

है। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय का वही नाम रखना था अंग्रेजी का तो वही नाम क्यों नहीं रखा। यह छः महीने तक वहाँ का वातावरण दूषित क्यों किया? क्यों वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों पर लाठी चली, क्यों वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चली? आज भी वहाँ रोज इन्कवायरी हो रही है, उस इन्कवायरी के सिलसिले में हमारे पास लिखकर आता है कि आप बयान दीजिये क्योंकि आप भी उस वक्त गये थे। तो सरकार क्या चाहती है? उसका ही उदाहरण मैं दे रहा हूँ, चागला साहब हमारी बात को मानें। तो जो वहाँ पर रीडर हैं, कोई एमीना आहूजा हैं वे बी० ए० हैं, और रीडर के वास्ते लिखा गया है एम० ए० चाहिये। उनका किस से रिश्ता है, वह कौन सा अधिकारी है चागला साहब जांच करें।

दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ एक बी० एम० बक्स्य हैं। उनके बारे में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में उनके कोई ऐसे जानने वाले हैं . . .

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी, उसका इस मामले से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आप को किसी और वक्त उठाना चाहिये। काशी विश्वविद्यालय से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा कहना यह है कि वह सरकार जो काशी विश्वविद्यालय के वातावरण का सत्यानाश कर रही है जो काशी विश्वविद्यालय का बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी नाम रख कर हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में पुनः कटुता की भावना को बढ़ा रही है . . . इसी का उदाहरण मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा। हमीद खाँ के बारे में हमारे पास परसों उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की चिट्ठी आई, उस चिट्ठी में हम ने पढ़ा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से सलाह मशविरा करके हम ने हमीद खाँ का गाँव का नाम हमीदपुर रख दिया। अब देखिये, यह नाम पर हम क्या अर्थ कर रहे हैं। अब्दुल हमीद वह इन्सान है जिसने कि अमरीकी 4 पैटन टैंकों को ध्वस्त किया था, जब अयूब

का हमला हुआ था। अब्दुल हमीद गाजीपुर का रहने वाला है। 14 अक्टूबर, सन् 1965 में मैं वहाँ गया हूँ, वहाँ के गाँव सभा के सदर के सभापतित्व में मीटिंग हुई थी, और उसका नाम हमीद धाम रखा गया है। कमिश्नर ने भी वहाँ जाकर उस नाम को मान्यता दे दी। तमाम अखबारों में वह नाम आया। धाम शब्द पवित्र स्थान के लिये आता है। हम ने यह नाम भारत-पाक एकीकरण के सिलसिले में जारी किया था कि इसको हमीद धाम बनाओ। मगर चूँकि उस हमीद धाम शब्द को राजनारायण ने, डा० लोहिया ने रखा, उन्होंने एक सोने का पदक भी हमीद धाम के नाम पर उनकी स्त्री को दिया, इसलिये सरकार कहती है कि उस नाम को नहीं रखना है . . .

श्री सभापति : काशी विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में तो नाम आप ने नहीं दिया था?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपको प्रासंगिक नहीं दे रहा हूँ, कांसीक्वेन्शियल। सरकार इन नामों के पीछे जो रुढ़िवादिता है, कटुता है, प्रतिक्रियावादिता है, उसको संरक्षण दे रही है।

श्री सभापति : अच्छा, अब बस कीजिये आप। आप के और सात मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : चागला साहब को चाहिये वे इस्तीफा देकर सदन में आये बरना चागला साहब, एक स्वस्थ वातावरण जो बन गया था, उसको नष्ट करने के दोषी और भागीदार हूँगे।

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED "FREEZE" ORDER BY PRESIDENT
JOHNSON ON U.S. FOOD DELIVERIES TO
INDIA—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now since the Minister of Food and Agriculture has come, we may go back to the calling attention motion.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I apologise to you and to the House, for my absence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may ask for clarifications, if any, on the statement that was made.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We fully appreciate that the hon. Minister was absent due to some very good reasons.

Now, I have been surprised at the statement made. It shows no sense of urgency or even a feeling of insult, of national humiliation. In the statement that was made it is stated that the Government have no information about the freezing of food deliveries under our agreement. That is a surprising statement to be made on behalf of the Government. I would like to invite your attention to what appeared in the *Washington Post* of November 21—

"President Johnson ordered a temporary freeze of the new food commitments to India in an apparent effort to force the pace of "the recommended agricultural reforms."

This is one information coming from the United States of America and through such a paper as the "Washington Post." Then we have got the representatives of the Indian Press there. Again I would invite your attention, to the "Indian Express" of 22nd November, which carries a despatch from Parasuram, from Washington.—

"President Johnson has ordered a temporary freezing of new food aid commitments to India in an apparent effort to force the pace of agricultural reforms recommended by the U.S.A. and the World Bank, and to influence India and the Indian attitude towards foreign investors."

