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LOK SABHA DEBATES



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

63 N.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred* Questions Nos. 1283 to 1286, 1288, 1290 to 1292, 1294, 1296 to 1298, 1315, 1299 to 1301, 1304, 1306, 1308 and 1310 to 1313	7153—91
Short Notice Question Nos. 9 and 10	7191—95
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1287, 1289, 1293, 1295, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1314, 1316	7196—7201
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1765 to 1808	7201—22
Papers laid on the Table	7222-23
Business of the House	7223
Statement <i>re</i> : Fire in Sadar Bazar	7224-25
Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill—Introduced	7226
Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill—Introduced	7226
Business Advisory Committee—	
Twenty-second Report	7227
Demands for Grants	
Ministry of Transport and Communications	7227—79
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan	7227—31
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	7240—74
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	7279—92
Shri Bakniki	7282—91
Shri A. S. Saigal	7291—92
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Eighteenth Report	7292
Resolution <i>re</i>: Resettlement of East Pakistan Displaced Persons—	
Shri Tangamani	7292—7355
Shri Panigrahi	7293—7305, 7349—54 7307—11
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	7312—19
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	7319—24
Shri Jaganatha Rao	7324—28
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee	7328—32
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna	7332—49
Resolution <i>re</i>: Imposition of restriction on persons who had held the office of Governor	
Shri Motilal Malviya	7355—64 7355—63
Daily Digest	7365—70

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

7153

7154

LOK SABHA

Friday, 28th March, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Primary School Children

*1283. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister expressed his hopes that there will come a time when children of primary schools will get free meals besides free education;

(b) if so, whether Government have given serious thought to such a proposal and implications involved in it; and

(c) whether a beginning in this direction is envisaged in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 37].

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether this proposal is already being tried in any of the institutions either private or governmental?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not give this detailed information but I know that we have given grants to some State Governments, which

have included this scheme in their development programmes.

Shri Dasappa: May I know at what time of the day they propose to give the meals?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no scheme at present. The Prime Minister had only expressed the hope that some day it will be possible to give free meals along with free education.

Mr. Speaker: The scheme has not been undertaken yet.

Shri Dasappa: From that I wanted to ask another question. May I know the hours when the classes are to be held, whether in the forenoon or afternoon or whether it will be from 10 to 4?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to free meals.

Shri Dasappa: It depends upon the hours of the classes.

Mr. Speaker: Leave it alone; before the child is born, people think of giving it a name!

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether in the second Five Year Plan, any amount is set aside for such schemes to be introduced by the Government and if so, what is the total amount?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir; there is no separate allotment.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Prime Minister who expressed this fine sentiment to the Education Ministry also intimated that some time-limit should be fixed for putting this into action?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is not possible to fix any time-limit. The immediate anxiety of the Government is to provide free and compulsory education and this question of providing free meals can only be taken after we had made arrangements or at least after we have really reached the target.

Shri Tangamani: I understand from the statement that the supply of free meals to the elementary school students is going to be tried in the industrial undertakings in the public sector. May I know whether it is tried in any of the industrial undertakings run by the Central Government now?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The attention of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Steel, Mines and Fuel, Railways and Defence, who are primarily concerned with these industrial concerns, has been drawn to this fact and they have written to us that this suggestion is being processed with those Ministries. The proposal is that at least in these concerns, free meals may be provided for the school children.

Shri N. R. Maniamy: May I know whether the present scheme envisages preprimary education also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: At present the Government do not propose to undertake responsibility for free primary education. That is really the responsibility of the schools and parents.

Central Public Health Engineering Institute

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*1284. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has finalised its decision to establish a Central Public Health Engineering Institute;

(b) if so, where this Institute will be located;

(c) its main functions; and

(d) recurring and non-recurring expenditure to be incurred upon it during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 38.]

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any concrete steps have been taken over the establishment of this institute?

Shri M. M. Das: Advertisements have been given for the recruitment of a Director or Planning Officer.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government contemplate to secure the services of any foreigner for the post of Director?

Shri M. M. Das: We have advertised the post. Let us see the results. If properly qualified men are available, then we will recruit them. If not, then the question of recruiting some foreigners will come.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it not a fact that there was a proposal to establish the institute either in Durgapur or in Kalyani in West Bengal?

Shri M. M. Das: It has been decided to locate our Mechanical Engineering Research Institute in Durgapur. So far as this institute is concerned, no decision has yet been taken. There was a proposal like that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what is the total amount that has been spent for this purpose up till now?

Shri M. M. Das: Rs. 20 lakhs have been allotted for the second Plan period. But up till now very little expenditure has been incurred, because nothing has been done except advertising the post of the Director or Planning Officer.

University Students in National Laboratories

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*1285. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has adopted a scheme of closer co-operation with the universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of university students who are at present carrying on research in the different National Research Laboratories according to such a scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 39.]

(c) 21.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the science graduates working in a laboratory will be allowed to get degrees from the universities?

Shri M. M. Das: Bachelor's degrees cannot be given by these national laboratories. But if the hon. Member means whether some research workers carrying out research in national laboratories are entitled to appear for any research examination or research degree in any university, then the reply will be in the affirmative.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether university students are given any facility to work in these laboratories?

Shri M. M. Das: Yes, Sir; they are given facilities. In fact, in the body of the reply, I have said that 21 university students are now carrying on their research in national laboratories.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether facilities for research are available to persons other than university students in these laboratories?

Shri M. M. Das: Facilities are available for candidates sponsored by organisations, industrial units, industrial bodies, universities and also by Governments.

सैनिक संगीत पाठशाला, पंचमढ़ी

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*१२८६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० च० सावन्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक संगीत पाठशाला, पंचमढ़ी में भारतीय गीतों की जो नई सुरें निकाली गई हैं उन्हें प्रकाशित व प्रचारित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितनी नई भारतीय सुरें निकाली गई हैं ; और

(ग) इन सुरों की पुस्तकों को बेचने से जो धन प्राप्त होता है, वह किस काम के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार बशीरुद्दीन) :

(क) यह धुनें एक प्राइवेट फर्म द्वारा छपी जाती हैं। इन प्रकाशनों को सैनिक बैंड की जानकारी के लिये, आर्मी आर्डरों में घोषित किया जाता है। यह फर्म इस संगीत का प्रचार अपनी सूचीपत्रों द्वारा भी करती है जो भावी ग्राहकों को भेजे जाते हैं।

(ख) २८।

(ग) यह फर्म इस संगीत को अपने लक्ष पर छपवाती है और उसे इजाजत है कि विक्रय प्राप्त होने पर अपने पास रखने दे। छपे हुए गानों की संख्या कम है और इन्हें सरकारी प्रबन्ध में छपवाना

किफायतसिध्दारी के ब्याज से उचित नहीं समझा गया।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : इस समय इस में जो भारतीय ट्यूनों निकासी गई है वे केवल पैदल सेना के व्यवहार में आती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सामुद्रिक सेना और हवाई सेना के बंदों में भी इन के उपयोग के लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जी हां, वहां भी उन का उपयोग होता है।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि फीज के झलावा जो पुलिस, पी० ए० सी० या इस तरह के और जो बंद हैं, या जो प्राइवेट बंद हैं, उन में इन का प्रचार करने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : इस के मुताबिक जैसा मैंने कहा जो धुनों का कैटेगरी है वह प्रास्पेक्टिव कस्टमर्स को मेजा जाता है। उन को जो खरीदना चाहता है वह खरीद सकता है, इस में कोई रोकवट नहीं है।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Government has adopted any policy of replacing the European tunes which are now usually used by the Armed Forces by Indian tunes and if so, from what date, such policy was adopted?

Sardar Majithia: As is known, Indian tunes are played by the Army, Navy and Air Force bands. As and when the tunes are produced, they are adopted by these bands straightaway. We are replacing the old tunes as much as we possibly can. But it does not mean that we are going to completely eliminate the English tunes.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether Government have taken note of the fact that certain Indian tunes have been adopted by certain States for the military, particularly in Mysore?

Mr. Speaker: Already in existence?

Sardar Majithia: This is an information which I take from the hon. Member. But I can assure him that the school at Pachmarhi must have taken due note of it; if not, they will take note of it.

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि जो प्राइवेट कम्पनी इनको ख़ापती है वह अचमकी स्कूल के स्वरकारों को यानी ट्यून देने वालों को काफी भ्रष्टाचार करती है, इस वजह से कि उसको इसमें काफी मुनाफा होता है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जैसा मैंने कहा उनके मुनाफा तो नहीं होता क्योंकि उनकी बिक्री बहुत कम होती है। हमें यह मालूम हुआ है कि उनका माठ हजार का खर्चा था और बिक्री से उनको कोई तीन हजार खपया जाता। मैं यह बक्के तौर पर नहीं कह सकता लेकिन अनुमान कह सकता हूँ कि इनको फायदा नहीं है शायद नुकसान ही होगा।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या इस बारे में जांच की जायेगी।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: After all, this relates to one small music school.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is important.

Mr. Speaker: Everything is important. There are 34 questions in the list. Hon. Members may pay greater attention to important questions.

Small Savings Scheme

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Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri B. S. Murthy:
 Shri Anirudh Sinha:
 Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Jagannath Rao:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Ghosal:
 Shri B. Das Gupta:
 Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2060 on the 20th December, 1957 and state what further steps, if any, have been taken to accelerate the collections under the Small Savings Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): Amongst the recent measures taken, mention may be made of sale of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates through authorised agents on commission, increase in the rate of interest on 15-Year Annuity Certificates, permitting the pledging of National Plan Savings Certificates with the scheduled banks and co-operative societies, increased recruitment of authorised agents and celebration of Savings Fortnights by conducting special drives.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the steps taken by the Government have yielded results and, if so, will the Government give us any idea about that?

Mr. Speaker: That is in the report submitted to the House by the Finance Ministry. Shall I now ask him to present a report on the savings during the year?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I want to know whether the new step which the Government has taken has yielded any results.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: For the information of the House I may say that

those steps have yielded results and the proof of it is that the investments in small savings have gone up. In January it was Rs. 5.6 crores and in February Rs. 7.5 crores, as against Rs. 1.8 crores and Rs. 2.5 crores during the corresponding months of the previous year.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the advisory committee appointed to advise the Government on small savings has met during the last one year? Who was the chairman previously and who is the chairman now.

Mr. Speaker: Are you referring to the Central Advisory Committee?

Shri Dasappa: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Has there been any change?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Our senior colleague, who is sitting in front of me, was the chairman. But since he became the Minister, he resigned it because he had other preoccupations in the new responsibility. The former Finance Minister made several attempts to persuade some hon. Members of the House, as well as others, to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee; but it could not be done. Very soon we are going to have a chairman and it is expected that the Committee will function soon.

Shri Dasappa: When did it hold its last meeting? That has not been answered.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: No meeting has been held since the previous chairman resigned.

Shri Dasappa: When?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I think it was early last year.

Shrimati Maftda Ahmed: May I know the State-wise numbers of authorised agents recruited so far?

Mr. Speaker: A separate question may be put.

Shri Tyagi: Has there been any percentage earmarked for State

Governments who will be actually collecting this fund, so that they could utilize that percentage in their own areas?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. That is one of the methods to create incentive. The State Governments' share has been increased to two-thirds of the net collections made in the respective States and so all the State Governments are very eager to accelerate the drive.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Last year there was a shortfall in the receipt under the small savings scheme. May I know whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for this? Is it a fact that the drought situation in some of the States has affected the collection of small savings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The reason was that the drive was not as effective as it should have been. There will always be some drought in one place or another in this huge country. So, that did not affect the collection.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या सरकार ने ऐसा आदेश निकाल रखा है कि एक व्यक्ति एक ही पोस्ट आफिस में अपना एकाउंट रख सकता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो सुविधा के अनुसार होता है। जिसे जिस पोस्ट-आफिस में सुविधाजनक मालूम पड़े वह उसमें हिसाब रख सकता है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या एक पोस्ट आफिस के अलावा जहाँ वह चाहे दो या तीन पोस्ट आफिसों में अपना हिसाब रख सकता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसी कोई भी दरखास्त तो अभी तक हम लोगों के पास आयी नहीं है। अगर आवेगी तो हम उस पर विचार कर सकते हैं कि यह व्यावहारिक होगा या नहीं।

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that the State Governments are intensifying their drive for small savings collection. May I know whether any complaints have been received from the rural population that coercion is being applied by the revenue authorities in collecting this?

Shri Morarji Desai: Not so far.

Mr. Speaker: Some amount of inducement can always be there.

Shri Tangamani: We should not go to the other extreme.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Coercion is represented as inducement.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member must help in getting some savings for the country. I may remind them that the Government of the day is not the only agency for working in the larger interests of the country. Further, Government acts for the whole country. Therefore, every hon. Member will try to accelerate the pace to the best of his ability, except where a policy is involved where he has to fight.

Doltabad Finds

*1290. **Shri Abdul Lateef:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Moza Doltabad, Tehsil Nagina of District Bijnor (U.P.), whenever some excavations are done, people find numerous remains of what appears to be buried city extending over a wide area; and

(b) whether it is proposed to carry out an archaeological survey of this region in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. This region will be surveyed in due course.

श्री अब्दुल लतीफ : यहां पर खुदाई की गयी है या नहीं और अगर की गयी है तो किस के जरिये की गयी है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वहां पर खुदाई नहीं हुई है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वहां का प्राचीन नाम क्या है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है उसका असली नाम तो मौजा दौलताबाद, तहसील नगीना है, प्राचीन नाम तो.....

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : प्राचीन नाम बतलाइये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसके लिए अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें तो उसकी खोज की जा सकती है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या बिजनौर के जिलाधीश महोदय से कोई पूछताछ की गयी है, और अगर की गयी है तो उन्होंने क्या सूचना दी है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : किस के सम्बन्ध में ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : दौलताबाद में जो खुदाई होने की आशा की जाती है उसके सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से या बिजनौर के जिलाधीश से कोई लिखापढ़ी की गयी है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस तरह के सर्वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने अभी आपसे निवेदन किया इस जिले में अभी तक कोई खुदाई आर्किया-लाजीकल डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से नहीं की गयी है। लेकिन सर्वे किया जा रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी सर्वे हो गया है और मुझे आशा है कि शीघ्र और और जिलों में भी सर्वे किया जायेगा।

श्री अब्दुल लतीफ : क्या दौलताबाद में कोई सर्वे हो रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो हां। मैंने जैसा आपको बताया, उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी सर्वे हो गया है। दिसम्बर १९५७ तक लगभग ३८३२ गांवों में जिला अलमोड़ा, फतेहपुर, सोतापुर, वाराणसी में सर्वे हो चुका है और दूसरी जगहों में सर्वे किया जा रहा है।

Konarak Temple

*1291. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the people are being denied the right to worship the Navagraha deities at Konarak by the Department of Archaeology?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No, Sir.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know when these deities were taken over by Government? May I also know whether Government were aware of the existence of a local trust there? If so, what agreement was reached with the trustees?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of any trust there. As far as I know, this Navagraha slab is in the control of the Archaeological Department. I want notice to say whether there is any trust there.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are aware that a circular was sent by the Assistant Director of Archaeology, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, to the effect that these local people cannot approach the deities and offer flowers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The general public is allowed to worship the deities and there is no restriction. The only restriction is that visitors and devotees should not touch or

besmear the Navagraha deities with oil and vermilion, because that would spoil the deities.

Otherwise, devotees and worshippers are given full freedom.

Shri Supakar: Is there any arrangement for regular worship of these deities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that there is no restriction. The only restriction is that it must not be spoiled.

Shri Supakar: That was not my question.

Mr. Speaker: Even from a distance, they can worship.

Repayment of Loans to Foreign Countries

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*1292. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the payments made by India so far to foreign countries for adjustment of loans received in connection with the schemes under the First and Second Five Year Plans?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. K. Bhagat): On loans received specifically for First and Second Plan schemes repayments made so far amount to Rs. 1.27 crores approximately to foreign countries and Rs. 4.93 crores to the World Bank.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know how and from where payments are going to be made in the rest of the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri B. K. Bhagat: We have given a very full statement as to when payments would be due. We propose to pay. We have not defaulted so far, and we will not default in future.

Korba Coal Fields

*1294. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that six new seams have been located during the drilling operation at Korba Coal Fields?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस बात का कोई मरवे किया गया है कि वहाँ पर कोयले का एमाउंट कितना होगा ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Preliminary estimates show that it will be about 65 million tons.

