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Magha 2, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Third Series Vol. XII, January 21 to 25, 1963/Magha 1 to 5, 1884 (Saka)]

No. 27.—Monday, January 21, 1963/Magha 1, 1884 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 370—373, 375—383 and 395 . 5393—5437

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 374, 384—388, 390—394, 396—399 . 5437—48

Unstarred Questions Nos. 873—86, 888—921 and 921-A . 5448—80

Obituary reference 5480—81

Papers laid on the Table 5481—87

President's Assent to Bills 5487—89

Statements on Railway Accidents—

Collision at Umeshnagar and accident at Mahanadi Bridge under construction . 5489—95

Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill—Introduced 5495

Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill 5495—5519

Motion to consider 5495—5518

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 5518—19

Motion to pass, as amended 5519

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 5519—55

Motion to consider 5519—51

Clauses 1 and 2 5551—55

Motion to pass, as amended 5555

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill 5555—5617

Motion to consider as passed by Rajya Sabha 5555—5611

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 5611—17

Motion to pass, as amended 5617

Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill—

Motion to consider 5617—31

Business Advisory Committee—

Eleventh Report 5632

Daily Digest 5633—40

No. 28.—Tuesday, January 22 1963/Magha 2, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 400—409, 411 and 412 . 5641—77

Short Notice Questions Nos. 16 and 17 . 5677—82

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 410, 413—29 . 5683—96

Unstarred Questions Nos. 922—93 . 5697—5745

Papers laid on the Table 5745—51

Public Accounts Committee—

Fifth Report 5752

Estimates Committee—

Fifth Report 5752

Business Advisory Committee—

Eleventh Report 5752

Re : Chinese Maps 5753—59

Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	5759—5841
Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill—	
Motion to consider	5841—76
Daily Digest	5877—84
No. 29.—Wednesday, January 23, 1963/Magha 3, 1884 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 430—32, 435—41 and 443	5885—5920
Short Notice Question No. 18	5920—23
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 433-34, 444—46, 446-A and 447—54	5923—32
Unstarred Questions Nos. 994—1050	5932—69
Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—	
Alleged irregularities in Tusker Project	5969—72
Papers laid on the Table	5972—76
Estimates Committee—	
Sixth and Seventh Reports	5976
Messages from Rajya Sabha	5977
Bills laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha—	
(1) Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill	5977
(2) Limitation Bill	5977
(3) Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill	5977
Motion Re : Colombo Conference proposals	5978—6132
Daily Digest	6133—38
No. 30.—Thursday, January 24, 1963/Magha 4, 1884 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 455-56, 459, 474, 458 and 460—67	6139—78
Short Notice Question No. 19	6178—82
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 457, 468—73 and 475—84	6182—92
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1051—86 and 1086-A	6192—6220
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Railway trolley accident near Patalpani on Western Railway	6220—23
Papers laid on the Table	6224—31
Correction of answers to starred Questions Nos. 820 and 264	6231—33
Statement Re : Gold Control scheme	6233
Motion Re : Colombo Conference proposals	6233—6398
Daily Digest	6399—6408
No. 31.—Friday, January 25, 1963/Magha 5, 1884 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 485—91, 493, 492, 494 and 497—506	6409—54
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 495-96 and 507—14	6454—60
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1087—1141	6460—94
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(1) Accumulation of stocks of handloom fabrics and consequent unemployment of handloom weavers	6495—96
(2) Re : holding of bye-elections	6496—98

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table	6498—6504
Estimates Committee—	
Ninth and Tenth Reports	. 6504—05
Administrators-General Bill—	
Report of Select Committee 6505
R. : Calling attention notice 6505
Motion re : Colombo Conference proposals	. 6506—58
Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha 6557—70
Motion re : Maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels	6570—6627
Half-an-hour discussion re : Enquiry into Railway accident 6627—42
Daily Digest 6643—50
Resume of the Third Session (Part II, 1963) 6651—52

N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, January 22, 1963/Magha 2
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up questions. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Hharish Chandra Mathur:
Question No. 400

Shri Bhakt Darshan:

इसके साथ ही प्रश्न संख्या ४१६ भी ले लिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: If they are connected and can be conveniently answered, I have no objection in taking them together.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We can take them together.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri Rameshwar Tanti present in the House?

An Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Speaker: Then Question No. 419 cannot be taken up now. Only Question No. 400 need be answered.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

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*400. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-2519(A1)LSD-1.

operation be pleased to state in what manner and to what extent the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been geared to meet emergency and to stimulate war efforts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): For the total mobilisation of the both human and material resources in the rural areas, a scheme for the organisation of a Village Volunteer Force in every village through the countrywide network of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperative Organisations has been drawn up by the Ministry. The Village Volunteer Force, which will consist of all the able-bodied adults of the village, will have a three-fold programme covering production, mass education and village defence. The responsibility for planning, directing and coordinating the programme rests on the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The scheme is to be launched by the Prime Minister on the 26th January. Copies of the scheme are available in the Parliament Library.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the same programme been drawn up right from Assam to Kerala? Is the programme just the same and uniform right from Assam to Kerala or are there variations? If there are variations, may I know what are those variations and what preparations have been made to implement the programme?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The scheme has been accepted in every State in India, but here and there the emphasis might differ from State to State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, only half of my question has been

answered. I wanted to know what are the variations and what preparations have been made for the implementation of the programme. The latter half of my question has been ignored completely.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What I mean by 'emphasis' is like this. In some States the village *sarpanch* is being taken as *Dalpati* whereas in other States the Panchayat nominates the *Dalpati*. This is rather a minor one. As far as the volunteer force is concerned, as regards implementation, every village is being prepared to have its own volunteer force. The scheme is to start on the 26th of this month when the Prime Minister will inaugurate the programme.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what would be the estimated strength of the village volunteer force and the Defence Labour Bank and what positive work is expected of this?

The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): The ultimate objective is the enrolment of every single rural adult, both men and women, in the village volunteer force. At the moment it is very difficult to estimate what percentage of it will be actually enrolled. As for the Defence Labour Bank, if the idle hands in the villages could be mobilised fully we should have a return to the extent of Rs. 300 crores. But this again depends entirely on the leadership in the country and the mobilisation we can bring about.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री और उनके मंत्रालय ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि पंचायतों की आर्थिक स्थिति पहले से ही बहुत खराब है और वे किस प्रकार से यह युनफ़ॉर्म बगीरह दे सकेंगी ? क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें पंचायतों को कुछ सहायता करें ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The only resource that is available which the panchayats

can really tap with impunity is the idle labour in the villages, and that is exactly what the new scheme is expected to achieve.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the village volunteer force is going to be trained. What are the duties of that force?

Shri S. K. Dey: As already explained in the answer to the question, it will have to be a three-fold task. The first task will be concentration on production, which will be on agriculture and other allied subjects. The second main function will be the impact of the national emergency on democracy and the issues involved in our conflict. The third task will be the village defence intended to provide ultimate national defence.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Government have worked out the cost of starting this scheme and its implementation and, if so, what is the financial estimate?

Shri S. K. Dey: The hon. Member would be very happy to learn that this is the only one scheme which has been evolved which involves practically no cost because the existing organisation is to be utilized to the fullest extent.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know in how many States the scheme has come into actual operation?

Shri S. K. Dey: The scheme is expected to be inaugurated in all the States on the 26th January at 9 A.M.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are still in the air. We are not able to gather any information.

Mr. Speaker: If the whole question hour is spent on this then also the result would be the same.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then I am satisfied.

सहकारी समितियों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
व्यापार

*४०१. श्री ब० ब० राजू : क्या सामु-
दायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्य स्तर पर नियंत्रण
रखने के लिये वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल
में सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
व्यापार करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की
गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें क्या प्रगति
हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और
सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर
मिश्र) : (क) केन्द्र द्वारा तैयार की गई
उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की योजना
के अन्तर्गत जो थोक भंडार संगठित किये
गये हैं वे जल्द पड़ने पर अपनी आवश्यक-
ताओं को खरीद थोक में करने के लिये
अपने ही राज्य के भीतर और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
स्तर पर विपणन और विधायन सहकारी
समितियों के माध्यम से व्यापारिक संबंध
स्थापित करेंगे ।

(ख) चूंकि थोक भंडार अभी अभी
चालू किये जा रहे हैं अतः ठीक ठीक आंकड़े
उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

[(a) The wholesale stores organised
under the centrally sponsored scheme
on consumers co-operatives would
establish direct business relations with
marketing and processing cooperatives
within the state and at inter-state
level for the bulk purchase of their
requirements as and when necessary.]

(b) Since the wholesale stores are
just being started precise data are not
available.]

Shri D. B. Raju: In the present
national emergency are the co-opera-
tives allowed to purchase from the
open market to control the price-

line? If so, are the co-operatives
exempted from income-tax?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The
whole sale societies which will be es-
tablished will be allowed to purchase
from the open market as far as neces-
sary and will also patronise the pro-
cessing and marketing co-operatives,
as far as possible.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know how
many co-operative wholesale societies
have been started in the various States
in order to hold the price-line?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: By the end
of the next financial year 200 whole-
sale societies are to be established; by
the end of this financial year 70 whole-
sale societies are to be established.
Out of these 70 societies, ten whole-
sale societies in Madras, Rajasthan and
Delhi have already been established
and others will come on the 26th of
January.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह जो कोआ-
परेटिव स्टोर्स खुल रहे हैं उनसे जो माल बेचा
जाता है वही माल जब प्राइवेट शोर्स
बेचते हैं तो वह सस्ता बेचते हैं और चूंकि
वहां माल सस्ता मिलता है इसलिये ग्राहक
उधर चले जाते हैं और कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स
में नुकसान होता है और उसके कारण वे
बन्द होते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं
कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इन कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स को
कुछ ऐसे प्राटिक्लिम्स देने वाली है जोकि
वाहर प्राइवेट में न मिलें ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ये होलसेल स्टोर्स
और कन्ज्यूमर्स स्टोर्स इसलिये नहीं खोले
जा रहे हैं कि माल सस्ता हो । प्रमल में उसका
मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि अच्छा माल, अनाइल-
ट्रेटिड माल, फेयर प्राइस पर मिल सके ।
इसके अलावा जो बृज गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल में है,
उनके संबंध में गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत हो चुकी
है । कपड़े के बारे में टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर से
बातचीत चल रही है । इसी तरह आयल के
बारे में इंडियन आयल कम्पनी से बातचीत
की जा रही है । ये चीजें इन होलसेल स्टोर्स

से मिलेंगी, जिससे कीमत कुछ फेवर होगी और अच्छी चीजें मिल सकेंगी।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether these wholesale co-operative stores will have branches or will supply consumer goods to the co-operative societies, or will they also purchase other agricultural products that will be available within their territory?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: They are principally to supply consumer goods. To the extent consumer goods are necessary they can purchase them from the producer society.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो डेफिसिट एरियाज हैं, जैसे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है, वहां पर प्राइसिज को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये क्या विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इन होललेल स्टोर्ज का ताल्लुक डेफिसिट एरियाज या नान-डेफिसिट एरियाज से कतई नहीं है। ये तो सप्लाय सोसायटीज होंगी, जो कि सामान प्रोबयोर करेंगी, जो कि सामान को डेफिसिट एरियाज में पहुंचावेंगी उन जगहों में, जो कि नान-डेफिसिट एरियाज हैं, जहां सामान बनते हैं। मिमाल के तौर पर हो सकता है कि कल निवर ब्रदर्ज, बम्बई, से सामान लेना पड़े दिल्ली के लिये। हो सकता है कि आनन्द सोसायटी से बटर लेना पड़े राजस्थान के लिये। इसलिये इस बारे में डेफिसिट और नान-डेफिसिट एरियाज का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How far have the Government decided to widen the area of preferences granted to the co-operatives vis-a-vis the private trade?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Co-operatives are being given preference only with that end in view. They are able to supply goods at a fair price and the goods are unadulterated. The difference in the price factor may not

be very much. As regards assistance from the Government, there are various forms of assistance already in the scheme.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Could question No. 413 also be answered along with that?

An Hon. Member: That is slightly different from this.

Mr. Speaker: All right; then that may be answered separately.

Agreement with Pakistani Ratings and Joint Steamer Companies

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*402. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement reached between the Pakistani Ratings and the Joint Steamer Companies has adversely affected the Indian employees;

(b) whether Indian employees numbering 6000 of Calcutta establishments have made a representation to Government in this regard;

(c) the steps taken to mitigate their hardships; and

(d) whether a representative has been included in four party committee?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (c). The interests of the Indian employees are not adversely affected by the agreement between the Joint Steamer Companies and their Pakistani ratings. The question of mitigating any hardship resulting from the agreement to the Indian employees of the Companies does not, therefore, arise. A copy of the Memorandum of Settlement between the management of the Companies and the crew who

struck work is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-704/63].

(b) and (d). A memorandum has been submitted to the Government of India by representatives of several unions of the employees of the Joint Steamer Companies. The memorandum urges inclusion of a representative of these unions in any committee that may be set up to examine the issues which have not yet been settled between the Joint Steamer Companies and the Pakistani ratings, expresses fears of retrenchment in the event of the Companies setting up a "Crews Registration and Payment Office" in Pakistan and protests against recognition of any union representing Pakistani employees alone.

The Joint Steamer Companies had requested the participation of the Government of India and Pakistan in a discussion of two outstanding issues raised by the crew who struck work, viz., (i) retention of the existing Pakistani crew till their death, retirement, resignation or dismissal; and (ii) expatriation to Pakistan of 50 per cent of their wages, gratuity, provident fund and compensation benefits in India. The Government of India have agreed to participate in the proposed committee. A committee has not, however, been constituted so far.

As regards the Indian employees' fear of retrenchment as a result of the agreement between the Joint Steamer Companies and the Pakistani ratings, it has no basis.

As for recognition of a union of Pakistani employees, no such union has been recognised in West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the memorandum submitted by the Union wanted inclusion of a representative of the Union in the committee which was to decide the outstanding demands of both the Pakistani and Indian ratings. Since the Joint Steamer Company has requested the Government of

India for participation in it and the committee has not yet been formed, may I know whether their representative will be included in the Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As that matter exclusively concerns the Pakistani ratings, it was considered advisable that there is not much need of a representative of the Indian seamen to be appointed on this committee. So far as constituting the committee is concerned, the Government of Pakistan have not yet communicated the name of their nominee or representative on this committee. When that is done, the Government of India would also do likewise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether prior to this also he Pakistani ratings had threatened many times that they would stop work, and if so, what positive steps have been taken by Government to Indianise the whole service? May I know whether Government are moving towards the Indianisation of the service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that we have been facing a good deal of difficulty from time to time. That is why we have to get a smooth service running, and for that we have allowed the Joint Steamer Companies to operate. We have supported them as best as we could. We have also tried to see that Pakistani ratings too give us the best of service. At the same time we want that progressively these services should be Indianised, and the crew should be Indianised. For that we should get unhampered right of navigation in the Brahmaputra which to all intents and purposes has been used as an international water way by us so far. Therefore, our intention is to continue to use it as such but we are simultaneously developing also alternative modes of transport too.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement laid on the Table that according to item No. 9 of the settle-

ment provision has been made to permit the Pakistani employees to constitute a union registered in India, and composed entirely of Pakistani employees, with office-bearers entirely of Pakistani nationality and having legal and other advisers in Pakistan. I want to know whether this provision does not run counter to the existing labour laws in this country, and whether Government gave their prior approval to such a provision.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got a copy of the memorandum of settlement, and item 9(1) says....

Mr. Speaker: About the legal opinion, the hon. Minister need not answer. He may answer the second part of the question namely whether Government have given approval.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am only replying to the factual position. In regard to the factual position, item 9 (1) reads as follows:

"The Companies are unable to recognise a Union registered or based in Pakistan."

Similarly, the last sentence of the statement laid on the Table says:

"As for recognition of a union of Pakistani employees, no such union has been recognised in West Bengal."

So, the question does not arise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That was not the question that I asked.

Mr. Speaker: He was asking about the legal opinion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am not asking any question about the legal opinion.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether this ran counter to the present labour laws. That question cannot be answered now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am talking only about the second part.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether Government gave their approval to this.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether Government have given their approval to the formation of a union registered in India composed only of Pakistani ratings.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of any approval being given by the Government of India. We do not give approval for the constitution of any union. No such approval is needed. But in case any such union is constituted, the concerned authorities who administer the law will go into the whole question; they will examine whether it is so permissible under the law, and it can be done only if it is permissible. There is no question of our approval. We have not given any approval for such a thing.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आसाम के माय जो हमारी लाइफ-लाइन है, उसके तहफूज की गारण्टी का भी ख्याल रखा गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : पता नहीं, इसका क्या जवाब दिया जाये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question asked by Shri Indrajit Gupta is very clear. The statement showing the settlement is very clear, and it says that the union shall be recognised. It reads thus:

"The Companies are prepared to recognise a Union representing their Pakistani employees with office-bearers entirely of Pakistani nationality, provided this Union is registered in Calcutta, is properly constituted and represents a reasonable number of the Companies' Pakistani employees."

May I know whether Government have applied their mind to this that a union comprising entirely of Pakistani ratings is to be registered in Calcutta? How could it be done? How could it be recognised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have no doubt in my mind that this particular feature of the position will be examined and

considered fully by the concerned authorities. Since you have warned me already, I cannot enter into the legal position of the whole thing now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the West Bengal Government have approved of it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The West Bengal Government have not approved of it.

Mr. Speaker: It is not the legal position that they are asking for. It is about the other provision that has been made there that they will allow such a union to be formed. . . .

Shri Daji: And recognised.

Mr. Speaker: . . . and it would be recognised when it consists entirely of Pakistanis and it can be registered in Calcutta. That is what is put down in the statement.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The essential part of this particular provision is that the union is to be registered in Calcutta. Registration cannot take place without the registering authority approving of the particular union. That registration cannot take place, and it cannot be allowed by the registering authority unless it conforms to the law. As to how that law will be interpreted, you have warned me already not to enter into it. I think it cannot be registered like that.

Cases of Sabotage in Railways

***403. Shri Maheshwar Naik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have occurred certain cases of sabotage intended to dislocate the railway transport system, more specially in areas of strategic importance since the State of Emergency was declared in the country;

(b) how many such cases have so far occurred; and

(c) whether the railway administration has re-inforced the precautionary measures to maintain security of our railway system?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No case of sabotage as such has so far been proved.

(c) Yes Sir.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether there was any case whatsoever, as was reported in some papers, of obstructions being put on the railways in the North East Frontier Agency by putting boulders and thus obstructing the passage of war materials in the NEFA area?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There have been some cases of what is termed as tampering with the track. We have not been able to prove that they were cases of sabotage. During the period of the emergency when I visited that area, one incident took place where one person put an iron sleeper on the track. Later it was found that he was drunk, and he was also run over in the process.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether the Railway Administration is taking any steps whatsoever so that no such incidents recur in the NEFA area?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes. We are taking plenty of precautions. We are patrolling the tracks and even by instructional propaganda in the adjoining villages, we are taking all precautionary steps to ensure that no acts of sabotage are allowed.

Mr. Speaker: If one gets drunk, how would the Minister be able to say whether he was drunk?

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, the Railway Administration was pleased enough to let me know of three such cases during the emergency in Assam where people tried to

sabotage our trains carrying troops. May I know whether those people have been apprehended by now, and if so, whether any political motive has been extracted from them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, we have not been able to establish any case of sabotage and we have not been able to arrest them.

Shri Hem Barua: Not acts of sabotage. There were attempts made. I was informed like that.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No arrests have been made so far.

श्री कछवाय : क्या असम में कुछ तोड़-फोड़ की घटनाएँ रेलवे में हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो पिछले छः महीनों में कितनी हुई हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि कुछ ऐसे वाकत तो हुये हैं जहाँ रेलवे की पटरी पर कोई पत्थर रखा गया या कोई लोहे का स्लीपर रखने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन वे बकायदा संबोटाज थे, यह साबित नहीं हो सका और न ही हम किसी को गिरफ्तार कर सके ।

Shri Sonavane: What concrete steps have been taken by the Railway Administration to secure the co-operation of villagers, particularly the gram panchayats?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are securing the co-operation of villagers through State Governments and through the local police.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Do Government propose to rehabilitate people on either side of the railway line, say upto two miles, so that it may help security measures?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I am afraid I will not be able to answer that.

Roads and Bridges in Assam

*404. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was presented to Government by the

Members of Parliament from Assam requesting for the augmenting of the roads and bridges in the Assam region, particularly in the area connecting Assam with the rest of India; and

(b) If, so, what has been Government's response thereto?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many of the suggestions contained in the memorandum have already been included in the emergency progress of developing the National Highways in Assam and action to have the works completed expeditiously initiated.

Shri P. C. Borooah: By what time a through overland route from the rest of India to Assam is likely to be established, and has this matter been given top priority or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that we have taken note of all requirements including those in the context and background of the emergency. We have taken appropriate steps. Beyond that, I will not be able to say much.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any proposal, in consultation with the Government, to construct a navigable channel to connect the Brahmaputra with Ganges, just to avoid Pakistani waters for the transport of goods to Assam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present that is not under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri Basumatari: Since the present national highway road passes through areas from where the Pakistan border is only 2½ miles, may I know whether Government have considered the memorandum of the Assam M.P.s. suggesting another highway road from Jambuar to Bijni touching the present diverted highway; if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the construction of this road?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have thoroughly and fully taken into account all these things and assessed the situation, and have taken certain decisions which it will not be proper for me to disclose here for the present.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि असम से ले करके और लद्दाख तक जितनी भी यह हमारी उत्तरी सीमा है, उस सब पर नेशनल हाइवेज बनाये जायें, जैसे चीन ने बनाई हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय मार्ग हैं, नेशनल हाइवेज हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं कि असम से उत्तरी बंगाल, उत्तरी बंगाल से बिहार में और बिहार से उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब में आते हैं और इस तरह से काश्मीर तक पहुंच जाते हैं ।

Shri Heda: Is it a fact that the Brahmaputra bridge is complete but for the lack of only one slab, the bridge is not being used by road transport; if so, how long has it been so?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was a delay of about two or three months in a girder of a particular type being provided. That has now been released, and I think it will be opened soon.

Shri Ranga: Would it not be possible for the hon. Minister to take into consultation the Members who come from Assam in regard to this particular matter about the development of road transport?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Certainly, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is only a tenuous link connecting Assam with the rest of India, what urgent steps do Government contemplate taking, so that Assam might not be separated from the rest of India in the case of an emergency?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have taken special steps to strengthen our lines

of communication to provide the necessary bridges and to strengthen the existing bridges. All that is being done on a very expeditious basis.

Commodity Boards for Wheat, Rice and Sugar

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*405. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up commodity boards for wheat, rice and sugar on the lines of similar technical bodies in foreign countries to deal with licensing of wholesale dealers, regulation of marketing practices and mandi charges in respect of the commodities concerned in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the steps taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Proposals for the establishment of an Agricultural Commodities Board and a Sugar marketing Board are being worked out in the light of conditions prevailing in the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these commodity boards will be set up on an all-India pattern, or there will be different kinds of boards for different States?

Shri Shinde: The proposals are under consideration. Nothing has been finalised so far, but according to the lines on which the Government is working, there would be all-India boards, and in some of the States there will be also boards at the State levels.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the pattern for these boards, and what are the lines along which these boards are being worked?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): This board is mainly intended to regulate wholesale prices and trade

movements it is more for regulation of the trade than for actual control. The boards that exist in countries like Canada and Australia are mainly intended for export purposes and the guarantee of minimum support prices to the indigenous producer, but the lines on which this board is to be constituted will be a little different. It will be mainly intended for regulation of wholesale and retail trade and it will also regulate marketing practices and assist trade movement from one area to another.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since the farmer is likely to be affected by whatever decisions or recommendations the board may make, what is intended to be the participation of the farmers' representatives on these boards?

Shri A. M. Thamos: The details are yet to be worked out. A skeleton scheme was discussed by my senior colleague, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, with the Chief Ministers of various States. It is still in the consideration stage, and the final reactions of the State Governments are awaited.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड बनने के बाद जो प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स हैं उनका क्या स्थान रहेगा ?

लालू तन्ना कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : बोर्ड इसलिये नहीं बन रहा है कि जो प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स हैं वे वहाँ से हट जायें। वह केवल रेगुलेशन के लिये है।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि इस किस्म के रेगुलेशन की वजह से भारत के व्यापारियों में काफी बेचैनी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : आज कुछ काम चल रहा है लेकिन उसको गवर्नमेंट कर रही है इसलिये बोर्ड बनने से इसमें कुछ फर्क होने वाला नहीं है।

Shri Sonavane: From the answer of the Parliamentary Secretary, it ap-

pears that the formation of these boards would help cash crops and the formulation of prices for them. Is there any proposal for forming such a board for foodgrains so as to secure a fair, and remunerative minimum price.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The agricultural commodities board is mainly intended to exercise control over the food-grain dealers. For cash crops and other things there are other commodity committees. A question has also been put about the sugar marketing board. It would be mainly a marketing body.

Thefts in Railway Workshops

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*406. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
 Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the thefts of materials committed in many of our railway workshops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check such thefts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Cases of theft from Railway Workshops have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Due to the activities of criminally disposed persons for personal gain.

(c) Some of the measures already existing on the Railways are detailed in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-705/63].

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या मंत्री महोदय बनलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन वर्क शाप्स में सामान की चोरी हुई है और कितने रुपयों की हुई है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not think I have that information.

Mr. Speaker: That answer is not ready.

Shri S.N. Chaturvedi: What is the annual loss suffered by the Railways on account of these thefts?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will give you the total loss. It came down from Rs. 1.12 lakhs in 1960 to Rs. 0.65 lakhs in 1962.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस तरह की जो चोरियां होती हैं उनको रोकने के लिये कोई विशेष उपाय सरकार सोच सकती है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने बतलाया ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पश्चिमी रेलवे की वर्कशाप्स में साल में कितनी चोरियों की घटनाएँ हुई हैं ?

Shri S.V. Ramaswamy: On the Western Railway, the number of cases of thefts in 1962 was 99.

श्री कछवाय : हिन्दी में उत्तर दे दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मंत्री महोदय नम्बर बतला सकते हैं ?

Shri S.V. Ramaswamy: In 1962 it was 99.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने इसका उत्तर देने की कृपा की और क्रिमिनलोजी या इस तरह का कोई शब्द कहा । तो यह तो एक मोशल क्राइम है, कट्टी के खिलाफ क्राइम है । मैं जानना चाहता कि इसको रिकार्ड करने के लिये क्या क्या कायदे अख्तियार किये गये हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Reformers in other directions might be sought after.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जब कारण बतलाया है तो यह भी बतला दें ।

Mr. Speaker: He is not satisfied with the answer? Answer has been given.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात तो हो चुकी । एक से ज्यादा दफे इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पश्चिमी रेलवे की चोरियों में 'रेलवे कर्मचारियों और अधिकांशियों का भी कुछ हाथ है या नहीं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; in some cases.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हिन्दी में उत्तर दे दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई दफे उनका भी हाथ पाया गया है ।

Indian Fisheries Corporation

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*407.	{	Shri Koya:
		Shri A. K. Gopalan:
		Shri P. Kunhan:
		Shri Maheswar Naik:
		Shri Kapur Singh:
		Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether Government propose to start an Indian Fisheries Corporation to sponsor projects and to improve fish exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes. Government have under consideration a proposal to establish, in the public sector, a Fisheries Corporation which will undertake deep-sea fishing and process the catches for export as well as for internal consumption. The possibilities of securing foreign collaboration in this venture are being explored. Other details will depend largely on the terms of such collaboration and have not yet taken any firm shape.

Shri Koya: May I know whether any decision has been taken about the headquarters of the Corporation?

Shri Shinde: At this stage, no decision has been arrived at regarding the headquarters.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the State Governments are also starting their own Fisheries Corporations and, if so, what is the relation of the Central Corporation vis a vis the State Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The idea is that the maritime States of India will also participate in the Corporation to be formed at the Centre, and those States will contribute to the share capital of this Corporation. In certain States there are corporations. For example, in Orissa, there is a corporation for fishing. We do not want to disturb that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has the export of fish shown any downward trend and, if so, what are the reasons and what are the steps taken to improve it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to exports, the export of frozen and canned fish has registered an increase, but with regard to the export of dried fish to Ceylon and Burma it has registered a fall, and that was due to circumstances beyond our control.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the per capita consumption of fish in this country and may I know whether this Corporation would try to augment the intake of fish in this country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our country was a long coastline and there is abundant scope for exploiting the vast marine resources of this country and it is not intended to disturb the private sector; the private sector will be encouraged and it will have additional opportunities to fish as much as it can. With regard to the average consumption of fish, I have not got the figures with me

Mr. Speaker: The Minister can answer the particular hon. Member at least. The hon. Member's per capita consumption would be nil!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are quite a large number of co-operatives in this field, and so, may I know if the co-operatives will be allowed to possess any shares and become shareholders?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The pattern of this Corporation has not yet been drawn up. Our idea is to have the participation of the maritime States with the Centre and also, if foreign collaboration is forthcoming, it would also be taken, because we have now foreign exchange difficulties for the import of necessary machinery as well as trawlers and other vessels. It is mainly with a view to get foreign assistance that we are proposing to have this Corporation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Does it mean that the Corporation is not inclined to consider it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Shri P. Kunhan.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether any representation to the fishermen will be given on the Corporation and, if so, what is the method?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have already said, the exact pattern of this Corporation has not yet been decided.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that this Fisheries Corporation will not be extended to the States where already the State Fisheries Corporations have been established? Is it not advisable to integrate the entire scheme?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that the idea is to have the participation of maritime States because it is primarily intended to have marine fishing, mainly to tuna and prawn, and to have participation with those

who are interested in this. With regard to the internal or inland fisheries, we do not want to enter the field.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether any fishing deal is under contemplation for technical collaboration as regards deep-sea fishing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is with that idea in view that this Corporation has been primarily proposed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Ministry has already made up its mind not to allow the co-operatives or purchase shares and have a chance to develop themselves?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): That is a good suggestion. We shall consider it but the details of it have not yet been finalised.

Export of Milch Cows

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*408. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have banned the export of milch cows to other States; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the steps Government are taking to meet the demand of other States for these milch cows?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have any account of the exported milch cows so far from other States and whether they are giving equal service as they used to give?

Shri Shinde: State-wise details have not been worked out. But an expert

committee which was set up by the Central Council of Gosamwardhan has examined the problem of export of milch cattle from Punjab and it has found that about 80,000 cattle are exported from Punjab every year.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Punjab is the only State from which milch cows are exported to other States or there are other States also?

Shri Shinde: Milch cattle are there in all the States. Inter State movements of cattle take place in all parts of the country. In Punjab that there are some special breeds and they are exported to some other States.

श्रीमती जयाबन शाह : क्या यह सही है कि हमारे देश में विदेशी लोग आ कर अच्छी से अच्छी गाएँ खरीद कर ले जाते हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो उसको रोकने का गवर्नमेंट क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

Shri Shinde: No, Sir; there are restrictions so far as exports to other countries are concerned.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पंजाब के हरियाना क्षेत्र की गाएँ, जो हमारे देश के अन्दर ऊँची कोटि की नस्ल की मानी जाती हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये भी आपके मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: The measures are under contemplation. The committee which examined this question have made some recommendations and those recommendations have been commended to various States.

Agricultural Production

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*409. { **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Shri A. K. Gopalam:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shrimati Vinla Devi:

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

(a) whether Government are providing funds to State Governments to

take special measures to step up production in agriculture;

(b) whether State Governments have submitted scheme for this purpose; and

(c) if not, what is the basis of this disbursement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Schemes necessary for increasing agricultural production have already been included in the States' Plans and are being implemented by the State Governments. During the current year (1962-63) with a view to enable the State Governments to take up additional programmes of minor irrigation and soil conservation an additional allocation of Rs. 9.72 crores, over and above the State Plan ceilings, has been approved on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments.

For the year 1963-64, the State Governments have been asked to make within the overall State Plan ceilings for 1963-64 higher allocations for the sub-heads of agricultural production, minor irrigation and soil conservation and agricultural component of the budget for Community Development Programmes, amounting in the aggregate to a substantially higher figure than the revised estimates for 1962-63.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the efforts made by Government, the jute price has gone down in Bihar and Assam and if so, what steps are Government taking to see that the production of jute does not fall down next year?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are taking all possible measures.....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from the allocations for minor irrigation programmes that are being given to the State Governments, may I know

whether any financial assistance is being given for sinking wells under the well-subsidy scheme to step up agricultural production in the States?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is also being simultaneously done. In regard to the State of Andhra Pradesh from where the hon. Member hails, we are trying to meet all the requirements that are being sent here by the State Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि माइनर इरीगेशन के लिये सब इन्तिजाम हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो रेड टेपिज्म हो रहा है जिस के कारण माइनर इरीगेशन का काम नहीं हो पाता, उसको जल्द से जल्द दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कोशिश कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का बिहार सरकार पर बहुत ज्यादा प्रभाव है। मैं उनका आभार मानूँगा अगर वह बिहार सरकार को सुझाव दे कर जो उनके जिले में रेड टेपिज्म होता है उसको दूर करवाँ जो कुछ उनके जिले के लिये यहां से करना सम्भव हो सकता है वह वे बतलावें। अगर सम्भव होगा तो वह भी किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सलाह दूँगा कि मेम्बर साहब और वजीर साहब दोनों मिल जायें तो काम हो जाएगा।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What is the result of package programme? What about the extension of the programme to other districts also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the package programme, the result is in my opinion quite satisfactory. The production has generally increased by about 21 per cent in certain areas. In Shahabad perhaps it has gone up by a little more percentage. Regarding its extension, we are going to extend the package programme in regard to production of millets and

bajra in the district of Saran, from where the hon. Member hails. We are also going to extend it in regard to paddy production to four other districts of Bihar, viz., Darbhanga, Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Gaya.

Shri Ranga: Are Government aware that paddy yields in quite a number of delta districts of Andhra Pradesh have gone down by as much as 50 per cent. because of the ravages of stem borer and various other troubles?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is correct that in Andhra Pradesh and particularly in the delta districts due to stem borer paddy production has gone down by a slight percentage, but it has gone down mostly due to heavy rains in the delta districts. We are taking all precautions against stem borer and we are also examining whether it will be possible to set up an institute there to study this problem.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether there are any new schemes for strengthening the distribution of fertilisers, seeds and credit?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About fertiliser, as the hon. Member knows, it is being distributed, mostly through co-operatives, but wherever there is any weakness we are prepared to set up other institutions and we have, of course, recommended to the State Governments to take resort to that. With regard to the State of Kerala, we are giving all possible and sympathetic attention to any suggestion that comes from there. If the hon. Member has anything in mind he may kindly intimate us and we shall look into it.

Shri P. R. Patel: In spite of all the measures we have taken up till now, I would like to know the reasons why our yield per acre is much less than in other countries. Is it because of the price incentive that is wanting?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Price incentive is also one of the factors. We wanted to give that incentive also by giving a slight margin. But, as the hon. Member knows, in a democracy

we have to consult so many interests and it was not possible to do that. There are certain other causes also for the per acre yield to be less here. Supply of fertiliser, green manure and better agriculture practices are bound to increase our agricultural production.

Enquiry into Railway Accident

***411. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the accident of 11th November, 1962, resulting in the death of several roof-travelling passengers, on the Gora bridge between Manjhi and Bakulah stations on the Chapra-Varanasi line has concluded; and

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow has concluded his enquiry. According to his provisional findings, the accident was due to the rash and heedless behaviour of the passengers who were travelling in an unauthorised manner on the roofs of the coaches in violation of the provisions of Section 118(2) of the Indian Railway Act, 1890.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Additional Commissioner enquired into the fact whether any effort was made by the Railway authorities, using force if necessary in the interest of the passengers themselves, to make them descend from the roofs?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The passengers were warned not once but three times. They were warned at the earliest station, Chapra itself, where the train was delayed for 30 minutes and most of them were got down. Again, near the Rewalganj Station the train was stopped and the passengers asked to get down. Subsequently, after the train just passed the home signal the train was stopped and they were asked to get down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did not the railway authorities see that people were travelling on the roof of the train? So, why was the train allowed to move at all with those passengers on the roof?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Obviously the railway authorities were not aware that they were still sitting on the roof.

