

these were meant on various dates from March, 1968 to March, 1970 as and when persons who had occupied these quarters unauthorisedly were removed.

(b) and (c). The information is given below:-

Quarters	Date of handing over by the contractor	Date of completion in all respects.	Date of allotment
Blocks			
DI to D9	Sept., 68	Nov., 68 to Sept. 69	} Nov., 68 to Dec., 69
D-10 to D-24	Do.	Nov., 68 to Dec., 68	
524-B	March, 69	8-12-1969	

(d) No loss of rent was sustained as a total sum of Rs. 13,002 was realised by way of penal rent from unauthorised occupants and from the staff who had occupied before the quarters were fully ready as against estimated rent of Rs. 9624/- based on assessed rent.

**DELICENSING OF INDUSTRIES**

8645. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government deny to 20 large business houses the benefit of delicensing, when the All India Manufacturers Organisation representing smaller concerns, declared at their annual conference in favour of all industries contributing to the development of the economy;

(b) the reasons why coal, textiles, roller flour milling, leather and matches have not been delicensed upto one crore;

(c) since the AIMO Presidnet was against statutory reservation of products for small scale and ancillary industry and voluntary demarcation has worked better as in the automobile industry, the reason why it is proposed to extend demarcation to another 25 industries;

(d) which are these industries and what are the reasons for reservation; and

(e) whether the interest of the consumers has been considered?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED):** (a) The changes in licensing policy announced recently have been made with a view to ensure more broad-based entrepreneurship and management control in different sectors of industry and to prevent concentration of economic power.

(b) Since 1964, the exemption from licensing has not been made applicable to these industries as they are considered to need special assistance and support

(c) & (d). It is Government's policy to promote the growth of small-scale industries for a number of socio-economic reasons. For technological and other reasons, certain small-scale industries have been found to require protection against larger units in the respective industries. Government have decided to continue the policy of reserving certain industries for development exclusively in the small-scale sector and also to extend the area of such reservation to the extent possible. A list of industries which have been reserved for the small scale sector is given in the Notification of the Government dated the 19th February, 1970 laid on the Table of the House as one of the enclosures to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on the 24th February, 1970.

(e) Yes, Sir.

**12-31 hrs.**

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPRORTANCE**

**REPORTED CLASH OVER FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF LAND IN WEST BENGAL**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Calling Attention, Shri Tapuriah.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** On a point of order. Kindly see the wording of the calling attention motion :

"To call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported clash between jotedars and a mob led by Communists over forcible occupation of land in Midnapore District of West

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Bengal resulting in the death of several jotedars".

About six or seven days ago, three peasants including a lady who was pregnant, were brutally murdered by the jotedars.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was considered to be a law and order situation, when peasants were killed by the jotedars. When that is so, can such matters as referred to in the calling attention motion be allowed? I have got information that peasants were killed six or seven days ago. Kindly allow our call attention motion on that. If this is allowed, when jotedars are killing peasants, that should also be allowed to be raised by way of a Calling Attention motion.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): You will not kindly shut us out merely on the technicality of the rule. I have had occasion a few days back to raise a similar matter when three peasants were killed in West Bengal. Several of our members had given notice of a calling attention motion. I am not questioning your authority. But on that occasion, it was disallowed. When it is a question of jotedars, it is a pity that it is being allowed. As I said, I am not questioning the authority of anybody.

