between participating countries and the net credit/debit position of each country *vis-a-vis* the rest will be calculated at regular intervals. The reserve scheme aims at providing discretionary credit to participating countries in the light of their global payments position.

6. Discussions with the ECAFE Mission on the monetary proposals involved seeking clarifications in regard to technical details and exchanging ideas on the principles of the two schemes. It was impressed upon the Mission that the scope of the clearing scheme should include all intra-regional transactions between participating countries. It was emphasized that there should be a clear linkage between proposals for trade expansion and monetary cooperation in the region.

FURTHER PROGRAMME OF WORK

7. It is expected that on the completion of its visits, the ECAFE Mission will prepare final proposals on trade and monetary cooperation in the light of national views and concerns expressed to them. The final proposals would be considered in the national capitals and later discussed in a meeting of Government representatives

and Central Banks to be held under the auspices of ECAFE before the end of the year.

Alaknanda Tragedy

3313. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Roads Organisation had got information on the morning of July 20, that the road between Badrinath and Chamoli had been obstructed by road blocks ;

(b) why was not the traffic stopped immediately and why was it allowed to converge to Bela Kuchi ;

(c) why was not the road cleared expeditiously ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Border Road staff wound up the days work at 4 P. M. and left ; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been held into the allegations of negligence ; if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes,

(b) The civil traffic on Rishikesh-Joshimath road is controlled by the State Police authorities. The traffic police at Belakuchi was informed by an official of the Border Roads Organisation on the morning of 21st July, 1970 about the slides near Belakuchi. They were also informed that these blockages would be cleared on the same day by the afternoon. It is understood telephone communication of the traffic police between Belakuchi and Joshimath had broken down.

(c) The clearance of the landslides was taken up promptly. There were three slides near Belakuchi. The one towards Joshimath was cleared by 10.00 hrs. Of the two slides towards Pipalkoti, one was cleared by 14.30 hours. The third slide was also under clearance till heavy rain interrupted the work, and though efforts continued by men and machines even there-

after, the work had to be abandoned due to rolling down of heavy debris and boulders from above.

(d) The Border Roads staff continued to work upto 1800 hrs. when the work had to be stopped as indicated in reply to part (c).

(e) A senior officer was sent from HQ DGBR to the area soon after the occurrence. His report shows that there was no laxity on the part of the Border Roads staff in clearing the road blocks.

Co-operative Steps to keep Indian Ocean Free from Nuclear Pollution and War-like Activities

3315. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps which are being taken by the Government of India and other Asian countries including Mauritius to keep the Indian Ocean free from nuclear pollution as well as from war-like activities of other countries; and

(b) if so, the measures to be taken in this connection collectively or otherwise and how many countries are co-operating in these efforts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERIANL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India are in favour of making the Indian Ocean a 'Zone of Peace'. Government propose to exchange views on this subject with interested Governments during the Non-Aligned Summit Conference Scheduled to be held in Lusaka next month.

Allotment of Land to Ex-Soldiers of Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan

3317. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-Jawans, who have served the Defence Forces, in Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan and who are sitting idle today;

(b) what steps Governments have been taking to improve their financial conditions, particularly when the conditions have worsened due to continuous drought in this district ; and

(c) whether Government have a scheme to give some land for cultivation to these ex-soldiers who are landless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) Government have taken various steps towards the resettlement of ex-service-men. The House has already been apprised of them from time to time.

केन्द्रीय सांस्कृतिकीय संगठन में वरिष्ठ अनुसंधानकर्ताओं का स्थायी बनाया जाना

3318. श्री भोलहु प्रसाद : क्या प्रधानमंत्री 20 मई, 1970 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संक्षया 10421 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सांस्कृतिकीय संगठन के सांस्कृतिक विभाग में वरिष्ठ अनुसंधानकर्ताओं को स्थायी बनाने से सम्बन्धित मामले पर, जो गत दो वर्षों से विचाराधीन था, इस बीच निरांयं कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वरिष्ठ अनुसंधानकर्ताओं को स्थायी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये भारत की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि नहाँ, तो इस मामले में इसमें व्याधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस मामले का कब तक निपटाए किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनुशासित मंत्री, गृहकार्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस मामले में उत्पन्न विभिन्न पहलुओं की सम्बन्धित विभागों के परामर्श से विस्तृत रूप से समीक्षा की जा रही है और इसमें समय लगा है ।

(घ) यद्यपि यह निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है कि किस निश्चित तारीख को इस मामले का निपटान होगा, बिन्तु मामले को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए यथा सम्भव शीघ्र प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे ।

Plans For Tackling Unemployment in the Country

3320. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that she is reported to have stated that the problem of unemployment will not be there for long ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any positive plans to tackle the problem ;

(c) whether the plan targets are sought to be revised ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) while the Prime Minister has not made any statement in the specific terms set out by the Hon'ble Member, she has on a number of occasions made it clear that unemployment is one of the serious problems facing our economy and should, therefore, be tackled with a sense of urgency.

(b) The programmes of development included in the Fourth Five Year Plan,

as well as other schemes such as rural works programme which are outside the plan, are expected to generate considerable employment opportunities. Special deliberations have recently been held with the States. Steps have been taken continuously to review the programmes to make sure that the accent on expansion of employment opportunities is maintained.

(c) and (d). It will be seen from the IV Five Year Plan 1969-74, laid on the Table of the House, that in recasting the Plan enhanced provisions have been made for certain labour intensive programmes.

टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण और उनका मूल्य

3321. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलिविजन बनाने के कारबाहों कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक में प्रतिमास कितने-कितने टेलिविजन बनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) अब तक किस-किस आकार के टेलिविजन बनाये जाते हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक आकार के टेलिविजन का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने टेलिविजनों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर देने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यीरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और बंकानिक तथा श्रीकांगिक अनुसंधान विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) :

(क) टेलिविजन सेट निर्माण करने वाली आरंभकारियां हैं :—

(1) सर्वश्री जे० के० इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, काशीपुर ।

(2) सर्वश्री टेलीराड, बम्बई ।

(3) सर्वश्री पीलस्टार, बम्बई ।

(4) सर्वश्री टेलीस्टार, दिल्ली ।

सर्वश्री पोलस्टार और सर्वश्री टेलीस्टार ने उत्पादन मध्ये शुरू ही किया है। सर्वश्री टेलीराइड ने मार्च 1970 में उत्पादन शुरू किया था, और जुलाई 1970 के मन्त्र तक उन्होंने 500 टेलिविजन सेट उत्पादित किये थे। सर्वश्री जे० के० इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स १५ वर्ष से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और जुलाई 1970 के मन्त्र तक उन्होंने 3529 टेलिविजन सेट बनाए हैं। अन्त मार्च 1970 तक उन्होंने 2408 टेलिविजन सेट बनाए थे, और इस वर्ष मध्ये जुलाई 1970 तक उन्होंने 1121 टेलिविजन रिसीवर बनाए।

(क) अब तक 23 हंच पद्दे के टेलिविजन रिसीवर उत्पादित किए गए हैं, और उनका मूल्य 1900 रु० प्रति रिसीवर रखा गया है। अब मार्केट में 19 हंच पद्दे वाले टेलिविजन रिसीवर भी आ गए हैं। उनकी 1575 रु० प्रत्येक कीमत रखी गई है। कीमतें करों के प्रतिरिक्त हैं।

(ग) टेलिविजन रिसीवरों की कीमतें नीचे लाने के लिए किए गए उपायों में से कुछ हैं:—

(1) प्रत्येक यूनिट में माध्यिक दृष्टि से लाभकर राशियों में टेलिविजन रिसीवरों का मध्यिक संख्या में निर्माण।

(2) 12 हंच से 16 हंच के छोटे पद्दों सहित ट्रांजिस्ट्रीकूट किस्म के टेलिविजन रिसीवरों का उत्पादन।

(3) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी संघटकों की कीमतों में कमशः कमी को जो बढ़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन स्थापित करने से टेलिविजन रिसीवरों की लागत के अधिकांश के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं।

Cashew Corporation in Public Sector

3322. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Cashew Corporation in the public sector ;

(b) if so, the composition and functions thereof ;

(c) the authorised and paid up capital of the Corporation ;

(d) whether all the imports of raw nuts will be canalised through the said Cashew Corporation ; and

(e) the date from which it would start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

(c) Authorised Capital Rs. 2 crores, subscribed capital Rs. 50 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is difficult to indicate the exact date, but the Corporation will start functioning shortly.

Decrease in Staff in Indian Missions
in UK and US Embassies and
Increase in Staff in Soviet
Mission

3323. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI KOLAI BIRUA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is reviewing the staff position of various missions abroad with a view to rationalizing the entire staff structure ;

(b) if so, whether in U. K. and U. S. A. the Indian staff has been reduced ; if so to what extent ;

(c) whether Union Government has decided to increase the staff in U. S. S. R. ; if so, the main reasons therefor ; and

(d) what will be the total saving due to the reduction in the Missions abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. The rationalisation and reallocation of staff in all Missions abroad is continuously under review.

(b) The reductions made recently in the India-Based and local staff in U. S. A. and U. K. under the administrative control of the EA Ministry are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As a result of these reductions in staff in U.S.A. and U. K. the savings effected will be as follows :

U.S.A.....Rs. 2,49,000.00

U. K.Rs. 6,32,682.00

Statement

The Reduction of Posts in our Missions in U. S. A. and U. K.

UNITED KINGDOM

India-based

Financial Adviser	...	One
Local	...	One
Higher Executive Officers	...	Two
Executive Officer	...	One
Clerical Officers	...	Eight
Shorthand Typist	...	One
Typist	...	One

Deputy Office Keeper	...	One
Telephone Operators	...	Two
Messengers	...	Six
Lift Attendant	...	One
Packer	...	One
Night Watch man and La 'ourers	...	Two
Women Cleaners	...	Three

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON		
India-based		
Second Secretary	...	One
Assistant	...	One
Local		
Research Assistant	...	One
Switch Board Operator	...	One
Junior Clerks	...	Two
House Keeper	...	One

The staff strength in the Consulate General of India, New York, and Permanent Mission of India, New York, is also under review pursuant to the recommendations made by the Foreign Service Inspectorate of this Ministry and a final decision on these recommendations is expected to be reached shortly.

Export of Ready-made Garments

3325. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a very good market in foreign countries for the ready-made garments ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where ready-made garments are exported ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned on this account during the last three years, year-wise ;

(d) the types of ready-made garments which are popular and in what countries ; and

(e) the steps being taken to boost the export of these garments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bulk of the exports go to U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada and a few other West European countries.

(c) The relevant data are as under :—

Year	Value (in lakh rupees)
1967	325.6
1968	542.2
1969	826.1

(d) Types of garments being exported Names of the countries

Shirts, trousers, night-wear, sports wear and casual industrial clothing. France, West Germany, Sweden, U.K., U.S.A., Canada, some East-African countries, Kuwait and Bah.

(e) Some of the measures taken for boosting exports of garments are :—

(i) Special arrangements for disposal of cases of advance licences by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.

(ii) Centralisation of the entire export promotion in respect of ready-made garments in the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

(iii) Entitlements for dyes and chemicals and for embellishments increased from 7½% to 9%.

Use of Ashoka Chakra as Emblem of "Empire Room"

3326. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times*

of 22nd July, 1970 under the caption, "The Empire Room" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the emblem of the 'Empire Room' in the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles in the U.S.A. is the same as India's Ashoka Chakra ; and

(c) whether Government of India would consider the desirability of taking up the matter at suitable levels to put a stop to such unwarranted use of our National Emblem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our Embassy in U.S.A. is being asked to verify the facts and, if necessary, take up the matter with the concerned authorities.

Visit to Atomic Energy Installation by Madame Binh

3327. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madame Binh visited the Atomic Energy installation in Bombay ;

(b) whether she was shown some of the defence installations in the country ; and,

(c) if so, whether it is a practice to share secrets with representatives of Governments with which India has no diplomatic relations, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects for Extraction of Copper and Reduction in Capital Cost of Nuclear Power Production

3328. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up two schemes, one for the extraction of copper and the other for the reduction in capital cost of nuclear power production ;

(b) if so, the details of these two schemes ;

(c) the capital outlay proposed ; and

(d) when these will be launched ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING. (SHRIMATI ILLA PALCHOU-DHURI) : (a) to (d) No Scheme has been drawn up by the Atomic Energy Commission for extraction of copper. However, the feasibility and economic significance of peaceful nuclear explosions for extracting copper from low grade ore are being examined. Details regarding the Commission's proposals for nuclear power production are contained in the Commission's brochure entitled 'Atomic Energy and Space Research—A profile for the Decade 1970-80', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Alleged Confederation of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to Fight Hindu Menace within Pakistan

3329. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is proposing to join a Confederation comprising of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to fight "Hindu Menace" within Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether such moves have made the stay of Indians in Pakistan impossible ; and

(c) action, if any, Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such proposal of the Government of Pakistan.

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

Ugly Reference to Indian Society in B.B.C. Television Documentary

3330. SHRIMATI ILLA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to B.B.C. Television documentary entitled "India the Bewildered Giant" in the last week of June, 1970 which contained ugly references to the Indian Society and insulting language used for one of India's national heroes "Chhatrapati Shivaji" and absolute distortion of India's image ;

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

(c) the steps taken in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have informed both the B.B.C. and the U.K. Government that they do not appreciate the screening of such films on the B.B.C. Television. Government have also initiated action regarding B.B.C. operations in India.

Export of Railway Equipments by S.T.C.

3331. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has formulated any plan for boosting up exports of railway equipments and other items ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the target of export by the State Trading Corporation for the coming two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation has carried out a planned study of prospects of exports and of requirements of potential buyers, established personal contacts with Railway authorities by visiting these countries, collected commercial information and back ground data and has invited delegations to visit India to see for themselves what India can offer.

(c) A target for export of Railway equipment valued at Rs 8 crores has been fixed for 1970-1971. Exports are expected to be much larger in 1971-72.

**Soviet Pakistan Overland
Trade Route**

3332. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI P. K. AMIN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan President Yahya Khan recently visited Moscow ;

(b) whether there was any discussion between the Pakistani President and the Russian leaders regarding opening of a Soviet Pakistan overland trade route ; and

(c) if so, whether it is likely to affect India's interests in any way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). The President of Pakistan visited the Soviet Union from June 22 to 26, 1970.

(b) The Joint Soviet-Pak Communiqué issued after the visit makes no reference to this subject having been discussed during the talks.

(c) The Government of India, desirous of promoting regional economic cooperation and trade, have consistently supported the proposal for an agreement on overland transit and trade between the Soviet Union, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Nepal. No progress in the matter has however, been made on account of Pakistan's insistence on India's exclusion from the proposed agreement.

**Talks with Bhutan on U. N.
Entry Issue**

3333. DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the External Affairs Minister recently visited Bhutan and had talks with the authorities there ;

(b) if so, whether the question of Bhutan's Membership of the United Nations also was discussed ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). Shri Dinesh Singh former Minister of External Affairs, visited Bhutan in May, 1970, and had talks with the authorities there.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shri Dinesh Singh reiterated Government of India's stand that India would be happy to sponsor Bhutan for

membership of the U. N. when Bhutan expressed her readiness to assume the responsibilities and obligations of such membership.

Soviet countervailing Action In Indo-China

3334. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Hindu* dated the 27th May, 1970 saying that Chinese pressure is increasing on Russia for some sort of concerted countervailing action by the Communist powers against America so called intervention in Cambodia on the overall Indo-China situation ;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has received any report in this regard from its diplomatic sources in Moscow or Peking ; and

(c) if so; action, if any, taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have seen the report appearing in the *Hindu* of 27th May, 1970, but have received no confirmation of it.

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

Imposition of Enhanced Rates of Taxation in Cantonment Board, Yolkhas

3335. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 1568 dated the 4th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government has received the proposals of the Cantonment Board, Yolkhas for the imposition of taxes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have considered these proposals in the light of the representations made by the public and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Biological Laboratory at Palampur (H. P.)

3336. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the major projects approved by the Planning Commission relating to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ; and

(b) whether the setting up of a Biological Laboratory at Palampur (H. P.) is one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). A Statement showing the major projects included in the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the CSIR which have been approved in principle by the Planning Commission is attached.

(b) Provision for development of biological research in the Fourth Plan is included by the CSIR in a lump sum allocation for new Laboratories/Projects.

Statement

Major Projects included in the Fourth Five Year Plan proposal of C. S. I. R.

The following new projects will be taken up under the Fourth Plan :—

1. Materials for electronics and transistors industry such as semiconductor

grade silicon at National Physical Laboratory and synthetic quartz crystals at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute.

2. Development work on television pattern generator, industrial television camera, television service oscilloscope and studies on microelectronics at the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

3. Development work on vacuum systems, echo encephalograph, ultrasonic therapy unit, patient monitoring system, cardiac therapeutic instruments, at the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation.

4. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur : Development of high pressure vessels for fertiliser and other industries, systems and equipment for refrigerated transport of food items, electric overhead travelling cranes.

5. The structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee : Precasting and Prefabrication minimum weight design of transmission line towers, microwave towers and automatic tower testing station ; machine foundations ; high rise buildings ; grain storage structures ; nuclear pressure vessels.

6. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee : project for testing clays for mechanical production of bricks ; evaluation and processing of clay for bloated clay aggregate.

7. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad : geophysical prospecting techniques, work relating to geochemical methods as an aid to prospecting.

8. National Institute of Oceanography, Goa : acquiring an oceanographic ship ; Coastal and oceanographic studies with special reference to mineral deposits.

9. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona : process development work for bulk organic chemicals based on the bye-products of the petrochemical industry, sulphochlorinated polyethylene and polyolefin elastomers, thickol rubber, wet and melt spinning of non-cellulosic fibres, heat resistant 'Black Orlon' type ceramic fibres, development of small tonnage polymers, studies on chemosterilants for insect control.

10. Utilisation of Assam Coal for cement production, recovery of sulphur from flue gases at Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

11. Process development for pesticides, speciality resins, polyurethane coatings and adhesives, toluene diisocyanate, synthesis of abrasives ; at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

12. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute ; pilot plant for electrolytic production of magnesium metal, anodic phosphating, design of electrolytic cell for aminoguanidine bicarbonate etching and forming aluminium capacitors.

13. Indian Institute of Petroleum : processing of crudes for lubricating oils, thermal conversion processes to reduce heavy fuel oil and produce light and middle distillates, utilisation of waxy residues to produce fatty acids for soap, detergents, rubber and textile chemical industries, hydroprocessing of petroleum fractions, catalytic reforming and producing of high impact polystyrene.

14. Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora : pilot plant for formed coke for metallurgical, industrial and domestic uses. A 350 kg/hr. fluidised combustion boiler and a

pilot plant for production of fertilisers from coal is also proposed to be set up.

15. Recovery of nickel from lateritic and other low grade ores, cryolite production from fluorspar, magnesium production (250 tonnes per year capacity) and setting up of facilities for metal working for special metals and alloys and high temperature creep testing at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

16. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar : Experimental 5 tonne plant for pelletisation of iron ore, fine manganese ore and chromite; development of hydro-metallurgical equipment, rotary vacuum filters, bench scale studies of hydraulic transportation of ore-fines.

17. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta : expansion of the existing optical glass plant, Radiation shielding windows for nuclear reactors, electronic ceramic parts, production of reconstituted mica paper, glass bonded mica for capacitors, development of zircon refractories for casting of steel, basic refractories for ID convertors.

18. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, Rice milling, pulse milling, setting up prototype pilot plant for the production of spice extractives and oleoresins.

19. Central Leather Research Institute : Development and improvement of raw hides and skins, tanning and finishing processes, improvement in leather goods designs, products developed from slaughter house and tannery wastes.

20. Central Drug Research Institute : new compounds of antifertility activity, clinical pharmacological division process development for paracetamol, choline chloride, lecithin, procaine, ephedrine.

21. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta : industrial production of pepidase, penicillinase etc. from microbial sources; studies on antifungal antibiotics such as mycobacillin, versicolin.

22. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu : indigenous resources for production of colchicine, studies on raw materials for Ephedrine.

New Projects :

Under consideration are centres for high polymers and synthetic fibres, light electrical industries, industrial water, tropicalisation of instruments, stations for mineral beneficiation.

The setting up of a Biological Laboratory at Palampur had been considered by the CSIR and divergent views have been expressed. The Fourth Plan programmes includes development of Biological research but the mode and manner of this development will have to be worked out by the new Board of Biological Research proposed under COST.

Setting up of a Corporation for Export Promotion and Development of Tea

3337. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4027 on the 25th March, 1970 re. conversion of Tea Board into a Public Sector Tea Marketing Corporation and state :

(a) whether Government have considered the interim report of the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee on Foreign Trade for the setting up of a Corporation for the export promotion and development of tea ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee to set up a public sector corporation for export of packetted teas is still under the consideration of Government.

Uranium found at Khetri Complex in Rajasthan

3338. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that traces of Uranium have been noticed in the Khetri Complex in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, whether experts have been drafted to make a thorough investigation in to the matter ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). As a result of surveys carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy in the area, indications of uranium have been observed in the Khetri Complex in Rajasthan, which is being developed by M/s Hindustan Copper Limited for copper mining. Detailed investigations by way of drilling and test pitting are now being planned in consultation with M/s Hindustan Copper Limited and this work is expected to be started soon.

Extradition of Dr. Teja

3339. SHRIMATIILA PALCHOURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Dharam Teja who has been wanted by the Government of India in connection with alleged mismanagement of the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Corporation has recently been arrested in London ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of India had requested the British Government for extradition of Shri Teja ;

(c) if so, the British Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken by the Government of India about this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of India are awaiting the reaction of the British Government to their request for extradition and will take all necessary steps in the matter.

Appointment of a Committee/Commission for Construction of Dams on Kosi River to check floods

3340. SHRI PREM CHAND VSRMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated the loss due to floods in Kosi river ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government have appointed any Commission to go into the details of construction of dams to check the floods ; if so, what are the recommendations of such a Committee/Commission ;

(d) how far the Government have accepted and implemented the recommendations ; and

(e) if no Committee/Commission has been appointed, will the Government consider the desirability for appointment of such a Committee of experts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (e). Details of the damage on account of floods in the Kosi

River alone are not available. The question of control of floods in the Kosi River and the possibility of construction of dams; *inter alia*, for flood control, at Barahkshetra, Belka and Kothar have been investigated in the past and also considered by several experts and Committees. The construction of storage dams on the Kosi was not found practicable. The Hanumannagar barrage and embankments have been planned to provide maximum possible protection from the floods of the Kosi.

Indian Freedom Fighters in Portuguese Jails

3341. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Indian freedom fighters who are still undergoing imprisonment in Portuguese jails ;

(b) whether the Government of Portugal have been pressed for their release and if so, what was the reaction of that Government ; and

(c) what further action the Government of India propose to take for their release ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as Government are aware, with the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, there are no Indian freedom fighters in Portuguese jails.

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

Trade Agreement with Foreign Countries

3342. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new agreements have been signed between the Government of India and the Governments of other foreign countries during the current year regarding trade in the future ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements signed ; and

(c) whether some foreign exchange is expected to be earned, if so, how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (b). Two new Trade Agreements have been signed during the current year : —

1. A Trade Agreement with Burma was signed on 27th May, 1970.

2. A Trade Agreement with Colombia was signed on 14th July, 1970. Both Agreements provide for grant of facilities and encouragement for increasing trade on a reciprocal basis.

(c) As a result of these agreements the trade between India and these countries is expected to grow. It is not possible to quantify at this stage the foreign exchange which might be earned.

U. N. Resolution to Bar the Supply of Arms to South Africa

3343. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. N. Security Council have passed a resolution calling upon all States to bar the sale of arms to South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of Security Council Resolution 282 (1970) is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

RESOLUTION 282 (1970)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1549th meeting, on 23 July, 1970

The Security Council

*Having considered the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as submitted by forty Member States,*

*Reiterates its condemnation of the evil and abhorrent policies of *apartheid* and the measures being taken by the Government of South Africa to enforce and extend those policies beyond its borders,*

Recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in pursuance of their human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Gravely concerned by the persistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to abandon its racist policies and to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly on this question and others relating to southern Africa,

Gravely concerned with the situation arising from violations of the arms embargo called for in its resolutions 181 (1963) of 7 August 1963, 182 (1963) of 4 December 1963 and 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964.

Convinced of the need to strengthen the arms embargo called for in the above resolutions,

*Convinced further that the situation resulting from the continued application of the policies of *apartheid* and the constant build-up of the South African military and*

police forces made possible by the continued acquisition of arms, military vehicles and other equipment and of spare parts for military equipment from a number of Member States and by local manufacture of arms and ammunition under licences granted by some Member States constitutes a potential threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces of South Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to the racial policies of the Government of South Africa, in particular the neighbouring States,

*1. *Reiterates its total opposition to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;**

*2. *Reaffirms its resolutions 181 (1963), 182 (1963) and 191 (1964);**

*3. *Condemns the violations of the arms embargo called for in resolutions 181 (1963), 182 (1963) and 191 (1964);**

*4. *Calls upon all States to strengthen the arms embargo.**

(a) by implementing fully the arms embargo against South Africa unconditionally and without reservations whatsoever;

(b) by withholding supply of all vehicles and equipment for use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(c) by ceasing supply of spare parts for all vehicles and military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of South Africa;

(d) by revoking all licences and military patents granted to the South African Government or to South African companies for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft and naval craft or other military vehicles and by refraining from further granting such licences and patents;

(e) by prohibiting investment in or technical assistance for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft, or other military vehicles ;

(f) by ceasing provision of military training for members of the South African armed forces and all other forms of military co-operation with South Africa ;

(g) by undertaking the appropriate action to give effect to the above measures ;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation the present resolution and report to the Security Council from time to time ; and

6. *Calls upon* all States to observe strictly the arms embargo against South Africa and to assist effectively in the implementation of this resolution.

Import of Raw Silk through S. T. C.

3344. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortage of silk production the State Trading Corporation is importing raw-silk to meet the demand in the country ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of each variety of raw-silk which is proposed to be imported during 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Import of raw silk is allowed only by way of replenishment against export of materials containing mulberry silk. Import thus taking place fills, correspondingly, the gap between the demand and the indigenous production of raw silk. Import of raw silk has been canalised through the Central Silk Board from 1st April, 1970. The quantum of raw silk to be imported during 1970-71 will depend upon the export performance of mulberry silk goods during the current financial year.

Remarks of vice-Chairman Planning Commission about Inadequate Planning Machinery in the States

3345. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chairman of Planning Commission, Shri Gadgil, made some remarks about the inadequate planning machinery in the states ;

(b) whether Government are proposing to streamline the planning boards/planning cells in the States, and to that end inview, whether any advice has been given to the States ; and

(c) whether there is Central Coordinating agency other than the National Development Council to see the State Planning bodies ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Even though each State has to evolve its own Planning Organisation in the light of the existing administrative structure, the Planning Commission have been drawing the attention of the States to the need for strengthening and the State Organisation for planning at various levels. This has also been stressed in para 6.10 on page 111 of the Fourth Five Year Plan placed before the Parliament on the 18th May, 1970.

(c) The Planning Commission itself has to coordinate the State as well as Central plans before they are placed before the National Development Council.

Implementation of Import Policy

3346. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the effective measures taken by the State Trading Corporation in regard to the implementation of the new import policy ;

(b) whether complete coordination has been effected by the senior officers of the State Trading Corporation with the major representatives of the Trade and Industry ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Steps have been taken by the Corporation to arrange import of the canalised items of import in accordance with the requirements of the consumers in the country. An Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre has been set up to supply off-the-shelf raw materials to the actual users against their valid import licences.

(a) and (c). The Corporation has held meetings at Bombay, Calutta and New Delhi with the trade and industry, several State Small Scale Industries Corporation, Associations of Actual Users and Export Promotion Councils. Besides, various Advisory Committees consisting of representatives of trade, industry and Government authorities concerned have been formed and are regularly being consulted for arranging import of raw materials of quality and specifications required by the consumer.

Understanding with E. C. M. Countries for Exports of Cotton Textiles

3347. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an understanding was recently reached by Government with the European Common Market countries in regard to exports of cotton textiles ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). All the

formalities leading to the signature of a bilateral agreement between India and the EEC for the export of cotton textiles from India for the period 1st October, 1970 to 30 September, 1973 have not yet been completed. These negotiations are expected to be concluded shortly.

Supply of Railway Wagons to German Democratic Republic

3348. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the negotiations with German Democratic Republic for the supply of rail wagons worth Rs. 40 crores have finally broken down ;

(b) the reasons for the same and the area of difference between the Ministry and the German Democratic Republic ; and

(c) further steps being taken to promote the exports of rail wagons in view of the cancellation with both Soviet and German Democratic Republic authorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) . (a) No, Sir.

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

Memorandum Presented by Newsmen to Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy

3349. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, was presented a memorandum by a group of accredited newsmen at his press conference on July 25 ;

(b) whether a copy of this memo shall be placed on the table ;

(c) whether at this press conference, following Consultative Committee meeting, he promised to distribute 60 copies of the AEC compilation on Nuclear Weapons ; and

(d) why the department refused to honour this assurance though they handed over copies of this document to unaccredited journalist working for the British Intelligence set up and another Officer working for a non-Government research centre?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Department of Atomic Energy has prepared a compilation of published available information relating to the economic and security implications of the acquisition of nuclear weapons. This has been prepared for internal reference. Copies of the compilation will be made available to the press and public after the Department has completed the necessary steps already initiated to comply with copyright regulations.

Demands of Ex-Servicemen League

3350. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any list of demands made by the Ex-Servicemen League, held on 10th April, 1970 at Delhi have been received by Government;

(b) if so, what is their nature and will a copy of it be laid on the table of the House ; and

(c) whether Government propose to accept one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) and (b). The Government have received a copy of resolutions passed at the 5th Annual General Meeting of the League. These contain various suggestions and requests. A copy of the resolutions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-4009/70].

(c) The resolutions, which are twenty in number, cover a very wide range of subjects. They relate to pensions, terms and conditions of service of re-employed pensioners, re-construction of DSS&A Boards etc. Some of them are covered by the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission. Others relate to matters within the competence of State Governments. A few will involve basic alterations of the existing rules and procedure. As in the past, action will be taken as appropriate.

Death of an Official of Tarapur Atomic Power Station due to Inhalation of Poisonous Gases

3351. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the facts about the death of an official of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station due to excessive Inhalation of poisonous gases on 27th July, 1970 ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents ; and

(c) what relief, if any, has been or shall be given to the bereaved family ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The officer (Shri K. V. A. Rao, Maintenance Superintendent suddenly lost consciousness while attempting to rescue two other officers who had similarly lost consciousness while carrying out inspection in an enclosed area while one of the units of the Tarapur Station was shut down for annual maintenance after successful operation for over nine months. While the two other officers regained consciousness, Shri K. V. A. Rao could not be revived.

(b) A high level Committee has been appointed to examine all aspects of the accident and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) The question of providing financial relief to the bereaved family is under active consideration.

Development of Backward Areas

3352. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes for development of backward areas in various parts of the country have been received from various State Governments ;

(b) if so, the number and nature of schemes received from State Governments, state-wise, during the last three years ;

(c) the action taken by the Central Government of each scheme ;

(d) the amount provided for each scheme and the amount spent so far during the above period ; and

(e) the present position of the various schemes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Schemes for development of backward areas in various States now form an integral part of the State Plans and it is not therefore necessary for the State Governments to send such schemes to the Planning Commission.

(c) to (e). The State Governments have been asked by the Planning Commission to furnish information about the schemes prepared and allocations made so that progress of development could be watched.

Setting up of Development Council for North Bihar

3353. SHRI K. N. TEWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bihar Government has not set up

the Development Council for North Bihar and there is great resentment against this delay amongst the people of North Bihar :

(b) whether it is also a fact that leaders of all parties/Groups of North Bihar submitted a representation to the Prime Minister ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Regional development is the responsibility of the State Governments. So far the Government of Bihar has not found it necessary to appoint a separate Council for North Bihar. The State Government, however, is aware of the need for accelerated development of this region. The latest position is being ascertained from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government has been advised to give special attention to the backward areas and for the formulation of integrated plans for accelerated development.

Advertisement for the Post of Director, C. S. I. R.

3354. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1761 on the 23rd December, 1964, stating that the post of Director was widely publicised/Advertised/ notified, and state :

(a) what are the journals, periodicals or papers in which such publicity was given stating the date of the issue ;

(b) whether the journals in which the publicity was given will be placed on the Table ;

(c) if no such wide publicity was given, whether the Prime Minister will take action against those responsible for framing an answer which was not correct ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this question came up for discussion in the Sarkar Enquiry Committee on the working of C.S.I.R. ; and

(e) if so, what were their findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The posts of Directors of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun and Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, were publicised in the C.S.I.R. Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, April, 1964, and C.S.I.R. News, April, 27, 1964, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament. A notice was also sent to eminent Scientists, research institutions, I.I.Ts, U.G.C. and industry as well as to Indian Missions in U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

(c) It has now come to notice that the post of Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar was not given publicity. The matter is being looked into further.

(d) and (e). The discussions and findings of the Sarkar Committee are given in Part I of their Report, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament.

Steps to stop Refugee Influx from East Pakistan

3355. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Pakistan had suggested that India should physically turn back the refugees who are coming to India from East Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by India to take up this issue with Pakistan so as to stop the influx of refugees to India from Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In reply to one of our verbal protests against the increased exodus of minorities from East Pakistan, Pakistan had *inter alia* alleged that we were not exercising sufficient vigilance on the border. The charge of laxity on our part was denied but at the same time it was emphasised by us that the primary responsibility for stopping the migration lay with Pakistan ; we could not be expected to take an inhuman attitude towards human beings in distress.

(c) Government have already taken up this issue strongly with Pakistan and have reminded them of their solemn obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 and the Tashkent Declaration of 1966 and have urged them to provide security of life, property and honour to their minorities and thus to stop their exodus.

Sale of Tea to local Buyers

3356. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the producers of tea are preferring to sell more of their tea to local buyers especially to the upcountry regions during recent months ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the improved demand from U.K. after a long period resulting from the correction of the stockpile has failed to arouse the anticipated response ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remedy the situation and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Asian Common Market

3357. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ECAFE have rejected/ruled out the idea of an Asian Common Market ;

(b) if so, whether India is a party to this decision directly or by implication ; and

(c) how the new proposals given by ECAFE will be implemented and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In view of the very wide differences in the economic and social levels as well as in the historical, cultural and political backgrounds of the countries of the ECAFE region, the general consensus of opinion among member-countries is that a Common Market among all ECAFE countries would not be a practical and feasible proposition at this stage.

(c) The proposals for trade and monetary cooperation in the ECAFE region evolved by the ECAFE are now under examination by the member governments including India. A series of inter-Governmental meetings and consultations are being arranged by ECAFE including a high level meeting of representatives of Governments and Central Banks before the end of the year to finalise these proposals.

Appointment of Chief Architect In
Bhabha Atomic Research
Centre, Bombay

3358. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the post of Chief Architect was created in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay ;

(b) the qualifications prescribed for the post ;

(c) the salary and other benefits allowed to the post ;

(d) whether the post has been lying vacant since 1st April, 1970 ; and

(e) who was the last incumbent of this post ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). No post of Chief Architect has been created in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the question of prescribing any qualifications or salary and other benefits for the post does not arise. However, the Department of Atomic Energy has been availing of the services of Shri R.B.J. Patell as part-time Consulting Architect on a consolidated fee of Rs. 3,000/- per month. He has been supervising the work of the architects in the Architecture and Civil Engineering Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The arrangement with Shri Patell expired on March 31, 1970 but a new arrangement to enable his services to be availed of is under consideration.

Payment made to the Architect for
Designing Atomic Energy Commis-
sion Officers' Apartments on
Little Gibbs Road and Ridge
Road, Bombay

3359. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of fee paid to the architect who designed the Atomic Energy Commission Officer's apartments on Little Gibbs Road and Ridge Road in Bombay ;

(b) the name of the architect and whether he has any connections with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre ; and

(c) the cost involved in building these apartments ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Patel Batiwala & Associates (formerly M/s. Patel Batiwala Mehta and Associates), architects for the residential buildings built by the Department of Atomic Energy at Little Gibbs Road and Ridge Road in Bom bay will be paid fees calculated @ 5 and 4 3/4% of the actual cost of construction of the two buildings respectively. The amount so far paid is Rs. 2.19 lakhs.

The firm is handling projects of other clients also in addition to the above two buildings.

(c) The estimated cost of the two buildings is as under :—

Little Gibbs Road Rs. 40.75 lakhs

Ridge Road Rs. 33.89 lakhs

Shifting of V.R.D.E. Establishment from Ahmednagar to Avadi

3360. ~~SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES~~ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the V.R.D.E. Establishment has been finally shifted from Ahmednagar to Avadi ;

(b) if so, when was the shifting begun and when was it completed ;

(c) if not, what is the exact stage of the shifting operations ;

(d) the amount of money so far spent on shifting ;

(e) the total number of employees from Ahmednagar who have been transferred to Avadi ; and

(f) total number of officers who have been shifted to Avadi from Ahmednagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). To avoid dislocation of work, the move of V. R. D. E. from Ahmednagar to

Avadi commenced in stages since early 1966. Shifting is not yet complete.

(c) (i) The major portion of the Tracked Vehicle Division has been moved to Avadi and work on projects pertaining to this Division has been centralised at Avadi.

(ii) A good portion of the applied research Division has been shifted to Avadi.

(iii) A certain number of machine tools have already been shifted from Ahmednagar to Avadi for installations. A large number of workshop machines earmarked for Avadi will however be shifted after construction of the new workshop is completed. This will take about 2 years.

(iv) Certain machine tools have been retained in the prototype workshop at Ahmednagar in order to cater to the needs of the 'B' Vehicle Division, which is earmarked for shifting to Jabalpur in course of time.

(d) The total cost of shifting personnel and stores from Ahmednagar to Avadi has been estimated at Rs. 2.88 lakhs. The amount of money so far spent on the shift is not readily available.

(e) and (f). The total number of employees transferred from Ahmednagar to Avadi is 264 of which 10 are officers.