Shri Ranga: This is not the first time that this has happened. On a previous occasion also a large number of people were killed. May I know whether Government are contemplating making or issuing suitable directives in order to prevent this kind of thing from happening. Whatever the steps may be, they have to be strictly enforced and implemented.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Deputy Minister has stated earlier that efforts were made to bring them down from the roof. He has stated immediately afterwards that they were not aware that people were travelling on the roof of the train. What does it mean?

Mr. Speaker: So far as I could understand, there were several stages. Twice or thrice they became aware of passengers travelling on the roof of the train and attempts were made to get them down. Then the train started. Afterwards, some persons got on the roof and, perhaps, they were not noticed. That is what he probably wanted to convey.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I humbly submit, Sir, you are well aware that on every platform there are so many railway officials going up and down. Would they have not noticed these people on the roof of the train?

Mr. Speaker: How can I give him information?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the standing instructions or directives of

the railway administration to the railway staff in case there are passengers travelling on the roofs of coaches? Were those directives or instructions observed by the railway staff? If not, what action has been taken against them for violation or non-observance of the directives?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have followed the directions. They warned the passengers to get down and they were got down. If they again climbed to the roof without our knowledge, it is not our fault.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have not heard the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The staff did their duty and observed all the rules.

Dr. M. S. Anay: May I know whether the driver stopped the train within a furlong from the bridge?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I just now mentioned that the train was stopped three times and the guard and others warned the passengers.

Shri Ranga: It is not an answer to that question. The hon. Member has made a very useful suggestion in the course of his question. We would like to know whether they have made any effort to stop the train in advance of the bridge.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that it was stopped three times. But did the driver actually stop the train before the bridge, after he noticed the passengers on the roof?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The train must have been stopped by the Driver.

Mr. Speaker: "must have been" is different. What is the information according to this report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The point is this. When it was noticed that people were travelling on the roof of the train, it was detained for 30 minutes; again it was detained for 15 minutes. Then, again for a third time, it was stopped for some time.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are excited because they feel that so long as there were people travelling on the roof of the train, the train should have been detained irrespective of whether the duration was 30 minutes or 45 minutes or more. What are the rules or directives to the staff? Would they stop the train or would they proceed if the passengers do not come down?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The directions are that no passengers are to be allowed to travel on the roofs of trains. But this happened at midnight. All the same, the railway staff did their duty. As I submitted, they stopped the train three times in order to ask the people to come down. But if they climbed up again without the knowledge of the railway staff, it is not our fault.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As travelling on the roof is a very common feature, may I know whether the Government has devised any method whereby it will become impossible for people to travel on the roof?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know what the hon. Member wants. Should we put barbed wire there... (Interruption) or put spikes there?

Shri Tyagi: Before the train passed through the bridge was the precaution to warn the passengers sitting on the roof taken that the train would pass through the bridge and that those sitting on the roof will be in danger of their lives? Was that warning given to them?

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We had no idea that people were sitting on the roof... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Contradictory... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In his reply the hon. Minister would kindly just make a distinction between the different stages; otherwise, it is likely to create confusion because he has said that they were warned when the 2519(AI)LSD—2.

train started and that the train was stopped thrice. Now, coming to the last stage when ultimately it started, were they told that there was a bridge ahead and that they would be run down or killed unless they came down?

Shri Vishram Prasad: Or lie down.

Mr. Speaker: No; there is no question of lying down.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Train No. 67 Up Fast Passenger was scheduled to run non-stop between Revelganj and Suraimanpur covering three stations, viz., Revelganj Ghat, Manji and Bakulha. On the 10th November, 1962, a large crowd of intending passengers had gathered at Chupra Station platform for boarding the train to attend the Kartik Purnamasi Mela at Balia and other places and some of the passengers had climbed the roof of the coaches. The Guard of the train along with the Assistant Station Master and the GRP Sainiks got the passengers down and started the train after a delay of 30 minutes. The train left Chupra at about 23.30 hours and reached Revelganj at 00.05 hours. At Revelganj some of the passengers were still found on the roof of the train. The Guard along with the Assistant Station Master and GRP Sainiks and RPF personnel again requested the passengers for vacating the roof and started the train after a delay of 15 minutes. The engine had gone just on the other side of the home signal when it was stopped due to alarm chain pulling. The Guard and the Fireman had already arrived at the spot and after rectifying the defect re-started the train. Before starting the train the passengers were warned about the bridge and they were deroofed again by the Guard with the help of GRP and RPF personnel, but some passengers must have remained on the roof of the coaches.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think, now I should allow any further questions. If

hon. Members want to have a discussion, they can seek other remedies.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Without asking further questions I would like to request you to direct the Government to place on the Table of the House a copy of this report because of the very unsatisfactory answers. It is a highly pertinent question.

Mr. Speaker: Is it proposed to place this report on the Table of the House, or have Government any objection if I ask them to place it on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): We have no objection whatsoever. We will place a copy on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: All right; then it will be placed on the Table of the House. Next question.

Measures to Increase Agricultural Production

*412. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the discussions he had with the Chief Ministers from Southern States at Madras with a view to intensifying the production of food in the country in the present national emergency; and

(b) what exact proposals have emerged from these discussions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) At the meeting with the Chief Ministers of Southern States at Madras the ways and means of securing rapid increases in production especially of rice, millets, pulses, cotton, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and eggs were discussed; this was one of the series of discussions which the Minister for Food and Agriculture held with Chief Ministers of States.

(b) Strengthening of supplies of improved seeds and fertilisers, streamlining of administrative arrangements in

the States for the implementation of agricultural production programmes, and drawing up of schemes by the States for achieving higher targets of minor irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming in 1963-64 and subsequent years were decided upon at the meeting.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how long it will take to make the country self-sufficient as regards food production?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are at the moment trying our best to achieve the target laid down in the Third Five Year Plan and also the emergency requirements, but we have not worked out what the hon. Member wants just now.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The Minister of Food and Agriculture stated some time back that 50,000 tons of grains were imported every month. How much foreign exchange is involved in purchasing foodgrains every year in this way?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This figure of 50,000 tons includes the big grain deal that we had, of which every detail is before the House.

So far as the emergency is concerned, sometimes, more grain would be necessary, and that is what we are trying to provide for.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि एग्रीकल्चरल होल्डिंग्स के ऊपर सीलिंग का कानून रहते हुए उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सूचना माननीय सदस्य से हम लोग लेते हैं ।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether any special measures were being suggested at this meeting to see that the schemes in the fields of minor irrigation and soil conservation, especially the schemes that are already sanctioned, are implemented in time?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, that was the intention and purpose of that meeting, and the Chief Ministers were requested by the Minister of Food and Agriculture to help expedite the programmes of minor irrigation, dry farming, soil conservation etc.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In order to step up agricultural production, may I know whether Government have taken adequate measures to supply sufficient quantity of Dithane to the Madras State to prevent and cure early and late Blight diseases affecting the potato crop in the Nilgiris?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are aware that the 'Golden Nematode' disease is prevalent there in the Nilgiris area, I have asked the Plant Protection Department to import the pesticide that is needed to fight that disease. Also, I have asked the Coimbatore Agricultural College to study that disease very minutely and suggest what type of pesticide should be used there, and I think we shall be taking all possible measures very soon to fight that disease.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri

S. N. Q. 16. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Italian State Oil combine ENI has undertaken to build a pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pipeline will be executed by the ENI Company SNAM S.P.A. at a total cost of Rs. 335.79 lakhs of which the foreign exchange component is Rs. 157.41 lakhs including cost of materials to be imported. The foreign exchange required for the pipeline will

be met out of the ENI credit offered to India.

(c) The formalities regarding the acquisition of right of way for laying the pipelines are almost complete and an advance team of the foreign consultants has already commenced work in the field; the pipes required for the pipeline are being manufactured at Rourkela and delivery of pipes is expected to be completed shortly.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the total length of the pipeline and by what time the same will be completed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The distance between Gauhati and Siliguri on the pipeline project is 270 miles. We expect that the pipeline construction will be completed in about two years.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there was originally a proposal to lay one multipurpose pipeline through Gauhati and Siliguri in place of two pipelines as now proposed, namely one already under construction for carrying crude oil and the other which is proposed now, and if so, why the original proposal was abandoned and what difficulty stood in the way in implementation of the original proposal?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is some confusion in the opinion that has been expressed by my hon. friend. The pipeline that is to convey crude oil cannot be utilised for carrying any petroleum products. The pipelines for these have got to be separate. The pipeline which has to transport petroleum products also sometimes cannot carry all the petroleum products like kerosene, petrol and other fuel oil. Therefore, pipelines have got to be separate for transport purposes.

Originally, there was a proposal to build a pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri and westwards for carrying petroleum products. But that was not considered feasible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this agreement with ENI to build this pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri

is part of the original 50-crore agreement that we had with them or this is a new agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This will be one of the projects in the general agreement for spending the credit of Rs. 50 crores, including the construction of pipelines.

Special programme on A.I.R. on Netaji's birthday

S.N.Q. 17. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to broadcast on A.I.R. a special programme, relating to the life and work

of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, on January 23, i.e., tomorrow which will be celebrated all over India as Netaji Jayanti (his 66th birthday anniversary);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha giving details of the programmes scheduled for broadcast from A.I.R. Stations in connection with the 66th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

STATEMENT

Programme scheduled in connection with the 66th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on 23rd January, 1963.

Delhi Station Talk in Hindi (Netaji Ke Adhyatmik Vichar) by Jagannath Prabhakar : at 2045—2055 hrs. Delhi—A.

Calcutta Readings from Netaji's writings by Prabhati Charan Bhattacharya: at 0720—0725 hrs. (Calcutta—A)

1830—1840 hrs. : Talk In Bengali by Amiyanath Bose (Personal Reminiscences of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) : Calcutta—B.

1900—1910 hrs. : Talks in Bengali by Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Karma Yogi) : Calcutta—B.

Indore-Bhopal A feature in Hindi (Senani Desh Bhakt) at 2145—2200 hrs.

In addition to the above, these and other Stations of A.I.R. will cover local celebrations in newsreels.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table refers to programmes of three stations—Delhi, Calcutta and Indore-Bhopal. May I know why there is no programme on other stations in the country? Also, has any thought been given by Government to the inclusion in the programme of the inspiring patriotic songs of the Azad Hind Fauj and one or two speeches, records of which are available, of Netaji as head of the Arzi Hukumat Azad Hind?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sometime ago, that is in September, 1961, the Central

Programme Advisory Committee thought that these birth anniversaries of national leaders may be celebrated once in five years, not every year, that is, 65th year, 70th year, 75th year and so on. Therefore, it is left to stations to arrange programmes as they like. Three stations have already arranged it this year. This was a sort of national programme to be celebrated once in five years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that Netaji Jayanti has been declared as a public holiday by the West Bengal Government for the last so many years? If so, has there been a proposal before Government to declare Netaji Jayanti as a national holiday, considering that Netaji is a great national hero whom the people

love and honour as they do with respect to Mahatma Gandhi?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Since it is a public holiday in West Bengal, the Calcutta Station is also covering the programme. But it is not declared as a national holiday by the Government of India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal before the Government of India to declare it a national holiday?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not for me to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not catch the answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know why this programme will not be relayed right throughout India through all the stations?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He says that it is celebrated once in five years. That is not the answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: The all-India programme, national programme, is once in five years. A Committee was constituted and it made that recommendation. So far as the stations are concerned, they can go on with that programme every year. Only three stations have organised a programme this year.

Shri Ranga: Am I to understand that Hyderabad has celebrated it sometime earlier, and, therefore, it is not proposed to organise the programme this year in the Hyderabad station?

Mr. Speaker: That should be for the Hyderabad Station to decide.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Ordinarily, once in five years all the stations celebrate it. But it is left to individual stations to celebrate every year also. This year possibly Hyderabad is not

celebrating it. Calcutta, Indore and Delhi are celebrating.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is evident that Calcutta has only three items, and in West Bengal it is a holiday declared by the Government. May I know why it is that programmes relating to the great leader Netaji Bose are limited in number like this even in the State of West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: That is done by the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no. The All-India Radio has very limited programmes even for Calcutta. They will be only in Bengali and Hindi. What about the other Indian languages?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In addition, the important programmes that are taking place in Calcutta and the districts will be covered again by the Radio News Reel, but as far as talks are concerned, the station has arranged for three talks or recitation or things like that.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Have the All-India Radio collected the records of some of the speeches of Netaji Bose delivered from Berlin and the Far East during India's struggle for freedom, and if so, is there any proposal to re-broadcast them on our radio system?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know whether we have acquired all those broadcasts from other stations, but whatever is available is being used by our stations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I crave your indulgence. I put that question about the proposal for a national holiday. I did not catch the answer. What was the answer? You also repeated it to him.

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is not for him to give any answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a Member of the Cabinet. Has any proposal come before the Cabinet? Is he aware?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the proposal now. The Cabinet might consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मैलानी और शाहजहापुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

*४१०. { श्री प्रे० कृ० लाला :
श्री वि० सि० चौधरी :
श्री समनारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहजहापुर को मैलानी से मिलाये वाला रेलवे विगत महायुद्धों में उखाड़ दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन को कब तक पुनः बनाने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब शाहवाहनगर-मैलानी लाइन से है। यह लाइन १०१८ में उखाड़ी गई थी।

(ख) इस लाइन को फिर से बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है और न यह लाइन उन नयी लाइनों में शामिल है जो तीसरी अयोजना में रेलवे के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में रखी गई है।

Transport of Goods to Assam

*413. { Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deadlock over the river transport system between Assam and the rest of India has been resolved;

(b) whether Government propose to maintain on a permanent basis the alternative method of transporting of goods to Assam by a fleet of trucks; and

(c) if so, the extent of progress made therein?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A settlement has been reached on most of the disputes between the Joint Steamer Companies and their Pakistani ratings who struck work at Barisal and Fenchuganj in Pakistan between the 9th October and the 4th December, 1962. The strike was called off on the 4th December, 1962, and the Companies' services were restored soon thereafter.

(b) Yes.

(c) Fifty vehicles have been acquired by the Central Government's Road Transport Organisation. Fifty more vehicles are expected to be added by the close of the current financial year. It is also proposed to acquire 100 vehicles more during the next financial year.

प्रवालती पंचायत

*४१४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में बाने को कृपा करेंगे कि "अदालती पंचायतों" के अध्यक्ष दल ने हल में ही जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी, उसको सिफारिशों पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : मंत्रालय में रिपोर्ट की जांच की गई है। न्याय पंचायतों का विषय राज्य क्षेत्र में है और इस विषय रिपोर्ट में की गई लगभग सभी सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी है। इस विषय पर राज्य सरकारों को लिखा गया है। गुजरात, राजस्थान और दिल्ली ने सूचित किया है कि न्याय पंचायतों के बारे में जो एक उन्होंने बनाए हैं उनमें इस रिपोर्ट की अधिकतर सिफारिशें पहले से ही शामिल हैं। दूसरे

राज्यों में या तो रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है या सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बारे में कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Prices of Foodgrains

- *415. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of foodgrains show a downward trend after the promulgation of emergency;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is generally due to the arrival of new rice crop and other *kharif* cereals in the market, the various steps taken by the Government to keep the prices in check and the co-operation forthcoming from the trade during the present emergency.

(c) Minimum prices for wheat have been fixed. As regards rice, Government procurement is being undertaken in certain States and in these States the procurement prices will act as support prices. In other States, the State Governments have been advised to purchase common white varieties of rice at the procurement prices, if the prices in any area tend to fall below these levels.

Acquisition of Land for Companies

*416. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued to all State Governments to defer all proceedings for acquisition of land for companies

until further instructions from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that proceedings in many cases are in advance stage and as a consequence of the recent instruction, the work of certain industries essential to war efforts and national emergency are held up; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The State Governments had been informed that in view of the assurances given by the Minister for Food and Agriculture during the recent debate in Parliament on the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962, it would be desirable that further proceedings for acquisition of land for a company should be in accordance with those assurances, which would be incorporated in the Rules. It was also suggested to them that further proceedings for companies might be taken after the Rules have been framed.

Precise details of cases of land acquisition pending consideration with the State Governments in respect of industries essential to war effort are not available. The State Governments have, however, been informed that whenever they consider it essential that in the interest of national emergency the proceedings should go ahead, they can do so keeping in view the spirit of the various assurances given by the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Parliament.

Fertilizers

*417. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to maintain and increase the production of fertilizers during the present emergency; and

(b) what steps have been taken to remove the bottlenecks in the supply of fertilizers direct to cultivators?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) At a joint meeting of the Central Organisations of Employers and Workers held in New Delhi on 3rd November, 1962, a Resolution on Industrial Truce was passed, which also refers to increased industrial production by full utilisation of installed capacity. A special Emergency Production Committee has been set up at the Centre to implement effectively and speedily the production part of the Industrial Truce Resolution. These steps cover also the field of production of fertiliser units. To increase the production, a capacity of 1.3 million tonnes of nitrogen has been licensed.

(b) Nitrogenous fertilisers are supplied from the Central Fertiliser Pool to the State Governments who arrange their distribution amongst the cultivators primarily through co-operatives. The States have been urged to gear up the distributing system and to cut down the number of intermediaries. Wherever Co-operative channels do not exist or are not functioning effectively, the States have been advised to consider employment of other agencies, departmental or private.

In addition, the following concrete steps have been taken to push up the consumption of fertilisers:—

- (1) A system of rebates in the Pool prices of sulphate of ammonia, urea and calcium ammonium nitrate has been introduced, when supply is taken by the States during the non-manuring seasons. Non-manuring quarters for each State have been fixed.
- (2) In order to ensure that fertilisers are sold in the hilly and inaccessible areas at the same price at which these are sold in the plains, it has been de-

cided that the high transport cost of nitrogenous fertilisers in the hilly areas and inaccessible areas may be subsidised provided the State Governments also bear at least 25 per cent. of the subsidy.

- (3) The Pool Price of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate has been reduced to Rs. 278.00 per metric ton in order to maintain a differential price of Rs. 50.00 per tonne in the retail selling price of calcium ammonium nitrate and sulphate of ammonia to the cultivators to create a bias in favour of the use of calcium ammonium nitrate.
- (4) In order to push up consumption of fertilisers in Assam, it has been agreed to subsidise the distribution expenses to the extent of the difference between the actual charges and the permissible margins provided the State Government bears half of the extra expenditure.

Paradip Port

***418. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical feasibility of developing Paradip as an all-weather port has been finally decided;

(b) if so, what concrete measures are being taken to develop it as a major port; and

(c) whether the Central Government has included the scheme in its current scheme of development of major ports in the country?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It has been considered technically feasible to develop Paradip as an all-weather port.

(b) and (c). The State Government are working on a scheme for develop-

ing Paradip as an all-weather port. A project report has been prepared for the purpose by a U.K. firm of Engineer Consultants. The Government of India has approved the State Government's proposal to get the detailed drawings and estimates prepared by the same firm.

The question as to whether the Paradip Port Project should be treated as a Major Port Project has not been decided. Therefore the question of including it in the Central Government's projects does not arise at present.

Village Volunteer Force

*419. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a nation-wide scheme for creating a Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks is going to be launched;

(b) if so, how it is going to help the cause of our national defence; and

(c) the total number of such volunteers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir, on the ensuing Republic Day.

(b) The scheme has been designed for the total mobilisation of both human and material resources of rural India through the country-wide network of C.D., P.R. and Co-operative organisations. The enthusiasm generated in the rural people will thus be canalised both for defence and the long term objective of economic development. Each Village Volunteer Force will have a three-fold Programme—production, mass education and village defence. A strong agricultural base is the first requisite of national defence. The production programme will constitute the core

of the work of the Village Volunteer Force and the Defence Labour Bank.

(c) Does not arise yet.

Dairy Farm with Danish Assistance

*420. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri Bishanchandra Seth:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts from Denmark surveyed some areas suitable for setting up a dairy farm in India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in setting up this farm assistance from the Danish Government is being sought;

(c) what are the areas selected for this purpose; and

(d) when it is likely to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, an offer of assistance has been made by the Danish Government of its own volition. It is tentative for the present, since the possibility of collaboration is under investigation.

(c) The survey covered Rajpur (U.P.) Mandya (Mysore), Bangalore, Ootacamund and Ranchi.

(d) It is premature to say, since no firm offer has yet been made.

Research on Pests and Insects

*421. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a research centre regarding pests and insects which are attracted by the fruit plants in the Punjab Hills;

(b) if so, where it will be located and what will be its annual expenditure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A scheme for research on the diseases of fruits in the hilly areas of Punjab has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a period of five years from 1st April, 1963;

(b) The scheme will be worked out at Sultanpur (Kulu Valley) and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 60,300 for a period of five years.

Railway link with Pakistan

*422. { Shri Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has taken up the question of a direct railway link between East Pakistan and West Pakistan through India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The question of grant of transit facilities by India and Pakistan for the rail movement of civilians traffic (passengers, parcels and goods) passing from one area to another of the same country through the other country has been under the consideration of Government for some time but no final decision in the matter has so far been arrived at.

Shipping Tonnage

*423. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Mantri:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has asked for more funds for the acquisition of new tonnage; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

such request has been received after the Third Plan target for gross acquisition was raised from 3,75,000 G.R.T. to 5,50,000 G.R.T.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment to Agriculturists

*424. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the main features and nature of Rajasthan Government's scheme to provide employment to 4.25 lakh agriculturists in the State and to increase agricultural production; and

(b) what is Central Government's reaction to the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Government of Rajasthan mentioned that there are 4.25 lakh agriculturists in the State and they could be resettled on an area of 122.5 lakh acres of unoccupied cultivable wastelands in the State. The estimated cost would be about Rs. 20 crores.

(b) As the progress of the work will depend upon the phased programme and the administrative resources available, the State Government has been asked to draw up a phased programme of reclamation and resettlement on the lands indicating the number of families to be settled, the area to be allotted and the estimated expenditure from year to year.

Import of Rice from Burma

{ Shri P.C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
*425. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Mantri:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and Burma for

importing 2,25,000 tons of Burmese rice into India; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). On the 24th of December, 1962 an Agreement was signed between the Governments of Burma and India for the purchase by India of not less than 1.5 lakh tons of rice annually for a period of three years from 1-1-63. On the same date a contract for the purchase in 1963 of a quantity of 1.5 lakh tons and additional quantities if required and available of Burma rice was also signed. In other respects the pattern of the purchase contract broadly follows the previous contracts for the purchase of rice from Burma.

Derailment of 8 Down Express

*426. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the attempt to derail 8 Down Express between Lakwa and Suffry railway stations by placing boulders during November, 1962; and

(b) if so, what are its findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The case is still under police investigation.

Road Transport

*427 { **Shri Maheswar Naik.**
Dr. L. M. Singhi.

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of additional burden of traffic which has been brought to bear upon the road transport system as a result of the emergency in the country;

(b) what measures are being taken to cope with the additional burden; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been made available outside the plan provisions on this account?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Although some additional burden has fallen on road transport because of the emergency, it is difficult to indicate the extent of the increase since no surveys in this respect has been conducted by the State Governments, in whom the executive authority in respect of road transport vests.

(b) The following measures have been taken to cope with the situation:

(1) A special Road Transport Organisation has been set up under the Department of Transport, for transport, by road, of essential supplies to Assam. This is intended to supplement the existing rail and water transport services to Assam. Fifty vehicles have already been acquired by this Organisation. Fifty more vehicles will be added by the close of the current financial year. There is also a proposal for acquiring 100 vehicles during the next financial year.

(2) Orders have been issued under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, exempting vehicles and persons engaged in the transport of goods or personnel for the defence of India and civil defence etc. from laden weight restrictions and the necessity of obtaining permits and counter-signatures.

(3) A programme for the improvement of certain arterial routes in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam and certain other roads

in other parts of the country has been undertaken on a priority basis.

- (4) The existing units manufacturing trucks, buses and jeeps have been or are being licensed to expand their installed capacity consistent with the targets laid down in the Third Five Year Plan. Necessary foreign exchange for importing essential capital goods for this purpose and also for increasing the indigenous content in the vehicles is being provided, to the extent possible, within the limited foreign exchange resources available.

(c) No foreign assistance has been made available outside the plan provision for the development of road transport in connection with the present emergency.

रोज़ा-हापुड़ रेलवे लाइन

- *४२६. { श्री प्रे० कृ० लाला :
श्री वि० सि० चौधरी :
श्री समनानी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोजा-हापुड़ रेलवे लाइन जो जलालाबाद, राजघाट, गंगा और राम गंगा के बीच से होकर बनाने का प्रस्ताव था, उसका बिगत ५० वर्षों में कितनी बार सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) इन सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उक्त रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिए ; और

(ग) इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक बनने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जलालाबाद, राजघाट, गंगा और राम गंगा के रास्ते रोजा-हापुड़ लाइन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण (survey) नहीं किया गया।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

अलम्य जड़ी बूटियों का विबोहन

*४२६. श्री भक्त बर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई की एक प्रायश्चित्त फर्म को जिला चमोली उत्तर प्रदेश की अलम्य जड़ी बूटियों के विबोहन का एकाधिकार दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस एकाधिकार की शर्तों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा ; और

(ग) सामरिक महत्व के उस सीमावर्ती जिले में एक विदेशी फर्म को यह एकाधिकार देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Consumer Co-operative Store

922. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for opening consumer co-operative stores in the country during the Third Plan;

(b) the number of consumer co-operative stores so far opened;

(c) the funds allotted for the purpose; and

(d) the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 200 wholesale stores and 4,000 primary tores/branches in important cities and towns with a population over 50,000.

(b) 15 Cooperative Wholesale/Central Stores and 229 primary/branches have so far been organised in Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam, Mysore & Rajasthan.

(c) Rs. 10 crores for the entire Scheme and Rs. 2 crores for the current year.

(d) The State Governments have not drawn any funds so far from the Centre as the scheme was sanctioned only on 15.11.62.

Personnel for running Cooperative Societies

923. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement of trained personnel for running co-operative societies during the Third Plan;

(b) the facilities that exist at present for training these personnel; and

(c) the number of people trained so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayat Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The estimated requirement of trained personnel for running Cooperative Societies during the Third Plan is 43,500 departmental and institutional personnel.

(b) There are 81 Cooperative Training Centres for training the personnel;

(c) 35,122 persons have been trained ending March, 1962 from the beginning of the courses at the respective Centres.

Per Acre Yield of Paddy

924. Shri Imbichhava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the per acre yield of paddy during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the present average per acre yield in the country; and

(c) the State-wise break up of the figure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The programmes for increasing agricultural production in the country viz. extension of irrigation through major, medium and minor irrigation works, extended use of fertilizers, manures, improved seeds, plant protection measures, better implements and improved agricultural practices as also dissemination of technical advice through the Extension agency hold good for increasing rice production also. In addition to this general programme of agricultural development on the basis of the agro-climatic conditions which are most favourable for growing paddy, production figures marketable surplus etc. 40 districts have been selected and the States concerned have been asked to undertake an impact programme for intensive cultivation of rice in the selected districts during the remaining years of the Plan, beginning from Kharif 1963.

A coordinated scheme for the establishment of Central Regional Stations and sub-stations for work on rice research in all the States (except Rajasthan) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan has also been formulated and circulated to States/Territory concerned for implementation during the Third Plan. Out of the thirty-eight other rice research schemes having a bearing on breeding agronomy, soils and fertilizers, diseases and pests operating in all the rice growing States, a number of them have yielded results which are

being recommended to the Extension Agency for propagation amongst farmers.

(b) and (c). A statement showing yield per acre of rice in India (all India as well as State-wise) for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-706/63].

Production of Rice

925. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of rice during the Third Plan;

(b) whether as a result of these steps there has been any increase in production;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) the estimated annual requirement of rice in the country; and

(e) the total annual production at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The programmes for increasing agricultural production in the country viz. extension of irrigation through major, medium and minor irrigation works, extended use of fertilisers, manures, improved seeds, plant protection measures, better implements and improved agricultural practices as also dissemination of technical advice through the Extension agency hold good for increasing rice production also. In addition to this general programme of agricultural development, on the basis of the agro-climatic conditions which are most favourable for growing paddy, production figures, marketable surplus, etc., 40 Districts have been selected and the States concerned have been asked to undertake an impact programme for intensive cultivation of rice in the selected districts during the remaining years of the Plan beginning from Kharif 1963.

A Coordinated scheme for the establishment of Central Regional Stations and sub-stations for work on rice research in all the States (except Rajasthan) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan has also been formulated and circulated to States/Union Territory concerned for implementation during the Third Plan. Out of the thirty-eight other rice research schemes having a bearing on breeding, agronomy, soils and fertilisers, diseases and pests, operating in all the rice growing States, a number of them have yielded results which are being recommended to the Extension Agency for propagation amongst farmers. Besides, with a view to maintaining the increasing trend of rice production, Government of India have, in December, 1962 fixed procurement prices of common white rice of fair average quality in the rice producing States.

(b) and (c). Yes. The production of rice is estimated to have increased from 30.35 million tons in 1958-59 to 33.61 million tons in 1961-62.

(d) In a developing economy as in India, it is difficult to frame an accurate annual estimate of consumption requirements of any particular type of foodgrain like rice.

(e) The All India Final Estimate of rice production for 1961-62 is 33.61 million tons.

Taxi-Type Meters for Scooter Rickshaws

926. { **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that taxi-type meters for scooter rickshaws are now available in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to enforce the affixing of these meters on scooters in Delhi to stop malpractices in charging increased fares and to avoid inconvenience and harassment to the public?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only a limited number of meters for scooter-rickshaws are available in the country.

(b) The State Transport Authority, Delhi, have already decided that fresh permits for scooter rickshaws will be issued only if the vehicles are fitted with fare-meters approved by them. The question of making the fitment of fare meters in the existing scooter rickshaws compulsory is under the consideration of that Authority. Before such a requirement is prescribed, it is necessary to ensure that a sufficient number of meters is available. There are at present about 3,500 scooter rickshaws on road in Delhi but the enquiries made by the Delhi Administration reveal that only about 1,200 fare meters have been imported into India. The possibility of getting some additional meters imported is being explored by the Administration.

Development of Deep Sea Fishing

927. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to Develop deep sea fishing during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the results so far achieved; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the Centre in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the Third

Five Year Plan, the Government of India originally proposed to acquire 20 additional fishing vessels to strengthen the existing Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing Stations and to open four new stations at Veraval, Mangalore, Paradwip and Port Blair. The stations at Veraval and Mangalore have already started functioning with the existing vessels. An order for fabrication of one trawler has been placed. Proposals for procuring more trawlers are still under consideration. These could not be procured so far due to scarcity of foreign exchange.

(b) Private industry has taken up fishing on an extensive scale during the past two years as a result of the new and better fishing grounds discovered by Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing organisation of the Government of India.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 1,68,600 has been incurred during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan.

Construction of Godowns

**928. { Shri Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**

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

(a) whether Government have any programme for the construction of godowns for storing foodgrains; and

(b) if so, how many godowns are to be constructed in different States in 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The programme of construction of Government godowns in 1963, in the various states is as under:

State	Capacity in '000 M. tonnes	Approximate no. of godowns
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	8.84	3
2. Assam	6.60	3
3. Bihar	30.58	8
4. Delhi	19.81	5
5. Gujarat	5.08	1
6. Kerala	10.16	2
7. Madras	26.16	8
8. Maharashtra	117.18	28
9. Punjab	17.78	4
10. Uttar Pradesh	68.17	22
11. West Bengal	54.15	13
TOTAL	364.51	97

Price of Fertiliser

929. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent price cut of C. A. N. fertiliser has any effect on the relative increase in the sales of this fertiliser; and

(b) how many fertiliser demonstrations were held so far in the country and how many of them were for the propagation of C. A. N. fertiliser?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) 11.3 lakh fertiliser demonstrations were held in the country between 1954-55 to 1961-62. Out of this an estimated number of 93 thousand demonstrations were held with Calcium Ammonium Nitrate for its propagation. Demonstrations with Calcium Ammonium Nitrate were started in 1957-58.

Bottlenecks on Railways

930. **Shri P. C. Boroach:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways were confronted with some bottlenecks when fighting broke out in NEFA in September last; and

(b) if so, what measures have since been taken to gear up the railways to meet both defence needs and civil sup-

plies, particularly in the North Eastern region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident to Air India Boeing 707

931. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to enquire into the fire which broke out in a Boeing aircraft belonging to Air-India at Santa Cruz Airport on 1st December, 1962 has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Lighthouse in Mangalore

932. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a lighthouse in Mangalore in view of its being developed as a major port in the western seaboard of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal to construct a new Lighthouse in Mangalore is under consideration of the Government.

National Rose Garden at New Delhi

933. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national rose garden is proposed to be set up near Safdarjung Road, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of help extended by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. It is understood that the National Rose Society of India, which is a private body, proposes to lay it.

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, would help by supplying the rose plants on payment.

Railway Building at Muzaffarpur

**934. { Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N. E. Railway constructed a huge building at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) to accommodate the R.T.S. Office there;

(b) the reasons for not having the said office there; and

(c) the use to which this building is being put to at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A building to meet the minimum requirements of the Regional Office was constructed at Muzaffarpur.

(b) The Regional Office was located at Muzaffarpur till December, 1957.

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On the bifurcation of the N. E. Railway in 1958 into two zones i.e. N. E. Railway and N. F. Railway, Regional System of working was abolished.

(c) At present the building is used for accommodating the following offices:—

1. Distt. Signal and Tele-communication Engineer's Office.
2. Asstt. Security Officer's Office.
3. Distt. Electrical Engineer's Office.
4. Staff Training School.
5. Wireless Office.

N. E. Railway Headquarters

**935. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the headquarters of N. E. Rly. at Gorakhpur to some other place in India;

(b) if so, the place selected for the purpose;

(c) the time by which this change is expected to be brought about; and

(d) the reasons for this change?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railway (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sugar Factory at Palia Kalan

**936. { Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. Gola Gokaran Nath (Kheri) crushed 2 crores 8 lakh mds. of sugarcane upto the 16th June, 1962;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Palia Kalan and Sampu-

ran Nagar Cane Dev. Unions supplied more than one crore mds. of sugarcane to the said factory;

(c) whether Government are also aware that nearly 6 lakh mds. of cane of Palia Kalan and Sampuran Nagar area was left uncrushed; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to give licence to the management of the same factory or to some other industrialist or to the Cooperative Society to be formed by the farmers themselves to set up a factory at Palia Kalan to save the farmers from further loss in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The factory crushed 2 crores 8 lakh maunds of sugarcane upto 16th July, 1962 and not upto 16th June, 1962.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All available cane of these areas was crushed before the Gola factory closed in July, 1962.

(d) No, Sir.

Road at Palia Kalan Railway Station

937. { Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the condition of road falling within the Railway limits at Palia Kalan Railway Station N.E.R. is very bad;

(b) if so, by which time this road is expected to be constructed; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal, for transferring this road to the Town Area, Palia Kalan, which is ready to take it over and get it constructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). The condition of the road surface has deteriorated recent-

ly due to very heavy road traffic in the cane season.

(b) As it will not be possible to divert the road traffic in the cane season for carrying out thorough repairs to the road, such work will be undertaken after June, 1963.

(c) There is no information that the Town Area Authority of Palia Kalan are willing to take over the road for maintenance. Such a request, on receipt, will be favourably considered, as this road is mostly used by the general public.