When we see this kind of thing happening in this House, we have to bring it to the notice of the Speaker (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): It is not a question of killing of jotedars or peasants. It is a question of the growing violence in the State.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस नोटिस को स्वीकार करते समय शायद दो मुद्दों पर ही आप ने विचार किया होगा। एक इस में कानून और राज्य का सवाल है और दूसरा यह कि क्या इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी है। चूँकि पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन है इसलिये शायद आप ने सोचा होगा कि इस में केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी आती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्योरली इसी बात को सोचा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कार्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यह है कि हम लोग यहाँ कोई आवाज न उठाये, जब कानून एक प्रकार में किसी एक वर्ग से टूटता है तभी इस मामले को यहाँ उठाया जाये। लेकिन मणिपुर के बारे में हमारी सीधी जिम्मेदारी है। यह मैं कानून और राज्य की बात बतला रहा हूँ। मणिपुर में उड़ीसा राज्य का प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट लागू किया गया है। इस के बारे में पन्द्रह दिन पहले मैंने काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। मुझ से कहा गया कि वह विचाराधीन है। पन्द्रह दिन के बाद भी हम को इस का जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है कि कब वह आयेगा। यह भी कानून और राज्य का एक अंग है। इसी तरह आज मुझे तार मिला है कि विलासपुर जिले में दो सतनामी हरिजनों की हत्या हुई, पटियाला में एक हरिजन परिवार को पकड़ कर रक्खा गया और उन्हें अपनी फसल नहीं काटने दी गई, इसी तरह से बढ़िया में दो हरिजनों को गायब कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून और राज्य का यह दूसरा पहलू भी आप महँज नहीं रखेंगे? क्या जब सिर्फ जमींदारों और पूँजीपतियों पर हमला होगा तभी विचार किया जायेगा। इस लोक सभा की कार्य प्रक्रिया से यह इम्प्रेसन नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम सिर्फ जमींदारों और पूँजीपतियों की रक्षा के लिये हैं और हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, खेतिहर मजदूरों या मणिपुर की जनता की रक्षा के लिये नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : If you go into the selection of these motions, you will see that they relate to all sections and all parties, sometimes from this side and sometimes from that side. On this about 20 Members gave notice from all parties; five were ballotted, others are still there. So far as your motion is concerned, I have not rejected it, is still pending along with others. They will have their turn.

श्री मधु लिमये : पन्द्रह दिन हो गये ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अब भी उस को ऐडमिट करवाइये । मणिपुर के लोग हिंसा के रास्ते पर जाने के लिये तैयार हो रहे हैं । अगर आप उन का खयाल नहीं करते तो वह हिंसा का रास्ता ले लेंगे ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगौन) : हफ्ते में दो बार मैंने काल अटेंशन दिये जो किसानों को कत्ल किया गया बंगाल में । आप ने उस को नहीं माना । जोतदारों की बात मान ली । किसानों और हरिजनों के ऊपर भी आप का वही रवैया होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not here to reply to all this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : There are so many calling attention motions. Can we go into all of them. If you permit some Members like this, we should be also allowed. It is a very wrong thing for some people to take the law into their own hands.

MR. SPEAKER : I assure you that I am not here with any views leaning on this or that side. Whatever I think of urgent public importance, I admit. [No personal inclination at all.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : किसानों का हित भी पब्लिक इम्पोर्टेंस है ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported clash between jotedars and a mob led by Communists over forcible occupation of land in Midnapore district of West Bengal resulting in the death of several jotedars."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have been standing. While you have been indulgent to other Members to raise points of order, you are not allowing me.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 1st May, a procession was taken out in Chakmakrampur area, district Midnapore, allegedly with the intention of taking forcible possession of land. Apprehending that his land might be occupied, one Shridhar Bera along with his three sons and a private tutor and armed with two shot guns came out to resist. They were surrounded by the processionists whereupon they fired shots killing two persons and injuring six. Thereafter, the mob snatched away their guns, killed Shridhar Bera his three sons and the private tutor. The District Magistrate and other officials have visited the area. 31 persons have been arrested. The case is under investigation.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : As many of our friends, including some from this side, said this incident cannot be viewed in isolation. The sense of insecurity, terror and violence let loose in West Bengal during the United Front regime still looms large over West Bengal. The common man in West Bengal had hoped for peace and restoration of law and order but the contempt for law and the desire for violence bred by Naxalites and CPM during the UF rule is allowed to continue and increase under an incompetent Governor... (Interruptions.) Not a day passes; we see it here and we can imagine what happens in west Bengal; not a day passes without a bomb exploding, without an armed clash, without a pitched battle in some educational institution, without the national flag being dishonoured and replaced by red flag, without the photograph or picture of Mahatma Gandhi being dishonoured or disfigured at one place or another. While all this happens just to please a few friends Mr. Chavan sits here silently and smugly twiddling his thumbs ..... (Interruptions,) God will save the followers of Gandhiji and will teach a lesson to the followers of Mao in this country..... (Interruptions.) In the past this Government used to shirk its responsibilities by saying that law and order was a State subject but now that West Bengal is under President's rule and the authority to rule Bengal and to keep it peaceful had been delegated to this House and to Parliament, what has this Government done to improve the situation? Mr. Chavan is trying to