Circles and Divisions under Badarpur Thermal Power Project

3361. ~~SHRI ESWARA REDDY~~ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Circles and Divisions under the Badarpur Thermal Power Project ; and

(b) the number of workcharged staff in each category of post according to each Division ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4010/70]

Chief of Army Staff's Visit to Srinagar

3362. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the *Statesman* published from Calcutta, dated the 10th June, 1970 its page 1, column 3 under heading 'Manekshaw makes sudden visit to Srinagar' ;

(b) if so, the reason for this visit ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that externally and internally, a situation is created for the safety of the valley ; and

(d) Government's reactions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Government have seen the Press report referred to. The Chief of the Army Staff visits forward areas and field formations in the various Commands from time to time. This visit should be viewed in this context. Government are not aware of any unusual situation, internally or externally, threatening the safety of the Kashmir valley. The Security Forces in J & K continue to remain vigilant.

Fall in Export of Scrap owing to cut in incentives

3363. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scrap export during January, June, 1969 had been lower than the exports during the corresponding period of 1967 and 1968 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that exports have declined owing to the cut in incentives ;

(c) whether scrap exporters have pleaded for enhancing the cash assistance on scrap exports to 10 per cent of the f. o. b. value ; and

(d) if so, the reason for delay in granting increased assistance of 10 per cent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Export of ferrous scrap during January-June 1969 (valued at Rs. 4.34 crores) were slightly higher than those during the corresponding period of 1968 (valued at Rs. 4.28 crores) but lower when compared with the corresponding period of 1967 (valued at Rs. 6.88 crores).

(b) No, Sir. Decline in exports in first half of 1969 when compared with the performance in first half of 1967 is attributed more appropriately to diversion of scrap to home market.

(c) and (d). The representations of exporters for increased assistance were examined. It was not found possible to grant increase assistance at 10%.

Appointment of Accounts Officers/ Technical Assistants/Technical Clerks in Ministry of Defence

3364. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Accounts Officers, Technical Assistants and Technical Clerks have been created in this Ministry recently ;

(b) if so, the number of posts in each category, qualifications prescribed for the post and mode of recruitment ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that none from his Ministry is appointed against these posts, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the incumbents appointed against these posts are all from the Directorate of B. R. D. B., D. G. B. R. and C. G. D. A. etc., if so, their names, qualifications, experience and offices from where these incumbents have come on deputation in his Ministry and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). The expansion and reorganisation in the Services during recent years and the appointment of the Pay Commission have thrown up considerable amount of work in the Ministry of Defence requiring specialised knowledge and experience, which was not available among the existing staff. Consequent on the restrictions placed on direct recruitment to Class III posts there had also been shortage in various grades of the Central Secretariat Services for which work was suffering. It was, therefore, decided to induct persons from other organisations with the required knowledge and experience as a temporary measure. For this purpose suitable additional technical posts have been created. These posts are tenable by qualified Accounts Officers and Accountants of Indian Audit and Defence Accounts Departments and Clerks of the Border Roads Organisation.

Particulars of the posts and of the present incumbents are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See, No. LT-4011/70]

Purchase of stores by Mazagon Docks Limited

3365. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of store inventory of Mazagon Docks Ltd. and its percentage to the investment and whether it is not in the higher side ;

(b) whether the management has stopped calling for tenders for its requirements of purchase and instead are purchasing from certain fixed firms ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the names of the firms from where the management makes the purchases with-

out calling for tenders ;

(d) whether there is any information about the commission earned by such firms by selling goods to the Mazagon Dock Ltd. without calling for tenders ; and

(e) whether the Secretary of Mazagon Dock Ltd. has been put in additional charge of purchase and stores section and the officer who was working in this post has been transferred to some other department ; and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Value of stores inventory as on 1st April, 1970 was Rs. 177.20 lakhs and its ratio to investment was 1 : 5.5. This is not considered to be on the higher side in the light of the nature of works being undertaken in Mazagon Dock Ltd. and the types of store inventories required by them for this purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) The Secretary of Mazagon Dock Ltd. was put incharge of purchase and stores department in addition to his job by the Board of Directors, when the previous Officer holding this post was transferred back to Naval Stores Organisation, which was his parent cadre, on completion of his period of deputation.

Technical Officers Association of Mazagon Dock Ltd.

3366. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Technical Officers Association of Mazagon Dock Ltd. has submitted a charter of demands in September, 1967 ; if so, what are the main points of the charter and whether negotiation has taken place with the management on the basis of this demand ; if not the reason therefor ;

(b) whether the Technical Officers are not given due facilities for promotion and

in its place Navy personnel who come on deputation or who are employed after retirement from the Naval services are given better preferences ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the technical staff are made to work overtime and without payment of overtime allowance and providing adequate transport facilities to their places of residence ;

(e) whether the management will start bilateral talks with the Technical Officers Association to avoid growing industrial unrest in the establishment ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. In September 1967, however, this Association of some Officers, had submitted a set of 'proposals' in regard to terms and conditions of Officers. Main proposals pertained to change in designations, pay scales, leave, overtime compensation, gratuity, accident insurance etc. These were considered and the revision in the terms and conditions was sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Company w. e. f. 1.10.1968. Subsequently a gratuity scheme was also introduced and medical benefits for the family have also been granted.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. During the period from December 1966 to March 1970, 139 promotions have been made in the Officers' cadre. The average number of officers during this period was 240.

(d) Overtime allowance and provision of transport are not included in the terms and conditions of service of Officers. However, when officers work extra hours, they are given compensation in terms of equal time off and those who have to work late in the evening are also provided transport facilities upto a Railway Station within a radius of five miles from office.

(e) and (f). The terms and conditions of service of officers have already been im-

proved considerably as detailed in (a) above. There is also a prescribed procedure for submitting suggestions and ventilating grievances to the top management. As no proposal has been received from the Officers, the question of bilateral talks does not arise.

भोजपुरी भाषाभावी देशों में प्रतिनिधिमंडल

3367. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी हाल ही की मारीशस यात्रा के दौरान 'भोजपुरी' में भाषण दिया था ;

(ख) क्या भोजपुरी बोलने वाले लोगों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल उन्हें मिला है और क्या इस भाषा के विकास के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उन देशों में जहां कि भोजपुरी बोली जाती है ; भोजपुरी-भाषी लोगों का एक शिष्टमण्डल भेजने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। एक-दो मौकों पर प्रधान मंत्री ने भोजपुरी में कुछ शब्द कहे थे जो मोटे तौर पर भ्रमिकादन के ही शब्द थे।

(ख) भोजपुरी बोलने वालों का ऐसा कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल प्रधान मंत्री से नहीं मिला।

मारीशस में भोजपुरी के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठा रही है। लेकिन, हिन्दी भाषा के विकास में सहयोग करने के कार्यक्रमों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(g) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सरकार को इसका कोई पर्याप्त आधार नजर नहीं आता ।

**Scientific staff of Atomic Minerals
Division not made Permanent**

3368. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Scientific Staff of Atomic Minerals Division of Department of Atomic Energy has not been made permanent even after putting in fourteen years of service in any of the cadre held by them ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotions of Scientific staff of Atomic Minerals division

3369. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientific Staff of Atomic Minerals Division of Department of Atomic Energy has not been given any promotion even after putting in ten years in a particular grade ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the departmental policy is to promote, to the next higher grade, if one is found suitable after putting in at the most five years in a particular grade ;

(c) if so, the reason of discrimination in different constituent units ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Do not arise. It has already been decided that promotions of the scientific and technical staff of the Atomic Minerals Division will be on the basis of the norms applying in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

**Air, land and Territorial waters
Violations**

3370. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of violations by Pakistan into Indian territory by air, land and water between the 24th May and 4th August, 1970 ; and

(b) whether any Pakistani military personnel have been arrested in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGIWAN RAM) : (a) From 24th May 1970 to 4th August 1970, Pakistan committed 4 land violations and 3 air violations. Government are not aware of any violation of our territorial waters by Pakistani Naval vessels during the aforesaid period.

(b) No, Sir.

**Alleged Disrespect to the National
Hero-Shivaji**

3372. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the "I. N. S. Shivaji" Lonavala celebrated the Silver Jubilee on 4th February, 1970 where disrespect was shown to that National hero whose very name has been adopted by not even garlanding his statue ;

(b) if so, whether Government will enquire into the matter and take necessary steps in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) to (c) . The Engineering Establishment (INS SHIVAJI) celebrated its Silver Jubilee on 5.2.70. The programme included technical conferences etc. The garlanding of the statue of SHIVAJI was not included therein. However, attractive busts of SHIVAJI were cast and were available as a memento on the occasion, which would show that the memory of the National Hero was suitably commemorated. The statue of SHIVAJI occupies a pride of place in the establishment and it is regularly garlanded by the Commanding Officer on SHIVAJI Jayanti Day. The question of an enquiry does not arise as Government are aware that the National Hero is held in high esteem by the Armed Forces.

Recommendations made by the Committee on Untouchability Regarding Recruitment in Armed Forces

3373. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10440 on the 20th May, 1970 regarding recruitment in Armed Forces and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for long delay on such a vital issue ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c) . The recommendations of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes are still under consideration, and the final decisions are expected to be taken shortly.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AMARNATH PILGRIMAGE MISHAP

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The Amarnath Pilgrimage mishap resulting in the death of a large number of persons."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, according to information furnished by the Jammu and Kashmir Government about 6,000 pilgrims began the Amarnath yatra in good weather on 15th August from Chandanwari. They were accompanied by more than 3,000 porters, including attendants of pack-ponies. There was continuous rain on that day resulting in a sudden fall of temperature. By that time the party has reached a height of 11,000 ft. between Chandanwari and Sheshnag. Due to the rain the pack-ponies slowed down and were separated from the main party of pilgrims. Arrangements for looking after the pilgrims had been made by the State Governments *in route*, and also at Sheshnag. There was a medical team at Sheshnag and mobile team with the party. Fuel was issued free at Sheshnag to keep the pilgrims warm and all possible medical attention was given to those in distress. It is a matter of regret, however, that 18 persons including two porters died due to exposure to the cold. The majority of the dead persons were old women.

On 16th morning, the weather was still threatening. The Yatra Manager, an Assistant Commissioner of the State Government, who accompanied the party, decided to return with the party. Some

[Shri K. C. Pant]

sadhus and young men, however, continued the yatra. The rest of the party returned to Chandanwari.

10 out of 16 pilgrims who died have been identified. Photographs have been taken of all the dead bodies. The bodies were cremated under Government arrangements.

The State Government have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri M. N. Kaul, Revenue Minister, to go into the adequacy of the arrangements during the yatra and recommend measures of a permanent nature for the improvement of the facilities.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, this incident coming in the wake of the Alaknanda tragedy a few days back is only symptomatic of the typical neglect and indifference with which all places of pilgrimage have been treated in this country. Amarnath is not a new place. For hundreds of years, every year from all over the country thousands of pilgrims have been visiting this place. Apart from its importance as a place of pilgrimage, it is an important tourist centre. Many of us, possibly including you, had the occasion of visiting this place of enchanting beauty. If it had been properly developed, we could earn crores of rupees in foreign exchange by attracting foreign tourists. Yet, even the elementary facilities that are needed to be given to the pilgrims and tourists are not available at this place. There is no system of regular weather forecast in the area. Not to talk of scientific regular weather forecasts, in this particular case even the so-called police wireless stations did not function properly and failed to give any forecast with regard to the weather conditions.

From the Minister's statement, you will find that on the morning of 15th August, many pilgrims started leaving Chandanwari for Sheshnag from 6 AM till 12 o'clock. They left in many batches not all of them at once. In spite of that, the so-called police wireless stations failed to convey to Chandanwari the bad weather conditions and prevent further movement

of pilgrims. That was one principal reason why pilgrims continued their march only to die later on.

Not to speak of pre-independence days, even after 23 years of independence, is this so-called era of development, there are no proper road conditions to connect Pahalgam with this important place of Amarnath and the primitive system of transportation continues, possibly in a worse form. Every year there is a regular publicity by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir inviting tourists from all over the country to visit this place, but the facilities provided by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are miserable. At an important place like Sheshnag, where thousands of pilgrims visit every day, you will be surprised that there is arrangement for only 100 persons to spend the night in tents. The rest have to spend their nights in open fields; they have no shelter. You will be surprised to know that when an emergency arose there was no medicine available, no water, no other facilities and people died in shivering conditions. I do not know who is going to be held responsible for this. With regards to communications, rather the lack of them, it is strange that even four days after the occurrence the dependents of these people have not been told about the whereabouts and safety of the people involved. I have spoken to people who have come back after tragic incident and they have not been extended even the courtesy of cooperation either by the State Government or their officers. When the people go to meet the State Government officers in Srinagar they find them busy at the club with dinner and drinks. This is the type of attitude adopted by the State Government officials, especially the tourists officials. They limit their activities, to collecting money by selling tickets. They think their job is over with that. This is the situation prevailing in that area. In view of this prevailing situation and the factors responsible for this tragic incident, as has been narrated by me, it would not be very much wrong to say that this tragic incident would not have occurred if sufficient precautionary measures had been taken. This incident cannot be dismissed by

expressing sympathy and condolence to the "members of the bereaved family. Something very drastic has to be done to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future. I would like to know what the Government propose to do in providing basic facilities and provisions that are needed for such an important place like Amarnath so that in future there is no possibility of the recurrence of such incidents. I would also like to know how the Jammu and Kashmir Government have explained with regard to their various failures in the matter of communication, providing facilities of water, medicine and living arrangements in Seshnag. Then, in spite of the weather conditions being foul and bad right from the 15th morning, the pilgrims at Chandanwari were informed about it till midnight when they were ordered to return when they were confronted with very bad weather resulting in their death. Lastly, in what respect do the Government propose to develop it as an important tourist centre so that we can attract thousands of tourists from the world over ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The first point is, I would like to repeat it, that the journey began in good weather. My hon. friend said that the journey began in bad weather. According to our information, they began the Amarnath yatra in good weather on the 15th of August from Chandanwari.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The journey started from Chandanwari in bad weather right from the morning. He is contradicting his own statement.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am reading from the same statement. The Amarnath yatra began in good weather on the 15th of August from Chandanwari. The second point is about expressing sympathy. I think regardless of arrangements etc, it is human tragedy for which we owe it to the persons who died to express sympathy. I think there should be no objection to that. On the question of the details of the arrangements that have been made, I have already explained in my statement what arrangements have been made. I went to refer to some of them again. Arrangements for looking after the

pilgrims have been made by the State Government in route and also at Sheshnag. There was a medical team at Sheshnag and another mobile team with the party. I have checked up about the mobile team. I have just now got information that 20 doctors accompanied the party along with oxygen. Fuel was issued free at Sheshnag to keep the pilgrims warm. All possible medical attention was given to those in distress. According to the information with me, the Yatra Manager was an assistant Commissioner of the State Government, who accompanied the party.

Then, my hon. friend raised the question about the wireless facilities. The State Government have informed us that they have facilities of wireless communication along the route.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : They do not work.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not very sure whether the warning was given or at what time the warning was received. I had to check up on that point. I have not been able to get precise information about how the wireless communication system functioned and I cannot give a categorical reply about that. But as one coming from the hills I can say that there are some disruptions in the hills as a result of the rains. However, I can check up on that point because I do not have any information about the functioning of the wireless system except that there were wireless stations on the way.

As to what will be done, I have already stated that the State Government have constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri M. N. Kaul, Revenue Minister, to go into the adequacy of the arrangements during the yatra and to recommend measures of a permanent nature for the improvement of facilities.

I cannot say whether relations have or have not been informed. I presume that about those who have been identified information must have been sent. I hope, my hon. friend and others who are affected by this tragedy will inform us and we shall

[Shri K. C. Pant]

be very glad to do anything that we can to help.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, permit me to point out the contradiction in the Minister's statement. I shall read out from the fourth line. It says :—

"There was continuous rain on that day"—that is, on the 15th August—

"resulting in a sudden fall of temperature." This is ample proof to suggest that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and its officers were aware right from the morning that there was continuous rain and the weather condition was not favourable. It is a fact that the weather was bad and the people were not informed. It is a fact that facilities like medical services and beds were not available and people had to lie down in tents. At Sheshnag there was space only for 100 people. The Minister has not taken care to reply to any of these points. I want to know what specific reply the Jammu and Kashmir Government has given with regard to these failures. Why does he not reply to that? What about this contradiction? He says that the weather was all right but he has admitted that the weather condition was bad.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have put all the facts before him. He is reading from my statement. If he reads two lines above what he has read out from my statement.....
(*Interruption*)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You contradict yourself in the statement. On the one hand, you say that the weather condition was bad and, on the other, you say that they were not bad.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend is getting very angry. I hope, he listens. He will not be so angry if he listens.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : People are dying and they do not take care.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He does not want to listen; he wants to be angry. I say that, according to the information with me, the journey began in good weather. It also says

that it rained further on. He is reading from my own statement. I have not said anything apart from that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : That is the point. You contradict yourself. You give a wrong statement.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We are extremely sorry for the death of 18 persons, according to the Minister's statement, in this calamity.

The Minister has just now read out a statement but the statement is very different from the actual position. I have gone through the sentence previous to the one pointed out by Shri Patodia. There he says :—

"6,000 pilgrims began the Amarnath yatra in good weather on 15th August from Chandanwari. They were accompanied by more than 3,000 porters, including attendants of pack-ponies. There was continuous rain on that day resulting in a sudden fall of temperature."

From this we understand that there was continuous rain resulting in a sudden fall of temperature on the 15th August when the yatra took place. It has been alleged that no arrangement was made for these pilgrims. There were no policemen *en route* to Amarnath. There was no medical facility. Even there was no dry wood for these people and they were shivering to death on this particular occasion. The State Government has failed miserably.

May I know whether Government is going to inquire into the failure of the State Government and take measures or is Government going to be satisfied with the appointment of an inquiry committee by the State Government which has been announced in order to inquire into the inadequacy of facilities? Did facilities exist at all? That is my doubt. The very fact that a committee has been appointed to inquire into the inadequacy of facilities shows that the facilities were inadequate. Whether the facilities existed or not is a different matter altogether. That there was an inadequacy

of facilities has been admitted by the Government in the last sentence of the statement.

May I know from the Government whether they are going to make foolproof arrangements so far as pilgrims to Amarnath or pilgrims to any other place of pilgrimage in this country are concerned or not, or they want to leave them to their own destiny or to the mercies and whims of nature as they left these pilgrims to Amarnath to the mercies and whims of nature ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In regard to the police arrangements, this is my information, as sent by the State Government, that medical-cum-police camps on the route have been set up at the following places, namely, Chandanwari, Pissu Ghati, Zojipal, Sheshnag, Mahagunas, Panjarni and Holy Cave...

SHRI HEM BARUA : These have come after the tragedy took place.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is the information with me. As regards the committee, the State Government has appointed a committee with the Minister as its Chairman and that is going into all these matters. I think, we should await the findings of the committee. The State Government themselves are anxious to do all they can to make permanent arrangements so that the arrangements are adequate.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It has been reported that the things were selling at exorbitant prices at the spot because the Government did not make any arrangements.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : The Government has no value for human life except the life of Ministers ..

AN HON. MEMBER : The Ministry.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : These pilgrims were not only exposed to nature but they were exposed to the whims and fancies of this Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. When the pilgrimage started, it was raining continuously. The authorities there should not

have allowed these people to continue the journey on that day. Instead of asking them not to proceed, they allowed them to proceed and they did not make any arrangements on the way, nor at the next stop, that is, at Sheshnag. When the people reached there, their luggage had not come. Due to their luggage not being there, they were not having enough clothings to cover themselves and there were not enough sheds provided there. The private people who were running canteens and sheds were charging exorbitant rates. These pilgrims who were without money could not afford to pay for the sheds and get some shelter.

Sir, when the Government organises these pilgrimages, it is the duty of the Government to arrange sheds and fix the rates and, when anybody charges exorbitant rate, it is the duty of this Government or the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to punish them and see that they do not charge exorbitant rates. Instead of this, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have allowed them to charge exorbitant rates. A number of people have died due to exposure. The figure given by the Government is not correct. The Minister has not given the correct figure. He has given the figure as given to him by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. This has happened on the border area. Doesn't he have his own source to get his information ? He should have sent some officer from here to get the correct information. He has not cared to get his own information. Why should he only rely on the information given by the Jammu and Kashmir Government ? This shows the way the Government is functioning. The figure given by the Government is not correct. As mentioned by a merchant from Amritsar, it has been said that he saw 80 dead bodies at Sheshnag, near a medical centre. Many people more have died on the way. The Minister has not given the correct information. I want the Minister to verify it and send some officer from here to get the correct figure.

Again, I want to know from the Government whether they are going to have permanent arrangement, construct permanent sheds and construct jeepable roads and then allow

pilgrims to go there. The Government can not play with the lives of the people.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The first point raised by my hon. friend is about allowing these pilgrims to proceed. The Asst. Commissioner of the State Government was the Yatra Manager. He presumably knows the conditions there. He presumably takes the pilgrims party to Amarnath and he can be ordinarily trusted to take decisions on the spot and it is very difficult for us to say here that whatever be the conditions there, they should have proceeded or not.

On the question of sheds, fixations of rates, etc., I am in complete sympathy with their suggestions and I shall pass them on to the State Government.

So far as the arrangements at Seshnag go, fuel was supplied by the State Government to the pilgrims at Seshnag. That is the information I have read out earlier.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Next day, not on the same day.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My information is that they did supply. I have given the information that I have. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It was supplied the next day.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend took me to task for not independently inquiring into this and for giving him information supplied by the State Government. Under our system I do not know whether it would be right for me to divulge information that I may get from my own sources and to disregard the information received from the State Government. You can understand what confusion it will create. (Interruptions)

I would suggest that nothing more should be read in my statement than what I have said. I have never said that my information contradicts the State Government's information.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He has not said anything about the dead bodies. Divulge the information about the dead bodies at least.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The detailed information that I have got this morning—I have checked it up also—is : 11 of them were women and 5 are men—These are Yatris—and two are local porters.

श्री चेंगलराय नाईडू (फ्लॉपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और आदमी उनमें मर जाते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से तीन बहाने दिये जाते हैं। एक तो यह कि मौत को कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आज के ईटेट्समैन में दूधा है कि सरकार की तरफ से यह वक्तव्य आया है कि अमरनाथ यात्रा में हुई दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप केवल 15 लोग मरे जबकि तीर्थयात्री जोकि वहाँ से लौटे हैं उन के अनुसार उससे कई गुना अधिक आदमी मर गये हैं। सरकार कोई भी स्पष्टीकरण देने में देर कर रही है।

दूसरी बात यह लोग हमेशा यह बतलाते हैं कि दुर्घटना इसलिए हुई कि प्रकृति बेकाबू हो गई, सड़क पिघल गई या बरक गिर गई। अमरनाथ यात्रा जब चली थी तो उस समय सूर्य तेजी से चमक रहा था ऐसा सरकार की ओर से बतलाया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि यह प्रकृति का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई काबिल लोग हैं या नहीं और अगर हैं और उन्होंने ठीक अध्ययन नहीं किया तो उनके लिलाक कभी भी किसी दुर्घटना के समय कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

तीसरी बात यह कि मौजूदा सम्मता इस्सा-नियत की कुदरत पर विजय पाने वाली है और यह सरकार कुदरत के सामने घुटने टेक कर इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं से अपने को बचा लेना चाहती है।

चौथी बात यह कि स्टेटमेंट के पहले पैराग्राफ में आखिरी वाक्य में इन्होंने लिखा है कि जो लोग मरे हैं उनमें ज्यादातर बुद्धिया औरतें हैं यानी मतलब यह है कि मजबूत लोग होते तो शायद वह इस आफत का मुकाबला कर लेते। शरीर कमज़ोर होने के कारण लोग मर गये।

मैं मंत्री जी से बहुत अद्वक के साथ अर्ज करूँगा कि उन्होंने जो आखिरी पैरे में यह बात कही है कि उन्होंने एक कमेटी बैठा दी है तो वह कमेटी किसकी बनाई है? वह कमेटी रेवेन्यु मिनिस्टर की चेअरमैनशिप में नियुक्त की गई है।

मेरा कहना है कि वह सरकार अगर सड़क ठीक रखती और अगर वह मौसम का अध्ययन करती तो यह दुर्घटना होती ही नहीं। लेकिन मेरा ऐतराज यह है कि अपराधी को ही जज का अधिकार दे दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि अगर वाकई इस दुर्घटना के बारे में उनको जाँच करनी है तो किसी हाईकोर्ट स्तर के जज से जाँच करायें। क्या वह किसी हाईकोर्ट के जज द्वारा इसकी व्यायिक जाँच कराने को तैयार हैं?

क्या जितने लोग मरे हैं उन तमाम लोगों के अश्रित परिवार वालों को छूँकि वह आपकी सड़क पर मरे हैं, मालूल मुशाविजा दिया जायेगा? जब उन सड़कों पर यात्री जाते हैं तो मैं जानता हूँ कि यहाँ ढां करण सिंह आकर बोलते हैं कि हमने इतनी बढ़िया सड़कें बना दी हैं। विवेशों के भी यात्री आते हैं और हमारे देश को देखते हैं। हमने उनका भी बयान सुना है। जब सड़क बढ़िया रहे तब तो सरकार अपने लिए वाहवाही लेती रहे कि देखिए, हमने कितनी बढ़िया सड़क बनवा दी है लेकिन जब सड़क पर बरफ पिछल जाय, सड़क टूट जाय तो बुद्धरत को उठा कर दोष दे दिया जाय तो यह

बहुत गंदा काम है। हम देखते हैं कि बाढ़ आती है तो प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि गंगा मैया का दोष है और जब बढ़िया फसल होती है तो कै० सी० पंत साहब कहते हैं वाह इण्डिया तेरा सीना हरा भरा है। लेकिन बाढ़ आ जाय और फसल बह जाय तो गंगा मैया का दोष है। फसल रह जाय तो इन्दिरा मैया को वाहवाही दी जाय। मेरा कहना है कि यह बात खत्म होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को पछतावा करना चाहिए। जो लोग मरे हैं उनके परिवार वालों को मुशाविजा देना चाहिए और वहाँ के संबद्ध कर्मचारी जिन्होंने इस सड़क से होकर तीर्थयात्रियों को अमरनाथ पहुँचाने की जिम्मेदारी सी थी उनको सजा देनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा क्या आपकी यह कमेटी इस बात का फैसला करेगी कि जो लोग मरे हैं वे स्वर्ग में गए या नके में गये...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह स्वर्ग को गये।

श्री जनेश्वर मिथ : तब तो मैं चाहूँगा कि आप अपने में से कुछ लोगों को भेजिये। मेरा कहना है कि बहुत सी कमेटियाँ पहले भी बैठी हैं और हमने उनका हथ देखा है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता था कि उस बास्ते क्या कमेटी बनेगी? (व्यब्धान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वन्त : माननीय सदस्य ने कई दार्शनिक प्रश्न उठाये हैं। यह तीर्थयात्रियों का प्रश्न है। हमारे यहाँ भगवान की कई शक्लें हैं। विष्णु और शिव जी की एक ही मूर्ति में शक्ल होती है। प्रकृति की भी दो शक्लें होती हैं। वह गंगा जोकि खेतों में पानी देती है और खेतों को लहलहा देती है वही गंगा जब बाढ़ आती है तो बहुत नुकसान भी कर देती है और संबंध त्राहि त्राहि हो उठती है। यह दोनों ही अच्छे और दोनों काम प्रकृति में होते हैं..... (व्यब्धान)

श्री राम सेवक यात्रा (बाराबंकी) : गंगा के पानी से मनुष्य भूमि को अपनी बुद्धि से सींचता है (ध्यावधान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : विज्ञान और तकनीक में प्रगति आवश्यक है लेकिन उसने कितनी ही प्रगति की हो यह कहना कि अभी हमने कुदरत पर काढ़ा पा लिया है ऐसा कहने की स्थिति में हम नहीं हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिथि : मैंने जुडिशिएल इनकावायरी कराने को कहा था और मैंने जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के बारे में कहा था उनका मंत्री महोदय कोई जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं केवल वह गंगा मेंया बाली बात कह कर बैठ गये। गंगा मेंया के लिए तो मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि गंगा में इतना पानी हो जाय कि उनकी सरकार भी उसमें बह जाय... (ध्यावधान)

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जब वह गंगा मेंया बाली बात करें तो फिर मेरे गंगा के बारे में कहने पर उन्हें ऐतराज़ नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक जुडिशिएल इनकावायरी कराने का उनका सुझाव है मुझे इस मामले में जुडिशिएल इनकावायरी कराने की कोई आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती। इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नर-मेट ने एक कमेटी बैठाई हुई है जोकि सारे तथ्यों की जांच करेगी।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Somehow it has been taken for granted not only by the security side, but by the Kashmir Government. It has been a tradition for the Government there to organise the whole thing. This is an annual procession which takes place only once in the year. It can go there only in this time,--only for a month or so. A lot of charges have been made regarding various things and nobody has denied them, about the high prices, about the delay and all those things, and also about the failure of the medical

staff and we are entitled to know whether the Government money was well-spent.

On enquiry, I would like to know whether after all this is a proper enquiry; it may be all right for the Kashmir Government to be satisfied with this enquiry; the Chairman himself is Minister of the Cabinet and other Members are there; the Tourism Minister is there and also the Director of Tourism is there,—the person against whom the enquiry is instituted. So, what I would suggest is that the Central Government itself should go into the whole matter. It has to be considered whether everybody can stand the strain of 13,500 feet or 14,000 feet in this month, especially. Particularly there it is extremely cold, and I do not know whether any permanent arrangement could be made there. As far as I could gather, Sheshnag area has snow for nearly eleven months in the year, and no permanent structure will remain there, and no permanent structure can be maintained there at any cost. So, would Government examine whether all these matters could be permitted in this way or whether some better and new arrangements could be made to obviate the difficulties? May I know whether Government will examine these things? I would also like to know the ages of those who died. The inquiry should not be merely an inquiry but it should also involve an examination of the whole issue whether this *yatra* which is proliferating and becoming bigger every year because thousands of people are joining it, could be modified or changed so that something better could be done about it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I mentioned earlier; this was a human tragedy, for which all of us in this House feel extremely sorry. The arrangements that have been made apparently need some correction. Now, the State Government themselves have appointed this committee. It is not with a view to finding fault so much. There was an assistant commissioner with this party; there was a medical team with the party. I have already said all these things. In spite of these things, this tragedy has occurred. The State Government themselves are most anxious that this should not happen again and that the arrangements should be ade-

quate. There is no doubt about the State Government's anxiety in this matter, and it is those very people who will have to make these arrangements and improve these arrangements. If it is their desire to go into the matter and improve the arrangements, I think the House should let them do it, and it would not be right for the Centre to interfere at this stage. If they would like to have any assistance from the Centre, of any type, that is different matter that can be gone into.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have to say something on the Order Paper. Are you allowing me now or later ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात मेरे पास आई हुई है ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : हम लोग बड़े दुखी हैं, मैं सिफ़र यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्न : आप मिनट में हमें निवेदन करना है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Half a minute could be given on some day but not every day, after the Question Hour.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप हमारे लिए दिन नियत कर दें। मैं अपने काम रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत मुश्किल से आपने इंटेरिम रिलीफ के बारे में डिस्कशन दिया था। होम मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन और भी मेम्बर बोलना चाहते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंटेरिम रिलीफ पर डिस्कशन इसी हफ्ते में ऐडजस्ट किया जाये। दूसरी बात मुझको यह कहनी है कि प्रिविलेज मोशन के लिए इजाजत दी जाये। मिनिस्टर के पास इकामेशन है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देख सूँगा।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा ने जो कुछ मुझको लिखा वह ठीक था। मुझे इसके लिए श्रफ़ोर्स है। पहले वह उसको पढ़ सकते थे, उसके बाद मैं भेज सकता था।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मेरा यह कहना था कि जो आप ने कहा है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात ठीक थी, लेकिन जब मैंने कह दिया तब मैं समझा कि उससे आपकी तसल्ली हो जायेगी, लेकिन ग्रागर आप पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो पढ़ दीजियेगा। Ultimately that will come and after that I shall give my decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Home Minister make a statement.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता। जब वह आयेगा तब उसको देख सूँगा। श्री शिवचन्द्र भा ने जो ग्रालबार के बारे में कहा था मैंने उसके लिए कहा ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं आपसे यह नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मेरा निवेदन आपसे केवल यह है कि आपने कहा था कि होम मिनिस्टर के पास प्रिविलेज मोशन भेजा है, उन्होंने उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह आयेगा तब उसको देख सूँगा। अभी I cannot say anything about that.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्न : मैंने आपके यहाँ एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है और एक कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है। बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी इतने दिनों के लिए बन्द कर दी गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry; I have not allowed that. It is a State matter.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में पुलिस बुस गई। यह जो हलचल है पढ़ाई लिखाई के सम्बन्ध

12.38 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Nothing that he says will go on record.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :**

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के नद की है और उसके इमतहान बन्द हो गये हैं, विद्यार्थियों के इमतहान नहीं हो रहे हैं। इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री को बयान देना चाहिए यह बहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री के पाणपन की बजह से हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्टेटमेंट के बारे में कह दूँगा। उसके अलावा कुछ नहीं।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Are you asking the Minister to make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER : I will convey that to the Minister.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ। दूसरी वस्तुओं के बारे में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ पर स्टेट पुलिस फोर्स है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। वहाँ इमतहान स्थगित हो गये हैं। किन परिस्थितियों में परीक्षायें स्थगित हुई हैं इसके बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री बयान दें।

MR. SPEAKER : May I request members not to get up and mention matters about which there is no intimation to me? I am not going to allow this.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules ; 1944 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 1096 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 1097 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 1111 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G. S. R. 1121 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4001/70]

(2) A copy each of following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of Customs Act 1962 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 1112 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 1118 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4002/70]

MR. SPEAKER : The practice is to send intimation to me in advance. He is a new Minister. In future, he must do so.

** Note recorded.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL & INSPECTION) ACT, AND AUDIT REPORTS ETC. OF CARDAMOM BOARD AND COIR BOARD

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—

12.39 hrs.

(i) The Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. S. O. 2538 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1970.

STATEMENT RE. INVESTIGATIONS INTO REPORTED AIRDROPPING OF CHINESE LANGUAGE LEAFLETS AT PLACES IN RAJASTHAN AND GUJARAT

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam for the year 1968-69 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4003/70]

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4005/70]

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1968-69 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4006/70]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, In the course of the supplementaries on the Calling Attention Notice in this House on 31st July, 1970 regarding reported intrusion of a Pakistani plane into Indian territory over Jaisalmer, some Hon'ble Members had made a reference to the airdropping of Chinese language leaflets in certain parts of Rajasthan. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence had then stated that this matter was being investigated and that the House would be informed in regard to the result of the investigation. Subsequently, notice of a Short Notice Question was also received regarding airdropping of Chinese pamphlets by Pakistani aircraft in certain areas in Gujarat. Investigations made in this matter have revealed that the pamphlets and leaflets were in the Chinese language and are critical of Mao Tse Tung and his policies. They could not, therefore, have come from Pakistan. It has also been established that they were not dropped by any aircraft. In all probability, they came in meteorological balloons and were intended for the mainland of China but had drifted into India. Such material has previously been found in other parts of India.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.41 hrs.

KHADI AND OTHER HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT (ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भट्टा (मध्यबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। प्राप संविधान की धारा 117 देखें। उसमें यह है :

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President..."

अब आप 110 (ए) को देखें। उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax ;"

इस विधेयक के द्वारा ये 1953 के एकट में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। इनको शक पैदा हुआ कि गारमेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी से एजेंस्ट होते हैं या नहीं। अब ये साफ कर रहे हैं कि कोई भी एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी इन पर नहीं लगेगी।

दूसरे इनको शक हुआ कि खादी गुड्ज सेंट्रल एक्साइज एण्ड साल्ट एक्ट 1944 के

मुताबिक होली एजेंस्ट नहीं है। उसको भी साफ करके ये एजेंस्ट कर रहे हैं। छांकि ये केरबदल कर रहे हैं इस वास्ते 110 (ए) के अन्तर्गत यह आ जाता है और इसके लिए प्रेजिडेंट की रिकोमेंडेशन का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस विधेयक के जरिए खादी और हैंडलूम गुड्ज के नियर्ता की भी कोशिश की जा रही है। यह टिक्करिंग विद दी प्रावलेम है। वास्तव में खादी और हैंडलूम का नियर्ता और इस उद्योग की तरकी तब तक नहीं होगी जब तक इसकी ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा, इसका विकास नहीं किया जाएगा, इसको प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जाएगा। इस पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि यह उद्योग एक तरह से दम तोड़ रहा है। हमको आजादी खादी की बदौलत ही मिली है। लेकिन प्राज्ञ यह उद्योग दम तोड़ रहा है। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं है।

इन दोनों ही कारणों से मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You did not inform me that you wanted to speak about it. He had informed me about it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA ; I am raising a point of order. Please look at rule 65 (2) which reads :

"If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, the Member shall annex to the notice such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall be

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 19.8.70.

valid until this requirement is complied with."

MR. SPEAKER : The recommendation of the President has been received under article 117 (1) for the introduction of the Bill and published in Bulletin No. 2, dated 11th August, Paragraph 1806.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : You have not heard me fully. This requires two recommendations, one under article 117 (1) and another under article 117 (3).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : That comes later.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, not at all. That recommendation is under article 117 (1). What about the recommendation under article 117 (3) ?

MR SPEAKER : Are you opposing it or what ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, not on merits.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : He is pointing out an irregularity.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Article 117 (3) reads :

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

Side by side, please look at rule 69.

Perhaps you have gone through the Bill. Let me give a summary. In 1957 it was provided that no duty would be levied on whatever was exported. Under that Bill some

other duties were levied. This Bill wants to exempt, with retrospective effect from 1957, certain articles. Will it not involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, if the exemptions are calculated from 1957 ? All the duties which were collected have to be refunded. Rule 69 says that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clause involved ; that must be printed in bold type. I do not know whether you have exempted this Minister from printing it in bold letters. That is not a matter for me. But without a financial memorandum or a statement that it will not involve expenditure, this Bill cannot be introduced. Your ruling is expected under rule 69. There is no publication of such financial memorandum, subsequently or in Bulletin part II.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the Minister to say something about this ?

SHRI RAM SEWAK : I want to say only that this Bill was before the House on a previous occasion and it was withdrawn in December, 1969 with the permission of the House. Now I want to introduce it in a comprehensive form. The sanction of the President has already been obtained and communicated to you. So, I do not find any deficiency and I request you to allow its introduction.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The hon. Minister admits that the Bill was withdrawn. When it was withdrawn, it did not exist before the Lok Sabha. When he is introducing it afresh, a financial memorandum is a prerequisite and without it the introduction of the Bill will be an irregularity. Unless that irregularity in the Bill is removed, I think he cannot introduce it and if we allowed it we shall be doing something wrong.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : I shall explain the position tomorrow then.