Taj Mahal

*1296. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the cases of pilferage of precious stones from the mausoleum of Taj Mahal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Watch and Ward staff has been warned to be more vigilant.

श्री वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि दरवाकों के लिए रात को ताज महल देखना बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं ।

श्री भगत बर्दान : अब तक जो कीमती पत्थर चुराये गये हैं, क्या कोई शन्दक लगाया गया है कि उन की कीमत क्या है ?

श्री स्वाधी : चुराने वाले ने बताया होगा ।

डा० का० सा० खिलाली : उन को कीमत २००, ३०० रुपए के करीब होगी।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know in full for each individual stone.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The total value has been estimated at about Rs. 300.

छंटनी के नियम

*१२६७. श्री क० भे० नालचीव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों को अपनी स्थापनाओं में कोई छंटनी करने से पहले गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति लेनी होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन फालतू कर्मचारियों को निकालने का क्रम गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा इस विषय पर जारी की गई हिदायतों के मुताबिक होता है।

(ख) हर मंत्रालय स्वयं ही यह भली प्रकार निश्चय कर सकता है कि क्या वह कम आदमियों से काम चला सकता है।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Datar: (a) No; but the order in which the surplus personnel are discharged has to be in accordance with the general instructions on the subject issued by the Home Ministry.

(b) A Ministry is in the best position to decide if it can do with fewer persons.

श्री क० भे० नालचीव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अभी तक कितने कर्मचारी रिट्रेंच किए गए हैं ?

Shri Datar: We are trying to avoid retrenchment. Even before retrenchment, we are trying to see if they can be absorbed. Therefore, there is no question of retrenchment as such.

श्री क० भे० नालचीव : क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूँ कि रिट्रेंच किए गए कर्मचारियों को पुनः सर्विस में लिया गया ?

Shri Datar: That is what I have already pointed out. Even before they are retrenched, we are trying to re-absorb them in other services.

श्री क० भे० नालचीव : ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को एवजद्वारा लिया गया ?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is a proposal to ban retrenchment of Central Government employees altogether during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Datar: We are trying to see that all those persons who are likely to be retrenched should be absorbed in other services.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 1298.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I would request that question No. 1315 may also be taken up along with this question.

Mr. Speaker: Who has tabled it?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: It is also by me.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister agreeable?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes.

हिन्दी अध्यापक

*१२६८. पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक मन्त्रालय मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्न जानकारी दी हुई हो :

(क) अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की योजना के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की है ;

(ख) इस योजना से किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने लाभ उठाया है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्य में अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या ४०]

अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में शिक्षा पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

*१३१५ पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षा समिति द्वारा ५ जुलाई, १९५६ की मना बैठक में की गई इस सिफारिश के मन्वन्ध में कि अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में शिक्षा पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायें क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ;

(ख) इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है, और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में शिक्षा पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं।

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण आवश्यक सूचना के साथ सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या ४१]

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose it is in Hindi.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is in both.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any teaching of Hindi in those States not mentioned

in the statement in reply to question 1298, because Hindi teachers have not been appointed in those States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Almost all States have certain programmes for propagation of Hindi. This proposal refers to a special scheme where the Central Government were giving assistance to State Governments for employing Hindi teachers. I have already informed the hon. Member about the names of the States which participated in this programme. It is presumed that the other States did not consider it feasible to implement this programme.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the State Governments had to contribute any amount towards the expenditure of Rs. 1,80,000 for payment of Hindi teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They have to find their share. In 1956-57, we paid 66 per cent of the approved expenditure in the case of States, of course, 100 per cent in the case of Union Territories. In 1957-58, we gave assistance at the same rate.

श्री भक्त वरदान : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अहिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों के अध्यापकों की सहायता के लिये उन्हीं भाषाओं—तामिल, तेलगु आदि—में पाठ्य-पुस्तकों भी तैयार की गई हैं ताकि तामिल और तेलगु आदि के माध्यम के द्वारा ही हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त कराया जा सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हाँ, पाठ्य-पुस्तक तैयार करने का काम तो बराबर चल रहा है।

Scheduled Caste Scholarships

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*12. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Ellas:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India post-matric scholarships which had been applied for by Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for the academic year 1957-58 are likely to be sanctioned before the commencement of annual examination which is to be held shortly; and

(b) whether instructions would be issued to State Governments to permit students who have applied for the scholarships to appear for the annual examinations though fees have not been recovered by the institutions, pending sanction of scholarships if sanction cannot be finalised in time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Scholarships have been awarded to all eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who have completed their applications. Payments have also been made in a majority of the cases and will be remitted by March 31, 1958, in the remaining cases.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what amount the Government have sanctioned as scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes students for 1957-58, Statewise?

Mr. Speaker: Can the hon. Minister go on reading the figures for all the 14 States?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total amount, Sir, for India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I can give the number of scholarships that have so far been awarded to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during 1957-58. If the hon. Member wants the break-up for each individual State, I shall be very glad to supply that information; but, it is not with me at the present moment. I will give the total number.

No. of scholarships so far awarded to—

Scheduled Castes	38,293
Scheduled Tribes	4,219
Other Backward Classes	12,708

Total 43,220

Mr. Speaker: The total sum is also wanted. If it is not easily available, it may be given at some later time.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I can give the estimated expenditure on the award of these scholarships during 1957-58. It is as follows:

Scheduled Castes	Rs. 104 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 20.5 lakhs
Other Backward Classes	Rs. 75.5 lakhs

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani. First let me call the other hon. Members in whose names the question stands. Shri Prabhat Kar Shri Elias Shri Sarju Pandey.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in awarding these scholarships to the Backward Classes, the percentage of marks required is uniform in all the States from which they come or whether a higher percentage is demanded of those persons who have applied from the Madras State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: With regard to Other Backward Classes, the scholarships are awarded entirely on the basis of merit. Of course, a quota is allotted to each State and there is bound to be some variation as far as the standards are concerned.

Shri Tangamani: My point is.....

Mr. Speaker: The point has been answered. The hon. Minister has said that quotas are allotted to each State. In a particular State, the number of applicants may be 10,000 and in another State, it may be 30,000. Therefore greater rigidity has to be imposed—higher percentage of marks. All Madrasis are very intelligent. There is no meaning in going on putting question; hon. Members cannot get everything from the horse's mouth.

Shri Tangamani: I have already..

Mr. Speaker: I have understood the question. Let me allow opportunities to others. **Shri Hem Barua.**

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Government are aware of the difficulties caused to stipendees to whom scholarships are awarded under *ad hoc* arrangements and then withdrawn after scrutiny? If so, what steps have Government so far taken to remove these irregularities and anomalies and inconveniences caused unwittingly to the stipendees?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The only complaint which I have received from time to time is with regard to delays which occur in awarding these scholarships. In view of the large number of applications for scholarships and the details that have to be looked into, it is just natural that some delay is caused. But, in order that no inconvenience may be caused to the students, we always place certain amounts at the disposal of the institutions (*Shri Hem Barua*: *Ad hoc* amounts.) so that the institutions may advance that amount to the students who are eligible for these scholarships I can give the figures if the hon. Member is interested.

Mr. Speaker: He did not want them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We placed *ad hoc* amounts totalling Rs. 41,35,000 at the disposal of 18,015 institutions for disbursement during the first 4 months of the academic session of 1957-58 to about 31,800 eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates so that during the period when the applications are being scrutinised these institutions could advance the money to those students who were eligible so that they are not caused any inconvenience. Government have taken every care that the students are not handicapped. We have issued instructions to the Universities and Colleges. And, if there is any particular case which the hon. Members

may have in view, I would be very glad to examine that matter further.

Shri Hem Barua: I have some.

Mr. Speaker: So far as these cases are concerned, let them write to be the hon. Minister.

Shri Tangamani: The hon Minister said that the rules concerning renewal of scholarships have been revised. May I know whether students who have passed the Intermediate examination if they join the B.A. class will be considered only as renewing their scholarships?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will need notice to answer that question. Certain revision has taken place at the recent meeting of the Board. I do not know whether that particular rule has been revised. I will have to check up.

Shri Sonavane: What is the number of Scheduled Caste eligible scholars who have not received scholarships during this year?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I shall need notice to answer this question.

All India Services

*1300. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of fresh approach made to the various States in connection with the constitution of All India Services as recommended by the States Re-organisation Commission;

(b) when the State Governments were addressed;

(c) their response; and

(d) whether this matter was also taken up at any of the Zonal Councils?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (*Shri Datar*): (a) and (b). The Government of India addressed all the State Governments

on 2nd January 1956 requesting them to participate in the scheme of all-India Services for Health, Engineering, Forest and Education as recommended by the States Re-organisation Commission.

(c) Final replies are still awaited from all the State Governments, except from the Government of West Bengal who have opposed the scheme.

(d) No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the broad outlines of the Government's scheme regarding the cadre and what is the estimated additional cost which it is likely to involve?

Shri Datar: They will be on the same model as the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. with such modifications as are required.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What would be the additional cost which the States are likely to bear? When they referred the case to the States, at least some broad outlines must have been worked out. Would the hon. Minister give us some indication of the broad outlines of the scheme and the additional expenditure which is likely to be incurred?

Shri Datar: We are still in the preliminary stages in this respect.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Will there be frequent transfers all over India in this case as envisaged in the I.A.S.?

Shri Datar: It will follow the same model to a very large extent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to what the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power said the other day that 7 of the States have already conveyed their consent to this scheme? May I know whether he is making a separate approach from the Home Ministry or how the two statements are to be reconciled?

Shri Datar: It was about the Engineering Services. Here, we are dealing with the question of All India Services for 4 subjects.

Mr. Speaker: We are entering into a discussion now. The hon. Minister says that this is different from the other one.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that West Bengal have opposed the scheme. May I know whether it is because of the impression of the West Bengal Government that the maintenance of two cadres, one Central cadre and one State cadre for identical posts would cause heartburning to the State employees?

Shri Datar: No question of heartburning; the question is of increase in pay to such officers.

Financial Year

*1301. { **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shrimati Ha Palchowdhuri:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any suggestion from any State regarding change of the present financial year; and

(b) if so, from which States?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From Orissa, in 1954 and from U.P. in 1956 and 1957. This question was also discussed in the National Development Council in January, 1956. After considering all the factors, Government came to the conclusion that no change was necessary.

Shri Ghosal: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that as the Central Government had failed to allocate their shares to the States from the Central Pool,

West Bengal also suggested a change in the year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have seen that statement and we have no official knowledge of it.

Shri Supakar: May I know the date which was suggested by the Orissa and the U.P. Governments and also the date suggested by the Chief Minister of West Bengal?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Generally speaking, the change suggested is that it should be after the monsoon. Some feel it may be 1st of July and others feel it may be 1st of October or near about.

Rehabilitation of ex-convicts

*1304. **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the scheme for imparting training in suitable trades and crafts to ex-convicts has been a success in the country; and

(b) the allocation of funds made so far to various State Governments for setting up After-Care Homes under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A limited provision has been made under the After-care programme for imparting training in suitable trades and crafts to ex-convicts through Production Units to be attached by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to State Homes for men and women, discharged from correctional institutions like—jails, etc. It has, however not been possible for that Ministry to sanction any production unit so far.

(b) A statement showing the consolidated allocation of funds made so far by this Ministry to various State Governments under the After-care programme is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 42.]

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the setting up of these homes has been sanctioned in the rural areas other than industrial areas?

Shrimati Violet Alva: In the rural areas we have decided to have shelters and not homes.

Shri Supakar: How many of the States have these after-care homes? Has the Government got any statistics about the number of homes?

Shrimati Violet Alva: I did not get the first part of the question. We do have some statistics about the homes. We have been able to start 324 district shelters and 80 State homes are envisaged in the Second Plan period.

Shri Supakar: How many are actually there? That was my question.

Shrimati Violet Alva: I have not got that information with me.

Shri Tangamani: How much money is going to be set apart for building shelters and homes in the year 1958-59? What will be the number of homes and shelters?

Shrimati Violet Alva: May I correct myself? In the statement laid on the Table of the House, the number of homes for 1957-58 are given State-wise. Shall I read that out?

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary. The statement is there.

Shri Tangamani: My question relates to 1958-59.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will wait and see when the Home Ministry's Demands come up.

Shrimati Violet Alva: I shall give the information, Sir. During the Second Plan period, 80 State homes would be established and 324 district shelters would be established. We are not able to answer his question because different States have to let us know about how soon they can establish these homes.

Rumanian Aid for Oil Refineries

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- *1306. { Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Bhagavati:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Ram Krishan:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Shobha Ram:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of Rumania has offered his Government's help in setting up an Oil Refinery in India;

(b) if so, the details of the offer; and

(c) whether the offer has been accepted?

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

(b) and (c). The offer is still under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: Did the Rumanian Prime Minister tell us that he would meet the foreign exchange components of the total estimated cost of the oil refinery which is likely to come to 60 per cent in the shape of technical equipment and technical know-how?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid I am not in a position to give any precise figures or break-up of the entire expenditure just now. I will advise my hon. friend to wait a little more.

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: May I know whether similar aids are being offered by any other foreign Governments?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government has been examining this question of seeking assistance for setting up the oil refineries. It is still rather premature for the Government to commit any thing in this respect.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Rumanian Prime Minister, Stocla, at the Dum Dum air port in Calcutta that Rumania will deliver the oil refinery to India with the associated technical assistance?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. My attention has been drawn to this statement made by the Prime Minister of Rumania and we are glad about it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know if, after deciding to establish two refineries in the public sector, the Government has been able to find finances for these refineries? If so, how does the Government propose to establish the second refinery, having accepted the Rumanian offer for the first?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government is pursuing this matter very actively.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the total expenditure and the through-out capacity of the proposed oil refinery in Assam were discussed with the Rumanian Prime Minister?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. All these questions were discussed with the Rumanian Prime Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the through-put capacity?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I have said earlier, I will suggest to the hon. Member to be a little more patient so that I may be able to give him a full picture.

हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी साहित्य की प्रदर्शनी

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*१३०६. { श्री क० भे० मालवीय :
 श्री राम कृष्ण :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी की वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी साहित्य की प्रदर्शनी

जो कि यहां पहले ही ही चुकी है, सब राज्यों की राजधानियों में करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त संविधान में मान्यता प्राप्त अन्य भाषाओं के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी साहित्य का भी प्रदर्शन किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली) :

(क) इस प्रदर्शनी को केवल इन्दौर, लखनऊ और पटना में ही करने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) अभी तक कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गयी है ।

श्री क० भे० मालवीय : ऐसी कौन कौन सी प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं जिनमें कि इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें मिल सकती हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली : मेरा यह विश्वास है कि टेकनिकल बुक्स करीब २ भारतवर्ष की सभी भाषाओं में उपलब्ध हैं और योजना यह है कि सभी भाषाओं में जितनी भी उपलब्ध पुस्तकें हैं टेकनिकल और साइंटिफिक बुक्स, उनका प्रदर्शन किया जाय ।

श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या मैं उनके नाम जान सकता हूँ ?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to have a mobile exhibition of scientific literature at least in important places in various States?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: It is mobile to the extent that the exhibition was held in Delhi. It is moving to Indore and Lucknow and we are contemplating to send it to South India also. In that way, it is mobile.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Our States will not get this during our lifetime at this rate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members have got free passes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But, Sir, the exhibition is not only intended for the Members of Parliament; it is for the people also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a representative of the people.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But, how can I see it for them?

हिन्दी का प्रचार

*१३१० पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये सरकार ने १९५७-५८ में कितना व्यय किया ; और

(ख) यह राशि किन-किन देशों में व्यय की गयी ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली) :

(क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि विदेशों में जो हमारे दूतावास हैं उनसे हिन्दी का प्रचार होता है और उनको हिन्दी सिखाई जाती है कि नहीं और अगर सिखाई जाती है तो उसमें क्या खर्च पड़ता है ?

श्री० का० जा० बीजाली : मैंने जैसे आपसे निवेदन किया कि कुछ भी खर्च नहीं होता है क्योंकि यह फंसला किया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट सोधे हिन्दी के प्रचार का काम विदेशों में न करें। हम पहले अपने यहां उस काम को करना चाहते हैं और अगर कोई कम्युनिटी इस काम को स्वयं अपने आप विदेशों में करना चाहे तो उनकी जो भी सहायता उचित होगी वह दे दी जायगी।

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

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*1311. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Siddlah:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Elayaperumal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the items discussed and decisions taken at the State Ministers Conference held in Delhi on the 15th and 16th February, 1958 in connection with the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 43]

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that there will not be separate colonies for the Harijans in the future. This recommendation has been communicated to the State Governments and Union Territories. May I know whether any of the State Governments have started implementing this or whether they have already done it?