The *Washington Post* had an exclusive despatch and here relying on

their Press the Indian correspondent have sent these despatches. I have got plenty of Press cuttings, both Indian and foreign, which clearly show that a freeze order has come. After all that we are told that the Government does not have any information. Do I understand that this freeze order has been given even without the courtesy of referring this matter to the Indian Government or without giving prior notice to the recipient country, that is to say India? What is most objectionable is that there is no indication of this thing in the statement. Yet there is an attempt to present an eyewash. Is it not a fact that the timing of it is very significant? Firstly it has come when we are passing through a very grave and difficult situation. There is severe drought in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and in other areas and according to this statement nearly sixty to seventy million people are affected as a result of the drought in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and we are facing acute shortage there and elsewhere. Then again ration has come to a standstill. Extension will not take place. Now we are hearing that orders are passed to cut the ration quota even where statutory rationing is in operation. Also the Minister has overlooked the fact that this has been issued just on the eve of the elections to pressurise the Government with this proposition—"either yield to our pressure and accept our terms, or face a critical food situation" which they themselves have created, "and take the consequences in the unrest during the elections." This is very important. This thing should be noted by the Government. The *Washington Post* dated 21st November says: "India's stock has been conspicuously low in Washington since the call for cessation of bombing of North Vietnam by Mrs. Gandhi, Marshall Tito and President Nasser in their joint communique in New Delhi on October 25. This game of . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh):
From where are you quoting this?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: From the External Affairs Ministry's releases. Mr. Mani, you are a good journalist, I know, but I am not a bad reader.

These are taken from the American Press. The American Press has come out with this; this had been done quite clearly with political motives especially after the tripartite conference issued that particular communique in which certain demands and proposals had been made. Now, Sir, I do not know why the Government is hiding all these things. Mr. Subramaniam owes us an explanation. You will remember, Sir, in this very House after his return from the United States of America he told us that President Johnson would give us more food than we wanted. He told us in the statement that he was expecting 15 to 20 million tonnes of foodgrains from America under P.L. 480. And it was on that basis he has developed his so-called food strategy and rationing was made entirely dependent on this. We expressed our doubts that President Johnson and the American authorities may not play fair and they may take advantage of the critical situation to put pressure on the Government of India to get certain economic concessions and certain political concessions. And today it has been proved that we were right and that the Food Minister was misleading us and the House. Now it is very very important. We have a Food Minister who has misled the country by his P.L. 480 policy; he has been misleading the House year after year for the last two years by holding out the hope of an unceasing flow of wheat supplies from the United States of America, but just at this crucial moment when starvation deaths are taking place, when millions are affected in the country, when famine stalks the land, the Americans have decided to tighten the screw and order a freeze unilaterally to starve our nation and to bully us into submission. I say the Minister for Food and Agriculture should explain why the country had been ren-

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dered helpless, why the Opposition suggestions and suggestions from that side also were not listened to, why he has given false statistics, false figures and false assurances and why just because President Johnson had told them something other things had been ignored and no proper steps were taken . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Gupta, please do not make long speech.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, they have concealed many things. Even today they have decided to procure only 75 million tonnes of foodgrains; last year it was only 3 million tonnes out of the marketable surplus of 20 million tonnes. Now I say all this in order to point how the country has been rendered helpless. I charge Mr. Subramaniam of selling vital national interests, of trading on starvation and death of our people, of submitting to American pressure in this manner and making the entire country the slaughter house of American billionaires who have now declared that food shall not come to our country. Well, Sir, I think the most important . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, you are to ask for clarifications.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I ask why Mr. Subramaniam is not resigning; I ask Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, why Mr. Subramaniam is not being sacked. Mr. Nanda was guilty but it was a very small thing. What Mr. Subramaniam has done is a very grave thing. I think Mr. Subramaniam—personally I do not say anything against him—as a Minister of the Government deserves to be impeached. He deserves to be impeached if we have an impeachment law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not asking for clarification. This is a very serious and drastic suggestion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are quite right; that way, it is a technical clarification. Here you get this state-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] ment; it is a horrible statement that they make. The American papers— I have got these things here—say that they have given the freeze order but here they deny even that. I say this brokerage for the United States of America has not paid any dividend and today you have brought the country to such a pass. I would therefore expect a proper explanation to be given and that explanation should come from the Prime Minister of the country. In this Food Minister we have not the slightest confidence; he is only pursuing the American food policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the Minister like to reply one by one or would he reply to all the questions together?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, what is the sort of questions put on a call attention . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know if you would deal with each question individually or would you let everybody . . .