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

develop a new cliché and he says that the socioeconomic problems of the State are to be blamed for what was happening in West Bengal. Are not those problems the creation of this Government? Is it not this Government that has been ruling the Centre for 22 years? Were they not in power in West Bengal during the last 20 years? What did they do to remove those socio-economic problems during those years? Even today have they come up with a programme to see that those problems are removed, which

Mr. Chavan considers, make him helpless in his attempts to create a climate of peace and law and order there? In view of this may I know from him whether the existing provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Calcutta Suburban Police Act have been enforced in full in West Bengal to create a climate of peace? May I know whether the West Bengal Administration have forwarded to the Central Government draft legislation to tackle growing violence and lawlessness in the State and if so, what arrangements have the Government made to see that such legislation enacted? May I know, because of the failure of the Governor to tackle the situation and also because of the partisan manner in which he had been acting and his continuous failure to get along with his advisers and administrators, will the Government transfer the Governor? Finally will the Government undertake an enquiry to find out and establish whether any relation or link exists between the Naxalites and the CPM?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: The entire question is irrelevant.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the specific question that he put at the end of his long speech was whether the present provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Calcutta Police Act have been utilised completely. I think they are. (Interruption) I think they are.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: The Police Act does not provide for dealing with smugglers, armed smugglers, smugglers possessing daggers etc., and daily processions are going on with spears and lathis. Has any single man been arrested for that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The other question asked was whether...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Would he make further enquiries?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly, I will make enquiries.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Has anyone been arrested for taking out processions with arms and spears and daggers... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will he sit down? He has already put his questions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*— (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please tell these puny little Communists behind me...

AN HON. MEMBER: You are the stooge of the jotedars.

SHRI PILOO MODY: ...that shouting in this fashion in this House is not going to yield them one inch of territory, certainly not in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: We do not want all this muck.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, you called us to order, but what about these people who are shouting? Do you want us to listen to them? (Interruption)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): You called us to order, but can't you condemn them? What are you doing, Sir? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. Please sit down. I requested Mr. Tapuriah not to interrupt the Minister who had hardly begun. He is a young man; a young MP. (Interruption) I also request the hon. Members on that side not to disturb. Why are they shouting at each other?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Send those people to China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They should be sent to America.

श्री रवि राय: हम भारतीय यहाँ बैठे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry. If you people go on behaving like this, I will have to think of some other alternative. Five to six Members sitting together on the one side and a few on the other side—you are

holding the whole House to ransom. What is this?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : If nobody abuses, no party is abused, then I will assure you on behalf of my party that we will not abuse. But if they abuse us, then they must take it back.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : They are all taking rot. We always listen patiently in this House but when they talk like this, they should be called to order. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am surprised. This is an august body where all of you meet. If you do not allow each other to speak, to express themselves, what is the use of this Parliament? Do you think by shouting at each other you are serving any purpose?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The second question that he asked was, whether any suggestion had been made by the Bengal authorities for having some new legislation. The answer is, yes. The supplementary to that was, what the Government of India propose to do. We propose to put the suggestion before the consultative committee for West Bengal.

The third question was about the Governor. There is no proposal to transfer him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Send Mr. C.C. Desai. Do they agree?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You are looming large.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Shall I remind the Minister of the other points?

SHRI PILOO MODY : There was one important question which has not been answered.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You can see the record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It has not been replied. He just wants him to refresh his memory.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The question was whether he would make an enquiry

to find out whether any link exists between the Naxalites and the CPM

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is rather too general a question to make an enquiry as such.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Samar Guha, your name is not there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I know that. You have been indulgent with so many members who raised points of order. But I do not know what has happened to you. When I was standing, you said, I am looming large. I do not know how I can shut myself in a corner of this House. Is it justice? I was testing myself, experimenting with myself to see what is your reaction if I keep silent. (*Interruptions*). My point of order is very relevant. The land problem in West Bengal is the most explosive and complex issue at the moment. Unfortunately you are allowing this issue to be discussed as a law and order problem. That will do greatest disservice to the people of West Bengal. It should not be allowed in this form. There should be a short duration discussion on land problem in West Bengal so that representatives from West Bengal may take part in it.

MR. SPEAKER : That can be discussed at some other time. It cannot be a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It will only help reactionary elements; it will not solve problems of west Bengal but create more problems.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, all types of motions come. I will allow this and I will allow others also. But this is not a point of order. That is why I was doubting whether you will raise a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : Nobody has raised any point of order; yet you have allowed everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : You are in a complacent mood and you are addressing the Chair. Why can't you control your party member?