Shrimati Violet Alva: Some of the State Governments have been doing this in the sense that they were not strictly reserved for the Scheduled Caste people. The non-Scheduled Caste people are also allowed to build houses or allotted grounds there.

Shri Tangamani: One of the recommendations is that in the case of scholarships awarded to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes the amount must be deposited with the State Government. May I know what is the reaction of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on this matter.

Shrimati Violet Alva: We have not received any information on that point.

Shri B. Das Gupta: From the statement I find that there are no State Boards in many States. May I know in which of the States these State Boards are absent, and may I also know whether the Ministry contemplates to establish Boards on a district level?

Shrimati Violet Alva: We have Boards State-wise and not District-wise.

Shri Elayaperumal: May I know how many representatives took part in that Conference from non-official organisations such as the All India Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Depressed Classes All India Federation?

Shrimati Violet Alva: A number of them; 18 in all.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the Conference of State Ministers dealing with the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes will be an annual feature; if so, may I know whether the Government will ascertain the views of State Ministers about the extension of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shrimati Violet Alva: The latter part of the question does not arise.

The first part of the question will be considered whenever such necessity arises

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the suggestion recently made by our Home Minister at the 15th Annual Conference of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League which met at Gwalior, to the effect that a team of workers be raised to do the work of uplift of these people, has also been communicated to the State Governments for implementation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I think all the recommendations or resolutions passed at that Conference along with important portions of the speeches made have been published, and some may have been communicated to the State Governments.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this particular thing has been communicated or not.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that all of them have been communicated; the whole includes part.

Shri Siddiah: May I know whether the Government propose to provide extra funds to encourage non-Harijans to join Harijan hostels and colonies?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The rule at present is not very rigid; even now non-Harijans can be accommodated in Harijan colonies. But, if a colony is established and non-Harijans also care to settle there, there will be no bar to admitting some of them; not that the intention is that the whole of the colony is to be swamped by non-Harijans.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether following these recommendations Government will stop assistance or loans to the general housing co-operative societies which do not have at least 10 per cent of their members as Harijans?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I can't say exactly.

Shri Tangamani: That is one of the recommendations. This is a matter on which the Central Government has to take a decision. What we find is that the recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments. What we would like to know is whether in future, whenever money is supplied to housing co-operatives, assistance will be given..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he does not know.

Shri Tangamani: This is an important thing, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only making a suggestion.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad rose—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question. I am sorry the hon. Member, Shri Gaikwad is late.

Training of Technical Personnel

***1312. Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development of Corporation has prepared a revised scheme for technical training for meeting the requirements of technical personnel of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact the training institute at Talcher in Orissa is getting additional financial assistance under the revised scheme; and

(c) if so, how much and for what improvements?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, for meeting its own requirements of Subordinate technical personnel for the current Plan.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 4,50,000]- approximately. Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 44.]

Shri Panigrahi: What are the salient features of the new revised scheme which has been prepared by the National Coal Development Corporation for meeting the shortfall in our requirements of technical personnel during the Second Plan period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The revised scheme of training has been prepared by the National Coal Development Corporation only very recently. Under the revised scheme, the personnel to be trained are classified into different categories. Those categories are: (i) electrical fitters, electricians and mechanical fitters; (ii) electrical foremen and electrical supervisors; (iii) junior overman and overman; and (iv) surveyors. The intention is that there may be different categories so that they could fit in with the requirements of the developmental programme.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount that we are going to allot for implementing this revised scheme?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the hon. Member is aware that there is already a provision of, I think, about Rs. 50 lakhs—I am saying this from memory—for spending during the Plan period; but I can assure him that the training facilities will be there, and if the provision that is already there falls short of the requirements we can ask for more.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any actual assessment has been made as to the requirements of technical personnel during the Second Plan period; if so, may I know to what extent we fall short of the requirements?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume the hon. Member is enquiring from me information about the mining side, because the other one is a bigger question. On the mining side, assessment has been made and that process continues.

Jet Aircrafts for Auxiliary Air Force

*1313. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for introducing Jet Aircrafts in the Auxiliary Air Force is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised; and

(c) when it would be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The scheme is in the process of implementation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much extra expenditure will be necessary for introducing Jet Aircrafts in the Auxiliary Air Force?

Sardar Majithia: The question of extra expenditure does not come in; once it is decided to equip the Auxiliary Air Force with Jet Aircraft, it will be done.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sort of aircraft is being at present used by this Force?

Sardar Majithia: Well, Sir, these squadrons came into existence sometime two years ago. The pilots in these squadrons receive training during the week ends and, therefore, it takes quite a long time for them to get the proficiency that is required of them to go on to the Jet Aircraft. As yet, none of the squadrons have reached that stage, and that is why this suggestion has not been implemented; but as and when the pilots get the required proficiency I am quite sure that they will be put on to the Jet Aircraft.

Shri Biren Roy: In view of the fact that we are spending crores of ruppees in getting foreign Jet Aircrafts, would it not be wise that until the Hindustan

Aircraft produces the small baby Jets we do not place these costly Jet Aircraft in the hands of untrained and half trained pilots, who are not of the required calibre as has already been stated by the hon. Deputy Minister?

Sardar Majithia: As I have already stated, a proper scheme for the training of these pilots has been drawn up. As and when they come up to the required standard they will automatically go on to the Jet Aircraft. Therefore, the question of their having the Jet Aircraft when they have not reached the required standard does not arise.

which was then concerned only with the Rourkela steel plant, recruited a number of trade trainees to be trained as fitters, turners, machinists etc. They were sent to engineering works for training. During training they were to be given free board and lodging and a pocket money of Rs. 10 per month. They were all required to serve the company for a period of five years, if after satisfactory completion of training, they were called upon to do so. It is understood from the Hindustan Steel Private Limited that they propose to offer employment to all those who complete their training satisfactorily.

(e) Does not arise.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Trainees of Rourkela Steel Plant

S.N.Q. No. 9. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shrimati Ila
Palchoudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical apprentices of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. attached to the four factories in and around Calcutta have stopped work in protest;

(b) what were their terms of agreement with the Company;

(c) how many of these trainees have been given employment in Rourkela Steel Plant;

(d) whether any of their terms of contracts with the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. have not been fulfilled by the Company; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) They had, Sir. But they are now back at work.

(b) to (d). About three years ago, the Hindustan Steel Private Limited

12 hrs.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the number of trainees who were undergoing training in those four factories in and around Calcutta and from which States do they come?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got anything to show as to the State of origin of these various trainees, but the number attached to the various engineering works is as follows:

Jay Engineering Works	.. 37
Machinery Manufacturing Corporation	.. 35
National Iron and Steel Company	.. 24
Bharathiya Electric and Steel Works	.. 24

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any other proposal to have training centres in Rourkela and have other State projects to train artisans?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. When these steel plants go into production, maybe even earlier, we will have these training centres and training facilities. That is the normal functioning of any steel plant.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the recruitment of technical

apprentices will be made, as it was done a year back?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No firm date has been fixed yet.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how many of these trainees had completed their training and how many of them were absorbed and employed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have partially answered that point. They will be finishing the training on various dates. Most of them will now be practically finishing their three years' training, and as soon as they complete it and they are found to be satisfactory, the intention is to employ them on the steel plant. As the hon. Member is no doubt aware, no production has yet started, but they will be utilised and they will be associated with the construction stage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether those who have completed their course have been found suitable for being sent abroad for further training?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. There is no proposal at the moment to send these people abroad. They have already finished their training, and in any future programme, if they fit in with some other training programme, only then they will be considered for being sent abroad.

Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute

S.N.Q.
No. 16.

Shri N. E. Munisamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Sardar Amar Singh Saigal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Pakistan has rejected the proposal of Mr. W.A.B. Iliff, World Bank Vice-President, with regard to the distribution of waters in the Indus system; and

(b) if so, what are the reactions of the Government of India?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Government have seen some vague press reports to this effect emanating from Karachi. They have no other information.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that in the last proposal they suggested a ministerial level conference to be held somewhere away from this sub-continent and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that suggestion?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was not a regular proposal. If everything has gone on well, then the international treaty can only be had that way.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that on the rejection by Pakistan, they have presented certain plans and in pursuance of those plans they have sent engineers to Washington already for discussion of their plans, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to those proposals which are a complete departure from the 1954 proposals?

Shri S. K. Patil: We do not form any reaction to any vague information. We have not got any positive information on that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether, in view of the rejection of the Iliff proposal, the Government still contemplate to have an *ad hoc* agreement with the Pakistan authorities?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member assumes that something has been rejected formally. We have no information, and so far as these *ad hoc* arrangements are concerned they have lapsed long back. What we are doing is to utilise the good offices of the World Bank and there is no time-limit for it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what the proposals of Mr. Iliff are,

which are said to have been rejected by Pakistan, and what is the reaction of this Government to those proposals?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not in a very privileged position to know that—what proposals were made to Pakistan. They have made no proposal to us in any formal manner. It was just trying to speak in an impersonal, informal manner, which they must have done to Pakistan. But it is not wise to say anything on proposals which have not been formally made.

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that two teams—Indian and Pakistan teams—are functioning in Washington all the time, for nearly two years, will the Government consider the desirability of calling them nearer home to save foreign exchange?

Shri S. K. Patil: Quite a bit of it has been withdrawn. There is some skeleton staff that has been kept there. It has got to be kept so long as the World Bank continues to give its good offices.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the World Bank has kept our Government informed about certain proposals made by Pakistan on the basis of which two Pakistani engineers are at present having a series of talks with the World Bank at Washington?

Shri S. K. Patil: Surely, if the proposal is made to Pakistan, the World Bank will keep us informed, but up to this minute I have learnt nothing from the World Bank on this subject.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government have contacted the World Bank on this subject in the meanwhile?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is none of our business to contact the World Bank on certain things which appear in the Press.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Technical Education in India

*1267. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for the expansion and development of technical education in India under the T.C.M. (Point Four Programme) have been finalised for the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The details are still being worked out.

सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

१२८६. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के पदाधिकारियों ने आई० एन० एस० "मगर" नामक जहाज से, अक्टूबर, १९५७ में जहाज के बम्बई पहुंचने पर, चोरी से लाई हुई वस्तुयें जैसे सोना, कपड़े, रेडियो और अन्य विलासितापूर्ण वस्तुयें पकड़ी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस किस मूल्य की कितनी वस्तुयें पकड़ी गईं ;

(ग) ये वस्तुयें कितने पदाधिकारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों से पकड़ी गयीं; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरत्नबा) :

(क) कुछ सामान पकड़े गये थे जिन्हें

केवल नहीं किया गया था था बिलका
मूल्य घोषणा में ठीक थाका नहीं गया था ।

(क) विस्तृत व्योरा मंत्री प्राप्य
नहीं है, परन्तु अनुमान है कुल १०,०००
रुपये का माल होगा ।

(ग) पांच ।

(घ) मामला न्यायाधीन है ।

Packers of Engineering Store Depot,
Dehu Road

*1293. Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
arrears of revised pay scale for 1951
to 1957 have not been paid to packers
of Engineering Stores Depot, Dehu
Road;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the
payment.

The Deputy Minister of Defence
(Shri Raghuramiah): (a) to (c). For
purposes of fixation of pay under the
Civilians in Defence Services (Revi-
sion of Pay) Rules, 1947, a distinction
was made between "workmen" and
others. As the term "workmen" was
not clearly understood by all the
authorities concerned, it was clarified
by Government in January, 1953,
that the term "workmen" referred to
employees who are classified as indus-
trial. Due to an oversight, the pay
of Packers of Engineer Stores Depot,
Dehu Road, was not correctly fixed
till about the middle of 1957 and is
being allowed at the correct rates
since. The question of the payment
of arrears for the past period is
under consideration and every effort
is being made to expedite a decision
on it.

Institute of Archaeology

*1295. Shri Ram Krishna:

Will the Minister of Education and
Scientific Research be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the scheme of open-
ing an Institute of Archaeology in
New Delhi to train post-graduates
in history and allied subjects in the
field of archaeology has been finalis-
ed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Education and Scientific
Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of C. I. Sheets

*1302. { Shri Bhagavati:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines
and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of C.I. Sheets
imported from aboard in 1957-58 so
far;

(b) its imported price per bundle;
and

(c) whether it is a fact that the
price of imported C.I. Sheets is about
one hundred and forty rupees in
Assam; and

(d) if so the reason therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)
34,832 tons during the period 1-4-57 to
28-2-58.

(b) Rs. 102/- per bundle of 2 cwts.

(c) No information is available.

(d) Does not arise.

Discovery of Natural Gas in Assam

*1302. { Shri Goray:
Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of natural gas has been discovered in the area of the recently formed Oil India Private Ltd.;

(b) the estimate of its reserves; and

(c) when can it be made available for domestic and industrial consumption?

The Minister for Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Assessment of reserves of natural gas and its utilization is still under consideration.

Kidnapped Children

*1305. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many children were kidnapped in Delhi during 1957; and

(b) how many have so far been recovered out of these?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 115.

(b) 108.

Banaras Hindu University

*1307. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Visitor of the Banaras Hindu University to enquire into the affairs of the University has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature of its recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय पंचांग

*१३०६. श्री आसार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार राष्ट्रीय पंचांग को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री आसार) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४५]

UNESCO Advisory Committee on East-West Project

*1314. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the UNESCO's Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern-Western Cultural Values has since been held;

(b) whether India was represented on that Committee; and

(c) the nature of decisions taken thereat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Report of the meeting has not yet been received.

Iron Scrap

*1316. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron scrap is being utilised in re-rolling mills; and

(b) if so, the total consumption thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Presumably, the information is sought about Steel Scrap and not about iron scrap. Iron scrap is not used by Re-rolling Mills but steel scrap is utilised to the extent of about 80,000 tons per annum for re-rolling.

दिल्ली में पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बैरकें

१७६५. श्री ज० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एडवर्ड लाइन, दिल्ली में कितने पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिये बैरकें बनाई गयी हैं ;

(ख) इन बैरकों के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) इन बैरकों के निर्माण के पश्चात् अनुमानित और कितनी जगह की आवश्यकता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १५८४ ।

(ख) २२,२१,३६१ रुपये ।

(ग) इस मामले पर विचार हो रहा है ।

High Schools in Tripura

1766. Shri Dasratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of school fees realised by the private High Schools in Tripura is higher than that realised by Government High Schools;

(b) if so, the reasons for this higher rate; and

(c) the steps that are being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Private High Schools in Tripura are required to follow West Bengal Grant-in-aid Rules. These rules prescribe minimum fee rates which are

higher than those in Government High Schools of Tripura.

(c) The matter is being examined.

Smugglers

1767. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers killed during 1957 by police in joint operations on the western border; and

(b) the number of Indians and Pakistanis killed in these operations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Nil.

Multi-purpose Schools in Rajasthan

1768. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant earmarked for the Government of Rajasthan for starting multi-purpose schools during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of the multi-purpose schools to be opened year-wise during the period; and

(c) the number of multi-purpose schools so far opened Division-wise in Rajasthan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 41.5 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be furnished later.

Employees under the Director of Map Publication

1769. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of the employees working on

"departmental leave system" under the Director of Map Publications, Survey of India being declared regular is under consideration; and

(b) if so, when decision will be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There are no employees governed by the "Departmental Leave System" working under the Director, Map Publication, Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भारत सेवक समाज शिविर

१७७०. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा १९५७ में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने शिविर लगाये गये ;

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर कितना व्यय किया ;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया ; और

(घ) उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्रा (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाल.) :

(क) इन्वार्सी ।

(ख) से (घ) शिविरों की रिपोर्ट और जांचे हुये लेखे उपलब्ध होने पर, एक विवरण समा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

1771. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of pay of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities; and

(b) the details of his establishment staff?

The Minister of Home Affairs. (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The Commissioner draws a fixed pay of Rs. 3,500/- p.m. inclusive of pension.

(b) The following posts have been sanctioned for the office of the Commissioner:

Designation of post	Number
Assistant Commissioner	One
Superintendent	One
Private Secretary	One
Stenographer	One
Upper division clerk-cum-cashier	One
Lower Division Clerks	Two
Jamadar	One
Peons	Two.