MR. SPEAKER : I asked him whether he wanted to say something to meet the objection raised by him. So far as I am concerned, I have the Bill before me.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : I have explained the position and I request you to give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the President's sanction is concerned it is already there it does not involve any expenditure and there is no need of any financial memorandum. So, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : They should always be mindful about Mr. Srinibas Misra and Shri S. C. Jha and must always come prepared on two points—sanction of the President and financial memorandum, because normally their objections are around these points. They are the permanent watchdogs of this House.....(Interruptions.) It is a compliment ; they are alert about the formalities. The Ministers must come prepared on these two points.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : I introduce* the Bill.

12.50 hrs.

MOTIONS RE : REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ; AND COMMITTEE ON UNTOUCHABILITY—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Abdul Ghani Dar was on his legs.

श्री अब्दुल गन्नी डार (गुडगाँव) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं अर्जन कर रहा था कि हालांकि यह सरकार हमेशा कहती है कि हरिजन भाइयों के हृकूक की पूरी पूरी हिफाजत की जायेगी । लेकिन

जब मेरी निगाह पड़ती है प्राइम मिनिस्टर के संकेटेरियट पर, दूसरे मिनिस्टरों के दफ्तरों पर, एम्बेसेडर्ज और गवर्नरमेंट की दूसरी की पोस्ट्स पर, तो मुझे वहाँ एक परसेन्ट भी हरिजन दिखाई नहीं देते हैं ।

पिछले दिनों बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने कहा कि हम ने बैंकों को इसलिए अपने हाथ में लिया है कि हम गरीब और निर्बंल लोगों की मदद करें, जिनको कोई अधिकार या सहूलियत नहीं मिले हुए हैं । लेकिन जहाँ तक मैंने स्टडी किया है, इन बैंकों से अब तक जो कर्जे दिये गए हैं, उन में से हरिजनों को दस परसेंट भी नहीं मिला है ।

सरकार की तरफ से कई किस्म के लाइसेंस, परमिट और रुट परमिट बर्गरह दिये जाते हैं । उसके लिए रुपया लगाने की जरूरत होती है । लेकिन हरिजनों के पास रुपया नहीं है । सब जानते हैं कि हरिजनों की इकत्सादी हालत खराब है और हजारों साल से उनके जेहन में यह बात भरी गई है कि वे दूसरों के बराबर नहीं हैं । अगर इन नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों की तरफ से हरिजन भाइयों को नये काम शुरू करने के लिए कर्जे दिये जाते, तो हम समझ सकते कि गवर्नरमेंट वाकई हरिजनों की मदद करना चाहती है । लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ।

दिल्ली में अभी जो इन्सानी विरादी नाम की जमात बनाई गई है, उसमें किसी हरिजन को नहीं बुलाया गया और न ही किसी हरिजन को उसकी एक्सीक्यूटिव में लिया गया, जैसे कि हरिजन इन्सान ही नहीं हैं । जो गांधी जी के सबसे बड़े फालोअर और सर्वोदयवाद के हामी कहलाते हैं, वह श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण इस इन्सानी विरादी को शुरू करने वालों में

*Introduced with the recommendation of

the President.

से एक है। लेकिन उनको भी यह बात समझ में नहीं आई कि हरिजनों के बिना इसानी विरादरी क्या होगी। उनके अलावा शेख मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला और जेनेरल शाहनवाज खाँ इस जमात को बनाने वालों में हैं। जेनेरल शाहनवाज खाँ नेशनल सीड़ज़ कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन हैं। वह सरकारी मुलाजिम है, लेकिन वह इस जमात के जेनेरल सेक्रेटरी बन गये हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अपने थैले से कैसे नये नये खिलौने निकाल रही हैं।

गुरु नानक देव ने कहा है: “अब्दल मलाह दूर उपाया, कुदरत दे सब बन्दे, इक दूर थीं सब जग उपजाया, कौन भले कौन मन्दे।” सब एक ही भगवान की सन्तान हैं। लेकिन हरिजनों के साथ इन्सानों जैसा सद्गुर नहीं किया जाता है।

एव्वेंसेडर, चांसलर या वाइस-चांसलर बनाना तो सरकार के अस्त्यार में है। वह किसी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के हाथ में नहीं है। तो फिर गवर्नरमेंट किसी हरिजन को इन जगहों पर मुकर्रर क्यों नहीं करती है? राज्य सभा में कुछ लोगों को राष्ट्रपति के नाम से नामजद किया जाता है, लेकिन उसका अस्त्यार प्राइम मिनिस्टर को है। राज्य सभा में हरिजनों को नामजद क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? इन बातों पर तो सरकार का अधिकार है। उसको इस बारे में हरिजनों का स्पाल करना चाहिए। अगर वह उनका स्पाल नहीं करती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि “जा इन लिबासियों के न ज़ाहिर लिबास पर, आरी अबाये होओ कुबाये खिरद से हैं।” ये लोग जाहिर तीर पर कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों की भलाई चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें धोखा देते हैं। अगर ये उनकी भलाई चाहते हैं, तो ये अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल कर के हरिजनों को तरक्की करने का मौका दें, ताकि उन्हें यह महसूस हो कि इस देश में कोई भेद-भाव नहीं है। और वे दूसरों के बराबर हैं।

अगर हम हरिजनों को लेजिसलेचर्ज में रिजेंशन देते हैं, तो इसलिए कि वे कमज़ोर हैं। जब तक उनकी माली हालत अच्छी नहीं हो जाती है, तब तक न सिर्फ सरकारी पार्टी, बल्कि सब पार्टियाँ अपने तौर पर हरिजनों को जेनेरल सीट्स से कामयाब करायें। मैंने देखा है कि इलाहाबाद में, जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का घर है, कार्पोरेशन के इलेक्शन में उनकी पार्टी को 54 में से 5 सीटें मिली हैं। लेकिन वहाँ दो हरिजन भाई मुस्लिम मजलिस के टिकट पर सबसे ज्यादा बोट हासिल करके जीते हैं। हरिजनों को रिजेंशन तो दिया ही जाये, लेकिन साथ ही सब पार्टियाँ उनको जेनेरल सीट्स पर खड़ा करें, ताकि उनको महसूस हो कि वे दूसरों के बराबर हैं। यहाँ एक भी हरिजन मेम्बर ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है, जो जेनेरल सीट से आया हो।

पंजाब से श्री जगन्नाथ एक जेनेरल सीट से जीत कर आये थे। हमारे सिल भाई बड़े करावलिल हैं। उनके दिमाग में हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन का कोई सवाल नहीं है लेकिन उन्होंने भी राज्य सभा में जो मेम्बर भेजे, उन में कोई हरिजन नहीं है।

रिजर्व बैंक के कुछ जिम्मेदार अफसरों ने कहा है कि रशा से सौ-सौ रुपये के अरबों रुपये के जाली नोट छप कर यहाँ आए हैं। अगर सी० पी० आई० उन नोटों को हरिजनों में बाट देती, तो मैं समझता कि इसमें कोई हज़र की बात नहीं है।

ये ज्यों ज्यों इलेक्शन नजदीक आ रहे हैं, लोगों के बोट हासिल करने के लिए नये नये खिलौने निकाले जा रहे हैं। हरिजनों को जमीन का लालच दिया जा रहा है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के फार्म पर कब्ज़ा करने की बात कही जा रही है। हरिजनों का एक एक बच्चा पुकार कर कह रहा है, “किस किस तरह सताते हैं ये बुत हमें निजाम, हम ऐसे हैं कि जैसे किसी

[شیعی اگرڈول گنی ڈار]

کا سوچتا نہ ہو । ” شریمتوی ڈندریا گاندھی اور
ایس گورنمنٹ کو سبک لےنا چاہی� । اگر
کے نہیں لے گے، تو ”کریب ہے یارو روجے-مشریع،
کوچھ گوا کوئی کوئی کوئی کیا کیا ہے ۔ دھلی
جس کو نہیں کیا کیا ہے ۔ اس میں کسی
جس کو نہیں کیا کیا اور نہیں کیا کیا ہے ۔
کوئی کوئی کوئی کوئی کوئی کیا کیا ہے ۔

[شیعی عبدالغفرانی ڈاو (گورنگاں) :]
سپیکر صاحب ۔ میں عرض کر دھا تھا کہ
حالانکے یہ سرکار ہمیشہ کوئی ہے کہ ہریجن
بھائیوں کے حقوق کی بڑی پوری حفاظت
کی جائیگی ۔ لیکن جب مھری نکا پوتی
ہے پرائم منسٹر کے سپکریتھریت پر ۔
دوسرے منسٹروں کے دفتروں پر ایمیسٹری
اوہ گورنمنٹ کی دوسری کی پوستھن پر ۔
تو مجھے وہاں ایک پرسپکٹ بھی ہریجن
دکھائی نہیں دیتے ہیں ۔

پچھلے دنوں بیلکوں کے نہشلاٹنیشن کے
بادے میں پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے کہا کہ
ہم نے بیلکوں کو اسلئے اہلہ ہاتھ میں
لہا ہے کہ ہم غریب اور نوبل لوگوں کی مدد
کریں ۔ جن کو کوئی ادھیکار یا سہولیت
نہیں ملے ہوئے ہیں ۔ لیکن جہاں تک
میں نے ستقی کیا ہے ۔ ان بیلکوں سے اب
تک جو قرضے دئے گئے ہیں ۔ ان میں سے
ہریجنوں کو دس پرسپکٹ بھی نہیں ملے
ہیں ۔

سرکار کی طرف سے کئی قسم کے
لائسنس ۔ پریم ۔ اور دوچھوٹ وغیرہ
دئے جاتے ہیں ۔ اسکے لئے دوپہر لئائے کی
صروفت ہوتی ہے ۔ لیکن ہریجنوں کے پاس
دوپہر نہیں ہے ۔ سب جانیے ہیں کہ
ہریجنوں کی اقتصادی حالت خراب ہے
اور ہزاروں سال سے انکے ذہن میں یہ بات
بہری کئی ہے کہ دوسروں کے برابر نہیں
ہیں ۔ اگر ان نہشلاٹنیز بیلکوں کی طرف
سے ہریجن بھائیوں کو نئے کام شروع کرنے کے

لئے قرضے دئے جاتے ۔ تو ہم سمجھو سکتے کہ
گورنمنٹ واقعی ہریجنوں کی مدد کرنا
چاہتی ہے ۔ لیکن جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی
کہا ہے ۔ ایسا نہیں کیا کیا ہے ۔ دھلی
جس کو نہیں کیا کیا اور نہیں کیا کیا ہے ۔
ہریجن کو اسکی ایکسپریوٹو میں لیا گیا
جس کے ہریجن انسان ہی نہیں ہیں ۔
جو گاندھی جی کے سب سے بڑے فالودا اور
سروروڈیہ واد کے ہامی کھلاتے ہیں ۔ وہ
سری ہے پرکاش نازانن اس انسانی بوداری
کو شروع کرنے والوں میں سے ایک ہیں ۔
لیکن انکو بھی یہ بات سمجھو میں نہیں
آئی کہ ہریجنوں کے بدن انسانی بوداری کیا
ہوگی ۔ انکے علاوہ شیخ محمد عبد الہ اور
جدل شاہ نواز خاں اس جماعت کو بدانے
والوں میں ہیں ۔ جدل شاہ نواز خاں
نہشل مہذب کاربودیشن کے چیزوں میں ہیں ۔
وہ سرکاری ملازم ہیں ۔ لیکن وہ اس جماعت
کے جنرل سپکریتیوں میں گئے ہیں ۔
شہریتی اندیسا گاندھی اپنے تھیں سے کہسے
نئے نئے کھلونے نکال دھی ہیں ۔

گودو نانک دیو نے کہا ہے ۔ ”اول الہ
نود اپا یا ۔ قدرت دے سب بدلے ۔ اک نود
تھوں سب جگ اپجا یا ۔ کون بھلے کون
مددے ۔“ سب ایک ہی بھکوان کی سلنتان
ہیں ۔ لیکن ہریجنوں کے ساتھ انسانوں
جوہا سلوک نہیں کیا جاتا ہے ۔

ایمیسٹر ۔ چانسلر یا وائس چانسلر
بدانہ تو سرکار کے اختیار میں ہے ۔ وہ کسی
بیلک سروس کھشن کے ماتھد میں نہیں
ہے ۔ تو پھر گورنمنٹ کسی ہریجن کو ان
چکھوں پر مقرر کیوں نہیں کوئی ہے ۔ داجہ
سہما میں کچھ لیکوں کو داشتیتی کے نام سے
نامزد کیا جاتا ہے ۔ نام تو داشتیتی کا ہے ۔
لیکن اسکا اختیار پرائم منسٹر کو ہے ۔ داجہ

سہما مہن ہریجگلوں کو نامزد کیوں نہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ ان باتوں پر تو سرکار کا ادھیکار ہے۔ اسکو اس بارے مہن ہریجگلوں کا خیال کرنا چاہتے۔ اگر وہ انکا خیال نہیں کرتی ہے۔ تو مہن سمجھتا ہوں کہ ”جا ان لہاسوں کے نہ ظاہر لہاس پر۔ عاری عبا ہوش و قمع خرد سے ہیں۔“ یہ لوگ ظاہرا طاول پر کہتے ہیں کہ ہم ہریجگلوں کی بھائی چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن انہیں دھوکا دینے کی اگر یہ انکی بھائی چاہتے ہیں۔ تو یہ اپنے ادھیکاروں کا استعمال کر کے ہریجگلوں کو ترقی کرنے کا موقعہ دیں۔ تاکہ انہیں یہ محسوس ہو کہ اس دیہن میں کوئی بھید۔ بھاون نہیں ہے اور دوسروں کے برابر ہیں۔

اگر ہم ہریجگلوں کو لیجسٹھچرڈ میں دیزدیشن دیتے ہیں۔ تو اس لئے کہ وہ کنٹرول ہیں۔ جب تک انکی مالی حالت اچھی نہیں ہو جاتی ہے۔ تب تک نہ صرف سرکاری پارٹی۔ بلکہ سب پارٹیاں اپنے پر ہریجگلوں کو جدول سہیتس سے کامیاب کرائیں۔ میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ الہا آباد میں جو شریعتی اندیرا گاندھی کی پروپریتی کے اپنے کشتوں کا خون کھونکر۔ جو 53 میں سے 5 سیکھیں ملی ہیں۔ لیکن وہاں دو ہریجگلوں بھائی مسلم مجلس کے تکت پر سب سے زیادہ ووٹ حاصل کر کے جاتے ہیں۔ ہریجگلوں کو دیزدیشن تو دیا ہی جائے۔ لیکن سانہہ ہی سب پارٹیاں انکو جدول سہیتس پر کھڑا کریں۔ تاکہ انکو محسوس ہو کہ وہ دوسروں کے برابر ہیں۔ بھاون ایک بھی ہریجگلوں میں سے اس نظر نہیں آنا ہے۔ جو جدول سہیتس سے ایسا ہو۔

پنچاب سے شری جگلناٹھ ایک جدول سہیتس سے جنت کو آئے تھے۔ ہمارے سکھہ بھائی بڑے فراخداں ہیں۔ انکے دماغ میں ہریجگلوں اور غیر ہریجگلوں کوئی سوال نہیں

ہے۔ لیکن انہوں نے بھی راجھہ سہما مہن جو مہمہر بھیجتے ان میں کوئی ہریجگلوں نہیں ہے۔

دیزدیو بھلک کے کچھے زمہ واد افسروں نے کہا ہے کہ دشا سے سو سو دوپتھے کے مربوں دوپتھے کے جعلی نوت چھپکر بیہاں آئے ہیں۔ اک سی۔ بی۔ آنی ان نوتوں کو ہریجگلوں میں بانٹ دیتی۔ تو مہن سمجھتا ہے اس میں کوئی حرج کی بات نہیں ہے۔

جون جوں الہکشن نزدیک آ رہے ہیں۔ لوگوں کے ووٹ حاصل کرنے کے لئے نئے کھلونے نکالے جا رہے ہیں۔ ہریجگلوں کو زمین کا لالچ دیا جا رہا ہے۔ شریعتی اندیرا گاندھی کے فارم پر قبظہ کرنے کی بات کہی جا رہی ہے۔ ہریجگلوں کا ایک ایک بچہ پکار کر کہہ دعا ہے۔ ”کس کس طرح ستائے ہیں یہ بت ہیں نظام۔ ہم ایسے ہیں کہ جیسے کسی کا خدا نہ ہو۔“ شریعتی اندیرا گاندھی اور اس گورنمنٹ کو سبق لیلما چاہتے۔ اگر وہ نہیں لھلکے۔ تو ”قربیب ہے یارو دوز مصشر۔ چھپھکا کشتوں کا خون کھونکر۔ جو چب دھیکی زیما خلکھر۔ لہو پکاریما آستین کا۔“ یہ خون سے لدے ہونکے اور دنیا ان پر تھوکھیکی۔ [

شی جنےذبار میڈ (پلٹپور) : ایک مہمانہ مہدوی، سب سے پہلے میں دو نیویڈن کرننا چاہتا ہوں۔ اک تو یہ کہ ہمسارے پسخان ساہب بडے بڑھ گئے ہیں؛ ہنکو دو۔ تیس مینٹ کا سامان جاہر دینا چاہیہ۔ ڈسرے، شری مولہ پرساد نے میڈسے بار۔ بار کہا ہے کہ میں پہلے کامٹی کی سیفکاریوں کے باڑے میں جاہر جو رہ ڈیں۔ وہ کاریب 203 سیفکاریوں ہے۔ میں شری جگنناٹ را و سے نیویڈن کھنگا کیا کہ اس ویکھ پر بیس بھنے کی بھس ہو رہی ہے؛ وہ ساک شاہدین میں اس سادن کو آسخاں دے۔ سامنے بڑا آسخاں

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

दें कि बीस दिनों के अन्दर नहीं, बल्कि बीस महीनों के अन्दर, या अमुक समय के अन्दर, हरिजनों की पढाई, उनके राजनीतिक और सामाजिक अधिकारों और जमीन आदि के बारे में पेरुलम कमेटी की मुख्य सिफारिशों को सरकार लागू कर देगी। यह कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं है कि हम उनको लागू कर देंगे। वह कोई समय बांध कर आश्वासन दें। अगर वह ऐसा आश्वासन नहीं देते हैं, तो हम यह मान कर चलेंगे कि हम लोग इस सदन में बीस घंटे तक केवल बकवास करते रहे, और कुछ नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगले दिन अपने भाषण को जारी रखेंगे।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE. LAND REFORM MEASURES AND THE MOVEMENT FOR OCCUPATION OF LANDS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the discussion on land reform measures under rule 193. As hon. Members are aware, the House has agreed to allot three hours for this. The question is very important and hon. Members have a lot to say. But I would request them to be brief and to the point and try to confine themselves to the time allotted so that we can finish this discussion today and, if possible, I can ask the Minister to reply at 5 O'clock because at 5.30 p.m. we have the Half an Hour discussion.

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH (Chapra) : This is a very important discussion. So, the time should be increased.

श्री शिव बन्द्र भट्टा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आड़ेर है। यह आप जानते हैं कि यह जो बहस चल रही है यह एक अहम विषय पर है। आज सारे देश में और मोटे तौर पर हर राज्य में यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इस आन्दोलन के मुतालिक प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि यह ग्रनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है, अन-गांधियन है। यानी उनकी प्रतिक्रिया बड़ी जबर्दस्त है। यह इतना ग्रहम है कि इस विभाग के मंत्री ही नहीं बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठे और इस बहस का जवाब दें। लेकिन यह उसका महत्व नहीं समझते हैं। सदन चाहेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां आकर बैठें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order, It is a suggestion for the government to consider. It is a collective responsibility.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Sir, on earlier occasions also the House had to bring to your notice, and you were good enough to take notice, about the absence of the Ministers on the front benches on more than one occasion. I have been here, like my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, since the first Parliament and even in those days we found that the Ministers of the front bench would never behave in the way they are doing now with impunity from day to day, and something should be done about it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Sir, you just now declared that this is an important discussion. But the Minister of Food and Agriculture is not present in the House. Is this the way to treat the House? It is a contempt of the House.

SHRI SHEO NARAYAN (Basti) : Shri Shinde is a junior Minister he is not a Cabinet Minister. We want a reply from a Cabinet Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The feelings of the members have been expressed and they are now before the Government. It is for the Government to consider it. Of course, one Cabinet Minister is present here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I do not cast any aspersion on Shri Shinde. He is a very competent man. But what about his senior ? Where is he ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICLUTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I may submit with due respect that I can appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. Due to some difficulties, Shri Ahmad has requested me to be here. He would also be joining us after some time. In fact, I really fail to appreciate the stand of the hon. Members on this issue. I have been dealing with many of these subjects on the floor of the House. We attach great importance to this aspect and my senior colleague would also join me after some time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether the Minister-in-charge, Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed is going to reply to the debate and whether the Prime Minister is going to intervene in it because she has made the statement... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is for the Government to consider. I cannot answer that question. Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday at an impromptu meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Group Shri Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed, as the real representative of the feudal class of India, tried to decry the land satyagraha movement and the land satyagrahis as the harbinger of chaos. Those people, who are ruling over the destiny of millions of our people and have created the background for chaos all over the country, have now the audacity to decry the land satyagraha movement as the harbinger of chaos !

On the 9th August, the historic August Revolution Day, the Praja Socialist Party and the Samyukta Socialist Party have started the socialist land satyagraha movement all over the country and our CPI friends are also in it. By now over 20,000 satyagrahis have been arrested and about

a quarter of a million people have participated in it. We hope that this figure will reach a historical figure; I should say, it will reach the figure of the civil resisters of the 1930 civil disobedience movement under Gandhiji.

The ruling Congress and their allies have made a planned effort to denigrate the character of the socialist land satyagraha by tarnishing the image of the satyagrahis as the land grabbing movement. The socialists have not spared any occasion to decry the land grabbing movement which did result in violence and which led to incidents of killing, murder, loot and arson and to grabbing of the land of the poor peasant as also land below the ceiling range. Also, they have decried collecting of funds forcibly from the poor peasantry for party purposes. But even the Government will not be able to say that after the 9th August there has been a single incident of violence anywhere in India although the land satyagraha has assumed a massive momentum all over the country and is going to generate a further momentum all over the country, I have no doubt, involving millions of our peasants.

It is fact that in the case of West Bengal the record of our CPI friends is not very clean, but after the 9th August, even where our CPI friends have participated in this movement outside West Bengal, there has not been a single incident of violence anywhere.

Our Congress friends of both factions talk a lot about Gandhiji and the ethics of the Gandhian movement. I want to draw their attention to Gandhiji. Where did Gandhiji live ? Did he live in the heart of the metropolis of Delhi ? He lived in the ashram at Sabarmati and then at Wardha. What was the reason for that ? Gandhiji, if I may use the Churchillian description of him as the halfnaked fakir, wanted to draw the attention of the freedom-fighter to the fact that India lived not in the metropolis of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore or Madras but in the seven lakh villages of India.

80 per cent of the Indian people live in villages. 69.5 per cent of the working people

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of India are agriculturists. 24.04 per cent of them are agricultural labourers. 45 per cent of our national resources come from the rural areas. Yet, the ratio of the national expenditure for the rural and the urban sectors is 1.0 : 1.3 although the ratio of the population of the rural and urban sectors is 4:1. The daily *per capita* income of the urban labour is Rs. 5 and of the rural labour is Rs. 1/4/—. For the last 23 years, this Government, I should say, have criminally neglected the problem of land reforms on which hangs the future progress of the rural life.

What is the pattern of land distribution in India today? Let me quote Mr. Ladeinsky who has written an article in *Foreign Affairs*. He wrote :

"Out of a total 434 millions rural population of India, 103 millions owned no land at all, and another 185 millions operated less than 5 acres per family. Taken together, they represent 67 per cent of the total rural population, and of these estimates, 154 to 210 millions live in abject poverty on *per capita* income of less than Rs. 200 per year."

The National Sample Survey also shows that out of 72 millions rural population, 12 per cent are landless, and 44.2 per cent own below one acre and they own only 1.6 per cent land whereas 0.6 per cent rich landholders having over 50 acres of land each, own 11.7 per cent of cultivated lands. Again, 11.9 per cent land owning group enjoy 59.5 per cent cultivated land.

According to an article of the R. B. I. Bulletin entitled "Configuration of Poverty", during 1960-61, 52 per cent of rural people lived at poverty level and now, after 10 years, in 1970, their number has increased to 78 per cent of our rural population. Look at the shameful facts of our country which show that India is still at the level of serfdom. Several lakhs of our tribal and Scheduled Caste people have got no proprietary rights on their homesteads. According to census figures of 1951, 275 lakhs tribals and the Scheduled Caste people had no proprietary rights on their homesteads and, in 1961, their number has risen by 15 per cent i.e.,

to the figure of 314 lakhs. This is the fate of the 3 crores of tribal people in India, of which 11.7 per cent are agriculturists and most of them have no land at all. Our Government is vociferous in decrying Naxalites. I should say, this land-owning class, this feudal class, is worse than the Naxalites because they are the real progenitors of the Naxalites.

Look at the farce of land reforms undertaken by the States! In this House, our Ministers said a lot about the meetings of the Chief Ministers held last year and also about circulars issued to different States for speedy land reforms. Let me cite the pitiable position and the farce of land reforms that have been conducted by this Government. According to the F. A. O. Report out of 328.9 million hectares of cultivable land in India, still 21.8 per cent, that is, 1/5th of the cultivable land, remained to be cultivated and distributed to the landless. The statistical survey will expose the hyperbolic claim of this Government. Firstly, the ceiling laws introduced are variable in nature and are either on individual or family as unit and in few of the States, these ceiling laws have been implemented. Secondly, according to the figures supplied by the Government, out of 20 State and Union Territories, in 10 States and Union Territories, no surplus land could be found and, again, in 10 other States and Union Territories, not a single acre of land has been distributed to any landless peasant. Out of 964,000 acres of surplus land only... (*Interruptions*) This is what the Government report says. Out of 964,000 acres of surplus land only 640,000 acres have been taken over by the State and out of that 464,000 acres distributed among the landless. Eviction, ejectment of tenants and sharecroppers and the so-called voluntary surrender of land to the land-owners are continuing. But the Government is not doing anything affective. If there had been real implementation of the ceiling laws, what happened to the surplus land? Where has this surplus land gone, I want to ask the Government? According to the total figure of land in India, 328.9 million hectares of cultivable land are available. What is the surplus land that has been made available after the imposition of ceiling laws? Only 9.6 lakhs hectares. What are the reasons for such small figures of surplus

land? All these lands have been concealed as *benami* lands by the land-owning class in the names of their wives, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and even in the names of unborn children. You will be shocked to know that a Madhya Pradesh Minister owns 75 acres in the name of his pet dog.

AN HON MEMBER : Name him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will do it if necessary, not now. (*Interruptions*) The person is not here. I won't name him. It is not my habit.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : He has quoted from a news item which has appeared in the morning newspapers. Why not name the Minister? Sir, he is trying to throw mud.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : While leading our Socialist Satyagraha movement, we have discovered something more. In the names of the wives of many Central and State Ministers there are farms, plantations, orchards, fisheries, private endowments and all the surplus land that should have been, after the implementation of the land ceiling laws, in the hand of the landless peasant or the poor peasant has been concealed or usurped by them. I will ask this Government to immediately institute an inquiry to see how many wives of the Central Ministers and how many wives of the State Ministers own farms and also in the name of farm land are usurping the surplus land by damaging the landless peasant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar) : Why don't you name the Ministers?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please Control the House, Sir. They have been baptised in socialism. It hurts the core of their hearts when we expose the farce of their socialism and when we expose their true character. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the turn from this side comes, you can speak.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : There should not be a general condemnation of the Ministers. He should make specific charges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A charge has been made and it has been repudiated. It is there before the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not at all surprised. The Ruling Congress was accusing some parties of entering into a Grand Alliance. What a strange spectrum of the juxtaposition of the forces which represent the vested interests that we are seeing today in this House? It is a new spectrum—I would call it a Super-Alliance of the Congress (Ruling), Cong (O), Jana Sang, Swatantra, D. M. K. all independent Rajas and all conservative elements although Congress (R) is expressing their vociferous protestations in the name of Socialism... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, we, the Socialists know that by mere land satyagraha, it will not be possible for us to solve the land problems; but what is the principal objective of this land satyagraha? We have started land Satyagraha, to create a sense of consciousness in the country, a sense of compulsion, a sense urgency, in the minds of those political Rip-Van-Winkles who hibernated in their slumbers for the last 23 years. If the Government is really serious about land reforms, we, the Socialists demand that the following steps must immediately be taken up and implemented without delay.

1. The ceiling of land holding should be lowered on the basis of family as a unit.
2. All the exemption clauses from the Ceiling Laws for farms, home-stead lands, orchards, plantations, fisheries, private endowments, devotar properties etc. should be cancelled.
3. Security of tenure of the tenants and share croppers should be immediately brought to direction relation with the State and the

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rights of tenants and share croppers should be made hereditary.

4. All evictions, ejectments, and so-called voluntary surrenders of land to the landowners should be stopped forthwith.
5. No right of resumption of land on the pretext of self cultivation should be recognised.
6. Land consolidation all over India should be effected.
7. Right of proprietorship in homestead lands for the Tribals and the Scheduled Caste people should be immediately conferred to residents of the homesteads.
8. 21.8 per cent of the cultivable fallow lands of the total land area of India should be immediately distributed to the landless and the poor peasants.
9. A massive drive should be started for the recovery of *benami* land and deterrent laws should be enacted for punishing the holders of *benami* lands.
10. Land Tribunals should be set up for resolving land problems.
11. Free legal aid should be given to the landless and the poor peasants, tenants and share croppers in cases of land disputes.
12. The Scheduled Castes, Tribals and poor peasants should be given financial aids after distribution of lands among them.
13. Legal and Constitutional measures should immediately be undertaken for removing all barriers against land reform measures. I say this because in the last meeting of the Chief Ministers they said that there are legal obstacles for the

speedy implementation of these laws.

14. The collectorate should be separated from the magistracy and special efforts should be made for overhauling the Revenue Department and the Land Reform Departments ; and
15. Government sponsored Cultivator's Committees should be formed to seek their assistance in speedy land reform measures.

Sir, all these formulations are not born out of my own imagination, but are based on the findings of the Committee on the Implementation of Land Reforms that was set up by the National Development Council. The question is raised sometimes that land problem is a State subject ; what the Centre can do for enforcing land reform measures ? Yes, the Centre can do this. In respect of these States which refuse to implement these land reform measures, all plan benefits in regard to land reform and agricultural assistance can be denied to them.

So many States and Union Territories are controlled by the Congress Governments. Cannot the Ruling Congress, by means of their party whip, speedily implement these land reforms measures in their own states ?

About this land satyagraha, many people have said that this is unconstitutional, this is creating chaos, this will lead to disorder and so forth. These are not the answer to the urgency of the land reform problem. In this connection, let me quote what the Land Reforms Implementation Committee has stated. They said :

"Administrative arrangements for enforcement and supervision are often inadequate and public opinion has not been sufficiently built up to quicken the pace of reforms."

What we find is, in most of the States, either the State Governments are leisurely or reluctant to implement the land reform measures or the bureaucracy is corrupt or

act as the handmaid of the vested or feudal interests. We know in the villages that unending process of litigations that the small peasants and sharecroppers and tenants have to face. Unless a powerful compulsion by a massive movement can be created, there is no possibility whatsoever of real implementation of land reform measures in this country.

I should say that this Government should have congratulated the socialists, because this socialist satyagraha is the real pace-setter for the speedy implementation of land reforms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should now try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I started only at about 2.10 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He started at 2.10 p.m. and he has taken 20 minutes already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is true. But the person who initiates the debate generally gets about 20 to 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken 20 minutes already. Let him conclude in two or three minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to ask you one question. I started at 2.10 p.m. no doubt. Usually, the person who initiates the debate gets 20 to 25 minutes. I would like you to tell me honestly how many minutes of my time were grabbed by my hon. friends opposite.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : He should not use unparliamentary language and say that we have grabbed his time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude in one or two minutes. Let him kindly appreciate that there are many other Members also who want their submissions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Usually, it is the practice that the person who initiates a debate gets 20 to 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has been given 20 minutes already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Much of my precious time was being grabbed by other hon. Members, and you could not protect me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude in two or three minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Now, I would like to refer to two books, one by Louis Fischer, 'A Week with Gandhi' and another on Swami Vivekananda.

Louis Fischer asked Gandhiji 'How will you solve the land problem?', and Gandhiji immediately said, 'The peasants will take themselves the land.' Then, Louis Fischer asked his second question, 'What about compensation?', to which Gandhiji promptly replied 'There is no question of giving compensation. It is a fiscal impossibility'.

Even Acharya Vinoba Bhave has said more than once 'Yes, I had created land hunger among the millions of peasants. If need be, a resistance movement will be developed by the peasants themselves.'

Then, people talk of the violation of the Constitution. I ask those people who say this whether they have not violated the Constitution of God by keeping the people starved and by keeping the people at the poverty level. No qualms of conscience are there on their part in this regard. I should say that if Government and the ruling class and the feudal class and violate the Constitution of God, then the starving poor peasants have also got the right to violate the so-called man-made Constitution if it stands in their way to live as human beings.

Now, I would like to quote something for my Jan Sangh friends. I know that they are very patriotic, and they always talk of Swami Vivekananda. I would like to quote to them what Swami Vivekananda has said in this regard. In 1894, Swami Vivekananda declared 'I am the first socialist of India'. And look at what he said. In his call for emergence of a New India of common people, he said :

"A country where millions of people live on flowers of the *mahua* plant,

and a million or two of Sadhus and a hundred million or so of Brahmins suck the blood out of these poor people,...is that a country or hell? Is that a religion, or the devil's dance?"

Again, I would like to quote Swami Vivekananda for our Jan Sangh friends. In a clarion call to millions of people, Swami Vivekananda said :

"...you, the upper classes of India, do you think you are alive? You are but mummies ten thousand years old!...and it is you who are the real 'walking corpses'you, the upper classes of India, you represent the past tense with all its varieties of form jumbled into one...You are the void, the unsubstantial nonentities of the future...You merge yourselves in the void and disappear, and let New India arise, in your place. Let her arise-out of the peasants' cottage, grasping the plough, out of the huts of the fisherman, the cobbler and the sweeper...Let her spring from the grocer's shop, from beside the oven of the fritter-seller. Let her emanate from the factory, from marts and from markets. Let her emerge from the groves and forests, from hills and mountains. These common people have suffered oppression for thousands of years—suffered it without murmur, and as a result have got wonderful fortitude..No sooner will you disappear than you will hear the inaugural shout of Renaissance India ringing with the voice of a million thunders and reverberating throughout the universe.".

If my hon. friends are the real followers of Swami Vivekananda, then they should follow this socialist principle, this socialist ideal of Swami Vivekananda. I would ask the Prime Minister to temporarily give up the Prime Ministerial cushion and to lead this land satyagraha movement. She has roused the surging aspirations for a socialist transformation in the millions in India, either she must now swim with it or she will sink in it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : I am glad that my esteemed friend, Prof. Samar Guha, has requested the Prime Minister to relinquish her office and lead the land satyagraha movement. I will be very happy if that happens. But is it possible for the Prime Minister, who has not seen any field, to go to any peasant's hut or to any peasant's field? I say this because 99.9 per cent of the peasants in India have not been fortunate enough to listen to any professorial speech. But I must pay my tribute to them because it is they who have saved this country from two aggressions in recent times, it is they who have virtually doubled the production of grains in India. Certainly it is not professors, officers, Ministers and others who draw big salaries who have done it. Let us compare the income of the peasant and that of the other professions. I make this challenge, Let any average peasant have the salary of a professor.

AN HON. MEMBER : Lawyers also.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes, lawyers—he is an eminent lawyer. The salary of every profession has gone up. The average income of professors, doctors, teachers, lawyers, Ministers and Members of Parliament has gone up. Today some MPs are leading the satyagraha. I would ask them to go to the fields and see the condition of the peasants (*Interruptions*). Do they know the conditions under which the peasant and his family live today? 95 per cent of the peasants in India do not have enough to keep their families going every day with two square meals like any professor, teacher or MP. I charge these people with neglecting the peasants. Those who have saved this country from slavery, who have raised the production of food in this country, who have raised the standard of military service in the country have been ignored.

Here they say that the Birlas have been given land in Lakhimpur, Phulwalisharif and in Amlai. I would ask them to ask their allies who are in power as to why licence was given to the Birlas. Why does not the PSP, an ally of this Government, or the CPI, another ally of this Government, ask the Government why licence was allowed

to be given in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh ? Why do they not ask the Government to have those licences revoked ? Instead of that under the direct inspiration of the Prime Minister some people have been sent to offer satyagraha and set in motion this मजाक of a satyagraha movement. I condemn all the violent land-grab movement wherever it be. I condemn it because those who have not seen land, those who have not put their hands to the handle of a plough, those who have not lived with the peasants in their barns or fields have no right to speak for them or two teach them. I challenge anybody who speaks in their name to go to the peasants. They will teach him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have been with the peasants ; I have worked with them and am still working with them. I represent them ; 99 per cent of my constituents are peasants and agriculturists.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He is speaking of the agriculturists. Such people are misleading the people of India. This Government has been trying to mislead the country by its Bombay resolution. I want them to implement that resolution *in toto*, because they had said that land reforms would be effected by end of 1970. I would welcome that, because there are two parts of this motion. One is about land reform, the other is about the land grab movement. I welcome the first part in regard to land reforms.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why are you afraid of the second part ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That also I would support if you start satyagraha with my advice. You were inspired by others. Therefore, I oppose it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Can you cite a single instance after 9th August, 1970, where there has been any incident of violence anywhere in India ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There was a violent movement in Bhagalpur, four persons have been killed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : By the police.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There was an incident in Motihari, two persons have been killed.