SHRI C- SUBRAMANIAM: Let all of them put the questions.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Sir, most of the newspapers in India and abroad have stated that the American authorities have given a freeze order but the Minister in his statement has denied that and said that they have not received any official communication from the United States of America. I want to know whether any efforts have been made either in Delhi or in Washington to find out whether the U.S. Government has issued this order. If so, what steps are the Government taking to provide adequate food to the people particularly when the country is affected by drought and famine conditions in some of the big States in India? What steps are they taking to get wheat and other food supplies from other countries like Canada, Australia etc. which are producing rice and wheat? I

would also like to know whether the Government can make a categorical statement about the shortage that has to be made up on account of drought and on account of this alleged freeze order by the U.S.A. and what are the steps the Government propose to take to get the supplies that are needed to feed the country properly?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: That is a reasonable question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, according to the statement there is a growing feeling in some American circles that other countries apart from the U.S.A should also be approached for the supply of foodgrains. I should like to know whether the Government of India have made any approaches to other countries in particular to the Soviet Union and if so, what is their response?

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा निवेदन यह है कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने समाचार पत्रों को अपने बयान में कहा है कि अमेरिका ने हमारी मांग को ठुकरा दिया है और 20 लाख टन गल्ला जो अगस्त, सितम्बर में हमने बारबार जोर देकर भेजने के लिए कहा था, उस को अब वह नहीं दे रहा है। इसलिए अब हम भविष्य में जनता को ठीक तरह से भोजन नहीं दे पायेंगे क्योंकि हमारा देश बहुत ही कठिन संकट से गुजर रहा है। यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह बयान जो समाचारपत्रों में परसों प्रकाशित हुआ, वह सही है, तो उस बयान को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार को हिम्मत कैसे पड़ती है कि सरकार यहां पर यह बयान करे कि उसको इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि प्रेजीडेंट आफ अमेरिका ने क्या कहा? क्या सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब खुद ब खुद, आज इस जगह पर नहीं पहुंच गये हैं कि जहां पर आकर बार बार उनको कहना चाहिए “हमारा इस्तीफा”, अब हम इसको सम्भाल नहीं पा रहे हैं। 9 फरवरी, 1966

को जवाहर नगर में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने जो बयान दिया था, उसकी रपट यहां पर पेश होनी चाहिए और यह बतलाया जाना चाहिए कि उन्होंने उस दिन क्या कहा था। 9 फरवरी 1966 को श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने कहा था कि एक करोड़ 5 लाख टन गल्ला बाहर से आयेगा। कुल गल्ला मुल्क में कितना पैदा होगा, उसका इस्टीमेट किया गया है करीब 7 करोड़ 59 लाख टन। जुलाई में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृषि विभाग की रपट अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई थी कि कुल 7 करोड़ 23 लाख टन गल्ला यहां पैदा हुआ और 1 करोड़ 5 लाख टन गल्ला बाहर से आयेगा और इस तरह से दोनों को मिलाकर 8 करोड़ 28 लाख टन गल्ला हुआ। 1965 में जितनी मात्रा की औसत खुराक एक इन्सान को मिली थी, अगर उतनी ही मात्रा की खुराक 1966 को भी हो, तो उसके लिए 9 करोड़ 68 लाख टन गल्ला चाहिए। इस प्रकार 1 करोड़ 40 लाख टन गल्ला की कमी पहले थी। तो इस कमी को देखते हुए सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने दूसरे मुल्कों से इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए गल्ला मंगाने का इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं किया। आज जब सारे देश की जनता कंगाली और भुखमरी की ज्वाला में जलने जा रही है, तो हमारे सामने आ कर के सरकार कहती है कि अब तो हम गल्ला नहीं देंगे। राज्यों के मंत्री क्या कहते हैं, क्या उसकी और सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब का ध्यान गया है। देश का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है। आज वहां की आवादी 8 करोड़ है। वहां का कृषि मंत्री कहता है कि अब हम अन्न नहीं दे पायेंगे, लोग चूहा खाना शुरू करें, चूड़ा यानी रैट। उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री, श्री गेंदा सिंह कहते हैं कि लोग चूहा खायें। इस पर न मालूम कितने लोगों ने उनको चूहे का पार्सल भेजा है। तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है।

और सरकार ने इस बात की जानकारी में नहीं दी कि सन् 1949, 1950 से 1966 तक हम इस सरकार से कह रहे हैं कि एक

अन्न सेना बनाओ, खेतिहर पलटन बनाओ और खेतिहर पलटन बना कर के नई जमीन तोड़ो जिस से दोनों काम होंगे, बेकारों को काम भी मिलेगा, गल्ला की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी और लोगों का पेट भी भरेगा। क्या सरकार ने इस बात की भी जानकारी की कि उस समय के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि अगर हम को जरूरत पड़ेगी तो हम गमले में गेहूं बोयेंगे, मकान की छतों पर मिट्टी डाल कर खेती कर लेंगे? इस सरकार को अमेरिका का सहारा था अमेरिका ने कहा था कि तुम अपने मुल्क की खेती को तबाह व बरबाद करो, कोई फिक्र नहीं, तुम्हारी जनता के लिए वाशिंगटन में खेती हो रही है, शिकागो में खेती हो रही है।