Loco-Shed at Calicut

938. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to abolish the loco-shed at Calicut; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason are:

1. A portion of the Loco-Shed at Calicut built over 60 years ago had to be demolished due to damage in a cyclone in April, 1961.
2. Lighter types of pre-IRS engines are now being homed at this shed. With the relaying of track between Calicut and Mangalore with 90 lbs. B.G. standard rails, IRS standard engines will run on this section. The shed at Shoranur which is being remodelled will home IRS types of engines viz., 'WP' and 'WG' and economical runs could be obtained for these modern engines from Shoranur to Mangalore.
3. Water at Calicut is not suitable for use on Locos and the source is also inadequate during summer months.

Construction of Roads

939. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether top priority has been given to construction of Roads in the country due to present emergency;

(b) the roads that have been given this priority; and

(c) what is the additional amount sanctioned other than Plan allocations?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A programme for the improvement of certain arterial routes in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam and some other roads in other parts of the country, to meet the present emergency has been under taken on top priority basis. These improvement works are estimated to cost about Rs. 34 crores.

Theft of Copper-Wire in Khurda Division

940. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the theft of Copper-wire in Khurda Division of South Eastern Railway has been on increase; and

(b) the places that are repeatedly affected by this mischief?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) The most affected areas are:—

- (1) Nirgundi-Kendrapara Road.
- (2) Byree-Kapilas Road.
- (3) Charbatia-Chagan.
- (4) Balikuda-Barang.
- (5) Jenapur—Garhmadhupur.

Targets for Food Production

941. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

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

(a) whether the Centre has fixed any revised targets for food production in view of the present national emergency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to achieve these revised targets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No revised targets of food production have been fixed. Steps are, however, being taken to accelerate development programmes so as to secure immediate increases in the production of rice, millets and pulses.

(c) As decided by the National Development Council the Third Plan targets of coverage under minor irrigation and soil conservation are being raised by 50 per cent and that of dry farming from 22 million to 50 million acres. Distribution arrangements for the supply of fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and credit are being strengthened. The 'package programme' approach is being extended in a simplified way to rice, millets and pulses, and the State Governments have been requested to undertake these measures in selected promising areas.

Storage Facilities

942. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) what steps Government have taken to increase the storage facilities all over the country to arrange for

greater supplies for the co-operative stores which Government have kept in view; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have storage facilities even at Taluk level.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme every one of the 200 wholesale stores will be given financial assistance at the rate of about Rs. 50,000 for construction of godown.

(b) No, Sir. The centrally sponsored scheme is confined to towns and cities with a population exceeding Rs. 50,000.

मयुरा छावनी स्टेशन पर पीने का पानी

६४३. श्री बि० सि० चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मयुरा छावनी रेलवे स्टेशन पर, जहाँ देश के लाखों यात्री आते हैं, पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) मयुरा छावनी स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को पीने का पानी देने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

Price of Rice

944. { Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a scheme to constitute rice zones and to fix price of rice for each such zone;

(b) if so, the basis for such fixation; and

(c) the price so fixed for the zone comprising Bihar and Orissa area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Rice zones are already in existence; the question of constitution of rice zones does not, therefore, arise. There is no scheme for fixing the price of rice for each rice zone.

(c) Bihar and Orissa are not in the same rice zone.

Food Production

945. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an imbalance of serious proportion adversely affecting food production has occurred due to an increasingly large scale land acquisition for mining and other industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps to correct the imbalance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाना

६४६. श्री भक्त वंशन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री १३ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारं-कित प्रश्न संख्या ३३८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैनपुरी जिले में ऊसर भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने तथा बन्दोबस्त के बारे

में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई योजना के विषय में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या जंगल तथा झाड़ियों वाली भूमि को खतो योग्य बनाने संबंधी योजना जिसके बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सुझाव दिया गया था, इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित योजना को रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने जो योजना बना कर भजी है उस पर भारी खर्च होगा, अर्थात् लगभग ११,७५० रुपये प्रति परिवार । अतः राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह एक संशोधित तथा कम खर्च वाली योजना बनाय ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली की रिंग रोड पर दुर्घटनायें

६४७. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिंग रोड (साउथ दिल्ली) पर एण्ड्रूज गंज कालोनी के मुख्य चौराहे पर गत कुछ महीनों में कई घातक मोटर दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले ६ महीनों में उक्त चौराहे पर कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) . एण्ड्रूज गंज कालोनी से रिंग रोड में कोई मुख्य चौराहा नहीं है और सड़क के इस टुकड़े पर एण्ड्रूज गंज कालोनी के नजदीक पिछले छः महीनों से कोई घातक दुर्घटना नहीं हुई है । परन्तु छः छोटी दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं जिनमें से दो दुर्घटनाओं में मामूली चोटें लगी थीं । शेष चार दुर्घटनाओं में केवल टक्करें हुईं जिनमें कोई शारीरिक चोट नहीं लगी ।

(ग) सड़क पर दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गयी है :—

(१) यातायात नियमों को लागू करने के लिये कभी कभी मोबायल ट्रैफिक के सिपाही तैनात किये जाते हैं ।

(२) गाड़ी को तेज गति से चलाने का डाइवरो की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये बढ़ा गति की जांच विशेष रूप से की जाती है ।

(३) स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों से निवेदन किया गया है कि समस्त रिंग रोड पर और विशेष कर उन स्थानों पर जहां वह घनी बस्ती से होकर जाती हैं, सड़क की रोशनी में सुधार किया जाये ; और

(४) सड़क को चौड़ा करने, अलहदा साइकिल मार्ग बनाने और महत्वपूर्ण 'टी' जंक्शनों और सड़क के अन्य चौराहों पर अतिरिक्त यातायात कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था के प्रस्तावों की दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ।

Sugarcane Price Linking Formula

948. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugarcane growers of U.P. have suffered to the tune of Rs. 90 lakhs because of the Centre's new price linking formula;

(b) whether U.P. Government have referred the matter to the Centre for consideration; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh will receive on the average 3 nP per maund of sugarcane less than last year. The total loss would depend on the quantity of sugarcane which would be actually purchased by the factories.

(b) and (c). The new price linking formula was adopted after consulting the State Governments.

Survey of Forests

949. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether the proposed survey of forests in India has begun;

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

(c) whether the U.N. has agreed to assist India in the survey; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of U.N. assistance offered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The project for a pre-investment survey of forest resources drawn up in 1960 for assistance from the U.N. Special Fund, involved a

total expenditure of Rs. 127 lakhs spread over a period of 3 years, of which about Rs. 30 lakhs was towards expenditure on foreign experts and equipment, seeds, fellowship for training and industrial tests abroad. The project was forwarded to the U.N. Special Fund authorities in August, 1961. Since then it has been under evaluation by the Fund headquarters. In December 1962, the Fund headquarters deputed an evaluation mission to India to discuss the project further. On the basis of the mission's suggestions, the project has since been revised and forwarded to the Fund. The total expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 136.58 lakhs over a period of 3½ years, of which assistance asked for from the Fund amounts to Rs. 39.09 lakhs for expenditure on 5 technical experts, equipment including helicopters, fellowships, seeds and industrial tests on timber. It is expected that the project may come up for the consideration of the Fund at its May 1963 session.

Development of Fisheries in Kerala

{ Shri A. K. Gopalan:
950. { Shri P. Kunhan;
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) the nature and extent of financial aid sought by the Kerala Government for developing fisheries in the State during the Third Plan;

(b) the nature and extent of aid given so far; and

(c) what are the schemes for which aid has been asked for?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (c) The Government of Kerala has recently requested the Government of India to extend financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 37 lakhs over and above the plan provision for the following schemes:—

- (1) Mechanisation of fishing craft.
- (2) Supply of indigenous craft.
- (3) Supply of synthetic fishing twine.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 450 lakhs has been made to the Kerala Government for the development of fisheries during the Third Plan period. Central assistance is also being given to the State according to the pattern approved by the Planning Commission. The State Government has been asked to achieve the targets laid down under the Plan before further assistance could be considered for such schemes as mechanisation of fishing craft and supply of fishing twine. With regard to the supply of indigenous craft, the Government of India has drawn up a scheme for intensive fish production in C. D. & N. E. S. Blocks which *inter-alia* envisages the supply of indigenous craft and gear to fishermen for increasing the production of fish. This scheme will be financed by the Government of India on the basis of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy. The Government of Kerala will be allotted some of the blocks and will also be benefited by the scheme.

Minor Ports in Kerala

- 951 { Shri Warior:
Shri Imbichibaya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1401 on the 7th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether work on the development of minor port in Kerala has started; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have been taking steps for

the execution of the various schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of minor ports in Kerala. It has been ascertained from the State Government that a sum of Rs. 2.6 lakhs was incurred upto September 1962 on schemes financed by loans from the Central Government and Rs. 1.72 lakhs on schemes financed from State resources during the Third Five Year Plan period.

National Highways

952. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have suggested the upgrading of Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara--Mangalore Road and Bangalore-Mysore-Ooty Road as National Highways; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No proposal for the declaration of the Bangalore-Mysore-Ooty Road as a National Highway has been received from the Mysore Government. The State Government, however, suggested some time back the inclusion of the Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore Road in the National Highway System. It has, however, not been possible to accept the proposal as no funds are available for the expansion of the existing National Highway System under the Third Five-Year Plan.

National Highway Links

953. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have suggested the construction of National Highway Links from Goa to Belgaum and from Goa to Dharwar; and

(b) if so, the decision of Central Government thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Some time back, the Government of Mysore suggested the inclusion of the Dharwar-Anmod-Panjim (Goa) Road in the National Highway System. It has, not been possible to consider the request as no funds are available for the expansion of the existing National Highway System during the Third Five-Year Plan. No proposal for the provision of a National Highway link from Belgaum to Goa has been received from the State Government.

Wagons for Movement of Foodgrains

954. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons allotted so far for the movement of foodgrains in all the zones of Railways after the second week of December, 1962;

(b) amount of foodgrains moved by Railways during the above period; and

(c) the amount of freight on this account?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Air Transport

955. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether our air transport both Air India and Indian Air Lines Corporations suffer for lack of adequate capacity;

(b) what is the present and next year's estimated demand and our programme to meet the same; and

(c) what purchases of aircraft have been finalised or are under consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) While there is shortage of capacity on the trunk routes operated by the Indian Airlines there is no such shortage in the case of Air India's operations.

(b) and (c). The Indian Airlines have estimated that there will be an increase in traffic of about 20 per cent during 1963-64 as compared to 1962-63. The purchase of three additional second-hand Viscounts to provide additional capacity has been approved by Government. The Corporation's proposal to purchase jet aircraft for use on their trunk routes is also under consideration.

As regards Air-India, the question of going in for additional jet aircraft to meet the increased operations during 1964-65 and after is under the consideration of the Corporation.

West German Lufthansa Airlines

956. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether West German Lufthansa Airlines have asked for permission to run service to India and call at New Delhi;

(b) the implications of the request and Government's reaction in the matter; and

(c) what foreign services call at New Delhi and the terms and conditions on which permission has been given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. The request is for routing one of their existing services through New Delhi.

(b) Every change in routing of foreign international services has far reaching implications as they are part of bilateral agreements with a large number of countries.

(c) Following foreign airlines operate air services to|through New Delhi:

1. Aeroflot,
2. Air France,
3. Ariana Afghan Airlines,
4. British Overseas Airways Corporation,
5. K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines,
6. Pakistan International Airlines Corporation,
7. Pan American World Airways,
8. Qantas Empire Airways,
9. Iraqi Airways, and
10. Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation.

The operations of the above airlines, except those of Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, are governed by the provisions of bilateral Air Agreements between India and the countries concerned. As regards Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, it has been granted a temporary authorisation to operate air services to India on an *ad hoc* basis.

Price of Groundnuts

957. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep fall in the price of groundnuts resulting in great hardship to farmers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of groundnut oil is more or less the same; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to stabilise the price of groundnuts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) In Madras, the current prices of groundnut kernel are around Rs. 85.00 per quintal as against Rs. 85.75 at the end

of December, 1961. The corresponding prices in Bombay are Rs. 79.00 and 91.50.

(b) In Madras, the current prices of groundnut oil are around Rs. 162.00 per quintal as against Rs. 172.60 at the end of December, 1961. The corresponding prices in Bombay are Rs. 167.50 and 189.00.

(c) No. particular steps are under contemplation.

जीपों का प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को सौंपा जाना

६५८. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के सामने ऐसी कोई योजना है कि चीनी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिये विकास खंडों की जीप गाड़ियां प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को दे दी जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे समस्त उपलब्ध गाड़ियों को जिला व खंड स्तर पर इकट्ठा (पूल) करें और उनका उचित प्रयोग करें, ताकि अनिवार्य असेनिक आवश्यकताओं, जिनमें सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकतायें भी शामिल हैं, को पूरा किया जा सके। फालतू जीप गाड़ियां रक्षा प्रयत्नों के लिये सुलभ की जानी हैं। इससे अधिक व्योरा देना जन-हित के अनुकूल नहीं होगा।

तेजपुर के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्रथिम बेतन दिया जाना

६५६. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेजपुर (असम) में रेलवे अधिकारियों ने नवम्बर के महीने में वहां के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को तीन महीने का वेतन अगाऊ दे दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पश्चिम रेलवे में माल का बुकिंग

६६०. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में १५ फरवरी, १९६२ से २८ सितम्बर, १९६२ तक माल की बुकिंग बन्द कर दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों का माल रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) से उपरोक्त अवधि में बुक किया गया था; और

(घ). यदि हां, तो किन तारीखों को और क्या-क्या माल बुक किया गया था और वह किन व्यक्तियों का था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और लोक-सभा पटल पर शीघ्र रख दी जायेगी ।

रायगढ़ की गल्ले की फर्मों द्वारा चावल का निर्यात

६६१. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

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

(क) क्या रायगढ़ की गल्ले की फर्मों के विरुद्ध इस आशय की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि वे अच्छी किस्म का हजारों मन चावल रिजर्व जोन के बाहर इस बहाने की आड़ लेकर भेजते हैं कि वह घटिया किस्म का और टूटा हुआ चावल है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(ग) क्या यह सच कि इन फर्मों ने सरकार को देय उप-कर भी नहीं दिया है, और यदि हां, तो उसे बसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० धामस) : (क) रायगढ़ की केवल एक फर्म के विरुद्ध इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश से सिलीगुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) को टोटा चावल के अनुज्ञा पत्र (परमिट) की आड़ लेकर साबत किस्म का चावल भेजा ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार इस मामले की छान-बीन कर रही है ।

(ग) फर्म ने सरकार को देय उपकर दे दिया है ।

Firing by Railway Protection Force, Madras

962. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a firing on six persons by the Railway Protection Force near

Washermanpet Level Crossing,
Madras on the 6th December, 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one man died on account of firing;

(c) the reasons for resorting to firing; and

(d) whether investigations are being made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir. But the number of criminals involved in this case was five only.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Rakshak opened fire in self-defence.

(d) The police who investigated this robbery case against the criminals involved, have treated it as one in which the charge abates, since there was not sufficient evidence against the other two accused persons arrested in this connection.

Derailment of Goods Train

963. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a derailment of goods train between Nambur and Guntur resulting in the capsizing of 25 wagons on the 6th December, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At about 6.56 hours on 5-12-62 while No. 3207 Up goods train was running between Nambur and Guntur on Vijayawada-Nadikude Metre Gauge section of Southern Railway, 18 wagons of the train derailed and 11 capsized. There was no casualty. The cause of the accident is under scrutiny of the Southern Railway Administration.

Agricultural Production

964. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Community Development,

Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reorganise the Community Development programmes so as to release additional funds for agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed reorganisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to give very high priority to agricultural development in the C.D. Blocks. An additional amount of Rs. 1 lakh would be spent in all new Stage I Blocks by effecting savings under non-agricultural and non-industrial items in the Block Budget. There would, however, be no curtailment in the provision for rural water supply and the other social services already established would be maintained.

Goods Transport service on D.V.C.

965. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to run a goods transport service on the Damodar Valley Corporation's main canal has been revived following the emergency; and

(b) if so, how far this canal is being used for goods transport?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No formal scheme has so far been prepared either by the West Bengal Government or by the Government of India for providing goods transport services on the navigable canal of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

The West Bengal Government had a proposal, even before the emergency for setting up a suitable organisation in the public sector to transport coal on the canal to meet the requirements

of the power-house under construction at Bandel. It was later found that the power-house would need coal with a high ash-content and that the collieries situated in proximity to the canal produced only high grade coal, mostly moved to the Calcutta area.

Though the possibility of moving coal to the Bandel Power House has been ruled out, the West Bengal Government's proposal to organise transport of coal on the canal for meeting Calcutta's requirements is not affected.

(b) The canal is not being used for goods transport at present.

Training Abroad of Officers under Colombo Plan

966. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Telegraph/Telephone/Wireless Departments who were deputed for training abroad during 1962 under the Colombo Plan and other aid schemes to the various European countries U.K., Japan etc.;

(b) who bore their training expenses in the foreign country;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allowed to each of these officers in the form of drawal of a portion of their leave salary in these countries in addition to the amount of allowance received by them from the sponsoring Governments; and

(d) the reasons for giving this foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Five.

(b) The respective aid giving countries.

(c) They were not given leave salary. A portion of pay varying

from Rs. 325 to Rs. 400 per month was, however, given as foreign exchange.

(d) Additional foreign exchange is granted to supplement the allowances in order that officials are not handicapped for want of funds during the journey and on arrival in the country concerned.

This additional amount is fixed keeping in view the allowances that the trainees get from the Foreign Govts./organisations.

Floating Dock for Hindustan Shipyard

967. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of vessels at the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) whether it is a fact that absence of a floating dock at the yard is seriously hindering production;

(c) whether Government intends to acquire a floating dock for the yard; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Except for minor delays, the Shipyard has by and large maintained the schedule.

(b) Yes. Absence of docking facilities is proving a handicap to the Shipyard's production.

(c) Approval of Government has been given to the construction of a Graving Dock at an estimated cost of Rs. 269.00 lakhs.

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

West Coast Road

968. **Shri Imbichilbava:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for widening the West Coast Road in Kerala has been completed;

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

(c) the amount allotted for the work, and

(d) the amount so far spent?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan provides for the development of the West Coast road to the standard of a single lane asphalt surface. The work on the portion of the road in the Kerala State is in progress.

The Member is probably referring to the proposal of the Kerala Government to widen the road to two-lane carriageway. Owing to financial limitations, this proposal could not be accepted by the Government of India.

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

Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam

969. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the construction of a 'Dry Dock' at Vishakhapatnam is;

(b) whether the foreign exchange required for this project has been sanctioned; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Progress was held up as the Shipyard had been considering the acquisition of a Floating Dock as an alternative to a Graving Dock. After further

consideration, the Yard has been advised to go in for a Graving Dock.

(b) It has been decided that the line of credit from which the project would be financed would be indicated after the tenders have been invited and the names of countries from which the equipment are to be purchased are known to Government.

(c) About 3½ years from the date of starting work on the project.

Bridge on River Godavari at Bhadrachellam

970. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in approving the design of the road bridge across the river Godavari at Bhadrachellam, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the design has since been approved;

(c) the amount of grant given by the Central Government for this purpose; and

(d) when the bridge is likely to be completed and open for traffic?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The reasons for the delay in approving the design of the road bridge at Bhadrachellam are as follows:—

(i) Certain changes in the design of foundation for piers and abutments of the bridge, as originally contemplated, were found necessary as per actual site conditions, as the foundations had to be taken much deeper than originally anticipated, in view of the non-availability of hard rock at the designed depths. These alterations could be effected only after carrying out certain tests, with consequent delay in the commencement of the work.

(ii) Tenders for the construction of the bridge were invited in July 1959

on the basis of a reinforced cement concrete design; but the design accepted by the State Government was a pre-stressed concrete design submitted by the firm and the work was awarded on the 15th January 1960. The latter design was forwarded by the State Government to the Government of India only in January 1962. On scrutiny by the Consulting Engineer (Road Development), the design of the superstructure submitted by the firm required substantial modifications. These comments were communicated in July 1962. The modifications have since been carried out by the firm and a copy of the revised design was received by the Government of India in December 1962. The comments of the Chief Engineer (Highways), Andhra Pradesh, on the revised design are still awaited.

(b) It is understood now that the revised design for the superstructure has been approved by the State Chief Engineer. The Government of India's concurrence will be communicated on receipt of the comments of the Chief Engineer on the revised design.

(c) The total grant given by the Government of India for the construction of this bridge is Rs. 20 lakhs out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 66 lakhs.

(d) The bridge is expected to be completed and opened to traffic by the middle of 1964.

Doubling of Railway Track

971. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state;

(a) The progress made upto the end of December 1962 with regard to doubling of the track between Yerupalayam and Kondapalli, Secunderabad Division, Central Railway;

(b) when the double track between Kondapalli and Vijayawada will be thrown open for passenger traffic;

(c) what is the amount spent so far for doubling the track between Yerupalayam and Vijayawada; and

(d) whether the Railway Board have since sanctioned the construction of double-line between Dornakal and Yerupalayam and if so, when the work will commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) The double line between Yerupalayam and Kondapalli has been opened for goods traffic on 28-12-1962.

(b) October, 1963.

(c) Rs. 129 lakhs.

(d) Yes. The work is already in progress.

Financial Commissioner for Railways

972. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken regarding the appointment of Financial Commissioner for Railways from amongst the officers in the Accounts Department of Railways; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) and (b) Officers from all the Finance and Accounts Departments, including the officers of the Railway Accounts Department, are considered for the appointment of Financial Commissioner for Railways. The question of arriving at any decision in the matter does not, therefore, arise.

Export of Lac and Lac Products

973. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange earnings from export of lac and lac products have considerably gone down;

(b) whether indigenous production of lac has been severely hit; and

(c) if so, whether the cause thereof have been found out and remedial steps taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The foreign exchange earnings in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61 fell by 25 per cent.

(b) No.

(c) The decline in foreign exchange earnings is mainly due to competition from synthetics and low priced lac from Thailand. Steps have been taken to stabilise export prices, intensify research and improve the quantity and quality of production.

झिलमिला तिहाड़, दिल्ली में रेलवे बुकिंग एजेंसी

६७४. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री ब० ना० मंडल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झिलमिला तिहाड़, दिल्ली में १९६० में कोई बुकिंग एजेंसी खोली गई थी तथा क्या इस की बुलाई की दर प्रति ४० किलोग्राम के लिए १० नये पैसे थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली में बुकिंग एजेंसी की १९५४ में स्थापित होने के समय से ही प्रति मन २५ नये पैसे दर थी, जो १९६२ तक बनी रही;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सब्जी मंडी बुकिंग एजेंसी ने इस दर में कोई कमी नहीं की जब कि १९६० में स्थापित पड़ोसी झिलमिला तिहाड़ स्टेशन की बुकिंग एजेंसी में माल कम दर पर बुक किया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने सब्जी मंडी की बुकिंग एजेंसी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री से० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सब्जी मंडी सिटी बुकिंग एजेंसी १-१२-१९५३ को खोली गयी और एजेंसी

प्रभार प्रति मन या उसके किसी भाग के लिए ४ घाने नियत किया गया । १-४-६० से मीटरिक प्रणाली लागू होने पर प्रभार की दर संशोधित करके ४० किलोग्राम या उसके किसी भाग के लिए २७ नये पैसे की गयी और अब भी प्रभार की यही दर लागू है ।

(ग) झिलमिला-तिहाड़ पुर आउट एजेंसी के खुल जाने के बाद सिटी बुकिंग एजेंट द्वारा अपनी दर में किसी प्रकार की कमी करने का सवाल नहीं उठाता क्योंकि दोनों करारों और दोनों एजेंसियों के संचालन की शर्तों का एक दूसरे से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था ।

(घ) भाग (ग) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए सब्जी मंडी के सिटी बुकिंग एजेंट के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee

975. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee headed by Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main findings and recommendations; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Railway Accidents Committee have submitted Part I of their Report.

(b) and (c). A copy of Part I of the Report has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Departmental Examination for Clerks and Postmen

976. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Departmental Examination for filling up posts of clerks and postmen was conducted by the Postal Department on 11th December, 1962, in U.P. Circle; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received complaints that information thereof was not sent to Branch Offices in the rural area and a large number of employees could not thus appear in the examination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A departmental examination for promotion of lower grade officials to clerical cadres in subordinate offices in this Department was held on 16th December, 1962 in U.P. Circle.

(b) A complaint has been received by the Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle, from Agra and the matter is being investigated.

Farms on India Tibet Frontier

977. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme or plan has been, or is being formulated with a view to setting up farms on the India-Tibet frontier where farmers will perform the dual function of land cultivation and border defence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No such scheme has been formulated so far. However, the question of undertaking a survey at few places to ascertain if

any suitable areas can be found is under consideration.

Fire Abroad Indian Cargo Ships

978. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out about the middle of December, 1962 on the Indian Cargo Ship;

(b) if so, whether any reasons were found for the same; and

(c) the total estimate of damage caused?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. A minor fire broke out in the No. 1 Upper Tween Deck of s.s. 'Indian Triumph' on 16th December, 1962 when the vessel was in the King Georges Docks, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Preliminary enquiry is now being conducted by the Senior Assistant Conservator, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Calcutta. Requisite information will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Removal of P. & T. Equipment by Chinese Invaders from NEFA

979. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese invaders had removed all the Posts and Telegraphs equipments and appliances from the NEFA area occupied by them before they vacated it;

(b) if so, how far the same have been re-installed; and

(c) at what cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Some sections of lines and some other communication equipments costing approximately Rs. 2 lakhs have been removed by the Chinese invaders from the NEFA area.

(b) Wireless telegraph communication with Bomdi La has been restored. The telegraph line is also in the process of being recommissioned.

(c) The cost figures cannot be assessed at the moment as the process of reconstruction work is still in progress.

Air Strip Near Pipariya

980. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct an air strip near Pipariya, Madhya Pradesh with a view to promoting tourist traffic to Pachmarhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge over Narmada at Burmhan

981. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the construction of the road bridge over the Narmada at Burmhan, Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the target date or deadline for completion of the work; and

(c) if the work is behind schedule, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). According to the schedule the work on the bridge proper is to be completed by the end of May 1963. But the work has delayed due to dislocation caused by the recent winter floods in Narmada river and changes required to be made in the design of the foundations in accordance with the nature of stratas actually met

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with during construction. The work is likely to be completed in one year.

Demand of Indian Wood in Foreign Countries

982. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) whether there is a large and growing demand in foreign countries for the wood of an Indian tree for making musical instruments;

(b) if so, its name and habitat;

(c) whether there is any plan for its large scale cultivation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). According to available information, the timber of Red Sanders is in demand from Japan, mainly for making musical instruments. This tree is found in Cudappah and Chittoor Districts of Andhra Pradesh and is botanically called *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

(c) and (d). During the 3rd Five Year Plan the Andhra Pradesh Government propose to raise plantations of Red Sanders on an area of 750 acres. In the first year of the Plan (1961-62), an area of 143 acres was planted up. The target for 1962-63 is 140 acres.

Loop-Line to Serve Industries at Ballabgarh

983. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering a proposal to provide an arterial loop-line to serve

a number of industries at Ballabgarh on the Mathura-Tughlakabad Section;

(b) if so, in what way this will help the industries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some industrialists have approached authorities for additional siding facilities at Ballabgarh; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to help them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) This will help the industries to handle their traffic expeditiously as it will facilitate placement and removal of wagons for the industries without detention and without affecting the through movements.

(c) Yes.

(d) Necessary siding facilities are being provided depending on the merits of each case.

Railway line from Badbil to Paradip Port

984. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey is being undertaken for the construction of a Railway line from Badbil to Paradip Port; and

(b) whether his Ministry has tentatively agreed for the construction of such a line to be included in the fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No, Sir. But proposals for carrying out only Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a rail line to connect Tomka/Daiteri areas and Nayagarh area to Paradip Port are being included in the 1963-64 Budget.

(b) Depending on the prospects of export of iron ore from the Nayagarh area through Paradip Port a rail line

from Nayagarh to Paradip may be found necessary. No decision has yet been taken to the inclusion of this line in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Liveries for Postmen and Packers in Hilly Areas

985. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postmen and packers in the Hilly Areas of the Punjab have not been provided with overcoats, socks, warm liveries and rain coats though these are overdue;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cloth of the summer liveries is of a very poor quality and does not last long and the umbrellas which they have been given is a stuff of very poor quality; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to provide them the articles mentioned in part (a) above and what steps Government propose to take to improve the quality of the articles mentioned in part (b)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) No. The supply of winter uniforms has been made to the staff working in hilly areas according to the departmental regulations except that socks are in short supply and overcoats have to be issued to 6 postmen in Kangra Division. Action is being taken to make up the deficiencies as soon as possible.

(b) For fabrication of summer uniforms of the P. & T. staff khadi cloth of standard specification approved by the D.G. S. & D. is used as a general policy. Umbrellas also are procured through the D.G.S. & D. in accordance with the approved specifications.

(c) In view of the replies to (a) and (b), the question does not arise.

Expenditure on Community Development

986. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development, P&C

chayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1961-62 on the Community Development and Panchayati Raj and proposed to be spent during 1962-63 on it by the Centre and the States; and

(b) the number of jeeps which have been withdrawn so far from Community Development Blocks and the savings made thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Rs. 55.29 crores and Rs. 59.04 crores during 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively by the Centre and the States, including Union Territories.

(b) State Governments have been advised that all available vehicles may be pooled at the District and block level and their use rationalised, so as to meet essential civilian requirements including those of the Community Development Programme. The surplus jeeps are to be made available for Defence effort. As action in this respect is to be taken by State Governments, the requisite information is not available.

Electric Train Services on Sealdah Section

987. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commencement of electric train services on the Sealdah Section of Eastern Railway is going to be indefinitely delayed due to power shortage; and

(b) if so, the reasons for power-shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Power has been promised in time for the introduction of electric traction in stages.

Prices of Arecanut

988. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of arecanut have come down to an uneconomic level during the last year;

(b) if so, what were the prices prevailing at the end of 1961 and at the end of 1962;

(c) the reasons for the steep fall in prices; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to help the cultivators?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. There has, however, been some fall in arecanut prices in parts of Kerala.

(b) In Alleppey the prices at the end of 1961 and 1962 were Rs. 29 and Rs. 25 per 1000 nuts; in Shimoga Rs. 649 and Rs. 735 per quintal for Desavaram variety; and in Trichur Rs. 687 and Rs. 725 per quintal for Choor.

(c) Does not arise since there was no steep fall in prices.

(d) The following steps have been taken against any marked fall in prices:

(i) The State Governments and Cooperative Banks have been advised to provide more credit facilities to areca growers to increase their holding power.

(ii) Adequate storage facilities are being provided by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations.

(iii) The import of arecanut has been totally banned under the current Import Policy.

- (iv) The State Governments and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee are providing proper market intelligence regarding prices, arrivals and disposals of arecanut, its import and export, demand and supply etc. to guide the areca growers in the efficient disposal of their produce.

Railway Accidents

989. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Mantri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway accidents took place in December, 1962 and January, 1963 so far; and

(b) how many people were killed and injured?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of accidents in the categories of Collisions, Derailments, Level Crossing Accidents and Fires in Trains on Indian Government Railways for the period from 1st December, 1962 to 7th January, 1963 was 214.

(b) The number of persons killed and injured in these accidents was 45 and 140, respectively. This includes the figures of 37 killed and 86 injured in the accident at Umeshnagar which took place on 4th January, 1963.

Foreign participation in Shipping Industry

990. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Mantri:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to increase the foreign participation share in shipping industry upto 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The matter is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Unloading Hours

991. Shri D. J. Nalk: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether reduction of free unloading hours from five to three has been effected in all sections of Western Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Reduction of free time for unloading from five working hours to three working hours has been effected at certain stations only on the Western Railway.

Import of Liquor

992. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mantri:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that total ban on the import of foreign liquor is likely to hamper tourist trade in India; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to protect tourist trade?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is too early to say whether the total ban on the import of foreign liquor is likely to hamper tourist traffic to India. Hitherto under the Tourist Promotion Scheme, the requirements of the imported liquor, other essential equipment and provisions which have no suitable indigenous equivalents, of our Western Style Hotels borne on the approved list of the Department of Tourism used to be met from a quota of foreign exchange earmarked by the Ministry of Finance (Department of

Economic Affairs). Under this scheme the Western Style Hotels and Restaurants which are patronised by foreign tourists would continue to be allowed to import a certain quantity of foreign liquor on the recommendation of the Department of Tourism even during this half yearly period.

Telephone connections in Delhi

993. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending as on 31st March, 1962 for telephone connections in Delhi under O.Y.T. Scheme and under other categories; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) O.Y.T.	.. 774
Other categories	.. 27902
TOTAL:	.. 28676

(b) Steps have been taken for expansion of the equipped capacity of the telephone exchanges at the rate of about 6,000 lines every year in the Third Five Year Plan.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1963

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 dated the 10th January, 1963, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 673/63.]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I ask in this connection whether there is a pro-

posal to have a discussion on the Defence of India Rules? You will recollect that in the last session, rather in the earlier part of this session, we earnestly pleaded with you that the rules made under the Defence of India Act must be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible and should be discussed at the earliest possible opportunity. I would earnestly repeat that request now.

Mr. Speaker: Either the hon. Member should send in some motion to me, so that I may take a decision, or the Government might move it. How can I do it myself?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I point out that there was a motion by Dr. Singhvi and yesterday I believe the sub-committee of the Business Advisory Committee simply brushed it aside and said there should be no discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was present there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, I was not present there in the sub-committee.

Mr. Speaker: I will find that out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have given notice of a motion.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Dr. Singhvi's motion was not taken simply because on Friday we have the discussion on prices.

Mr. Speaker: So far as our committees are concerned, we have to rely upon them. If the committee has decided one thing and if the House wants another, then certainly it has its recourse and it can be moved, but the committee was at perfect liberty to come to its own decision. They might have taken into consideration the comparative importance of the different motions. I do not know what the facts are, I will find out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Our friend says that Dr. Singhvi's motion

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

was not considered as on Friday we have the price resolution. That is correct, but if a no-day-yet motion is considered important enough, it could have come on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: In this manner, how can I decide

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1676 dated the 8th December, 1962, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-672/63.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-674/63].

- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-675/63.]

- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-676/63.]

- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-677/63.]

- (v) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-678/63.]

- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Fourteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-679/63.]

- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVII—Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-680/63.]

- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—Twelfth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-681/63.]

- (ix) Supplementary Statement No. XVII—Eleventh Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-682/63.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

- (a) Notification No. F. 12/68/61-Tr. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th September, 1962.

- (b) Notification No. F. 12/90/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st November, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-683/63.]

- (ii) a copy of the Agreement entered into between the President of India and the Governor of Orissa regarding the development or maintenance of road links within large towns or cities served by National Highways under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-684/63.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT, 1956

The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 1799 dated the 29th December, 1962 issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-685/63.]

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board and the Annual Consolidated Statement of Accounts of the Board along with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1961-62, under sub-section (3) of section 15 and sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-686/63.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Eighth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1620 dated the 1st December, 1962.

- (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Ninth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3748 dated the 15th December, 1962.

- (iii) The Fertiliser (Control) Tenth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3859 dated the 24th December, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-687/63.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1685 dated the 7th December, 1962.

- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1763 dated the 22nd December, 1962 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 1635 dated the 30th November, 1962.

- (iii) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1812 dated the 27th December, 1962.

- (iv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34 dated the 5th January, 1963.

- (v) G.S.R. No. 125 dated the 18th January, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-688/63.]

THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1674 dated the 8th December, 1962 under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-689/63.]

- (ii) The Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3901 dated the 29th December, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-690/63.]

- (iii) Annual Accounts of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1960-61 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/63.]

12.15 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1960-61—Parts I—III.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and twenty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Coffee Board, Bangalore.

12.16 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ELEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st January, 1963".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st January, 1963".