Rural Secondary Schools

1772. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned and given to various State Governments for starting agricultural and science courses in Rural Secondary Schools State-wise; and

(b) the number of such schools in each of such States for which grant has been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivalli):

[a] Mysore	..	Rs. 1,00,000
Punjab	..	Rs. 1,20,000
Kerala	..	Rs. 1,06,000
Uttar Pradesh	..	Rs. 3,00,000
Madras	..	Rs 1,20,000
West Bengal	..	Rs 1,85,000
[b] Mysore	..	10
Punjab	..	12
Kerala	..	8
Uttar Pradesh	..	20
Madras	..	12
West Bengal	..	8

Gazetted Officers in Ordnance Factories

1772. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers in the Ordnance Factories as on the 28th February, 1958; and

(b) the number of Gazetted Officers as on the 1st January, 1950.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 235.

(b) 186.

Unions in Defence Establishments

1774. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unions which are at present functioning in the various Defence Establishments recognised during 1956-57; and

(b) the number of applications for recognition pending?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 5.

(b) 55.

Machines in Ordnance Factories

1775. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of machines declared obsolete in Ordnance Factories during 1957;

(b) their book value; and

(c) how they have been or are proposed to be disposed of?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 615.

(b) Rs. 9.9 lakhs.

(c) Proposed to be disposed of through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा

१७७६. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को शिक्षा प्रसार के लिये अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० लाल श्रीवास्ती) : उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य शिक्षा विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये कुल २६.५४ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस में से हर वर्ष के लिये रकम इस प्रकार नियत क की गई :—

	करोड़ रुपये
१९५६-५७	४.४९
१९५७-५८	४.७२
१९५८-५९	३.८२

परन्तु १९५६-५७ का कुल खर्च २.३८ करोड़ रुपया हुआ। पुनर्रक्षित अनुमान के अनुसार चालू वित्त वर्ष में ४.४९ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने की आशा है।

Appointments of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

1777. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes appointed grade-wise so far in the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants are according to their reserved quota;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of persons of Scheduled Castes and Tribes (separately), appointed so far in menial services; and

(d) the number of such persons (separately) and grade-wise, receiving training in different centres and sections?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House, in due course.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा

१७७८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० ज० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २२ जुलाई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पंजाब की सरकारों ने इस बीच माध्यमिक शिक्षा की नयी प्रणाली के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णय का विस्तृत ज्योरा बताने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री० श्री० सा० श्रीमानों) :

(क) और (ख)

बंकाब :

राज्य सरकार ने पहली श्रेणी से भारम्भ होने वाले शिक्षा वर्ष में माध्यमिक शिक्षा की नई पद्धति लागू करने का निश्चय किया है। विश्वविद्यालय ने विनियम बना लिये हैं और राज्य सरकार ने इन्हें इस शर्त के साथ मंजूर कर लिया है कि यह परिवर्तन तीन वर्ष (जैसा कि पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय ने सुझाव दिया है) के बजाय पांच वर्ष की अवधि में किया जाना चाहिये।

उड़ीसा :

राज्य सरकार ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा की नई पद्धति को अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया है और कुछ स्कूलों को उच्च माध्यमिक रूप देने के लिये प्रारम्भिक प्रबन्ध किये जा चुके हैं, जैसे इमारतें बनाना आदि। माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड उड़ीसा द्वारा तैयार किये गये पाठ्य-विस्तार के अनुसार पहली परीक्षा १९६१ में होगी।

बम्बई :

अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश :

अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) इस उद्देश्य से राज्य सरकारों को उनके अनुमोदित कार्यक्रमों के लिये १९५६-५७ से केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है। सहायता १९५६-५७ में ६० प्रतिशत और १९५७-५८ में ५० प्रतिशत के हिसाब से दी गई।

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

1779. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the last para at page 2 of the Report of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research for 1956-57 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics since established in the country;

(b) the number of students admitted in each of them;

(c) the number of additional seats provided in the existing institutions in 1957 for diploma and degree courses respectively; and

(d) whether this has met the present requirements of the Second Five Year Plan for technical personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The question of establishment of additional engineering colleges and polytechnics for meeting the requirements of technical personnel not only for the current plan but for the third and subsequent plans is under consideration. However, 6 colleges and 17 polytechnics provided for in the Second Five Year Plans of State Governments have been established so far, as also 4 colleges and 6 polytechnics by private enterprise.

(c) Courses	Additional seats provided
Degree	2096
Diploma	3399

(d) If all schemes of technical education approved so far are implemented fully, the additional training faci-

lities recommended by the Engineering Personnel Committee will become available.

Dredgers for Navy

1780. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy has acquired any dredgers;

(b) if so, the number of dredgers acquired;

(c) at what cost; and

(d) from which country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, a Suction Hopper Dredger named I.N.S. "SHANKH".

(b) One.

(c) Rs. 35.58 lakhs.

(d) West Germany.

Aid to Punjab for Flood Relief

1781. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount allocated to Punjab during 1956-57 and 1957-58 for relief work due to floods?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): This Ministry was not approached for any financial assistance towards relief work due to floods in 1956-57 or 1957-58. But the following amounts of loans and grants were given to Punjab, including the former State of Pepsu, as reimbursement towards the expenditure on relief operations in connection with the floods that occurred in October, 1955.

Year	of	Loans	Grants
sanction		Rs.	Rs.
1956-57		35.30 lakhs	66.75 lakhs.

Grant to Singareni Collieries

1782. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to Singareni Collieries upto the end of February, 1958 for its development works;

(b) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the amount to be allotted to these collieries during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the stages and the number of instalments in which this amount will be paid?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned in July, 1957, pending a decision on the participation by the Central Government in the finances and management of the Singareni Company.

(b) and (c). No decision has yet been taken. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Neyveli Project

1783. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for providing quarters for the workers of Neyveli Lignite project upto the end of February, 1958;

(b) whether the workers are asked to pay any rent; and

(c) the total number of quarters proposed to be constructed during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About Rs. 14.75 lakhs.

(b) Yes; for the daily rated workers, the rent has been prescribed

on the basis of the rates of all-in-wages, and for the monthly paid workers, the rent is based on 10% of pay plus dearness allowance. Rent is recovered from the workers at these rates or at the standard rent, whichever is less.

(c) Out of a total number of about 15,900 quarters to be built at the Neyveli Township during the current Plan period, about 13,580 will be for workers.

"Amrutara Santana"

1784. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 512 on the 21st November, 1957 in respect of the translation of "Amrutara Santana" and state:

(a) whether there has since been any further progress in the matter; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). "Amrutara Santana" is already translated and published in Hindi. It has also been assigned for translation in Punjabi. Due to heavy programme of translations in Bengali and Telugu, it has not yet been possible for the Akademi to take up a translation of this novel in these two languages.

Multi-purpose Schools

1785. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the number of High schools converted into Multi-purpose schools in the country (State-wise) during 1956 and 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI annexure No. 46.]

आगरे में पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी सामग्री

१७६६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा जिले के देहू और नादपुर नामक ग्रामों में पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी सामग्री प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनसे इतिहास पर क्या प्रकाश पड़ता है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० ए. ए. ला० श्रीवाली) :
(क) और (ख) हाल ही में कुछ पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी अवशेष देहू में पाये गये हैं, परन्तु नादपुर में कोई नहीं। इस क्षेत्र का पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Defamation Cases

1787. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases in which Government servants sued the members of public for defamation for the vindication of their official acts in the year 1957; and

(b) the number of cases in which prosecution had been successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Government Servants

1788. Shri Subman Ghose: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Central Government Servants resigned their posts just on the eve of the last General Elections;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether any person has been taken back to his old post within a short time after the election result was announced; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Technical Education in Punjab

1789. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether the schemes of Technical Education for the State of Punjab have been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das): Of the eleven Schemes of Technical Education included in the Second Five Year Plan of Punjab State, eight have been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education. The rest are under consideration.

बीमा नियंत्रक के कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

१७९०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बीमा नियंत्रक का कार्यालय शिमला से और किसी स्थान पर ले जाया जा रहा है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० चगल) : जी नहीं।

Kurwathi Temple

1791. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ancient Chalukyan Temple at Kurwathi in Hadagalli Taluk of Bellary

District, Mysore State, is in a state of disrepair; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

M.E.S. Staff at Kalaikunda

1792. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government for including the Kalaikunda Air Field in the provisional limits of Kharagpur town for the purposes of grant of House Rent Allowance to the M.E.S. Staff working there?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Yes, Sir.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1793. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted posts which were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but were filled in 1957 by Non-Scheduled Caste/Non-Scheduled Tribe personnel under the different Ministries; and

(b) the reasons for retention of non-Scheduled Caste/Non-Scheduled Tribe personnel against reserved posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

M.E.S. Employees at Kalaikunda

1794. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children of the M.E.S. civilian employees at Kalaikunda are not allowed to use the I.A.F. buses which carry children of I.A.F. personnel to Kharagpur Schools; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to arrange transport facilities for them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Excise Duty Relief on Vegetable Products

1795. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manufacturers in India who are producing vegetable products over 3000 tons per year and how many below 3000 tons per year; and

(b) what is the estimated amount of the excise duty relief given as exemption?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There are 25 manufacturers of vegetable product in India producing more than 3000 tons per year, and 16 manufacturers producing 3000 tons or less.

(b) The amount of excise duty relief is estimated at Rs. 24,00,000/- (approximately) per year.

Unemployment Relief Schemes in Rajasthan

1796. Shri Karni Singhi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the financial aid given to the Rajasthan Government by way of

loans and grants in connection with the schemes for relief of unemployment during 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The only scheme, sanctioned specifically for unemployment relief, with which this Ministry is concerned is "Expansion of power facilities to increase employment opportunities". Loans of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 11.41 lakhs were given to the Rajasthan Government for this scheme during 1955-56 and 1956-57 respectively.

Realisation of Income Tax Arrears

1797. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of outstanding income tax arrears recovered during 1957-58 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The amount of income-tax arrears, recovered during the period 1st April, to 31st December, 1957, was Rs. 21,94,59,000. The similar figures for the period from 1st January, 1958 to 31st March, 1958 are not yet available.

Collection of Excise-Duties in Punjab

1798. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amounts collected in Punjab as union excise duties and additional duties of excise (region-wise) during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 47.]

Cantonment Board Employees

1799. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board employees of

Chakrata, Mathura, Jutogh, Dagshai, Ferozepore, Amritsar and Nainital are not getting pay scales according to the scales prevailing in neighbouring municipalities; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Cantonment Board employees of Mathura, Agra, Nainital, Shahjahanpur, Ranikhet, Kanpur and Chakrata are not receiving dearness allowance as admissible to the employees of the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) In accordance with the general advice tendered by the Government of India *vide* reply given in Lok Sabha to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1041 on the 8th March 1958 (i) the Cantonment Boards Chakrata, Mathura and Nainital, have fixed for their employees the same scale of pay as have been prescribed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the employees of similar local bodies, situated in that State; and (ii) the Cantonment Boards, Amritsar, Jutogh, Dagshai, and Ferozepore, have fixed for their employees as far as possible the same scales of pay which are prevalent in the neighbouring municipalities, after making due allowances for relative importance and responsibility of the appointments under consideration.

(b) the employees of the Cantonment Boards in Uttar Pradesh are being paid dearness allowance at the rates fixed by the State Government for employees of similar municipal bodies.

Arrest of a Smuggler

1800. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big merchant was arrested with diamonds and gems at Dum Dum airport, in February, 1958; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Some documents, watches and other consumer

goods were seized by the Calcutta Customs authorities from a businessman on the 3rd February, 1958 at Dum Dum airport, but no arrest was made.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

Secondary Education

1801. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Centre to Government of Madras for Reconstruction of Secondary Education during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Rs. 33,72,000 proposed to be sanctioned.

Coal Deposits

1802. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of coal deposits in India, State-wise;

(b) the names of the places where these are situated; and

(c) the estimate of coal at each place?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). An estimate of the coal resources of India has been made recently by the Geological Survey of India. The deposits, however, have not been estimated State-wise but by coalfields. I place a statement giving these estimates on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 48.] These estimates, I would add, are still tentative.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

1803. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred

by Government for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The information will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Social Welfare in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1804. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the steps so far taken by Government for the development and promotion of social welfare in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Historical Monuments in Delhi

1805. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of Historical Monuments in Delhi during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the amount to be spent during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The following expenditure was incurred by the Union Department of Archaeology on the maintenance of monuments under its care, including expenditure on account of pay and allowances of the staff employed:

Year	Amount spent
1956-57	Rs. 1,60,769/-
1957-58	Rs. 1,06,800/-
(upto the end of February, 1958).	

(b) The budget proposals of the Department for 1958-59 have not so far been finalised.

Gold Smuggling in West Bengal

1806. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the value of smuggled articles including gold and jewels seized so far in West Bengal since 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The value of smuggled articles including gold and jewels seized in West Bengal since 1954 is as given below:

1954	Rs. 51,41,055
1955	Rs. 37,19,670
1956	Rs. 43,03,703
1957	Rs. 52,60,149
1958 (upto 28-2-58)	Rs. 5,70,151
Total	Rs. 1,89,94,728

Excise Duty on Tobacco

1807. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of excise duty on tobacco collected from Cooch-Behar since 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The information is given below:

Year	Amount Rs.
1952-53	61,17,623
1953-54	50,77,366
1954-55	50,97,755
1955-56	59,80,673
1956-57	55,56,448
1957-58	42,78,282

(up to February '58)

Total 3,21,08,147

Grants for Improvement of Education in Orissa

1808. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have submitted a

5 L.S.D.—3.

memorandum to the Union Ministry of Education asking for assistance in the form of a *ad hoc* grants for improvement of education in the state; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**REPORT OF TRADE MARKS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AND REPORT ON TRADE MARKS LAW REVISION**

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports:—

(1) Report of the Trade Marks Enquiry Committee, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-622/58].

(2) Report of Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar on Trade Marks Law Revision, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-623/58].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of 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:—

(1) Supplementary Statement No. I—Fourth Session, 1958.

(2) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Third Session, 1957.

(3) Supplementary Statement No. X—Second Session, 1957.

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XI—First Session, 1957.

[See Appendix VI, annexure Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 156 dated the 22nd March, 1958, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954.

(2) G.S.R. No. 157 dated the 22nd March, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-628/58]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 31st March will consist of:

(1) Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

(2) Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for the Ministries of—

Steel, Mines and Fuel;
Food and Agriculture;
Community Development; and
Information and Broadcasting.

(3) The Gift Tax Bill—for reference to a Select Committee.

(4) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill—for reference to a Select Committee.

I may also state at this stage that the Select Committees on the two Bills mentioned by me will be requested to present their reports on April 18.

Consequent on the inclusion of these Bills in the week's programme of business, it will be necessary to make a change in the order of discussion of Demands for Grants for the remaining Ministries. This will be intimated to Members shortly.

STATEMENT RE: FIRE IN SADAR BAZAR

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): With your permission, I beg to make a statement in regard to the fire in the Gandhi Market on the 20th March, 1958. On the 21st instant, the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power informed this House that according to the information then available, the fire in the Gandhi Market on the 20th March, 1958, did not break out due to any short-circuiting in the mains of the Delhi State Electricity Board. He had promised to furnish detailed information to the House after enquiring into the matter.

It has now been reported by the Delhi State Electricity Board that the Mains Inspector-in-charge of the area, reached the site at about 11.20 A.M. on the 20th March, 1958, on receipt of telephonic information about the fire. He was, however, not permitted by the Fire Brigade authorities to go inside the market. For disconnecting supply to the market, the Inspector had to cut off the four feeding points outside the market. The fact that the automatic circuit-breaker controlling the feeder, supplying electricity to the market, did not trip and the supply had to be disconnected from the feeding points, clearly indicates that the fuses, on the lines in the area involved in the fire, operated as intended. This leads to the conclusion that the Board's overhead mains in the area were in sound condition.

An examination of the complaint register maintained by the Board in the area indicated that only 37 'No current' complaints were received

during the month preceding the 19th March, 1958. Out of these complaints, only two were from the occupants of the unfortunate shops gutted on the 20th instant. These two complaints related to the blowing off of the meter board and aerial fuses. No defects in the Board's installations on these premises were reported by the members of the line-staff who attended to the complaints. As there were no complaints from any other shop out of the block of 36 shops that were gutted, the inference is inevitable that neither the consumers' nor the Board's installations there were faulty.

The Electrical Inspector, Delhi Administration, who inspected the site at about 2.30 P.M. on the 20th March, 1958, has reported that the fire broke out when all the shops were closed, due to polling for the Municipal Corporation, and no light or fan was presumably in use. Under these circumstances, he concludes that the chances of fire occurring due to short-circuiting were very remote.