श्रीमन्, क्या कारण है कि सन् 1950 से 1955 तक पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में औसत हर साल 24 लाख टन गल्ला मंगाया गया। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सन् 1955 से 1960 तक औसत हर साल 31 लाख टन गल्ला मंगाया गया और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1960 से 1965 तक औसत हर साल 50 लाख टन गल्ला मंगाया गया। सन् 1964 में जब सरकार कहती है कि बम्पर क्राप हुई है, बड़ी फसल हुई तो बड़ी फसल होने पर 60 लाख टन गल्ला 1964 में सरकार को अमेरिका से मंगाना पड़ा। ऐसी सरकार का कोई यकीन क्यों करे जो एक तरफ कहती है बम्पर क्राप और दूसरी तरफ 60 लाख टन गल्ला एक साल में मंगती है 1964 में। क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है अमेरिका के प्रेसिडेंट की ओर? तीन कारण बताए जा रहे हैं। आज अमेरिका का प्रेसिडेंट कहता है कि इसका कारण क्या है...

श्री सभापति : देखिये राजनारायण जी, फू ड डिबेट हो चुका है और आप सब बातें वही दोहरा रहे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, उस डिबेट से फायदा ?

[श्री राजनारायण]

वा सोने को जारिये,
जा साँ टूटे कान ।

सोना है, बढ़िया है, कान तोड़ता है तो उसे जला कर फेंक दो . . .

श्री सभापति : जो कुछ पूछना हो, उसे पूछिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं प्वाइंटेडली ही पूछ रहा हूँ । इस का कारण क्या है कि आज जो यह सरकार कह रही है, वह यह सरकार आज क्यों कह रही है कि हमारे देश में गल्ले की कमी है और आज हमारे देश की जनता मर रही है। सरकार को जब समय समय पर खबर दी गई तो सरकार ने उस खबर को सही मान कर, सही कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया । मेजा तहसील आप का फोटू छपा हुआ है । आज का अखबार देखा जाय । इसी सदन में जब हमने सरकार से कहा था कि मेजा तहसील में दो जानें गई हैं तो सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जानें नहीं गई हैं । आज जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का बयान है— जिन की अक्सर तारीफ सरकार द्वारा होती रहती है—कि बिहार में जानें भूख से जा रही हैं । मौतें हो रही हैं और 25 आदमी मरे हैं गया में, यह अखबार में आया है, देखा जाय ।

दूसरी बात । क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है . . .

श्री सभापति : इतनी देर में आपने एक बात कही ।

श्री राज नारायण : यानी बात के अन्तर में आ रहा हूँ, उसकी शकल में, उसके प्रकार में । जो आज हमारे देश में भयंकर उत्पात होने जा रहा है, श्रीमन्, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आप की नज़र उधर गई है या नहीं । अखबारों की रपट है कि बिहार में करीब 20 लाख की एक पलटन तैयार हो रही है, उन लोगों की पलटन तैयार हो रही है जिन के पास गल्ला है और उनसे हिफाजत के लिए तैयारी की जा

रही है जिन के पास गल्ला नहीं है क्योंकि उन लोगों को डर है कि कि अगर कहीं ऐसा न हुआ तो जिन के पास गल्ला नहीं है, जो आज भूख से मर रहे हैं, वे एकजुट हो जायेंगे और एकजुट हो कर हमारे ऊपर हमला करेंगे, हमारा गल्ला निकाल कर के बाँटेंगे और खायेंगे । इधर भी सरकार का ध्यान जा रहा है या नहीं कि सारे देश में इस भूखमरी की हालत को ले कर जबरदस्त तहलका मच गया है । श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री भूपेश गुप्त और राजनारायण और इनके लोगों की ओर भी गया है ? 5 तारीख को उत्तर प्रदेश में सब जगह अकाल दिवस मनाया जा रहा है और सीधे सीधे तरीके से जनता से कहा जा रहा है कि अगर कोई भी गल्ले की होडिंग करने वाला है तो उसके पास गल्ले का भंडार रहते हुए भूख से मरने से इंकार कर दो । हम ने सरकार को एक सुझाव दिया था कि अपने देश में अब भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास अपने खाने से ज्यादा गल्ला है, तो क्या सरकार इस मौके पर इसको ज़रूरी समझेगी कि जिन के पास अपने खाने से ज्यादा गल्ला पड़ा हुआ है, उनके गल्ले को वह ले ले और उनका गल्ला ले कर के मोटा अनाज 6 आने किलो और महीन अनाज 8 आने किलो सरकार खुद बंटवा दे । तो यह हमारा एक सुझाव है और जबरदस्त सुझाव है ।