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

RE: CHINESE MAPS

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, before you proceed to the other business, I have a submission to make, which you very kindly permitted me to make with regard to the Chinese maps. The Prime Minister laid on the Table of the House the proposals of the Colombo nations and the clarifications in connection with them. You will readily agree, Sir, and the Leader of the House will also agree, I am sure, that the debate cannot proceed unless all the relevant material is available to the House. May I invite your attention to the clarifications? The clarifications in regard to the western sector refer to maps III and V circulated by the Government of China. Unless those maps are made available to us or we are told whether the documents supplied to us contain some maps drawn on the basis of the Chinese maps, it will be impossible to start the debate tomorrow. Could the Prime Minister tell us whether any maps in our documents are based on the Chinese maps referred to?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**): I regret, Sir; I have not seen the maps—these two maps. It may be possible that they were not supplied to us in a regular form but the position was explained to us. I do not know. I can enquire if they are available somewhere. I do not possess them at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: There was some reference to them in the clarifications.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Some Chinese maps are referred to. We may perhaps have them. It will be difficult for us to produce a large number of copies, if we have them. But I am not sure.

Shri Tyagi: In this book supplied yesterday *Chinese Threat*, there are twelve maps.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I point out that the line drawn—I am told by my colleague the Law Minister—in the maps supplied is according to the Chinese maps.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We do not know how it happened that the hon. Prime Minister was not able to see these maps even when the distinguished friends here discussed with him some points in relation to the proposals that were placed before us. Apart from that I find a lot of discrepancy even in the maps that are being supplied to us. There is a big map supplied to us in regard to the western sector with two lines.

Mr. Speaker: Would it not be advisable to point out these discrepancies at the time when we discuss these proposals tomorrow? The question now is whether relevant material has been supplied or not.

Shri Ranga: May I request you to let me complete my sentence? A reference was made to the book *Chines Threat* circulated by the Government. There also some maps are given. If we compare one with the other there is a considerable amount of discrepancy. I would like the Government to throw some light in regard to that matter between now and tomorrow by preparing a note and supplying it to Members. That would make it possible for us to have an intelligent discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Kamath** had shown me that there was reference in those explanations that had been given, about some maps—3 and 5—prepared by the Chinese. The only question before me at this moment is, he wanted that that material also should be before the House before an intelligent discussion can take place. I had forwarded that

[Mr. Speaker]

letter, that request of his, to the Government to make enquiries whether really those maps were available. Shri Kamath also wanted that either those maps might be supplied or we might be told whether the lines drawn on the maps already supplied were accordingly to those maps. If it is conveyed to the House that those lines down are according to those maps that material would be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. The Prime Minister was good enough to say that during the talks with the three Colombo Conference representatives—the Asian representatives—the maps were not shown to him, or he did not see the maps. (Interruption). Am I to understand that those representatives did not show him the maps when they referred to the maps in their clarification? Who prepared our maps and on what basis?

Mr. Speaker: We are not going through that issue now. We are only concerned with the material with us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The maps which we produced to them gave the Chinese lines as interpreted by them. They said "this is the line." The question did not arise of seeing the Chinese maps. I shall try to find out; from what the hon. Member, Shri Ranga said, if he will point out the discrepancies, I shall gladly enquire into it and try to explain them. There may be a mistake in printing, or there may be some such thing which might have happened. We shall try to avoid them.

Shri Ranga: We drew your attention, and the hon. Member has drawn your attention at the meeting that we had, the meeting with the opposition leaders. It was placed before you. In addition to that, even the *Hindustan Times* has referred to it in its editorial this morning. It should have been looked into by our own Exter-

nal Affairs Ministry by now. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Prime Minister said that the question of seeing the Chinese maps does not arise, and in the same breath he said that if there is any discrepancy in the maps they can rectify the discrepancy. May I know how it is that those maps were not seen? The Prime Minister himself admits that he has not seen them, but, at the same time, he has forwarded a clarification to us, without seeing the Chinese maps. How can you find out the discrepancy? We seek your protection, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chinese change them. They keep on changing the maps from year to year, every year.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Before we begin that debate, the Prime Minister says that he would find out if there are such maps; then probably a few copies could be supplied.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We were dealing with the Colombo powers on the basis of the things given by them. They said, "this is the line", and we dealt with them. It is given in our thing. I have not seen the actual Chinese maps that were shown to them there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did they not bring them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; I was not interested. I was interested in the particular position that they said; that was given. So far as I know, when I said about these discrepancies—Shri Ranga referred to them—we have now our own maps. Maybe there is some printing mistake. That may be explained. Something might have occurred. That may be explained.

Shri Ranga: How can that be? You have allowed them to carry on the negotiations. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister himself admits that there are discrepancies in our maps also.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. These are things that we can discuss when regularly we have that material before us, when the discussion comes. Now, the hon. Member pointed out to me that those references are there and some clue should be given about what those maps are. The Government says that they would find out if there are such maps, or, the information given just now by the Law Minister—that the line drawn by our Government corresponds to what information was conveyed to them—was according to them. That can be done.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Are we sure that this particular line which the Government have drawn is in accord with the maps that have been given on the basis of which the Colombo proposals are made? We want to know that, because they have not seen them perhaps. They are not available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): These two maps—3 and 5—were attached to the letters which were sent to the Prime Minister. That was stated by the Colombo powers in their proposals. Therefore, it must be with Government, because they were attached. Could we propose that those two maps should be found out from the Ministry of External Affairs and be put up in the Library? Then we can really check up, because actually the Colombo proposal gives the line drawn on a map and in its clarifications it says that it is according to the map so and so. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I have sent the letter of Mr. Kamath to the Government to make enquiries if there are such maps.

Shri Ranga: All these negotiations are being carried on without even maps before them?

Mr. Speaker: That criticism can be levelled when the discussion is held, not at this time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): About the supply of essential material, I am told there is another map which Government had prepared already, but which is not being circulated to Members; that is the map showing the line which would come into effect if the Colombo proposals are accepted. (Interruptions). If the Chinese accept that proposal of withdrawal, then the line which would come into effect should be drawn on a map and given to us. Otherwise, it is not possible for us to know what the withdrawal would mean. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions that the Government would note Mr. Sen. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Trivedi should withdraw what he has said. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Would there be a fight between Members sitting near each other? She should also sit down. I did not hear anything nor do I suppose anything has gone on record. Nothing has gone on record nor did I hear anything objectionable.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He asked, how these people got the information earlier and which is the Government. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If no other Members except Shrimati Renu Chakravartty or one or two hon. Members sitting near her have heard it why should it be made public? It would be better if it remains secret.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I make a submission? The point which was made by Shri Indrajit Gupta was that a particular map has not been sup-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

plied to the Members. The point was, that the line of withdrawal which has been printed and supplied both to Mr. Dwivedy and Mr. Ranga . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not allow that discussion. Mr. Sen may proceed.

12.28 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move:

"That the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to the same Joint Committee of the Houses to which the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill was referred;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the motion and communicate its concurrence to this House."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When private conversation goes on, which I do not hear, how can I take action?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is an alternative motion tabled by Mr. Kamath, which is substantially the same, except that he mentions the names of the Members of the Joint Committee specifically and he gives a different date. We have mentioned the same committee in order to save time, so that both the Constitution Amendment Bills may be brought together and considered by this House at the same time and voting may be done on the same occasion, instead of having to go through the procedure for Constitution amendment on two separate occasions. That was the

main reason why we wanted the Committee to finish its deliberations on both the Bills together. The names of the Members will be the same as the old Committee and the date has been fixed in order to fit in with the other date. I have no doubt that it will be possible because the amendments are only a few. The main amendments are to article 19 and it will not take much time. So it need not wait until the penultimate week of the next session. To wait till the penultimate week of the next session will mean our proceeding with two Constitution (Amendment) Bills on two different occasions and having to follow the special procedure laid down for such amendments. I would therefore suggest that it is enough if we accept the motion as I have moved so that the deliberations of the Joint Committee on both the Bills may proceed together without loss of time, the reports may be placed together and they may be considered together so that the special procedure need not be repeated twice over.

Now, Sir, the purpose of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill is mainly that we want to appropriate powers for the Government to impose restrictions against those individuals or organisations who want to make secession from India or disintegration of India as political issues for the purpose of fighting elections. This is not merely important from the point of view of the present emergency, but it has been important for quite some time ever since these disintegrating forces have tried to gather strength, and it was felt urgent, therefore, that a National Integration Committee should be set up consisting of representatives of all the parties and leaders of public opinion to report on the urgent steps necessary to combat these disintegrating forces.

The Committee which was set up to report on this was headed by Shri C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. They reported on the 5th November. The

only report they made was that for the present moment they should adjourn because the emergency has brought the entire country together and therefore other matters may be considered later on. But they made one recommendation, and that is that article 19 should be amended. That report has been circulated to all the Members. They annexed also a draft of the amendment which they proposed. It really conforms with the ideas of the Government on this matter, and, I have no doubt, the ideas of all sections of this House, namely, that there should be appropriate powers given to Parliament to pass necessary laws for the purpose of outlawing all activities of a secessionist nature, so that we may not have a repetition of what happened from 1940 in this country when the Muslim League made partition of India as its main political platform and fought elections on that resulting in a disaster which will, possibly, always be thought as the destiny of this nation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the British Government.

Shri A. K. Sen: They never tried to combat it. But the Parliament here is powerful enough to devise ways and means to pass such measures as it thinks proper for the purpose of seeing that these dangerous and, at the same time, anti-national forces are not given a day longer to survive than we can help.

This is the main purpose. The scheme is that we insert in the clauses to article 19 the words: "the sovereignty and integrity of India", when it will read: "reasonable restrictions in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India", because the present words are not enough to attract restrictions of that nature. In fact, some of the decisions of the Supreme Court have made it quite clear that the words: "security of State" is a limited expression and it does not comprehend any power to ban organisations or political activities so as

to bring them within the exceptions under the article unless something more is there. It has therefore been thought necessary to insert in clauses (2), (3) and (4) of article 19, in addition to what appears there, after the words: "in the interests of", the words: "the sovereignty and integrity of India".

Then we take a further step of making it obligatory for any person who wants to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly or in Lok Sabha, either in a by-election or in the general elections, to subscribe to a particular oath or affirmation pledging himself to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. The new form is given in the Bill itself. This follows as a consequence of our main amendment of article 19. It will be this:

"I....having been nominated as a candidate to fill a seat in the Council of States (or the House of the People) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India."

What is being added is: "that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India", so that when he stands as a candidate he cannot make secession an issue in the political fight. We make it absolutely impossible. Then, when he becomes a Member of Parliament either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha, he has to subscribe to a further oath which pledges him to the same thing, namely, that he will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India. In Form VII of the Third Schedule also you find a similar thing for the Legislative Assemblies and Councils, that a candidate has to subscribe to the oath or affirmation pledging himself to uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and when he becomes a member he has to subscribe to a similar oath or

[Shri A. K. Sen]

affirmation pledging himself in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Assembly or the Council.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: That the hon. Minister cannot speak?

Shri Priya Gupta: No, Sir. In the absence of anything being codified in the rules, the Constitution or the Code of Conduct, regarding his behaviour against integrity and other things, how can this be accepted?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am most surprised that hon. Member, who is a lawyer, I understand....

Shri Priya Gupta: I am not a lawyer.

An Hon. Member: That is the reason.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is there anything provided in the Constitution or anywhere else as to what will be deemed to be against sovereignty and integrity?

Shri A. K. Sen: We are providing for it. If it was there....

Shri Priya Gupta: When will the behaviour of anybody be deemed to be against sovereignty and integrity?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard the point of order. My ruling is that the point goes and order remains.

Shri A. K. Sen: Because something was not there it has become necessary to put it. You have rightly said, Sir, that the point goes and order remains. We make it the supreme law of the land that it shall not be permissible to anyone to make a secession an issue in any political fight or in any election and that before he can hope to exercise the right of standing as a candidate either to Lok Sabha or to a State Assembly or to Rajya Sabha or to

any one of the State Councils, he must pledge himself unequivocally to uphold the integrity and sovereignty of India. What is the point of order in it?

Shri Priya Gupta: Has the behaviour of an individual been codified?

An Hon. Member: The point of order has already been disposed of.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the Law Minister again refer to it when I said that the point had already gone?

Shri A. K. Sen: What I said was, there is no question of any doubt being expressed on what we want. The behaviour of every citizen of the country....

Shri Priya Gupta: It should be codified.

Mr. Speaker: Even when it is codified it is not observed.

Shri A. K. Sen: These are, therefore, Sir, the proposed amendments, and, I take it, it not only echoes the universal desire of this House but of the whole country, not only to make ourselves capable of meeting the calls of the nation at this hour of crisis, but also to discharge our duties as a nation, as a unified nation, for all times to come and to overcome the evils which have manifested themselves in recent times in the shapes of various disintegrating forces of language, of race, of caste, of religion, or of territorial or other affiliations. I, therefore, with very great pleasure and pride, commend this motion to this House, and I have every hope that this amending Bill will be accepted without any opposition and the mandate of this House will go to the nation, not only for today or tomorrow, but for all times to come as the imperishable supreme law of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963

further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to the same Joint Committee of the Houses to which the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill was referred;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the motion and communicate its concurrence to this House."

Shri Kamath has given notice of a substitute motion for this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri S. N. Chaturvedi, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri R. Dharmalingam, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav, Shri Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Paresh Nath Kayal, Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, Shri Harekrushna Mahatab, Shri M. Malaichami, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Shri Bibudhendra Misra, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri D. J. Naik, Shri V. C. Parashar, Shri Ram Swarup, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda Reddy, Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani, Shri Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri U. M. Trivedi

Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Asoke K. Sen and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the penultimate week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (1).

That in the original motion,—

for "the first day of the next session" substitute—

"the first day of the penultimate week of the next session" (2).

I would like to speak only very briefly on my amendments, and I do not wish to speak on the merits of the Bill because, in the first place, it is a very necessary and healthy piece of legislation and, secondly, because I am in the Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Has the got any legal objection?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, on the Rules of Procedure. Since I am a member of the Joint Committee constituted by the Government, I do not wish to speak on the merits of the Bill.

The motion moved by the hon. Minister is open to objection on more grounds than one. This Joint Com-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

mittee of both Houses that the Government proposes for reference of this Bill is I believe, certainly contrary to the spirit of the Rules of Procedure and, obviously, contrary to the form, as envisaged in the rules, namely that a Committee which is suggested for reference of a particular Bill should be made by the wording of a subsequent resolution identical with the earlier one. Here there is a basic objection, and that is this. A Joint Committee consists of members of both Houses, thirty from this House and fifteen from the Rajya Sabha. Now, what jurisdiction have we got here, sitting in this House, to suggest or to move that this Bill also should be referred to a Joint Committee of which certain members, fifteen members, belong to the other House? Had it been a Select Committee of this House alone, perhaps it might not have been so objectionable. But, as it is, I am afraid that the motion is not in order because we have no jurisdiction, this House has no jurisdiction, as regards selection of members of the other House for a Joint Committee on a Bill moved in this House.

Mr. Speaker: But they would not be bound unless they agreed to it. They are free to say so if they do not agree with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit in all humility and in all earnestness that it would be wiser and safer....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. I also consider that it would be more in conformity with the rules if the motion is made, giving a list of members who should be on the Select or Joint Committee. I had that impression myself. Even now I would advise the hon. Law Minister that in future at least he should be careful and that he should give those names separately when a different motion is being made, because we have only *ad hoc* committees as distinct from standing committees. So, when we refer a particular legislation

to a committee, we cannot send some other legislations also to the same committee, as is done in some other countries where there are standing committees or commissions. So, I also hold the same view. But I do not find any law or statute that would conflict with this and there is nothing legally objectionable to this proposal. Therefore, I think we need not stress on this. But I would advise Government that in future they might look into it. It would have been more in conformity with the rules if they had brought up a separate motion, giving the names and other terms of reference. If they so desire, that committee can also consist of the same members and it can submit the report on the same day as the other committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am indebted to you and, I believe, this House is also indebted to you for the light thrown on this, for the guidance given to us. I am glad that you have agreed to a certain extent with the objection I have raised. Therefore, I submit even at this late hour it will not be improper, it will be correct, on the part of the hon. Minister to accept my substitute motion because I have not seen a precedent to this motion in this House. At least as long as I was here there was no such motion of this kind. This is the first time, so far as I am aware, that such a motion has been brought forward.

Mr. Speaker: We have to see whether there is some law or rule that is being transgressed, not only whether there has been any precedent or any previous instance of this kind. The hon. Member should point out to me whether there is some legal provision that bars the making of such a motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But there is no provision which allows it specifically either. I am not a stickler for forms or rules but in a parliamentary democracy the forms of things and forms of procedure, the Minister will

agree with me readily, are equally important as the spirit that pervades the parliamentary institutions and we should not brush them aside lightly. What was the difficulty for the Minister, or the draftsman or the Secretary to provide a motion including the names of thirty members of this House and bring it in complete conformity with the motion which he had moved earlier? I have sought to make it in conformity with the Rules of Procedure.

Then, the other two paragraphs beginning with "that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply..." which find a place in the earlier motion do not find a place here. He has incorporated only the first three paragraphs in his motion. My substitute motion includes the other two paragraphs also which find a place in the earlier motion for reference of the other Bill to the Joint Committee. I would be happy and the House, every member of this House, whether sitting opposite to me or on this side of the House, will appreciate if the Minister agrees to the line you have suggested. But you have suggested it only for the future. Why not for the present? The present is the best time for everything.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I can find some law or some rule that is violated, how can I just at present overrule it even though I feel that the other form is more in conformity with the Rules of Procedure?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you have yourself observed on an earlier occasion that when there is no specific rule providing or governing a particular matter, you are the supreme authority to regulate the proceedings in this House.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I have regulated it. In future, Government would bring motions on the lines I have suggested.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you in your wisdom excuse and allow it it is all right.

2519(Ai) LSD—5.

I now come to the second part of my substitute motion. There in the place of "the first day of the next session" I have suggested "the first day of the penultimate week of the next session", because I want to submit any charge that might be levelled that I want to procrastinate or adopt dilatory tactics. I want this Bill to be passed in the next session, that is, the budget session, which will be a long session of about 2½ months to 3 months. If the report is submitted in the penultimate week we will have ten days or two weeks for consideration of this measure.

Now, what happened? I do not want to divulge the proceedings of the Joint Committee on the other Bill, but unfortunately the Joint Committee has made no progress. I am sorry to say that.

Mr. Speaker: They might be waiting for reference of this Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As a matter of fact, at the first meeting itself I had made a suggestion or a request that witnesses might be examined. They are willing to give evidence. In that sitting it was decided that no witnesses need be examined and that only memoranda be invited from the various associations. Then, at the next meeting the hon. Minister himself said that certain persons and certain associations wanted to give evidence in regard to the amendment proposed in the Bill. Therefore at the last meeting just before this session, that is, only last week, we adjourned to the 13th February. According to the Press reports, the Budget Session is scheduled to commence on the 18th February and we are meeting on the 13th February for consideration of that amending Bill. There are witnesses to be examined, memoranda to be studied and, I am sure, that will take a lot of time. And the report of that Joint Committee is to be submitted to the House on the first day of the next session! I am not a pessimist, but I am a realist and, I am afraid, the hon. Minister may have to come on the opening day of the next session asking for more time for the sub-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

mission of that report also, because once the report is ready, Members also will have to be given time to prepare their minutes of dissent. That also would need time and it would be impossible to do that by the first day of the next session at the rate at which we are going. We are going in a haphazard fashion. I am sorry to say that and to use that word.

Mr. Speaker: He need not disclose all that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not disclosing anything. But had the progress been more appreciable, more systematic and more methodical, we would have been able to present that report in time. Now, this Bill should be considered separately from the other. That is the main point with regard to the motion that I have moved. That Bill was called a jumble. You remember, Sir, that many hon. Members took the cue which I had given and they all said that that Bill was a jumble. We do not want a bigger jumble by incorporating this also along with that. We do not want that Committee to consider both the Bills at the same time.

Mr. Speaker: The jumble remains the same if something more is added to it; it does not make a difference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Philosophically it does not. It does not become a worse jumble; but it becomes a bigger jumble. Therefore I would request the hon. Law Minister even now to persuade himself to this view namely, that it will be well nigh impossible to submit the report on the opening day of the next session and it will be more practicable in every way—I believe that all my colleagues will agree in this respect—to move that the report be submitted to the House on the first day of the penultimate week leaving two weeks for the disposal of the passing of the Bill. I am sure, the hon. Minister will be agreeable to this amendment and I commend this for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Both the substitute motion and the amendment to the original motion are also before the House. Shri Reddi.

Shri R. N. Reddi (Nalgonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand in support of the motion moved by the hon. Law Minister. On behalf of my Party I welcome it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, may I indicate here that in view of what has come from you I shall be prepared to accept the motion as drafted by Shri Kamath with the names mentioned therein excepting that the period mentioned by him in the third paragraph of his motion should be as in the original.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be a compromise. Shri Kamath would also agree to it, I suppose. There are other difficulties which he has not realised. They were related by the hon. Law Minister. The previous Bill would affect many members of the High Courts. There are other provisions also in the previous Bill. Therefore that has to be taken up very early.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I accept that. But he will come with another motion on the opening day of the next session asking for more time.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the agreed substitute motion is before the House.

The hon. Member might resume his speech.

✓ **Shri R. N. Reddi:** I stand in support of the motion. This is a Bill that has been introduced on the basis of the recommendations made by the Committee on National Integration and Regionalism appointed by the National Integration Council.

12.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In recent years fissiparous tendencies of separatism have grown tremendous.

ly in the shape of caste, communalism, regionalism and all that. These have endangered the very heritage of our freedom movement, that is, the unity of India. This must be combated. They have manifested themselves in the shape of communal riots and in the shape of movements for the disintegration of the unity of India, like what has happened in Nagaland. They have manifested themselves into a slogan of a separate Dravidnadu in the South. They have manifested themselves into a fight for power in the name of caste in different provinces. These are very dangerous tendencies for the unity of our nation. It is a danger to the very inheritance of our freedom movement.

In the emergency created by the Chinese invasion an upsurge of unity has come in India. There is no doubt about that. But nobody can say that this is going to be a permanent feature and that these forces which are silent now may not come up again when an occasion arises or when the compulsions of the present situation cease. So, it is but necessary that the country should be prepared to meet such emergency and the motion moved by the hon. Law Minister is in the right direction. Every person who wants to contest the elections should be asked to take a pledge that he will not work against the unity or the integration of the country. That is all right and that is good. But, at the same time I would like to make a few observations in this connection. Our party supports this Bill, and we welcome it. That is a fact. But mere legislative action or changing of the Constitution or asking the Members to make an oath of allegiance or affirmation to this or that is not going to solve these problems that are coming up in India.

13 hrs.

Let us now take the question of secession. How is it that certain parties who stand for the principles of secession and who want separate States get the following of the people? How is it that they have not been isolated from the people? How is it that they have

a following among the people? For instance, I would refer to the DMK movement in Madras. How is it that the leaders of the DMK movement, although they have such a dangerous slogan as would divide the very unity of India, get a following among the people and they have become the chief Opposition in the Madras State? There must be some basic reasons which move the people towards that. Government must look into those basic features and see that they are removed, so that the people may not be attracted by those slogans.

The method of centralisation of the entire administration that is going on at the cost of the States is a thing which makes the people think in terms of secession. I would not like to go into the details in regard to the powers of the States or anything of that kind, but I would like to ask one question. In regard to the Central Services. How is it that Central Services are being proposed for all departments? That is creating a certain amount of misunderstanding in the States that the Centre wants to monopolise all the power in their hands and they want to make the States just like the municipalities or the zilla parishads. That sort of feeling is coming up.

Then, there are other problems too. Take the question of language and the question of regional disparities, for instance. Regional disparity is another thing which is moving the people towards these ideas of separatism. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I may say that we are practically being starved of industries. This kind of regional disparity moves the people towards the ideas of separation. Then the question of backward regions. The backward regions are being neglected, and special attention is not being given to these backward areas in regard to their development. These points and these grievances breed the ideas of separatism, and the leaders who are imbued with ideas of separatism get also the following of the people, and

[Shri R. N. Reddy]

they get the ears of the people, and movements arise out of it.

Again, take the case of Nagaland. How is it that the Nagas are fighting today? What has made them fight? We do not support Mr. Phizo in that. But how is it that the Naga people are fighting for long, for two or three or four years now? The basic causes must be gone into and removed. Today, this demand has come up in Nagaland. A similar trouble may arise elsewhere tomorrow, if the basic causes are not removed. That danger is there, and, therefore, the basic causes must be removed. The life of the tribal people is being disintegrated by invasion from the plains. Elements go there, and exploit them, and remove them from their lands, occupy their lands in one shape or the other, and exploit them in one way or the other, and the result is that the discontent among the tribal people grows.

Then, there is also the Hindi problems, the question of Hindi *versus* English, or the question of language, as it is called. Why is it that there is a feeling of antagonism against Hindi in the south? I do not think that anybody is opposing Hindi; as far as I know, in my State, and even in the Madras State, I do not think that there are people who are opposed to Hindi, but the way in which the Hindi enthusiasts put the problem is what creates a lot of trouble. Let them not precipitate matters and wait for some time on this question of Hindi.

There is also the question of the regional languages and their rights. The Hindi enthusiasts talk of only Hindi in place of English, but keep silent about the Status of the regional languages and the rights of the regional languages. If they want English to be replaced by Hindi, that is all right, and that is a good idea. We all welcome it. But at the same time, if the proposal is put forward simultaneously that English must be replaced by regional languages also,

both in the administration and as the medium of instructions in the universities, then it will be very well received, but that is not being done by the Hindi enthusiasts. They only talk of Hindi, and the result is that doubts are created in the non-Hindi-speaking areas that it is Hindi which is going to replace the regional languages also. That doubt will play havoc and will lead the people towards ideas of separatism.

Similarly, I can speak in the same way about communalism. Communal riots take place. They are no doubt very harmful to our country. But I say that the administration do not treat all communalisms in the same way or on a par. To a certain extent, Hindu communalism is tolerated, and that creates doubts among the minority community and creates other complications as well. The rights of the minorities must be respected. Unless the rights of the minorities are respected on the question of language, the services etc., these ideas of separatism are bound to grow.

It is good that legislation is coming, but if Government feel that merely by legislation these things are going to be stopped, I think that they are very much mistaken. Along with the passing of this legislation, the causes that create separatist tendencies and ideas among the people should also be removed and removed speedily as well, because after our Independence, during the recent past, we have seen that these separatist tendencies have grown tremendously. It may be that temporarily they may not appear, but I do not know how things will shape themselves in the future.

So, I would suggest to Government that instead of merely remaining content with the passing of this legislation, they should look into the basic problems that go to the root of these tendencies and these ideas that are spreading among the people and see

that they are redressed, so that we may really emerge as a united India without any talk of separatism or secession.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I welcome this measure but I feel that it has a very limited appeal, and Government have approached this problem from a rather negative point of view. I have no objection so far as the motion before the House is concerned. The Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee, and it can be discussed threadbare there. But the question involved is a very big one so far as this country is concerned.

There is no immediate problem of disunity in this country, in view of the emergency. Particular mention has been made of a party which advocated secession from the Union, and which really caused a certain amount of consternation all over the country, but even that party today has come out with a declaration that so far as they are concerned, they stand for the integrity of the country and they will stand by all efforts to defend this country and to maintain the sovereignty of this country. So, if we take the immediate facts into consideration, there is no immediate need for a legislation like this, but what we are doing is that we are mainly providing for a future contingency. We do not want that any individual, any citizen of this land should have any right—whatever right or freedom the Constitution may have given us to do anything in any manner either in the political sphere or in any other sphere so as to subvert the Constitution of the land or to undermine the sovereignty of this country. That is the main question before us. But here what the Bill proposes to do is only to ban secession movements. The Constitution is giving authority to curb or to check or even to ban—whatever they may think proper at the moment—the movements like this.

Sir, I feel that this country is faced with various problems which affect the

integrity of the nation. The elections do provide an opportunity for all elements to express themselves in a particular manner and exploit the occasion. We have seen that in these elections feudal elements, whichever label they may have taken, have by and large been elected. They have come out successful during the general elections. Does it mean thereby that there is a very large volume of opinion which wants to return to the feudal rule? Nothing like that. The elections are just a cover. The real malady lies somewhere else.

Then, there are tendencies growing in this country—caste tendencies, regional tendencies, communal tendencies and some other tendencies and I do not characterise all these as mere reactionary. But I feel that there is some amount of justification in some of these movements for the reasons, the suppressed, the down-trodden people had not got an opportunity to ventilate their grievances in those years of slavery. Now in a democratic atmosphere, they get this opportunity to express themselves and we may take it as a desire of democratic people to urge their own problems. But there is a limit so far as that is concerned. If it goes beyond that, then it creates problems for us. When we fail to tackle them, then only that takes some other form—violent form. Generally speaking,—thanks to our country's traditions—it takes a constitutional method of expression. So, what I had thought was that, when we were approaching this problem, we should not have confined ourselves only to this aspect.

I want to put it to the Government. Of course, the Hon. Minister, when he moved the motion, referred to us the National Integration Committee's report. I am not very clear in my mind. This Committee also did not go into the entire matter thoroughly because of the emergency, because of the exhibition of unity all over the country. They only gave the report and they suggested like this that Article 19 of the Constitution should be amended. I

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

find that in the report they have only mentioned about Nagas, DMK, All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference, Aglai Dal, etc. and they say that they are all rallying round in the national effort.

Sir, I want to know whether it is considered or whether it is proposed under this legislation to provide powers even to curb the linguistic division of provinces—there may be a linguistic demand and there may be linguistic border areas for which re-division may be necessary. I want to know whether it is proposed that that sort of movement is also undermining the sovereignty of this country and whether we want to ban that. If such inference is taken, it is not a good thing. Probably, you may be able to suppress it for some time to come, but it will take some other form because that is not actually going to undermine the sovereignty of the country. This is not the entire question. As I said, I want to put it to the Government. The Minister said that we have that experience of a party functioning in this country asking for the division as a result of which the country was divided: India and Pakistan were born. We have that past experience. He said, "Do you want to repeat that?". I want to say, no such movement is likely to take any roots in this country, not even any religious sentiments. No such movement is likely to get any support from the people. So far as the Indian people are concerned, they have given their opinion in the general elections, three successive general elections. But I want to put it that the danger is not only of secession movements. There is the danger, a very great danger in this country of parties functioning which do not owe loyalty to our Constitution, to the sovereignty of our land. It is not only secession movements. There are parties in this country which have openly said that they are not an Indian party. They have extra-territorial loyalty. Their decisions are taken not in this country, but in some other

country. I want to know whether that is not going to subvert or undermine the sovereignty of our country and whether it is not also a problem that we should deal with very strongly. If a party which is functioning in Pakistan, which has a branch in India, went on ventilating the grievances of Muslims—whatever is decided there, it is done here—are you going to tolerate such a thing in this country where crores of Muslims live and live very happily? We have no problem of Muslims today. I think the Muslim League of India is not even the ghost of Jinnah. The Muslim League today stands behind the Indian nation, even against Pakistan. Supposing some such organisation functions here, are you going to tolerate it and give it the legal approval? If we are thinking of the sovereignty and integrity of India, I again say, this is a negative approach. You are going to take powers to curb, to check something which is in imagination just at the present moment. It may come in future, at some time. That is different. I do not know what the future picture would be, after this emergency is over. They say, it is a turning point in our history. I do not know which way it will turn. But all that apart, even for this immediate emergency we should have amended the Constitution in such a manner that no party, no political group, no social group even, which has extra-territorial interests and loyalty to others other than our own country, would be permitted to function in this land and the Government under the Constitution would have the right to curb, to check and even to ban such growth.

Sir, when the Joint Committee goes into this matter, I do not know—I am not a lawyer—whether it would be possible for them even under this limited amendment to provide for any such contingency. Merely taking pledges does not help. Do we not know what happened in Kerala? The Communist Government functioned there for 28

months. They took pledges of loyalty to the Constitution. But the Centre intervened. This is borne out. Actually, under the name of the Constitution, they wanted to subvert the Constitution itself. It is provided here that only High Court Judges, Chief Justices, Members of Parliament and Legislatures, Auditor General, etc. will take pledges, to uphold the honour, integrity and sovereignty of India. But if you look into the problem again, where does the germ lie? Is it not a fact that in the services, in the administration, flissiparous and disintegrating tendencies grow. I may be excused for saying this, but my feeling is that it does not grow among the masses, it does not grow amongst the people at large; it is confined to certain interests working in certain spheres. And how does it start? In our administration, in our government machinery, we have millions and millions of employees coming from different parts of the country, belonging to different communities, castes, etc. Somewhere, at some place, it goes round that 'we are being neglected, we are not being given proper promotion, proper facilities, we are being suppressed because of the machinations and domination of some other group or caste'. So the germ is there which then spreads. Ultimately, it takes the shape of a movement which appears to be disintegrating. Is it not the proper thing to deal with that at that point? We are thinking of taking pledges. When we do that, should we not also provide something whereby whoever works in the government machinery in whatever capacity commits himself not to do anything in the discharge of his duties or as a normal citizen to sponsor or give room for any such disintegrating movement in the country?

So while this is a necessary measure, I do not think it is going to tackle the great problem before us. We can go on amending the Constitution so often as we are doing. But I would make this appeal. When we

are seized of this problem, let Government think twice whether we should not amend the Constitution in such a manner as to deal with the malady effectively. It may be argued that there is a Joint Committee already and we are referring this to it to report in the first week of the next session. Therefore, we have to finish this work hastily. But I do not think that the other problem is connected with this. So Government may give some thought to the problem and bring forward another Bill which can accommodate all these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. Each hon. Member will have ten minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I welcome this Bill though I think a very belated attempt is going to be made to eradicate some of the diseases, social, political and economic, which have become rampant in our country. It is a measure of very limited significance. I do not think that elections to Parliament and the State legislatures are the only panacea for all those ills. These elections take place almost once in five years and the propaganda goes on for about three months.

While we are legislating for these three months, we are not taking into account the period that goes before it. What is going to happen for four years and nine months? What are people going to do about it? You stop them from making this kind of propaganda for three months in five years. I do not see any reason why they should be allowed to go on doing this kind of propaganda for secession and all that kind of things for four years and nine months. Moreover, there is no reason why we should pinpoint the members of the Assemblies, Councils and Parliament. There are also others elected. In our country there are panchayats, municipal committees, municipal boards, town committees and so on. if you prevent Members of Parliament and the State

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

legislatures from making this kind of propaganda what guarantee is there that those persons who take part in municipal elections and panchayat elections will not make that kind of propaganda.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): It will be provided for in the local laws.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the hon. Member talks without knowing what he is talking about.

I was submitting that we should have a very comprehensive Bill. You cannot take hold of one section of society and think that that is going to provide a panacea for all our ills. We have elections running all along the line. So we have got to do something to suggest remedies for that thing. I therefore think that something should be done to make this kind of propaganda for all kinds of elections in the country punishable. Unless that is done, we will be trying to kill an elephant with a toy gun. We are not doing the proper thing.

My second point is that we have singled out the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, the Auditor-General, Members of Parliament and State legislatures, Union Ministers and State Ministers only, as if they represent the whole of India, as if they have the whole of India in the palm of their hands. I do not think so. I think there are so many other functionaries working in this country all along the line and to include these functionaries alone and to exclude the others is begging the question. I believe that every government official—it will be said that he will be covered by some rules of conduct—every government functionary should be taught to respect this. I remember meeting a Chief Minister. He was having officers drawn from two communities. I do not want to refer to the name of the Chief Minister. He said to me that the persons who belonged to one community be-

lieved in that type of communalism and the persons belonging to the other community believed in their type of communalism. They were doing all kinds of things to jeopardise not only the integrity but also the security of India.

What is there in this Bill to prevent government servants from doing all this kind of things by means of which they try to create a very unhealthy atmosphere in the country?

Then again, there are the newspapers. I tell you the newspapers have done more harm to the integrity of the country than anything else. So far as the press laws are concerned, I think they have proved to be utterly ineffective in dealing with the nuisance created by these newspapers. It is not that the DMK people get up once in five years and say they want to secede from India. The propaganda goes on day in and day out from the press, the public platform, in the films and in dramas. What are you going to do about it?