According to the report of the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, the fire started in shop No. 5608 and subsequently spread to the adjoining shops and also the shops across the lanes. Since this shop was completely gutted and filled with debris due to collapse of the top floor, it has not been possible for him to establish the cause of the fire in spite of a thorough investigation. The Fire Officer has, however, stated that according to an eye witness the fire was noticed in an electrical cable of one of the shops. This according to the Fire Officer does not establish that the Cable started burning due to a short circuit. The Cable could have caught fire from some article already aflame in the shop. It has thus not been possible to establish the precise cause of the fire.

TRADE AND MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration and better protection of trade marks and for the preservation of the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the registration and better protection of trade marks and for the preservation of the use of fraudulent marks on merchandise."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, for the purpose of exempting mining leases granted before the 25th day of October, 1949, in respect of coal from certain provisions of that Act in view of the importance of such leases in the context of coal production generally.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, for the purpose of exempting mining leases granted before the 25th day of October, 1949, in respect of coal from certain provisions of that Act in view of the importance of such leases in the context of coal production generally."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I introduce the Bill

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**TWENTY-SECOND REPORT**

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th March, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th March, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.*MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan will conclude her speech.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Sir, yesterday when the House rose for the day I was pointing out that as far as civil aviation is concerned, the hon. Minister's speech did not indicate any co-ordinated policy with regard to this matter. To further illustrate my point I would like to place before the House two examples. Take, for instance, the air services to two such areas as Tripura and Assam which are very badly served by other means of transport. On these services you put the oldest Dakotas that are available—planes that may not reach their destination eventually—and the luxury plans that are here, Viscounts, Skymasters and other, more comfortable planes, are made available for journeys from Delhi to Bombay or Delhi to Calcutta where the more privileged and the

more monied sections of the people travel.

Now, it is very important that these outlying areas should be served much better and Government should certainly take more interest in it and evolve a policy by which the civil aviation services for those areas are more adequate than they are at present.

Another aspect of this absence of policy is the manner in which today the non-scheduled services are being given the rights for the traffic services of goods freight in the eastern area. This is a source of revenue and this freight service in the eastern sector is very important. These are given to non-scheduled operators and foreign concerns are also linked with these operators. I fail to understand how the Government can take the risk of allowing foreign interests to be concerned with these non-scheduled flights in the eastern sector when it is a widely accepted fact that civil aviation is the second line of defence. On the one hand you talk of wanting more money for defence and at the same time you allow these foreign investments to play an important part in your transport system. You allow foreign investments in this area, but when the civil aviation employees put forward their just demands you raise a political bogey—you raise the communist bogey—and you give them charge-sheets and show cause notices. There are today eight employees of the Civil Aviation Department who have been given such notices.

It is also most uneconomic because we know that these companies do not contribute anything towards the development of aviation in the country. For instance, what are they doing in the case of training of pilots and technical hands? What are they doing for opening overhaul shops? They are not doing all this but are certainly running away with the revenue. They are elbowing the I.A.C., out of this

area as far as freight traffic is concerned. If the Government want to have a firm policy in this matter, the I.A.C. instead of giving their planes to these non-scheduled operators and helping them to make much profits, should take over this freight service. It will certainly help the I.A.C. at least to make good the deficit that it is facing today. I do not want to go into the past history and into the whys and wherefores of this deficit, but I do want to say that if Government has a considered policy in this matter, they will be able to overcome this deficit and this loss that is coming up year after year.

Another point that I would like to touch while talking about civil aviation is with regard to their attitude towards the employees of this department. Take for instance the question of staff quarters. Last year itself the hon. Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir, who is unfortunately not here today, assured Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that the staff quarters in Mohanbari would be completed by the end of December, 1957. As far as my information goes even the levelling of the ground has not started in that area. I fail to understand why these assurances are given—we are also given some promises—when there is absolutely no action taken in the matter.

The hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, has also replied to a question as far back as the 3rd April, 1956, i.e., two years ago, when he gave us a long list of the various aerodromes where quarters for Class IV employees would be electrified. As far as my information goes, subject to correction, I do not think even one-third of those quarters for the Class IV employees have been electrified.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A large number has been electrified.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Apart from that another very important point is that you do not give City Compensatory or House Rent allowance to the staff as other Central Government employees are given. Most of the aerodromes, as we all know, are many miles away from the city. They are outside the municipal limits and this technical ground is put forward. Of course we know that the Government is an absolute master for bringing up these technicalities which mean nothing where employees and the staff are concerned. It is true that they may be living outside the city limits, but they have to pay the same price for all their bazar products and for their household necessities. Sometimes they have to pay even more because they are unable to go to the city and yet they do not get the City Compensatory Allowance as other employees of the Central Government do. Why do you have this discrimination? Why do you have this caste policy even introduced in your attitude towards your employees? You ask for devoted service, for loyal service, for discipline. But, you are not interested in seeing that their welfare is looked after and at least they are enabled to live in such conditions where they are able to be free from all the harassment that is there now, because of the failure to deal with the various demands that they have put forward, justified demands.

Coming to the question of road transport, here again we find the same story: no integrated policy towards the development of roads. Of course, yesterday the hon. Minister absolutely flooded us with figures as to the road mileage in this country per square mile, and how much it would cost to construct more roads. Then, he said that after all we are heirs of what the British have left behind, we have got such a heritage and we have to carry on. I was not quite clear from the manner in which he spoke whether he was proud or whether he was ashamed of the heritage. Whatever it be, more than a heritage, it is now developing as far as the Government is

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

concerned, into a hangover. You do not have a road policy at all.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I only described the conditions.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The hon. Minister took one hour and forty minutes for his forty minute speech. I do not think I will yield. I will go on with what I have to say.

This road policy is really a hang-over that they have got. Take the Estimates Committee Reports and see what they have said. The Government do not seem to take their own committees seriously. We always have a sort of lecturing, preaching, sermonising: We appoint committees; all parties are given representation; it is a democratic way of functioning; we go by what the committees say. Whenever it is something that really they do not want to take up, then, they forget about these committees. They just do not care what the Estimates Committee has said about this question of need for an integrated transport policy in this country. They have said that the Committee are in entire agreement with the following observations of the Technical Subcommittee of the Subject Committee on Transport in its report on future of road transport and road-rail relations which was issued in November, 1948.

That observation reads as follows:

"Our picture of the future of rural India is one in which motor transport will penetrate to the remotest villages connecting them with the main transport system and will play a gradually increasing part in marketing between village and town and villages. Thus the villager will have at his disposal modern means of transport, readier communication with the outside world, medical attention and other social services to

no less a proportionate degree than the town dweller. To attain this result, active development of roads and constructive development of road transport are necessary."

Why is it that the Government do not take up this major recommendation and evolve an integrated transport policy. It is not only a question with regard to roads. It is a question of having an integrated policy whereby your road transport services will help to feed the railway service and will help in many cases also to lessen the bottle-necks that exist today in our transport system. The hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Minister of Railways, had to pilot the first Railway Budget of the Second Plan. At that time, he got up on the floor of the House and he made an impassioned appeal for extra allocation for Railways. Perhaps, now he is feeling a bit bashful and different, having made that plea earlier, not to make that. He does not make a plea for greater allocation for roads. At that time, we opposed it and said that the allocation for the Railways was more than enough. It was a question of mismanagement in the administration; it was a question of setting its house in order and using the funds that had already been allocated properly before asking for more.

Certainly, if at that time he had taken firm steps in the matter, he would have been able to make the Railway Ministry give some more money for allocation for roads. It is not just a question of resources. That is what I would like to stress. It is not a question of so many crores of rupees being necessary for maintenance of roads, so many crores of rupees being necessary for the servicing of roads. First, let us have your policy with regard to transport, an integrated policy. Then, we will be able to see where the priorities lie, where there should be more allocation, where we can certainly economise and cut down. I would appeal

that the Government do take up this matter and seriously consider the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, not piecemeal but wholesale and see what can be done.

Secondly, closely linked up with this question of motor transport is the attitude of the Government towards the automobile industry. We know that permits for the assembling of trucks are given to various firms in our country. We know that there is anarchy in the issuing of these permits. For instance, we have got four different types of trucks. We have got the Dodge, the Leyland, the Mercedes-Benz and the Thornycroft. What happens is, the foreigners who are concerned with the production of these trucks dictate the prices with regard to spare parts and other things. There is no policy in order to progress towards having an automobile industry growing in this country. Why is it that we cannot go in for a truck of a single make in various weights? Then you can have standardised tools being produced in 3 or 4 centres in this country, the first step towards developing an automobile industry itself.

What happens is, either Walchand Hirachand or Tatas or Birlas or some firm comes and hey-presto there is a permit for Dodge or Mercedes-Benz or Thornycroft or God knows which particular make of truck. Here I am touching upon the automobile industry because it is so closely linked up with the question of the development of road transport.

Similarly also, you have the monopoly in the manufacture of tyres. Why is it that a monopoly is given to two firms? Why is encouragement not given for production of tyres to other firms? Why is this encouragement not given? Every time we raise this question of tyres for bullock-carts and so on, we are told that another mission has gone. First one mission goes to one country and it comes back. Then,

we have to find work for another mission to go abroad. In that way, we economise our foreign exchange. Whatever it be, so far as the tyre industry inside our country is concerned, Firestones or Dunlop run away with it.

Apart from this aspect of road transport, there is also the question of taking the workers into your confidence. Why is it that in spite of repeated demands from the National Federation of Road Transport Workers, no representation is being given to the transport workers in the various committees that exist? The Estimates Committee also have made the recommendation that non-official representation should be there in the committees that are being set up. Even then, we find that the Ministry is not moving forward in this matter. They are not considering the demand of the transport workers for a wage board. They are not considering the demand for central legislation. They do not consider the demand for hours of work for transport workers. It is only the Kerala Government that has today guaranteed hours of work to the transport workers. You have your truck drivers or lorry drivers driving over 14 hours or 15 hours because they are made to do so. You find that this will obviously lead to accidents, which is a dangerous thing. Not only does it mean over-work for them; it also means that the condition of road transport itself gets affected because a man who is over-worked cannot reach that state of efficiency which a man who does a proper amount of work as prescribed by even international authorities. As far as the appointment of a wage board is concerned, this demand has been outstanding for a long time. As for standardisation of wages, this demand also has not so far been considered.

I would particularly like to point out that the absence of co-ordination in this Ministry is really remarkable. Take this very report of the Department of Transport, Ministry of Communications. On page 4 of this report in the printed section which has been

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

corrected with a cyclostyled strip above it, we find this:

"The Estimates Committee (1956-57) in its Sixtieth Report recommended that the Central Board of Transport may be amalgamated with the Transport Advisory Council and the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport may be re-designated as the Standing Committee of the Transport Advisory Council."

The next sentence which has been crossed out by red pencil says: "This recommendation of the Standing Committee is under consideration by the Government of India". Then there is a correction slip attached admittedly, but later on in page 46 printed, uncorrected by a cyclostyled slip, you have: "For ensuring proper co-ordination between the various modes of transport on the one hand and Central and State transport policies on the other, the Government of India have decided....". In one report from the same Ministry, you find these things appearing, which goes to prove that apparently one department of the Ministry is unaware of what another department is sending, even though it happens to be about Government policy. I fail to understand how such errors creep into these reports, but certainly it is a telling example of the lack of co-ordination that exists in the Ministry. Apart from lack of co-ordination in the transport policy itself, this sort of mistakes reach in.

Perhaps you feel that M.Ps. do not read these reports, and they are just there so that in the statistics of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs they will say reports were given by this Ministry, that Ministry and the other. But, of course, we do read these reports. We do consider that it is necessary to read these reports, because only then can we get a glimmering of the confused and anarchic way in which these departments seem to be carrying on their functions at the present day.

Mr. Speaker: Should they read our reports for this?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Who read the reports?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member reads the reports for this?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: We get a picture of it because we read it. We would read it even otherwise.

With regard to this question of the situation in Cochin, yesterday the Minister waxed eloquent justifying this officer. He was briefed by this officer obviously, because the Minister does not seem to have visited the trouble spot. . . .

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: . . . and has not got a picture at first hand. He said some people are making trouble and he was absolutely fascinated with the word "satyagraha" that he went on talking about satyagraha for five minutes.

And then he said that there were just six people using vituperative language. I am glad he did not use the word "abusive", or "vulgar", but whatever it is, six people demonstrated, and yet he does not lay more figures before the House and point out to us that the union that is concerned in this particular dispute has a registered membership of 1,100 out of 1,400 workers. It is immaterial whether two people or one person or more than that have to put the demands of the workers before the authorities.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the usual claim.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: You do not want the whole 1,100 to go marching. I could not understand the argument he made use of, except that he wanted to sort of read out the letters of the administrative officer and give a turn of taking the House into confidence, so that he could have a

side fling at my colleague, Shri Narayanankutty Menon. But what I would request him to do is to go personally here and now and find out what are the troubles there, and remember that just threats are not of any use at all. We are used to these threats. We know how to answer those threats effectively if and when occasion arises for such an answer. Therefore, threats are not going to carry any weight. I would request him to show a more accommodating attitude towards this.

Lastly, just one more point, and that is with regard to the Post and Telegraph Department. Here again we find that the reports that are placed before us, the accounts, the audit reports that are placed before us, are always coming a year or two years late, and then we find we have to discuss the Budget without the audit reports, without the financial review of the previous year. I do not know how we are expected to do it, but we are given figures, and I suppose also the hon. Minister who will be winding up the debate will give us a few more statistics, as though we have not had enough, but these statistics are of absolutely no purpose unless we have a picture, an over-all picture of what is happening.

For instance, when we ask why it is that a particular post office has not been constructed, or why a certain repair has not been done, we are given figures. They say they have been told to cut down all buildings over Rs. 20,000 and so on and so forth. But, take the over-all period of the Second Five Year Plan. You have buildings where you are paying large rents for post offices. For instance, in Howrah you pay Rs. 1,500 a month, and if you calculate the whole amount for five years, what is it going to come to? Why do you not have your own buildings? Why do you not construct your own buildings so that you do not have to pay out these large sums as rent.

For instance, take the Coimbatore Head Post Office. The hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur was there. He

addressed the workers there, and I had the fortune or the misfortune to propose a vote of thanks to him.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Why misfortune?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: He will certainly bear me out when I tell him that that building is in a very decrepit state, and while I was proposing a vote of thanks to him I was constrained to propose a vote of thanks to the building for not coming down on our heads. That was two years ago. Still that building continues as it is, with a few little petty extra constructions. The employees there have to work under extremely hard conditions. The building is not constructed for a post office. Why is it that this delay is going on? Why can they not construct a building of their own, instead of having this old ramshackle building with a few additions which do not, of course, have the air-conditioning system that you have in the Minister's rooms in the Secretariat?

Secondly, with regard to the complaints of the employees, whenever they bring up any complaint now-a-days. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I am just concluding.

Nowadays whenever there is a complaint by the employees with regard to their wages or their dearness allowance, they are told that the Second Pay Commission is considering the matter, but whenever recommendations come from a committee which operates against the workers, as for instance, the Establishment Standardisation Committee which went beyond the terms of reference that were given to it, then the Ministry is second to none in rushing forward to implement the suggestions of the committee. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should reconsider this matter and find out what the employees really

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

want and how can be settled peacefully and to the satisfaction of all the employees.

These are the few points that I wanted to put before the hon. Minister for his consideration in the very short time that I had.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): You assured me, Sir, that I would be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I never assure any hon. Member. I would only tell hon. Members that there seems to be a lurking suspicion in their minds that I am calling one in preference to another. There are these bigger groups, the Communists, the P.S.P., U.P.P.G., and the independents who have organised themselves. With respect to the other ones, the Socialists have got only 8 Members, the Ganatantra Parishad have got eight or nine, and then the Liberal Republican Party about eight or nine.

An Hon. Member: Nine.

Mr. Speaker: Let us assume it is nine.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Navagraha!

Mr. Speaker: Then, Jana Sangh three or four, and Hindu Maha Sabha two. Therefore, I am trying to give a chance to Members of these groups one after the other. Two of them I gave to Jana Sangh and Socialists in this. They will be excluded on some other occasion, and the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Republican Party or the Ganatantra Parishad will be given in turn. They cannot load themselves with these figures and say again and again that the Communists have been given opportunities. They are 33 in number. What can I do?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): But you should not ignore the States also.

Mr. Speaker: I am duly giving consideration to States, then groups, then leaders, back-benchers, front-benchers, women, men. All these are considerations in my mind.