श्री ए० डी० मणि : क्लैरिफिकेशन नहीं है, सुझाव है ।

श्री राजनारायण : क्लैरिफिकेशन के जरिए भी सुझाव होता है और सुझाव के जरिये भी क्लैरिफिकेशन होता है । मणि साहब एक अनर्थ करते हैं ।

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी, कोई हद होनी चाहिए। हर चीज को भाषण नहीं बना देना चाहिए, सवाल करना चाहिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, भाषण ऐसा ही होगा ? भाषण तो आप जानते हैं कि हमारा दूसरे प्रकार का होता है ।

तो हमारा तीसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी कोई खयाल हो रहा है कि नहीं कि हमारे देश की जनता में एक जबरदस्त असर आ रहा है इस बात का कि यह सरकार हमारी आजादी अमेरिका को गिरवी रख रही है। श्रीमन्, अखबार में देखिये, अखबार में मोटे मोटे अक्षरों में लिखा है कि अमेरिका के कृषि विभाग के तीन अफसरान, किसी में दो या किसी में तीन, ये तमाम देश का भ्रमण कर रहे हैं इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कि भारतवर्ष के पास जितने रिसोर्सेज हैं, उन रिसोर्सेज को भारत की सरकार ने सेल्फसफिशिएंट होने के लिए इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया। वे कौन अफसरान हैं, इसकी सरकार को कोई खबर नहीं है। अमेरिका में एक बात पर और बड़ा रिजेंटमेंट जाहिर किया गया है। उनको जब मालूम हुआ कि भारतवर्ष की सरकार, एक सूबे से दूसरे सूबे में गल्ला जाने पर जो रोक है उस को हटाने जा रही है, तो इसपर उन्होंने एतराज किया है कि पंजाब का गल्ला उत्तर प्रदेश में क्यों जाय, उत्तर प्रदेश का गल्ला बिहार में क्यों जाए, यानी आज हमारे इंटरनल, हमारे आन्तरिक प्रबन्ध पर भी अमेरिका में टीका-टिप्पणी हो रही है। वहां की सरकार हमारे आन्तरिक प्रबन्ध पर अपने राष्ट्रपति में गुस्सा पैदा कर रही है।

श्री सभापति : आपका कहना यह है कि अमेरिका चाह रहा है कि यहां जोन रहें।

श्री राजनारायण : जी हां, यही चाह रहा है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have so many Americas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wanted to be sure of what he wants to say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: According to Mr. Krishnamachari, there are fourteen Americas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

श्री राजनारायण : तो मेरा विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि आज हमारे देश की इंटरनल हालत को श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जैसा बना दिया है उसका सिवाय इसके कोई और हल नहीं है है कि अगर सरकार में तनिक भी आनर हो, तनिक भी इज्जत हो तो खुद राष्ट्रीय शर्म की जो सरकार है, उसको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए . . .

श्री सभापति : राजनारायण जी, अब बस कीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, एक बात और सुन ली जाये . . .

श्री सभापति : अब आप बस कीजिये, आप ने बहुत कह लिया है।

श्री राजनारायण : सब से बड़ा जो सवाल है, उस पर . . .

श्री सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : दुख से चुभते हुए सूलों पर शर्म की कालिख मत पुतवाने दीजिए, हम क्या करें।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): I would also like to know this. It is reported that, in the Press Club of India our Prime Minister said, it is a fact that the US has ordered a food-freeze. So, how can he come out with a statement misleading the House saying that they have got no information? Is it a fact that the Prime Minister knows it, but the Food Minister does not know it?

Secondly, is it a fact that America in the political arena but also in the internal economic affairs to the extent that, as pointed out by Sbrī Rajnarain, that they want that priority should be given to agriculture in order to sell primary commodities to the imperialists in order to pay

[Shri Niren Ghosh.]

off their debt payments and that the industrial field should be left free to the private capital, particularly to the foreign capital, to have majority participation and all that? I would like to know it because when there was a deadlock in industry due to want of spare parts and all that America tightened the screw and after that came the devaluation. Now also it is part of the same game in order to directly interfere in the political arena as also in the economic arena to keep our industry a free field to them. Thirdly, about our marketable surplus, barring the poor peasants, why should not the Government buy directly from the producer the entire marketable surplus in order to meet the situation? Fourthly, may I know whether the Government would consider declaring a moratorium on payment of debts to America in order to find out the foreign exchange to buy food from alternate sources of supply? I would like to know whether they would consider this.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I want to raise two points of clarification. If I heard the Minister correctly, he said that he believed that the freeze order was due to the low state of wheat reserves in the United States.

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not concede that.