So while I think this is a good Bill, it is going to be a very weak solution of a very big problem. I know an hon. Member referred to the ills from which our body politic is suffering. Why is Nagaland there? Why is the DMK asking for secession? Why do we have all these things? I think our Government has laid it down that nobody is going to interfere with the way of life of the tribals.

That is one of the basic concepts of our policy not only for Nagaland, but also for those places where there are tribals living. So, I do not see any reason why it should be said that we are not doing like that.

Again, it was said that the DMK was making appeals for secession. India is a very big country and there are all kinds of levels of intelligence in this country, and all kinds of people live in this country, and I think all kinds of appeals are made in this

country. I do not think that it is only on the basis of secession that the DMK gets a hearing. They say they will distribute land, so many acres per man. All these things are there. It is not that they get a hearing because of the appeal to secession alone. The economic programme of the Government is there, and I think it is getting into stride as time goes on, but we give protection to caste, to regionalism and to communalism sometimes.

An hon. Member said that we tolerate one type of communalism but abhor another type. I say that all types of communalism are abhorrent, but as we are proceeding fast in establishing this democratic set up in our country, people who want to win the favour of the electorate, are making all kinds of appeals to the voters. Some people want to get in on the strength of caste, some on the strength of religion, some on the strength of language. All these things are being done. So, I think it is not enough to say that nobody shall threaten the integrity of the country. It is no use pinpointing certain parties. I think it should be made an offence, a criminal offence, for anybody to appeal to the electorate in the name of caste, creed or religion.

I know those things are there, but I would say that Government legislation is also there. We have a Commissioner for Minorities, we have a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the difficulty is that the Government machinery moves so slowly and in such a way that these persons are not able to cope with the problems with which they are confronted.

Therefore, legislation is good, but legislation does not go the whole way. It goes only a small way. Legislation has to be supplemented by administrative measures, by propaganda, by education. I believe that unless this kind of thing becomes a part of the education of every child, boy and youth of India, we will not be serving this purpose.

This Bill is going to a Joint Committee for consideration, and the Joint Committee should see to it that it does not depend only upon the taking of a pledge for the implementation of this measure, but that it also devises some other way. If pledges could deliver the goods, I think in India there is no dearth of them. I believe pledgetaking is a national hobby of our country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: National pastime!

Shri D. C. Sharma: We are interested in taking pledges. I think every one of us has taken so many pledges, that it is no use placing so much emphasis on pledgetaking. If pledgetaking! is good, it is not enough.

The Bill is simple enough, and I think nobody will take exception to it and that everybody will welcome it. It will be supported universally, I know that. But while the Joint Committee goes into the Bill, they should also think of those measures. This Bill is a skeleton Bill. The Joint Committee should put flesh, bones and blood into it, and give us those administrative and educational measures and all those things affecting elections to other bodies, so that this Bill becomes a real force in our country and stops all those fissiparous tendencies to which so many persons have referred already.

There are certain parties in India which are openly communal, which are openly based on some kind of language imperialism as it is called; which are openly wedded to those causes which are injurious and pernicious to the interests of India. What are we going to do about them? I think everybody will take the pledge, nobody will be prevented from taking it, but I can assure you that while they will be taking the pledge, they will be also thinking of the ways and means by which they can break the pledge.

There was a gentleman who swore in the name of a sacred animal—I do

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

not want to mention the name of the sacred animal—and said he would do a certain thing in the name of the sacred animal, but after four or five minutes, he did exactly the reverse of what he had promised to do. Somebody asked him how he could go back on his promise made only a few minutes back, and he replied that he was not thinking of the living sacred animal, but only of the picture of the sacred animal. Therefore, the picture and not the living animal was sacred for him. So, I believe that if this pledge is to be capable of implementation, it should be such as can put an end to all those evils to which hon. Members have referred.

I welcome the unity that is present in the country now, but I do not know how long it is going to last. I may also tell you that while this unity is on the surface, there are certain forces working underground even now to sabotage this unity, to destroy this unity. Whispering campaigns are being organised, door to door and house to house canvassing is going on to destroy the unity that we have built up on account of the national emergency. What are you going to do about it?

I welcome this Bill, but, as I said in the beginning, this is a small thing intended to achieve something gigantic, something colossal. I hope the Joint Committee will try to do something so that this Bill is implemented fully and in the real spirit in which the framers of the Bill have intended it to be.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): While supporting the Bill, I would like to make certain observations.

Having attained independence after a long struggle, causing sacrifice and sufferings to a very large number of people in the country, India got the opportunity of framing its own constitution, and in 1949 the representatives

of the people assembled here, gave us a Constitution, and the preamble of the Constitution indicated their attitude towards certain fundamental provisions to be made by the country.

For the benefit of the record, I would like to read out the preamble:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to
secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and
political;

LIBERTY of thought, expres-
sion, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of
opportunity; and to promote
among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dig-
nity of the individual and the
unity of the NATION;

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT AS-
SEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of
November, 1949, do **HEREBY
ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITU-
TION."**

The idea contained in the Preamble and the provisions contained in the Fundamental Rights provided in the Constitution give an idea to us that when our constitution was made, the people of India resolved that to form a nation, certain fundamental rights have to be given because of the exigencies of the situation. When the Constitution was framed, it was thought that there will be a Government which may not respect some fundamental rights in this country. Therefore, certain fundamental rights were provided for.

We have seen how, after making such provisions in the Constitution for reservation of Fundamental Rights, we have constituted in our country an independent judiciary and we have

seen instances when this independent judiciary has prevented the vagaries of the Government. When certain rights were to be tampered with by the Government, the judiciary intervened and set things right.

The Fundamental Rights which have been provided under the Constitution, especially Article 19, which provide for the freedom of speech and expression and the right of association etc. have also provided for certain restrictions to be imposed by the Government from time to time with regard to certain of these provisions. But, Sir, we have seen how in course of time fissiparous tendencies have arisen in this country with regard to communalism, linguism, casteism, and in the name of secession of some territory from the Union of India. This Article 19 gives freedom of speech and expression and gives freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms and to form associations or unions.

Now, Sir, this right of freedom of speech and freedom of expression have been violated in the name of freedom. We have seen what is contained in the Preamble. In the Constitution itself, in Article 1, it has been provided that "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." It also says that "The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule". At the time of partition of the country into Pakistan and India, India constituted one part and Pakistan the other part. All the citizens living in India were thought to be citizens of the nation. Nation cannot be divided. Government may come and Government may go, but the people were declared to be one.

Therefore, if some of our citizens have taken recourse to the provision of the Fundamental Rights of freedom of speech and expression, to resort to preaching of secession of certain territories from the Union of India, it is due to certain lacuna which exists here. Because of Article 19, it had

been found that the Government was powerless to deal with the situation created by certain political parties and certain interested persons in preaching secession of certain territories from the Union of India. It is, therefore, that the Government has thought it proper to come with this measure. By this measure, such fissiparous tendencies will be checked. Those indulging in the preaching of secession of any territory of India from the Union of India, which is a sovereign democratic republic, will be dealt with suitably. I think such fissiparous tendencies will be stopped and put an end to. In order to prevent such persons from preaching these fissiparous tendencies, Government has come forward to make this amendment in Article 19 for restricting some of the fundamental rights.

In Clause (1) of Article 19, certain fundamental rights have been given. In the same Article, in Clause (2), some of these rights have been restricted by the laws to be made by the Government from time to time. Preaching of secessionist ideas against the integrity and sovereignty of India would not come within the purview of this Clause. Clause (2) says as follows:—

"Nothing in sub-clause (a) of Clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence".

Until this provision existed, we have not got the power to make such enactments as will put an end to the preaching of secessionist ideas and fissiparous tendencies in the country. In order to enable this Parliament and this Government to prevent such individuals and political parties from

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

preaching against the sovereignty and integrity of India, this amendment to Clause (2) of Article 19 is called for, Just now, my hon. friend Professor Sharma said that this Bill has not got the flesh and the flesh has to be provided by the Select Committee. This Constitution Amendment Bill authorises the Parliament and also the Government, when it is thought necessary, to make certain enactments to prevent such fissiparous tendencies which are prevailing in certain parts of South India, who preach of secession from the union of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: As you have rung the bell, I will say this much before I conclude. We are now going to make provisions of taking oath and making affirmations with regard to the members of the various legislatures, Members of Parliament, certain incumbents of the Government, Ministers and High Court and Supreme Court Judges. But, I would like to make one suggestion in this connection that the Joint Committee should also consider making provisions for the application of this amended form of oath and affirmation to the existing members of the legislatures, both at the Centre and in the several States. We are sitting Members. We have taken our oath under the existing provisions of the Constitution. But, after this particular amendment is made to the Constitution, all the members of the legislature, both at the Centre and the States should also be asked to make oath in the amended form, along with Ministers. This is the only suggestion that I would make and I support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. After this Bill is passed, I would request the Government to come forward with the necessary legislation making the preaching of secession and other fissiparous tendencies, against the integrity and sovereignty of India, a criminal offence. Those political parties and individuals who indulge in

such tendencies should be dealt with strictly. No fissiparous tendencies should be allowed to be committed in this country. With these words, I support this Motion for referring this Bill to a Joint Committee. I hope that my suggestions with regard to existing Members of Parliament and the members of the State legislatures will also be taken into consideration and certain suitable provisions will be made so that it will be made applicable to them also.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शासन ने इस हाउस के सामने जो कांस्टीट्यूशन (सिक्स्टीन्थ अमेंडमेंट) बिल उपस्थित किया है, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उस का समर्थन करना हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशन (सिक्स्टीन्थ अमेंडमेंट) बिल इस से पहले कांस्टीट्यूशन (फिफ्टीन्थ अमेंडमेंट) बिल के रूप में क्यों नहीं यहां पर लाया गया, क्योंकि यह तो बड़े महत्व का बिल है और इसमें देश की साब्रिन्टी और इन्टेग्रिटी की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जब कि इस से पहले जो कांस्टीट्यूशन (अमेंडमेंट) बिल आया था, उसका कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं था।

इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ ग्रान्जेक्ट्स एंड रोज़न्ज में दिया गया है :

"The Committee on National Integration and Regionalism appointed by the National Integration Council recommended that article 19 of the Constitution be so amended....".

इसलिये यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया है। जब कभी आक्रमण होता है वास्तव में तभी हम को इस तरह की चीजों का महत्व मालूम पड़ता है। परकीय आक्रमण जब होता है तो जो परकीय शत्रु होता है वह यह देखता है कि अन्दर का शत्रु कौन है और उसको अपने साथ मिलाने की कोशिश करता है। परकीय

शत्रु का अन्दर के शत्रु से ज्यादा डर होना चाहिये । वह ज्यादा खतरनाक होता है । इतिहास इसका साक्षी है । पृथ्वीराज के वक्त यह हुआ है । उस वक्त मुसलमानों ने देखा कि यहां अन्दर का शत्रु कौन है और उसका पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाया और अपना साम्राज्य बढ़ाया । इसी तरह से अंग्रेजों ने किया : पहले उन्होंने शिन्दों को डिफीट दी और उसके बाद होल्करों को । जब यह हो गया तब उन्होंने अपना साम्राज्य प्रस्थापित किया । अन्दर के शत्रु पर भी प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये, अंकुश लगना चाहिये । यह जो बिल आप अब लाये हैं, इसको बहुत पहले आपको लाना चाहिये था ।

यह जो इंग्लैण्ड एंड सावरेन्टी हिन्दुस्तान में आपको नहीं मिल रही है, इसका कारण अगर आप ढूंढना चाहते हैं तो आपको पहले का इतिहास देखना पड़ेगा । पहला इतिहास बताता है कि कांग्रेस ने लिबरलिस्टिक प्राक्सिज डिमांड करने का निश्चय किया और जब हमें आजादी मिल गई तो ये प्राक्सिज बन गए । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो छोटे छोटे समुदाय थे, जो छोटे छोटे भाषावादी थे, वे भी यह मांग करने लग गये कि उनको भी अपने प्राक्सिज मिलने चाहियें, जो छोटे छोटे पंथ थे उन्होंने भी मांग करनी शुरू कर दी कि उनको भी अपना प्रान्त मिलना चाहिये । जब उन्होंने देखा कि मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तान का राज्य मिल गया है, तो दूसरे जो छोटे छोटे पंथ थे उन्होंने भी कहा कि हमें अपना राज्य मिलना चाहिये । इसके बाद जब बेरु बाड़ी देने का प्रश्न आया और उसको दिया गया तब भी अगर यह एकट होता, यह चीज यहां पर लागू होती तो मैं समझता हूं बेरुबाड़ी न दिया जाता । जो रूलिंग पार्टी है, उसकी जो पालिसी चली आ रही है, वह भी इस तरह के तत्वों को बढ़ावा देने में सहायक

हुई हैं और इसके लिये ज्यादातर बही दोषी है । लेकिन मुबह का भूला अगर शाम को भी घर वापिस आ जाता है, तो उसको भूला नहीं कस्त जा सकता है । इस दृष्टि से चाहे यह बिल देरी में ही आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

परन्तु इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति भारत को एक देश समझता है और तब यह कहता है कि कि उसके भाषा भाषियों को ज्यादा नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं या उसकी उस भाषा को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उसके अन्दर देशप्रेम का अभाव है, वह देश के साथ प्रेम नहीं करता है । मैंने देखा है कि जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ तब हिन्दुस्तान में एकता की लहर दौड़ गई और सब एक हो गए । डी० एम० के० वालों ने भी कह दिया, चाहे प्रेशर में आकर ही सही, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने भी कह दिया कि वे देश के साथ है और चीन आक्रमणकारी है, तो उन्होंने देश प्रेम का ही परिचय दिया । आज सभी यह कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है और यह मातृभूमि हमारी है, इसकी रक्षा करना हम सब का कर्तव्य है । यह जो महान संस्कृति है, इसकी रक्षा करना हम सब का प्राथमिक कर्तव्य है । जिस को हम भारतीय संस्कृति कहते हैं, उस महान संस्कृति का धीरे धीरे निर्माण हुआ है और उसकी रक्षा करना सभी का कर्तव्य है । मनुष्य सभी समाज प्रिय प्राणी है । समाज कैसे बनता है । समाज तब बनता है जब एक से ज्यादा व्यक्ति, मनुष्य हों, जितने भी आदर्श हैं, उनको साथ ले कर हम चलते हैं । समाज जिस भूमि पर होती है, भारत भूमि या मातृभूमि, उस मातृभूमि पर जब संकट आता है, तब जा कर संस्कृति का नाश होना शुरू होता है । जब परकीय संस्कृति का आक्रमण होता है, हजारों साल से भारतीय संस्कृति चलती

[भी बढ़े]

आ रही ई। एक दम इसके दिग्दर्शन तब हुए जब प्रिय भारत में एक लहर दीड़ गई और सब एक हो गए और सब ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हम नेहरू जी के पीछे हैं, इनके हाथ मजबूत करने के लिये हम सब तयार हैं। सब ने अपनी पार्टियों के निहित स्वार्थों को लात मार दी, उनको भुला कर कर दिया और कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हम सब एक हैं, तब एकता का दिग्दर्शन हुआ।

यह जो एकता है, उसका हमें लाभ उठाना चाहिये। हमें देखना चाहिये कि इंट्रेग्रेटी और साबरेनटी का मतलब क्या है। यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास जा रहा है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ इस हाउस की मार्फत कि वह बताये कि इंट्रेग्रेटी और साबरेनटी का मतलब क्या है। पीनल कोड में आज यह तो है कि एक इंडिविजुअल अगर गुनाह करता है, तो उसको पनिश किया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी या संस्था इस प्रकार की इंट्रेग्रेटी के विरुद्ध कार्य करती है या अलग-अलग की भावना पैदा करती है, या अलग रहने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव पास करती है, या मूवमेंट करती है, तो उसको सजा नहीं हो सकती है। इसका भी डेफ़ीनीशन इसमें किया जाना चाहिये, इसकी भी व्याख्या इसमें की जानी चाहिये। यदि यह चीज अब नहीं हो सकती है तो आगे चल कर यह कर दी जानी चाहिये। देश के एकता के विरुद्ध अपराध को पीनल कोड में इसको देशद्रोह मानना चाहिये और इसे देशद्रोह की सजा मिलनी चाहिये। उसको यदि आप देशद्रोह नहीं मानते हैं तो शोध लेने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है। शोध तो कोर्ट में भी हर व्यक्ति लेता है। वह कहता है कि मैं जवार की सौगन्ध खा कर कहता हूँ कि सच बोलूंगा या कहता है कि गंगा माता की सौगन्ध खाकर कहता हूँ कि

सच बोलूंगा, लेकिन होता है यह कि जवार को तो वह खा जाता है और गंगा को वह पी जाता है और वह झूठ बोल देता है। पीनल कोड में इस तरह के मतलबी लोगों के लिये सजा रखी गई है। इसी तरह से इस प्लेज को लेने के बाद यदि कोई इसके खिलाफ जाए तो उसके लिये सजा रखी जानी चाहिये। पीनल कोड में इसको देशद्रोह का गुनाह माना जाना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि शासन इस ओर ध्यान देगा।

इस तरह की चीज करने की हमें आवश्यकता क्यों मालूम महसूस हुई है, इस पर भी हमें विचार करना होगा। क्या हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जो कि एक्सट्रा टैरिटोरियल लायलटीज रखती हैं, क्या इस प्रकार की कोई पार्टियां हो गई हैं जो कि भारत में रह कर पाकिस्तान की तरफ देखती हैं, इस तरह की पार्टियां पैदा हो गई हैं, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान को मातृभूमि नहीं मानती हैं, या द्रविड़ और श्राय को अलग अलग समझती हैं और अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि अच्छी तरह से कानून बना करके और स्ट्रांग हैंड से उनको कर्ब किया जाए। मैंने देखा है कि अपने पोलिटिकल एड्ज की खातिर जो नेता लोग होते हैं, या जो परकीय सत्ता होती है, वह अपने लोग भेज करके यहां की जनता जो कि अशिक्षित है, उसको गुमराह करती है, नाजायज फायदा उठाती है। इस तरह की प्रवृत्तियों पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी को इस बिल के बारे में जल्दी निर्णय लेना चाहिये और जल्दी से वापिस इस बिल को इस हाउस के सामने जमना चाहिये। पंद्रहवां बिल उसके सामने पड़ा हुआ है। वह बहुत लम्बा बिल है। उस पर विचार विनियम भी बहुत ज्यादा

होगा। विटनेसिस भी काफी एग्जमिन की जायेंगी। उसको तो यहां वापिस आने में देर लगगी। लेकिन यह जो बिल है, इसको उसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र वापिस इस हाउस में भेजना चाहिये।

हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि हिन्दी भाषा के साम्राज्यवाद से या हिन्दी भाषा को दूसरों पर लादे जाने की वजह से इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि मातृभूमि के लिये हम अपना सर्वस्व न्यौछावर करने के लिये निकले हुए हैं और हमें इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं तो इसका यह मतलब है कि इस तरह के बीज हैं, जो कि मातृभूमि के हितों के विरुद्ध जाते हैं। मातृभूमि पर जब संकट आता है, मातृभूमि की इंटेंप्रेटी का जब सवाल आता है, तो उसकी खातिर सर्वस्व न्यौछावर करने के लिये हमें तैयार होना चाहिये। हमारे शर्मा जी ने कहा कि शिक्षण संस्था संस्थाओं में इसका फैलाव करना चाहिये। यह बात तो होगी। लेकिन अभी यह तो बिल रखा गया है और इसमें जो प्राविजन रखा गया है सावरेन्टी एंड इंटेंप्रेटी का, इसका मैं सहर्ष समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इसकी व्याख्या की जाए कि ये क्या हैं, और इसका पीनल प्राविजन क्या होगा।

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to make a few observations on behalf of the DMK regarding the proposed measure which is before the House. Our country is in a state of crisis. The unabashed aggression of China has enabled us to sink our petty differences. The passionate plea of our Prime Minister through the radio is echoing and re-echoing in our country and the supreme task facing our country is how best to thwart the Chinese aggression. In this time of emergency it is really painful that Parliament has to make such a kind of

amendment to the Constitution of India. The moment the danger of Chinese aggression was scented and seen the DMK has come forward to join the national phalanx to thwart the Chinese aggression. Sir you know that we have suspended our agitational politics.

14 hrs.

We have started mobilising public opinion in favour of an uphill task and we are doing the same with zeal, fervour and enthusiasm. The present Constitution affords liberal opportunity for not only the ventilation of grievances but also for formulating new schemes affecting the political set-up as well.

While the Constitution affords such an opportunity, the arm of law is alert and strong enough to punish those who go beyond the proper limits of the Constitution. But as long as our propaganda is carried on in a peaceful manner, legal sanction is afforded automatically. To keep propaganda within limits and to avert violence or subversion, there are ample provisions in the legal code itself.

I may add here that from its very inception, the DMK has been carrying on its propaganda in such a manner that not even a single case has arisen where in we were charged with transgressing the legal provisions. Our propaganda has all along been carried on in a peaceful manner and we have declared more than once that our aim is to convince and get the support of the electorate and we have succeeded fairly well in that.

Before us I know there are ever so many democratic methods to meet things and get things done. One of the democratic methods to meet the demand of any party is to convince. I honestly doubt whether the ruling party has attempted that at all. To preserve the integration of India, the National Integration Conference was held. So many parties have been invited except the DMK. Democratic

[Shri Manoharan]

decency requires that the conference should have invited us and assessed our feelings and sentiments. What prevented the conveners of the conference from extending the invitation to the DMK, I do not know

And the conference has constituted the national integration committee to go into the question under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. That committee has toured all over India and came to Madras also, met certain organisations and individuals. Unfortunately, I want to submit to this House for its consideration, that this committee failed to meet the leaders of the DMK. The reason given for the failure to meet the DMK leaders, according to the Chairman of the committee, was that the majority of the leaders of the DMK were in jail. After their release, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the chairman of the committee, assured that he will meet the leaders of the DMK and assess their sentiments and reactions, but unfortunately that did not take place.

We are wedded to democracy. We are proud of calling our Prime Minister an embodiment of democratic ideas and a man having Lincolnian spirit in his mind. We have pinned our faith in mutual talk, heart to heart talk, and round table discussions. Whatever might be the magnitude of the issue, or the controversial nature of it, we believe that though the language of the heart and not the language of legal weapons, we could solve the issues.

I want the House to ponder over this; because the opportunity is denied to us, to express our views and ideas. The integration committee did not take care of the feelings of the DMK. Hence, am I wrong in telling that the decision taken by the committee are in the nature of an *exparte* decision or that they were draconian measures?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, another democratic method left open for the other parties as well as the ruling party is to meet the demand of the DMK is to counteract its propaganda. While we are engaged in propaganda, parties that are opposed to our aims have had enough or better opportunities for counter acting our propaganda through the press and the platform, and the people who are the final arbiters of all or any issue are alert and vigilant and it is to their judgment that we have been appealing to. Our propaganda in the past has brought to be counteracted by the ruling party. Whether they have succeed in it or not is left to them to decide.

Shri Tyagi: Propaganda directed towards what? I could not understand it.

Shri Manoharan: Propaganda for separation.

Shri Tyagi: For what?

Shri Manoharan: For the formation of Dravidistan. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Separation from India, from the Union of India?

Shri Manoharan: For secession. The quintessence of democracy is not the decision of the majority to be carried alone. On the contrary, the views of the minority are to be heard and understood and appreciated. The real spirit of democracy is to go into the root of the problem, not to root out the problem as a whole.

Now, I understand that the democratic process is to be given a go-by and a prohibition is to be declared against any such proganda and the Constitution will be suitably amended. I can understand the emergence of this proposed measure after having exhausted all democratic methods and constitutional methods. If the methods to convince, to counteract, to convert-all are proved to be a failure, I can understand the necessity of this

amendment. Amending the Constitution for anything and everything can never be conceived as a healthy, genuine, democratic tradition to be established!

I want to know the reactions of our Prime Minister to this particular issue: that this sort of curtailment of the fundamental right is contrary and repugnant to the noblest democratic traditions that have been built based on the liberality of thought and state-manship of vision that has won the esteem and respect in all places where democratic ideals are practised and respected. My humble submission is that the proper and constitutional course should be to find a solution at the political level and not by getting armed with legal weapons forged on the anvil of the legislature where the ruling party has a sweeping majority.

Sir, let us not go on burdening the country with laws and statutes, amendments and provisions. It is not a good sign for any democratic country. The statesmanship should be exercised in such a manner as to allow the growth of sentiments into ideas—the sentiments that are generated by the shooting forth of an unexpected aggression. The unity of purpose that is manifest in such a magnificent scale and form should be allowed to take deep root and blossom forth. I submit that the proposed measure is in the nature of a damper to our common war efforts.

Even if the necessity of counteracting the issue of separation through this is strongly felt, I want to know whether the time chosen by the ruling party is genuine. Can't I say that this is ill-timed, premature and ill-advised? In the last session, I have sincerely declared that the DMK will strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister in the great task of driving out the Chinese aggression. With pleasure, once again, let me affirm the stand taken by the DMK here.

Whatever provocation you should give, whatever line of action you

2519 (Ai) LSD—6.

should take, I assure you that that would not deter the DMK from giving an unqualified support to our Prime Minister in meeting and beating the Chinese aggression from our soil. In view of all these, I appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, as well as the Law Minister, in the name of all that is noble and good in democracy, to defer any such measure till the termination of the emergency. And there will be no practical difficulty at all, because all propaganda for separation stands completely suspended—a defacto situation.

We along with many others realise today, thanks to the Chinese aggression, that any scheme of future political set-up advocated by any party should be such as not to jeopardise India's safety. The realisation of this truth is genuine, and the proper course to be adopted by the ruling party should be to allow this truth to grow in dimension and intensity. With that end in view, one should probe into the problem rather than amend the Constitution to get new weapons.

A spirit of tolerance, concord through talks, are always a sure remedy for solving issues rather than forging legal weapons. I call upon the ruling party to utilise the present situation to register a victory on the political plane and not to adopt measures, undemocratic and premature. I hope the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Law Minister and hon. Members of Parliament will, without malice and rancour, consider the suggestions submitted on behalf of D.M.K.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the speech that I heard just now almost took my breath away. The hon. Member claims that it is his fundamental right that he should have partition of India and in the same breath he appeals to the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Law Minister. I do not know why other Ministers are left out. So,

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the problem now is whether any party which calls itself Indian, may have the right to claim for partition of their motherland. That problem must have come up before the National Integration Council when this particular measure for amending the Constitution was suggested.

The Law Minister has moved an amendment to the Constitution which, I believe, is a very feeble amendment. The process which begins with this amendment will have to be completed and taken to its farther logical consequences. The lessons of Indian history teach us that whenever centrifugal tendencies have come up in public life, India has suffered, India has gone down and India has been victimised by outside powers. If we have to live an honourable life as Indian citizens, the centrifugal tendencies coming up in public life should be kept down by all possible means and methods. That is the position that the Law Minister and the entire Government should take up now. With that object in view, I suggest to the hon. Law Minister to go deeper into the question, to go deeper into the structure of the Constitution itself to see whether there is something in the Constitution itself which encourages and tolerates such things coming up. If there are seeds of this thing in the Constitution, those seeds themselves must be eradicated. That is the deeper question and certainly the Government can go into it later, when they get time for that.

When this Federation came into existence, when it was being discussed in the Round Table Conference, I remember Gandhiji saying, "I do not understand this Federation. With the help of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, I have somehow come to understand what Federation is." I do not know whether we have up till now understood all the consequences which this Federal Constitution brings into existence in India. Those things might

have to be examined now in view of the tendencies that are coming up. When this Federation was coming into existence, the late Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri came out with an article in the Servants of India Society's organ. Those who are interested might read that article, which comes to my memory. The heading of the article was "Exit British India". In that article, the late Mr. Sastri almost wept that in the name of bringing up a greater structure, we had broken the unity that we had already achieved under the unitary government of British India. That opinion of the late Mr. Sastri may be examined now since the Constitution is being amended with a view to keep down the tendencies that are coming up. It may be that they are coming up as a consequence of the things that we have already adopted.

Some Members referred to the conduct of Government servants, because the amendment refers to certain categories of persons and Government servants are not there. I believe that is a very important suggestion. At least in one case, I know that the Governor of a State in a meeting of the citizens of India belonging to that State, pointed to the citizens of India belonging to another State and stated, "Here are he foreigners amongst you; be kind of them". That came from the Governor of a State, appointed by the Central Government. This is on record. If this can come from the Head of a State, I do not know whether these feelings may permeate to the lower categories. Government should take care and examine and even screen whether this thing has permeated into the lower structure of the Government employees.

Some friends have referred to casteism and other isms and brought out complaints based on them. Whatever the isms and whatever the complaints coming up from the isms, there will be no toleration of the idea that any part of India will be allowed to be taken out of India. Whatever the

complaints the D.M.K. and others may have, those complaints may have to be considered and rectified on the basis of negotiation as Indians, under the Government of India and as citizens of India. None can have any claim on the basis of whatever complaints they have to suggest, far less to claim, that because they have certain complaints, they will have a part of India assigned to themselves, so that they can live there merrily without those complaints. These things cannot be tolerated and cannot be allowed to be indulged in.

I suggest that after amending the Constitution, the Law Minister may go into the ordinary laws and try to find out suitable amendments to the ordinary laws to keep down such tendencies and such propaganda, such very unwholesome and unholy claims made against Mother India.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Sir, this question of secession of territory in a Federal Constitution has been decided as far back as the civil war in the United States of America. There it was decided that a Union of Federal States comes into being not through a contract that can be rescinded at the will of the party, but through compact; that is, once you come in, you cannot go out. So, in a Federal Constitution, no party, whatever its nature, whether it is communal, territorial or ideological, whatever be the basis of the claim, can claim secession from the Union. It is an impossible proposal.

The second point is, a Constitution presupposes its efficacy as an instrument to keep the sovereignty and integrity of a country intact. Therefore, the very existence of the Constitution presumes that the country's sovereignty and its integrity would be safeguarded. It requires no amendment of the law whatsoever. The law means it.

Taking the sociological and psychological aspect of the question, the

human animal has advanced much farther. The holy waters of the Ganges or the broken pieces of the Himalayas no longer constitute the State. The State is constituted by law, by the rights you give to the citizens, by the opportunities you provide to him and by the destiny you create for his children. Psychologically and sociologically the sense of coherence is there in our culture. A certain way of life creates a sense of coherence. Then comes the expectation of justice. Every citizen is provided with, what is called, the unalterable nature of justice. Wherever he stands, he is equal before the court of law. Before the letter and spirit of law he is as good a citizen, as good a human being as any other. Unless this is provided, the question of integrity and sovereignty will have no meaning whatsoever, because integrity or sovereignty is a legal order, a legal norm. It is not a lump of earth that counts today. That is a primitive stand. The human being is now a civilised and refined being. He thinks in a different way and acts in a different way. Then there is the administrative sanction and the question of having a pure sort of administrative structure. They guarantee the integrity of the country.

In all these elections, Sir, the slogans have been: "Undivided India", "United land", "A great country" and so on, and people were attracted thereby. But what is of deeper importance is the shape of things to come, the shape that things have to take. There should not only be a horizontal change but also a vertical change from what a human being in India today is. What is he going to be tomorrow? This is the fundamental question. The question is not what I am today, but the question is what I am going to be tomorrow and what my children are going to be tomorrow.

The integrity and sovereignty of the country does not vest in the letter of

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

the Constitution; it is vested in the development of nuclear energy, in producing enough comfort, enough food, enough necessities of life for the future generations to come. In that lies even the security of the country. The security of the country does not lie in having 20 lakhs of people to fight on the frontier in the Himalays. The security of the country lies in the very status of its citizens. If the citizens are civilised, dignified and they count in the society and in their own homes, if they have their own status, it is they who guarantee the sovereignty and integrity of the country and the generations to come. Then the people will fight. Where was a soldier who was a greater soldier than a Greek soldier? Why did a Greek soldier fight so bravely? He fought because he was a dignified human being, a respected human being. Herein lies the security of a country.

Therefore, my respectful submission is that the basis of a country, the basis of a State is a legal norm, a legal entity, a legal order. Even the basis of jurisprudence has changed. What were juristic statistics have changed to juristic dynamics. Today we think in terms of movement, in terms of energy, in terms of achievement. Therefore, I beg to submit that this Bill though it might be very good in words and phrases or even in legal norm, means very little in practical politics.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to obviate any kind of misunderstanding, I would like to say at the very beginning that I support the principle underlying this Bill and the objectives which it seeks to achieve. Nothing should be more sacred to a person than the integrity and sovereignty of his nation. But it is unfortunate and painful that the Law Minister, more properly his Government, should have been compelled to bring

forward this kind of a Bill now, years after we have become a sovereign nation and when that sovereignty is being threatened by an external aggression.

The Law Minister in his introductory speech referred to the emergency. May be, that is one of the reasons that has compelled him to bring in this kind of a Bill for the consideration of this House. But if it were just that, the Defence of India Act and the Defence of India Rules made thereunder should have been sufficient. But he has also hinted that what is proposed is to be a sort of a regular feature of the Constitution, and that indicates that he must have realised or his Government must have realised that something must have gone terribly wrong with the body politic of this country under their guardianship and that has necessitated this kind of an amendment.

Sir, I would like to remind you that in 1947 we inherited from the British a nation, that, naturally enough, was full of problems but yet that bore within it seeds of integrity that would go to ensure the sovereignty of the nation. That is why when the framers of the Constitution met they took this for granted and they did not think it necessary to incorporate these kinds of phrases and clauses in the Constitution as the proposed Bill proposes to do. Now, 15 years later, the Law Minister comes forward with a proposal which, he says in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, will give him adequate powers for the preservation and maintenance of the integrity and the sovereignty of the nation.

What does it mean? That is the question that arises now. What has happened in the last 15 years, when this Government has been in charge of the country, that has necessitated the bringing in of this kind of a proposal now? Does it not indicate that this Government instead of nurturing

the seeds of integrity into fruition has by its failures in many ways well-nigh destroyed those seeds? Sir, to me the bringing in of this kind of a Bill now appears to be an admission on the part of the Government of the failure of its policy, and the present amendment is only a weak attempt to plug the disastrous consequences of that policy. But, I submit that a damage which must have been on a colossal scale as would appear from the proposal, cannot be repaired by legal provisions here and there. As some of my friends have said, the root of the matter should be gone into. The disease in the body politic of the nation that has necessitated this kind of a measure today should be gone into. I have my own way of looking at this matter. But, I shall come to that a few minutes later.

On principle, there can be no objection to a Government owning its failure. As a matter of fact, it does credit to the moral courage of that Government to own its failure. I am only sorry about the time that we have chosen. We know that the sovereignty of this nation is being threatened today from outside and not from inside. We have a strong and wily enemy at our frontiers who had battered at our door and is even today poised just on the other side of the door. He is not only strong and powerful, he is wily. He is keen to exploit any kind of weakness in our nation. Is this the time to publicise before the wide world by bringing a motion of this kind on the floor of the House that the sovereignty and integrity of this nation is being threatened not only from outside, but also from inside, from its own people? That is the question which this Government should have considered before bringing this Bill. I think that the Law Minister and his Government have been completely ill-advised as far as the timing of the present Bill is concerned. We know the temper of the nation. Even the leader of the D.M.K. party now has

said that for the greater interests of the nation, they have given up any kind of agitational politics now. But, here, the Government wants to give out to the wide world, the Chinese including, that the people of this country are not united. Howsoever, nothing can be done. The motion is before the House, and I would like to submit what I think about it.