Yes, the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Communications and Transport Ministry have got three major departments, and a few subsidiary ones which are also very important, and it is, therefore, that we do require more time for dealing with the various departments of this Ministry.

My colleagues, Shri Humayun Kabir and Shri Raj Bahadur, have dealt with the achievements and progress of the departments with which they are directly concerned, and I would, therefore, not take the time of the House in going over those matters again, but I shall confine myself to certain general issues of the various departments.

I would like to take up the Posts and Telegraphs Department first. I must say that this Department requires a very careful handling. Some time back, I had held a conference of the Postmaster-General and the General Managers of the telephone systems; and in that conference, I thrashed out several important issues. I would like to say that there are three important things which should be done or which have to be done in case we want to improve the efficiency of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The first is a reorganisation of the P. & T. Directorate at the top level; the second is making adequate arrangements for the training of the staff, whether new recruits or those who are already in service; and the third thing which is equally important is a fresh approach in the Directorate towards the workers of the Department; and the workers also have to

create a better and changed atmosphere in their work and in so far as their relations with the officers are concerned.

I shall deal firstly with the reorganisation at the top. It has to be fully realised that posts and telegraphs and telephones are expanding on a very big scale. Post offices, have increased on a colossal scale, and so have the telegraph offices. I do not want to give much of figures, but I hope Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan will not mind if I merely give the total number of post offices up to the 30th November, 1957. The total number is about 60,000, and the number of telegraph offices is over 10,000. The estimated figure of the postal articles that have to be handled by the Postal Department in a year goes up to 3,262 million. The number of telegrams goes up to 34.5 million annually. In these circumstances, when certain complaints are made about the late delivery of a letter or a money order or a telegram—well, I do not want to defend it; I say they are perfectly justified in making the complaint, but—the work and the scope also have to be seen in their correct perspective. If out of 32 crores of letters and money orders, say, one per cent. of it gets sometimes delayed, or a few of them are not able to reach the proper addressee, it should not mean that the whole Department is functioning in an inefficient manner.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Nobody says that the whole Department is inefficient.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I thank the hon. Member for that. But, anyhow, if one telegram reaches late, there is a general accusation of inefficiency. I was told by one of my colleague the other day that one of the staff in the U.S.A. who delivered telegrams was asked to explain why certain telegrams had not been delivered to the addressees, because many complaints were being received. Ultimately, a search was made and it was found that there were seventy-six telegrams in his pocket, which had

never been delivered to those for whom they were meant. Well, I do not want to defend our position here, but I merely want to say that this is the case in regard to a country which is considered to be one of the most efficient countries and which has got enormous resources at its disposal. However, I would not like to deal with that particular matter at length. But I only want to say that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has to deal with a colossal traffic, and sometimes when the staff do not discharge their duty properly, it is bound to result in inefficiency.

What I want to lay stress on at the present moment is that the reorganisation, about which I have mentioned before, of the Posts and Telegraphs Department has become absolutely essential. The organisation at the present moment functions more or less like other secretariat departments. I mean to say, the administrative departments; and the result is that there is constant delay in taking decisions, and there are difficulties always coming in the way from the various Ministries, because the rules and regulations are there with which they are concerned.

An hon. Member opposite rightly suggested that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should be organised on the pattern of the Railway Board. This is not a new suggestion. In fact, I had made the same suggestion at the conference of the Postmasters-General, and I am clearly of the opinion that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should not be hedged with such rules and such stringent financial controls that it is not able to move forward or not able to take any initiative.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is expected to run on commercial lines, and of course while looking after the needs of its clientele fully well it has also to see that it does not incur a loss or does not run at a loss. If it is so desired that the Posts and Telegraphs Department should run on commercial lines and should be a

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

profitable concern, it is absolutely essential that more freedom and more autonomy should be given to that Department.

The House is very well aware that besides the post offices, there is the telegraph section and there is also the telephone section. And these are highly technical departments, and they have to make rapid changes, and they have to progress in the background of the changing conditions in the world at the present moment. It is very difficult for a purely administrative machinery to function in a quick manner in a Department like this, and it is, therefore, essential that some kind of Board should be set up at the Directorate level; it may be, or it will have to be, more or less on the Railway Board pattern. The biggest advantages of the Railway Board pattern are two; the first is that the heads of the various departments get an opportunity to discuss matters across the table, whereas in other administrative departments the files go round and move about from one department to another, which usually takes a very long time, and decisions are sometimes held up for months and months. In the Railway Board, the Member for Transportation, the Member for Civil Engineering, the Member for Mechanical Engineering and the Member for Finance all sit down and discuss all the important issues and take decisions then and there. If there is any special difficulty or if there is any problem on which they do not agree, the matter is referred to the Minister and the Minister takes the final decision. I do want that something on those lines should be done so far as the P. & T. Department is concerned.

I have said about the first point that it is a big advantage. But the bigger advantage is that the finance is independent. The Railway Board has got independent finance. The Financial Commissioner is an officer of the Finance Ministry, but he is an officer of a very high rank, of the Secretary's rank almost, and he can discuss

matters in the Board and take decisions then and there. In case there is any big financial matter involved or any major change, the Financial Commissioner has the right to go to the Finance Minister and take his advice. So, there is no difficulty and there is no contradiction. All the departments can function in a co-ordinated and correlated manner even when there is an autonomous Board and a Financial Commissioner who is authorised to take decisions in an independent manner.

Having said that about organisation, I might merely mention that I am glad to say that our personnel, especially technical personnel, are coming up very nicely. I am gratified to say that when I met our engineers who are working in the department, I could see that they were coming up very well. Some of our young officers who are engaged in research work are also doing very useful work and I have no doubt that they will get all the encouragement from the department and the Ministry.

Of course, we will have to train new people. But still I am not at all disappointed with the personnel that we have at the present moment and I have great faith in them. The personnel being there, the next important thing is the reorganisation of the department. A new faith would be created among the officers of the P. & T. Directorate. I am sorry that faith is lacking at the present moment. Unless a new faith is created, they will not be able to go ahead or do real service to the department with which they are concerned.

I shall say a few words about the decline in the revenues of the P. & T. Department. Mr. A. C. Guha referred to this matter in his speech. No doubt there has been a decline in traffic both in respect of postal articles and telegrams, although the House might have seen that the revenue from telegrams has shown an increase, though the traffic has gone down. There has been enhancement in rates no doubt. But

the fact remains that certain rates applicable in India are among the lowest in the world and the quantum of certain concessions is maximum. I shall give an example regarding registered newspapers. There are no concessions for registered newspapers as compared with book packets or printed papers at all given in U.K. Canada, and New Zealand. Generally 2.5 per cent. is given in the U.S.A., 16.6 per cent. in Australia and 25 per cent. in Ceylon; but the quantum of concession for the initial slab in our country is 75 per cent.

I would not like to deal with it at length, but the causes of downward trend have to be carefully examined and necessary steps taken to stop it. I might say that there is some diversion of traffic on account of the enhancement in rates from the remunerative to unremunerative articles and I would therefore consider it necessary that the department should give thought to some sort of rationalisation and readjustment in rates. We can also find further sources of new revenue which could be explored. Although it looks a small matter, I came to know that in some of the European countries, adequate money is realised by display of advertisements on telephone and telegraph posts. I have no doubt that in a vast country like ours, especially in the urban areas, we can derive a good deal of money if we permit or if we so arrange that our telegraph and telephone posts are utilised for the display of advertisements.

The second matter is regarding training. I mentioned in the beginning that it is important to arrange for the training of our staff. We should have at least one training centre in each circle and refresher courses arranged on a much better scale at the lower level. The training of personnel and the refresher courses are the primary and basic need of the department on which prompt action has to be taken quickly. I am glad that certain new training centres have already started in some circles. A full

residential school is there at present at Saharanpur. A new residential school is going to be opened in Madras State. Almost the negotiations with the State Government authorities are complete and I hope it will be possible to start this school very soon.

For the training of engineering personnel in the department, two procedures are now being adopted. In respect of certain categories of staff whose training does not involve complicated equipment or the need for providing highly trained inspectors, the training is given within the circles in which they are recruited. These include telegraph linemen, telephone linemen, telephone operators and telegraph operators. For other categories of engineering personnel, there is the P. & T. Training Centre at Jabalpur, the Regional Training Centres at Madras and Ambala and the Senior Electrical Engineer's Office at Calcutta. It has to be expanded further and especially the number of candidates who are taken in various institutions has to be raised. For example, in Jabalpur at present the total number of candidates taken is 450. An attempt is being made to increase it effectively.

The third point is regarding the fresh approach. As I said before, a fresh approach amongst the officers and the staff and a new relationship between the Directorate and the Union is necessary. I have said that we have to depend for many matters on other Ministries. Fortunately, my colleague, Shri K. C. Reddy, in charge of the W.H.S. Ministry is here and I hope he will not mind if I say a few words on a matter, concerning his ministry. One of the serious complaints of the employees of the P. & T. Department is lack of buildings, lack of quarters and lack of offices. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan was just now saying that the building of the post office in Coimbatore is in a dilapidated condition or is wholly congested.

13 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: So also in Banaras.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Banaras has got a very good building. I have seen it myself.

Anyhow, I am told by Dr. Subbarayan that the building of the telegraph office in Coimbatore is a very imposing one. I have not seen it.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I have referred to the head post office and not to the telegraph office. The Minister is referring to the telegraph office.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was listening. The building for the post office may not be very good. But I must take credit for something which is very good also.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): And discredit for the bad things.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not seen that building myself. But just now Dr. Subbarayan told me that recently a very imposing building has been built for the telegraph office. I hope a building for the post office will also be built very soon.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: But they cannot live on hopes. I want to know when it is likely to be constructed.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I must say that I have received very good co-operation from the W. H. & S. Ministry since I took over and I would like to pay a compliment to my friend and colleague Shri K. C. Reddy. But this cheering should not mean that I have not had to face difficulties. I feel somewhat hesitant or, I might say, even ashamed that once before in this House I said that it would be possible for the P. & T. Department to spend all the money that has been allotted to them for construction of quarters and other buildings. I regret that it has not been possible to do so. We have not been able to spend the whole money with the result that a large number of staff is put to great inconvenience without any proper accommodation, rather lack of accommodation.

It is, therefore, essential that at least for a short time it should be considered whether some other arrangement could be made. I do not want that any new arrangement should be made permanently. The W. H. & S., Ministry is naturally in charge of building quarters and offices for various Ministries throughout the country. But the P. & T. Department is placed in a peculiar position; firstly, their programme is heavy and, secondly, they are spread out throughout the country, in the far off corners in the villages, in almost every nook and corner of the country. It is not possible for one overseer or executive engineer, who is in charge of looking after the buildings of the P. & T. department, civil aviation and other departments to look after the construction of these new buildings fully and properly. Then, even when the buildings have been constructed, another difficulty arises. They are not properly maintained. They cannot be looked after properly unless a definite staff has been provided, earmarked for the construction work, as well as for looking after the maintenance of the P. & T. buildings.

I was, therefore, suggesting whether it could be possible that a unit for the P. & T. is formed in each circle; or, if separate zones or new zones are made by the W. H. & S., I shall have no objection. But something on these lines has to be thought out, and a separate unit should be formed, at least for the next three years. Our plan for construction is worth Rs. 16 crores; a fairly heavy sum and heavy work too. Unless some engineers, overseers and others are set apart for that work, it would not be possible to spend the whole money, and it pains me the most because, having got the money, we are not able to provide adequate quarters for the staff and they are left in the lurch with the result that they have to face all sorts of difficulties. I would therefore, in all humility appeal to my colleague, because he happens to be here, that this matter deserves very careful consideration, so that we are

able to go ahead with our construction work.

Mr. Speaker: What about help from the State Governments?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: State Governments also. In one or two cases recently I requested the W. H. & S. Minister to permit the State P.W.D. to construct our buildings as the former's engineers were very busy and he gave me permission. But in every case we have to take special permission. So, if the W. H. & S. Minister thinks that his staff is not able to do all the work, they can entrust it to the State P.W.D. or any other private agency. For example, Tata has stated that they are prepared to build our P. & T. quarters in Jamshedpur at the same rates at which Government pay; perhaps a little less. To that also, the W. H. & S. Minister agreed.

Then there is the question of relations between the staff and the officers. As the time is passing very quickly, I shall leave that out. But I would refer to one or two important matters.

I will now come to the formation of the Standing Committee and the National Welfare Board. I was really surprised that one of the hon. Members of this House said that this standing committee has not been formed. It is true that it has not started work. But we have had full discussions with the Federation and they have fully agreed without proposals. It has been decided that the Director General would be the Chairman of the Standing Committee and there will be five members from the Federation and five members of the Directorate. I would like to make it clear that this Standing Committee is not being formed for discussing the demands, but for following up the decisions which have been or are taken in discussion with the Federation, either by the Director-General or by the Minister who dealt with it.

5 LSD-1.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): (I know about the Standing Committee and its function. What I referred to was about the Whitley Council.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, about the Whitley Council we have got very good names. But let us work in our own conditions. Let us forge our own way. It is not necessary to copy everything. I am not opposed to the Whitley Council. It is a very good organisation. But we have our own difficulties and, in the present context, I personally feel that we can think of ways and means for resolving our problems in our own way. I have met workers. I know their difficulties and I know how to deal with them. Therefore, I do not consider it necessary to copy anything which comes from any other country. But this Standing Committee is there for the time being. Well, if the Government decides that Whitley Council should be appointed in all the Ministries, the P. & T. will follow it. But, for the time being . . .

Shri M. B. Masani (Ranchi—East): Let us have Lal Bhadur Councils.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have no doubt that this Standing Committee would be very helpful and whatever decisions are taken . . .

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether the Standing Committee will only be at the Centre? Or do you propose later on to have it at all levels in other areas also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: At the present moment, we are setting it up at the Centre. But that proposal is not ruled out. Let us make this experiment here and, if it succeeds, it can be taken up at the circle level also.

As regards the National Welfare Board, I need not say much. This Board is presided over by Shri Raj Bahadur. Our activities in connection with playgrounds, recreation clubs,

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

etc., have been lagging behind as compared to other Ministries. It is hoped that with the setting up of the National Welfare Board we would be able to do a little more, or perhaps much more than what has been done so far in this regard.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Does it include representatives of the Federation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Federation as such may not be represented on it. A request has been made that a representative of the Federation should be taken. Our idea is to take those workers who are really interested in games, sports and other forms of recreational activities. I know of a number of members of the Federation and unions who are not at all interested in any kind of recreational activity. I do not want to make the National Welfare Board a purely trade union or a political body. It is meant for providing arrangements for cultural activities, games, sports, etc., and giving both mental and physical relief to the workers. It is therefore, better that it is kept out of all kinds of trade union politics.

Shri Hem Barua: You are going to have on this Committee artists and others. Is the Federation consulted so far as these members are concerned?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Federation was asked to give a panel of names and out of this panel artists and others would be considered for this Board.

We have tried to introduce new methods on the telegraph and telephone side. A Telex system has been introduced. This system is functioning between Bombay and Ahmedabad. The number of V. F. T. channels allotted to Telex was increased during 1957. Proposals have been drawn up for expansion of the two existing Telex

exchanges at Bombay and Ahmedabad by 80 lines each and also opening new Telex exchanges at Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The implementation of the proposals during the Second Plan is, however, subject to the availability of foreign exchange quota.

The work in the trunk cable scheme connecting New Delhi, Calcutta and other principal cities en route is also expected to commence shortly. A new scheme for laying trunk cables between Bombay and Calcutta, linking also Kanpur, Lucknow and Patna, has also been sanctioned to provide a large number of trunk circuits among the cities on the route. The trunk cable will be capable of providing 960 channels on the route. When this cable is commissioned into service the 12-channel and 3-channel system working on these routes will be utilised for providing relief to other routes in India.

The systems of a "single ticketing and "operator dialling" for putting through trunk calls is also being introduced. Efforts are being made to progressively eliminate delays caused by handling of a call by more than one operator, by the gradual introduction of "single station ticketing" procedure by which only the originating station operator has full control over a call. The other operator at the other end has simply to join the called subscriber required.

A beginning has already been made with the procedure of "operator dialling" on direct trunk circuits. Under the procedure an operator at New Delhi can, by dialling over the telephone, get access straight to a called subscriber in Bombay and put through a call, that is, it will not be necessary for the operator at Delhi to call the operator at the other exchange in Bombay. The operator can put through the call direct to the subscriber. This procedure will result in expediting the disposal of all the trunk calls on the route concerned. It is expected that by the end of the Second Five Year

Plan period, the delays on trunk calls on all routes would have been brought down considerably.