AN HON. MEMBER : By the zamindars.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If there are zamindars, your Communist Party Revenue Minister, Inderjit Singh, was there, why did he not implement the land reforms programme ? The United Front Government was there, what were you doing then ? Why did you not implement the land reforms programme in Kerala, why did you not implement the land reforms programme in West Bengal ? You are welcome to ask anybody to implement the land reforms programme in Delhi, in Calcutta in Bengal ; everywhere you implement, bring down the ceiling to any limit you like, bring down the salary scale to any limit you like, but do not create *badamni* in the country, because this is going to invite slavery. (Interruptions)

He is not saying a word about 33,000 sq. miles of Indian territory which has been given to China by his allies. They are talking about Charan Singh. He is a real farmer, I support him.

There are two aspects of the matter, political and economic. Wherever the tillers have been subjected to any difficulty, for instance wherever the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have been removed from land and they have not been given any land, that must be given immediately, and I support that because there is a surplus of about 90 to 100 million acres of land in the country. Only 2.36 million acres were declared as surplus above the ceiling, and only 1.58 million acres were taken possession of. Of that only 1.14 million acres have been distributed. I would like to impress upon the Government to get that distributed immediately, because that is thing which must not be postponed. And wherever there may be any Government lands and wherever any one owns lands more than the ceiling and

wherever popular representatives want to reduce the ceiling, they should do that, but the surplus land above the ceiling must go to the actual tiller wherever it has not yet been transferred.

As I said earlier, if the Congress Government did not do it in several States I do not hold any brief for them, that is a wrong action, but if the other parties' Governments did not do it, there also they should take good care to have that distribution immediately. Because there has been concentration of wealth, concentration of urban property, concentration of power, bureaucratic power, political power, professional power, everything should be distributed. One who is sitting in an air-conditioned room is nobody to suggest anything for the rural areas. Let the rural people suggest what should be the ceiling on Mr. Samar Guha's property and what should be the ceiling on others, because the rural people...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not have any land.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : If you are not having, that is also wrong, because you are earning Rs. 500 or more, what do you do with that money ? There are about three forms of proprietors—peasant proprietorship, barguedar and pataidar—because they are also people who do real farm business. There has been talk of co-operative farming, it has not come into existence. There is also talk of collective farming and it has been preceded by the land grab movement. We do not want to introduce collective farming in India. We want to maintain peasant proprietorship because this is a thing which must be protected and the peasant must be provided enough land for his livelihood. By 'enough', I do not mean that he should be given more than what is needed for—keeping his family going. There are nearly 320 million acres of land and 18 per cent or a little more may be under perennial irrigation. Taking all that into account, the land must be distributed on a rational basis to see that all those who till the land have a say in it. All those who are not in a position to do so, must also be given proper source of liveli-

hood because this is a socialist and welfare State and they must be provided... (Interruptions.) Licences must be given to a person who is going to handle a particular type of profession ; job opportunity must be created. I do not want that the peasants who are there on the field should continue to be there. If you want to dislodge them, dislodge them but bring them into service ; give them a licence for motor manufacture and other things. If you want to discriminate, that discrimination will be resisted. If the people who live in cities want to create trouble in the rural areas, the rural people will not allow that. In this country we are not at anybody's mercy. It is the peasants in the country who maintain this nation .. (Interruptions) They have security ; you do not know anything about the peasant and you always shout about the worker and ask for the increase of the workers' dearness allowance and other allowances. Has anybody given any dearness allowance to the peasant ? Has anybody given any natural calamity allowance to him ? (Interruptions.) The SSP is a good party ; they do not sit in the lap of any Government. Therefore, I appreciate their stand. They are nobody's allies ; it is the allies business that I condemn ; and they do not have any Instigation from some other party ... (Interruptions.) I want to leave some time for my friend here and so I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no time left now.

श्री विभूति चित्र (मोतीहारी) : मैं जब लोक सभा का संशेन एटेंड करने आया तो मैंने देखा कि लैंड प्रैव मूवमेंट चल रही है। मैंने अपनी पार्टी में भी इसको उठाया। पार्टी में इस पर चर्चा हुई। जो मेरे विचार हैं वे अल्बारों में छपे हैं। यह जो लैंड प्रैव मूवमेंट है यह समझ में नहीं आता है। आप देखें कि हर स्टेट में सीलिंग का कानून बना हुआ है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है कि वह सीलिंग के कानून को लागू करे। जमींदारी एवालिशन हो गया है। सारी जमीन गवर्नमेंट की हुई। देहातों में हुई तो गवर्नमेंट की जमीन, राष्ट्रपति भवन में हुई तो गवर्नमेंट की जमीन और पालिमेंट हाउस में

थोड़ी-बहुत जो जमीन खाली पड़ी है, वह सरकार की जमीन। जब सरकार आपके हाथ में है तो आप क्यों कानून नहीं बनवा देते हैं। आप यहाँ बढ़े हुए हैं और कानून बनवा सकते हैं। कानून बनाकर जमीन ले लीजिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। मैं कहूँगा कि यह लैंड ग्रैंब मूवमेंट नहीं है, यह वोट ग्रैंब मूवमेंट है। श्री फलस्फीन अहमद ने यह कबूल किया है कि यह एक वोट-ग्रैंबिंग मूवमेंट है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर और श्री जगजीबन राम ने इस मूवमेंट को कनड़ेम किया है और कहा है कि किसी आदमी की जमीन पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये माननीय सदस्य मेरा जो टाइम ले रहे हैं, मुझे उस का कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाये।

एस० एस० पी०, पी० एस० पी० और सी० पी० आई०, इन तीन पार्टियों ने यह मूवमेंट चलाया है। मेरे जिले में पी० एस० पी० के एक सदस्य, श्री अवधेश प्रताप सिंह, हैं, जो मेरे खिलाफ लोक सभा का इलैक्शन लड़े थे। उनके घान का पूंज इतना ऊंचा होता है कि अगर आप उस को देखें, तो टोपी! गिर जायेगी। उनके पास सीलिंग से जबादा जमीन है। वह अपनी जमीन को तो नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरों की जमीन को लेना चाहते हैं। इसी तरह एस० एस० पी० के सदस्य, श्री कामेश्वर सिंह, के पास दो हजार एकड़ जमीन है। वह भी अपनी जमीन को छोड़ते नहीं हैं और दूसरों की जमीन पर कब्जा करने जाते हैं। (व्यवधान)।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): हम यह स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए दोष नपुंसक कानूनों और प्रधान मंत्री की नपुंसक घोषणाओं को दिया जाना चाहिए कि इतनी बड़ी जमीन बाले अभी भी पड़े हुए हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी दल में हों। (व्यवधान)

श्री विभूति मिथ्या: कानून हमेशा नपुंसक हुआ करता है। कानून को चलाने वाला पुंसक

होता है। ये लोग लैंड ग्रैंब कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अपनी जमीन को नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खेती का हाल जानते होंगे। अषाढ़ से लेकर कार्तिक तक का समय खेती का ब्रसली समय है। अगर इस अब्दिय में खेती के मामले में भगड़ा पैदा कर दिया जाये, तो फसल कैसे होगी? चूंकि यह लैंडग्रैंब मूवमेंट खेती के समय में चलाया जा रहा है, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान का खेती का उत्पादन गिर जायगा। चाहे एक एकड़ का किसान हो और चाहे एक हजार एकड़ का किसान हो, उस का दिमाग खेत और जमीन के भगड़े की तरफ चला गया है। किसी के मन में यह इत्मीनान नहीं है कि उसकी खेती रहेगी या नहीं। इसलिए खेती का उत्पादन गिर जायगा। ये लोग देश के हित में नहीं, उसके विरुद्ध काम कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

एक तरफ ये लेपिटस्ट कहते हैं कि अमरीका से अनाज न भंगाया जाये और दूसरी तरफ से ये जमीन का भगड़ा फैलाकर और खेती की पैदावार को गिराकर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिसमें सरकार को मजबूर होकर अमरीका से अनाज भंगाना पड़े। ये लोग अमरीका के हित में काम कर रहे हैं, न कि अपने देश के हित में।

अगर ये लोग खेती करना जानते हों, तो ये बतायें कि जिसके पास पच्चीस एकड़ जमीन है, दो साल में उस खेती से क्या आय होती है। मेरे पास पच्चीस एकड़ जमीन है। मेरे परिवार में बीस पच्चीस आदमी खाने वाले हैं। दो साल पहले मैंने अपने जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैंजिस्ट्रेट को अपनी खेती दिखलाई। खेती अच्छी थी, लेकिन पानी के अभाव से सूखा पड़ गया और कुछ पैदा नहीं हुआ। पिछले साल फसल में कीड़ा लग गया। हम को खेती से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ और हम पर हजारों रुपये का कर्जा ही गया। हमारे ये एम० पी० मित्र साल में पंद्रह हजार रुपया पाते हैं और कहते हैं कि बीस पच्चीस एकड़ जमीन को ग्रैंब करो।

ये लोग शहरों में रहने वालों की आलीशान इमारतों को ग्रैब नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ये चाहते हैं कि किसानों की जमीन ले ली जाये। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में किसान और उसका वेटा ही जेल गये हैं, शहर वाले नहीं। (व्यवधान) 1932-33 की मूवमेंट में पटना शहर के किसी आदमी ने भाग नहीं लिया। हम लोग देहात से जाकर पटना में मूवमेंट चलाते थे। (व्यवधान) जब 1933 में हम लोग दिल्ली जेल में आए, तो हमको दिल्ली शहर का एक आदमी भी नजर नहीं आया। ये बाबू लोग लड्डू खाने वाले लोग हैं।

हमारे सामने यह जो “धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय” लिखा हुआ है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के ये लोग अपनी सारी जमीन जायदाद को छोड़ दें और संन्यासी हो कर जा कर देहात में काम करें। तब मैं समझूंगा कि वे देशभक्त हैं। लेकिन ये किसानों को मिटाना चाहते हैं और शहर वालों को बचाना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

सैट्रूल गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार है कि वह शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शन दे। आज कहा जाता है कि बंगाल में नक्सलाइट्स क्लास एनिमीज को एनिहिलेट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन ये लोग भी तो क्लास एनिमीज हैं। ये भी तो पंद्रह हजार रुपये पाते हैं। माओ-स्टे-तुंग ने कहा है कि क्लास एनिमीज को एनिहिलेट करो, लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है, जब गवर्नमेंट तुम्हारे हाथ में रहे। इन लोगों की गवर्नमेंट न होने पर भी ये क्लास एनिमीज को एनिहिलेट करना चाहते हैं और यह सरकार उदासीन है। अगर आज बंगाल में मिलिटरी को लगा दिया जाये, तो वहाँ पर शान्ति कायम हो जाये। जब गांधीजी ने अपना मूवमेंट चलाया, तो इन लोगों को हमारा साथ देने की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी।

हमारी सरकार की कमज़ोरी की वजह से ही बंगाल में लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट चल रहा है। अगर सरकार मजबूत हो जाये, तो यह मूवमेंट पाँच दिन भी नहीं चलने वाला है। लेकिन सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट बन्द हो और देश में अमन-चैन हो। अगर सरकार चाहे, तो लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट आज ही बन्द हो जाये।

बिहार में इनका मूवमेंट फेल हो गया है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि तीन महीने का वक्त दे दिया जाये। लेकिन इन लोगों ने उनको वक्त नहीं दिया। जब वहाँ के किसान डंडा लेकर तैयार हो गये तो इन लोगों का मूवमेंट फेल हो गया, तो सी० पी० आई० बोले कहते हैं कि हम अपने मूवमेंट को सर्पेंड करते हैं। (व्यवधान) कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर की साझीदार है। उनको भूमि के सीलिंग सम्बन्धी कानून को एनफोर्स करने के लिए कहना चाहिए। उस कानून को एनफोर्स नहीं किया गया। अब कहते हैं कि हम आपको वक्त देते हैं। अगर इन्होंने पहले ही चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात मान ली होती, तो इतना भगड़ा भी पैदा न होता और इनका मूवमेंट भी फेल न होता। जब अमरीका में लार्ड कार्नवालिस की हार हो गई, तो उसने अमरीकावालों से कहा कि सुलह कर लो। अमरीका वालों ने कहा कि अब तो तुम हार गये हो, हम इंडिपेंडेंट हो गये हैं, अब तुम्हारे साथ सुलह क्यों करें।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सीलिंग एक्ट को एनफोर्स करना चाहिए और लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे पैदावार पर असर पड़ेगा।

अगर सरकार कम्युनिस्टों और पी० एस० पी० वालों पर डिपेंड करेगी, तो देश में अराजकता और कनफ्यूजन पैदा होगा और यह गद्दी भी चली जायेगी। ये लोग सिर्फ सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए ही इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

15 hrs.

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में एक कानून है, कास्टीट्यूशन है। अगर इस में कोई खराबी है, तो इसको बदला जाये। जब तक यह कानून और कास्टीट्यूशन चलता है, बदलता नहीं है, तब तक सरकार उसको एनफोर्स करे। भीष्म पितामह ने कहा है कि राज्य दंड से चलता है, भारत भिन्नता से नहीं चलता है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारी जमीन है विला जरूरत की उसको तुरन्त बांट दिया जाय। इन लोगों की यह भी नीति है कि हवाई अड्डा कहीं है, उसकी जमीन भी भ्रंब करने के लिए चले गए। अब हवाई अड्डे के लिए जमीन रखना जरूरी है, कुछ सरकारी फार्म भी रखने जरूरी हैं। नाथ पै जी को और कहीं जमीन नहीं मिली तो बम्बई राजभवन में जमीन भ्रंब करने के लिए चले गए। अब पार्लियांसेंट का लान है, इसी में भोपाली बना दीजिए। तो इस तरह से यह लोग चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में 32 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है। उसको बढ़ाया जाय तो 40 करोड़ एकड़ तक हो सकती है। सरकार को प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए कि कौन सी चीज कितनी जमीन में लगाएं, कितने में कारखाना लगाएं, कितना रोड के लिए हो, कितना बस्ती को दें। इसकी प्लानिंग करने की जरूरत है। हरिजनों को बस्ती में जमीन दी गई है और दी जाय। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने वायबल और नान-वायबल के बारे में लिखा कि दो ढाई एकड़ से ऊपर वायबल है और दो एकड़ से नीचे नान-वायबल है। अब अगर किसी को आधा एकड़ जमीन यह दें और वह कलकत्ता में नीकरी करता है तो जमीन जोतेगा या वहाँ जायगा! प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जमीन के संबंध में ठीक रूप से प्लानिंग नहीं की गई है। सरकार को जमीन की प्लानिंग करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिए जो इसके ऊपर ठीक-ठीक फैसला करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो लैंड भ्रंब

मूवमेंट है यह इल्लीगल मूवमेंट है। पार्लियांसेंट के बेस्टर एक तरफ यहाँ संविधान की शपथ खाते हैं दूसरी तरफ संविधान और कानून को तोड़ने के लिए कार्यवाही करते हैं। जिस दिन ब्रिटिश सरकार के कानून को तोड़ने की बात हुई तो मेरी उमर के और मेरे लड़के की उमर के बहुत से लोग यहाँ इस लोक सभा में हैं, उस समय वह कहाँ थे, कितने उन में से जेल गए?

SHRI RANGA (Srikalkulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, wanted us to believe that it is a socialist land satyagraha movement. But he forgot to tell us, or to remind himself, that it is no longer a socialist land movement or land satyagraha but it is a Socialist Communist land grab movement. Now my hon. friend wants us to believe that this will end in peasant proprietorship; he wants us to believe that land would be distributed to the peasants. Do the Communists believe in peasant proprietorship? Does he think that only socialists believe in peasant proprietorship? He should have known that wherever the Communists were able to come into power they abolished peasant proprietorship. It is not a fact that it is in spite of socialists and communists that peasants were able to achieve, or are achieving, peasant proprietorship in Soviet Russia? Therefore, they are only trying to deceive millions of peasants in the country by appearing as if they are going to grab some land and distribute it among them. The people who distributed land on a large scale amongst the largest sections of our peasants in our country were those who were the inheritors of the tradition of Mahatma Gandhi and the earlier Congress. The whole lot of us, the Congress people, we were responsible for the abolition of the zamindari system in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Bengal, the *bhadrakols* for whom my hon. friends had quite a lot of regard in those days.

We abolished the zamindari system. Then, what happened? They got cold feet, this Congress Government. They did not implement the legislation that they had themselves passed. It is easy to abuse the present incumbents. But what happened to the SSP, the PSP, the CPI and all these people who

were partners in the SVD governments ? What happened to all these allies who joined together in the SVD government in U. P. and Bihar ? When they were in power why did they not implement the land reform legislation there ?

It came as a shock to me the other day when I went to Bihar as a member of the advisory committee that even today a large number of erstwhile zamindars are collecting land revenue from the peasants and from them the Government is trying to collect it. Why is it so ? Even today, large areas which once were occupied by the zamindars, which later on came to belong to the Government because of legislation, are still being possessed by the zamindars and utilised as their private property. Who has slept over this injustice ? These friends. Now, today they wake up.

I am glad, my hon. friend, Bibhuti Mishra, has come back from the hospital in order to raise his powerful voice on behalf of our peasants today. Rightly has he castigated it as a vote-grab movement. If it is not a vote-grab movement, if it is not a land-grab movement, if it is not an unconstitutional thing, if it is not a dangerous movement, if it is not a weapon which they want to use in a disguised manner in order to destroy the very foundation of our Constitution, let them say that they are not thinking of depriving our peasant masses of their lands.

The great majority of the peasant masses own some lands. I want to know whether they want to deprive them of their land. A large number of them have gained that land from the erstwhile zamindars. Do they want to deprive them of that land ? We stand and we have always stood for free house-sites to be given to the agricultural workers. But what did they do wherever they were in power ? Even in West Bengal they have not been able to do it. Why did they fail ? They have failed miserably and now they wake up and say, "We are the friends of the depressed classes, the backward classes and the homeless people" and so on.

The agricultural workers want land. We want to distribute as much land as possible

among them. There are two ways. One is to place the Government land at their disposal. Who is responsible for delaying the distribution of Government land ? This Government and these friends in all the States and allies whom they are busy supporting here in this House. Shame on anybody to allow a minority government to remain in power with their support while they themselves accuse this government of not implementing land legislation !

Then, let us take the case of the tenants. We want the tenants to have permanency of tenure for 10 or 15 years and their rents to be reduced to a reasonable limit. Who is preventing that ? Jagjiwan Ramji, myself and several others co-operated with each other in passing the minimum wage legislation in this House to be extended to agricultural labourers. Who has failed to implement it ? The Congress governments everywhere, all over India.

Now they say that they are suspending the movement here and there. Why ? I congratulate the kisan masses of this country, tens and hundreds and millions of peasants, who own their land and do not want these impostors to go and prevent them from carrying on with their agricultural holdings... (Interruption).

Are they rich ? Are they enjoying air-conditioned rooms ? How many of them ? Not even one in a million. And here Class III and Class IV Government servants enjoy air-conditioning, thousands of them ! Just because somewhere in the Terai land in the Himalayas some one or two erstwhile Punjabi energetic, enterprising Sardars have been able to provide for their own families some one or two air conditioned rooms, the are of the *Times of India* special correspondent has been excited. Why ? Because he is the playmate, I suppose, of this Government as well as this Prime Minister. I do not hold any brief for these big land-holders. Now, they say, Birlas are owning it ; Shrimati Indira Gandhi is owning another ; Shri Jagjiwan Ram is owning a third one ; Shri Chavan is owning a fourth one. How many of them ? Not even a lakh over the whole of India. But in order to attack their huge posse,

sions, are you going to use this instrument which is going to be a damocles' sword over the heads of these more than 150 millions of peasant masses in this country who are owning their own land holdings ? How are they to feel sure that their holdings, their proprietary rights, will be safe when you set at naught the Constitution ?

There was a time when one peasant's land was encroached upon by another peasant in which it was only 1/6th of an acre involved. They went to the court. They went right upto the High Court in order to vindicate their rights. This is the way a peasant stands for his land. When you touch a peasant's land, you touch his blood. Let me tell you that. (Interruptions) I appeal to the millions of peasants in this country, in every part of the country, to stand by themselves, to stand by their farms's to resist these grabbers and teach them a lesson and make it possible for these people to mouth these so-called progressive slogans. These so-called progressive slogans have been exposed ... (Interruptions) Had you not been in power like myself, it would have been possible for you to plead the cause. But you have remained in power. You have got into power. What have you done ? Have you abolished land revenue ? They did it in Orissa. Have you assured the peasants of their proprietary rights ? It was these people who supported Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in getting that infamous Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution. (Interruptions) I am one of the peasants. These people are only imposters, (Interruptions) In this way, we have been standing for the peasant masses and for their rights. We will not allow the land-grab movement... (Interruptions)

By all means, we want land reforms. We want tenants to be protected ; we want share-croppers to be given a better status ; we want agricultural workers to be assured of minimum holding ; we want the peasants themselves to be assured of their proprietary rights and all the infra-structure, the credit, the irrigation facilities, the energising of their tubewells, and the provision for housesites and housing facilities. What have they done for these people all this time ? In spite

of this Government, they have been facing, year after year, famines, droughts and floods. We have been given terrible reports of hundreds of crores of losses sustained by these peasants caused by national calamities. This morning, we mourned the death of 18 pilgrims to Amarnath. What about the misery of these millions of peasants who have sustained losses to the tune of crores of rupees worth of property. Because of these national calamities, hundreds and thousands of them have died in floods and in famines in Rajasthan. What did these people do ? All the time, they ask for more and more for their own people in the towns, in the offices, in all these various places, enjoying themselves with modern conveniences, sanitation, air-conditioning and hundred and one other facilities. And these people uphold the Government... (Interruptions). It does not lie in the mouth of these people ... (Interruptions) They had Rajas in their Ministry. They had till the other day in the Kerala Ministry. They have even in U.P., even in Bihar and even in Bengal. (Interruptions) Don't throw stones when you are living in glass house. Think of your Chief Minister and his huge property. Think of your own ally, Congress. They have got huge property, (Interruptions) You must have a sense of proportion. Your modern Durga Devi owns a thousand acres purchased by her husband. Her sons are neglecting the farm.

We do not want large scale farms to be owned by absentee landlords who live in towns, employ us, peasants, as their servants. We do not want them. (Interruptions) Nor do we want these farms owned by absentee Prime Minister and other people. But, at the same time, the masses have got to be strengthened. They are not to be frightened. They are being frightened by these people.

My friend said that it is a land-grab movement. I can challenge these people. When the time comes, the peasants in their masses, by their thousands, in every mohalla and village, will turn out these people because these are the real enemies, these are the potential enemies of the peasants (Interruptions) who love this country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Gandhiji said 'Either freedom or anarchy'. The new slogan for the country is : 'Either land to the tiller or anarchy in this country'.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पी-
कर महोदय, हमारे देश में दिलावा ज्यादा है,
धर्म कम है। हमदर्दी बहुत है, प्रसली काम
कम है। देहात की बात वह लोग कहते हैं,
जिन्होंने कभी गांव जाकर नहीं देखा, किसी के
बाप-दादा ने भी खेती जाकर नहीं देखी। इन
को पता नहीं कि गेहूं क्या है, चना क्या है,
कपास किसी पेड़ का नाम है या हवाई जहाज
का नाम है और जिनकी अपने घर में बीबी
भी नहीं मानती, वे हमारे लीडर बनते हैं,
देहात के करोड़ों आदिमियों की नुमाइन्दगी
करना चाहते हैं, और भाई, यह चौबराहट अपने
घर में करलो, हमारे करोड़ों आदिमियों की
चौबराहट हम पर छोड़ दो...

श्री मोलह प्रसाद (बौसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। ये
कहते हैं कि हमारे बाप-दादाओं ने खेती नहीं
देखी, मैं इन से पूछता हूं क्या इन के बाप-
दादाओं ने पार्लियामेंट देखी है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आज निहायत अदब
के साथ अपने भाईयों से कहना चाहता हूं—हर
एक काम को दुकानदारी न बनाओ, यह लोगों
की जिन्दगी का सवाल है, लोगों के सून-पसीने
की कमाई का सवाल है। जिन आदिमियों ने
दिन-रात एक करके, सून-पसीना एक करके,
अपनी खेती बनाई है, जिन्होंने जमीन स्तरीदी
है, जो ठिकुरते हुए जाड़े में और कड़ी छूप में
भेहत करता है, उनके बारे में अगर आप
सोचते हैं कि आराम से उन की जमीन को
हारिया लोगे, तो मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि जो
हार उसे हरियाने जाएगा, उस हार को किसान
काट देगा, जो भी वही जाएगा, उसको इतना
कीके दबा दिया जाएगा कि फिर वह कभी फल
नहीं सकेगा। ये वह आदमी हैं—एक आदमी

नहीं, करोड़ों आदमी हैं—जो हिन्दुस्तान का
पेट भरते हैं, जो तमाम देश की हिफाजत करते
हैं। यह वह बहादुर किसान है—जिनके बारे
में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था—
जय किसान, जय जवान।

51.20 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *In the Chair*]

वह जवान भी उसी किसान से पैदा होते
हैं। ये दूकानदार जो यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं वह उस
को खाना चाहते हैं। ये बाजू मेरे आजमाये हुए
हैं। जरा जा के देखो। तेल देखो, तेल की धार
देखो। कभी दही के बदले कपास न खा जाना।
बहाँ चले न जाना वरना तुम्हारी पूँछ काट
ली जाएगी। ... (अवबधान) ... भगवान न करे
किसान का हाथ उठे लेकिन अगर कहीं किसान
का हाथ उठ गया तो तुम्हारा इन्कलाब जहाँ से
निकला है वहीं वापिस चला जाएगा। इस
सोते हुए शेर को न जगाओ। किसान सोता
हुआ शेर है। तुमने अगर उसको जगा दिया तो
इस देश का भयानक हाल हो जायेगा। हमारे
हरिजन भाई, हमारे बैकवड़ भाई और हमारे
किसान भाईयों में तुम लड़ाई कराना चाहते हो
हम तुम्हें खूब जानते हैं और तुम्हारे इस बुरे
मोटिव को खूब जानते हैं। आप देहात को
लड़ाकर अपनी लीडरी चमकाना चाहते हो,
इन्कलाब लाना चाहते हो। ... (अवबधान) ...
हम इनकी पास्ट हिस्ट्री को खूब जानते हैं। सन्
1917 में रूस में इन्कलाब आया। इन्होंने
कहा :

"Down with Kulaks; the middle peasants and the small peasants are our allies."

खत्म करो कुलक को, हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं।
बड़े जमीदारों को खत्म करो, हम तुम्हारे
साथ हैं। ... (अवबधान) ... लेकिन तुम्हारी सारी
बातों का हमें पता है। तुम वस बौखे, बीस-

बीघे वाले किसान को भी खाना चाहते हो और दो बीघे वाले किसान को भी खाना चाहते हो । यह सिफे लैड ग्रैब मूवमेंट नहीं है, यह फैक्टरी ग्रैब भी है, कार ग्रैब भी है, साइकिल ग्रैब भी है, ट्रूकान ग्रैब भी है, भोपाली ग्रैब भी है और बीड़ी ग्रैब भी है । यह लालेसनेस है । मुझको तो फिक नहीं है, मैं तो तगड़ा हूँ लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे आदमी हैं उनका नुकसान होगा । मुझे कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । मेरे किसानों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । जो दो दो फिट के आदमी हैं उनको नुकसान होगा । मेरे किसान तो 6-6 फिट के हैं । वह एक लाठी मारें तो दस को गिरा दें । ... (व्यवधान) ... इस देश को तबाही की तरफ न ले जायें । इस मुल्क में कुछ काम हुआ है । हाँ, जितना होना चाहिए या उतना नहीं हुआ है । कुछ सीरिंग भी हुई है, कुछ लोगों को जमीन भी मिली है और कुछ दूसरे लाज बनाए गए हैं लेकिन उतना काम नहीं हुआ है जितना कि होना चाहिए था । मैं इस हक में हूँ कि जो लाज हैं उनको एकदम से सागू किया जाये । सीरिंग अगर यूनिफार्म हो जाए तो अच्छी बात है लेकिन वह मुझकिन नहीं है । जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है अलग-अलग जमीन की कलेसिफिकेशन के हिसाब से उसकी सीरिंग मुकर्रंग कर दी जाये और दो महीने में जो फाजिल जमीन हो उसको ले लो । लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ किसान को यह गारन्टी भी दो कि संसिलिंग के अन्दर जो तुम्हारी जमीन है उसको कोई भी टच नहीं करेगा । अगर हर रोज गरीब किसान पर एक तलबार लटकती रहे तो उसको हम बदाश्त नहीं करेंगे और इनकी ट्रूकानदारी हम नहीं चलने देंगे । .. (व्यवधान) ... ये तो रामरतन के चेले हैं, फैक्टरी का काम जानते हैं लेकिन यहाँ पर ये क्या करेंगे ? ये तो सिहानिया के चेले हैं, मेरे से ये क्या बात करेंगे ? डांगे साहब कलकत्ते के रहने वाले हैं, लेबर लीडर हैं, वह किसानों की बात क्या जानें ? वे मेरे से क्या बात

करेंगे ? .. (व्यवधान) ... फरनेन्डीज़ भी मेरे से क्या बात करेंगे ? अगर मेरे भाई यादव कुछ बात करें तो उनकी बात समझ में आ सकती है । लेकिन अगर ये लोग किसानों की बात करेंगे—डांगे, बनर्जी, मधु लिमये, फरनेन्डीज़, नाथ पाई तो मैं उनको नहीं मानता । ... (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But he says that he has a point of order :

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am a kisan from Haryana. So, how can I yield ? I am not yielding. 50 करोड़ किसानों का नुमाइन्दा बनर्जीको कैसे इलट कर जाये ? I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But when there is a point of order, he has to yield.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : With great respect to you, I submit that I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When there is a point of order, he must yield.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is a point of disorder. So, I am not yielding. I am not yielding. I can see through his game. He wants to disturb my speech. If you order me to sit down now, I shall not allow any speaker from his party to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has a point of order and so he must yield.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I bow before you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is this. I am raising the point of

order after I have heard some portion of his speech. I want to get a ruling from you whether insanity is a disqualification for this House or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : खोदा पहाड़, निकला चूहा और वह भी मरा हुआ । .. (अवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us have a serious discussion about the subject now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : There is no point of order and it is only a point of disorder. Any way, I bow before you, kindly deduct this time from the time allowed to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, let us have a serious discussion on the subject.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am very serious. I am replying to their repartees.

जो ये बोल रहे हैं, अगर ये नहला है तो हम दहला हैं। अगर ये हंट मारेंगे तो हम पूरी राक फैक देंगे। अगर ये शाराफत से बात करेंगे, तो हम दुगुने शाराफ हैं। ये प्यार करेंगे तो हम दुगुना प्यार करेंगे। लेकिन अगर ये जोर दिखायें तो हम बड़े तगड़े जिस्म के हैं। साफ़ बात है।

मैं आपकी मार्फत किसानों से कहना चाहता हूँ—पगड़ी सम्हालो किसानों ! ये जो लोग बैठे हैं... (अवधान) ... मैं आपकी मार्फत इस देश के लिए यह नारा चाहता हूँ। यहां पर कुछ लोग अपनी राजनीति चलाना चाहते हैं। बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो समर्थिदार हैं—टाटा, विल्सन, डालमिया या जो दूसरे इंडस्ट्रियल-स्टेस हैं वह सारे देश पर आये हुए हैं—उनकी ये लोप दलाली करते हैं। वे लोग इस देश को और किसानों को दबा कर रखना चाहते हैं। उनमें फूट कराकर उनकी जमीन पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

कि तुम्हारी डिक्टेडरशिप आप दी प्रेलिटेस्टिक नहीं होने पायेगी। यह किसानों का देश है। यहां पर जमूहरियत और डिमोक्रेसी रहेगी जिसमें मालिक किसान है।... (अवधान) ... क्या पिछी और क्या पिछी का शोरवा ? थोड़े से जुने हुए आदमी करोड़ों किसानों के मालिक बनकर रहें—यह नहीं होने पायेगा। अगर तुम करसे तो तुम्हारी जगह जेलों में है, वहीं तुम को कर देंगे। बदराओं नहीं। ... (अवधान) ... यही तरीका रूस में अपनाया गया, किसानों में आपस में फूट ढालने का और यह नारा लगा सन् 17 के इन्कलाव में—

"Down with Kulaks ; the middle peasants and the small peasants are our allies."

"Down with the middle peasants ; the small peasants are our allies."

"Down with the small peasants ; they are reactionaries."

मैंने इनकी सारी किताबें पढ़ रखी हैं इन की ऊट-पटांग बातों को जानने के लिए। इन की सारी बाइबिल एंजिल पढ़ रखी हैं। इन लोगों ने यहीं हालात रूस में पैदा कर के 53 साल पहले चार करोड़ किसानों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया। इनके हाथ किसानों के खून से रंगे हुए हैं। मुझको तो अफसोस होता है कि हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाई कैसे इनके चंचुल में आ गए। वह तो अच्छे लोग हैं, मैं भी उनके साथ था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तुम जिन लोगों को बहकाते हो उन्हीं आदमियों के हाथों तुम्हारी मौत होगी। क्यों होती यह भी मुझ से पूछिए। पहले तो बनर्जी ने कब्जा करवा दिया किसी के प्लाट पर उसके, लुद आ कर दफ्तर में एमर कंडीशन जगह पर बैठ गए। जिसने कब्जा किया पहले उस पर ट्रैस पास की दफा लगवाकर उसको कैद करवा देये, उसके बाद उस पर दंगर की ओरी की

दफा लगा देंगे, यह अनग दफा बन गई, फिर आपस में मारा-पीट हो गई तो 324 दफा लगा दी जायेगी। इस तरह से एक किसान पर, जिसको बनर्जी ने अपने कबजे में लिया, दस दफायें लगा दी जायेंगी। जिस बक्त यह एम्प्र कंडीशन में बैठे होंगे उस बक्त उस गरीब किसान के ऊपर तीन साल तक मुकदमा चलता रहेगा। बकील उसका पैसा खायेंगे और उसका कच्चू भर निकल जायेगा। बनर्जी ने किसान को मरवा दिया। उसको कम से कम दस पन्द्रह साल की कंद हो जायेगी और वह बनर्जी को रोयेगा। और रोयेगा क्या? क्या वह निकल कर बनर्जी को बल्श देगा? मैं जो कुछ कहता चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इन लोगों को बहका कर, उन पर मुकदमे चलवा कर, उनको मिस्लीड करके, आपस में फूट डालकर, इन लोगों ने कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह उनकी जड़ उखाड़ देंगे। (ध्वनिधान) मैं जानता हूँ कि यह मुझ को बोलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब ज्यादा हमारे इन्तजार की बात नहीं हो सकती। इस देश में 22-23 साल से लगातार जो हालात हैं उन में हमने बहुत कुछ किया है, लेकिन वही सब कुछ नहीं है, वह पूरा नहीं है। अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। लेकिन इसके लिए जो कुछ करना है उसके लिए एक टाइम-लिमिट मुकर्रर करने की जरूरत है तीन महीने, चार महीने या छः महीने की। मैं गवर्नरेंट की तारीफ करता हूँ कि उसने बहुत कुछ रिफार्म किये हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई है, पार्टी ने बनाई है, लेकिन असल बात यह है कि हम तो करना चाहते हैं मगर हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई कुछ करने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। वास्तव में यह लैंडलैस के लिए जमीन नहीं चाहते, यह तो सिंक्रेनिट चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि न तो इनको क्रेडिट मिलेगा और न यह किसी को लैंड दिलवा सकें।

आज सोग जमीन की बात करते हैं,

लेकिन जमीन के साथ-साथ हम शहर बालों को भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, दूसरों को भी नहीं छोड़ेंगे। आप को अरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग करना ही पड़ेगा, ट्रेड एंड कामसं पर सीलिंग करनी पड़ेगी, इंडस्ट्री पर सीलिंग करनी पड़ेगी गेप्रर स्टाक पर सीलिंग करनी पड़ेगी, सेलरी और इनकम पर सीलिंग करनी पड़ेगी, बनर्जी की इनकम पर सीलिंग करनी पड़ेगी। देहात में भी जमीन ली जायेगी, लेकिन शहर बालों के साथ भी इन्साफ करना पड़ेगा। मगर देहात में 30 एकड़ की सीलिंग लगाई जाती है तो शहरों में भी भी भी दो लाख तक की इनकम पर सीलिंग लगानी पड़ेगी। बहरहाल चाहे सीलिंग दो लाख रुपये की हो या तीन लाख रुपये की, यह यूनिफार्म होनी चाहिए। वह सब के लिए होनी चाहिए। मगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो हम उसको नहीं करने देंगे।

गरीब किसान हजारों सालों से बरबाद हो रहा है, जो अपनी मालगुजारी तक नहीं दे सकता है। जब मैं छोटे किसान की बात करता हूँ, गरीब आदमी की बात करता हूँ, मैं बड़े फार्मर की बात नहीं कहता। आप भले ही उनके फार्म ले लें, बिना हिचकिचाहट के आप को आपरेंटिव फार्म भी ले लें, लेकिन मुझ को बतलाय गया है कि इन लोगों ने कौजी सिपाहियों की जमीनों पर भी कब्जा किया है जो अपनी आती बांधकर दुश्मन से लड़ते हैं। आपने पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह और दस-दस बीचे जमीन पर कब्जा किया है चाहे वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हो या एक सिपाही की हो। आज वह जबर्दस्ती जमीन छीनता चाहते हैं। हम देखेंगे कि कौन उन लोगों की जमीन छीनते बालम है। लेकिन साथ ही। जो फालतू जमीन होती वह हम जिसानों को देंगे, आदिवासियों को देंगे, हरिजनों को देंगे, बैकवर्ड लोगों को देंगे। इसके लिए जो भी कानून हो उस को पूरा किया जाए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मगर इसके लिए

[**श्री रणधीर सिंह**]

कानून को भी बदलने की जरूरत पड़े, उसमें तरमीम करने की जरूरत पड़े, लैंडलैंस लोगों को जमीन देने के लिए भ्रगर कांस्टिट्यूशन में भी तरमीम करने की जरूरत पड़े और सीलिंग लगानी पड़े तो वह भी करनी चाहिए। लेकिन जातं यह है कि सीलिंग के अन्दर जिसकी जमीन हो उसको कोई छेड़े नहीं। भ्रगर छेड़ेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान के 45 करोड़ इन्सान इसको बर्दाष्ट नहीं करेंगे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जिस दिन किसान लड़ने के लिए खड़े हो जायेंगे उस दिन यह इन्दिरा जी के आचल में छिप जायेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह जो मोशन आया है उसमें जहां तक लैंड रिफार्म की बात है मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ, लेकिन जो लोग प्रैंचिंग की बात करते हैं मैं उसको कठेम करता हूँ पूरे तौर से। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट इसका इलाज करे वर्ना उनका होसला और ज्यादा हो जायेगा। यह तो उसी तरह से होगा जैसे किसी को जाते हुए रास्ते में सांप नज़र आ गया। उसके निकल जाने के बाद भी वह रोता रहा। लोगों ने उससे पूछा कि सांप तो निकल गया अब रो क्यों रहा है। उसने कहा कि सांप भले ही चला गया, लेकिन उसने रास्ता तो देख लिया। इसी तरह से गवर्नरमेंट इन लोगों को रोके नहीं तो कहीं यह लोग खतरनाक न हो जायें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : At this rate I will not be able to accommodate many Congress Members.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am very grateful to you. I have finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are standing in the way of other Congress Members getting a chance to speak.