I think as I have said, that this amendment will not achieve the objective which it seeks to achieve. My view is based on one fundamental consideration and that consideration is that, at the stage of development in which India is today, nationalism and regionalism cannot go together. We have to choose one or the other. If we allow the two to go simultaneously, regionalism with its greater pull, with its greater local appeal, will be the winner. We should not forget certain basic fundamental facts in this country. We are an ancient country, true. But, we are a young and a new nation, only a few decades old. We became a nation not by our own will, not by our own choice, but under the impact of foreign rule. We ought not to forget that. It is fashionable today to talk of the running stream of unity that runs through the length and breadth of India. It is all right for the college room; it is all right for the academic table. May I say this that there is less affinity among the different peoples in India than among the different nations of Europe? This is a country with a bewildering, often conflicting varieties of people, of languages, or sects, of faiths, of colours, of nationalities, of races. The different nations of Europe at least can claim the same pigment of their skin. They can claim the same religion throughout the length and breadth of Europe which we cannot claim here. Out of this bewildering variety of people in this country we are trying to forge one nation. We had only 14 years in our hands to do it. That is a fundamental thing which we should never forget. If, at

[Shri Swell]

this stage of the nation, we encourage different regions or we adopt a policy that encourages the people to think in terms of their region rather than in terms of the country as a whole, we are going against the integrity and sovereignty of this country. I am sorry to say that my observation of the policy of this Government is that it is placing a premium on regionalism rather than on nationalism. Nationalism it appears then, is a sort of an amorphous subject placed on the academic table. But, we have so many kinds of committees for regionalism. We hear such a lot of this regional language or that regional language. We hear such a lot of education through the regional language. At the same time, we talk of strengthening the bonds of unity. (*The bell rings*) I am just half way through. If you can allow me just two or three minutes, I would conclude. Otherwise, my speech becomes worthless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two minutes more.

Shri Swell: More than enough. We hear a lot of regional languages and of education through the regional language and this and that. Now, what is the natural result of a policy like that? The natural result is that you make the people in the different regions think in terms of their own regions or languages, to attach themselves to their own region and to forget that they are one with the rest of the India. Today, we are not facing a very serious problem. Fortunately, you have a kind of leadership in the Central Government that is able to put a check on any kind of tendencies in the different regions to separate. But, tomorrow, if a weak leadership comes to the Centre and strong and powerful leadership comes to the regions, the question arises, what can prevent the different regions from going out from the nation? What can prevent this nation from going the way of the Balkans? Your provisions in the

Constitution are so many writings on paper. It is the will of the people. If you cannot enforce a certain thing, it is useless. That is the danger, that is the defect, that is the reason that has made this Government realise the need of this Bill. But, they are not realising it fully. They would come in a halting manner before this House.

There is another aspect of regionalism which I would like to mention from my personal experience and with that I would conclude. We ought not to forget again that each region of India is not monolithic as is a geographical entity. It is an area which consists of different peoples, different religions, different languages, different castes, different communities. Now, you have adopted a policy that each region must have a regional language. Take the cases of Assam from which I come. That unfortunate State among the different States of India has had the first taste, bitter taste of external aggression. It is a multi-lingual multi-racial area. You are committed to the policy that there must be a regional language for the State. That is what the Assamese say. They point out to the Constitution and the policy of the Central Government and say, we must have a regional language. You cannot pick up every kind of a language of that area and say this is the regional language. Therefore, you pick up the Assamese as the regional language. As against the wishes of the minorities in that area, as against the protests of the minorities, you make Assamese the regional language. What is the result? These people think that they are to rule and that the other people should learn the Assamese language. A sort of hegemony is being encouraged by you which one community wants to impose on another community. In situation like that, clashes are bound to occur. Frustration is bound to set in. Bitterness is to set in and a sort

of smug complacency is bound to seize the people who happen to be in power in that particular region. I am in a minority. I come from that State. What do you expect us to do in a situation like that? We have said, we cannot accept this because it is harmful to us, it is hard for us; we cannot do it. Therefore, we ask the Central Government, give us the chance to be closer to you. If you cannot change the Assamese language, give us the chance to have our own State so that we may be able to function as equal citizens, we may be able to place ourselves in line with the national current in this country and are not boxed up with the people of one region to be tyrannised over by a particular community. But, you say No to that. What do you expect us to do? Do you expect us to bend before the Assamese? I declare in this House that no nation, this or any other, can ever endure part slave and part tyrant. If you want to ensure the sovereignty and integrity of this country you must have a radical change of the policy of this Government. So, my advice to the Law Minister is that he better drop this Bill now and advise his Government to change the entire policy and if it is found necessary it would be better for him to adopt a unitary rather than federal structure of Government.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by the friend on my right. I think this Bill was not so necessary. Even without this Bill the security of the Union would not be affected because this Union cannot be compared with the union of the United States of America. In America they were independent States and they willingly united themselves into a federation. Ours was not a federation. We called it a union because it was a natural union. When we achieved our freedom our States were not independent States; they were still under the Centre. The States were formed because during our fight

with the British we ourselves insisted that they must be given some autonomy, some hand in the administration and so the States were formed and given more and more power. That was the history. So, India was one and this union was not of that pattern as the deferations in other parts of the world are. We are not a federation. We are natural union and, therefore, one country. Our States were formed only for the sake of administrative convenience, for the purpose of taking our idea of republicanism and democracy to each house. We did not want a union controlled only from the Centre. We wanted every citizen in every town and city to have a hand in the administration. It is for that purpose that the States were formed. Therefore, any talk about separation or secession from India would amount to treason.

I value the sentiments expressed by my friend from the DMK party. I want to know what his grievances are. He made some reference to propaganda. If he is propagating for the rights of his people, it is a legitimate propaganda. But if the propaganda is meant for secession from the union, or making an independent State out of India, he could not be allowed to do it even without this Bill. The DMK people are good people. It is not as if we do not like or respect them. We like them. If they have any grievances, let them put them forward. I have no doubt the rest of the people will be only too willing to remove their genuine grievances. But the country must know what their grievances are in the Union. It is the right of every minority of every region to put forward its grievances. Even the demand for a separate State is not banned by this measure. If any section of the people want a separate State of its own, it can agitate for it. That is not prohibited by the present amending Bill. Only the creation of an independent State outside the Indian Union is banned.

[Shri Tyagi]

I do not know, may be they have some reasons, political or otherwise, for their demand for a State. But the very fact that the DMK party has unanimously agreed to fight against our common enemy show that inherently they are Indians and they do not want to be away from India, away from the Union. Therefore, they are the least affected by this measure.

Coming to the question of oath. I do not know why the President was not included here. I consulted the Law Minister in this matter and his explanation is quite convincing. He says that because the President is the protector of the Constitution, therefore, he automatically comes in. But what about the Union Public Service Commission? I wonder why Government has not enforced it on the public servants, when it could be done even without amending the Constitution. Charity should begin at home. Why do they not start with Government servants so that in their administrative activities, in their regular work, they may not betray any type of communal or separatist tendency? I think it is only logical to change the oaths of Governors, Members of Union Public Service Commission etc. along with the oaths of Members of Parliament.

I do not want to go into the merits of the provisions because that will be done by the Joint Committee. But I would like to have a clarification. The Constitution (Sixteenth) Amendment Bill is referred to the same Joint Committee which is considering the earlier Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill, probably with a view, to see that the time of Parliament is not wasted and both Bills could be considered together. It is a good idea. But there is a provision in the Fifteenth Amendment Bill to raise the age of retirement of High Court Judges. Now, as the hon. Minister is well aware, 11 or 12 High Court Judges are going to retire soon, and they are the senior-most judges. If

we refer this Bill also to the same Joint Committee, the consideration and passing of the other Bill will be delayed. Also, the other Bill will have to be referred to the various State Assemblies for their approval. Because of this delay, those judges will lose the benefit of the increased retiring age. Would it be possible to say that this particular provision will come into force on the day on which it is passed by this House or from the 1st of March or some such date so that the delay in the passing of the earlier Bill on account of the additional task entrusted to them may not adversely affect those Judges who are on the eve of retirement? If he can manage it that way, it would be a good thing because we do not want to lose the valuable services of 11 or 12 experienced judges. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री प्र० क० सेन : इस तरह का संशोधन आप दे दीजिये सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने ।

Shri Tyagi: He suggests that some amendment may be moved to this effect in the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see about it.

श्री भू० ना० मंसूर (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो संविधान में संशोधन करने के उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक यहां रखा गया है और इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजा जा रहा है। इसके जरिये से संविधान की १६वीं धारा में संशोधन करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, इसके अलावा पार्लियामेंट तथा ग्रसम्बलियों के मंत्री जो शपथ लेते हैं, उस शपथ में भी कुछ संशोधन करने की कोशिश की गई है। इलैक्शन में खड़े होने वाले उम्मेदवारों के लिये भी शपथ लेने की बात इस के जरिये जोड़ी जा रही है। उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि वे साफ़ तौर से एलान करें शपथ लें कि हिन्दुस्तान की इटैप्रेटी और

सावरेन्टी की बात उनको मंजूर है। इस तरह के विधेयक को लाने की बिल्कुल आवश्यकता नहीं थी। वह हिन्दुस्तान का कोई एक भाग हिन्दुस्तान से अलग करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता है। हमारे संविधान में इसकी माना गया है कि जो स्टेट्स हैं हमारे देश में, उनकी सीमाओं में फिर से तबदीली हो सकती है लेकिन स्टेट्स का कोई भी भाग देश से निकाल दिया जाए, इस तरह की बात इस संविधान के चलते नहीं हो सकती है, इस तरह का प्रोविजन इस संविधान में मौजूद है। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है उस को लाने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी।

इस विधेयक को लाने का एक कारण यह मालूम होता है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो अनेक प्रकार के आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं उन को दबाया जाए। यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सेपरेट राज्य बनाने का आन्दोलन भी रहा है। जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा कि वर्तमान जो हमारा संविधान है वह इस बात के लिये काफी है कि इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन का मकसद पूरा न हो सके। ऐसी हालत में देश के अन्दर जो असन्तोष होता है उस असन्तोष को जाहिर करने के लिये वैधानिक तरीके अपनाकर अगर कोई शांतिपूर्ण आन्दोलन किया जाता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस की मनाही नहीं होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि जब ग्रीवान्सेज को जायज तरीकों से व्यक्त नहीं करने दिया जाता है तो उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि वह आन्दोलन जनता के दिल में चला जाता है और कभी न कभी बायोलेंट तरीकों से फूटता है और देश में रिबोल्यूशन या उपद्रव का रूप धारण कर लेता है। इस खयाल से भी जो यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है उसे नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये था।

मैं ने बिहार में देखा है कि वहां पर एक आन्दोलन चला जिस में झारखण्ड स्टेट कायम करने की बात थी। लेकिन उस

झारखंड स्टेट का जो आन्दोलन था उस में यह नहीं कहा जाता था कि हिन्दुस्तान से प्रथक कोई राज्य बनना चाहिये। उस में देश के अन्दर ही एक सेपरेट स्टेट बनाने की कोशिश थी। मैं ने देखा कि छोटा नागपुर का इलाका एक ऐसा इलाका है जिस की जमीन में बहुत काफी धन गड़ा हुआ है। वहां पर कोयला है, अबरख है और सारी चीजें जो धरतों के नाचे धन के रूप में हो सकती हैं वह छोटा नागपुर में मौजूद हैं। छोटा नागपुर में रहने वाले आदिवासी वहां के बाशिन्दे हैं। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान भर में अगर कहीं पर सब से खराब दशा और सब से गरीबी की दशा है तो वह छोटा नागपुर के निवासी के अन्दर हैं। अगर उन लोगों की तरफ से इस तरह का कोई आन्दोलन खड़ा होता है जिस के जरिये से वे अपना असन्तोष प्रकट करते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे बिहार सरकार के अन्दर न रह कर एक अलग सरकार बनायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के आन्दोलन को दबाने की कोशिश करना अच्छा नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से अगर देश में किसी दूसरी जगह के बाशिन्दे इस तरह से अनुभव करते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो शासन चल रहा है वह उन लोगों के हक में नहीं चल रहा है, तो उन को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वे अपनी इच्छा को प्रकट कर सकें इस तरह के आन्दोलन के रूप में। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह जो इस तरह के आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं उन आन्दोलनों में जो उन का यह कहना है कि वे सेपरेट स्टेट बनायेंगे, वह जो आज के हमारे संविधान के अनुसार नहीं बन सकती है, लेकिन उस आन्दोलन के जरिये से इन लोगों के ग्रीवान्सेज (शिकायत) सामने आते हैं, उन को एक रास्ता मिलता है और इसी लिये वे अपने आन्दोलनों को चलाते हैं। उन को इस तरह के आन्दोलनों को चलाने का छूट रहनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं इस बात को सिद्धान्ततः गलत समझता हूँ कि इस तरह

[श्री भ० ना० मंडल]

के विषयक इस हाउस में आयें। आखिर जनतन्त्र का मतलब क्या है? उस का मतलब है एक ऐसे समाज का गठन करना, जिस समाज में व्यक्ति स्वातन्त्र हो। स्वतन्त्र लोगों का संगठन होना किसी राष्ट्र में ही जनतन्त्र है। जो संशोधन अभी आया है उस संशोधन के जरिये जो लोगों के मौलिक अधिकार हैं, चाहे स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व का, चाहे सम्मेलन का, जो डिमाक्रेंसी (गणतंत्र) का कंसेप्शन (विचार) है, उस को आघात पहुंचता है, उस के जरिये जो व्यक्ति स्वातन्त्र्य है उस के ऊपर एक अंकुश पड़ जाता है, जिसके पड़ जाने से व्यक्ति को स्वाधीनता खत्म हो जाती है। इस तरह से जनतन्त्र के लिये जो स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व चाहिये, और जिस स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तित्व का मतलब है हर माने में स्वतन्त्र, उस की समाप्ति हो जाती है। बिना इस तरह के व्यक्तित्व के जो जनतन्त्र है देश में जनतान्त्रिक समाज नहीं बन सकेगा। इस सिद्धान्त को दृष्टि में रख कर भी जो संशोधन लाया गया है उससे नहीं लाना चाहिये था।

आज इस राज्य में अनेक तरह के ग्रीवान्सेज हैं। कुछ ग्रीवान्सेज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इसी देश के संविधान के मातहत एक बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन बना था। उस बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन ने अपनी रिक्मेन्डेशन्स दीं लेकिन इतने वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी आज तक वे रिक्मेन्डेशन्स पार्लियामेंट के सामने नहीं रखे गये। आज संविधान बना हुआ है लेकिन संविधान के मुताबिक जो कमिशन कायम होता है, जिस की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के सामने आनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं आती है। संविधान बनने पर उस की इज्जत होनी चाहिये लेकिन आज इसी पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो देश की सरकार है, कांग्रेस की सरकार है, वह संविधान को रिस्पेक्ट नहीं करती है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये इस सरकार को कौन सजा देगा?

श्री हिम्मतरसिंहका (गोड्डा) : क्या आप इसो लिये अलग होना चाहते हैं?

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज संविधान में जिस प्रकार की धारायें हैं वे काफी हैं और इस विषयक को लाने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी। होना तो यह चाहिये कि आज का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसके जरिये जो गलतियाँ होती हैं और जिन गलतियों की वजह से हम महभूँस करते हैं कि यहां के नागरिक स्वतंत्र जीवन नहीं बिता पा रहे हैं, उनको दूर किया जाय यहां के लोगों के जो ग्रीवान्सेज हों उनका रिड्रैसल होना चाहिये न कि इस तरह के संशोधनों को लाकर संविधान की तरमीम की जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक सदन के सम्मुख प्रवर सामिति में जाने के लिये उपस्थित है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि जिन भावनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि में यह विधेयक सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है वह समस्याएँ इस प्रकार की हैं जिनसे देश के हर समझदार भस्तिष्क को चिन्ता होनी स्वाभाविक है। अभी हमारे पड़ोस में बैठ दुय भिन्न श्री स्वील ने एक बात का संकेत किया था कि देश का हर व्यक्ति आज यह अनुभव कर रहा है कि धीरे धीरे हमारे इस राष्ट्र में जो राष्ट्रीयता की भावना है समाप्त होती जा रही है और प्रांतीयता की भावना धीरे धीरे बल पकड़ती जा रही है। उन्होंने एक बहुत दूर दृष्टिपूर्ण संकेत यह भी किया कि आज तो केन्द्र की सरकार कुछ मजबूत है इसलिये प्रांतीयता की भावनाय भले ही उभर रही हों लेकिन जो केन्द्रीय प्रभुसत्ता है, उसे सब हृदय से स्वीकार करते हैं। परमात्मा न करे, कल कुछ इस प्रकार की स्थिति आ कर बने कि केन्द्र

में कोई दुर्बल सरकार आ जाय और प्रदेशों की सरकारें कुछ दृढ़ हो जाय, तो उस समय राष्ट्र के लिये एक संकट उपस्थित हो सकता है। इसलिये इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम राष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को और अधिक पुष्ट करने के लिये यत्नशील हों। मेरे अपने विचार तो इस संबंध में बिल्कुल भिन्न प्रकार के रहे हैं और इसके लिये मैंने कुछ दिन पहले सदन में एक विधेयक भी उपस्थित करना चाहा था कि सारे देश में एक ही केन्द्रीय सरकार हो और उस प्रकार की सरकार का निर्माण करके हम सारे देश का शासन अपने हाथ में लें और देश में इस तरह की रेखाय ही समाप्त हो जाय कि यह अमुक प्रांत की रेखा है और यह अमुक प्रांत की रेखा है। सारा राष्ट्र एक ही शासन से आबद्ध हो और उस शासन के द्वारा ही सारे राष्ट्र का शासन सूत्र संचालित हो।

मेरे मित्र ने यह सुझाव दिया कि यह मौका इस विधेयक को लाने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं था, लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों से हमारा यह राष्ट्र गुजर रहा है उनको देखते हुये मैं उनके इस विचार से सहमत नहीं हूँ। कारण कि भली बात किसी समय भी मस्तिष्क में आ जाय तो उस पर निर्णय ले लिया जाय। मेरा विचार तो इस प्रकार का है कि अब तक सरकार की भूल हुई कि क्यों नहीं अब तक इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया गया। इस प्रकार की बात चर्चा का विषय ही क्यों हुई, लोगों के मस्तिष्क में इस प्रकार की भावनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने का अवसर ही क्यों मिला। फिर भी सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आया। कल जो और भयंकर दुष्परिणाम होता उससे बचने के लिये सरकार ने जो निर्णय आज लिया है वह इस लिये स्वागत का पात्र है। परन्तु इसके साथ साथ मैं एक और निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी अपनी इच्छा यह है कि हम यहीं पर ही पूर्ण विराम न लगाय, इससे भी थोड़ा और आगे बढ़ें।

देश की परिस्थितियों के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है इसके कि जो देश से बिल्कुल प्रथम होकर अपना दूसरा देश बनाने की स्थिति में हैं, अपेक्षाकृत हम संविधान में उसे अपराध धोषित कर, हमको अपने मस्तिष्क में यह भी निर्णय ले लेना चाहिये कि धीरे धीरे प्रांतों की सीमाओं का छोटा करने का जो आधार है, चाहे वह मजहब का आधार हो चाहे भाषा का आधार हो, उस प्रवृत्ति पर भी हमारे देश में रोक लगनी चाहिये। कुछ समय पहले सदन में इस प्रकार की चर्चाएँ चली भी थीं। आपको पता होगा कि देश के एक व्यक्ति ने अपनी जान की बाजी इस बात के लिये लगा दी थी कि भाषा के आधार पर एक प्रांत के दो टुकड़े किये जायें। सौभाग्य हुआ कि किसी प्रकार वह काले बादल हमारे सिर से हट गये। लेकिन कल को इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियाँ फिर भी तो उभर सकती हैं। सरकार को ऐसा पग उठाना चाहिये कि देश में ऐसे व्यक्तियों को आगे बढ़ावा ही न मिले।

जहां आप आज इस पर निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं कि कोई भी क्षेत्र भारत से पृथक हो कर अपनी स्वतंत्र सत्ता बनाने का निर्णय न ले, वहां इस बात पर भी निर्णय लीजिये कि प्रांतों के अन्दर भी उनको और छोटा करने की प्रवृत्ति न उत्पन्न होने पावे। इस संबंध में मैं तो यह भी चाँहूंगा कि हमारे शासक दल के साथी इस विषय में आत्म निरीक्षण भी करें। हम देखते हैं कि उनमें ही इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति उभरती है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के इतिहास को छोड़िये, आंध्र प्रांत के इतिहास को भी छोड़िये, नागालैंड बनाने के इतिहास को भी छोड़िये। कल परसों आपने हिमाचल, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा को राज विधान मंडल बनाने की अनुमति दी थी। उस समय आपके ही बगल में बैठ भाइयों ने दिल्ली का एक अलग प्रांत बनाने की बात उठायी थी और उसके लिये एक आंदोलन चलाया था। दुःख इस बात का

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है जो शासन इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेता है कि देश की राष्ट्रीयता को अखंड रखा जाय, उसी के अगल बगल में बैठे भाई अब भी ऐसे आंदोलन उठाते हैं जो देश की अखंडता को कमजोरी के रास्ते पर ले जाने वाले हैं।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आप देश के किसी भाग को पृथक् करने की प्रवृत्ति को संविधान की दृष्टि से अपराध घोषित करने का निर्णय ले रहे हैं वहाँ इस बात के लिये भी कोई निर्णय लीजिये कि प्रान्तों को छोटा करने की प्रवृत्ति पर भी अंकुश लगे, चाहे इस की मांग घर्म के आधार पर हो, या भाषा के आधार पर हो या जाति के आधार पर हो। हम ने अभी तक जो इस प्रकार का निर्णय नहीं लिया यह हम से भूल हुई, लेकिन आज जबकि हम राष्ट्र को एक बड़े रूप में रखने के लिए निर्णय ले रहे हैं, यह अवसर है कि हम प्रान्तों को छोटा करने की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये भी निर्णय लें।

हम को इस विषय में अपने पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान से सीखना चाहिए जिस ने अपने जीवन के आरम्भ काल में यह निर्णय ले लिया कि छोटी छोटी दीवारों को खड़ा ही न रहने दिया जाय और सारे राष्ट्र को एक शासन के नीचे ला कर खड़ा किया। उस ने प्रान्तों का हागड़ा ही नहीं रखा। हम भी कुछ इस दिशा में सोचना आरम्भ करें।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार ने दृढ़ता के साथ यह निर्णय लिया है, और सब से अच्छी बात तो यह है कि देश के जितने भी प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्री हैं सब ने ही इस भावना का स्वागत किया है। यह सदन भी इस विधेयक का स्वागत कर रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार यहीं जा कर रुक जाय, बल्कि प्रान्तों के अन्दर जो छोटे छोटे पृथक् प्रान्त बनाने की प्रवृत्ति है उस के ऊपर भी रोक खाने का निर्णय ले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को भावनाओं का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I rise to express my misgivings regarding the present measure because I do not feel that taking this short course or short route to amend the Constitution would be of any help to counteract the fissiparous or other tendencies leading to disintegration. Unfortunately, we have seen a tendency in this House that there is a certain amount of *ad hoc* approach and *ad hoc* thinking on the part of those who are destined to rule this country. Since freedom, no integrated approach has been made to the problems that came up after the Britishers left, and to the question of how to integrate this country and at what level integration is possible. After freedom, certain social urges which were formerly suppressed were bound to come up.

For instance, we have seen that there was a growing demand for linguistic States. At that time, from all quarters, the people who were agitating for the creation of linguistic States were dubbed as if they were traitors, but later on, those people who were agitating for linguistic States and who were voicing such feelings compelled the Government, and Government ultimately came round to the view that a new type of reorganisation of States on the language base would perhaps further integrate this country instead of disintegrating it as was feared earlier.

Then, there was an integration committee. Again, the problem was looked at from the most superficial and *ad hoc* point of view. They never applied their mind to the basic urges I have gone through their deliberations and their reports. Looking to the social and the political urges in this country, how are we to integrate the people? That aspect has been completely overlooked. They always

feel that there is a ready remedy in the Constitution, and they think that if the Constitution is amended this way or that way, they can meet all the evils on this earth, and everything will go on very smoothly.

A representative from the hill areas spoke just a little while ago, I entirely agree with his sentiment, though I many not agree with what he said regarding the possible effects. I would point out that after the reorganisation of the States on the language base, there was a higher integration. Language primarily is a force of integration. But Government had not taken that into consideration at the earlier stage. Now, we have integrated the country at a higher level, but still, there are the hill tribes people. For instance, my hon. friend talked about the hill tribes of Assam. Take, for instance, the case of the NEFA people. I learn, and on good authority, that the NEFA people over there in Assam would not like Assamese officials. Why is there this hostility to the entire people from the plains? That must be understood. Unless a concerted effort is made to integrate the hill tribes into the broader context of society, I do not think that you can meet the present situation, be it the symptoms of disintegration or certain fissiparous tendencies, by taking recourse to an amendment of the Constitution I do feel as some people have expressed that there are so many problems, and there must be a thinking centre somewhere which applies its mind to all these post-Independence problems which have been long waiting for a solution.

Under foreign domination we could not voice our feelings and could not get the things smoothened out unless some such approach is made to go to the root of the problem, instead of just meeting the symptoms and trying to search for palliatives it is no use. So many remedies are there. Sometimes, I feel that when there are so many diseases

at a time, which one is afflicted with, we try to give all types of medicines, and here seems to be one such patent medicine, namely amending the Constitution. Unless the body is prepared to assimilate them, these medicines will not have any healthy effect.

Therefore, I would humbly submit that the remedy that is suggested is not the proper remedy; it will not meet the situation adequately. To-day, because of the national emergency, there is a certain basic unity and it has found expression now. But all the fissiparous tendencies which are submerged for the time being are likely to come up, unless a concerted effort is made to meet the social urges and social challenges that are there.

I would like to say one word about the DMK, because they are voicing separation. Just banning them or putting a blanket ban on their activities will not meet the situation. As I understand it, these DMK people or some other people in the Madras State and in the southern States look to Malaya and Ceylon, because many of their compatriots are there, and their economy is partly dependent on certain remuneration which their compatriots earn in Malaya or in Singapore or in Ceylon, and naturally, affinity of a different type has developed among them. We must try to understand this aspect of the problem. I do not think that if we approach them and try to discuss with them why they are demanding separation, they will refuse to come out with their minds; in fact, they will argue out their case. The main question today is not how to prevent or suppress their activities but how to get them at a higher level of integration. There should be a political approach. We must try to understand their problems. Simply because in the party that is destined to rule, we have got a majority, if we think that we can amend the Constitution as we like at the present juncture, that is not proper. We should not take recourse to this kind of remedy. This remedy is not of a durable nature and you will have to find out other solutions. Although it

[Shri Khadilkar]

requires a rather very detailed discussion, as the time is short, I conclude with these few observations.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारे सामने प्रस्ताव आया है इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन पहले से ही इस मामले में सम्पूर्ण है और हम जो क्रम अपने विधान के लिये लेते हैं वह शायद हम अपने देश की इंटैग्रेटी के लिए लेते हैं अलबत्ता कांग्रेस अपना माइंड मेक अप करे। हम तो हमेशा ही राष्ट्र की अखंडता के लिए लड़ते हैं। जब भी देश का पार्टीशन हुआ, जब भी कोई इलाका कटा, सिर्फ कांग्रेस के हाथों से कटा। तरीका यह है कि पहले बातचीत करते हैं, मेजें बिछती हैं, ऐटमीसफियर तैयार करते हैं और फिर आहिस्ता से बांट कर के दे देते हैं। हम लोग तो राष्ट्र की अखंडता के लिये हमेशा लड़ते हैं लेकिन देश के अंदर डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी को अखित्यार कर के रूलिंग पार्टी यह चाहती है कि कोई और पार्टी बरसरे इक्तदार न आ सके। हमारे साथ यह वायदा किया गया था और बड़े बूढ़े इस चीज को अभी भूलें न होंगे कि इस वक्त की रूलिंग पार्टी ने जुलाई १९४७ में हमारे साथ यह वायदा किया था :—

We would not accept the partition of India even if the whole of the country were to go into flames.

यह वायदा हमारे साथ इन्होंने किया था। लेकिन उस के एक ही महीने के बाद हम ने ड्रैमेटिक चेंज देखा और देश का विभाजन हो गया। देश को टुकड़ों में तकसीम कर लिया गया। पहले मेजें बिछती हैं, चाय पिलाई जाती है, मेहमान बनाये जाते हैं और उस के बाद पार्टीशन को मंजूर कर लेते हैं। चाहे आंध्र प्रान्त बना हो, चाहे गुजरात बना हो और चाहे महाराष्ट्र बना हो, यह सब रूलिंग पार्टी के हाथ से बने हैं। यह भी डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी अखित्यार करते हैं और देश

के अंदर नहीं चाहते हैं कि कैरेक्टर पनप सके या नेशनलिज्म पनप सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश के इतिहास में, उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली में एक ऐसा समय आया कि माननीय गिरधारी लाल जी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री होने वाले थे लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों कांग्रेस एम० एल० एज० ने यह कहा कि एक हरिजन कुर्सी पर बैठ जाय ? ५२ जिलों की कुर्सी पर एक चमार बैठे यह कैसे हो सकता है ? हमें यह कहा जाता है कि यह ऊंचे वर्णों की पार्टी है लेकिन हमारी पार्टी में आज भी यू० पी० के अंदर आप चल कर देखिये पांच हरिजन एम० एल० एज०, पांच चमार एम० एल० एज० ऐसे हैं जोकि रूलिंग पार्टी को हरा कर आये हैं। हमें यह कहा जाता है कि यह जमींदार लोग हैं लेकिन हमारे बड़े भाई डा० वसन्त नारायण सिंह यहां बैठे हुए हैं और हमारे महाराजा रामगढ़ साहब हैं, उन्होंने ने अपने हाथों से अपनी २०,००० एकड़ जमीन लंडलेस लेबरर्स हरिजनों को तकसीम कर दी है। कांग्रेस अपना माइंड मेक अप कर ले कि वह देश के और टुकड़े नहीं करेगी। हमें इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है मगर कांग्रेस खुद इस के खिलाफ जायगी। जब भी देश को बांटें, जब भी कोई प्रस्ताव लायें, चाहे वह दूसरे मुल्क से लाया जाय और चाहे किसी को आरबिटरेटर बना कर लाया जाय, यह विगत १५ साल का इतिहास देश की तकसीम का इतिहास है। आज भी कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव के नाम पर, आरबिटरेशन के नाम पर और श्रीमती भंडारनायके के नाम पर नये नये प्रस्ताव इसलिये लाये जाते हैं कि देश में उस के लिए एक अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा किया जाय ताकि देश किसी न किसी तरीके से अपने में से किसी टुकड़े को काट कर गैर को देने के लिए तैयार हो जाय। जब हम यहां इस हाउस में युनैनीमसली तय कर चुके हैं और यह पास कर चुके हैं कि हम अपनी एक एक इंच जमीन चीनियों से खाली करा

कर रहेंगे तो आप को क्या हक है कि आप कोई कोलम्बो कांफ्रेंस का प्रस्ताव या कोई आरबिट्रेशन का प्रस्ताव लायें ? यह तो कंटेम्प्ट फ्रीक दी हाउस है । हाउस जिस चीज को एक मत से तय कर चुका है उसके ऊपर अटल रहना चाहिए । हिन्दुस्तान जब भी बटेगा इनके हाथों से बटेगा । मेरी दरखास्त आपकी मार्फत यह है कि आप अपना माइंड मेक अप कर लें । अगर आप तकसीम की पालिसी को मारेंगे तो जाहिर है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी जरूर आपका साथ देगी ।

“मुझसे ही पूछते हैं दिल में सूरख क्यों है,
तीरे नजर को मेरे सीने के पार करके ।”

आज आप मुस्लिम लीग को कम्युनल बोडी कहते हैं लेकिन जो मुस्लिम लीग ने किया उस के सामने आपने सिर झुकाया । मुस्लिम लीग ने अपने जो प्रपोज़ल्स रखे उसके सामने आपने सरंडर कर दिया । आप दोनों एक तराजू में हैं । आप दोनों एक ही पैली के चट्टे बट्टे हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र की इंटिग्रेटी के लिए नेशनलिज्म की जरूरत है । कांग्रेस अपना माइंड मेक अप कर ले फिर देश के अन्दर किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह नागालैंड का नारा लगा सके या द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कडगम का नारा लगा सके या किसी और पार्टीशन का नारा लगा सके लेकिन जो गवर्नमेंट में है उनको माइंड मेक अप करना होगा । इस संशोधन विधेयक की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । यह तो हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में है जिसकी कि हम शपथ उठाते हैं । देश की आजादी के लिए हमने लड़ाइयां लड़ी हैं । पूज्य बापू जी ने उसके लिए मुल्क को तैयार किया है और देश की जनता को तैयार किया है । हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन काफी है । यह सिर्फ इसलिए लाया जा रहा है कि आप अपनी कमजोरी को कवर करना चाहते हैं । मेरी ला मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त है कि इसको वापिस लिया जाय और इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन ही सम्पूर्ण है और वह बिल्कुल काफी है । वह मोर दैन सफिशिएंट है । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्र की अखंडता का व्रत लेते हुए देश की इंटिग्रेटी को कायम रखने के लिए प्राण प्रण से लड़ूंगा ।

✓ **The Law Minister (Shri A. K. Sen):**
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am deeply obliged for almost a universal welcome which this Bill has received from all sections of the House though I must note with regret that there have been one or two dissenting voices which we have heard and if I may say so with respects to them it is hardly the occasion when one would, apart from anything else, like to hear, “We are quiet for the moment; we may raise our heads again. Therefore, at least for the moment do not bring in any such Bills”. That is an argument, in my submission, Sir, which makes no impression on the Government and I am equally certain that it will not make any impression on the country. Simply because some of the tendencies which have harassed us in the past and had sought to undermine our strength and sap the very vitality which sustains the nation as a unit are for the moment quite, that is no argument for saying that such a power should not be appropriated by a proper constitutional amendment before those forces are let loose again. In fact, we shall be failing in our duty if we did not make enough preparation to meet these forces in all their ugly form if they try to raise their heads again after we have conducted ourselves safely and successfully through the present crisis.

Sir, I would have been happy if we were told instead that those who had in the past accepted the principle of secession and had utilised other forms of disintegrating movements had given them up perpetually as apolitical platform. I think, not only ourselves but the country as a whole would have been very pleased. But unfortunately

[Shri A. K. Sen]

this has not happened and if anything has made us quite cognizant of the ultimate potentialities of these forces, it is this awareness even today that these forces do exist and threaten to disrupt the moment. There is a chance for them. I do not think it is any obligation which has been either incurred by the nation or by the Government or any favour which has been shown to the country or the nation at present by those who had been responsible for forces of disintegration in the past to say that they are quiet at the moment. It is rather distressing in tone and spirit to say as if it is a favour shown to the nation that those who had indulged in disrupting activities are quiet for the moment. It is no favour, if I may say so, with respect and with firm conviction, nor is it an obligation which the nation has incurred by their quietude. It is the duty which was expected from every citizen of the country, which they have done to the satisfaction of the country. It is good for the country and for themselves. They have only discharged their minimum obligation which they owe to the country and to the nation.

I think one may also be pardoned if one is frank enough to say that the Defence of India Rules might, to a certain extent, be responsible for this apparent calm which we see everywhere, and the lifting of the Defence of India Rules might not be followed by the same calm which we are perceiving today. If this calm came before the Defence of India Rules came into existence, we would have been very much assured of the fact that at least a rather distressing chapter in our national history has been turned completely and for good. Many other forces and many other groups, which had openly sided with Chinese objectives and aims and Chinese expansionist policies and had possibly even tacitly acquiesced in, if not welcomed, the Chinese moves across the Himalayas, are quiet for the moment. Many of them are quiet by compulsion because they have been put out of the

possibility of committing any mischief and safely kept under detention, and others are possibly conscious that the arms of vigilance are still quite alert.