In fact, as Mr. Pattabhi Raman pointed out, the operator may sometimes be negligent, or may not attend to the ring in good time. But generally the delays in the call materialising is due to the congestion of the line and hence it takes a long time for a particular call to materialise. But when these steps are taken and when the number of channels are increased, it will take very little time for the call to materialise. I have tried this operator dialling system and I have found that it was possible for me to get a call in a few minutes' time—four to five minutes. I hope these developments will facilitate matters and there will not be much delay.

I would like to say that single ticketing has been introduced on eighteen routes from Delhi on all routes from Nagpur and seven routes from Calcutta. Operator dialling has been introduced on seven routes, namely; New Delhi-Calcutta; New Delhi-Bombay; New Delhi-Lucknow; New Delhi-Kanpur; Bombay-Calcutta; Bombay-Poona; and Kanpur-Lucknow.

I had said last year that scooters would be introduced in Delhi for the delivery of telegrams. I am sorry that the experiment has only been very recently started and I was glad to see some of our telegraph men moving about in scooters and doing their work perfectly well. There is another proposal and the House might be interested to hear it, that we want to have mobile post offices on horse-back and camel-back. I was especially reminded of it because my colleague Shri Raj Bahadur comes from Rajasthan.

Shri Hem Barua: Going back to the good old days!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member will visit one of the isolated villages of Rajasthan, he will know how long it will take to modernise it, but it is necessary that they should get at least the postal articles,

letters, money orders, etc. If this experiment, which we are considering over, succeeds, I hope it will be possible to carry our dak to the farthest villages in Rajasthan and other areas.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): In rural areas there should be mobile post offices in bullock carts also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It will be conceded that horses and camels will move faster than bullock-carts.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am glad importance is being given to the camel.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have got three workshops in the P. and T. Department, one at Jubalpur, the other at Bombay and the third at Calcutta. I shall not deal with them at great length, but they have to be expanded so that we may become self-supporting in the matter of our telephone and telegraphic equipments. Much has to be done to develop, expand and reorganise the workshops. I shall not take the time of the House by going into details, but one thing I would like to mention, that with great difficulty the principle of introducing the incentive scheme in these workshops has been accepted and agreed to and I hope it would produce good results.

The second important factory of the P. and T. is the Indian Telephone Industry at Bangalore. It is developing very well indeed. The original targets of telephones was 65,000; during 1958-59 the revised targets have been fixed at 85,000; the target of exchange lines has been increased from 43,000 to 54,000; similarly that of the single channel and three channel systems has been increased from 160 channels to 240 channels. The sales for 1958-59 are estimated at Rs. 400 lakhs as against the budgeted sales of Rs. 300 lakhs for 1957-58. This means an increase of about 33 per cent., the corresponding increase in production being about 42 per cent.

If you will permit me I shall merely read out a few appreciative comments

(Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri)

which appeared in one of the Delhi papers—

"Nowhere else perhaps has the concept of public ownership and management worked out so successfully in India as in the case of Indian Telephones. The Managing Director of another Government of India concern described it to me as the jewel of the public sector."

After visiting eight of the biggest such projects I am inclined to agree with him.

"Profit-yielding, ultra-modern, self-confident and managerially aggressive, and singularly solicitous of staff welfare, the factory produced 1,500 telephones within 22 months of its technical collaboration. This was by March 1950. The first telephones were assembled from imported components and much of the work was done in improvised quarters."

Mr. Speaker: Are all the parts manufactured here?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Most of them, over 80 per cent.

Recently, there was some criticism about the small savings scheme. So far the collection has been less—it has gone down during the last two years. I would like to inform the House that a Small Savings Board has been appointed which, besides the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, will have on it two nominees of the Ministry of Finance, a representative of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, and the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs. It has been constituted with a view to improving the service and the facilities at present available at the post office savings bank and evolving a new scheme for bringing the post office savings bank in line with commercial banks. The Board has been vested with the power of simplifying the existing rules and the procedure and also of adopting measures to improve the organisation and administrative efficiency of the Posts and

Telegraphs Department. I hope that the stringent rules which previously existed in connection with our savings bank will be relaxed and our savings drive will make a definite progress.

I would also like to mention that during this year, we have taken great interest in bringing out commemoration stamps on different occasions. Hon. Members might have seen the Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi stamp to mark the centenary of the first struggle for independence; they might have also seen the Red Cross stamp, then a series of three stamps on the occasion of Children's Day, again a series of three stamps to mark the centenary of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. We are going to print two stamps in honour of Dr. D. K. Karve and the late Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose. Generally, these stamps are not printed for those who are alive, but we have made a special exception in the case of Dr. D. K. Karve, because he is about to complete 100 years in, I think, the next few days and because of the special service he has rendered to the cause of women's education.

The stamps issued on Children's Day have been greatly appreciated. Our idea is to print new stamps next year on the flora and fauna of this country and in honour of scientists of international repute as also of rag and raginis. Our desire is to sell them on a big scale in foreign countries and thus earn foreign exchange also. Recently, on Children's day, 14th November, we held a children's stamp exhibition, which was opened by the Prime Minister. No less than 30,000 visitors, boys and girls, attended it and they fully enjoyed it.

I shall now say a few words about shipping.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He has said 'yes', but I must say that I was somewhat disappointed with the speech of my hon. friend, Shri

Raghunath Singh. He wants to become as fat as our friend, Seth Achal Singh or as stout as Shri Easwara Iyer on the other side in one day. Even if he is fed on butter and milk and perhaps eggs, also, if he takes them, it will not be possible for him to become as stout as Seth Achal Singh or Shri Easwara Iyer, in one day, even in one month, may be even in one year. He wants all the ports to become as good and as major ports like Hamburg or Liverpool of other countries. It is something amazing. I was expecting from him a reasonable speech, because he is interested in this subject. He has been studying it and he has discussed it a number of times here. But I am surprised that a speech of that kind should have been made.

Anyhow, I shall merely say that I am very particular that we should add 3 lakh tons to our tonnage during the Second Five Year Plan. In fact, I had said 1 million tons, but some doubts have been expressed, that even these 3 lakh tons would not be realised in the current Plan period. I shall consider it a dismal failure on our part if we are not able to add 3 lakh tons to our present shipping capacity.

The many important steps taken towards expansion of tonnage have already been recounted by Shri Raj Bahadur yesterday. I shall mention a few other steps that have been taken.

Out of the Yen loan which has been negotiated recently with the Government of Japan, 3 billion Yen are provided for the public sector, and it is hoped that another 3 billion Yen will be made available for the private sector. As far as the public sector is concerned, the intention is to purchase 2 tankers, a cargo vessel and some small inter-island craft for the Home Ministry. If allocation of 3 billion Yen, which is

equivalent to Rs. 4 crores, is approved for the private sector, they would be placing orders for dry cargo vessels.

During the deputation of the Director General of Shipping to Japan, it was found possible by him to hold discussions for obtaining tonnage from Japan outside the Yen credit on the usual deferred payment terms that are available there. These discussions have yielded results as follows: (1) The Government of Japan have agreed to relax their normal deferred payment terms from 40 per cent initial payment and 60 per cent deferred over five years to 30 per cent initial payment and 70 per cent deferred over 6 years; (2) In order to arrange payment of initial 30 per cent of the price of the vessel in foreign exchange, it was possible for the DG Shipping to negotiate with one of the trading companies to obtain a dollar loan to the extent of 1.5 million, which could be used for initial payment and the balance 70 per cent of the price would be earned by the vessel in foreign exchange on account of freight. This facility will be made available entirely to the private sector. A couple of ocean-going vessels could be obtained under this arrangement.

Again, another company of Japan has made an offer of a barter deal for supply of a vessel by the Nippon Kokan Kaisha Yard. The initial payment of 30 per cent will be made by export of manganese ore in addition to the quota imported by Japan, and the balance of the price will be paid from freight earnings. We may be able to get a couple of vessels on that account if the barter deal is acceptable to the concerned Ministries. If all this finally succeeds, it would be possible for us to get at least 10 more new ships.

Of course, we have to purchase ships from abroad, but it is essential that we should have our own shipyards for the additional capacity for making ships in this country. I know

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

that the House is also very keen that another shipyard should be set up in this country as quickly as possible. I shall say a word about the present shipyard. Some doubts have arisen in the minds of Members and perhaps people outside also, because of the construction of *Andamans*. The House is aware that I did not wait for a single moment. I set up an Inquiry Committee to go into the matter. The Committee has submitted its report and the House will be taken into confidence as quickly as possible. I cannot say exactly, but it seems generally that the responsibility has been fixed on the French consultants, A.C.L. But I must say that it would not be fair to unreservedly indulge in criticism and denunciation of that firm. They have worked with us for five years and we have benefited from them. But they will soon be going away, in about 3½ months, giving place to new consultants.

We are trying to make our country self-sufficient in many matters. The second shipyard normally may be provided perhaps in the Third Plan period. I want that we should get assistance from any quarter and if we get the assistance, I would very much like that the new shipyard should be set up within the Second Plan period itself, or at least we should start work as soon as we can.

Shri Khimji (Kutch): Has the Expert Committee submitted their report?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They have not submitted their report. They have said that they would submit it by the end of this month. But I am told they might take another month to submit their report. I hope and I do feel that as soon their report is received, we will be able to go ahead, I would rather have foreign participation or foreign help or, as I said, even help from the private sector provided, of course, we

have majority control over the establishment, if we can set up a new shipyard quickly. I might add that there is a possibility of foreign participation in this project and there has been a discussion with one country which is agreeable to this particular proposal. The matter will naturally have to be pursued further and its pros and cons fully examined. I am sure the House will agree with this view fully.

I might also inform the House that we have recently decided to get 3 technical ship-building experts from Germany because our A.C.L. consultants would be going away. So, we have decided to get three technical shipbuilding experts from Germany. It has been decided to have these experts from the Lubecker shipyard and Mr. Thiessen—that is the name of the expert—would be coming soon. He is expected to arrive early in April. We are taking good care to see that the new consultants inspire confidence.

Enquiries made by our Ambassador in Germany have revealed that Mr. Thiessen joined the Lubecker Flenderworks in April 1953, after serving previously in three other well known shipyards. At present he holds the position of Principal Designer of ships at Lubecker Flenderworks in which capacity he has designed practically all types of ships turned out at Lubecker Flenderworks and has had much to do with the construction of ships of *Scindia*. As we are also going to build Lubecker type of ships, it would be very profitable for us to have a man of that experience. He is in that shipyard now and he is held in very high esteem. Our Ambassador says that informed persons and competent sources consider Thiessen as a person of outstanding capacity.

Sir, closely associated with this is the need for providing adequate facilities for ship repairs. And, the House is

aware that we have set up a committee which is going to start its work soon. I may also add that the Mazagon docks and the Garden Reach workshops have offered to manufacture much of the equipment which is being imported at present for the ship repairs. Other engineering firms in this country may also be able to help us in this regard. I have, therefore, decided that the Ship Repair Committee be asked also to examine the possibility of saving foreign exchange on equipment required for shipbuilding at the Hindustan Shipyard by considering the manufacture of this equipment in the existing marine workshops of India.

Regarding ports, I have merely to say that the recent visit of the Transport Secretary to U.S.A. has given us good results and the World Bank has agreed to give a loan of approximately \$14 million to cover the requirements of the port of Madras. Negotiations for obtaining a loan for the development of the Calcutta Port are still continuing; and I am sure there will be no difficulty and the amount asked for may be given by the World Bank.

I may say a few words on Geonkhali because my friend Shri Samanta was very particular that we should express our opinion in that regard. Firstly, as advised by the team of experts, there should be a deep sea port auxiliary to Calcutta. A technical examination of this problem is in progress and we have made an application to the U.N. Technical Administration to provide two internationally known port experts in connection with this work. The preliminary advice of the Consulting Engineer and the French Harbour Expert indicates that the technical difficulties are not insuperable.

Opinions have been given by experts and they are unanimous that Geonkhali cannot serve ships of more than 26 ft. draft because of the Balari Bar below Geonkhali. What is required is a port with a deeper draft. It

should be possible to locate some other place on the west bank of the Hooghly at a point farther south of Geonkhali. The channel to the new site can take ships up to 30 ft. draft. Here also a new railway link has to be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 crores according to whether the link is to Kharagpur or to the nearest point only.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): May I submit that I have mentioned in my speech that beyond Geonkhali all the places are in the nodal cyclonic sector?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member should note that we have to depend on experts in this matter and they will naturally bear all these things in mind before locating a particular site. And, what is more important—I mean the most important thing—at the present moment for our country, is to have a deep draft port. And, if it could be located somewhere near Geonkhali, I think, the hon. Member should welcome it. I cannot vouchsafe for the estimate, but, it seems that the cost also is not going to be very high. I mean that if a deep sea port somewhere near Geonkhali or south of Geonkhali could be built in about Rs. 10 crores, I think it should be possible to take up the work within this plan period.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a proposal from the Calcutta port has come that out of the allotment made for the improvement of Calcutta port, Rs. 2 crores may be taken and 2 berths may be built at once at Geonkhali?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member is not aware of the latest position. One of the officers of the Calcutta Port had discussed this matter with me and he had this proposal in mind. But the latest proposal of finding a new site in order to set up a new deep sea port with 30 ft. draft would be something new because we will now be getting very big ships in

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Calcutta. Therefore, Geonkhali is not going to serve the purpose as it would **have only 26 ft. draft port. I have no doubt that the Calcutta Port authorities would welcome this proposal much more and they are really in touch with us and we will do the needful.**

I am also glad to inform the House that the new incentive scheme which has been drafted by Shri Jeejee Bhai is being accepted by the workers of the ports. The House is aware that **in Bombay, the piece-rate scheme was introduced about a year back and it has produced good results. In fact, the workers themselves have demanded and agreed that it should be introduced for heavy steel and other iron commodities.** Similarly, the Madras Port Union has agreed to the introduction of this scheme from the first of March. Now, Calcutta remains and Shri Jeejee Bhai would be taking up the question of Calcutta port very soon. He had drafted a scheme over which some difference of opinion arose between the Unions and the scheme of Shri Jeejee Bhai. He has very kindly agreed to review the matter and he will be taking up this problem very soon.

And, I would like to take this occasion to thank him for the really very **difficult task he has been able to complete so successfully.** He has really done yeoman service to the ports of India. I must also take the opportunity of mentioning that **I was really shocked to hear the sad news of Shri DeMello, a staunch trade unionist and one of the most prominent leaders of the port workers—that he has passed away.**

I read the news in the papers that a notice of strike had been given. Of course, we have not received any formal notice but some kind of resolution was passed. I have had a long discussion with Shri DeMello. He and his colleagues recently met my colleague Shri Raj Bahadur and had a long discussion and I do not think there

should be any possibility of any kind of strike occurring because we are trying to meet almost all their reasonable demands except certain points. They also agreed that those points are covered by the terms of reference to the Pay Commission. In the circumstances, it was agreed in my presence that those points need not be touched. They are prepared to wait till the Pay Commission submits its report. Other questions were discussed. We were most willing to discuss them. I also handed over a copy of the Chaudhury report to the Federation even when it was not printed. Generally when the reports are printed, they are made public. **I made an exception in that case and got that report supplied to them.** In these circumstances, I cannot conceive that they will think in terms of going on any type of strike. So far as the introduction of the incentive scheme is concerned, while I thanked Shri Jeejee Bhai for producing the scheme, **I should also like to thank Mr. Anthony Pillai, an hon. Member of this House and the General Secretary of the Port Workers' Federation, who took a very helpful attitude and got the scheme introduced in Madras Port.**

I wanted to say something about the lighthouses but I will not do so. They are doing pretty good work.

I would like to say something about the national highways because it was dealt with by many Members of this House, and especially Mr. Masani. I do not want to go into the general matters but there are two things which I consider to be very important. I know that the Planning Commission has said that our mileage should not exceed 13,800 miles during the Plan period.

There has been a reorganisation of the States. There are two or three States in my mind, especially, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Bihar and Bengal. Here, new areas have merged in these States and these were areas which were for long in some other part. For instance, in Madhya Pradesh there is no direct

link between Jabalpur and Bhopal, capital of Madhya Pradesh. Many parts of old Madhya Bharat or Vindhya Pradesh are completely isolated from the main part of the State. Similarly in Bihar and Bengal a road has to be built to keep the connection. The part in which there happens to be a road has been merged with Bengal and the result is that there is no common road. That road is also equally important. Similarly, in Mysore we have to connect the various places of that State so that no particular part is left isolated. Especially, places like Manipur, Tripura, some parts of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, etc. are areas where there is no other means of communication. They should certainly be provided with roads. Therefore, it seems essential that we should raise the present mileage of national highways to a minimum of 15,000 miles. But we will take up the matter with the Planning Commission.