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है उस पर गम्भीर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He has said something to which I take strong exception. As a friend I would not like to reciprocate in the same way, but it should be expunged. It is fantastic, it is very bad. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A thousand times he has thrown a challenge saying, "we will murder you, we will do this, we will do that." (Interruptions) If the peasants are going to fight the zamindars, let this land go in the *anchal* of Indiraji. This is what I said. This is nothing unparliamentary.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is very silly, this is foolish.

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर गम्भीर चर्चा होने की आवश्यकता है इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता और उधर बैठे हुए सदस्य भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि भूमि-सुधारों को दृढ़तापूर्वक और प्रभावी रीति से लागू करने में शासन विफल रहा है। यह विफलता की कहानी 23 साल की लम्बी कहानी है। जमीदारी, जागीरदारी तथा इनामी प्रथा के उन्मूलन के बाद जमीन जोतने वालों को जमीन का मालिक बनाने के लिए, भूमि की विधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए, और रेयतदारों के हितों का रक्षण करने के लिए जो कानून बनाये गये थे उन्हें अमल में नहीं लाया गया। कुछ राज्य तो ऐसे हैं जहां विधिकतम जोत के कानून अभी तक बने नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पंजाब का राज्य है। पेस्ट में विधिकतम जोत का पुराना कानून चल रहा है, लेकिन पेस्ट के बाद का जो भाग है उस में विधिकतम जोत का कोई कानून नहीं है। बिहार में कानून है, भगव उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया, भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई।

श्री क० ना० तिकारी : कर दी गई है।

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : निर्धारित की गई है कानून में। मुझे भी मालूम है बिहार के बारे में। बिहार के लोग ज्यादा बुद्धिमत्ता

का प्रदर्शन न करें। बड़ा ताज्जुब है कि जो श्री कानून ने सीमा निर्धारित की है वह कानून में की है, जमीन पर वह नहीं हुई है। उसको अभी अमल में लाना बाकी है। ये स्वाम स्वाह बीच में टोका-टोकी कर रहे हैं। समझते ही नहीं हैं।

अभी साल भर पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें निरांय लिया गया था कि सन् 1970 के अन्त तक भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानूनों को शीघ्रता से कार्यान्वित कराया जाएगा। अगस्त का भवीता समाप्त होने जा रहा है। अब कितने मास बाकी हैं जिसमें कानूनों को कार्यान्वित कराया जाएगा? प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है। राज्य सरकारें अगर कानूनों को अमल में नहीं लाना चाहतीं तो केन्द्र क्या करेगा? क्या राजनीतिक दल राजनीतिक स्तर पर इस प्रश्न को लेने के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर तैयार होते तो 23 साल में जो स्थिति बनी है वह न बनती। मेरा आरोप है कि भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून इसलिए कार्यान्वित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं कि सत्ता उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो बड़े बड़े किसान हैं। जो भी जमीन अधिकात्म जोत की सीमा निर्धारित करने के बाद बचनी चाहिए वी वह नहीं बची और जो बची उसका बटवारा नहीं किया गया। लोगों ने बेनामी जमीन पर कड़ा कर लिया। कोई इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जमीदारी उन्मूलन कानून बहुत अच्छा कानून था, अन्य राज्यों के कानूनों की तुलना में प्रगतिशील कानून था। लेकिन उस कानून के कलस्वरूप जो जमीन बची वह गाँव सभा को दे दी गई और गाँव सभा में जिसका भी जौर था, और कोई भी दल इससे अझूता नहीं है, वे दल भी अझूते नहीं हैं जो आज भूमि पर जबर्दस्ती कड़ा करने का आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं, जहाँ मौका लगा वहाँ उसने जमीन पर कड़ा कर लिया और उस पर बंध गया। क्या उन लोगों से जमीन वापिस ली जा सकती है?

क्या यह काम शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से हो सकता है? क्या सरकार पर दबाव डालकर भूमि-सुधारों को तुरन्त कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जोर डाला जा सकता है?

कुछ माननीय सरस्य : नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सत्तारूप दल के सदस्य कह रहे हैं नहीं। अगर हमारे आन्दोलनकारी मित्र-सरकार के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह करते इसलिए कि सरकार ने कानूनों पर अमल नहीं किया, इसलिए कि सरकार के कानून दोषपूर्ण हैं, इसलिए कि जितनी भी जमीन परती पड़ी है, उसे खेती लायक बनाकर अभी तक भूमिहीनों में बांटा नहीं गया है तो इस आन्दोलन में हम भी उनका साथ दे सकते थे। लेकिन यह आन्दोलन फिर प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती ईंदिरा गांधी जी कोठी के सामने होना चाहिए था, किसी के फार्म पर नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हो चुका है आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से सरकार के लिलाक 1957 और 1960 में।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी भी आपका दावा है कि आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण है।

श्री समर गुहा : नौ अगस्त को प्रजा सोश-लिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से कई सौ आदमी प्रधान मंत्री की कोठी पर जाकर सत्याग्रह कर चुके हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी भी दावा किया जा रहा है कि आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण है। अभी भी आन्दोलनकर्ता पहले से धोषणा कर देते हैं कि अमुक तिथि को इस मुहूर्त पर हम उपस्थित होगे, हमें गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाए। प्रश्न इतना ही है कि किसी के फार्म पर जाने के बजाय क्या सत्याग्रह सरकार के सामने नहीं हो सकता था?

सभापति महोदय, आज स्थिति यह है कि जो भी फार्म बने हैं वे कानून के अनुसार बने हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि कानून गलत है। आप कह सकते हैं कि कानून में परिवर्तन होना

[श्री प्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

चाहिए। लेकिन क्या आप इससे इनकार कर सकते हैं कि चाहे बिड़ला का फार्म हो या किसी और का, जो भी फार्म बने हैं वे कानून से नहीं बने हैं? यह कानून बनाने वाला कौन है? इन कानूनों को अमल में लाने वाला कौन है? आज कहा जा रहा है कि जमीन पर कब्जा करो।

किसी सज्जन के विचार में ने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़े हैं, वह कह रहे हैं कि शहरों में जो मकान खाली पड़े हैं उन पर भी कब्जा करो। इसकी कोई सीमा होगी या नहीं? कम ज्यादा की मर्यादा है या नहीं है? यह मर्यादा कहाँ है? इसको बनाओ। मर्यादा संसद तय करेगी। खेतों पर लड़ कर यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। भस्मासुर मत जगाओ। आप सस्ती लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने के लिए जो भस्मासुर आप जगा रहे हैं कल को वह आपको भी भस्म कर सकता है। क्या इससे कोई इनकार कर सकता है कि छोटे किसानों की जमीन पर भी हमले हुए हैं, गांवों में व्यक्तिगत बदला लेने के लिए जमीन को हथियाया जा रहा है। यह तरीका नहीं है। भूमि-सुधारों में जो गलतियाँ हैं उनको ठीक कराने का तरीका यह नहीं है। यह तरीका नहीं है समाज में परिवर्तन लाने का। सभापति महोदय, आप स्वयं एक विचारशील कम्युनिस्ट कहे जाते हैं। आपके माध्यम से मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री लैनिन और रोजा लग्जवर्ग के बीच में इस बात पर बड़ी बहस हुई थी कि जमीन पर जबरंस्ती कब्जा किया जाए या नहीं किया जाए और रोजा लग्जवर्ग ने कहा या नहीं किया जाए जमीन पर जबरंस्ती कब्जा करने की भावना किसान में बढ़ाई गई तो फिर साम्यवाद नहीं आ सकता है। जिसी की चीज को हड्डो, जो चीज मिले उस पर कब्जा करो, यह तो वृत्ति नहीं है जिससे समता स्थापित हो सकती है, यह वृत्ति नहीं है जिससे विषमताहीन समाज की सूषित की जा सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, आज मर्यादायें टूट रही

हैं, कानून भंग हो रहे हैं, व्यवस्थायें बिखर रही हैं, हवा में हिंसा है। ऐसी अवस्था में कोई भी ऐसा काम जो लोगों को मर्यादाहीन बनाता है, देश को अराजकता की ओर ले जायेगा जिस में न स्वाधीनता सुरक्षित रहेगी और न ही जमीन को जोतने वाले के अधिकार सुरक्षित रहेंगे।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार यही धोषणा करे कि इतने महीने में भूमि-सुधारों को दृढ़तापूर्वक कार्यान्वयित किया जायेगा। अधिकतम जोत का कानून लागू होना चाहिए। मैं इस समय जोत की मर्यादा कम करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। किसान के मन में अगर आप प्रस्तिरता पैदा करेंगे तो खेत में पूँजी नहीं लगेगी। पूँजी नहीं लगेगी तो उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। क्या भूमि का वितरण करना, यही प्रमुख उद्देश्य है? क्या देश को अन्न की दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर बनाना यह उद्देश्य नहीं है? हमें दोनों उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर चलना पड़ेगा।

फिर यह भी भूलना नहीं चाहिये कि देश में बांटने के लिए कितनी भूमि है? भूमि की भूख ज्यादा है, भूमि कम है और भूमि के वितरण पर बल देते हुए भी हम सब की भूमि की भूख को सन्तुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज जमीन पर बोझ ज्यादा है और हमें जमीन के बोझे को हटाकर कल और कारखानों में लोगों को लगाना पड़ेगा। इस हृषित से भी आन्दोलन एक प्रतिक्रियावादी आन्दोलन है जो लोगों को भूमि के साथ जुड़ा हुआ रखना चाहता है, जो भूमि की भूख को बढ़ाता है। हमें भूमि-सुधारों को दृढ़तापूर्वक कार्यान्वयित करना होगा, प्रति एकड़ पैदावार को बढ़ाना होगा, जो हरिजन बन्धु हैं, जो आदिवासी बन्धु हैं या जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, इन में परती पड़ी हुई भूमि को खंती लायक बना कर वितरित करना होगा और साथ ही साथ छोटे और मध्यम उद्योग-धर्धों का जाल फैलाना होगा ताकि आमीण क्षेत्रों में पड़े हुए बैकार लोगों को काम मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि 1960 में डेवर कमीशन बना था और उसने आदिवासी बन्धुओं की समस्याओं पर विचार किया था। उस समय यह कानून था कि किसी आदिवासी की जमीन किसी गैर आदिवासी को नहीं मिल सकती है जब तक कि सरकारी अफसर की अनुमति न हो। लेकिन इस कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ है। लाखों एक जमीन आदिवासियों के हाथ से निकल गई है और गैर आदिवासियों के हाथ में पहुँच गई है। यह स्थिति बड़ी विस्फोटक है। 1960 में डेवर कमीशन सरकार ने बिठाया। श्री डेवर कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेताओं में से हैं। उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी कि जितनी भी जमीन गैर आदिवासियों के हाथ में चली गई है उसे वापिस ले लेना चाहिए। सरकार मुश्खावजा दे और वह जमीन फिर से आदिवासियों में बटि। दस साल हो गये, लेकिन उस सिफारिश पर कोई अमल नहीं किया गया है। संकल्पों की कमी नहीं है, भावानाओं का अभाव नहीं है, मगर यह सरकार आचरण करने में असमर्थ है और शायद इस का कारण यह है कि वह अपनी सत्ता के लिए उन पर निर्भर करती है, जो गांवों में डंडे के बल पर शासन चलाते हैं, जिन के हाथ में भूमि बड़ी मात्रा में एकत्रित हो गई है। आज भी समय है। सरकार वक्त की चेतावनी पर कान दे।

गृह मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि अगर भूमि-सुधारों को दृढ़ता से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया, तो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन रेड रेवोल्यूशन में बदल सकता है। रेड रेवोल्यूशन में नहीं बदलेगा, क्षयिकि किसान अपनी भूमि की रक्षा करेगा। लेकिन जो भूमिहीन हैं, उन्हें या तो भूमि चाहिए या रोजगार के अन्य अवसर चाहिए। अगर हम ये दोनों नहीं दे सकते, तो हम इस देश का विक्रास तो कर ही नहीं सकते, हम इस देश की स्वतंत्रता और सोकृत्र को भी सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते हैं।

जो आन्दोलन चला है, वह तो विफल हो गया है। (अवधारणा) समस्या आन्दोलन से हल

नहीं होगी। समस्या पेचीदा है, गहरी है। कोई राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न न करे। लेकिन राजनीतिक स्तर पर इसका हल निकाला जाना चाहिए। करोड़ों लोगों की आशा-प्रपेक्षायें बढ़ गई हैं। अगर हम उन्हें संतोष नहीं दे सके, तो फिर देश की परिस्थिति और भी बिगड़ेगी।

यह आन्दोलन एक चेतावनी के रूप में काम कर सकता है—अगर सरकार की आंखें खुलें, अगर सरकार सही कदम उठाये। लेकिन अच्छा होता, अगर यह आन्दोलन न होता (अवधारणा)… जबरिया जोत का आन्दोलन नहीं, सरकार के विरुद्ध शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह का आन्दोलन चलता, जिसमें केवल भूमि हथियाने का कार्यक्रम नहीं, बल्कि हर एक नौजवान को रोजगार देने का भी कार्यक्रम शामिल होता।

श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा (दोसा): सभापति महोदय, जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह अपने आप में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस देश में आज जो हालात और परिस्थितियां हैं, उनके संदर्भ में भूमि-सुधार और उसके बारे में किया जा रहा यह आन्दोलन ऐसे विषय हैं, जिन की साधारणतया उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है।

हमारे देश में आजादी से पहले भी कांग्रेस ने किसानों के लिए आन्दोलन किये थे। आजादी प्राप्त करने के बाद कांग्रेस ने किसानों का जीवन-स्तर सुधारने के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है—जमीदारी का उन्मूलन किया है, जागीरदारी प्रथा की समाप्ति की है। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भूमि-सुधार के मामले में जितनी प्रगति की जानी चाहिए थी, उतनी प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है। मैं श्री वाजपेयी के इस आरोप से सहमत हूँ कि कांग्रेस और राज्य-सत्ता में ऐसे लोगों का बाहुल्य था—जो सौभाग्य से हमारे यहाँ से निकल कर उन बैचों पर चले गये हैं—, जिनके कारण भूमि-सुधार के काम में पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं हो सकी, जिनके कारण भूमि सुधार की बात अटकी रही।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : राजस्थान में अभी श्री सुखादिया है।

धी नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं श्री सुखाड़िया के बारे में अभी बताऊंगा।

यह लुशी की बात है कि बन्वई अधिवेशन में कांग्रेस ने यह फैसला किया है कि वह भूमि-सुधार के काम को तेजी से लागू करना चाहती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से सारे राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं हैं, आज देश में बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहाँ कांग्रेस का शासन नहीं है—कुछ ही राज्यों में कांग्रेस का शासन है।

अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त, श्री सुखाड़िया का जिक्र कर रहे थे। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान देश के उन राज्यों में है, जहाँ भूमि-सुधार सब से ज्यादा बड़िया और कारगर तरीके से लागू हुए हैं। आज वहाँ पर पहले की बटाई प्रथा नहीं है। वहाँ जो किसान खेत में काम करता है, उसको 1/6 से ज्यादा नहीं देना पड़ता है। वहाँ पर जो तने वाले को भूमि का मालिक बनाया गया है। वहाँ पर सैटलमेंट हो गया है। आज के जमाने में राजस्थान की हालत और राज्यों से बहुत बेहतर है, यह मैं चुनौती देकर कह देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ की सरकार भी भूमि-सुधार के मामले में इतनी प्रगतिशील नहीं रही है।

आज भी इस देश में करोड़ों हारिजन और आदिवासी ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं है। आज भी उन लोगों को उन जमीदारों पर आश्रित रहना पड़ता है, जिनके पास बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं, जिनका गांवों में असर है, जो गांव सभाग्रों और पंचायतों के ज़रिये से सरकारी जमीन को अपने नाम कराते जा रहे हैं, हड्डपते जा रहे हैं। आज यह स्थिति है कि गांव का हारिजन, आदिवासी, साधारण किसान, मजदूर बेजमीन है। चूंकि जमीन कम होती जा रही है और चूंकि सरकार ने गांवों में रोजगार के दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं किये हैं, इसलिए गांवों में बेरोजगारी है। वहाँ की हालत बहुत खराब है। महांगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, जिससे किसान परेंशान हैं, चस्त हैं। वे भी जमीन के मालिक बनना चाहते हैं।

पिछले तेईस सालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने केवल बातें की हैं, केवल कागजी प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं। आज देश में जो भूवर्मेट और हवा चल रही है, उसकी आलोचना की जाती है। मैं भी इस बात का समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ कि किसी की भूमि पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा किया जाये। लेकिन केवल-मात्र आलोचना करने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला है। सरकार को भूमि-सुधार के कानूनों को अमली रूप देना होगा। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेगी, तो एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा, जब लोग अहिंसा के ज़रिये से नहीं, बल्कि हिंसा के ज़रिये से जमीन लेंगे। भूखे लोगों को बहुत दिनों तक बेजमीन नहीं रखा जा सकता है। “दुरुस्थितः कि न करोति पापम्”—भूखा क्या पाप नहीं करता है? भूखा ला एंड आंडर की बात को नहीं समझता है। इसलिए सरकार को समस्या की तह में पहुँचने और उसको समझने का कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी और उसके अनुसार उसका हल निकालना होगा।

आज जब हम इस सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हम एक दूसरे पर प्रारोप प्रत्यारोप करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम को इस समस्या के बारे में ठंडे दिल से सोचना चाहिए। मैं विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सब राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें नहीं हैं; कई राज्यों में विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों की सरकारें हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को जो कांग्रेस की आलोचना करते हैं वहाँ वह सी० पी० प्राई के लोग हैं, एस०एस०पी० के लोग हैं, पी०एस०पी० के लोग हैं या बी० के लोग हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या किया है इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी सरकारों में बैठ कर? प्राक्तिर यह विषय तो एक ऐसा विषय है कि जो प्रान्तीय सरकारों का विषय है। उसका बहुलेखा-जोखा दें। ज्यादा प्रच्छा होता कि हर मित्र जो पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए जाए हो रहे हैं वह वह कहते कि

हमारी सरकार ने भूमि-मुधार के मामले में यह पहल की है।

श्री शोभप्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : हमने पहल की है दिल्ली प्रशासन में।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह बड़े जोर से कह रहे थे कि इस सरकार ने पिछले 22 सालों में कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, डाक्टर साहब, आप भी 20 साल तक इस सरकार के ब्रिंग थे। आप ने क्या किया था? अगर आप यह महसूस करते थे कि यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि आप इस प्वाइंट पर इस सरकार को छोड़ कर चले जाते और विरोधी दल बनाते।

श्री शिवनारायण : छोड़ गए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अरे तब छोड़कर आए जब मजबूर होना पड़ा, जब तुम्हारा कोई प्रस्तिति नहीं रहा ...

16 hrs.

श्री शिवनारायण : लात मारकर चले आए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यू० पी० के अन्दर जो मोर्जुदा सरकार है वह शायद नहीं चाहती कि भूमि का सही वितरण हो... (व्यवधान)...

एक मानवीय सदस्य : वह चाहती है, आप सोग करने नहीं देते। (व्यवधान)...

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं बहुत नश्ता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कुछ भी कहें लेकिन इस आरोप से आप मुक्त नहीं हो सकते कि आप की सरकार नहीं चाहती भूमि मुधार।

मेरा निवेदन है राजनीतिक दलों से और राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं से कि इस समस्या को गम्भीरता से उनको सोचना पड़ेगा और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। मैं उन आनंदोलनकात्रियों को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक अच्छा काम किया है। उन्होंने देश की निशाह इस तरफ खींची है। यहाँ तक मैं यह बहुर मानता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो गरीबों की जमीन

पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की है, औटे जमींदारों की जमीन पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की है और हिंसा का जो प्रयोग करने की बात है यह एक खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति है। मुझे मालूम है राजस्थान के बारे में। इन्होंने राजस्थान में राजाओं की भूमि पर कब्जा नहीं किया। मुझे शिकायत है। आज भी हजारों बीघा जमीन राजस्थान में राजाओं के कब्जे में हैं और वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है। गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिल पाती है। मैं आपका स्वागत करता, आपकी पार्टी का स्वागत करता अगर आप उन पर कब्जा करने जाते। लेकिन आपने राजनीतिक विद्वेष के कारण ऐसे लोगों की जमीन पर कब्जा किया जिनसे आपकी राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्वीया थी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए ठण्डे दिल से और ठण्डे दिमाग से सोचना पड़ेगा। समस्या गम्भीर है। हमें गांवों का विकास करना है। हमें गांवों की हालत बदलनी है। हमारे देश में असल में गांवों के प्रन्दर रहने वालों की तादाद बहुत अधिक है। आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव और शहर का विभेद बढ़ता जा रहा है। सारे सुख और सुविधाएं शहरों के अन्दर हैं। सारे आराम के साधन गांवों के पैसे से शहरों के लिए किये जा रहे हैं। और यही असंतोष का कारण है गांवों में। इसलिए आपके गांवों के असंतोष को दूर करना पड़ेगा। मैं खाद्य मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है। यद्यपि यह केन्द्रीय विषय नहीं है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इसके समाधान के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को और उनको मिल करके एक निश्चित टाइम बार्ड प्रोग्राम बनाना पड़ेगा। और उन राज्यों में जहाँ कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, अगर आप अपनी सरकार को, अपनी पार्टी को लोगों के सामने कलीन रूप में पेश करना चाहते हैं तो उन सरकारों के लिए आप को टाइम बार्ड प्रोग्राम बनाना पड़ेगा भूमि-मुधार के बारे में और तब इन मिश्रों के आरोप एक्सपोज हो जाएंगे।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I comment on the land-grab movement, it will be pertinent to say that as far as we are concerned, we are running the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu and the question of land reforms, the land distribution, solely depends upon the policies of the State Government. Even though I do not want to make any comment about the rest of the country, whether it is Bihar or West Bengal or U. P. or any other State, I would like to make a mention here that the land reforms policy in our State has been pursued by the Congress Government and we have been pursuing it very vigorously more than what other States can boast of.

The Land Reforms Act which the Congress Government had before had very many loopholes. They allowed 30 standard acres of land per adult. This means really 60 or 70 or even 100 acres of dry land in certain cases. They allowed 30 standard acres per adult, that is, a man who is more than 18 years of age could have 30 standard acres. Then, in the definition of "family", in the definition of "standard acres" and the classifications of land ; there were so many loopholes with the result that some of the people who had given support to the Congress Party previously were given a lease of thousands of acres. The man who is leading the agitation in Coimbatore, Mr. Nallasenapati Sakkarai Manradiar, the former Minister of the Congress Government of Kamaraj, was having thousands of acres for cattle grazing purpose. Like that, the people in Tanjore district which is called the rice belt of our State, were given sugarcane plantations to the extent of thousands of acres. These lands were all given by the erstwhile Congress Government in order to enlist the support of the big zamindars, big land-holders, for party purposes.

All these loopholes were discovered by us and, as soon as we assumed power in the State, we took prompt action to implement the land ceiling as vigorously as possible. The poor kisans who were cultivating the Government land for 10 or 20 or even 30 or 40 years did not have any title to the land. We have issued an order that those who are cultivating the Government land, whether it is objectionable or not, if they are cultivating for more than 5 years, should be given permanent *pattas* for those lands.

The poor peasants occupying government lands were given *pattas*. Within a period of 1½ years, we have conferred titles and we have given ownership in respect of about 3 lakhs of acres to the poor kisans of our State.

Apart from that, we have enacted the Land Registration Act, the Land Reforms Act, very recently, which has eliminated all these loopholes, like the one that an adult can have 30 standard acres and 5 families can live in one house and the entire land to the tune of 300 or 400 acres can be within the domain of a single house. Like that, we have eliminated all those loopholes. We have brought it down, from 30 standard acres to 15 standard acres. Not only that. We have appointed a Committee which has decided that the exemptions granted to grazing lands, dairy farming, livestock breeding and sugarcane cultivation should be deleted. As soon as the legislature committee decided this, our Cabinet has taken a decision. The Cabinet has also decided to withdraw the exemptions granted for grazing lands and sugar-cane cultivation. This is the progress, this is the pace at which our State is going through in implementing the land reform legislation.

To make a mention of our future policies, our Government proposes to make the actual cultivator the owner of the land he cultivates so that he may take a genuine interest in his land thereby leading to the following : (1) to increased production, (2) to eliminate absentee landlordism, (3) to ensure fixity of tenure to every tenant in respect of his holdings and protection from eviction, (4) to make permanent tenancy rights hereditable and transferable thereby assuring security of tenure to tenants, (5) to limit the right of resumption of land for personal cultivation by landlords to a specific period and then terminate it, (6) transfers should not be regarded as legally valid unless they are confirmed by the revenue courts and even where a surrender is held valid, the land-owner should not be entitled to take possession of the surrendered land but the Government should settle other tenants on such land and (7) to reduce the rate of fair rent to 25% of the normal produce. These are the policies which our State Government under the leadership of our Chief Minister is going to implement and they are implementing it.

Now I am coming to the aspect of the land-grab movement. What is the definition of 'grabbing'? If a man on the street grabs the other man's purse, it is theft. He will be sent to jail. If a man grabs another man's property in day light, it is dacoity. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Very good point he is making.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : If a man trespasses over your house, if he comes within the premises of your house without your permission, you have the right of self-defence not only to your life but also to your property. That extends to your land also. You can take arms to defend. You can take arms to drive him away. That is the established law of this country. I am asking. If anybody without my consent enters or causes mischief in my land, I can take arms. That is what my friends like Mr. Banerjee want. They want bloodshed in the country. They want anarchy in the country. I am asking: is it a legal or an illegal act?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Most illegal.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : If it is an illegal act—now I am coming to the point—who are all responsible? As Mr. Vajpayee, the Jan Sangh leader, said, it is the Congress Party which is fundamentally and principally responsible for all these maladies because they have not solved this problem for the past 22 years.

I have seen a couple of days back in Pondicherry a film entitled 'Land Grabbing Movement in Bengal'. What is that? Thousands of farmers take their bullocks, take all their agricultural implements, march on to the private lands, and then trespass over the land. Then, our friends in the ruling Party, the Congress people, who have the control of the Information Ministry, take the film, 'Land-Grabbing Movement in Bengal'. Thousands of farmers go and march and trespass over private lands and these people film it and then they exhibit it all over the country. I am asking these people: While we charge a man, the man who actually commits the crime is not only responsible but the man who abets the crime is the most guilty man. This Indira Government under the Prime Ministership of Indiraji, is adding, abetting and instigating all sorts of illegal activities. For example, can the in-

formation Minister take a film if a man is murdered? Can they take a film like that and show it to the entire world? Why is this thing being permitted by the Information Ministry? Who are the dirty officials there? Who is the dirty Minister there who has sent it for exhibition all over the country? It is these people who are to be blamed first and foremost. They have not solved this problem for the last 20 years and therefore they are to be blamed.

As the Jan Sangh leader said, it is land-grabbing today. Tomorrow it is house-grabbing. Already there is bank grabbing in Bengal; money grabbing is going on and grabbing of factories and so on and then they will extend it to the grabbing of the clothing of ladies also. This sort of illegal activities form part of their dirty politics in this country. Everybody who has got self-respect, everybody who has got decency and belief in democracy should come outright to condemn this sort of agitation which is a mad challenge to orderly and peaceful life.

The question before us is this. Are we to have orderly life or are we to disturb the orderly situation and create anarchy?

Do you want socialism through the four walls of the Constitution, or do you want socialism through swords and bullets alone?

If my friends say, "We want socialism through bullets and swords," I say "Let them go back from our country to China and the Soviet Union; there is no place for them here."

I just now heard my hon. friend Mr. Banerjee saying across my speech that we want bloodshed in this country. Who are these people to have bloodshed in this country? Whose blood do they want to suck? Before they suck the blood of the people, the people will suck their blood. If they want to kill thousand people, these very people will be killed before that could happen.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know about Mr. Narayana Menon's murder in Paighat by this sort of Naxalite and extremist activities. Are we to encourage it in this House, Sir?

If Mr. Dange has got belief in the Constitution, if he has got belief in democracy, let him come and speak; let him go to the voters and let him bring about the change. You take the oath under

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

the Constitution on the one hand and you wreck the Constitution on the other hand. They are wrecking the Constitution because they do not have belief in the Constitution. They are disturbing the orderly life because they do not have faith in orderly life. This is a mad challenge to orderly life. This is a senseless agitation which I strongly condemn. They are inducing false expectation on the part of our people by these unlawful and unsettled means and they want to come to power by this agitation. For what? To implement the laws. What laws? The laws which they are teaching and instigating to flout. When are they going to come to power? I say, the people are not mad; the people have known them. They do all this because they cannot come to power by ordinary means, they cannot convince the voters, they cannot convince the people. In which part of this world where there is a democracy is this sort of thing happening?

I join with each and everybody here in condemning this senseless mad agitation which I hope will be called off.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) :
(Spoke in Telugu)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Why does he not speak in English, so that we also could follow?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
Translation is available.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have no objection in that case.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I shall speak for about five minutes at the end in English. I shall speak the substantial portion in English.

**Mr. Chairman, Sir, after all that has been said by the hon. Members who have preceded me, I would like to say a few words about the members sitting on my left. This agitation arises out of the non-implementation of the land reform laws.

SOME MEMBERS : Let him speak in English.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I will deliver a part of my speech in Telugu and the rest in English. Our Congress Party in power is a great party. It is capable of making good land laws and implementing them. I am very sorry to see that instead of doing so, we are trying to get cheap popularity by indirectly supporting the agitation of this type. Such an attitude will bring disaster in its wake. It is just like a vehicle without brakes which when driver knocks the people down. Whether it is a party or organisation if there is no discipline it would not progress. We who are bound by discipline are being treated as backward just because we do not approve of the violation of discipline as some of our members are doing.

Out of the 700 members of Parliament here, how many are landlords? As stated by Mr. Mohan Dharia, any person who has any knowledge of agriculture would not say that two acres or three acres of land is enough for one farmer. If such a ceiling is laid down and implemented the benefit will go to the bankers and the brokers but not to the farmers.

You come to my village I would like to show you what we did as far back as the British period. A few families who were inter-related after struggling against the British authority distributed about 200 acres of land among the agricultural labourers there. I am sorry to hear that for political reasons the members of the ruling party are supporting this agitation and are lowering the standards of political behaviour. I have recently been to my village to see my fields.

The slogan of land to the tiller that is being raised now that is meaningless. The tractor is tilling the land; the bullocks are tilling it in certain places. How can we say that this land should be given over to them. It is equally strange to suggest that the labourer who is engaged as a help to

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

harvest the crop should be given the entire crop.

[*Speech in English Starts :*] The paddy that is harvested should belong to them. Now, their slogan is that the paddy that is harvested should go to the tiller of the soil who is harvesting it. Then, what will be the situation in this country? And what a calamity it will lead to. That it why we sincerely feel that this problem should be solved immediately. There should not be any further *gol-mal* either by this party or by that party. Even if the Communist Party while come to power, we know that there will be no free vote and there will be no democracy. In every country where the Communists are in power, we know that only those who have *zabardasti* will get the power.

The Communist Party is now creating all these things just before the elections to catch votes. In 1967 also they had started resigning their membership of Parliament safely in the Lok Sabha and offering satyagraha for steel plants. Towards the fag end of the term of the Lok Sabha they used to resign their membership and offer satyagraha. If they were so interested in resigning, why did they not resign from the Rajya Sabha? They resigned only from the Lok Sabha safely before the elections. This time, they have started this one year in advance of the elections. Just before the elections, they have started this agitation to catch the votes of the people. They want to make it appear as if we are backward and they are progressive, they are supporting the land-grab movement and we are not. This is all done with an eye on the coming elections. Some members in our party are also led to believe in this. It sets a very bad precedent. We must see that justice is done. As Gandhiji says, you are the only custodian of your properties. We must implement socialism. But here it is made to appear as if we are not fighting the capitalists. We fought with the capitalism. We fought with the British for their policies, not because they are white.

We want to distribute land and equalise the rights and facilities. Here I would like

to quote from a message of Gandhiji. Talking about socialism, he said :

"Socialism is a beautiful word and, so far as I am aware, in socialism all the members of society are equal—none low, none high. In the individual body, the head is not high because it is at the top of the body, nor are the soles of the feet low because they touch the earth. Even as members of the individual body are equal, so are the members of society. This is socialism".

This is the socialism of our conception and we want to implement it, not the Russian type of socialism or communism. Our party is wedded to Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian socialism. Only by following Gandhian socialism and implementing it, will our party survive? We are seeing what is happening in other countries. If we do not follow the Gandhian ways, one day or the other we will be in the same plight.

We have to be practical in what we do. For example, I own 30 acres of land on which I get an income of Rs. 1500. But unless I am there, it is not cultivated. What is the point in giving land to those who do not live there? Land has to be given to one who actually lives there and will cultivate it.

Then again, while propagating the philosophy of land-grab how do we reconcile ourselves to receiving a salary of Rs. 500 and an allowance daily of Rs. 51? I say all this confusion is being created in the minds of innocent people to mislead them.

The Communist Party (Right) has been taking a leading part in this agitation. In Andhra Pradesh, they have promised everything to the peasants, only to get their votes in 1962 offering 5 acres and one cow to each family. They have been promising them that they will make them *kulaks*. But they did not offer satyagraha in the State. They went to other States for this purpose. Our Andhra Communist leaders, instead of offering satyagraha in places of their own, have gone to other States and districts to offer satyagraha.

[**Shri K. Suryanarayana**]

Shri Dange, the communist leader, was also a great national leader before we got independence. We may differ with him on some aspects of politics. All the same, I recognise him as a great leader. Why should he go to jail with a heart in bad condition and then send a telegram here seeking protection against ill-treatment in jail ? Why should law-makers be law-breakers ? That is why I appeal to our party and to the Opposition Parties who are in favour of this land-movement to give up this violent, agitational approach.

I am glad our Prime Minister also has 15 acres of land. I congratulate her on possessing this much of land. This will make her know the real difficulties of the agriculturists who till the land and how much they will get on their investment.

As I said, there is no necessity for this satyagraha. What is required is to implement schemes of land reform and bring about real socialism of the Gandhian type. Again I ask, why should we not surrender our salary of Rs. 500 and daily allowance of Rs. 51 if we believe that possession of land by some people is not to be tolerated ? All this is done to create confusion among innocent people.

We have also suffered. We have also broken laws, but they were laws passed by the British Government which was against our country. But in present circumstances with our own Governments, in power in the Centre and States, I humbly request all parties including our party to adopt a peaceful and constitutional approach for solving these questions. Rangaji would have become a Minister, but he sacrificed for the sake of his policy. You also sacrifice. We want to support the Government and oppose this movement. Ask your Government also to implement the land reforms, that is what I request. Do not deceive the people, they are not prepared to be deceived. My hon. friend from Madras has said that they have implemented so many schemes, but there also they have started the movement and 2,500 people have been arrested. This is not satyagraha, this is swaragraha. Please be careful not to use Gandhiji's methods for your party purposes. The country is not prepared to follow you.