One thing is quite certain and that is that we shall not allow the hard-won freedom which we have earned for ourselves at the cost of millions of patriots' lives and the flag of independence which we have earned for ourselves with the blood of many a martyr, to be destroyed by the irresponsible and anti-national activities of anyone, whether in the name of religion or of language or of tribal interests or, if I may say so, of ideological affiliation. This country and this Parliament are firmly determined to ruthlessly weed out all forces of disruption from our body politic and Parliament must speak on such a vital matter with no weak voice, for the nation expects the only answer from us, and that a unanimous answer, namely, that Parliament has set for good the tone for the nation not only to meet external threat, as it has done so ably, but also to meet all internal threats whenever they try to raise their heads.

While I say so, I may at the same time pay proper attention to certain, if I may say so, genuine grievances which have been expressed on the floor of the House, particularly by Members coming from tribal or hill areas. I think the Government not only at the Centre but also in the States can never be too conscious of their interests and their aspirations ever. Rightly or wrongly, many of them are possibly suffering from the evils of bygone days, when they possibly were not made capable enough to advance with the same pace as the rest of the country, and the evils of backwardness haunt them today as they haunt us as a nation in comparison with the rest of the advanced world. It is the evil of under-development which we see at the national level which we meet by our efforts to raise our people to the level enjoyed by other countries. In the same way, when we look internally, we see these areas where these

people are, relatively speaking, less advanced economically, though I do not agree that they are less advanced otherwise, because in many of the hill areas they have qualities and aptitudes which are well in advance of the rest of the country.

Take the Khasi people for whom the hon. Member opposite had spoken. The great standard of freedom which is enjoyed by their women and the dominant part which their women take in their political and social life are things for the rest of India to follow and they are well in advance of us so far as freedom of women and status of women are concerned.

Shri Tyagi: No, no. We should not follow them.

Shri A. K. Sen: Not in other ways, but in matters of discipline and other things.... The hon. Member is looking this side.

Shri Tyagi: They are already contesting elections. It becomes too bad. They can go inside the families and canvass for the votes of purdanashin women as also canvass outside, while we, men, can canvass only amongst men.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am sure no woman would ever contest Shri Tyagi.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He is speaking from personal experience.

Shri A. K. Sen: Anyway. Therefore, I do not agree that they are at all backward in other respects, but economically speaking, yes, they are. I do not think that they should at all be apprehensive about the prospects of their languages. I do not accept at all the charge the hon. Member has levelled against the Government—I do not know which Government—of devising a system by which their languages are bound to suffer. He used the expression 'regional language' and said that we have devised a law by which every region must have a language. If I may say

so with respect, he has not read the Constitution carefully. I would again refer him to article 344 which only sets out certain languages in the Eighth Schedule as distinct from Hindi.

Shri Swell: May I point out that the provision in the Constitution has been utilised by the majority community in each region to have their own language as the regional language? The law may not specifically provide for it, but it creates a situation where it can be done.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member had said so, I would have been very glad, but he did not.

Shri Swell: I did not have the time to elaborate.

Shri A. K. Sen: Now that he has said so, I shall certainly meet that point. But as I said, I was a little astonished when he said that we had devised our law in such a way that every region must have a language. Far from it. These languages including Assamese are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule in the context of article 344 to show them as distinct from the Hindi language, so that the obligation to make Hindi progress as an all-India language is not discharged at the cost of these languages. In fact, the spirit of articles 344 and 351 runs counter to the suggestion made by the hon Member, because the obligation is that while Hindi is made into an all-India language, the preservation and development of the other languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule should not be imperilled. This is the spirit which has guided us in formulating even an all-India language for the whole country.

So far as Assam is concerned, there is no doubt that it is a multi-language State. The formula which the National Integration Committee had accepted, which the National Development Council had accepted, which later on had been accepted by all the States, and in accordance with

[Shri A. K. Sen]

which I think laws have been passed in many States, is based on what is called the three-language formula, which takes into account for States, not only Assam, but States like West Bengal where there are hill areas, these languages in areas within a State, and gives them the fullest of freedom not only at the primary stage but also at later stages for preservation and development. I invite him, though this is hardly the occasion, to go through the three language formula and the directions given by the Central Government and the charge given to the Minority Language Commission to see that these are observed. Not only that. An All-India body has been set up with no less a person than our Home Minister as Chairman to see that the implementation of the three language formula is done without any hindrance, and all complaints against the implementation of that are received by the Home Minister himself. Instead of, therefore, trying to find fault with our laws or the policies which Parliament has accepted, because these are policies which have later on been endorsed by Parliament itself, it will be fruitful if individual complaints are sent to the Home Minister, if there is any riding rough shod over any particular area's people or languages, but there is no reason to say that we have been ill-advised to bring this measure which, in my submission, not only is a desirable one, but has been brought not a day too soon. I have no regret about it that it has been my privilege personally to bring this measure before Parliament for endorsement. I personally think the whole House will consider it a privilege to rise to the occasion and fulfil this privilege in the only manner in which it can be done, namely by endorsing it without any doubt or demur.

An hon. Member has said this is not the appropriate time to bring such a Bill. I was rather astonished to hear it. If ever there was an

appropriate time, it is when the nation is in peril, when those who work against its integrity and sovereignty have to be dealt with.

Shri Manoharan: Is it external aggression or internal disturbance?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member will please give me a little opportunity to speak and meet him, as I had patiently heard him.

The reference to the present situation not being appropriate was certainly a reference to the external aggression, because internally the situation is very much better, if at all, compared to the days gone by. Therefore, when it is stated that this is hardly the time when such a thing should have been brought, I take it in its ordinary meaning that the reference is made to external aggression.

In my submission, if the external aggression is referred to, then this is the only time when the nation must address itself wholeheartedly to this danger which is inside the country, which either secretly or surreptitiously or potentially seeks to undermine the spirit to resist external aggression.

Shri Manoharan: The danger is inside the country now?

Shri A. K. Sen: Your admission shows that it exists for the moment. As I said, I would have been happy if I had been told that it has gone, it is a dead chapter. On the contrary, your speech has made me believe much more than ever that these forces exist as much as ever, and that you have been pleased to suspend it for the time being.

Whatever it is, I remember what was stated in the House of Commons when several people were put behind prison bars without trial, when England was in peril and was under attack both from the air and

sea by Germany under Hitler. It was stated that the freedom of the people was being destroyed, the Bill of Rights was being completely undermined, that for the first time in the history of Gt. Britain people were being put in detention without trial. I remember how that charge was met by the Government then, the only way in which it could have been met in my submission, the only way in which a country which sustains freedom and believes in government by consent and by freely elected legislatures can meet it. They said: it is necessary to sustain the very structure which grants that freedom, these people who are trying to establish a Fascist domination in Europe must be kept out of mischief. And they were kept under detention for over five years.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Were the restrictions temporary or permanent?

Shri A. K. Sen: They were detained during the currency of the Defence of the Realm Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He wants it to be made permanent.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then this amendment should not be brought in now.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member has not understood the purpose of the amendment. The amendment gives the power to the Government to bring into existence the necessary law. Whether they are of a temporary nature or perpetual nature will depend upon the situation in the country and outside.

Shri Priya Gupta: But then why refer to the conditions in England?

Shri A. K. Sen: In England no power was necessary because they have no written constitution and Parliament is supreme. We require power to meet these threats. Whether these powers are temporary or permanent or quasi-permanent are matters on

which Parliament will express its own opinion when such measures are placed before it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is going to be a permanent piece of legislation.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, to give power to Parliament and none else.

Shre Bade: It is an enabling provision.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is exactly what it is. This is a power which is not there in the Constitution, but is being appropriated to be utilised for such purposes as Parliament may consider necessary, and no doubt the hon. Member will then express his views when such measures are brought. But, as I said, it is our duty, a fundamental duty, if I may use that expression, to rid the country of threats which sap its unity and vitality.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Unfortunately, there is no mention of duties under the Constitution.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was astonished to hear the hon. Member representing the DMK talking about fundamental rights, saying that this Bill is going to destroy the fundamental rights. I have never heard that there was a fundamental right to destroy the unity or sovereignty of a country. Have we become so impotent, has our democracy become so powerless, that it cannot deal with people who challenge the very integrity of the country? I am sure the answer will be negative, in the firmest possible manner, by this Parliament. Our democracy and our system of government are by no means powerless to meet such challenges in the name of fundamental rights. Tomorrow we shall hear that others have a fundamental right of welcoming the Chinese, saying that this is their rightful due, as some undoubtedly have done or want to do.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That was done in the border areas.

Shri A. K. Sen: This, therefore, in my submission, completely meets the fundamental challenge to this measure, and not only to this measure but to our very Constitution, to our very integrity.

With regard to the apprehensions mentioned, I have, I think, successfully or tried to successfully dispel those suspicions which minority groups might have held genuinely, and I would request them not to mix up the two things. If India survives, they survive. I think the Constitution makes enough provision for the development and well-being of the minorities. But if India is destroyed, the minorities will be destroyed, along with others. Therefore, I would appeal to them that whatever grievances they may feel, genuine or not, have to be addressed in the proper way, and not by challenging the very basis which sustains them as others.

These are my submissions, and I would therefore commend this motion for acceptance.

I thought of speaking in Hindi today, but since most of the challenge came from areas whose representatives might not have understood Hindi, I have chosen to speak in English.

Shri Swell: Lest there be any misunderstanding, I would like to make it clear that I never said that I challenged the Bill. I had, as a matter of fact, at the very beginning, approved it. But I had said that the proposal was only tinkering with the problem, it had to go to the root of the matter, and I asked the Government to go to the root of the matter rather than tinker with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the substitute Motion of Shri Kamath in the modified form agreed to by the Law Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have accepted his amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has accepted your amendment. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely, Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri S. N. Chaturvedi, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri R. Dharmalingam, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Sardar Iqbal Singh, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav, Shri Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Paresh Nath Kayal, Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, Shri Harekrushna Mahatab, Shri M. Malaichami, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Shri Bibudhendra Misra, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri D. J. Naik, Shri V. C. Parashar, Shri Ram Swarup, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy, Shrimati Yoshoda Reddy, Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani, Shri Rameshkhari Prasad Singh, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Asoke K. Sen

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of

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Agricultural

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Refinance Corporation Bill

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15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".(1)

The motion was adopted.

15:41 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION BILL—Contd.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill which has been introduced in the House. As regards the provisions of the Bill, Sir, I feel that the limited scope that has been given here will not be of much help. Clause 22 says about the business which the Corporation may transact. It says:

"The Corporation may provide such financial assistance to eligible institutions as it considers necessary for promoting the development of agriculture in India and shall not—

- (a) transact any business except for that purpose, and
- (b) grant, except as herein-after provided, loans and advances otherwise than by way of refinance.

While defining 'eligible institution' sub-clause (f) of Clause 2 says that eligible institution means a central land mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank or a scheduled bank, being in each case a share-holder of the Corporation. Now, unless a Central Land Mortgage Bank or a Co-operative Bank or a Scheduled Bank is a share-holder, they will not be entitled to the benefits that are intended to be given by this Bill.

The next sub-clause says as follows:

"A co-operative society (other than a central land mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf".

A co-operative society need not be a member. A co-operative society need not be a share-holder and still, they will be entitled to get some benefit. But, all other institutions, unless they hold shares in this Refinance Corporation, they will not be entitled to refinance in case they grant loans to any institution. I made enquiries from the hon. Deputy Minister and I am told that this is also included in the purview of this Bill. As you know, Sir, tea requires a very large amount of finance annually and if any amount from this Corporation is going to be utilised for the purpose of financing tea industry or cultivation of tea, the amount that has been provided will fall too short for the purpose. Therefore, the suggestion that was put forward yesterday that the amount should be more, should be taken note of. Of course, the Corporation has been given powers to borrow. The Central Government has been given the right to make loans of Rs. 5 crores and the Corporation is also entitled to borrow. But, if the Bill is to be useful, it must have more funds and it should be entitled to lend money and help in refinancing rather than grant loans by way of refinance to institutions which might be needing help for the various purposes contemplated in this Bill. Therefore, I request that the scope of the term 'eligible institutions' should be expanded to include all the institutions which help any of the purposes contemplated in this Bill. Otherwise, I feel, eligible institutions being limited, the benefits that are intended to be conferred by this Bill will not be available to the various bodies which need such help.

Another limitation is this. Unless the Government guarantees repayment of principal and interest, no accommodation shall be granted under sub-clause (4) of Clause 22. That also will act as a very great deterrent in the matter of enabling this institution to grant finance when required. These two or three difficulties which have been put in the Bill in the way

[Shri Himatsingha]

of helping the institutions should be removed and the scope of this refinancing should be made available to other financial institutions which help in giving loans for the purposes contemplated by this Bill.

With these suggestions, Sir, I welcome this Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will be able to enlarge the scope of the Bill and make it more useful for the purpose for which it is intended.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since this Bill seeks to add certain amount of additional credit for agricultural production, I cannot say that I don't welcome it, nor can I very much say that I like it very much. There are many features of the Bill which require some consideration and I very much wish that the Bill was not rushed in the way it is done. I don't mind its being referred to a Select Committee, but if the hon. Minister could agree to take it up in the next session and allow, in the meantime, certain amount of consultation on the objectives and the scope of the Bill, I think, it is highly desirable. A few weeks' time or a couple of months' time would not affect anybody because these things should have been done by about the year 1952 or 1953, when the Rural Survey Committee's report was out and when it was known that the institutional credit to farmers was of the order of 4 per cent only. By and large, to the extent of 93 per cent, the farmer had to depend upon the private money-lender. The character of Indian money-lenders is well known in Indian history. The amount of interest they charge and the various devices they use in swindling the farmer are well-known and yet, the farmer had to depend upon the money-lender to the extent of 93 per cent. Therefore, it was quite clear that the only source of loans or advances that he had was the taccavi grants of Government and the cooperative credit. People are tired of the taccavi loans given today. I had been on a walking

tour and I was surprised that in a couple of villages the farmers came out and said: For Heaven's sake, stop these taccavi loans because the amount of money they have to spend on getting a small loan and the troubles they have to take is considerable. They have to go to persons at various levels. He should know the programme of the person who distributes taccavi loans, his itinerary and so on and the farmer has to go over from place to place and has to spend what he gets in various way.

Then there remains the co-operatives. As I stated earlier, the funds in the hands of the co-operatives were formerly so limited. It is gratifying that during the last few years, especially the last 10 years, a good deal of progress has been made in the field of co-operative credit. I believe we have now gone to the extent of Rs. 200 crores or so from about Rs. 25 crores in 1951-52. All this expansion has taken place through the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank was not intended to give agricultural credit but since there was no particular agency, this work was saddled on it. Gradually agricultural credit and development was expanded and developed by the Reserve Bank of India.

A question that arises in my mind as to why we are dealing with a sum of Rs. 25 crores although we know that the requirements of farmers run to hundreds, if not thousands, of crores. Credit in fact is the central difficulty in our agriculture; that is why our agriculture is backward. In fact it is a common factor in all the Afro-Asian countries. They are all dependent on agriculture and their agriculture is backward because none of them get adequate and timely credit for raising their crops. In India too there are hundreds of thousands of agriculturists who know very well what they should do to have a larger production but they never get the means, even half of the means for doing that.

15:52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The first question that arises is: why do not the Government allow the Reserve Bank itself to continue to give a certain amount of larger long-term credit as has been provided for in this Bill? The second question is: Why is it called re-finance corporation? Why not a finance corporation? Do they think that there is sufficient finance and therefore, only re-finance is necessary? The hon. Minister did not touch upon this.

Shri Bade: It is finance plus re-finance (Interruptions.)

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Even if it is so, was any corporation necessary? Again, I would like to know: what is it that impelled them to bring forth such a limited kind of a Bill which confines its shareholders only to specified institutions? Even if there is a co-operative society which can afford to pay Rs. 1,0000 and buy a share, it is subject to the will and consent of the Reserve Bank. Why should the Government be so chary and reluctant to allow all co-operatives, and even farmers, who can afford, to buy shares to join the Corporation.—I do not understand. It is not that I quarrel with the establishment of the corporation. But it seems that it is just a sort of an additional body without any specific latitude or scope created by the Reserve Bank to do exactly what the Reserve Bank has been doing all this time. It is being allowed to spend Rs. 3 crores in 15 years as it is going to have Rs. 20 lakhs every year. How do I calculate that? There is going to be a first advance or loan given by the Reserve Bank to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. The minimum rate of interest for fixed deposit is four per cent. Even if the Corporation did not do any work it gets a minimum of Rs. 20 lakhs every year and as for fifteen years this loan is free of interest. Therefore, it has got a sort of a subsidy of Rs. 3 crores. I could have understood all this and would not have raised any objection if the longterm availability of credit

was going to be expanded proportionately. Compared to the needs of the farmers, this is a very small corporation.

This is, again, wholly a Government affair. Government talks a lot about encouraging people and getting people's initiative and co-operation. But I can quote several instances to show that this is not done in many instances if the Government has a fear about the masses of our people and never allows them to come near. The attitude which the community development administration originally had and the other things present a clear picture of the way the Government treats the people. Look at the composition of the board of directors and the authority given to the Reserve Bank. This corporation which is going to have at least Rs. 25 crores at its disposal is not given the authority even to open an agency or office outside Bombay. It will have to get the previous permission of the Reserve Bank before doing so. Why do we need this corporation if we are going to confine it to the State co-operative banks at the State level and the land mortgage banks which are really very few? There are many States which have not got land mortgage bank at the State level. My submission is that it would be better if a good many of these points are settled and the scope of the Bill expanded. Why not accept deposits and make your shares available to ordinary people? Why not have a certain number of farmers' representatives on the Board of Directors? This is supposed to be an institution for agricultural purposes. Nobody else than the farmer does agriculture. Yet the farmer cannot go near the corporation? There is no room for him either in the way of getting finances or trying to advise the corporation or to represent the difficulties of the farmers in the way of long-term credit by being on the Board of Directors. These are some of the doubts that arise in my mind.

There is also room for expanding the various clauses and their scope. It

(Dr. P. S. Deshmukh)

is apparent that all that I say is not going to weigh much with anybody. Occasionally at least this is our experience. We however enjoy the pleasure of speaking; it never affects the purpose or proposals which the Government has in view. You just have the pleasure of having expressed yourself. . . . (Interruptions). There is no right for them to change it also.

In relation to clause 2, I may say this. I am not referring to a very good animal; it is a useful animal and a lot of people find it useful and palatable. Piggery does not find a place in the relevant clause. Secondly, since this is meant for agricultural development, long term loan should be available for processing, marketing as well as for agro-industries. The time is now coming, when I hope the farmers of India will take to establishing certain industries for their own benefits. It is known that the farmers' organisations in many countries have supplied their needs with immense benefit to themselves. No sooner did the American farmers establish the first fertiliser factory, the prices of fertilisers came down by thirty per cent. As soon as they started their own automobile insurance company, they had to pay only 18.5 dollars as against 55 dollars which they paid to other companies.

16 hrs.

That is the example. If, therefore, there is a group of farmers who would like to come in for protecting their interests and helping the farmers in a big way to have agroindustries it should have been possible by this very big and highly-named corporation to give them the finances. I have given this morning notice of my intention to move certain amendments. I do not know if you will permit me to move them. But I would like to refer to them now in the course of this speech.

So far as the shareholders are concerned, I am glad that the co-operative societies have been allowed, but I would urge that along with that,

there should be no restriction in the matter of giving shares to them. After all, what are you going to do? It is not compulsory that as soon as one becomes a shareholder one must be given a loan. Nobody is expected to buy a large number of shares and nobody expects that the all shareholders would ask for big loans. So, I would like the hon. Minister to consider that there should be no restriction whatsoever. Any co-operative organisation and also charitable institutions like the Bharat Krishak Samaj and the Grameena Mahila Sangh, if they are in a position to buy a few shares. It should be possible for them to do so. They are even better than co-operatives, being charitable institutions. Cooperatives at least expect some amount of expenditure on staff and other things and certain profits and certain other amenities given to the share holders. So far as these charitable institutions are concerned, they are entirely meant for public benefit, and even if they get certain benefits, it redound to their credit because they go back to the farmers themselves. So, there should be no bar on their purchasing shares. Therefore, the relevant clause may be expanded.

Mr. Speaker: A detailed examination of the clauses is not allowed; it is not desirable during this stage. That can be done when the clause-by-clause stage is taken up. Only general principles should be discussed now and the clauses can be referred to only to support or speak against the general principles.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Before you occupied the Chair this afternoon, Sir, I had already contended that this Bill should not be rushed through. Therefore, I want to urge the grounds in support of my argument that this Bill be deferred to the next session. In the meantime, the Members of Parliament who are keen about agricultural production and who are interested in the farmers' future should get together and put forward their views. My hon. friend ~~Shri Himatsingka~~ had

himself complained that the Bill is so limited in its scope. So, it was with that view that I referred to the clauses. It is not merely one or two points; there are many points which deserve to be thrashed out, and it would, therefore, be good if this is done. I am not commenting on the clauses for any other purpose except to suggest that such consultation and deliberation would be useful.

I also do not know why this is called a corporation; why not it be called a bank. It may be called the Agricultural or Agriculturists Bank of India. If this corporation is going to have more latitude than a bank, that is to say, if it does not only do it banking, but also indulges in developmental activities, I would welcome its being called a corporation. I would like the Minister to make this clear. What is the reason to call it as a corporation? Why not it be called a bank? If it is a bank, and if the shares are within the means of the farming community, we might perhaps get Rs. 100 crores from the farmers. After all, I believe sincerely that unless the farmers' own money comes into use by way of the savings, we are never going to have proper agricultural production nor sufficient agricultural credit. This is all spoonfeeding. We must teach the farmers the habit of banking. Whatever little money they have must come to the bank. I have been responsible for sponsoring the Farmers' Co-operative Bank of India. You must go to the farmer and tell him that "this is your organisation and it belongs to you" and therefore the money must be got from him. After all, no bank works only on its share capital. It is only on the moneys which the farmers and others put into the banks as deposits that the Bank works. If the farmers could get to know and learn this little lesson, they would become a dynamic organisation which will extend to groups of villages. But this has not been very much liked by the Reserve Bank of India. I do not know what kind of people are in the service of the Reserve Bank. At least they should have seen that their guru

at whose feet they should have learnt—Shri C. D. Deshmukh—is in full support of the Co-operative Bank of India. But those who have climbed up do not understand the purpose of this. It is not going to hurt anyone. If it fails, they will have a chance to laugh at it. But if it succeeds it will do something good. But these people, including the Finance Ministry, do not have even the good sense or humanity or are not considerate enough for the cause of the farmers, to allow certain good things to be done. I have quoted only one instance. I have half a dozen other instances. So, I am not sorry that I am not a member of the Government, because I can now speak freely about the way in which the Government is functioning. I am glad to have this opportunity which was denied—to me for about ten years.

Shri Bade: Ex-Ministers are more useful.

Mr. Speaker: He should not be very hard to those whom he had left behind;

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: My hon. friend wants more ex-Ministers! I wish them all well. Now, there is a very interesting clause. I do not know if the Law Ministry has looked into it. I refer to clause 10. It is not that I am going to propose an amendment. But I have found a very interesting thing here, which I have not found in any other legislation, although I claim to be a lawyer. The proviso to clause 10 reads as follows:

"Provided that on the first constitution of the Board, the directors referred to in clauses (d), (e) and (f) shall be nominated by the Central Government and the directors so nominated shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be elected directors."

I do not understand this. Obviously, how and why should nominated people have to be regarded as elected directors.

Shri Bade: That is the fiction of an election.

Mr. Speaker: For the first time there is no provision for election, and therefore, they have decided that, for the first time, they would be nominated. All the provisions have to be applied to them, and they will be deemed as though they have been elected.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am glad there is no provision that wherever the word 'men' occurs, it should be taken to include women because a lady Member is sponsoring this Bill, and.....

Mr. Speaker: If some Member was described as woman there ought not be any wonder that "woman" is used! "Men" have to be included.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would very much like that this Bill is given more thought and expanded in its scope. So far as co-operative credit is concerned and the farmers are concerned, I am very keen about it. I not only indulged in the starting of a co-operative bank for farmers, but I have preached, with a great deal of effect, the bringing into being of a world co-operative bank. I spoke about it, not from Government briefs but outside, in the FAO conferences. I am glad to say that the suggestion has been accepted even by the FAO and efforts are being made in that direction. The reason why I refer to that now is that this organisation—whether you call it a corporation or a bank—should be ready to affiliate itself one day with an international or a world co-operative bank when it comes into existence. I have pleaded for it and there is a strong possibility of that happening. If that happens, I would like that this corporation or the bank—whatever it is called—should be so shaped that we will be able to take advantage of it one day. There are very big cooperatives in the world, including Russia. They have a very big organisation there

and they can spare money. It may very well be that within a year or two, we will have a semblance of a world cooperative bank, which will have immense resources. Since the advanced countries do not need them, most of the resources will come to the backward Asian and African countries. We, being a large country so poorly supplied with loans and for that reason being so backward in our agriculture, should be ready to take advantage of that. Therefore, I would also suggest that the Ministry might keep this in view, so that there would be no difficulty.

I would very much like this Bill may be withdrawn and an agricultural cooperative bank of India may be established. If they think that the people should be taken into confidence and the farmers should be given some status or position, it should be broadbased and the farmers should be brought in both as shareholders as well as directors. If my suggestion about permitting all the farmers to purchase shares is accepted, then adequate number of representatives on behalf of the farmers and the cooperatives should find a place on the Corporation. Otherwise, it is wholly a government affair, taking out money from one pocket and putting it in another.

The Reserve Bank is to supply Rs. 5 crores and most of the remaining share capital is coming from governmental sources, which could be done even without the existence of a corporation. As much as Rs. 150 crores have been made available by the Reserve Bank of India and that could have continued. But if we want to give a different shape to it and if we want that there should be some real progress in the availability of long-term credit which is not available today, they should not limit it to Rs. 150 crores is mostly short-term credit. Long-term or medium-term credit is very scarce indeed. So, they should

not limit it to a few crores. It should be really commensurate with the requirements of the farmers. Everybody knows that half the national income of India comes from agriculture. The total comes to about Rs. 5000 crores. To raise Rs. 5000 crores, at least 20 per cent is necessary. If we see what U.K., which is a non-agricultural country has done and also what USA has done in the shape of agricultural advances, we find that the proportion of the loans needed by the rich farmers of America comes to 10 per cent of their assets—not one year's income or revenue, but 10 per cent of the total assets they hold. We all think that the farmers of America are very rich people having lakhs and crores of dollars and one USA farmer produces food for 26 to 30 people. So, everybody thinks, why should they need any loans or advances? But the fact is that the various agencies are advancing loans. It is not confined only to the Government. That is true also about U. K. Insurance companies, Commercial and other banks and Government organisations supply long-term credit to them.

I have given some figures in this booklet *Farmers' Cooperative Bank*. It will be found that the total farm assets come to 1,88,300 million dollars and the annual credit given to the USA farmers comes to 18,999 million dollars. These are very recent figures. In India, it is for the first time that the LIC is going to purchase certain shares. Otherwise, the insurance companies never look at agricultural credit nor do the commercial banks. That has been referred to in the Rural Credit Survey Committee report also. So, the dimensions which the Government of India should have thought of should have been in the nature of a few hundreds of crores, if not a thousand or two of crores and not just Rs. 25 crores. Even for that also, I do not know when they will start functioning. So, this is not at all adequate.

I, therefore, hope that the hon. Deputy Minister will do me the kind-

ness of taking into account the observations that I have made. The people and the farmers want long-term credit and I hope this will be available to them not only just to meet certain difficulties of the State cooperative banks and the land mortgage banks, but it will make a real difference compared to the long-term credit which was available so far.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hoogly): Sir, so far as the object of the Bill is concerned, there cannot be any opposition to it. But I really wonder whether the purpose for which this Bill has been brought before the House can be served in any way by the provisions contained in it. I am in agreement with Dr. Deshmukh when he suggests that this is an important Bill and it should have been given more consideration by the Government. As a matter of fact, this Bill has to be referred to a Select Committee, because the conditions of the agriculturists and their difficulties in regard to loans and advances were known to the Government, as a result of the Rural Credit Survey Report in 1954. Accepting those recommendations, the Imperial Bank was changed into the State Bank of India and the State cooperative banks were made subsidiaries. But so far the part played by the banks in regard to supplying loans to agriculturists has remained almost the same. Even today, the part played by the scheduled banks, which have also been included as one of the eligible institutions, is so limited; in the last 5 or 6 years, they had paid only 14.2 per cent of the total advances towards agriculture.

While moving for consideration of the Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister spoke eloquently about the role played by the Reserve Bank of India and its department of agricultural credit. I am in complete agreement with her. But I want to know what else is there in the Bill and what new thing has been put here which could not be done by the agricultural cre-

(Shri Prabhat Kar)

dit department of the Reserve Bank. By including the scheduled banks and the State cooperative banks and with Rs. 5 crores as capital, what new funds are going to be provided for agricultural credit? Up till now the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank has tried its level best to provide funds for the agriculturists and they have already given to the extent of Rs. 120 crores or Rs. 125 crores. But still, the smaller cultivators, those who require short-term loans are forced to sell their commodities at a price, which is lower than even the cost of production.

The role of the co-operative in this matter is too well known. It is controlled by those middlemen who were all these days lending money at a high rate of interest. From the Rural Credit Survey it can be found that the interest has gone up to the extent of 200 per cent. These are the persons who are controlling the co-operatives. Even today the condition of the peasantry remains the same. I do not know whom this Agricultural Refinance Corporation—I do not know what is meant by refinance, and even if it is named as Agricultural Finance Corporation the point that I am raising still remains—is going to help. The vast majority of the peasantry are today still under the same condition as they were. The picture that was revealed by the Rural Credit Survey still remains the same. We are now establishing the Agricultural Refinance Corporation with its head office at Bombay. I do not know why all the financial institutions, the Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, are housed in Bombay. I think this Agricultural Refinance Corporation is being housed there because it will be under the control of the Reserve Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India is having its set up in Bombay. But I want to know what new facilities will be given to the agriculturists by the establishment of this Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Sir, the most important thing—no doubt, she has talked about the long-term facilities—is the short-term loans which the peasantry require. No steps have been taken in that direction. About long-term facilities also, who are the eligible institutions? It is said here:

“a central land mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank or a scheduled bank, being in each case a shareholder of the Corporation;”

I want to draw particular attention to the role of the scheduled banks. Under no circumstance should Government money be given at any stage to the scheduled banks who have not played any part in the development of agriculture in spite of the fact that they were asked to do it and they were given certain concessions. To include scheduled banks as an eligible institution is something, I should say, ridiculous and should be dropped.

Then there is the central land mortgage bank and State co-operative bank. Of course, in clause (ii) it is said: “co-operative society approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf”. I have no objection so far as approval by the Reserve Bank, in the sense that a co-operative must be a proper and efficient co-operative so that it will be able to repay, is concerned. That is necessary so that anybody cannot form a co-operative society. Today the role of co-operative societies in the agricultural sector is well known. It is, as I said, controlled by certain interested persons and the small peasantry do not get any benefit. Unless that particular co-operative sector is properly organised it is no good again giving the present type of co-operatives certain facilities.

It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the new institution is intended to assist pro-

jects which cannot ordinarily be financed by established agencies such as the ~~apex~~ co-operative and land mortgage banks. When they say "assist projects", I am quite sure the Government has in its mind some individuals who will be running certain co-operatives. ~~It is said here:~~

"agriculture includes animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture, poultry farming and stock breeding;"

There may be one man having a farm and running a co-operative in his name. It is only this sector that is going to be helped by this Agricultural Refinance Corporation, and for the benefit and development of agriculture which is the main purpose of bringing this Bill the peasantry will not get any benefit by passing this Bill.

As I have said, so far as the object is concerned no one can take exception because the object is to provide funds and help in the development of agriculture. But when you come to the clauses you will find that the purpose for which this Bill has been introduced this will not be served by Bill. I shall speak on the clauses when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration. But I am in agreement ~~that~~ this is an important Bill which need not be hurried through. The Government can either bring in a motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee or withdraw it for the time being, give more thought about it and then come before the House so that the purpose for which this Bill has been sought to be passed by Parliament will be properly taken into account in its provisions. That is the suggestion, Sir, that I have to make in respect of this Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की चर्चा दो दिन से हो रही है। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि १७ स्टेट्स के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपया बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा तादाद किसानों की है, जमींदारों की है,

खेती करने वालों की है और हम लोगों को पांच करोड़ रुपया फ्री ग्रान्ट इंटरिस्ट जो दिया गया है, यह तो एक स्टेट के लिए भी नाकाफी है।

इसके साथ ही साथ रूल्ज एंड रेगुलेशंस जो हैं, उनको बनाने का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथ में दे दिया गया है। मेरी आपके द्वारा यह दरखास्त है कि इन रूल्ज एंड रेगुलेशंस को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बनाये। इसका कारण यह है कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर सिवाय पंजाब को छोड़ कर जहाँ पर कि एक किसान का बेटा चीफ मिनिस्टर है, कहीं भी नहीं देखा गया है कि किसी किसान का बेटा चीफ मिनिस्टर हो। यहाँ पर तो १७ स्टेट्स के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपया रखा गया लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने एक मिल मालिक को, साहू शान्ति प्रसाद को डढ़ करोड़ रुपया दिया है और उस पर आठ आने सूद की बात है। इसके विपरीत हमको जो सूद पर रुपया दिया जाता है, उस पर हमें पचास परसेंट सूद देना पड़ता है। हम सरकारी बीज भंडार से दस मन गहूँ बोने के लिए लाते हैं, छः महीने के बाद हम साढ़े बारह मन देते हैं और अगर फसल मारी गई तो एक साल के बाद हमको दस मन का पन्द्रह मन देना पड़ता है। इस तरह से हमको तो पचास परसेंट सूद देना पड़ता है लेकिन जो मिल मालिक है, जो उद्योगपति हैं, उनको आठ आने ही सूद देना पड़ता है। मेरा आग्रह यह है कि इस रुपये को बढ़ा कर कम से कम पचास करोड़ कर दिया जाए और रूल्ज एंड रेगुलेशंस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद बनाये। सब से ज्यादा कुर्बानी हम देने वाले हैं, सब से ज्यादा खून देने वाले हम लोग हैं, सब से ज्यादा तादाद हम लोगों की है, तब फिर हमारे साथ सौतेली माँ का सलूक क्यों किया जा रहा है। हमारे लिए सभी रूल्ज एंड रेगुलेशंस विपरीत हैं। अगर किसान छः महीने मालगुजारी नहीं दे सकता है, तो उसके हाथों में हथकड़ियाँ पड़ जाती हैं, लेकिन मिल मालिकों की तरफ अब भों साढ़े

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

तीन शरब रुपया बाकी है, और किसी के खिलाफ न तो वारंट निकला है और न किसी को हथकड़ियां ही पड़ी हैं और न ही किसी के खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं झूठ बोलना पाप समझता हूं। लेकिन इस संसार में एक प्राणी ऐसा भी है, इस दुनिया में एक प्राणी ऐसा भी है, इस देश में एक प्राणी ऐसा भी है कि उसके साथ झूठ बोलना जायज है और वह है रुड़की की तहसील का तहसीलदार...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी व्यक्ति का नाम कैसे ले सकते हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं तो एक अफसर का नाम इसलिए ले रहा हूं कि सरकार की मेहरबानी की वजह से

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। जो यहां नहीं हैं और जो अपनी सफाई नहीं दे सकता है, उसको आप छोड़ दीजिए। आप मिनिस्टर साहब को पकड़ लीजिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उनकी महिमा में ही मैं कुछ कहने जा रहा था। उसको पूरा तो कर लेने दीजिये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप महिमा करेंगे तो कोई दूसरा उसकी निन्दा कर देगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कांग्रेस सरकार की मेहरबानी से हमारे ऊपर आज सतरह गुणा अधिक परसेंट लगान बढ़ गया है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो हमारी देनदारी थी, उससे सतरह गुणा देनदारी आज हमारी है। ब्रिटिश पीरियड में अगर एक रुपया मैं लगान का देता था तो आज सतरह रुपया देता हूं। उस वक्त अगर मैं एक एकड़ के पीछे तीन

रुपया आबपाशी का देता था तो आज एक एकड़ के पीछे मैं ३२ रुपये आबपाशी के देता हूं.....