SHRI A. D. MANI: This is what I heard. May I ask the Food Minister whether about the months of July and August the U.S. Food Administration informed the Government of India that they would not be able to fulfil their commitments because the wheat harvest figures were not available by that date? The second point of clarification I would like to mention is that the Minister of State has mentioned that arrangements are being made for purchase of wheat or other foodgrains on a commercial basis. May I ask the Food Minister whether the U.S. Government, even though its wheat reserves may be

allegedly low, are prepared to sell wheat to us on a commercial basis? If the United States is not in a position to do so, which other countries have offered to supply India wheat and foodgrains on the basis of payment in dollar or sterling, and may I ask the Food Minister what is the estimated expenditure of foreign exchange in respect of purchase of wheat on commercial terms?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, almost a debate has been raised even though the matter under consideration is a limited one, that is with regard to the stoppage or not entering into further commitments with regard to the supply of wheat to India. I would like to place before the House that as far as 1966 was concerned, because of the acute drought conditions which prevailed and which affected the production during 1965-66, certainly the U.S. Government made positive commitments that they would supply to us sufficient quantities to meet the situation. As far as that commitment is concerned, it has been honoured. Now a new situation has arisen because for a second year in succession drought has come, and this has created a new situation. We were hoping till September 15th or even till the end of September that our production would almost be normal and therefore our import programme would have to be on a normal basis, which we had indicated to the U.S.A. Government that on a phased basis we would taper off the imports year by year and cease to import by 1970-71. That is the programme we had given. But again this drought condition arose and therefore the production was affected. Naturally instead of the original programme of importing only round about 4 to 5 million tonnes during 1967 our requirements increased. Therefore, when we asked for further commitments by the U.S.A., naturally they had to take into account not the original quantities which we had asked for for 1967. Naturally larger commitments are necessary for the

purpose of meeting the situation. It is this which is being discussed. Therefore, there is no question of any freeze or any such thing with regard to the supply, with regard to entering into further commitment by the U.S.A. I can very well understand when a freeze is applied with regard to a commitment which has already been made for which authorisation has been issued and they are stopping the supply. No such thing has happened. What is now happening is we want further commitment from the U.S.A., and naturally when we want further commitment by the U.S.A., they are entitled to ask what has happened, what is the order of requirement, and they will have to consider whether they will be able to meet the entire requirement or they will not be able to meet the entire requirement. Not only because of the supply to India but because also of the large imports by the U.S.S.R. and by China during the last year the wheat reserves not only with the U.S.A. but with the other countries have gone to a very low level. Therefore, the world wheat reserve has gone down considerably. The U.S.A. has, as it was pointed by the hon. Member, Shri Mani, stated that the availability in the U.S.A. has gone down considerably. That was intimated to us even in July. But in July we were not expecting this order of drought and that our requirements would go up to this extent, as it has happened now. Therefore, we were not unnecessarily worried about it because we thought that we would be able to manage the situation. Therefore, Sir, to say that there has been a freeze or any such thing is a wrong statement altogether.

I am glad the hon. Member has so much faith in the Press reports, particular American Press reports. I thought the Communists were always saying that they did not believe anything which appeared in such Press. (*Interruption.*) You kindly allow me to speak and then you can get aip. These are after all Press reports.

Naturally Press reports have got to speculate; they have got to find out all possible reasons and give it as something authentic. That is why to quote some newspaper and say here is the newspaper report and therefore I am not saying the correct thing—I do not know whether the hon. Member is justified in making such a statement. But what is important now is whether the U.S.A. have first of all said that they are not going to supply anything. Have they said that? No. They are still considering our request. I do agree there is delay. If any further delay is there, there is going to be a gap which I have mentioned. Therefore, as far as this freeze is concerned, it is not a question of ordering a freeze; it is a question of entering into another agreement to supply, and that is being delayed. I do not know whether you would call this a freeze. This is the fact.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Blackmail.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The other question which arises is whether they are trying to put on us any political or economic pressure. One thing which they have been saying not only now but even earlier is that we should reach a stage of self-sufficiency in foodgrains as early as possible and for that purpose we should adopt an agriculture programme and strategy which would take us to self-sufficiency. I do not know whether simply because this suggestion comes from the U.S.A. this is a pressure which we should resist and say, "No, we will not attain self-sufficiency because it is suggested by the U.S.A." I suppose that is not the suggestion which is being made by hon. Members. Therefore, this aspect is there. Even now they are emphasizing this. The second drought further emphasizes the need for reaching self-sufficiency as early as possible, that we should take all necessary steps for the purpose of improving our agriculture programme which is also a part of

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

our strategy and part of our programme, and we are doing everything possible to improve our programme. Therefore, it is for the House to decide whether this is pressure and whether we should resist it. As far as other political pressures and other economic pressures are concerned, as far as I am concerned no such pressure has been brought upon me. On the question whether food will be supplied only on this or that basis and as to whether any such condition has been made, I am not aware of any such condition. And I am not aware of any such condition which has been communicated to the Government of India on the basis of which alone the food supply will be made. But after all, if we go to a country for the supply of foodstuffs, in the unfortunate position in which we are, they are entitled to make suggestions. It is for us to decide whether we shall accept those suggestions or not and I can give the assurance to hon. Members that we are not going to yield to any political pressure or economic pressure, which will not be in the interests of our country. Therefore I can give this assurance and I hope that the hon. Members will have sufficient faith in the Government that we will not yield to pressures whatever they might be which will prove injurious to the interests of the country and which will put us in an embarrassing situation, whatever that situation may be. Therefore, that does not arise at all now.