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY**  
You leave the Chair and I will manage him. This is not a party meeting. Here you will have to manage him.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You are welcome. This is not an easy chair. You are very Welcome (*Interruptions*). At

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY** : This is not a party meeting. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER** : As a leader, you should be have properly. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Hem Barua.

**SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai)** : Sir, not even agrarian problems can be solved by violence or through the use of lethal weapons. Unfortunately this country has headed for violence. People all over the country thought that with the ushering in of President's rule, things will improve in West Bengal. But unfortunately the Governor of West Bengal is a politician; he is not an administrator. He is interested in politics only. Peasants are killed by peasants. Workers are killed by workers. Students are killed by students. Please do not forget that. That is what is happening in this country, particularly in West Bengal, in spite of President's rule there. Sir, who is a jotedar? Mr. Hare Krishna Konar said that a man can possess 25 acres of land. If 25 acres are too much, Government can put another ceiling and reduce it further if it likes. Land has to be distributed to landless people. There is no doubt about it. There are landless people in this country and they are creating a problem. The Adibasis, particularly the harijans, should get land; they are landless and they are very poor. In the context of that, may I know whether government propose to appoint a Land Commission to review the entire land policy in West Bengal and in other parts of the country to see that the landless people get land? Will they also take steps to see that law and order is maintained in each State.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : As far as the land policy is concerned, the advisers are applying their mind to this question. I think the United Front Government passed two legislations about land policy.

**SHRI HEM BARUA** : It is unfortunate that though the UF Government ruled for 13 months they did not solve this problem.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : Really speaking, the problem is one of implementing these legislations. Unfortunately, what happened during this period was that there was a large number of unauthorised occupations. Now, one has to go into the character of those unauthorised occupations. It is a complicated question.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR** : It is binami land.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : Binami land and other lands as well. It is a very complicated problem which will have to be very carefully considered. If necessary, further measures will have to be taken. Ultimately we have to see that the binami land or other surplus land which vests in the government is distributed to the landless. There is no doubt about that, because the entire land policy will have to be based on that. The land hunger is there. If there is a large number of people with more land than what is allowed under the Ceilings Act, or in possession of binami land, naturally the Act will have to be enforced. But one thing will have to be taken care of. When the Act is implemented the due processes of law will have to be given more emphasis.

**SHRI HEM BARUA** : The United Front Government was ruling the State of West Bengal for thirteen months. What have they done to solve the agrarian problem in the State?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : I do not want to go into what the United Front Government did or did not do, because ultimately there were serious differences in the United Front Government itself. Now it is our responsibility, the responsibility of Parliament and this Government to deal with law and order with firmness and implement the land policy.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY** : (Cooch-Behar) : The hon. Home Minister has not applied his mind properly to the Calling Attention Notice. It has been stated here :

"...reported clash between jotedars and a mob led by Communists over forcible occupation of land....".

So, in the original statement only one instance has been mentioned. But there are other reported deaths. Though I am not going into the depth of this matter, the agrarian problem in West Bengal has reached a near explosive stage. There is no doubt about it. There is a hitch in the Act. Even though in the Act of 1953 there is a provision for a ceiling of 25 acres of agricultural land, due to certain loopholes in this Act certain landlords, so-called landjords and jotedars have managed to keep more land than is provided under the Act. That creates trouble. The United Front Government encouraged landless agricultural workers to occupy land which has created a very difficult situation. The agricultural workers have got the impression that the law can be violated with impunity, be it binami land or some other land. So, if the Government really want to solve this problem, the whole problem should be looked into. There are 7 lakhs persons who have no land at all, neither homestead land nor agricultural land. Then there are 22 lakhs persons who have no agricultural land. Then there are about 30 lakhs persons who have a very small quantity of land, 1/3 acre to 1 1/2 acre. So the problem relates to about 69 lakhs or 70 lakhs persons in West Bengal. But what was the estimate in 1953? In 1953 it was estimated that by the passing of the State Acquisition Act the Government might have in possession surplus land or waste land to the extent of 10 lakhs of acres. But actually upto 1966 Government came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to have more than three lakh acres whereas as a matter of fact upto 1966 this Congress Government had in possession a few thousand acres of this surplus land. It is on that footing that United Front Government decided that this problem must be solved and landless persons settled on surplus land.