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : इतना रुपया नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं आज की बात कह रहा हूं। अगर मैं पानी न लूं तब भी मुझे आबपाशी देनी पड़ती है। इंग्लिश न करूं तब भी आबपाशी देनी पड़ती है। ऐसा कोई कानून दुनिया का नहीं है, कहीं ऐसा नहीं है। कहीं ऐसा कायदा नहीं है कि आप चांदनी चौक में जायें और कपड़े वाला आप को पकड़ कर कहे कि आप ने अचकन का कपड़ा लिया है या नहीं लिया है, लेकिन आप को पेमेंट जरूर करनी पड़ेगी। एक मैं हूं कि आबपाशी करूं या न करूं, हमारी फमलें ज्यादा पतड़ से मारी जाती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई ऐसा तजुर्बा हुआ ठाकुर साहब को ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आबपाशी का तजुर्बा ऐसा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी ऐसा हुआ है कि आप ने अचकन का कपड़ा लिया न हो और आप से दाम मांगे गये हों ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : फसलें हमारी ज्यादा पानी से मारी जाती हैं। फिर भी जब हम आबपाशी नहीं भी करते तब भी हम से आबपाशी का टैक्स बसूल किया जाता है। इस लिये मेरी दरखास्त यह है ८५ फी सदी जनता का ताल्लुक जिस बीज के साथ है उस के लिये कम से कम ५० करोड़ रुपया फ्री आफ इंटररेस्ट रक्खा जाये। जब ज्यादा से ज्यादा जबान हम हमेशा देते हैं तो उसका ख्याल तो होना चाहिये, पंजाब की बात मैंने इसलिये अर्ज की कि वहां का चीफ मिनिस्टर किसान का बेटा है, सब

से ज्यादा खून वह दे रहा है, सब से ज्यादा रुपया वह दे रहा है, सब से ज्यादा जवान वह दे रहा है, सब से ज्यादा सोना दे रहा है। आज मुबह प्रश्नोत्तर के समय मुझे हंसी आ रही थी जब पंजाब से दुधारू गाय को निकालने की कोशिश की जा रही थी। उन लोगों को दूध और घी मिलना चाहिये जो उस के मुस्तहक हैं। बल्कि आप उन्हें राय दीजिये कि अगर वह कहीं दुधारू गाय भेज रहे हों तो न भेजें। जो देश के लिये नहीं देते हैं उन को तो गरम चाय मिलनी चाहिये और दालडा का परांठा मिलना चाहिये। उन को घी, दूध का हक हासिल नहीं है। घी दूध का हक उन को हासिल है जो देश के लिये खून देते हैं। इसलिये मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि किसान जो ८५ फी सदी हैं, उन की दिक्कतों का ब्याल रक्खा जाये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं कह दूँ कि मैं एक छोटा सा किसान हूँ मामूली सा किसान हूँ। मैं अपनी आमदनी का ५० फी सदी सरकार को देता हूँ। वार फंड में, नेशनल डिफेंस के लिये देता हूँ। चाहे यह आमदनी खेरी की हो चाहे वह आमदनी हो जो मुझे पालियामेंट से थोड़ा बहुत मिल जाता है तनख्वाह के रूप में। लेकिन जो लखपति वजीर कांग्रेस के हैं वह अब तक १० फी सदी भी नहीं देते हैं। तो इन चीजों पर गौर किया जाये और किसानों की दिक्कतों को समझा जाये। किसान आज इतनी बुरी हालत में है कि अगर उसके लिये ५० करोड़ रु० न तय किया गया तो न वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकेगा और न अपनी खेती का इन्तजाम कर सकेगा।

पिछले जमाने में, जब कहते हैं कि सामन्तशाही थी, जब कहते थे कि जमींदारी सिस्टम था, उस वक्त हाली और मजदूर को १० फी सदी मिलता था और हम को ६ फी सदी मिलता है। रिहण्ड डैम की बिजली जितनी है उस में से ६ फी सदी तो मिलती है आबपाशी के लिये, खेती के लिये। बाकी

६४ फी सदी बिजली जो है वह सब सिनेमा घरों में चली जाती है या ऐंयाशियों में चली जाती है। या फिर वह दूसरे लोगों के पास चली जाती है। १० फी सदी जोकि हाली और मजदूरों को हक था उतनी भी हमें नहीं मिलती। अगर मैंने अश्लीलता का ठंका लिया होता, मैं फाहिशा गाने और नाच करवाता, कोई सिनेमा घर खोलता तो मुझे १० फी सदी बिजली मिल सकती थी। लेकिन किसान को सिर्फ ६ फी सदी बिजली मिलती है।

मैं बिजली का टैक्स देता हूँ १८ नये पैसे, बिड़ला साहब बिजली का टैक्स देते हैं ३ नये पैसे। बिड़ला साहब को जो बिजली मिलती है उस के तो वह ३ नये पैसे दें और खेती के लिये जो मुझे बिजली मिलती है उस के लिये मैं दूँ १८ नये पैसे। इस तरह से हमारे साथ सीतेली मां का सलूक किया जाता है। इस चीज को हटाने के लिये सरकार जरूर कोई कदम उठाये। अगर वह एक कदम आगे बढ़ेगी तो हम सोबेग, कि हमारे साथ उस का हमदर्दी है। जब हम जवान दे रहे हैं तो हमारे साथ यह चीज क्यों न की जाये? मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन अपना दुःख आप के सामने न कहूँ तो किस के सामने कहूँ। मेरा बेटा, मेरा सगा भतीजा था विक्रम सिंह। चीनियों ने कुल्हाड़ी से तीन टुकड़े करके उसे खत्म किया। जो लोग जवान दे रहे हैं, खून दे रहे हैं, फौज के लिये पैसा दे रहे हैं, आज उन की सुनवाई नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी दरख्वास्त यह है कि इस कारपोरेशन के लिये कम से कम ५० करोड़ रुपये काबतकार के लिये फ्री फ्राम इंटरैस्ट तय किये जाय और किसान को मौका दिया जाय, अच्छे बीज के लिये, अच्छी आबपाशी के लिये और उस के अच्छे कन्सोलिडेशन के लिये।

यहां बार बार कहा जाता है कि अगर खेती आगे नहीं बढ़ी तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। देश का दारोमदार खेती पर है। आप ने देख लिया उड़ीसा में, बिहार में, हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये इंडस्ट्री

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

और कारखानों पर। लेकिन अगर पर कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ी है तो पंजाब में बढ़ी है, खेती को बजह से बढ़ी है। जब हम एग्रीकल्चर को फस्ट प्रायरीटी देंगे तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। अगर एग्रीकल्चर के देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। इसलिये इस में यह प्राविजन जरूर होना चाहिये अगर किसान कहीं फेल हो जाता है, साल दो साल में वापस नहीं कर सकता है तो उसके हथकड़ियां न पहनाई जाये, उसे जेल में न डाला जाय, उसे मौका दिया जाय कि वह अच्छे बीज से, अच्छी आबापाशी से अपने खेत की तरक्की कर के बाद में पेमेंट कर सके। मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया रक्खा जा रहा है वह नाकाफी है। इस मामले में किसी से राय लेने की कोई जरूरत भी नहीं है। नेक काम में राय लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं हुआ करती। यह तो पब्लिक का राज्य है, पब्लिक से पूछा जाय। जैसा श्री देशमुख साहब ने फरमाया, और ठीक फरमाया कि इस बिल को अभी पास न किया जाय, बल्कि जनता में घुमाया जाय। जो ८५ फी सदी जनता है उस से पूछा जाय।

"Law is nothing but the will of the people expressed in terms of Law".

ला उस वक्त बनाया जाता है जबकि पीपल की आवाज देख ली जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जनता के इस बड़े हिस्से को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इमदाद की जाय ताकि खेती की तरक्की हो सके।

जहां मैंने यह कहा कि डिफेंस के लिये, देश की रक्षा के लिये रुपये की जरूरत है, वहां इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन की आवाज में आवाज मिलाता हूँ, उन्होंने ठीक फरमाया है कि जिन लोगों ने सरकार की नवाजिसों से करोड़ों रुपये कमाये हैं, बतूतून उन को आमदनी का ५० फी सदी उन से लिया जाना चाहिये। जब किसान

की इमदाद की जायेगी, खेती तरक्की करेगी, तभी देश की उन्नति होगी। यह बात कहने में बड़ी अच्छी लगती है कि हम लड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे। हम खेतों की तरक्की कर रहे थे लेकिन अगर हमारे खेतों ने तरक्की की होती, खेती हमारी उन्नतिशील होती, खेती डेवेलप हो जाती, तो किसी की हिम्मत नहीं थी कि हमारी फौज को हरा सकता, क्योंकि खेती पर ही फौज का दारोमदार है।

इन शब्दों के साथ ज्यादा वक्त न लेता हुआ मैं श्री पंजाबराव देशमुख के शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल्कुल सही बात है कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाय और जनता की राय जानने के लिये भेजा जाय और कम से कम ५० करोड़ रुपया काश्तकारों के लिये फ्री आफ इंटरैस्ट रक्खा जाय।

श्री सिहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक आज सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित हुआ है, मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगा कि शायद यह विधेयक काश्तकारों को कृषि के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने के लिये लाया गया है। लेकिन जब इसके अन्दर मैं गया तो नाम में और भीतर के भाव में भेद पाया। नाम से इस का कोई मेल नहीं था उस के अन्दर का। मैंने इसके ब्रान्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स को पढ़ा। अभी हमारे भाई कह रहे थे कि ५ करोड़ रुपया कम है। शायद उन्हें पता नहीं कि यह ५ करोड़ रुपया भी हम को और आप को मिलने वाला नहीं है। यह ५ करोड़ रुपया हमारे नाम से बड़े बड़े लोगों के पाकेट में जाने वाला है। आप इस के ब्रान्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स को पढ़ें तो उसी से मालूम होता है कि यह गरीब काश्तकारों के हित के लिये नहीं है। उनके हित के लिये बैंग्रहार्सिंग कारपोरेशन बना। जैसा रिजर्व बैंक रूल क्रेडिट सोसायटी की रिपोर्ट में था कि ८५ परसेन्ट देहातों में रहने वाली जनता के लिये,

जो कि देश के धन का प्राप्ति से अधिक पैदा करते हैं, सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। सरकार ने इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाया। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद वेअरहाउसिंग डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बना जोकि सन् १९५६ और १९६० में रिपील कर के वेअरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के रूप में, दो बाडीज के रूप में आया। लेकिन उस से हम को क्या लाभ हुआ। अगर उस से सही लाभ हो तो काश्तकारों का लाभ हो सकता है। लेकिन जब इस में देखा कि यह किस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया है रिफाइनंस कारपोरेशन तो पाया कि इस की स्कीम यह है कि कहीं अन्यत्र फाइनेंस हुआ है तो अब उस को दुबारा फाइनेंस करना चाहते हैं। हम को तो फाइनेंस किया नहीं, जिसे पहले फाइनेंस किया था उस को दुबारा फाइनेंस कर रहे हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान है। मैं आप का ध्यान ब्राजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में लिखा हुआ है:

"the new institution is intended to assist projects which cannot ordinarily be financed by established agencies such as the apex co-operative and land mortgage banks, either because the amounts involved in each individual scheme or project are very large or because the period for which credit is necessary is relatively long."

बेरी लार्ज अमाउंट इन्वाल्ड है उसे देने के लिये, या बड़ा पीरियड होता है। और आज जो सोसायटी है, अपेक्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी चूंकि वह हमें नहीं दे सकती, उस परपज के लिये है। अभी सरकार की नीति के मुताबिक किसी के पास चालीस एकड़ से अधिक भूमि नहीं रहेगी। तो हमारी बड़ी बड़ी नीड्स तो यों ही कम हो जायेंगी। बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों को जरूरत हो सकती थी कि वे बड़े फार्म बनाएं और उनके लिए मशीनें लावें। अब बड़े काश्तकार रहेंगे ही नहीं तो इस धन की किस के लिए आवश्यकता होगी। किसी के पास

चालीस एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि ही नहीं रहेगी। दो दो तीन तीन एकड़ वाले किसानों को तो बैसे भी यह रुपया नहीं मिल सकता। जो बड़े काश्तकार हैं उनके पास आप ४० एकड़ से अधिक भूमि नहीं रहने देना चाहते। आप ऐसा देश के हित में कर रहे हैं इसलिए मेरा इससे कोई विरोध नहीं है।

जब यह बिल लाया गया तो मैं ने सोचा कि इस एग्रीकल्चर में कौन कौन शामिल होंगे। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यह रुपया घूम फिर कर शिड्यूल बैंकों के मालिकों के पास जाएगा। वे लोग औरों के नाम पर इस रुपए को भी ले जायेंगे।

इसमें एग्रीकल्चर को इस तरह डिफाइन किया गया है:

'agriculture' includes animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture, poultry farming and stock breeding.

आज जो लोग जहाजों के द्वारा समुद्र में फिशरी कर रहे हैं वे एग्रीकल्चर में शामिल हो जाएंगे और बड़े बड़े धनी लोग आएंगे और कहेंगे कि हमको यह रुपया दिया जाए फिशरी के लिए और उनको यह रुपया मिल जाएगा। जो लोग स्टॉक ब्रॉडिंग के लिए बड़े बड़े फार्म खोलेंगे उनको यह रुपया मिल जाएगा। आपन देखा होगा कि प्लानिंग कर्मिशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि लैंड सॉलिंग स्टॉक ब्रॉडिंग फार्म पर न लगाया जाए और जो दूसरे ब्रॉडिंग फार्म हैं उन पर भी यह सॉलिंग लागू न हो। तो मेरा विचार है कि एग्रीकल्चर के नाम पर यह रुपया उधर जाने वाला है।

यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है पर इसको इतने अल्प समय में हाउस से पास कराने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के साथ न्याय

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

नहीं हो रहा है। उचित तो यह था कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को मंत्राणी जा सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भजने का प्रस्ताव करतीं और हम अगल सत्र में सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते। यह इतना लम्बा चौड़ा बिल है और इसको आज दो, तीन चार घंटे में पास करने को आपके सामने रखा गया है।

आप देखें कि बिल के अन्दर कम्पनी का शब्द आया है। लेकिन देहात में काश्तकारों को कम्पनियां नहीं बनेंगी। कम्पनियां बनेंगी इन्हीं पोल्ट्री फार्म वालों की, फिशरी वालों की और स्टोक ब्रीडिंग वालों की, और ये कौन लोग कौन होंगे? ये लोग शहर के बड़े बड़े लोग होंगे। खेती के नाम पर इनके आफिस बम्बई में बनेंगे और कहीं आफिस नहीं बनेंगे। बम्बई में कौन सी खेती होती है? किस खेती की यह देख रेख करेंगे? बम्बई में फिशरी की खेती होती है, पोल्ट्री की खेती होती है और डेयरी की खेती होती है। इसलिए वहां हो इन आफिसों के हैडक्वार्टर होंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान रिजर्व बैंक की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसने यह सिफारिश की है कि देश के अन्दर जो बैंक हैं उनको अगर एक सूत्र में बांध दिया जाए तो इससे सारे देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। उन्होंने अपनी सिफारिश को बड़े मार्मिक शब्दों में व्यक्त किया है। हमारे देश में ६१ शिड्यूल बैंक हैं इनको एक सूत्र में बांधने की उनकी सिफारिश है। उन्होंने कहा है :

"If we should succeed in devising some process by which these banks could be integrated into one institution and if that one institution could be effectively aligned

to national policies, then indeed this should be an extremely important and extremely desirable line of development."

इसमें नेशनल पालिसी की बात कही गयी है। आज हम नेशनल पालिसी की बात करते हुए खेती की उपज बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। इसके लिए वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बनाया गया ताकि किसान वहां अपनी प्रोड्यूस रखे और उसको वहां से रुपया दिया जाए। इस वेयरहाउसिंग ऐक्ट की धारा २४ के सब क्लॉज ७० को आप देखें। अगर आज ये वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन देहात में फैले होते तो हमको उनसे रुपया मिलता और हम अपना काम करते और इस रिफाइनन्सिंग कारपोरेशन की जरूरत ही होती। इस सब-क्लॉज डी में वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के फंक्शन दिए गए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं।

"...to act as an agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation or of the Government for the purpose of purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce such as manure, fertiliser, agricultural implements and other commodities."

अगर यह काम देहातों में किया जाता तो हम इन वेयरहाउसिंग में अपनी पैदावार जमा कर देते और इनसे हमको फरटी-लाइजर आदि मिलता जिससे हम खेती की उपज को बढ़ा सकते थे। लेकिन आज भी वे देहातों में नहीं हैं। सन् १९५६ में आपने ऐक्ट पास किया और फिर सन् १९६२ में उसको रिपल किया। हम आज देखते हैं कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में वेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बने हैं। देहातों में उनके दर्शन नहीं हैं। न काश्तकारों को पता है कि उनके हित के लिए वेयरहाउस बने हैं जहां वे अपना गल्ला रख कर ७५

फीसदी रुपया ले सकते हैं और जब भाव ठीक हो उस समय उस गल्ले को बेच सकते हैं। अगर उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता तो हमारा हित हो सकता था बनिस्बत इस बिल के।

आप देखें कि जो पहले इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन बना, उसके लिए पार्लियामेंट में बड़ा हल्ला मचा था। इसमें इंडस्ट्री वालों को रुपया देने की योजना थी जिनका देश को आय में केवल १८ प्रतिशत योग है जब कि एग्रोकल्चर का योग ४७ पर सेंट है। इस इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन के बारे में यह शिकायत की गयी कि जो इसके डाइरेक्टर थे उन्होंने ही रुपया ले लिया और उसे अपनी कम्पनियों में लगा दिया। इसके बाद एक कमेटी बनो। उसका रिपोर्ट मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। स्वर्गीय लाला श्रीराम उस कारपोरेशन के प्रेसिडेंट थे। उनके खिलाफ एलंगेशन लगाए गए थे। स्पेसिफिक एलंगेशन थे। उनके बारे में यह फाइंडिंग कमेटी ने दिया कि उन्होंने कारपोरेशन का डाय़ करोड़ रुपया अपने घराने वालों को दे दिया। कमेटी ने इस प्रकार लिखा है :

"From the list of names of directors on the board of the erring concerns furnished to us by the Corporation, we are constrained to state that though the loans from the Corporation were not confined to any particular group of capitalists, there is no denying the fact that a large portion of the loan applications was from big business."

तो इस तरह उन्होंने सब रुपया ले लिया। मुझे डर है कि इसमें भी जो डाइरेक्टर बनने वाले हैं वे ही सारा रुपया ले लेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और फिर कौन सेगा।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं आप का ध्यान इस के सैक्शन १८ की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस ने लिखा है कि जो डाइरेक्टर किसी तरह इंटरेस्टेड हो वह पार्ट न ले। लेकिन उस को रुपया तो मिल ही जायेगा। वह कह देगा कि हम पार्ट नहीं लेते लेकिन हम को रुपया दे दिया जाये। हम भ्रमण हुए जाते हैं। तो इस तरह उस को रुपया तो मिल जायेगा। तो इस सैक्शन के रहते हुए भी जो रुपया है वह इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन की तरह उस तरफ बला जायेगा।

इस के अलावा अगर सैक्शन १८ की पाबन्दी न भी हो तो कोई दोष नहीं है क्योंकि इस में दफा २१ है। उस के अनुसार यदि कोई डाइरेक्टर कानून के खिलाफ भी रुपया ले ले तो उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती और वह पीनल क्लाज से निकल जाता है। ऐसा डिफैक्टिव यह कानून है ; हम देखते हैं कि अन्त में डाइरेक्टर है, मध्य में डाइरेक्टर है और आदि में डाइरेक्टर है। वही दिखायी देता है।

जैसा कि देशमुख साहब ने कहा यह पांच करोड़ रुपया १५ बरस के लिये गवर्नमेंट की आप इंटरेस्ट इस कारपोरेशन को दे रही है। १५ बरस बाद सूद लगाया जायगा। इस का लाभ किधर जायेगा इस का पता नहीं।

इस में ६ डाइरेक्टर होंगे। पहले उन को गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी। और उन में से तीन सरकारी अधिकारी होंगे। एक रिजर्व बैंक के मनोनीत अधिकारी होंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में सरकारी अधिकारी क्यों डाइरेक्टर बनाये जा रहे हैं। यह एग्रोकल्चर फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन है। तो इस के शेयर होल्डर्स में से डाइरेक्टर होने चाहियें। ये तीन सरकारी अधिकारी क्यों रखे जाते हैं।

फिर सब कमेटी बनेगी। इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन की भी एक सब कमेटी बनी थी। एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने उस सब कमेटी के बारे में कहा था कि इस को तोड़ दो

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

क्योंकि जितना रुपया बांटा गया है वह सब इस सब-कमेटी ने बांट लिया है, बांड को पता भी नहीं चला। यहां भी सब-कमेटी बनती है। मेरा ख्याल है कि सब-कमेटी मत बनाइये। जब ६ का ही भजा बुरा बांड बनने वाला है, छोटी कमेटी खुद ही है तो फिर उस के अन्दर बाहर और भीतर से कोई सब-कमेटियां बनाना महज उस खर्च को और अधिक बढ़ाना है और उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मेरा आप के द्वारा गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध है कि इस पर विचार करें और देखें कि किस हद तक यह विवेक हम काश्तकारों के हित में जाता है। अगर यह काश्तकारों के हित में नहीं जा रहा है और अगर इससे किसानों को कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है तो मेरा आग्रह है कि यह हम काश्तकारों के नाम पर अंग्रेजों को रुपया न बांटा जाय। काफी रुपया आप ने गैर लोगों को दे दिया है। जितने भी बड़े बड़े कल, कारखाने खड़े हैं यह सब गवर्नमेंट के रुपये से खड़े हैं और वह आज भी रुपया ले रहे हैं। बड़े बड़े आलीशान मकानात भी गवर्नमेंट के रुपये से बने हैं; यहीं लिक भवन गवर्नमेंट के रुपये से बना है और गवर्नमेंट खुद अपने दफ्तर के लिये उस का किराया देती है। खुद अपने रुपये से बनवा कर उस का किराया देना यह उचित ढंग नहीं है। मैं मंत्राणी महोदया से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस पर पुनः विचार करें। आखिर हम लोग उन्हीं के दल के आदमी हैं। हम फोल करते हैं। हम ग्रहस्थ हैं, काश्तकार हैं और खेतों करने वाले हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अगर हम काश्तकारों के नाम पर और उन का फायदा करने के लिये कोई बिल बने, कृषि की तरक्की के लिये कोई बिल बने तो वाकई वह कृषि की तरक्की करने वाला हो और उस का उपयोग खेतीबाड़ी की तरक्की में किया जाय। ऐसा न हो कि हमारे नाम से जो उस के डाइरेक्टर्स और म्यानेजर्स बनें वह रुपया ले जायें।

मेरा सब से बड़ा विरोध इस में शैड्यूल्ड बैंक्स को लाने का है। जितने भी शैड्यूल्ड बैंक्स

हैं वे कृषि का कोई काम नहीं करते हैं, कृषि के लिये कोई रुपया नहीं देते हैं। वह हमारे शेयरहोल्डर्स होंगे १००० शेयर्स तक और शेयर-होल्डर्स के बाद वह इलिजिबिल भी हैं। उन के पास रुपया है मगर वह रुपया पाने के भी मुस्तहक हैं। वह किस लिये रुपया लेंगे? शैड्यूल्ड बैंक वाले किस लिये रुपया लेंगे? यह कौन सो एप्रोक्लर करते हैं, कौन सी खेती करते हैं। यह जो शैड्यूल्ड बैंक वालों को एलिजिबिल में रक्खा गया है उस के लिये मेरा विरोध है। मैं आप के द्वारा पुनः सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह बिल ऐसा है जिस पर पूरी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये और इस सदन को इतनी जल्दी २, ३ घंटे के अन्दर ऐसे ग्राम विषय पर पास करने के लिये मजबूर न करें।

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah (Adoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir when I saw that a Bill of this sort was introduced in this House, my expectations were roused and I was very happy that at last an attempt was made to give financial assistance to lakhs and lakhs of peasants in our country. But when I went through the provisions of this Bill, I must say that I was very much disappointed. It appears from the way in which it is being done that an attempt is being made to separate the agricultural credit wing of the Reserve Bank and to constitute into a separate corporation. Beyond that no attempt is being made to give adequate financial assistance to the farmers who are the mainstay of our country. Nearly, 80 per cent of our people live on agriculture. The prosperity of the agriculturist means the prosperity of the country. All these years several attempts have been made to solve the indebtedness of the many farmers living in this country. Many committees have been set up. Rural credit survey was conducted, year after year. Many economists have been going into the stupendous problem with a view to devising ways and means to find out and solve the

real problem facing the peasantry of our country. In spite of all these, the real problem has not been tackled successfully nor was it done in a very large way. I am associated with several co-operative institutions which give credit to the peasants. This Bill envisages that they will take the place of the Reserve Bank of India in giving assistance to the apex banks and the Central mortgage banks. Without tackling the basic problem of providing credit facilities to the peasantry living in this country, there is no use of simply trying to meddle with the problem in a haphazard way. The credit societies and the land mortgage banks that are working in this country, in spite of their large growth, in spite of their trying to grapple with this problem, are not able to solve even one per cent of the rural indebtedness of the peasantry. In a credit society or a land mortgage bank, the rules and conditions are so framed that the peasant will not be able to get a loan. Even if a loan is granted, it would be one-fourth of the property that the peasant pledges. Not even that. It will take not less than six or seven months to get the paltry sum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 for the farmer. When that is the case of the credit societies and land mortgage banks in this country, how then, by this piece of legislation are we going to solve this stupendous problem?

This corporation should not be charged with the only duty of giving aid to the apex and central land mortgage banks. It should take into consideration the problems that the peasantry is facing in this country, and Government should try its best by bringing in a comprehensive legislation to see how far this stupendous problem could be solved down from the village level. If that attempt is not being made, there is no use of bringing this legislation.

Out of the several institutions that are working in this country, only the land mortgage banks or the apex banks are coming to the aid of the peasant. What about the other huge institutions that have come up in the

country? For example, the Life Insurance Corporation or the scheduled banks have not thought for one moment of coming to the aid of the farmers. But now the Government wants to give them their share in this Refinance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corporation, we are told, has been going about giving loans for the construction of houses, etc., but not for one moment have they thought of giving any aid to the institutions that give credit to the peasants. So, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole matter. Let them drop this Bill now and constitute a committee of people who are interested in agricultural indebtedness in this country and make a thorough enquiry of it, and also go through the various reports that have been submitted by the various economists as also the various reports such as the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, and come out with a comprehensive legislation to see that the problem of creditworthiness and the rural indebtedness of the peasantry is substantially solved. Unless that is done, there is no use of coming here with this small piece of legislation. It will raise only some hopes among the peasantry, but at the same time, they will be sorely disappointed. They will say that such a Bill which is coming will do something good; their expectation will be aroused and they may feel that their lot is going to improve. But really it is not so. It will be only a misnomer. I would request the Minister, through you, that a comprehensive Bill must be brought forward.

Also, they say in this Bill that the apex societies and the central land mortgage banks will be given some financial assistance. But you will realise that several irrigation projects are being contemplated; people are very eager to come forward and make their contributions to any work which will bring irrigation and water to their fallow land, which will bring prosperity to their homes. They are very eager to contribute their mite, but their financial inability is prevent-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

ing them. They say they will pledge their lands. They say, "give us money; we will give it in the shape of cash to the Government." But no financial agency nor any other thing has been provided in any Act to give such assistance to the people to come out and contribute liberally to the Government for the execution of these projects. Only, the Government will introduce a project, construct the dam and then later, will come up heavily on the peasants by way of a betterment levy, taxing at the rate of Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 for every acre.

17 hrs.

The poor people will not be able to pay it; they will say, this project has not come to their prosperity, but it has come to doom them. That is the tendency now in the country. Though vast areas of land are being brought under irrigation for the purpose of reclamation, no amount can be spent by the farmers. So, the criticism will be that the land has not been reclaimed, though water has been brought to their fields. Such aspects

also are to be considered. When voluntary organisations or institutions come forward and say, "we will contribute to this project; you give some amount from your agency", provision should be made for it. Provision should also be made to see that the farmers also come up with their contribution and be able to step up production in this country.

There are other allied institutions also that are to be financed. As Dr. Deshmukh pointed out, many agro-industries are to be set up from this and unless you have a big scheme covering all these things, it will be disappointing and antagonising the vast peasantry you have in this country.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue on the next day. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 23rd January, 1963/Magha 3, 1884 (Saka).

[Tuesday, the 22nd January, 1963/Magha 2, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
400	Panchayati Raj Institutions	5641—8a
401	Inter-State Trade through cooperatives	5641—44
402	Agreement with Pakistani Ratings and Joint Steamer Companies	5645—48
403	Cases of sabotage in Railways	5648—53
404	Roads and bridges in Assam	5653—55
405	Commodity Boards for wheat, rice and sugar	5655—58
406	Thefts in Railway workshops	5658—60
407	Indian Fisheries Corporation	5660—62
408	Export of milch cows	5662—65
409	Agricultural production	5665—66
411	Enquiry into Railway accident	5666—70
412	Measures to increase agricultural production	5670—75
		5675m77

S.N.Q. No.

16	Pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri	5677—79
17	Special programme on A. I.R. on Netaji's birthday	5679—82

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

5683—5745

S.Q. No.

410	Railway line between Mailani and Shahjahanpur	5683
413	Transport of goods to Assam	5683—84
414	"Adalti Panchayat"	5684—85
415	Prices of foodgrains	5685
416	Acquisition of land for companies	5685—86
417	Fertilizers	5686—8
418	Paradip Port	5688—89
419	Village volunteer force	5689—90
420	Dairy farm with Danish assistance	5690
421	Research on pests and insects	5690—91
422	Railway link with Pakistan	5691
3	Shipping Tonnage	5691—92

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
424	Employment to agriculturists	5692
425	Import of rice from Burma	5692—93
426	Derailment of 8 Down Express	5693
427	Road transport	5693—95
428	Roza-Hapur Railway line	5695—96
429	Exploitation of rare herbs	5696
U.S.Q. No.		
922	Consumer co-operative store	5696—97
923	Personnel for running co-operative societies	5697
924	Per acre yield of paddy	5698—99
925	Production of rice	5699—5700
926	Taxi-type meters for scooter rickshaws	5700—01
927	Development of deep sea fishing	5701—02
928	Construction of godowns	5702—03
929	Price of fertiliser	5703
930	Bottlenecks on Railways	5703—04
931	Accident to Air India Boeing 707	5704
932	Light House in Mangalore	5704—05
933	National Rose garden at New Delhi	5705
934	Railway building at Mauzaffarpur	5705—06
935	N.E. Railway Headquarters	5706
926	Sugar Factory at Palia Kalan	5706—07
937	Road at Palia Kalan Railway station	5707—08
938	Loco-shed at Calicut	5708
939	Construction of roads	5709
940	Theft of copper-wire in Khurda Division	5709
941	Target for good production	5710
942	Storage facilities	5710—11
943	Drinking water at Mathura cantonment station	5711
944	Price of rice	5711—12
945	Food production	5712
946	Reclamation of land in U.P.	5712—13
947	Accidents on Ring Road, Delhi	5713—14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U S Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
948	Sugarcane price linking formula	5715
949	Survey of forests	5715-16
950	Development of fisheries in Kerala	5716-17
951	Minor ports in Kerala	5717-18
952	National Highways	5718
953	National Highway links	5718-19
954	Wagons for movement of foodgrains	5719
955	Air transport	5719-20
956	West German Lufthansa Air lines	5720-21
957	Price of Groundnuts	5721-22
958	Jeeps for Defence	5722
959	Payment of salary in advance to Railway employees, Tezpur	5723
960	Booking of goods on Western Railway	5723-24
961	Foodgrain firms located at Raigarh	5724
962	Firing by Railway Protection Force, Madras	5724-25
963	Derailment of goods train	5725
964	Agricultural production	5725-26
965	Goods Transport Service on D.V.C.	5726-27
966	Training abroad of officers under Colombo Plan	5727-28
967	Floating dock for Hindustan Shipyard	5728
968	West Coast Road	5729
969	Dry dock at Vishakhapatnam	5729-30
970	Bridge on river Godavari at Bhadrachellam	5730-31
971	Doubling of railway track	5731-32
972	Financial Commission for Railways	5732
973	Export of Lac and Lac products	5732-33
974	Railway Booking Agency, Jhilmila Tiahr, Delhi	5733-34
975	Railway accidents Enquiry Committee	5734-35
976	Departmental Examination for Clerks and Postmen	5735
977	Farms on India-Tibet Frontier	5735-36
978	Fire aboard Indian Cargo Ships	5736

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
979	Removal of P. & T. equipment by Chinese invaders from NEFA	5736-37
980	Air strip near Pipariya	5737
981	Bridge over Narmada at Burman	5737-38
982	Demand of Indian wood in foreign countries	5738
983	Loon-line to serve industries at Ballabhagarah	5738-39
984	Railway line from Badbil to Paradip Port	5739-40
985	Liveries for postmen and packers in Hilly areas	5740
986	Expenditure on community development	5740-41
987	Electric train services on Sealdah section	5741
988	Prices of arecanut	5742-43
989	Railway accidents	5743
990	Foreign participation in Shipping Industry	5743-44
991	Unloading hours	5744
992	Import of liquor	5744-45
993	Telephone connections in Delhi	5745

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

5745-51

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 dated the 10th January, 1963, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962.
- (2) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1676 dated the 8th December, 1962, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (3) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various

**PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. LX—Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Fourteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVII—Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (viii) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—Twelfth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (ix) Supplementary Statement No. XVII—Eleventh Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—
 - (i) Notification No. F. 12/68/61-Tr published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th September, 1962.
 - (ii) Notification No. F. 12/90/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st November, 1962.
- (5) A copy of the Agreement entered into between the President of India and the Governor of Orissa regarding the development of maintenance of road links within large towns or

**PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

- cities served by National Highways, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.
- (6) A copy each of the following papers :—
 - (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 1799 dated the 29th December, 1962 issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board the Annual Consolidated Statement of Accounts of the Board along with the Audit Report thereon for the year 1961-62, under sub-section (3) of section 15 and sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.
 - (7) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
 - (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Eighth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1620 dated the 1st December, 1962.
 - (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) Ninth Amendment Order 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3748 dated the 15th December, 1962.
 - (iii) The Fertiliser (Control) Tenth Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3859 dated the 24th December, 1962.
 - (8) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
 - (i) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

Notification No. G.S.R. 1685 dated the 7th December, 1962.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1763 dated the 22nd December, 1962 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 1635 dated the 30th November, 1962.

(iii) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1812 dated the 27th December, 1962.

(iv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34 dated the 5th January, 1963.

(v) G.S.R. No. 125 dated the 18th January, 1963.

(9) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1674 dated the 8th December, 1962 under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3901 dated the 29th December, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Air-India International Corporation for the year 1960-61 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

5752

Fifth Report was presented

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

5752

Fifth Report was presented.

MOTION RE: ELEVENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

5752

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved the motion that the House agreed with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st January, 1963. The motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE—ADOPTED.

5759—5841

The Minister of Law (Shri A.K. Sen) moved that the the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill be referred to some Joint Committee to which the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill was referred. Shri Kamath moved one substitute motion and one amendment thereto. Shri A.K. Sen replied to the Debate. The Substitute motion moved by Shri Kamath was adopted in the modified form.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

5841—76

Discussion on the motion to consider the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill, 1962 moved on the 21st January, 1963, continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR JANUARY 23, 1963/MAGHA 3, 1884 (SAKA)

Consideration of the proposals of the conference of six non-aligned nations held at Colombo between 10 to 12th December, laid on the Table on 21-1-63.