Now, the question that arises is, what to do now. There is now a known gap because of the delay, because the already purchased food, the already available quantities for shipment, all that would arrive in India by 15th January. After that there will not be further arrivals. Therefore a gap would be there from January 15th unless we take steps even now, that within the next few weeks and start loading them into ships and the

ships start coming to India. It is for that purpose that we are trying to make some commercial purchases in the various countries and to the extent possible, fill the gap for January! February. That is the attempt that we are making and in that connection, we have approached Australia, we have approached Canada, we have approached the USSR, we have approached Argentina and a few other countries. So, I am confident that, while we are trying to fill the gap, we will be able to fill it by the arrangements which we are making. And while we are trying to fill the gap, we are hoping that whatever might be the reasons, those reasons will not stand in the way of the USA further entering into commitments because of the serious situation here. But I am particularly happy that in this situation, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta also takes this up and says that we should get the supply from the USA.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, no.. Do not distort. This is very wrong. We were opposing this policy of making the country heavily dependent on American pressure and doles.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then he should be happy that there has been a freeze.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have thrown the country to ruin. Is this matter to be treated like this? You may be happy.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am on my legs. (Interruptions.) If the hon. Member says that we should not get wheat from the U.S.A., he should be happy about it. We are now considering about freeze, according to him. But if wheat is not coming from the USA, he should be happy. Why should he feel unhappy?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA; Ridiculous.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I want I to point out how ridiculous you are

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have taken the country into American hands. Why is he behaving like this? He is talking about Parliament and country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let him continue.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not yielding.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did he not say ...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member cannot interrupt me like this. I am on my legs. I did not interrupt him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, please.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: When he was making all sorts of irrelevant points, I did not intervene . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: How can you . . .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: . . . and he always speaks nonsense and still I have not interrupted him. Therefore, it is quite a different question altogether.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Shameless.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I know who is shameless.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Utterly shameless. (*Interruptions.*) You have taken the American PL 480 . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There should be some decorum in this House. If this becomes the practice, it cannot . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, nobody interrupted you when you spoke.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are a guilty people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you give, you should take.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a natural calamity which I cannot have avoided, I could not have avoided, the Government could not have avoided, any Government could not have avoided, even if my Communist friend had been in power. So, it is a question of meeting a natural calamity and how best to do it.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: He has said that umpteen times whenever there was trouble,— natural calamity.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought it was agreed on all hands that we have got one of the worst droughts, particularly in the northern part of the country (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Murahari, will you please sit down? Let him speak.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, how to meet the situation which has been created by a natural calamity is the thing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: By you, guided by you.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: If you have no remedy against natural calamity, go to beg . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very unfair.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As long as there are Members like that, there will be more natural calamities.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Having failed to give a food policy to the country, you are selling it . . . (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gupta, please.

श्री राजनारायण : तो इस सरकार की क्या आवश्यकता है, हमें छोड़ दिया जाय प्रकृति के ऊपर ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As long as there are Members like that in the House, nobody can succeed.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: The Government itself . . .

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are natural calamities sitting there and I am not praying for more natural calamities so that they can take political advantage of it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We want a Food Minister, not a (Interruptions)

(*Shri M. P. Shukla Rome*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I dare say, Mr. Shukla, that you have to make a very helpful suggestion. Please proceed.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, how to meet the situation is the thing and unfortunately, there is no other country which can supply this country large quantities of food-grains

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about our own country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. SUSHILA NAYAR): Please sit down.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought that we are all agreed that we passed through one of the worst years of drought and we are again confronted with another bad year and, therefore, what is the use of saying, what about our own country? In our country, there has not been sufficient production, unfortunately.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Because of this drought and also because of the cyclone and floods (Interruptions) .

SHRI G. MURAHARI: Twenty years of your policy

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are a learned man. He said, the drought

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not yielded. You will please sit down. He did not interrupt you when you were speaking.

श्री राज नारायण : नैचुरल कालेमिटी की परिभाषा क्या है ।

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, I want to assure the House, not those hon. Members, that the Government are taking all steps to meet the situation and whatever might be the

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Your assurance

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: wishes of the Opposition that there should be starvation and starvation deaths

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We strongly protest against it.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: It is nonsense.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. (Interruptions.)