They always talk about democracy. What is democracy for the Communists ? That is why I beg of you to implement peacefully the laws that you have passed, and if there is any fault, to try to get it amended and to give the land to poor people. I have no objection to that.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : समाप्ति महोदय, दो ढाई लाख लेत मजदूर और गरीब किसान, हरिजन और आदिवासी, कम्यूनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट, जिन्होंने भूमि संघर्ष के मौजूदा दौर में भाग लिया, जिनमें 22 हजार लोग जेलों में बन्द कर दिये गए हैं, जिनमें इस संसद 12 सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, उनमें हमारे वयोवृद्ध श्री डांगे और वयोवृद्ध श्री एस० एम० जोशी जैसे व्यक्ति भी हैं, मैं उन तमाम व्यक्तियों का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। वे हमारी बधाई के पात्र हैं।

आप में से बहुत से लोग इस आनंदोलन से असहमत हो सकते हैं, आपने कटु आलोचना भी की है, लेकिन आप में से जितने भी विवेकशील व्यक्ति होंगे उनको तो यह मानना ही चाहिए कि इस आनंदोलन ने तीन चार चीजें ऐसी की हैं जिनके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं पहली चीज तो यह कि इस आनंदोलन ने हमारे देश में आजादी के कई वर्षों बाद भी जो बड़े बड़े भूमिपति हैं, जिनके पास हजारों हजार एकड़ जमीन अब भी मौजूद है उनको बेपर्दा करके सारी जनता के सामने रख दिया है। आप हमारे देश में .. (अध्यवधान) .. बिड़ला जैसे लोग हैं जो न केवल हमारे देश में 165 कम्पनियों के मालिक हैं जिनमें 600 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी लगी हुई है, बल्कि इस आनंदोलन ने हमें यह भी बतला दिया कि वे इस देश में सबसे बड़े भूमिपति भी हैं, जिनके पास 80 हजार एकड़ जमीन है। बिड़ला इस देश के सबसे बड़े उद्योगपति भी हैं और सबसे बड़े भूमिपति भी हैं। 80 हजार एकड़ आपने हाथ में रखे हुए हैं। कैसे यह जमीन

भाई ? इन तमाम जमीनों को उन्होंने खरीदा नहीं है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : केरल में उनकी कितनी जमीन है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : काफी है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कितनी है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं आपको पर्चा दे दूँगा आप पढ़ लीजियेगा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : केरल में उनकी कितनी जमीन है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मेरे पास भ्रमी इस समय जो बड़े बड़े भूमिपति हैं उनकी आराजियों का पूरा हिसाब किताब नहीं है । मगर मुझे आपने प्रान्त की प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी है । उस के आधार पर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि विहार में भी ऐसे कानून हैं कि जिन के मुताबिक कोई व्यक्ति 500 एकड़ से अधिक जमीन नहीं रख सकता । मगर इन कानूनों के बावजूद वहाँ पर राजा रामगढ़ हैं जिनके पास 50 हजार एकड़ हैं, राजा दरभंगा हैं जिनके पास 6 हजार एकड़ हैं, हुशुआराज है जिसके पास 5500 एकड़ हैं, दुमरीव राज है जिसके पास 2161 एकड़ हैं, शुभा उयोदी सिंगिया के पास 14000 एकड़ हैं, कुरसेला स्टेट के पास 12000 एकड़ हैं, वीर नारायण चन्द के पास 10000 एकड़ हैं, मोहम्मद बख्श चौधरी के पास 12000 एकड़ हैं, महमदिया स्टेट के पास 8000 एकड़ हैं, पृथ्वीचन्द के पास 10000 एकड़ हैं, जगदीश चौधरी के पास 10000 एकड़ हैं, साम्बे स्टेट के पास 11000 एकड़ हैं, ए० पी० एस० ट्रस्ट के पास 6000 एकड़ है और साहू परिवार के पास 22000 एकड़ हैं (व्यब्धान) ।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : चन्द्रसेसर सिंह के पास कितने एकड़ हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : वा० चन्द्रसेसर सिंह के पास केवल 26 एकड़ जमीन है । अगर उनके पास सीर्लिंग से फाजिल जमीन हो तो मैं आप के साथ उस जमीन पर चलने और उस पर दखल करने के लिए तैयार हूँ । इन्द्रदीप तिथ के पास 30 एकड़ है ।

मैं अजं कर रहा था कि किस कानून के मुताबिक इन व्यक्तियों को इतनी जमीन रखने का अधिकार है ? कोई भी कानून इस देश में नहीं है जो बिड़ला को 80 हजार एकड़ जमीन रखने की इजाजत देता है । कोई भी कानून इस देश में ऐसा नहीं है जिसके मुताबिक इन तमाम लोगों को अपने पास हजारों हजार एकड़ जमीन रखने की सूक्ष्म हो । फिर भी उन के पास जमीन है और कानून सोया हुआ है । जब हम कानून को जगाने जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हम भूमिहरण आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि कौन कानून की रक्खा करता है और कौन तोड़ता है ? कानून तोड़ने वाले वह लोग हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून उन पर लागू हो । मगर यह सरकार लागू नहीं करती है, सरकारी मशीन लागू नहीं करती है । सरकार का शासनयन्त्र लागू नहीं करता तो हम क्या करें ?

हम उनकी जमीनों पर गये । इसलिए नहीं कि हम उनकी जमीन को हड्डप कर अपनी जेव में रख कर गांव चले जाएं । इसलिए नहीं कि हम उस जमीन की फसल को काट कर अपनी कोठी में रख दें । मैं वहाँ गया । मैंने लाल फेंडा गाड़ कर बतला दिया एक ट्रस्ट की जमीन पर कि यह जमीन अंग्रेजी कानून के मुताबिक गैर-मुजुर्बा जमीन है । काश्तकारी कानून के मुताबिक मैंने जमीन पर ट्रस्ट का अधिकार नहीं है, वह सरकार की है । लेकिन आज शासनयन्त्र ऐसा है कि सरकार की जमीन की हिफाजत नहीं कर पाता है, जमीवारों की हिफाजत करता है । उसके बाद जब हम आन्दो-

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

लन थेंडते हैं और कहते हैं कि सरकारी यन्त्र बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छियों की हिफाजत करता है, सरकारी सम्पत्ति की हिफाजत नहीं करता है तब हमको कहा जाता है कि हम लैंड थेबस हैं, हम ने लैंड प्रेविंग मूवमेंट किया है।

तो हमारे आन्दोलन ने एक बड़ी चीज की है हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े भूमिचोर हैं उनको बेपर्दा किया है और उनके साथ साथ उन्होंने इस बात को भी बेपर्दा किया है कि पिछले 23 साल में भूमिसुधार के लिए जितने भी कानून बनाये गये या तो वे नाकाफी हैं या अगर अच्छे भी हैं तो अमल में नहीं लाये गये। यदि कोई आन्दोलन इन दो चीजों को भी करे तो भी वह बधाई का पात्र है, लेकिन इस आन्दोलन में सिर्फ यहीं दो चीजें नहीं हैं। आज पूरे देश में एक नई चेतना पैदा हुई है, वह नई चेतना यह कि भूमि-सुधार लागू हो और अभी लागू हो। यदि कोई आन्दोलन पूरे देश में इतनी बड़ी चेतना पैदा करे, भूमिसुधार जैसी समस्या के हल के लिए, जो इस देश में जनतात्त्विक विकास के लिए एक बुनियादी चीज है अगर उसको लागू करने के लिए ऐसी तत्परता पैदा कर दे, ऐसी जनभावना पैदा कर दे, ऐसी राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा कर दे तो क्या वह आन्दोलन हमारी बधाई का पात्र नहीं है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आन्दोलन हमारी बधाई का पात्र है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि यदि 28 वर्ष के बाद, जब हमारा देश एक चौराहे पर उलझन में खड़ा सोच रहा है कि किस रास्ते से बहुं, किसर बहुं तब 1970 में इस आन्दोलन ने इस देश को एक नया नारा दिया है, इस नये नारे के जरिए से एक नई दिशा मिली है तो वह मामूली आन्दोलन नहीं है। वह नया नारा है "धरती छोड़ो", "धरती छोड़ो"। जिस तरह से 1942 में "धंयेजों, भारत छोड़ो" नारे ने भारत को एक नई दिशा दी थी। हिन्दुस्तान को एक नया बातावरण दिया था, उसी तरह से 28 वर्ष बाद "धरती

छोड़ो", "धरती छोड़ो" नारे ने पूरे देश को नई दिशा दी है। आज भारत एक चौराहे पर खड़ा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फैक्ट्री छोड़ो, फैक्ट्री छोड़ो।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैं इन माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहूँगा जिन्होंने इस आन्दोलन की बड़ी कटु आलोचना की कि इस आन्दोलन के एक प्रहार का केन्द्र बिड़ला जी थे। बिड़ला जी का मुख्य पत्र हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स क्या कहता है इस आन्दोलन के बारे में इसको आप जरा सुन लीजिए। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स कहता है :

"There is no doubt a crying need to draw dramatic attention to the generally meagre progress achieved in implementing sensible land reforms,"

इस आन्दोलन ने इसी चीज को किया है। आप कहेंगे कि शायद यह इजारेदारों की आपसी लड़ाई है इस वास्ते बिड़ला ने यह कह दिया है। डालिमया का जो टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया है, वह ग्यारह तारीख के पत्र में क्या लिखता है, इस को भी आप सुन लीजिए। अपने सम्पादकीय में इसने कहा है :

"If their intention is only to dramatize their protests against the inexcusable delay in giving effect to land reform legislation, the demonstrations on Sunday..."

That is, on the 9th,—

"have served the purpose to the extent that any demonstration can be expected to speed up political or executive action."

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : दोनों अखबार मोनोपोली के बारे में क्या कहते हैं?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : सत्य कभी कभी सिर पर चढ़ कर बोलता है। इस आन्दोलन के पीछे

जो सच्चाई है वह सिर चढ़ कर बोलने लग गई है।

सभापति महोदय, इस आन्दोलन को बहुत बदनाम किया गया है। जानबूझ कर बदनाम किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि यह जमीन हड्डो आन्दोलन है, भूमि हरण आन्दोलन है। यह भूमि हरण आन्दोलन नहीं है, भूमि मुक्ति आन्दोलन है। बड़े बड़े मारमच्छों ने कानून की अवहेलना करके, छल से, प्रपञ्च से, हिसाचे, बलात्काव से जिस जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है, उस जमीन को उनके खूनी कब्जे से भूमि को निकाला जाए, इस बात को लेकर यह आन्दोलन है। इसलिए यह भूमि मुक्ति आन्दोलन है।

ग्राम देखें कि हमारे देश में 21 करोड़ एकड़ ऐसी जमीन है जिसका बटवारा होना चाहिए। उसमें से नौ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन तो सरकारी जमीन है जिस पर किसी न किसी बहाने, छल से, प्रपञ्च से, धूस से, डरा कर, जबरदस्ती करके बड़े बड़े जमींदारों ने कब्जा कर रखा है। सरकार के पास जो जमीन बची हुई हैं वह भी नौ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है। यदि तीस एकड़ पाँच ग्रामियों के परिवार के लिए ग्रीसत सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाए—ग्रीसत में इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अब्बल दर्जे की जमीन बीस एकड़ हो सकती है, दोयम दर्जे की चालीस एकड़ हो सकती है—तो पूरे देश में नौ करोड़ एकड़ जनीन सरप्लस निकलेगी। इस तरह से यह 18 करोड़ एकड़ हो जाती है। ये सब नैशनल संम्पन्न सर्वे के आंकड़े हैं जो मैं दे रहा हूँ। ये मेरे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। तीन करोड़ एकड़ जंगल की जमीन है जो न रिजड़ है और न प्रोटेक्टड है। इस तरह से 21 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन का वितरण भूमिहीनों में हो जाना चाहिए।

बहुत से हमारे भाइयों ने कहा कि तमाम

लोगों की जमीन छीन ली जाएगी। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि यह सबाल कहां से पैदा हो गया है। इस तरह की बात कह कर इस आन्दोलन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आन्दोलन इस बात के लिए है कि हृदबन्दी से बाहर की जो जमीन है, उसको लिया जाए। अब आप ही बतायें कि इसमें छोटे छोटे किसान कहाँ से आते हैं, छोटे छोटे किसानों के हितों को कहाँ से नुकसान पहुँचता है? छोटे छोटे किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए हम भी उसी तरह से तैयार हैं जिस तरह से आप हैं। बल्कि आपसे भी ज्यादा उनके हितों की रक्षा हम करेंगे। हम तो हृदबन्दी से बाहर की जमीन लेना चाहते हैं।

हमारे समाज में पाँच परसेंट लोग वे हैं जिनके पास बीस एकड़ या बीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है फी व्यक्ति। उनके पास कुल जोत की जमीन का एक तिहाई भाग है। दूसरी तरफ 75 परसेंट वे लोग हैं जिनके पास पाँच या पाँच से कम एकड़ जमीन है। इसका मतलब है कि हमारे ग्रामीण समाज में पंद्रह ग्रामीण बराबर एक है। इस विषमता को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं। हमारी लड़ाई, हमारा संघर्ष, हमारा भगड़ा पाँच परसेंट लोगों के साथ है। अब कहाँ से वह सबाल पैदा होता है कि तमाम लोगों के लिलाफ हम हैं। यह तो बेसी ही बात हुई जैसे कालं माकसं ने कहा था कि उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए और पूँजीपतियों ने प्रचार करना शुरू कर दिया था कि ये तो तमाम लोगों की बीवियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं। यह उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी की बात है। हमारा कहना तो यही है कि हृदबन्दी के बाहर की जो जमीन है, उसको बांट लें। जोर जबरदस्ती से ग्राम गंग कानूनी ढंग से बड़े बड़े भूमिपतियों ने किसानों की जिस जमीन को हड्डप लिया है, वह उनको बापिस लोटाई

[**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा**]

जाए। इसी के लिए यह सारा संघर्ष है। बाकी जो बातें कही जाती हैं केवल वे बदनाम करने लिए कही जाती हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : हमारी बहुत कठुआनो-चना की गई है और तीसे तीसे तीर चलाए गये हैं। हम धायल आदमी हैं। इस बास्ते थोड़ा समय हम को मिलना चाहिए।

यह कहा गया है कि लूट और आतंक मचाया गया है। पूरे देश में कहाँ लूट और आतंक मचा है, इसका एक भी उदाहरण आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। श्री समर गुहा ने चैलंज करके इस को कहा है। मैं खुद मुंबई में ए०पी०एस० ट्रस्ट की गैर मजमुआ जमीन पर गया था—

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपको पकड़ क्यों नहीं पुलिस ने?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : मैंने यह सवाल स्वयं पुलिस बालों से पूछा था। हमारे खिलाफ बारेंट आफ एरेस्ट है, आप हमें पकड़ते क्यों नहीं हैं तो मुझे बताया गया कि अभी अगर आपको हम पकड़ते हैं तो यहाँ खून खराबा होगा और उस खून खराबे को कोई बचा नहीं सकेगा, इस बास्ते आपको पकड़ नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : खून खराबे का खतरा था।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : दो बजे तक बहुत ही शान्ति के साथ हमने लाल भण्डा उस जमीन पर गाड़ा। कोई हंगामा तब तक नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद हमने सभा की। दो घण्टे तक सभा चली, कोई हिस्सा नहीं हुई। जब सभा विस-जित हो गई तो पचास भाड़े के लठटों के साथ उस गांव पर हमला किया गया। इसी तरह से मुंबई जिले में कुम्हारसों एक गांव है। वहाँ पचास हरिजनों ने एक जगह पर भोपड़ियाँ

बसा लीं। उन पचास हरिजनों की भोपड़ियों में आग लगा दी गई और तीन बूढ़ी शौरतों को जला कर खाक कर दिया गया। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि हरिजनों की भोपड़ियाँ जलाने वाले हत्यारों और लुटरों में से किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। हरिजनों के बीच काम करने वाले कम्युनिस्ट कार्यकर्ताओं या दूसरे लोगों के बास्ते यह कहा जाता है कि—

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : सूरत-गढ़ में एक बनिये का मडंर किया गया। उसकी चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : यह मूँछों की लड़ाई नहीं है। एक गम्भीर समस्या पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्यों नहीं कानून के जरिये भूमि सुधारों को लागू किया जाता है, क्यों इसके लिए आन्दोलन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी। बहुत से हमारे भाइयों ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। आप देख ही रहे हैं कि दिन दहाड़े कानून की हत्या हो रही है। कानून है कि किसी भी आदिवासी की जमीन उसके हाथ से नहीं जानी चाहिए। लेकिन लालों एकड़ आदिवासियों की जमीन उनके हाथ से छीन ली गई है। हमारे देश में कानून-कारी कानून है। उस कानून में एक मन में तीस सेर पर बटाईदार का हक है और दस सेर पर मालिक का। लेकिन सभी जानते हैं कि आधा आधा होता है। आधे आधे का लगान बसूल किया जाता है। कहाँ है कानून? कैसे उस पर अमल होगा, यह हमारे सामने समस्या है। हम समझते हैं कि जब तक आन्दोलन नहीं होगा तब तक अच्छा कानून होने के बाबजूद भी उस पर अमल नहीं सकता है। यह हमारा आज तक का तजुर्बा है। जब ये सब उदाहरण आपके सामने हैं तो आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि इस आन्दोलन की आवश्यकता नहीं है? आप

[**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]**

आज हमारे सामने एक तरफ भूमि-चोरों की शक्ति है और दूसरी तरफ भूमिहीनों की शक्ति है। इन दोनों शक्तियों का संबंध हो रहा है। जो प्रगतिशील और जनतंत्र-पक्षी हैं, उनको भूमिहीनों का पक्ष लेना पड़ेगा। और भूमिहीनों का पक्ष जीतेगा। कोई ताकत भूमिहीनों के पक्ष को हुरा नहीं सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This discussion has to conclude at 5.30.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No; that is not possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is obvious that that is not possible because there are many major parties on the Opposition side whose representatives have not taken part in the debate. Therefore, naturally, some time has to be extended. I think, that has to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. We will continue the debate up to 5.30 and on what day the debate will continue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : Let us finish it today. We should sit till 7 or 8 and finish it.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West) : I think, it is a proper suggestion.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र शर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अगर आप टाइम को एकसटेंड करना चाहते हैं, तो आप को हाउस की इजाजत लेनी पड़ेगी।

श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, एक चर्चा आज प्रारम्भ हो और फिर उसको किसी और दिन ले जाया जाये, इस से चर्चा का सारा असर खत्म हो जाता है। यह चर्चा आज ही समाप्त की जाये, या इस को निश्चित रूप से कल के लिए रखा जाये। विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी पर यह मामला नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। वह पांच दिन के बाद

चर्चा रख देगी। इस से विवाद का सारा महत्व खत्म हो जाता है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We should continue till 5.30 and take it up tomorrow positively.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, the sense of the House is that we should continue the discussion. The half-an-hour discussion will be postponed to another day.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, मुझिन्हल यह है कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कह दी है, लेकिन हम नहीं कह पाये। यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि हमारी बात सुनने से पहले ही आपने हाउस की कानसेन्स बता दी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चर्चा को कल के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाये।

SHRI UMANATH : Finish it off today itself.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The half-an-hour discussion is in my name but I do not want to stand in the way. Therefore, it can be postponed to another day in the interest of this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even after hearing Shastriji, I think, the consensus is in favour of today.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to some of the speakers and the feeling is developing that they have tried to evade the real issue and have gone in for slogan mongering.

There are two aspects of the motion: one is land reform and the other is land grabbing. Land reform by itself has various aspects. One of the aspects is what should be the ceiling. The second aspect is what is an economic holding. The third is what to do with the surplus landless people who have no alternative but to live on the land.

order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. May I tell this to him, Sir, because, he has been pretending all the while to quote the Constitution? In every sentence he has been bringing in the word, Constitution, Constitution. I do not know when my hon. friend had a last look at the Constitution. May I, for his benefit, read this Article of the Constitution? This is an obligation cast on your Government and on you if you have taken your oath seriously. It says :

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life."

I take the oath to uphold the Constitution. This is an obligation cast on me; I thought of the whole structure called the State, but basically the Government, of which he is a supporter. The Article says :

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing —

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

It is because millions of our people are denied this right that we are agitating.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : You cannot transgress the Fundamental Right.

SHRI NATH PAI : It was in fulfilment of the oath to ensure that adequate means of livelihood is secured to every citizen in this country that we started the movement. There was no movement at any time to grab anybody's land; it was only the excess land that we tried to take. I do not know why he is misrepresenting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a difference

of opinion ; everybody is expressing his opinion.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I said this. He is unnecessarily creating a doubt. I said, they are breaking the oath which they have taken, which is prescribed under the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mahajan, will you please resume your seat? I am not allowing you.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : He said, I have given a wrong version. Therefore, I have a right to clarify it. What is the oath which we have taken when we became Members of Parliament? It says :

"I, having been elected a Member of the House of the People do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

You are violating the Constitution ; you are breaking the oath which you took and then you are challenging and telling a wrong thing to the House... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. He has again repeated it. I heard Mr. Mahajan say...*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing of what Mr. Banerjee says will go on record.

Now, Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, after quarter of a century after independence, I think it is meaningless and highly provocative to go on expatiating about the need for land reforms in this discussion.

* Not recorded.

[Shri Umanath]

What the peasants in this country want is land here and now. What they want is action to secure land here and now and not discussion on the necessity of land reforms.

And yet, what has the Food Minister got to offer ? The formation of a cell in his Ministry. That is what he said in yesterday's Parliamentary party meeting.

And what has the so-called progressive Prime Minister of this country got to offer ? A Twenty-Member Committee to study in depth the progress of land reforms—as if the progress has not been studied up till now.

Sir, there have been umpteen surveys by the Planning Commission, by its various panels, by the Reserve Bank of India etc. done earlier. There have been more than one Chief Ministers' conference and Food Ministers' conference where the progress has been surveyed. There has been a recent survey by the Prime Minister's own Home Ministry about the question of implementation, future consequences etc. And yet what does she want this new committee for ? What is this committee going to do which the earlier committees did not do ? This is nothing short of another ruse to deceive the gullible in our country on the eve of the elections.

Your food strategy is the strategy of green revolution. By now, it is obvious and clear to everybody that this strategy excludes the need for land reforms. In fact, this strategy is one which is actually a substitute for land reforms. You continue to hold fast to this strategy which is enriching the landlords, which has pauperised our peasants and yet you want us to believe that you stand for even limited land reforms ? The truth is plain. Despite the Government's declaration in favour of land reforms, there will be no land reforms, because this Government is incapable of initiating and implementing genuine land reforms. It is incapable because the Indira Congress is an alliance with the very landlord classes whom these reforms have got to hit. It is incapable because the governmental machinery which this Government relies upon for implementation etc. is itself in alliance with the landlords. It is incapable because the Constitution on which

this Government relies is one which fortifies the interests of the landlord classes. And it is to cover up this absolute importance of this Government that these so-called committees are being appointed.

We declare that there could be no running away from the truth that genuine land reforms can be initiated and implemented by the millions of the peasants organising themselves, taking initiative and going ahead with the much-needed reforms and defending their action against police *zulum* and against landlord *zulum* and their onslaughts.

Coming to the so-called land grab movement which was primarily initiated by the CPI, we do appreciate the earnestness and readiness with which about 30,000 volunteers of the various parties who came forward and suffered incarceration in this movement. Yet, are these volunteers going to achieve their objective by such a movement, namely land distribution ? They are not going to achieve it. And this is a matter for these thousands of volunteers to sit and ponder over. But some Members of this House have raised a hue and cry even against this movement, as though the CPI leaders are out to lead the landless to really seize the land. They can be certain that the CPI leaders will be the last persons to lead the revolutionary movement of the landless against the landlords and to actually seize the land. Do they not notice that the CPI calls upon the peasants to seize the land and in the same breath informs the police about the time, the location and the names of those who are supposed to be going to seize the land ?

An enlightened Marathi peasant made a reference to the CPI leadership of this movement in poetic form, which when translated into English reads :

"They tell the landless to seize the land, And notify the police to seize the man".

He was apt. It is more a movement calling upon the police to grab the men, than leading the men to grab the land. The moment the poor peasant dares really to seize the land, you can see the CPI leaders

growling and baring their teeth. In West Bengal, the landless actually seized 6½ lakhs of acres of Government lands and *benami* lands illegally held by the jottars. The CPI leaders lost no time in joining hands with the Central Government and the Bangla Congress in toppling the UF Government, thus exposing the flank of the fight; peasantry to Mrs. Gandhi's CRP brutes.

In Kerala, about a lakh of *kudikidappukars*, put up a fence round their occupation. The CPI leaders lost no time in letting loose the CRP wolves to shoot down the peasants, to rape their women-folk and to burn down their huts. There were hundreds of landless who were tortured in police lock-ups. Police arrested more than 75,000 of them and dragged them into jails and law courts.

The CPI's thirst for the blood of the landless who seized lands was so insatiable that 48 hours before the Ministry's resignation, its parting gift was the shooting down of 2 *kudikidappukars* who held their ground against the trespass of the landlords.

Thus you see that even while it announces this land grab movement, the CPI shoots down the landless who want to occupy the land permanently. The very hands which are drenched in the blood of the landless fighters are holding the banner of the so-called land-grab movement. Why?

The discontent of the landless has approached a crisis pitch throughout the length and breadth of the country. The CPI leaders are afraid that the heroic movement of actual seizure initiated by the fighting peasants of West Bengal and Kerala would spread to peasants in other parts of the country as well, which would pose a serious threat to the political power of their patrons headed by Shrimati Gandhi. It is to prevent the peasants from taking to this path and to divert them to the path of constitutional illusions that the CPI has initiated this *satyagraha*. By this diversionary movement, the CPI seeks to create illusions among the peasants that Shrimati Gandhi genuinely stand for land reform and that the resort to *satyagraha* would strengthen her hands in her efforts to carry out

land reforms. It is for the same reason that Shrimati Gandhi who sent her battalion of the CRP for shooting the fighting peasants in West Bengal and Kerala in this case sends her battalion of the Films Division to shoot the scene of *satyagraha*. It was a division of job between Shrimati Gandhi and the CPI, Shrimati Gandhi to provide the cine camera and the CPI to provide the *satyagraha*. It is for this diversionary purpose that the Government arranged to exhibit this film throughout the country.

After all, Shrimati Gandhi knows much better than others as to where the real interests of the landlords lie and how best to defend them. And yet many governments would not tolerate even this movement because they feel this involves a risk which they are not prepared to take. They have clamped 144 throughout the states and arrested thousands even before they started their *padayatra*. For arresting the greatest number of workers, namely, 12,000 in one State, the highest award of Bharat Ratna will go to Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Karunanidhi. Shri Charan Singh will take the Padma Vibhushan for the worst torture and ill-treatment of *satyagrahis* in U.P. jails.

Let me warn Shrimati Gandhi and her CPI friends : you will never be able to give land to the peasants ; with that the illusions that you sought to create through this movement will also vanish and then the hopes that were generated in the hearts of the peasants as a bye-product of this movement will lead the peasants to the right path, namely, organise themselves and seize the lands themselves.

To the Swatantra Party, which has declared that the situation may lead to civil war, I have a word to say. If seizure of land is what they mean by civil war, that civil war was started long ago in this country. It was started by the landlords and usurers when they evicted lakhs of peasants and grabbed their land. It was started by the landlords when they grabbed lakhs of acres of government and surplus lands by *benami* transactions. What the landless have now declared is not a civil war but a command ; thus far and no fur-

[*Shri Umanath*]

ther, and have poised for a counter-offensive.

Neither the barrage of hair-raising stories by the reactionary parties, nor the brutal violence of Mrs. Gandhi, nor even the sophisticated diversionary method of the CPI can stop this noble venture of the heroic peasants of our country. Then it will be the turn of the Indian peasants to declare : "Let the dogs bark. the caravan will march on."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : A Naxalite member should have been here to add a crowning touch to his speech.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Here is an advocate of the landlords much more clever, much better than the Syndicate and the Swatantra Party. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (Basirhat) : There is a request to allow Mr. Badrudduja to speak earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call him.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष जी, आमी मेरे दोस्त श्री उमानाथ जी ने अपने को दूध का बोया साबित करने के लिए अपने एक साथी पर जो आक्रमण किया वह बात भी यहाँ पर खुल जानी चाहिए। नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट की तहत कलकत्ते में जिस तरह का उत्पात घटाता रहा है वह सारे देश को विदित है।...

(अप्रत्यक्षात्)...

सभापति भाषण : आप लोगों ने इसका टाइम बढ़ाया है, हाफ एन आबर डिस्कशन श्री सत्यम हो गया है इसलिए मेहरबानी करके जांत रहिए ताकि ज्यादा लोग इसमें भाग ले सकें।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : यहाँ पर लैंड ग्रेव मूवमेंट के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें हुईं। आपने देखा कि एक दल ने दूसरे दल के साथ सिर्फ़ सरकार पर ही आका किया लेकिन

इन्होंने क्या-क्या करनामे किये ? इन्होंने गरीबों की भूत को लहर करने के लिए कौन से उपकार किए ? मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड ग्रेव मूवमेंट जितना लोगों में नहीं रहा उससे अधिक चन्द अखबारों में दिखाई दिया। मेरे दोस्त उमानाथ जी ने अपनी सफाई ये तो हुए दूसरों पर आक्रमण किया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ते में इन्होंने क्या किया ? इनके हाथ खून से रंगे हुए हैं। आज भी इनके कारण सारे कलकत्ते में नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट चल रहा है। हर जगह बम गिर रहे हैं। हर जगह लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। क्या उनके शासन का है कि इस तरह की ला एंड आर्डर प्राव्यवेत्र बन गई है ? उन्होंने कहा कि सी० आर० पी० के लोगों ने इस तरह का आक्रमण किया उन पर जो जमीनों को वितरित करना चाहते थे यह सरासर भूठ है। यह खुद ही इस तरह की योजना बनाते हैं और इस तरह की भावना बंगाल में पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस से बंगाल के लोगों को मालूम पड़े कि केन्द्र के साथ उनके सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं। वास्तविकता क्या है ? वास्तविकता यह है कि जीन के द्वारा सारी धन दौलत आती है और नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट चीन के द्वारा प्रेरित मूवमेंट है। इसलिए ऐसी बातें करने का उनको कोई हक नहीं है। उनके पास कोई सफाई नहीं है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जो लैंड ग्रेविंग मूवमेंट था उसके पीछे कोई औचित्य नहीं था। मैं सभभता हूँ कि लैंड ग्राविंग की प्राव्यवेत्र जा एंड आर्डर की प्राव्यवेत्र है। इसलिए जब लैंड सीरिंग का फैसला हो गया कि इतने एकड़ जमीन एक व्यक्ति के पास होगी तब आप कानून के नाते न्याय मार्ग से कोट्ट में जा सकते थे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकते थे और इसके बारे में फैसला ले सकते थे।

मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन के सभी मेम्बर यह फैसला कर लें कि जिस सदस्य के पास सीरिंग से ज्यादा जमीन हो वह सदस्य

होने का हक नहीं रखेगा, इससे इस्तीफा दे देगा ; मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूँ। मगर हम इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि ला एँड आँडर प्राव्लेम को अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अरबन प्रापर्टी पर भी सीरिंग होनी चाहिए। (अध्यवधान)। मैं इसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ कि अरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीरिंग हो। (अध्यवधान) आप जरा सुन लीजिए। मैं बतलाता हूँ। इसके लिए जो भी औचित्य हो ईमानदारी के साथ सभी सदस्यों को मानकर हाउस में फैसला करके एक कानून बना देना चाहिए कि वह व्यक्ति इस हाउस का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता है जिसके पास सीरिंग से ज्यादा जमीन मौजूद हो। बतलाइये, आप मानते हैं या नहीं। आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जिसकी आमदनी एक हजार रु० मासिक से ज्यादा हो वह भी न बन सके।

17.33 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आप खुद डेढ हजार मासिक लेते हैं। पहले आप उसके खत्म कीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम तैयार हैं खत्म करने के लिए।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं कह रहा था कि जो डेढ़ मासिक मूवमेंट हुआ उसका कोई प्रौचिक्षण नहीं था। आज भी इस मुल्क में गोंधी जी की आत्मा बोलती है। जो व्यक्ति इस तरह क्रान्ति की कल्पना करता है, जो व्यक्ति आज नेतृत्व देना चाहता है, इस तरह से गोंधों और भूमिहीनों के आन्दोलन के लिए, उस व्यक्ति को भारत की जनता आज एक समीक्षा की दृष्टि से देखती है कि जो व्यक्ति नेतृत्व

करने चल रहा है उसका अरित्र फैसा है। उस के पास जमीन है या नहीं।

हमारे प्रदेश में क्या हुआ ? मैं दल की बात क्या बहुत है ? जिन लोगों ने इस भूमिहरण प्रान्दोलन वा नेतृत्व किया उनके पास संकड़ों बीघे जमीन हैं। रामावतार शास्त्री, तुम गरीब हो, लेविन हमारे चन्द्रगेखर की क्या हालत है ? जो चन्द्रगेखर तुम्हारे नेता हैं, सच बोलो, सदन में भूठ नहीं बोलना चाहिए, उनके पास कितनी जमीन है ? तुम्हारी गरीबी को हम मानते हैं, लेकिन इन्द्रदीप सिंह के पास 300 बीघा जमीन हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : 26 एकड़ जमीन है।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : The hon. Member says that Mr Chandra Sekhar Singh, the leader of my party in Bihar, owns 300 acres of land. I say here authoritatively that he has two brothers and together they own only 26 acres of land. If my submission is proved wrong, then I am prepared to undergo any punishment. If his statement is proved wrong, he should at least be censured.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : कानून बना है कि दोस एकड़ जमीन हर व्यक्ति के पास होनी चाहिए। उनके बाप के पास 150 बीघा जमीन हैं। बेटों के नाम पाँच भागों में बांट दिया। राम अरित्र बाबू की बात देखिए। उन्होंने 150 बीघा जमीन किसको बांट दी ? यहीं सीरिंग आप करते हैं ? (अध्यवधान)

अब उन्होंने क्या कहा ? संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार थी। पी० एस० पी० थी, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी थी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी थी। तीनों की सरकार बिहार में बनी। एक साल तक वह सरकार रही। मगर कभी उन्होंने लैंड ग्रींविंग मूवमेंट नहीं चलाया। मगर उसके उद्देश्य के पीछे ईमानदारी होती थुड भावना होती तो

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

उन्होंने यह आन्दोलन चलाया होता उस बक्त, लेकिन उस समय उन्होंने आन्दोलन नहीं चलाया। आप देख लीजिए, यही उनकी ईमानदारी है। आन्दोलन कब चलाया? आज, जब चुनाव नजदीक आ रहा है, 1972 नजदीक आ रहा है।

मैं आपको एक खुशी की बात बतलाऊँ। मैं भी 7 अगस्त से 15 अगस्त तक उस इलाके में दूर कर रहा था जहाँ उन्होंने अभियान छेड़ा था। वह इलाका कौन था? नौगढ़िया, कुरसेला, पूर्णिया। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर 50-60 हजार केस पेन्डिंग पड़े हुए हैं। उसको देखने के लिए वह नहीं जा रहे हैं, मगर इस और देखने के लिए आये हैं। हजारों भूमिहीनों को कोई आशवासन नहीं दिया, उन्हें जमीन नहीं दी। करते क्या थे? (अवधान) उनकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वहाँ जायें। यह कहाँ गये? सुरजगढ़ा में एक बनिया था जिसके पास 16 बीघे जमीन थी, उसका मडंर करने गये, कुरसेला के पास नहीं गये। उनकी हिम्मत नहीं थी। उनकी ताकत नहीं थी। जहाँ हजारों बीघे जमीन है, वहाँ नहीं गये। यह गये मोहनपुर। वहाँ क्या हुआ? वहाँ के लोगों ने इनको धेर लिया और यह भाग आये। इतना ही नहीं, और सुनिये क्या हुआ। आन्दोलन छिड़ा। वालेंटिन्गर गये कहाँ? वे भले आदमी व सज्जन एस० एम० जोशी पुनिया डाक बंगला में ठहरे हुए थे जहाँ मैं भी ठहरा हुआ था, श्री जेड० ए० अहमद वहाँ ठहरे हुए थे जहाँ मैं भी ठहरा हुआ था पूर्णिया में। मैंने पूछा क्या किया? उन्होंने कहा तुम कहाँ? मैंने कहा मेरा तो केन्द्र ही है, मैं तो धूमता ही हूँ। वह बोले बात तो ठीक है, एक ही काम हुआ कि इसकी एजिटेटिव हम्पाटेंस हुई, आन्दोलन का महत्व बढ़ा। मैंने वह कि गलत किया। आपने लाखों गरीबों की, जो बेचारे भूमिहीन हैं, भावनाओं पर और उनके एम्बिशन पर

तुषारापात कर दिया, उनको हतोत्साहित कर दिया। उनके अन्दर जो आन्दोलन करने की ताकत थी, जो शक्ति थी कि आन्दोलन करके जमीन से सकें, उसको आपने परास्त कर दिया।

एक बात में आपसे कह दूँ कि इसमें पियुपिल पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं, जनता का पार्टिसिपेशन उस में नहीं था।

एक माननीय सदस्य: दस हजार का जुलूस था।

श्री सीताराम केसरी: नहीं, नहीं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: 10 तारीख को पूर्णिया में पंद्रह हजार का जुलूस निकला। उसमें किस का पार्टिसिपेशन था?

श्री सीताराम केसरी: 10 तारीख को मैं वहाँ था आप नहीं थे। जेड० ए० अहमद साहब थे, आप नहीं थे।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा: धोती खोलकर भागे हुए थे (अवधान)।

श्री सीताराम केसरी: मैं आप की तरह नहीं हूँ। आप वहाँ नहीं थे, जेड० ए० अहमद थे, मैं था। वहाँ दो हजार से ज्यादा लोग नहीं थे। उनका तरीका क्या था? एक फ्लाईग से ज्यादा दूरी में आदमी नहीं थे। एक भी ल के 5200 फीट होते हैं। पाँच या दस फीट चौड़ी रोड है। आखिर उसमें कितने आदमी चल सकते हैं? उनमें कितने फीट का अन्तर होगा? दो हजार या तीन हजार आदमी मुश्किल से थे। यह कहते हैं कि 10 हजार थे, बीस हजार थे, एक लाख थे। उनमें भी सब दलों की तरफ के लोग थे।

हमारे चन्द कंप्रेस (श्री) के दोस्तों ने कहा कि हम उन्हें उत्साहित करते हैं। उनके कौन हैं कंप्रेस (श्री) वाले, कौन हैं सी० पी० एम० वाले। जितने लोगों ने नो काफिंडेंस में बोट में

उनका साथ दिया उनके लिए सारे देश में कहते हैं कि हमारे समर्थक हैं। कांग्रेस (श्री) वालों के समर्थक आज कौन है? जिन्होंने रवीन्द्र सरोवर का काण्ड किया। उनके साथ यह हाथ मिलाते हैं। उनको लाज आनी चाहिए। सारे देश में इन रंगे स्थारों को आप जानिए कि किस तरह से यह आन्दोलन करते हैं।

मैं एक बीज और कहना चाहता हूँ। यह करते हैं कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी किन के साथ है? कांग्रेस (श्री) के साथ है, जनसंघ के साथ है, स्वतंत्र दल के साथ है, हमारे साथ नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : जमीन बांट दो।

श्री सोलाराम केसरी : हम जमीन बांटने के लिये तैयार हैं। हम बांट सकते हैं, आप बांट नहीं सकते हैं। हम इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करेंगे।

सरकार से भी मैं आप्रह करूँगा कि सरकार समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। यह ठीक है कि जो मूवमेंट है, वह केल हो गया है। जनता आपकी तरफ आशा लगाए बैठी है। जनता चाहती है कि जमीदारों ने, बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने, बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों ने जो बड़ी-बड़ी जोतें अपने हाथ में कर रखी हैं, कानून का इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कराकर उन जमीनों को आप गरीब हरिजनों भूमिहीनों इत्यादि में वितरित करें।

बिनोबा जी ने 36 लाख एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त की है। उसमें क्या हुआ है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा कानून बना दे कि हरिजनों को तथा भूमिहीनों को जमीन जो मिले उसको बेचें नहीं। साथ ही सरकार उनको बीज का पैसा, इरियोशन का पैसा भी दे ताकि वे काश्त करके अपना पेट पाल सकें और जमीन को बेचें नहीं। बिनोबा भावे द्वारा एकत्र की गई, उनको दान में मिली जो जमीन है, वह उनके काम आवें, उनकी आजीविका का साधन सिद्ध हो, इसका प्रबन्ध भी सरकार को करना चाहिए और

जमीन के साथ-साथ उनकी वित्तीय सहायता भी उसको करनी चाहिए।

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I take part in this debate this evening. It pains me very much to join issue with my friends of the CPI, who have been mainly responsible for this land grab movement in this country. Everybody knows in this House that I have got the best of terms and the most cordial relations with the CPI, because they stood by us in the hour of our greatest need, soothed our troubled hearts and sympathised with us in our deep distress.