13 hrs.

Now, there are certain provisions. If we have three lakh acres of land and we have about 70 lakh persons who have no land what would be the position? One acre of land is to be distributed to about twenty to twenty-five persons. It is utterly

impossible. The only solution to this problem and to satisfy this land hunger in West Bengal is that this present land ceiling will have to be reduced. A proposal was mooted by All-India Forward Block that in West Bengal in the irrigated areas let there be ceiling to the extent of 10 acres and in non-irrigated areas it should be 15 acres. That also, not on the basis of the individual concerned but on the family basis. Now, according to present Act it is on individual basis. This creates all the troubles. Moreover, whatever the surplus land West Bengal had this Congress Government for ten to twelve years were not in a position to distribute this land to landless persons and give the tenancy rights to them. So, I would like to know from the Government whether Government will pass an immediate Ordinance stating that all landless persons who have occupied the land from the persons who have excess land, that is, beyond the ceiling of 25 acres, will remain in possession of that land. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government will just gear up the Administration to send out the forms for the land settlement process. I quote a report published in Calcutta 'Statesman' of 13th April, 1970:

"Some JROs felt that many of the problems arose from the Government's failure during the last 10 years to have rayatwari settlement for vested land distributed among the 'genuine peasants' who were allotted plots of lands on the basis of annual licences. It was stated that in 1968, Mr. Dharma Vira, then Governor of West Bengal under President's Rule had ordered prompt measures for rayatwari settlement and the Government Press was asked to print the necessary forms. But these were yet to be delivered."

I want to know from the Home Minister whether he will give direct instructions to the local officers to print as many number of forms as necessary and distribute these forms to clear up this issue otherwise not only in the case of Midnapore or some other places these sorts of clashes will come up every now and then. So to stop all this violence it is necessary that Government should pass an Ordinance banning further legislative matters that may be taken up by the Consultative Committee. Secondly, May I know whether they will just pass

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

an Ordinance banning the proposed land commission as was suggested and whether they will give immediate settlement rights to those who are in occupation?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The implementation of the land legislation and the consideration of new measures that have to be taken are under study by the Governor and the Advisers of West Bengal. They have taken certain preliminary decisions in the matter and have communicated those decisions to us which are under study here. Our Food and Agriculture Minister will study the implications of the decisions that they have taken.

The other question he has raised is about the ceiling. At the present moment, I think, throughout the country the ceiling on the basis of the individual as a unit is accepted. This is a new idea which is being canvassed, namely, whether there should be a ceiling on the basis of a family. That is a matter for consideration. He is a member of the Consultative Committee and he can raise it there. I might also raise it for discussion of the principle in the Consultative Committee. At the present moment there is no intention of passing an Ordinance as such. Without giving proper consideration to this idea, one cannot rush to pass an ordinance. (Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I think, it is very significant that all the Communists have moved out of this House to go to the American Embassy to protest about Cambodia. They have concern for Cambodia and no concern for what is happening in Bengal. I think, this should be noticed by this House.

13.07½ hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD. 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Sir, on behalf of SHRI F.A. AHMED, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-3407/70]

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUNA (East Delhi) : Sir, you should allot time for discussion on the Naxalite activities.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot tell you at present about it.

13.07½ hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES, 1970

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): Sir, hon. Members may be aware that the IX Commonwealth Games are scheduled to be held in Edinburgh from 16th to 25th July, 1970. Government have received a request from the Indian Olympic Association for financial assistance for participation of Indian contingent in these games. It has come to the notice of the Government that 13 African countries; who are members of the Commonwealth, have threatened a boycott of the Commonwealth Games by all African countries of the Commonwealth if the projected South African Cricket Team's tour to U.K. for playing matches against MCC is allowed to go through. They have called upon the British Government to cancel this tour. It is learnt that the British Government have made it clear to the MCC that Country Cricket Clubs will themselves have to bear the financial burden for policing their grounds from public demonstrations expected during the South African tour and any damages to their property that may result from these demonstrations. A sizeable public opinion in U.K. is suggesting cancellation of the tour.

In the light of these facts as also in line with our consistent and continuous opposition to the policy of apartheid in any field Government has carefully considered the question of India's participation in the forthcoming Commonwealth Games.