SHRI G. MURAHARI: Get out of the Government. It is a shame. He has created all these problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was nothing that you left unsaid.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We have not said.....(Interruptions.) In England, a Food Minister like him would have been thrown into the dustbin the next day.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Unless these Members are driven out, I cannot proceed. (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Murahari, please.

It is an extremely disgraceful behaviour. He is replying to the charges against him in fairly strong language and in fairly long speeches.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: He has said some disgusting . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am surprised that you plead relevance. Bad things have been said about him. He has been asked to resign (*Interruptions.*)

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया
(मध्य प्रदेश): मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि जो उन्होंने स्वीपिंग रिमावर्स सारे अपोजिशन वालों के ऊपर लगाए कि वे सारे मु.क. में स्टारवेशन करवाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उसमें संशोधन करें। हम लोगों ने कोई ऐसे कार्य नहीं किया जिसके लिये अपोजिशन पार्टी के नाम पर हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लगाये जायें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not bother about those interruptions.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I said that about those Members who are interrupting and who are suggesting that there are going to be starvation deaths.

I think Mr. Vajpayee put a specific question whether other countries have been approached. I say other countries have been approached, and I suppose this will give some satisfaction to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta that the U.S.S.R. also has been approached.

(*Interruptions.*)

Then, Sir, there have been also general statements that there have been starvation deaths and all those things. I want to state before this House it is not as if there are not difficulties—that people are facing . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There have been starvation deaths of the order of three hundred in Bihar.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: . . . difficult conditions. Still I do not think there have been starvation deaths. It has been contradicted by every Chief Minister and by everybody in the States . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There have been unprecedented deaths and famine.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: . . . but our attempt will have to be not merely to contradict starvation deaths but to see that the conditions improve so that starvation deaths do not happen even in future. It is in that that I want the cooperation of the whole House including the Opposition.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, no.

(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: . . . In spite of all the shouts and all those things I still crave for the co-operation of all the Opposition parties.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Cooperation with you? Co-operation for what purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking for co-operation.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक सवाल है।

""MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have given too much time to this discussion, 45 minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We are grateful to you, Sir . . .

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमें एक सवाल करना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will allow no further questions. The House now stands adjourned till 2-30

P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, The VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.

**THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965— contd.**

SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULAT-RAM (Nominated): I would like to say a few words in regard to this Bill and the amendments which have been moved. I will speak very briefly. My definite feeling is that sometimes when legislation is a little ahead of public opinion we are likely to run into trouble. That was the reason why our great leader, Gandhiji, in his own time, when he had to deal with a problem which affected the practices and emotions of the people, took care to see that public opinion had been properly cultivated and the stage had arrived when legislation could be enacted without any serious repercussions. I have always held the opinion that the ground has not been adequately prepared to deal with the question of changing the names of institutions which have had a long history. Whatever might be the objection to those names from the national, communal or any point of view, it is better to prepare the ground before taking that step and it is for that reason, not because one should not have the word 'Hindu' or one should have the word 'Hindu' or any other word which has been suggested, but because the ground has not been properly prepared for changes of that character, that I take the view that the *status quo ante* be maintained, that is, no change be effected in the name of the University which has been attached to it for all these years. This is only on the ground that we must first prepare public opinion properly, adequately and effectively before any change is made. Therefore I am definitely in favour of the *status quo ante*, that is, the old name remains irrespective of the various arguments which have been advanced and I think that will also be a politically wise step. That is, we maintain the *status quo ante*

untouched and then in due course, when public opinion is properly educated and the ground prepared, then we can think as to what other name should be the substitute for the words "the Banaras Hindu University". Therefore, I request and appeal to the House to allow the *status quo ante* to remain and make no change in the name which has gone on for all these years.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Utter Pradesh) Mr. Vice-Chairman, b^c I come to the Bill I want to make a submission and that is, the Business Advisory Committee allots time for a particular Bill and the time allotted; should be adequately and proportionately given to all the Party Members and it should not be the privilege of any one single Member to speak for as long as he likes. I do hope that if we want to finish the business before us by the 9th, the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee will be adhered to in the future in the two coming weeks.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I think everyone will co-operate as this is a very reasonable submission.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA RADDY (Mysore): He is appealing to Members who are not present here.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: The other friends can communicate to them.

I rise to support the motion moved by the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Chagla, in this House to agree to the amendments made by the Lok Sabha. I am one of those who are zealous of the rights of this House and I have, in my humble way, always tried to uphold the dignity and honour of this august House but in the case of the present Bill, we are faced with a peculiar situation and that has to be met now without waiting for any length of time. If we trace the history of the Bill, we will find that the Banaras Hindu University Ordinance was promulgated in 1958. It was followed by an interim amending Bill