Naturally on the eve of the movement being launched, I contacted the leading lights of the CPI and discussed with them the whole problem threadbare, in all its bearings and implications and its dangerous repercussions upon the course of events. I warned them against the danger ahead, against possible excesses that were bound to be committed by the unruly, unscrupulous, corrupt, corruptible and undependable mobs and that under the protecting wings of the leaders of the party concerned. I have no hesitation in saying that excesses were committed in broad day light in Midnapore and other places. I drew the attention of the leaders of the party and said, "That is what I apprehended. You have allowed them to take the law into their own hands". My CPI friend was just waxing eloquent emphasising that no untoward event had happened and everything had been peaceful. Even though it had been peaceful, I would have yet questioned its propriety. It is ill-timed, ill-advised; it has no moral, legal or constitutional sanctions behind it. It is uncalled for, unjustified, undignified and unworthy of any organisation, more so of the eminent leaders who were sponsoring this movement.

Sir, I would point out the excesses that have been committed. I have details of the instances in the handwriting of my own confidant. One Mohammed Nizam of the School Bazaar, Midnapore town, was going to his village Gokulpur along with a friend of his. About three miles from the

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place of his residence, some people alleged to be supporters of the CPI, attacked him near his paddy field, and hacked him to pieces in the presence of many people. His heart was torn off and placed in the hands of his newly married wife. Gaffar, the friend of the deceased, came running to some people who were attending a meeting organised by the CPI and informed them about the event, but they refused to help him on the plea that the deceased was a jotedar. The incident occurred at 9 A.M. The police arrived at 3 P.M. to take the dead body to the police station. They came back at 3 A.M. went back without making any arrests. *Post mortem* was done only when the bereaved family of the deceased was forced to pay a sum of Rs. 200 for fear of reprisal.

This was on the 2nd August, 1970. I have no time at my disposal, otherwise, I would have placed before you and this House all the instances. Instances are rousing in from West Dinajpur, Midnapur and other places which show the hollowness of the pretensions of the sponsors of this movement that it has been peaceful.

My hon. friend, Shri Umanath, said that it is political propaganda. His was a political speech which should have been delivered in the election campaign of Kerala and not here. Shrimati Indira Gandhi has become their target of their attacks. Only a few months back they were hands in glove with Shrimati Indira Gandhi, supporting her Government. During the Presidential election not merely did they wholeheartedly support her but one of the members of their party, Shri Nambiar, was also an agent of Shri Giri. Sir, it is a very strange thing: Strange necessity often makes us common bedfellows :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, human memories are very short, but the memories of my hon friends of the CPM persuasion seem to be very much shorter or they would have hesitated thrice before joining issue with the CPI and declaring so emphatically that they are veritable angels of perfection and the CPI members alone are the devils.

Sir, We have got bitter experience in west Bengal. Here is an humble Member of this Parliament. I have been opposed to the Congress organisation and the administration for 22 long years. But in the year 1969, this insignificant man, without any organisation behind him, without any resources of any kind, without any bank balances, without anything, rallied round the banner of the United Front, 75 to 80 per cent of Muslims in west Bengal which tilted the scale against the Congress Government. But with what results? Muslim houses were looted and plundered; standing crops of farmers owning 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 bighas of lands were grabbed, looted and plundered. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is here. I saw with him the Land Revenue Minister Shri Hari Krishna Konar and presented him a list of small farmers so want only looted. Nothing was done by him! Muslims in Madhusudanpur, 24 Parganas, at the instigation of an MLA belonging to the SUC, were butchered and massacred. But no action was taken. The then Deputy Chief Minister and Home Minister Shri Jyoti Basu despite frantic appeals from the aggrieved people took no action whatsoever. And yet they talk of land reforms and real relief to the tillers of the soil.

Sir, I do not, for a single moment, see eye to eye with this Government. This Government has failed most miserably. They are to be condemned. We believe in democracy. We believe in democratic values and procedures. We have got to agitate, demonstrate, condemn, denounce, shout and expose this administration in all its hideous nakedness—an administration which has failed most miserably to implement the land reforms in the country. During the long 20 years from 1947 to 1967, from Cape Comorin to Kashmir, they had undisputed sway all over the country. Yet they have failed; they have bungled; they have mismanaged and ought to be condemned. We did it in Bengal, in Madras and Kerala. We threw the Congress Government out lock, stock and barrel.

Sir, I thought, my friends opposite should have the sense, the wisdom, the sincerity of purpose, the noble urge to implement the land reform during long 20

years of their administration they had at their disposal. For 13 long months in West Bengal and for two to three years in Kerala these people have also failed so miserably to implement the land reforms. Naturally they do not inspire any confidence in the public mind.

But just at the psychological moment when we were exploring all possible avenues for a settlement, a rapprochement between the Bengal Congress, the CPI and other like-minded parties, just to ensure stable conditions in the much-agitated, much-disturbed, much-distracted land of West Bengal, came this bombshell from the CPI. The result has been that I have been rudely shocked and completely shaken out of my complacency. Unless three major parties in West Bengal came to a sort of an understanding or alliance, or even an electoral adjustment before the election; unless there was a reapprochement, none could ensure stable conditions in the state of West Bengal; Bengal is harassed; Bengal is distressed, Bengal is tortured, Bengal is disturbed. You in the Congress have failed most miserably. You have created these conditions you are responsible for all this agitation and commotion in the country.

Sir, if we want to throw out this Government, the only procedure would be to throw this Government out in a democratic fashion. Poor Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has been unnecessarily dragged into this arena of Land Reforms. The Food Department has been the grave of many a Food Ministers. Possibly, Mr. Ahmed will sing his swan song, close his accounts and clear out.

Sir, I have no faith, no confidence, in the Congress administration. For 20 long years, they have failed most miserably. Sir, We 523 Members of this House, as much as you yourselves do represent 550 millions of people, 80 per cent of whom constitute poor agriculturists. If there had been proper distribution of 32 crores of acres of arable land in the country, if there had been proper irrigation facilities, if the lands that had been grabbed by landlords and Zamindars had been properly distributed, there would have been no room for this agitation. It is

you who have abated this agitation. You are responsible for all these demonstrations. You are responsible for this confusion in the country. This is an indictment on your own administration and your own Government which stands condemned today before the bar of public opinion.

AN-HON. MEMBER : Don't support the Government.

SHRI BADRUDDUA : I have been opposed to this Government for 23 years. Why should I support this Government? But I feel that any alternative to this Government at the Centre is nothing but chaos. Therefore, I have to support. There is no alternative at the present moment. I am waiting for the 1972 General Elections when I can think of a coalition Government or some alignment of various progressive democratic forces in the country. It is too early now to think of that at the present moment.

Sir, I have never subscribed to the philosophy of the communists. If you believe in democracy, in democratic procedures and methods, you have to go in a democratic, legal and constitutional and not in any undemocratic, illegal, unconstitutional and immoral fashion. None has any right to encroach upon the properties of others in this wanton fashion. We have to reconcile the divergent claims and harmonise the conflicting interests of all classes and conditions of people in the country. Sir, we do not believe in a communist theory of a classless society where all classes and communities are effaced and liquidated as in Eastern Europe, Russia and China. They do not believe in any values; they believe in regimentation. They believe in classless society and recognise none but the mazdoors. They want the domination of mazdoors alone. But we too have contributed to world civilisation and culture, created a new orientation, developed a new phase of thought, given a new direction to human genius, shaped, re-shaped moulded and re-moulded, integrated and re-integrated the dying forces of the world towards the track of political, social cultural and economic reconstruction. We have produced the greatest philosophers, the greatest thinkers, the greatest

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statesmen, the greatest nation builders and administrators. But they want to deny and negate moral and spiritual values upon which the structure of civilisation has been reared up. Behind the photo, we posit a photographer; behind the beautiful painting, a painter; behind the Hamlet, a Shakespeare; behind the Taj Mahal, the dream of a Shahjahan; behind Gitanjali, a Rabindranath Tagore and behind the scientific discoveries and inventions, great scientists and thinkers; but not a mind, not a rational principle, amidst the scientific and mathematical precision and harmony in the whole universe. They deny even the existence of God who pervades the whole universe. If you do not have any faith in democracy, you communise the whole world. Don't have any half-way house.

In conclusion, I would emphasise that I am against all dictatorship in any shape or form, whether it is the dictatorship of an individual or a group or a community or an unsympathetic majority, more so, of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We are not prepared to sacrifice our cultural identity, political integrity, social individuality, before any mighty force in the world, before any organisation or association that there may be in the world.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, यह जो बहस का मुद्दा है, इसमें दो मुख्य बातें हैं: एक है भूमि-सुधार सम्बन्धी उपाय और दूसरी है इस समय चलने वाला भूमि-आन्दोलन। लेकिन केवल दो सदस्यों को छोड़ कर जिन्हें सदस्यों ने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है, उन्होंने इस विषय पर कोई रोशनी नहीं ढाली। उन दो सदस्यों में से एक हैं श्री ग्रटलबिहारी वाजपेयी, जो अपने दल के हिसाब से—मैं कह रहा हूँ, अपने दल के हिसाब से— सबसे अच्छा बोले। दूसरे सदस्य हैं श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा, जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में विचाराधीन विषय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्य दिये हैं।

जहाँ तक श्री रंगा का सम्बन्ध है, उनके भाषण को सुन कर कोई यह विश्वास नहीं कर

सकता कि यह व्यक्ति कभी किसान आन्दोलन में भी रहा होगा। जब मैंने अपने दुर्जुंहाँ, माननीय श्री विश्वृति मिश्र को, जिनकी मैं इज्जत करता हूँ, सत्याग्रह और आन्दोलन की तुराई करते सुना, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि जैसे इंग्लिस्तान की पालियामेंट में कोई इस देश की लड़ाई का विरोध कर रहा है।

इंग्लिस में माननीय सदस्य को आन्दोलन और सत्याग्रह का महत्व बताना चाहूँगा। आन्दोलन तथा सत्याग्रह और जनहित के कानून में सीधा सम्बन्ध और रिश्ता है। आजादी की भूख जगाने में सत्याग्रह और आन्दोलनों ने बहुत काम किया है। अगर सत्याग्रह और आन्दोलन न होते, तो इस देश में आजादी की भूख न जगती और जब आजादी की भूख न जगती, तो यह देश स्वतन्त्र न होता।

श्री विश्वृति मिश्र : सत्याग्रह का पहला प्राउड चम्पारन था, जहाँ गांधी जी का एक्स-प्रेरिमेंट हुआ। हम उसके भुक्त-भोगी हैं। यह क्या जानते हैं?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मुझे लगता है कि कि माननीय सदस्य को चम्पारन तो याद है, लेकिन वह चम्पारन का कृत्य भूल गये।

उदाहरण के लिए उधर बैठने वाले लोगों ने, चाहे बोल से, रेडियो और अखबारों से ही क्यों न हो, समाजवाद और समता की खुब धूम धबा रखी है। समाजवाद की भूख जगाये बिना समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा। आन्दोलन और सत्याग्रह जन-साधारण में क्षमता और और समाजवाद की धूख जगाने वाले प्रमुख हथियार हैं। इस लिए जो कोई सत्याग्रह और शान्तिमय दंग से चलाये जाने वाले आन्दोलन का विरोधी है, साफ है कि वह समता और समाजवाद का विरोधी है।

बहस को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिए जमीन के बारे में समझना होगा। यह बहस चल गई है औटे बिसान किसान बनाम बड़े

किसान के विषय पर। जमीदारों ने कभी किसानों में यह प्रचार किया कि अगर जमीदारी ख़त्म होगी, तो खेती भी चली जायेगी। ठीक वही प्रचार आज चल रहा है कि पहले बड़े किसानों की जमीन जायेगी। फिर छोटे किसानों की भी जमीन चली जायेगी। वही चतुराई और प्रचार का हथियार आज भी प्रयुक्त किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मानीय सदस्य जमीन की हालत को समझें, तो इस तरह का अम नहीं रहेगा और इस तरह अनजाने में कोई गलती नहीं होगी—जान-बूझ कर तो हरकतें होती ही रहती हैं।

जैसा कि श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा ने कहा है, इस देश में करीब-करीब 21 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन खेती लायक है। यह कौन बोल रहा है? मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, बल्कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी की किताब बोल रही है। अगर इस 21 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में से कुछ जंगल छोड़ दें, कुछ और कामों के लिए छोड़ दें, तो आज 10, 12 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन खेती लायक है। छः या दस एकड़ की, या जो भी उचित हो, प्राथिक जोत बना कर उस जमीन को भूमिहीन हरिजनों में वितरित कर दिया जाये तो एक हृद तक बेकारी दूर हो जायेगी। इसलिए एक अंश है इसका कि जो बेकार खेती लायक जमीन पड़ी है उस जमीन को सरकार अब तक भूमिहीन लोगों में बांटने में असफल रही है और मैं इस पर आरोप लगाता हूँ असफलता का क्योंकि इसने हमेशा जमीन बंटवारे की बात की, इसने भूमिहीनों की भलाई की बात की लेकिन केवल बढ़ियाली आंसू बहाये और कुछ किया नहीं।

18 hrs.

इसी तरह मैं और कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में दस प्रतिशत भूमिपतियों के पास आधी जमीन है। 1 प्रतिशत के पास 20 सेकड़ा जमीन है और 99 प्रतिशत के पास 80 प्रति सेकड़ा जमीन है। तो जब तक इस गैर-बराबरी की बात को ठीक से समझा नहीं जायगा तब

तक भूमि का आन्दोलन जो है उसका जो श्रीचित्य है उसके बारे के सफाई नहीं हो सकती है, सीमा-निर्धारण किया जाय, इसकी बात सोची नहीं जा सकती है। फिर मैं कहूँगा कि 1920 में गांधी जी, 1933 में श्रीमान् नेहरू साहब ने खुद और 1948 में कांग्रेस, पता नहीं यह कांग्रेस या दोनों मिल कर, कांग्रेस ने इस जमीन सुधार कानून की बात की थी। उसके बाद 1949 में कुमारपाल ने कहा कि जमीन उसकी जो जोते। लेकिन जब यहाँ किसान की बात चलती है, जमीन बांटने की बात चलती है तो जैसे हमारे चौधरी साहब बांगी की तरह बोलने लगते हैं। मालूम होता है कि छोटे किसानों की जमीन जायगी। कौन है किसान? बिरला साहब? खेती जोते हैं? कौन है किसान? डालमियां साहब? खेती करते हैं? कौन है किसान? हूँ सकता है हमारे मिश्र जी हों, हल छाना जिनके यहाँ पाप समझा जाता है, क्या वह खेती करते हैं?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : नहीं, हम पाप नहीं समझते।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपके यहाँ पाप समझा जाता है, सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अनुसार।

श्रीर अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं और समाज-बाद लाने के लिए जिन्होंने प्रण किया है, वह खेती करती हैं? उनके पिता ने कभी खेती की थी? उनके पिता ने कभी खेती की थी? तो फिर यह क्यों 4 एकड़ का फार्म यहाँ पर है? क्या वह खेती करने के लिए है? और वह जमीन 24 बीघा इस समय दस लाख की है। दस वर्ष में मेहरौली के पास की जमीन हो जायगी एक करोड़ की, दो करोड़ की। तो पूँजीपति बनने के चक्कर में है।

एक तरफ नारा लगा धन धरती के बटवारे का और दूसरी तरफ शानून बना, कर्म दृग्मा, धन और धरती को एकत्र करने का, एकाधिकार

[बीं रामसेवक यादव]

जमीने का । मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ । आज आप अगर मेहरीली हमारे साथ चलें, मैं चलने के लिए तैयार हूँ, वहाँ किसके पास जमीन है ? किसान के पास नहीं है । भूमिहीन के पास नहीं है । वहाँ जमीन है एक कोई गुप्ता जी आनंदरी मैरिस्टेट हैं, उनके पास । वहाँ जमीन किसकी है ? एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री के शवदेव मालबीय की जमीन है । वहाँ जमीन है : श्रीबाबी विजयराजे तिथिया की, वहाँ जमीन है आपके मंत्रिमंडल के एक सदस्य, राजा कर्णीसिंह की और वहाँ जमीन है सरदार प्रीतम 'सिंह' की, 200 बीघा जमीन और यह सब वह जमीन है जहाँ दिल्ली का प्रसार हो चुका है, दिल्ली फैल चुकी है और जहाँ एक-एक बीघे की कीपत दस हजार, पन्द्रह हजार, बीस हजार रुपये है । और वह जमीन ली कहाँ से जा रही है ? गुप्ता जी साक्षी देंगे इसमें, वह जमीन किसानों की एकवायर की जा रही है और बड़े-बड़े लोग वहाँ पर पहुँच गए हैं, जमीन इन लोगों के हाथ में जा रही है ।... (व्यवधान) ... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में पालण्ड चला । क्या पालण्ड चला ? सन् 52 में बंगले में खेती हुई 1 लेकिन 19, 20 और 21 एकड़ जो जमीन थी बह बांटी नहीं । गमले में खेती की ताकि दुनिया यह समझे कि बड़े व्यग्र हैं यह और खेती करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जमीन नहीं बांटी । इबर हुआ क्या कि वह जमीन बड़े-बड़े साहूकारों के पास है, सेठों के पास है, आज वह जमीन बड़े-बड़े सरकारी अफसरों के पास है और आज वह जमीन राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं और खास तौर से सत्तारूढ़ दल के नेताओं के पास जमीन सिमट रही है, आज जमीन और इकट्ठा हो रही है इन लोगों के पास । मैं चुनौती देता हूँ, 1952 में उत्तर प्रदेश में जमीदारी खत्म हुई और बिहार में 1954 में खत्म हुई । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि 1952 के बाद इतने बड़े-बड़े फार्म ३०० पी० में बने ।

इससे पहले नहीं थे । यह जो हुआ है यह जमीं-दारी उन्मूलन के बाद जमीन पर एकाधिकरण का सारा काम हुआ है । सन् 1960 में सीरिंग का कानून बना । बिहार में बना । यह बात वाजपेयी जी ने सत्य कही थी कि जो रूपरेखा इस सदन की है, जो विधान सभाओं की रूपरेखा है, उस रूपरेखा में कोई कानूनिकारी कानून बन सकेगा, इसमें मुझे शक है । इसीलिए बाहर आन्दोलन तेज करने की जरूरत है । गर्मी लाने की जरूरत है ताकि उस गर्मी का प्रभाव यह ठण्ड गरम जो सदन है उस पर भी पड़े और उसमें भी कुछ गर्मी आ सके और यह कानूनिकारी कानून बन सके । तो उसको भी देखने की जरूरत है । बिहार का कानून क्या है ? परिवार उसकी इकाई नहीं है । सीरिंग का कानून क्या है ? उसके लिए उन्होंने व्यक्ति को इकाई माना और व्यक्ति को इकाई मानने के बाद भी क्या किया ? बाग के लिए छोड़ दिया, चारताहा के लिए छोड़ दिया । और उत्तर प्रदेश के कानून में तो इतने अपवाद छोड़े हैं कि केवल मूलं आदमी की ही जमीन निकल सकती है सीरिंग में और किसी की निकल नहीं सकती है । यह दोनों कानून साबित करते हैं कि इरादा ही नहीं है जमीन बांटने का, केवल प्रचार मात्र के । लोगों को छोखा देने के लिए इस तरह के कानून बना करते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बिहार सरकार तो एक कदम और आगे चली गई । बिहार सरकार ने तो उस सड़े-गले कानून को भी लागू नहीं किया, ऐसे सड़े गले कानून को जिससे जमीन मिलने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार की रटट जुद कहती है कि सीरिंग कानून से केवल दस लाख एकड़ जमीन मिलनी है । इस सीरिंग के कानून ने तो क्या किया है कि अब तो यह हमारे मजीठिया साहब जो मंत्री थीं उनका फार्म ५ हजार एकड़ का है गोरखपुर में, इन्होंने क्या किया है ? इन्होंने कोआपरेटिव बनाई है, इन्होंने निधियाँ स्थापित कीं । निधियाँ, कोआपरेटिव यह जितने भी घट तरीके थे वह सब

जमीन हड्डपते के लिए इस्ते माल किये गए । हम सोग बदनाम किये जायें कि जमीन हड्डपे आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं । इससे ज्यादा गलत नाम इस आन्दोलन का हो ही नहीं सकता है । यह जमीन हड्डपे आन्दोलन नहीं है । जमीन तो हड्डपी हड्डी है इन मारमच्छों ने । इनसे वह जमीन उगलाने का आन्दोलन है कि उगलो और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी का एक भावणा जो उन्होंने आजादी-दिवस पर दिया, मैं उनको पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ । वह कहती हैं :

“आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन संग-संग कुछ दूसरी कठिनाइयाँ भी आ जाती हैं और एक कठिनाई भी आई है । एक नया नारा उठा है—जमीन हृथियाओ । मैं उसके बारे में यहाँ पर कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना चाहती । लेकिन यह कहूँगी कि यह सब सच है कि कुछ लोगों के पास बहुत जमीन रही है और बहुतों के पास कम या कुछ भी नहीं है और इसको हम किसी भाषा में न्याय नहीं कह सकते हैं ।”

वह यह फतवा दे देती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों का विषय है लेकिन दिल्ली तो केन्द्र का विषय है, बंगाल केन्द्र के अधीन है । अब तक उसके लिए कोई अध्यादेश क्यों नहीं जारी हुआ है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार नारे से काम चलाना चाहती है । इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि नारे मत चलाओ और फसलहीन अली साहब सुन रहे हों तो हम कहेंगे उनसे कि अगर सचमुच आपके पास कोई कार्यक्रम है भूमि-सुधार को एक निश्चित समय के अन्दर पूरा करने का और ठोस कार्यक्रम है तो उसको रखना और नहीं तो बेकार की बातें मत कहना । दो तीन बातें कही गईं कि जमीन बटेंगी तो मशीन का कौन इम्प्लीमेंट करेगा? वाजपेयी ने कहा कि हम तो शान्तिमय ढंग से चाहते हैं लेकिन जमीन से ही भूमि नहीं आयेगी । मैं भी

मानता हूँ । लेकिन जो जमीन से भूमि जाती है वह जमीन से जाय और जो जमीन से नहीं जाती उसको दूसरी तरह से ले जाइए । हमारी मांग है कि हर हाथ को काम दिया जाय और बेकार के लिए काम नहीं है तो उसको बेकारी का भत्ता दिया जाय ।

तीसरी चीज—हमने कहा कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, पिछड़े लोगों को सरकारी नौकरी में कहीं कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है । यह सारी मशीनरी ही अल्पमत की है । अगर कोई अच्छा कानून बनाते हैं तो वे लोग उसको कार्यान्वयन नहीं करते । इसलिए हम पिछड़े लोगों के लिए, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए 60 प्रतिशत स्थान चाहते हैं ।

वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि अगर शान्तिमय आन्दोलन हो, तो हम हिस्सा लेने के लिए तैयार हैं । मैं वाजपेयी जी को दावत देता हूँ—जब हम बैंकों पर चलेंगे, रोजगार दफतरों पर चलेंगे तो वे हमारा साथ दें, हमारे उस शान्तिमय आन्दोलन में हाथ बढ़ायें ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब हम जनता से चून कर पाते हैं तो जनता से यह कहते हैं कि हम आपके अधिकारों की रक्खा करेंगे और हम समाज के लिये कार्य करेंगे । राजनीतिक दल कोई भी हो, वह देश के लिए होता है, देश राजनीतिज्ञों के लिये, राजनीतिक दलों के लिए या सियासत-दानाओं के लिए नहीं होता । कोई भी सियासतदान हो, कोई भी सियासी पार्टी हो, उसे सबसे अहसे देश को समझना चाहिये । भगव युझे अफतोस इस बात का है कि यहाँ पर जब हम प्राप्त हैं तो प्राप्त के बाद यह सोचते हैं कि जिस कुर्सी को हमने हासिल कर लिया है, उस कुर्सी को हम कैसे कायम रखें, फिर सोचते हैं कि अगले 5 सालों या 10 सालों के लिए हमारी पार्टी का यहाँ पर किस प्रकार के इकत्तवार बना रहे । मैं

[**श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा**]

एक छोटा-सा शेर आपके सामने मुनाना चाहता हूँ—

राजे कुशरत किसी को मालूम नहीं,
उसकी नियत किसी को मालूम नहीं,
सब महब हैं आज सियासी मशागल में,
कल की हालत किसी को मालूम नहीं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अगर उद्दृं के इसी शायर के पास जायें, तो वह कहेगा कि यह शेर गलत है, क्योंकि इसमें सकता पड़ गया है।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैं उद्दृं का चेजुएट हूँ, आप से ज्यादा उद्दृं पढ़ा हुमा हूँ।

जो लोग आज यह कहते हैं कि जमीन हथियास्थो, जमीन को हथिया कर वे अगर गरीबों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, अगर उनके लिये रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान का बन्दोबस्त करके देना चाहते हैं, अगर उनके लिए रोजगार का कोई बन्दोबस्त करना चाहते हैं तो उनके साथ हैं। हम चाहते हैं, कांप्रेस पार्टी चाहती है कि हम सारे समाज को, सारी गरीब जनता को, सारे हिन्दू-स्तान को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान का बदोबस्त करके दें और उनसे ऐसा किया भी है, लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे अर्जुन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह आन्दोलन जमीन-हथियास्थो-आन्दोलन नहीं रहेगा, जब हम जनता की भावनाओं को ऊपर उभार देंगे, तो वे काम करना चोड़ देंगे। वे लोग जिनकी एक बार आदत पड़ जायगी कि मुफ्त का आल उनको दिया जाय, तो उसके बाद तिर्फ़ जमीन पर ही बात नहीं रहेगी, फिर वे भी लोग कहेंगे कि जो दुकानों पर बैठने चाले हैं, जो लोग करोड़पति हैं, उनकी दुकानों को हथियाना चाहिए……

श्री अनेकबर मिश्न (फूनपुर) : क्या तुरी बात हूँ?

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : फिर तो यह बात पैदा होगी कि जितने कारखाने हैं, वे सब के सब कारखानों के मज़ूरों को बांट दिये जाय, जितने दुकानों पर काम करने वाले हैं, वे दुकानें उन काम करने वालों को बांट दी जाय। इतना ही नहीं फिर तो बिल्डिंगों को हथियाने की बात चलेगी, न कोई दुकान चला सकेगा, न मकानों में रह सकेगा, न कारखानों को चला सकेगा। जब हम लोगों के जज्बात को उभार देंगे तो फिर इन लोगों को रोका नहीं जा सकता और अगर रोका नहीं गया तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर, इस बड़े देश के अन्दर खून की नदियां बहेंगी और यह सब कुछ सिविल-वार में नष्ट हो जायगा, जिस आजादी को हमने 80 सालों की लड़ाई के बाद हासिल किया था, वह खत्म हो जायगी और जिस रास्ते पर हम देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं, उस रास्ते से हम भटक जायेंगे। यह एक खतरा है, जिसको लेकर हम इस लोकसभा में आकर मखोल करते हैं, लाइट-वे में इस चीज़ को लेना चाहते हैं—यह छोटी सी बात नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब बंगाल के अन्दर शुरू-शुरू में यह चीज़ चली, तो सब लोग कहते थे कि यह ठीक है, लेकिन आज बंगाल में क्या हालत पैदा हो गई है, कोई भी वहाँ पर सुरक्षित नहीं है, किसी की बीची सुरक्षित नहीं है, किसी का धन सुरक्षित नहीं है, किसी की जायदाद सुरक्षित नहीं है, किसी का कारखाना सुरक्षित नहीं है, अगर यही हालत समाज में लाना चाहते हैं, अगर यही हालत मुल्क में लाना चाहते हैं, तो हम इस सदन में 55 करोड़ लोगों के नुमाइने होकर क्यों आये हैं, मैं समझता हूँ यह चीज़ हमारे लिए काबिले शर्म है।

ये लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया—मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ, 1947 में जब देश को आजादी मिली, जरा देखिये—कितने लोगों के पास उस बदत कितनी जमीनें थीं, कितने जमीदार थे, कितने आगीप्रदार थे,

लेकिन आज न जमींदार रहे, न जागीरदार रहे। वे सारे के सारे किसने खत्म किये? कांग्रेस सरकार ने खत्म किये, कांग्रेस के मंत्री-मंडल ने खत्म किये, कांग्रेस ने खत्म किये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों के पास अभी भी जमीनें नहीं हैं, प्रदेश सरकारों के अन्दर कुछ लोग ऐसे आ गये थे, जो नहीं चाहते थे कि कांग्रेस की नीतियों को आगे ले जाया जाय, लेकिन आज हम उस तरफ तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, हमारी कांग्रेस ने फैसला किया है कि लैण्ड रिफार्म लागू होकर रहेगा, उस दिशा में कानूनी तौर पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यहाँ में बंगाल का एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—बंगाल में, जहाँ की ये लोग बातें किया करते हैं, एक असेम्बली के भेस्बर हैं, उन्होंने अपने घोड़े के नाम पर 700 बीघा जमीन उसके चरने के लिए दी है……

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो अपने आपको डिकेण्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनका नाम नहीं आना चाहिये।

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा : मेरे सामने यह रिपोर्ट है, इसमें लिखा है कि वे 700 बीघा जमीन अपने घोड़े को दे रहे हैं और वे असेम्बली के भेस्बर हैं ...

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : किस पार्टी का घोड़ा है, क्या सी० पी० आई० का घोड़ा है?

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा : पार्टी का नाम नहीं लिखा है, एम० एल० ए० लिखा है, मुमकिन है कम्पूनिस्ट पार्टी का हो ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह किसी भी पार्टी का नाम लें, हमें यिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन एम० एल० ए० चाहे बंगाल का हो या कहीं और का, वह भी चुना हुआ नुमा। इन्द्राहि। वह आदमी कीन है, इससे मुझे मतलब

नहीं है, लेकिन इसका असर तमाम एम० एल० ए० ज पर पड़ता है, जो यहाँ पर अपने आप को डिकेण्ड करने के लिए मौजूद नहीं हैं ...

He says that a Communist Party MLA of West Bengal has got about 700 bighas of land. After all, can he say that, because MLAs are not here to defend themselves.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not naming anybody.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is worse.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : He is naming a Party. Let him name the MLA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As long as a member does not use undignified, unparliamentary language, he is free to say anything. You have repudiated what he has said, it is on record.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका मतलब यह है कि कम्पूनिस्ट पार्टीवालों के पास घोड़े नहीं हैं, वहाँ तो सिर्फ गधे ही हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : लेकिन गुप्ता के पास तो गधहियाँ ही हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : न गधे हैं, न गधहियाँ हैं, जनसंघ के पास तो खच्चर ही खच्चर हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र बर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में योड़े से आँकड़े देना चाहता हूँ—बंगाल के अन्दर साक्षे बारह एकड़ से 40 एकड़ तक है, आन्ध्र के अन्दर 16 एकड़ से से 260 एकड़ तक है, मद्रास में 24 एकड़ से 120 एकड़ तक है, महाराष्ट्र में 18 एकड़ से 126 एकड़ तक है, राजस्थान में और पंजाब में 30 एकड़ तक की सीलिंग है। अब सरलस लैंड के बारे में मुनिये—बंगाल में 7 लाख 94 हजार एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस है। आन्ध्र में 7 लाख 36 हजार एकड़ है। इसमें जो सरप्लस

[क्षी प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

लैंड बंगाल में है उसमें से एक लाख 82 हजार एकड़ बटी है लेकिन जो आंकड़े बताते हैं कि साढ़े 8 लाख एकड़ जमीन एक्शनर की गई है उसको बंगाल की गवर्नरेंट ने क्यों नहीं बीटा है ?

एग्रीकल्चर लेबर की जहाँ तक बात है, सन् 1951 में जो विधिंशी वह सन् 1961 में नहीं रही और जो सन् 1961 में थी वह सन् 1970 में नहीं रही। लैंड पर डिपेंड करने वाला जो लेबर है वह बढ़ता चला गया है। दस साल में 27.3 बंगाल में बढ़ा है, 38.7 आन्ध्र में बढ़ा है और 45.1 मद्रास में बढ़ा है। अगर लैंड पर इतना लेबर बढ़ा है तो उसका कारण क्या है—क्या कभी इस बात को भी देखा ? इसका कारण देखना चाहिए।

प्रब में आपको कुछ सजेस्चन्स देना चाहता है। मेरा सबसे पहला सजेस्चन यह है कि जो बेज और कम्पनी के कानून हैं उनको इकेविटव बनाना चाहिए। तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ जमीन को रखकर जिनके पास भी 30 एकड़ जमीन हो उनको उसका मालिक करार दे दिया जाये, बेशक उनके पास किसी की भी जमीन हो, अगर सरकारी जमीन भी हो तो भी तीस एकड़ बाले से वह जमीन छीनी न जाये। उसको बेचने का हक न दिया जाये तो वह और भी अच्छा रहेगा।

दूसरे यह है कि कम से कम यानी मिनी-मम होल्डिंग भी मुकर्रं की जाये जोकि किसी भी सूरत में एक एकड़ से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। किसी भी ऐसे शहर को जमीन न दी जाये, सिवाय मकान बनाने के, जिसके पास कि एक एकड़ जमीन न हो क्योंकि वह एकोनामिकल नहीं होती है, उस पर वह पूरे समय काम नहीं कर सकता है और वह बेरोजगार रहता है।

तीसरा सजेस्चन यह है कि कास्टीट्यूशन की जो 226 बारा है उसको घमेन्ड किया जाये जिसके जरिए लैंड रिफार्म्स के कानून को कोर्ट के हंजंशन और स्टें आईंडर से घलग कर दिया जाये ताकि लैंड रिफार्म्स में वह बाधक न हो सके।

चौथी बात यह है कि सारे देश में इस मामले में एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी होनी चाहिए ताकि सारी पार्टीज को सरकार कांफिडेन्स में ले सके और सारी पार्टीज सरकार को सहयोग दे सके।

पांचवीं बात यह है कि फार्म, आर्चर्ड, फारेस्ट वर्गीरह को किसी सूरत में कानून से घलग नहीं रखना चाहिए। उसमें भी किसी सूरत में 30 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखने का कानून नहीं रहना चाहिए ताकि किसी तरह की हेरा-फेरी न हो सके।

छठी बात यह है कि बेकार जमीनें चाहे वह फारेस्ट की हो सरकार के पास या दूसरे इदारों के पास वह ब्लाक समितियों और पंचायतों के पास होनी चाहिए और वह सारी की सारी जमीन लैंडलेस लोगों में जिनमें हरिचन और आदिवासी भी शामिल हैं या जिनके पास थोड़ी जमीन है, जोकि छोटे किसान हैं, उनमें बीटी जाये।

अब मेरा सबसे बड़ा प्लाइंट यह है कि जमीन किसके पास है उसका पता लगाने के लिए मैं एक कमीशन आफ इंक्वायरी का मतालबा करना चाहता हूँ। एक कमीशन आफ इंक्वायरी सेटअप किया जाये जोकि इस बात को देखे कि सन् 1947 के बाद किन-किन लोगों ने कोडियों के भाव किसानों से जमीन खरीदी है और प्रबों के मालिक बन गए हैं—उसमें चाहे बीजीर हों, एम० एल० ए० हों या मेम्बर आफ पालेंमेंट हों या कोई आफिसर हों, उस

सारी की सारी जमीन के लिए उन्होंने जितना पे किया हो उतना आप बेशक उनको वापिस कर दें लेकिन उससे ज्यादा न दें और फिर उस सारी की सारी जमीन पर कब्जा करके उसको उन लोगों में तक्सीम कर दें जोकि उससे कायदा उठा सकते हैं।

धीर रघुवीर तिह शास्त्री (बागपत) : श्रीमन्, मैं और मेरी पार्टी मानती है कि जमीनों की तकर्क्षणगत सीरिलं होनी चाहिए, सीमा होनी चाहिए। साथ ही बड़े जमींदारों से सीरिलं के बाद जो जमीन ली जाये उसको भूमिहीनों या ऐसे किसान जिनके पास थोड़ी भूमि है उनको दिया जाये। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि यह सब कैसे किया जाये। हमारे शर्मा जी ने कहा कि यह जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसका बड़ा भारी प्रभाव हुआ है, देश में एक आवाज उठी है। श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा जी से थोड़े बहुत श्रंग में सहमत हो सकता हूँ परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यही प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है, इसका दूसरा बुरा प्रभाव भी हुआ है, देश में अराजकता का भी प्रभाव हुआ है और छीना-भक्टी का प्रभाव हुआ है। इसकी मिसाल यह है कि जब इनका राज्य बंगाल में था तो सरकार में शामिल सभी पार्टियों ने मिलकर तय किया कि जमीनों पर कब्जा किया जाये लेकिन जब कब्जा करने लगे तो आपस में ही लड़ पड़े। एक पार्टी चाहती थी कि मेरे लोगों को दी जाये और दूसरी पार्टी चाहती थी कि मेरे लोगों को दी जाये। वही दृश्य आज यहाँ सदन में भी दिखाई पड़ा—यहाँ भी लड़ाई हो रही थी। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्टियाँ भी आपस में लड़ेंगी। यही लोग जो आज जमीन हड्डपना चाहते हैं—अगर कोई सरकार, कोई कानून और कोई सोकतंत्र नहीं रहा तो वही आपस में लड़ेंगे। मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय फिर कानून की जरूरत पड़ेगी, फिर सरकार की

जरूरत पड़ेगी, फिर पुलिस की जरूरत पड़ेगी, फिर अदालत की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का एक बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। हमारे यही प्रोप्रेसिव, प्रगतिशील किसको कहा जाता है? आज हमारे देश में प्रगतिशील वह माना जाता है जोकि कानून तोड़ने में प्राप्त रहता है। हमारे देश में आज प्रगतिशील वह माना जाता है जोकि नहीं चाहता कि कारखानों का पहिया चले। हमारे देश में प्रगतिशील वह माना जाता है जोकि विद्यार्थियों से जाकर कहता है कि पढ़ना छोड़ दो, हम तुम्हें बिना परीक्षा के पास करायेंगे और अगर केल भी हो जाओगे तो भी पास करायेंगे। हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इन प्रगतिशील कहलाने वाले लोगों ने इस देश के कारखानों को तो खत्म कर दिया—जिसकी मिसाल दुर्गापुर भौजूद है। इन लोगों ने इस देश की शिक्षा-संस्थाओं को बर्बाद कर दिया—हमारे विश्वविद्यालय उसके नमूने हैं। अब इस देश में केवल एक किसान ही बचा था जोकि अपना खून पसीना बहाते हुए अपनी खेती में लगा हुआ था लेकिन इनकी नजर उस पर भी पहुँच गई है। अब इनकी जो प्रगतिशीलता है, जिस तरह की अराजकता इन्होंने कारखानों में और विश्वविद्यालयों में पैदा की है, उसी तरह की सनसनी और उत्तेजना किसानों में भी पैदा करना चाहते हैं।.. (अध्यवधान) ...इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आज सभी लोगों को यह निश्चय करना पड़ेगा कि किसी को किसी सरकार में, किसी कानून में या लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास है या नहीं है। जहाँ तक सरकार में विश्वास की बात है, मैं विरोधी दलों की बात समझ सकता हूँ कि उन को इस सरकार में विश्वास नहीं हो। जहाँ तक कानून में विश्वास की बात है, विरोधी दलों ने, इस आन्दोलन को चलाने वालों ने अपना स्पष्ट रूप प्रकट कर दिया है। लेकिन मैं अपने साथियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप सोगों में भी ऐसे सोग हैं जोकि सर-

[श्री राजवीरसिंह शास्त्री]

कार को निकाम्ती कहते हैं, जोकि सरकार को विफल कहते हैं और लैंड बैंब मूवमेंट वालों को बधाई देते हैं। आप सेविए कि आपकी हासिलत क्या है। आपके बीच में ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जो न आपकी सरकार में विश्वास रखते हैं, न आपके लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास रखते हैं और न कानून में विश्वास रखते हैं। यह चूँ चूँ का मुरब्बा प्रजातन्त्र के नाम पर जो हो रहा है उसको आप कब तक छलायेंगे ?

इसके साथ साथ साथ एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश में बात कही गई। चूँकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ इसलिए उसका उत्तर देना मेरे लिए बड़ा जरूरी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे पहले सन् 1951 में जमींदारी एवालिशन कानून बना था। जमींदारी एवालिशन का बड़ा सुन्दर कानून, इस बहस्त बी० के० डी० के० नंता जोकि श्री चरण सिंह हैं, उन्होंने बनाया था। वह कानून इतना सुन्दर और सर्वांगी सम्पन्न था जिसमें यह कह दिया गया था कि जो भी जमीन जोतता है चाहे उस जमीन पर कानून के मात्रात्तर उसका कोई हक बनता हो या न बनता हो, उस जोतने वाले की ही वह जमीन होगी और कोई भी जमींदार जमीन को किसानों से वापिस नहीं ले सकेगा। यह दो विशेषतायें वहाँ के कानून में हैं। सन् 1959 में सीलिंग लगाई गई और सबसे ज्यादा चकवन्दी की प्रगति उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई। मैं किसी भी सदस्य को, चाहे वह इधर का हो या उधर का हो, चलें ज करता हूँ कि एक कमीशन बिठाइये जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि कौन सरकार है और कौन चीफ मिनिस्टर है जिसने ईमानदारी के साथ जमींदारी एवालिशन कानून को लागू कराया है। कौन चीफ मिनिस्टर है जिसने स्वयं या जिसके रितेदारों ने कभी कोई जमीन खरीदी नहीं, कभी कोई जायदाद बनाई नहीं। अगर किसी में दम है तो कमीशन बिठाया जाये और वह उसकी जांच करे।

इसके साथ साथ यहाँ पर ग्राम समाज की बात कही गई। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा कि वहाँ की बच्ची हुई जमीन ग्राम समाज को दे दी गई। क्यों भाई, समाजवाद में और किसको देंगे ? समाजवाद में व्यक्तिगत लोगों से लेकर समाज को देंगे—यही तो समाजवाद है। लेकिन ग्राम समाज को देने के बाद भी अगर कुछ लोगों ने बेईमानी बी तो उस बेईमानी को समाप्त करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ा सुन्दर काम किया। सन् 1967 में श्री चरण सिंह के नेतृत्व में जो एस० बी० डी० की सरकार बनी थी उसने यह देखा कि कुछ लोगों ने ग्राम समाज के बहाने से जमीनों के नाजायज पट्टे ले लिए हैं तो उसने आर्डर कर दिया कि पिछले तीन साल के जो पट्टे हुए हैं उनको रद्द कर दिया जाये और उस सारी की सारी भूमि को भूमिहीनों में बांट दिया जाये। यह दूसरी बात है कि सरकार ज्यादा नहीं चल सकी। आज जब हम आये तो फिर हमने आर्डर जारी किया है।

यहाँ बड़े-बड़े फार्मों की बात कही गई। पता नहीं किस तरह से श्री रामसेवक यादव ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी बड़ी जमींदारियाँ बन गईं। मैं उनको भी चलें ज करता हूँ कि जो उनका कथन है उसकी सत्यता प्रमाणित करें।

यहाँ जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं, हमारी सरकार ने ऐंडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर कर दिया उन सारे फार्मों का टेक-ओवर करने के लिए। यहाँ बिड़ला फार्म की बात कही जाती है। यू० पी० सरकार ने बिड़ला फार्म लेने के लिए आदेश दे दिया, लेकिन चूँकि वह अदालत में चले गये इसलिए हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सके। सिर्फ एक आदमी है जिसने बिड़ला पर हमला किया। अगर यहीं तरीका रहा, यहीं आप की प्रवृत्ति रही कि जो देश में ठीक काम करता है उनको भी आप बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, आप उन पर

भी आरोप लगाना चाहते हैं, तो किर देश में किसी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं रहेगा। न लोकतंत्र बलेगा और न सरकार बलेगी।

अन्त में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह है कि लोग कहते हैं यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है और सारे राजनीतिक दलों को अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य और यह स्टन्ट छोड़कर शांति के साथ बैठना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए कि इस समस्या का कैसे समाधान किया जाए। सब लोग बैठें और परस्पर विचार-विमर्श करें। कम से कम तीन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर फैसला करें। एक तो यह कि देश में खेत उत्पादन में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए, दूसरे यह कि भूमि का न्यायपूर्वक वितरण होना चाहिए और तीसरे यह कि एक परिवार को इतनी जमीन देने का आशवासन जरूर दिया जाए जिससे उस का गुजारा हो सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी देशभक्त हैं, सारी गरीबों का भला चाहती हैं, सोचें कि अखिल वह क्यों सत्याग्रह की बात करती हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि गांधीजी के सत्याग्रह में और इस सत्याग्रह में फंक है। है। गांधीजी डांडी सत्याग्रह करने पैदल गये थे, और यह हवाई जहाज की सवारी करते हैं। यह गांधीजी का सत्याग्रह है? हवाई जहाजों से जाकर सत्याग्रह करने वाले लोगों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्याग्रह शब्द को बदनाम मत करो, इसको माफ कर दो, इस देश की जनता पर किसी तरह रहम करो। आज इन लोगों की सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि जनता ने उन का साथ नहीं दिया है। (अवधान) यह लोग सासों की बात करते हैं, कोई एक लाल कहता है, कोई दो लाल कहता है, कोई कहता है दस हजार गये, कोई कहता है 20 हजार गये, कोई कहता है एक लाल गये। लेकिन इगर गिना जाय तो पता नहीं लगेगा उनके बालैटिम्बरों का। उनकी सबसे बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि न

विद्यार्थियों ने उनका साथ दिया, न किसानों ने उनका साथ दिया, न भूमिहीनों ने उनका साथ दिया। न भूमिहीनों को उनमें विश्वास है, न विद्यार्थियों को उनमें विश्वास है, न किसानों को उनमें विश्वास है, क्योंकि उनको तो बस अपने सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास है, अपनी पार्टी में विश्वास है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, the Congress Government, after abolishing the princely States and zamindari instructed the Congress Governments in the States to implement the land reforms. Most of the States have implemented the land reforms. In some States where big landlords were Ministers, the ceiling was fixed high. In many States like Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, etc, they implemented land reforms. In Tamil Nadu the ceiling originally was 30 acres which the DMK Government reduced to 15 acres. When Governments change in the States, it is very difficult to have a uniform ceiling for the whole country. If the Central Government passes a legislation fixing a common ceiling for the whole country, there will be no trouble. Nothing prevents the Central Government from doing it, because they can even change the Constitution if necessary.

While implementing land reforms, Governments have not plugged loopholes. They have taken over the surplus land from the agriculturists and landlords, and distributed it. But in the corporate sector, people like Birlas have acquired vast lands. In sugar some private limited companies have started. They have even 200 acres under them and the shareholders are the father, sons, daughters and members of their family. The Government was not able to implement land reforms in such cases. If the Government can amend the Act and implement it in the case of the corporate sector also, the land can be distributed in the poor people.

But they cannot distribute land to all the landless people because land is limited. Therefore, Government should start medium and small-scale industries, train the agri-

[*Shri Chengalraya Naidu*]

culturists in the villages in those industries and employ them in factories. Otherwise, this is all a bogey that there is land hunger and people want to grab land. This is all a propaganda. The CPI wanted to first create economic trouble so that food production may be affected and then there will be civil war. The CPI is only waiting for that moment to grab the country. That is why they have started this.

For agriculture, there must be an economic holding. If you give one acre and want to have a tubewell or pump set, it will not be economical. What is an economic holding should be decided by the agriculturists sitting together. It cannot be decided by these land grabbers. Government must come forward and fix that economic ceiling. Then only it will be successful. The CPI was in power in West Bengal in the United Front. They never tried to implement any land reforms, but only advised the people to grab land. This is lawlessness. They are not a law-abiding party. There were competitions between CPI and other leftist parties. Each one started fighting with the other and the Government collapsed. In Kerala also, the CPI which was in power till recently, did not implement any new land reforms. Whatever land reforms the Congress Government implemented, they were there. The CPI only said that the people who are cultivating the land shall be the owners and they will not pay anything to the land-owners.

What happened? The real landowner, who was having 20 acres, has lost the land and the cultivator, who was cultivating 100 to 150 acres, has become a big landlord. They thought that people who lived in the villages, the agriculturists, did not know what to do and would leave the land. They were very cunning. They had gone and grabbed only Government land. They never tried to grab the real agriculturist's land. They tried to grab Shri Jagjiwan Ram's land by going there, putting a flag, taking pictures and publishing the photos. If they had really gone to a landlord's farm and tried to grab that land,

they would not have come out of it; even their dead bodies would not have come out the agriculturist would have used their dead bodies as manure. Did they think that the agriculturists were cowards?

They can only deceive the people in the cities and the Government sitting here. They must know that the agriculturists will even sacrifice their lives but will not leave their hard-earned property. Do they think that the agriculturists who possess lands are fools and would leave their hard-earned property? How many people are having two square meals a day? These people who are parasites and who become trade union leaders deceive all the fellows, collect one rupee from each and spend the money on staying in Ashoka Hotel and other hotels. They wear nylon shirts and enjoy the life here. They deceive the workers but they cannot deceive the agriculturists. But they are going to teach you a lesson.

They have started this land-grab movement because they have not been able to do any constructive work so far. They have started this movement to get votes. They will not get votes, I can assure them. They will be voted out in the 1972 elections. They will not get any vote from the agriculturists and they must know that about 85 per cent of the people live in the villages. Agriculturists and agricultural labourers are together. They will not be divided. They will teach you a lesson in the 1972 elections.

I would only request the Government to bring forward legislation for a common ceiling or ask all the States to have a common ceiling. Today, the Congress Government fixes it at 20 acres; tomorrow, the Communist Government may come and say that it will be 10 acres and the third day some other party may come and say that it will be 5 acres. Then, what will happen to this country and to its food production?

People think that there is a green revolution. The green revolution is due to the hard work of the agriculturists. It is due to that that these people are eating

three times and even four times a day. If the agriculturists also strike work and do not produce anything, would these people eat grapes? Even grapes would not be available if we did not produce anything. These people living in air-conditioned houses will have to live on air; nothing will come to them. We can teach these people a lesson. If the agriculturists stop production for one year, what would happen to these people?

Everybody says that the agriculturists are the backbone of the nation. But you wanted to grab the land of the agriculturists and wanted to deprive them of their property. But have you got the guts to go and deprive people living in the cities of their properties? Why can you not bring forward legislation or grab houses of the big industrialists? Why can you not grab the land of big industrialists who are having 2,000 acres? It is because they will shoot your people. You are afraid. You will go only to Government land and not to the Birla farm. You will go to the Birla farm by advertising and giving advance information to the police so that they can come and protect you.

What happened in Tamil Nadu? The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has saved you. If he had not arrested you, if really you had gone to the fields, all these 5,000 to 6,000 people would have been murdered and used as manure. So, you should be thankful to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.

If Government is going to encourage such land grabbing, what will happen to this Government? This foolish Government, instead of condemning this land grabbing, have taken a film and are showing it throughout the country in all the cinemas.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, can the platform of Parliament be used for inciting public to violence? Mr Naidu has all the while been saying, "Had you gone into the fields of agriculturists, you would not only have been murdered but your bodies would have been used as manure." He has been hinting to them what should be done. I am afraid, this is an incitement to violence. I do not think such kind of

incitement to violence should be allowed on the platform of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think he is inciting violence. He is expressing an opinion.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I do not know what kind of Government we have. They have taken a film on land-grab movement and shown it throughout the country. Is it the intention of the Government to encourage the people to grab land? May I ask: Will the Government take films on bank robberies and looting money in Calcutta? Are they prepared to do it? If you are prepared to do that, then it is all right. If you are going to allow the land-grab movement to continue, I do not know what is going to happen. It is said that the Prime Minister and the Government are behind this land-grab movement and that they have encouraged the CPI and other leftist parties to do that and, if this is so, I say, this Government will be routed out completely in the 1972 General Elections.

श्री शशि भूषण (वाराणी) : अभी मैंने एक भाषण सुना। मुझे ऐसे लगा जैसे कोई आज से पांच सौ साल पुराना जमीदार या जागीरदार खेत की मुडेर पर खड़ा क्रांति को ललकार रहा हो। देश इस ललकार का स्वागत करेगा, ऐसी मेरी आशा है। संघर्ष राजनीतिक एकता को स्थायी बनाता है। समाजवादी शक्तियों ने एक नारा दिया, जमीन के सम्बन्ध में आनंदोलन किया। हम सोचते थे कि उससे उनकी वाम पक्षीय एकता भजबूत होगी। लेकिन अभी मैंने श्री उमा नाथ का भाषण सुना। मेरा उन से कोई व्यक्तिगत विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ कि इस देश की वामपंथी एकता की पीठ में एक छुरा धोंपा गया है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत समझ से काम लिया है। उनका संघर्ष में मुझ से ज्यादा तजुर्बा है। वह प्रत्यात समाजवादी हैं। ऐसे नाजुक समय में जबकि केसे कृषकों में भूमि वितरित

[श्री शशि भूषण]

की जाए? कैसे नई मान्यतायें स्थापित की जाएं? इस तरह का भाषण नहीं होना चाहिये था। यह बड़ा काम आपस में लड़कर नहीं हो सकता। प्रपते समाजवादी भाइयों को भी मैं कहूँगा कि आन्दोलन बड़ा अच्छा होता अगर महारानी ग्वालियर के फार्म पर जाकर किया जाता, एक लाख एकड़ शहर में और गांवों में उन्होंने जमीन रख द्योड़ी है। इसी तरह से बिड़ला हैं, साहू जैन हैं। वे भी खेती नहीं करते हैं। उनकी भूमि छीनने में कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता। उनके यहाँ नहीं गए। बड़ी समस्या को भूल कर छोटी समस्याओं में उलझ गए। चार एकड़ का श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का फार्म है। फार्म नहीं, वह जमीन है। वह खेती के लिए नहीं है। श्री फीरोज गांधी की खालिहांशी की बूँदे लोगों के लिए जब वे रिटायर हो जाएँ, रहने के लिए कोई जगह होनी चाहिए। वह चाहते थे कि इस तरह का कोई घर बने समाज सेवा के लिए। प्रधान मंत्री भी यही चाहती हैं कि वहाँ ऐसा घर बने, बड़ा मकान वहाँ बने। प्रधान मंत्री के पास हिन्दुस्तान में कोई मकान नहीं है न कोई दौलत का संग्रह है। श्री फीरोज गांधी जो जमीन दे गए हैं वह सामाजिक कार्य के काम आएगी। इतने बड़े आन्दोलन को जब इस तरह से छोटी बातों पर और परसेनेलिटी पर ले आते हैं, तो इसको उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। जो इस तरह की बातें करते हैं वे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि समाजवादी ताकतों को बिल्कुरना चाहते हैं और इसमें बटवारा करने वालों की ही विजय होती है। विजय उनकी होती है जो आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी-बड़ी जमीदारियाँ रखना चाहते हैं, जागीरदारियाँ चाहते हैं, जो आज भी लैंड रिफार्म नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं। इस सारे आन्दोलन में अगर किसी की जीत हुई है, तो उन लोगों की जीत हुई है, जिनका राजनीतिक ग्रान्ड एलायेंस फेल हो गया है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वे समाजवादी

ताकतों में फूट डालने में कामयाब हो गये हैं। लेकिन यह कामयाबी ज्यादा देर तक नहीं रहेगी। इस आन्दोलन से देश की जनता जाग चुकी है। कांग्रेस ने बम्बई में यह फैसला किया है कि हम लैंड रिफार्म को तेजी से लागू करेंगे। कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने आज तक लैंडलेस लेवरज और हरिजनों की चेतना शक्ति का नेतृत्व किया है। जब हम लोग आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे—उसमें मुझे पांच साल जेल में रहने का मौका मिला—, गांधीजी का यह आदर्श हमारे सामने था कि हमने हर एक कीमती चीज त्यागनी है। आज भी केवल वही लोग देश का नेतृत्व कर सकते हैं, चाहे वे समाजवादी हों और चाहे कांग्रेस या दूसरे दलों में हों, जो यह प्रण कर लें कि अगर हम स्वयं खेती नहीं करेंगे, हम जमीन नहीं रखेंगे और हम सम्पत्ति संग्रह नहीं करेंगे। अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो यह सारा आन्दोलन धोया हो जायेगा। आजादी से पहले कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बड़े-बड़े लीडर्ज ने अपनी जमीनें त्याग दी थीं। डा० महमूद ने अपना पूरा फार्म दे दिया था। समाजवादी और कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने भी ऐसा ही किया था।

आज सब पार्टियों के बड़े नेताओं के पास बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें आ गई हैं। उनका यह मारेल फर्ज हो जाता है कि पहले वे उन जमीनों को छोड़ें। इस देश के वेस्टिड (समाज तिरोधी) इन्ट्रेस्ट्स के लोगों ने इस आन्दोलन को, और इसके पीछे जो सही भावना थी, उसको बिगाड़ दिया है, विकृत कर दिया है। मैं समाजवादी शक्तियों से अपील करूँगा कि वे संगठित होकर और हम्मत के साथ काम करें। देश की जनता उनके हर कदम का स्वागत करेगी। जहाँ-जहाँ हमारी सरकारें हैं, वहाँ जो भूमि सुधार आन्दोलन पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, या जो भूमि-सुधारों को फोरन अमल में नहीं लायेंगे, हमने जो जनता से बादे किये हैं, जो

उनको पूरा नहीं करेंगे, हम वहाँ स्वयं एकशन लेंगे। कांग्रेस में जो जागरूक तबका है, वह इस आन्दोलन की अहमियत को समझता है। हम विश्वास के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इस परिवर्तन को जो लोग इस भूमि सुधार आन्दोलन को रोक रहे हैं, जिनके पास बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं, आने वाले बत्त में वे दोबारा संसद में जीत कर नहीं आ सकते हैं, इस आन्दोलन ने सारे देश में एक ऐसी भावना फैला दी है, जिसके कारण वे बड़े बड़े जमींदार दोबारा जीतकर नहीं आ सकते हैं, जो लैंडलैंस लेबरर्ज का शोषण करते हैं। श्रमिकों में जो भय था, वह हट गया है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि गाँवों में हरिजनों को गुलामों की तरह रखा जाता है। अगर वे शहर में नौकरी करने के लिए जायें, तो उनके बाल-बच्चों का बायकाट किया जाता है, उनको बाहर नहीं निकालने दिया जाता है। आज उनमें चेतना शक्ति आई है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के प्रति दया दिखाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। वे मेहनत कर सकते हैं, जमीन खोद सकते हैं। जो उनका अधिकार है, वे उसको लेंगे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि श्री फलरुद्दीन अहमद जो बादा करने जा रहे हैं, यह सरकार उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करेगी। पूरे देश की जन-शक्ति और समाजवाद की शक्ति उनके साथ होगी। वह जो कदम उठायेंगे, उसमें ज़रूर कामयाबी होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

श्री रामचरण : (लुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आडर है। यह मसला शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज से सम्बन्ध रखता है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का सदस्य

इस पर नहीं बोला है। मुझे इस पर बोलने के लिए दो मिनट दिये जायें।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Please also give me two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please.

श्री रामचरण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव को देने वालों में मेरा भी नाम है। मैंने आपसे प्रार्थना की है कि मुझे भी भौका दिया जाये। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोई भी सदस्य इस पर नहीं बोला है, जब कि इस विषय का सम्बन्ध उन लोगों के साथ है। यह पक्षपात की बात है। **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Will you kindly listen to me for one minute? I understand that the land problem effects the scheduled castes and tribes people, but we have got 20 hours for the discussion of the Report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner; there are still 6 more hours left for this discussion. On this report you will have the opportunity to say as much as you like. But today we have already exceeded our time and so I would request hon. Members to cooperate. Mr. Oraon, your party ought to have taken one hour; they have taken one hour and forty five minutes. I would humbly request you not to insist on speaking. If I allow you, I must allow others also. After all, there must be a limit.

The hon. Minister.

श्री रामचरण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस तो आज खत्म हो जायेगी। यह मसला शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का है, कास्ट हिन्दूज का नहीं है। मुझे भी बोलने का भौका दिया जाये।

उपायक भाषण : शिवपुर्ण कास्ट्स के लिए कल था: घंटे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A AHMED) : Sir, I appreciate the concern and the interest which have been shown by the hon. Members in discussing the land reform measures and the recent movement for taking possession of land.

18.57 hrs.

[**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR** in the Chair]

I entirely agree with hon. Members, that the question of land reform is of vital significance and importance to us. It is because of this importance and significance that ever since the Planning Commission took note of these matters they have laid down the general policy with regard to land which has to be followed. In fact this was done in the First Five Year Plan and then it was elaborated in the Second Five Year Plan and it has been reiterated in the Third Five Year Plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan.

I certainly appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members that there have been gaps, that the land reforms which we had accepted had not been implemented to the extent those should have been done. There is no denying the fact that so far as that is concerned, implementation has fallen far short of expectations.

Hon. Members should remember one thing that the problem with which we are dealing is a problem which has been left as a legacy by the British Government under a Land Tenure System, which made it very difficult for us to make swift changes as we wanted to do.

As Hon. Members are aware, by the beginning of this century, this 20th century, the Land Tenure system was more or less stabilised by the British regime and they adopted two or three kinds of land tenure systems. One was Zamindari, the other was Ryotwari and the other was those of the intermediaries. And, the whole purpose of that system was that they wanted to extort a certain amount of revenue for their

administrative expenses and leave nothing to the cultivator, and allow something to be collected by the intermediaries who were collecting on their behalf and paying it to the Government.

19 hrs.

Now, this system had to be changed. The work of changing the system was taken up after we became independent. There are 4 or 5 directions in which action in these matters has been taken. It is not correct to say that nothing has been done during the last 20 years in order to improve the situation or in order to tackle the problem with which we are faced. This problem is of importance to us for increasing agricultural production and also for solving the problem of unemployment particularly in the rural areas. With these two objectives in view, it was decided as early as in the First Five Year Plan that certain actions had to be taken, and those actions consisted of abolition of zamindaris, jagirdaris, inams and abolition of other intermediaries.

Hon. Members will appreciate that during this period, there has been considerable achievements so far as the Congress Governments are concerned. Not only have they passed legislation in every State, but they have also taken possession of land held under zamindaris, inams etc. and also by intermediaries, and as many as 20 million people have become direct tenants of Government. I know that some people may not be satisfied, and I am myself not satisfied, and I do feel that we ought to have done much more than that. But to say that nothing has been done during the past 20 years will not be according to the facts as they exist.

Besides, action was taken also for the purpose of fixing a ceiling. It is true that the ceiling has not been uniform throughout the country. In many States it is more but it is less in other States. So far as the demand for bringing the ceiling to a uniform level is concerned, I think that this is one thing which has to be considered in the light of circumstances and facts. Perhaps, the ceiling in Assam will have to be different

from that in Maharashtra or U.P. where the land is more valuable, where there are more advantages and so on. So, you can not have the same ceiling all over the country.

But this matter was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference in November, 1969 and there was a consensus that even though the ceiling may not be uniform, there were grounds for reducing the ceiling in a large number of cases; and as a result of that decision, some steps have been taken in Kerala and Assam for the purpose of enacting laws which will bring down the ceiling to nearly 50 per cent of what had existed previously in those areas.

Here, I would also like to inform the House of the case of West Bengal. My hon. friend from West Bengal waxed eloquent that the Congress Government did not do anything there. But they were also in power for some months or for a year or two, and they could have brought forward amendment to the legislation which was not found satisfactory. But they did not do anything of that sort. Now, it has been left to us under President's rule to bring an amendment to the legislation which has been found unsatisfactory. For instance, we have recently passed the law with regard to the bargadars, under which rights have been given to them and they have got more rights than they had before. I would like to inform the House that soon we are going to take action to reduce the ceiling and to have allocation of land on the basis of the family instead of the individuals as the unit. That is what we would like to do in all parts of the country, because at present the land ceiling is based on the individual as the unit and not on the basis of the family as the unit. I think that this principle of giving land on the basis of family is a good one and should be accepted in each and every part of the country, and in the State which is under our guidance and under over control, we are going to do it as early as possible.

Then there was the question of consolidation of holdings. In this direction, Punjab and Haryana have completed it and Gujarat and Maharashtra are taking some advance

steps for this purpose. I am sure other States will follow suit and complete this task.

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI : U. P. also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : They have not taken as much action as Maharashtra and Gujarat.

धीर रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : आपकी जानकारी पर मुझे बड़ा तरस है। आप मिनिस्टर हैं क्या कहूँ? आप बता सकते हैं कि यू० पी० में कितने जिलों में कंसालिडेशन हो चुका है और कितनों में बाकी है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I cannot give the details. But my information is that Haryana and Punjab have completed consolidation and Maharashtra and Gujarat are the two States where progress has been much more than in others.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : In U.P. also it has been done as a result of which Birlas have acquired 4,200 acres.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If that is the definition of consolidation, I have to say nothing for U.P.

Then there has been provision also for bringing security to the tenants in respect of payment of rent and also ownership of land. Many *sahidars* or co-sharers have been given right and have become owners, as many as 3 million people have become owners of land under this tenancy reform.

I would not like to tire the House with facts concerning various States where action have been taken with regard to implementation of this legislation, but I would like to say that legislation has been enacted and I think hon. members will bear me out when I say that in many cases it is very satisfactory, but where it is not considered satisfactory, action should be taken for amending it instead of adopting the procedure of violent methods to bring about changes.

SHRI NATH PAI : Which is that model State which has passed legislation which is considered satisfactory according to his standard ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Haryana and Punjab are fairly good examples where action has been properly taken.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : What about implementation of the Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation 1969 calculated to restore to the tribals lands taken away from them ? That is a question of degrabbing the land. Do we get the sanction of Government for that ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I hope he will leave that matter to be dealt with at the proper time. We are discussing the reports of the Scheduled Castes Commission. I find in that report that of the lands allotted to landless cultivators, 30 per cent is given to Scheduled Castes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has raised a pertinent point. What about degrabbing of lands snatched away from the tribals ? For 24 years, land has been snatched away from the tribals forcibly by all sorts of people.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : About 12 per cent of the land has been given to the Scheduled Tribes.

As for giving protection to the tribals, legislation has been enacted in Assam, Bihar and many other States.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : They have not been implemented.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : By that people have been prevented from purchasing land belonging to the tribals, and I have seen the statement issued by the Chief Minister of Bihar in which he has said that if any land in the meanwhile has been taken from the tribals by any one, that will not be recognised.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Law is not enough. We want implementation.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is the way to implementation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You know perhaps that there is an expression called "voluntary surrender". By that trick all the lands of these tribals have been taken away.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा : मैंने अर्ज किया था कि 1947 के बाद बहुत से ऐसे लोगों ने जो एशिकल्चरस्टेट्स नहीं हैं, गरीबों से बहुत सी जमीन हथियाई है, आज उनके पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है—क्या इनके बारे में आप कुछ सोच रहे हैं ? जिन लोगों ने हथियाई है क्या उनके बारे में कोई जांच कराना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have dealt with the legislation as has been implemented and implementation till now, but as I have also pointed out, there is a good deal yet to be done, and from that point of view, I am myself not satisfied at the progress during the past few years. It is true that we have enacted a law for the protection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, that law has to be implemented, and where it has not been implemented, it should be our effort to see that this law is implemented, and for that purpose I might inform the House that land is a State subject.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : People cannot hang on for years. We want a deadline. You must say that by such and such a time the land will be restored by hook or by crook. That is the reply we want.

श्री भोलहू प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। भूमि की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में यह सरकार कहती है कि यह स्टेट सब्जैक्ट है, लेकिन ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला सेन्टर के अपडॉक हाँ आता है ? रोज यहाँ पर नक्सलपंथियों की चर्चा की जाती है, अगर यह स्टेट सब्जैक्ट है, तो इसको यहाँ पर क्यों लिया जाता है ? अगर भूमि की समस्या स्टेट सब्जैक्ट

है, तो ला एण्ड आंडर की समस्या भी स्टेट सर्वेक्ष है, उसको यहाँ पर नहीं चलने दिया जायगा।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know what the Hon. Member is driving at. What I am pointing out is a fact of law that so far as land is concerned, it is entirely a State subject. We can give guidance in these matters and ask the States to implement the laws.

SHRI UMANATH : Where your party is ruling in the States, where is the question of guidance?

SHRI NATH PAI : Issue a directive.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I propose to set up an organisation in my Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : Of bureaucrats.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : ...which will go and have discussions at the State level as to what they are doing and see how the law enacted in every State is implemented and bring to us correct information as to what extent the law has been enacted and if so, to what extent it has been implemented.

SHRI NATH PAI : That will be for the next Parliament.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am also proposing to hold a conference of the Chief Ministers very early when I would tell them—not only the Congress Chief Ministers but also the other Chief Ministers—that these are the demands from the people, from the Members of Parliament, and ask them to what extent they are prepared to implement them and the time they want for the purpose of implementation. After consulting them, I think it will be desirable to fix a time by which these various measures have to be implemented.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : How do you propose to tackle the problem of violation of existing laws by landlords and

moneylenders. This is a big problem. Even good legislations are violated by them day in and day out. This is not an individual instance. This has become a general feature. Have you got any proposal to tackle this problem?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That problem can be tackled under the provisions of law. My friend has a different method of tackling it. If anyone has violated or committed a breach of the law, he has to be dealt with according to law without any favours being shown to any one... (Interruptions).

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Have you a deadline by which tribal lands will be restored according to the Bihar scheduled areas regulation of 1969? It must be resolutely implemented.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Another question raised here by some Members was how since 1947 certain lands were acquired. It is desired that there should be an enquiry to find out who are those persons and what action should be taken or has been taken against them for holding the land beyond the ceiling fixed by various States. This matter will require consideration. I shall look into this matter.... (Interruptions).

श्री शम्भूलाल (संदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में चौधरी चरण सिंह चीफ मिनिस्टर बने, तो उन्होंने पहला एलान यह किया था कि 30 एकड़ की सीलिंग होगी, लेकिन अब यह मामला खटाई में पड़ गया है। क्या आपके पास कोई ऐसी इनकमेंशन आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यह होगा या नहीं होगा, यदि आई है, तो मेहरबानी करके बतलाइये।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that the question of ceiling was discussed in the last Chief Ministers' Conference and the opinion was that it could not be uniform throughout the country. There was room for reducing the ceiling in a number of States. As a result of

[**Shri F. A. Ahmed**]

that decision some States have taken action .. (*Interruptions.*) I have not got any information whether any action has been taken in U. P. or not for reducing the ceiling. I am sure that every Chief Minister will implement the assurance given in the Chief Ministers' Conference. If not it could be taken up again... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री ब्रेमचन्द बर्मा : आन्दोलन के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा। अब तक जो कुछ भी कहा है, वह पालिसी के बारे में कहा है। आपको आन्दोलन के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहिये, यह ठीक है या गलत है?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : आपसे प्रश्न किया गया था कि आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में आप की क्या राय है, यह उचित है या अनुचित है?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow this type of interruption. Let the Minister be allowed to proceed as he thinks fit. If any questions are to be asked, they could be asked at the end of his speech.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The question was posed : what is our attitude to this movement which had been started by some friends for the purpose of taking possession of land ? I have made it clear that so far as our policy is concerned, we do not support it at all. In fact, if land reform is intended for the purpose of encouraging development in agriculture, I personally feel that the movement which has been started now will retard agricultural production in the country.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It will, on the other hand, accelerate agricultural production. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Surely, it will not be in the interests of the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It will be in the interests of millions of cultivators and poor, landless peasants.

SHRI UMANATH : Where did your wisdom go—for increased agricultural production—when the jagirdars and landlords grabbed land for themselves ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : What has happened, I need not go into the details, by the questions which have been raised by one side of the House have been replied to by the other side of the House who have better knowledge of these matters than I have. But I may point out—(*Interruption.*)

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : गाँव का जीवन आज विस्फोटक स्थिति में पहुँच गया है—यह आपकी रिपोर्ट है—ग्रोर आज यह तूफान ब्यों उठ रहा है, इस पर बोलिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. This kind of talk cannot take place. I appeal to the House. What else can be done, I do not know. (*Interruption.*)

श्री भोलहु प्रसाद : 15 अगस्त को लाल किले पर प्रधान मन्त्री का जो भाषण हुआ था उस पर आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? ... (*व्यवधान*) ...

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I would not like to go into the details, but I am very sorry that the name of the Prime Minister has been dragged into this debate on a number of occasions, and an impression is created that the Prime Minister owns a farm which is beyond the ceiling limit. As has been explained by my hon. friend from this side, the only land which is held under the name of her late husband is about four acres in extent. That is within the ceiling permissible. (*Interruption.*) It has been explained that that land is being kept for the social purposes and even if it is admitted that it is kept for the purpose of cultivation, surely a person is entitled to own about four acres of land. I do not know why this question has been referred to time after time if it is not for the only purpose of creating propaganda and campaign against the Prime Minister. (*Interruption.*) There-

fore, I deny all these insinuations and allegations which are contained in those observations.

To sum up, I have to reiterate that what has been done during the past 20 years or so by way of land reforms was revolutionary in character, and if all the objectives had been pursued and implemented with the same vigour as they deserved, there would have been no complaints and we would have had a meaningful socialist democratic society in the rural area. Since that did not happen, the unrest in the rural community obviously grew and those of my friends who blame us today should have a little hit of introspection and they will find that all of us are to be blamed and not this or that sector alone. Fortunately, at least, for this purpose, the political complexion in the country changed in 1967 and almost all the parties represented here in this august House have had something to deal with the system of Government at one time or the other and at one place or the other. Can they honestly say that they utilised the democratic processes to change the legislation and bring it in line with the aspirations of our people? They did not. So, there are wounds in our social fabric—wounds of promises unimplemented and pledges unfulfilled. They have to be healed but not through the rusty knives, not through violence which further divides and makes any good work impossible. After all, it has got to be done by us and there is no doubt that we shall do it, democratically, peacefully and with the consent of our whole people.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Barupal, you were very anxious to ask a question.

श्री प० ला० बारुपाल (गंगानगर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था थी, ऐसा नियम था, ऐसा कानून बनाया गया था कि हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जमीनों को कोई सर्वांग हिन्दू नहीं सरीद सकता है लेकिन उसके

होते हुए भी कुछ लोगों ने प्रलोभन दे करके अनुसूचित जाति-बालों की जमीन सरीद ली है जिससे वे भूमिहीन हो गए हैं तो क्या आप कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे कि पंचायात्रियों के द्वारा भी उनको वह जमीन वापिस मिल जाये?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : People were prevented from taking land from scheduled castes and tribes. If any breach has been committed, I shall make an enquiry and see how effective action can be taken.

SHRI NATH PAI : The hon. minister found British rule an easy scape-goat for the failure of his party for 24 years. Does he know that in Japan, where a military dictator called MacArthur ruled, land was distributed to the tiller within 2 years and he never called himself a socialist? Does he know that in Taiwan where Chiang Kai-Shek rules, who is not a socialist, land has been redistributed? Is it necessary to call one more conference? Did not the resolution of the AICC, to which all patriots belonged, on the 8th August 1942 indicate how land could be redistributed after the British rule? I do not know, Sir, if you belonged to that, but I belonged to that. The last AICC at which Gandhiji was present gave this assurance that when freedom comes land will be distributed. Did not the conference held in November under the Prime Minister direct that land reforms should be implemented speedily? Whom are you trying to deceive by saying that British rule is responsible for it and 24 years is not enough period and you will call one more conference?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not correct to say that nothing has been done during the last 20 years. As a result of the abolition of intermediaries, as many as 20 million people have been brought under direct tenancy and also 3 million people have been made owners under the ryotwari system.

श्री रामचरण : आज इस तरह की विचारधारा फैली हुई है कि जो कैंटेलिस्ट्स हैं, ज्वेल मार्केटिंग्स हैं या जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं वे अपने ज्वेल मनी का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए

[श्री राम चरण]

गरीब किसानों की जमीनें स्वरीद कर कार्य बना रहे हैं तो वह लोग एथीकल्चर मैड परवेज न कर सकें, इस प्रकार का कोई कानून आप बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI P. A. AHMED : That is a suggestion I have noted.

19.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 20, 1970/ Sravana 29, 1892 (Saka).