I am glad that the Finance Minister in his speech has mentioned that the amount of credit of Rs. 7.34 crores forming the surplus of the cement account of the State Trading Corporation will be utilised on the development of national highways. Further the additional revenue from the rate of increased duty on cement of Rs. 2.24 crores will be utilised for road development. Thus, we hope to get an additional amount of Rs. 11.82 crores or about 12 crores during the Second Plan period and these funds could be spent on national highways and on our other road programmes. One of our proposals is to improve the existing national highways in the most congested areas. We should for this purpose take one or two roads first. The area between Bihar and Bengal which is the so-called industrial belt needs much wider roads so that they could take a much heavier traffic. Similarly, the road from Madras to Bangalore should also be improved and developed to the same standard.

The idea of the engineers is to widen the existing crust in these regions from 12 feet to 24 feet and restrict its

use to fast moving traffic only and then provide two parallel roads 12 feet wide crust on either side of the main road for slow traffic and to upgrade big bridges and culverts. These roads will be called the Express Highways consisting of new thorough-fares made exclusively for fast vehicles, giving additional space to the slow-moving ones. This will help in quick transport of goods and also to a certain extent in lightening the burden of the other means of transport.

Shri Masani spoke of one or two points. I do not want to deal with them. There is lack of time and I do not want to annoy him. But I may inform the House that the Nagpur Plan of road development which was drawn up in 1943 envisaged a total mileage of 3,31,000 as the target. This target is expected to be achieved fully by the end of the current Plan period. As I have said before, a number of rivers will, however, remain unbridged. Mr. Masani mentioned one of his experiences at the Moradabad bridge over Ramganga. I wonder if he had ever an opportunity to pass over the Garmukteshwar.

Shri M. R. Masani: I did have it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I had to pass over that place a number of times and last time—Mr. Masani would be glad to know that he was not the only sufferer—I had to wait for four hours at that place. In view, however, of the vast changes that have taken place since the Nagpur Plan was drawn up, a committee of Chief Engineers is preparing a new All India Road Development Plan which would be adequate for a period of 20 years from the close of the current Plan. The report is almost ready and would be submitted soon. The rough plan will be circulated to the States shortly. This plan envisages increasing the total road mileage from 3.7 lakhs to 6.5 lakhs.

I shall not be doing justice to myself if I do not mention about the

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

rural roads because I am greatly interested in this subject. I would like to inform the House that for sample surveys we sent a special officer to visit Madras and U.P. to undertake the study of rural roads. The question of cheap and low cost roads is also engaging the attention of the engineers. I wonder if there is any other country which is so badly in need of improving its rural roads. It will help us much if a separate Rural Roads Fund is established. The Taxation Enquiry Commission has also made a similar recommendation for contributing a substantial sum to this fund. This House will have to consider whether a small charge in the form of betterment levy could be introduced in some shape or form for finding money for the improvement of these roads spread throughout the vast rural areas of our country. This levy could perhaps be abolished after a prescribed period. The same practice may have to be adopted for building new bridges also. Anyhow, this matter would need further consideration of the Ministry as well as of the House.

I have dealt with the roads and the national highways. I may say a few words about road transport now.

The question of ceiling on taxation was referred to by Shri Raj Bahadur. I cannot conceive that any State would in the present context think of raising it above the Madras ceiling. I also hope that before long the principle of double taxation will be completely eliminated between one State and the other. All the States have agreed to this principle. Only the State of Shri Masani—Bombay—, Madras and, last but not the least, my State also—Uttar Pradesh—have yet to fall in line.

An Hon. Member: Shri Masani is from Bihar.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The nationalisation of passenger transport is going ahead with a fast speed, and I would not like to come in the way

of nationalisation of passenger transport. But I would very much like that those who are engaged in goods transport should know what our policy is going to be in the near future, so that the expansion of goods services is not retarded in any manner. I would like to acquaint the House of the fact, that with the concurrence of the Planning Commission we have decided that the moratorium on the nationalisation of goods transport is extended till the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. I am glad that the representatives of State Governments who were consulted at the conference of State Transport Commissioners held at Mussorie in October, 1957, expressed in favour of the proposal, except Bombay as it has already nationalised goods transport.

I might say a few words about the setting up of a few committees or councils in connection with the problems of roads and road transport. Up till now there has been a transport Advisory Council. It will now be renamed as Transport Development Council, and this body will be composed of the Minister of Transport and Communications, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Railways, Minister of Shipping and Transport Ministers of all the State Governments. This Council will advise the Government of India on all matters of policy relating to road transport and inland water transport. With the appointment of this Transport Development Council, the Transport Advisory Council—the old body—and the Central Board of Transport will cease to function.

I wish also to announce that in order to associate non-official opinion in the formulation of Government policies, it has been decided to appoint a Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee to assist the Transport Development Council. This Committee will be composed of 15 non-official members and

15 official members and will be presided over by the Minister of Shipping. The names of the members will be announced very soon.

It has also been decided to set up the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee to deal with the day-to-day transport problems facing different Ministries of the Government of India. This Committee will start functioning with immediate effect.

It was also proposed some time back to appoint a Committee to enquire into the Transport Administration set-up of the States and put them on a more rational and uniform footing. It has now been decided to appoint an *Ad Hoc* Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Subbarayan with 7 to 9 other members comprising of representatives from the Parliament, State Governments, I.R.T.D.A. and private operators also.

Now, I wish to say a few words regarding the inter-State Transport Commission. There has been certain criticism regarding its delayed appointment, and I am prepared to accept that the criticism is a justifiable one, but we are only partly responsible for it. In order to avoid further delay, I considered it advisable to announce the present Commission which could perhaps be termed as an interim Commission. It was therefore that the names of only three officials were announced. I would like to inform the House that Government have taken a decision in principle to enlarge the membership of the Inter-State Transport Commission, the formation of which was recently announced, by inclusion of a non-official of high standing, who may have knowledge of the problems concerning road transport industry. The name of the non-official member of the Commission will be announced very soon. Moreover, it is our intention to appoint a wholetime Chairman of the Commission.

Sir, Shri Hem Barua is not here and, therefore, perhaps I should not touch matters concerning civil aviation although I wanted to say some-

thing on the points he had referred to. I am reminded by my colleague that Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan also said something on the same subject. I shall only deal with two or three general issues. With regard to the question of non-scheduled operators, our policy on that matter is quite clear. Aviation is in the public sector and it will remain so, but we do not want to impose any kind of ban on all non-scheduled operators. I know that there is not much scope for the non-scheduled operators. As the capacity of our Airlines Corporation is not being fully utilised just at the present moment, we will naturally try to expand and cover new areas and new routes. Still, if some non-scheduled operators want to open up a new area where we do not propose to go, they are welcome to do so. It is not wise, I think, that they should not be given freedom to open up new areas and, of course, when new areas are opened up and the increasing demand is not fully met naturally the Airlines Corporation will have to go over there. But this time-lag is there, and during this time lag it would not be advisable to prevent all openings for them. And, how many are the non-scheduled operators? What is the number of their aircraft? The total number of their aircraft is perhaps, not more than 19. The hon. Member was referring to some foreign investment. I do not know whether it is an Indian company; perhaps she was referring to the Indamer. I might merely inform her that the licence of even Indamer has not been renewed; it is yet to be renewed. My colleague, Shri Humayun Kabir is a very strong person—sometimes he takes very bold action—and I do not know he will do before he leaves office.

As regards the employees and staff, Shri Kabir already said yesterday—in fact, he expressed great satisfaction—that the relations have recently been very good. If there is any particular matter, of course it is to the workers to come and

(Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri)

meet the authorities, meet the Minister.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: With regard to non-scheduled operators, may I know what steps are Government going to take in order to protect the employees, because most of the operators are going against the conditions they have agreed to?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, we have been very careful in this matter during the recent months and we do propose to be so. We have taken or we propose to take action against some of them. We also propose to see to it that our rules are strictly enforced.

Then, Sir, I would like to say about one or two policy matters. The Estimates Committee had suggested that there should be a common board for the two Corporations. I might inform the House that at present there are 8 members in the A. I. L., and 9 members in the I. A. C. Board. Out of this, 7 members are common and this has helped to ensure that the two Corporations act in close co-operation as far as possible. When the Boards are reconstituted the question of common membership will, no doubt, be kept in view. I might also inform the House that in the I. A. C., after the appointment of a wholetime General Manager there will, in future, be only a part-time Chairman and, I think, he would preferably be a non-official.

Another policy matter which has been raised in this House is about the grant of exemption from payment of customs duty on fuel. I would merely say that we have been considering this matter, and it would be taken up with the Finance Ministry so that the Air Lines Corporation's working may be stabilised.

14 hrs.

Another question which is under

conveyance of mails by the I.A.C. The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, has been asked to examine this question.

I would have liked to say a few words on the inland water transport, especially regarding Bihar, but I have taken a very long time, and I do not think it would be possible for me to deal with it fully. I would only say something with regard to one suggestion that has been made that a Corporation should be set up in order to operate the service from Rajmahad to Patna and beyond. If the Bihar Government would like to set up a Corporation we will gladly welcome it and make our Contribution. Besides that, the Inland Water Transport Board set up by us is also operating a small service with push-tugs and barges in a restricted area. Formerly, our idea was to operate this service from Patna to Buxar and beyond Ballia, but because of less movement of foodgrains and because of draught in that part of the country, this service is being operated at the present moment between Patna and Chapra, and the start is quite good. If the Bihar Government and the people there will help us and co-operate with us in providing more traffic, I think this experiment could be further extended.

In this connection, I would also like to mention about the Buckingham Canal. The Government has set apart in the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 115 lakhs for the development of Buckingham Canal. The State Governments were requested to prepare detailed estimates of the cost of improvements. As the canal passes through the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras it was also considered necessary that there should be proper co-ordination of the two estimates, and we have also been advised to make a careful assessment of the traffic po-

fact, it has already been undertaken, and we expect to get the traffic survey report by July, 1958. In fact the improvement of this canal, from our point of view, is very important and we should attend to it as quickly as possible.

I would also like to say that it was about two years or two years and a half ago when I had suggested that an Inland Water Transport Board for Madras, Andhra and Kerala should be set up. But there was some difficulty and it was suggested to us that all the three States will have their separate Inland Water Transport Boards as it was not possible to have a composite Board as we had conceived of before. So, in case these Boards are set up, the Government of India will make their own contribution to the working of the Inland Water Transport Boards of those States as we are doing in the case of Bihar.

I shall now conclude. I have said nothing regarding tourism.

Mr. Speaker: It is past 2 O'clock.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; I would not say anything more. I am grateful to you, Sir, for the consideration you have shown to me. As this is going to be my last speech in so far as the Ministry of Transport and Communications is concerned, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my two very able colleagues, Shri Raj Bahadur and Shri Humayun Kabir, for the immense help they have given to me. I would also like to thank the officers of the Transport and Communications Ministry and the officers of the Directorates who have been very co-operative. I have sometimes done things in an unconventional manner and they might not have liked it, but still, I was glad to find that they tried to enter into the spirit—into my spirit, if I may say so. I very much like that. Ministers come and go, but the officers represent the permanent services and they have to remain there. Naturally the country expects very much from them. So,

they have not to care for the favour or the disfavour of anybody. They must carry on their duty in an upright and straight manner and that will raise the morale of the services as well as raise the moral stature of the country. Thank you very much.

Shri Manay: May I have one clarification? I want to know whether the rules governing the service conditions of the Posts and Telegraphs employees are statutory or not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is a very ticklish matter, and I cannot answer it in one or two minutes. They are Government servants and still they have the right to form associations and unions. Associations apart, they are members of trade unions, and what their exact statutory position is, it is difficult to say. But they are Government servants. In certain matters we have given them the liberty of participating in trade union activities.

If you will permit me, Sir, I would like to thank the Members of this House also. I need not say that they have been extremely good and kind to me and I am very grateful to all of them.

Shri Manay: The hon. Minister had replied in the same way last year, on the 18th July. The reply was very vague. Maybe that vagueness may be a small one for him, but that vagueness is a question of great interest to the employees. Therefore, I very earnestly request the hon. Minister to say specifically whether the rules governing their service conditions are statutory or not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course this is not a matter which could be discussed here. If the hon. Member so desires,—of course, I would not be there—he may discuss it with Shri Raj Bahadur who will be there. Shri Raj Bahadur will be very glad to discuss it.

Shri Manay: It is unfortunate that we have been time and again

[Shri Manay]

requesting the hon. Minister to give a specific reply and we have been asking for it in every session.

Shri P. G. Sen Purnea): The post office is charging an amount which is beyond what is mentioned in the rules in respect of insurance. There is a strong objection from the public. The post offices are charging 12 annas, and it is mentioned most probably on the envelope itself that it is none annes. There seems to be some sort of local charge or so. On enquiry I learn that the extra charge is for the stationery. But there should be some sort of receipt given of there must be a mention on the envelope about the amount that is to be realised May I enquire how far this is correct and how they would rectify it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member let me know a specific instance or some specific instances, certainly we look into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I will admit a question on that point.

Shri Manay: I am so sorry that no satisfactory reply has been given to my point. I wish I was given an opportunity to speak so that I would have made that point in my speech. It is a very important point. The hon. Minister is trying to leave it.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the hon. Member had an opportunity, ultimately, if the Minister has not answered it,—well, he has not answered it. That is all. Therefore, the hon. Member's speech does not make a difference. If, for one year, nothing has been done, in two minutes nothing can be done.

Now, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 133."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed].

DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 85—MERCANTILE MARINE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine Department'."

DEMAND No. 86—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Light-houses and Light-Ships'."

DEMAND NO. 87—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Central Road Fund’.”

DEMAND NO. 88—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,53,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Communications (including National Highways)’.”

DEMAND NO. 89—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,72,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)’.”

DEMAND NO. 90—METEOROLOGY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Meteorology’.”

DEMAND NO. 91—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Overseas Communications Service’.”

DEMAND NO. 92—AVIATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Aviation’.”

DEMAND NO. 93—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications’.”

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Ports’.”

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,75,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Roads’.”

**DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,58,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CIVIL AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,96,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital on Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND NO. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
AND COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,33,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 134, 135 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

**DEMAND NO. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 95—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,02,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 97—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,59,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 98—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 134—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,82,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,28,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and

Shri Balmiki (Bulandshahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member not at all spoken till now?

श्री बाल्मीकी : जी नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: Not even during this Session?

श्री बाल्मीकी : जी नहीं । ग्रन्थ महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय में धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है ।

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

सदन के सामने आज निर्माण, आवास और उपलब्धि मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर विचार होने जा रहा है और पहला अवसर मुझे ही दिया गया है। इसमें कुछ आशा बंधती है कि मैं अपने कुछ विचार आपके सामने रख सकता हूँ। यह बात जरूर है कि पिछले वर्षों में भी इस मंत्रालय का कार्य बड़ा कठिन रहा है किन्तु जो कुछ भी काम हुआ है उसमें अभी उतनी विशेष उन्नति नजर नहीं आती है जितनी आनी चाहिये। इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर जो सबसे बड़ा शिकायत का कार्यालय सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० है वह भी है परन्तु मैं उसकी तरफ नहीं जाऊंगा। मुझे एक दो और प्रश्नों पर विचार करना है। मैं आवास के ऊपर कुछ विशेष बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात जरूर है कि पिछले जमाने में भी और मध्य काल तक हम देखें तो, रहने के लिये मकान बनाने के सवाल को हमारे देशवासियों ने बहुत जरूरी नहीं समझा। किन्तु लिये इमारतियाँ यहाँ का आदमी आत्मा की परवाह करता था और आत्मा के दर्शन की परवाह करता था। इसी लिये वह कहता था :

"देह, गेह, नैह जान जैसे धन दामिनी"

लेकिन फिर भी यहाँ भी, जब कि दुनिया के अन्दर श्रीयोगीकरण हुआ, श्रीयोगीकरण

[श्री बाबूजी]

के साथ साथ रहने के प्रश्न को कुछ बढ़ावा मिला । जो पिछली दूसरी सड़ाई थी उसके बाद में यह आवास का प्रश्न बहुत गम्भीर होता गया और उसकी गम्भीरता आज विशेष तरीके से महसूस की जाती है । यह देखा जाता है कि आवास का प्रश्न भी, जैसे कि अन्य बड़े प्रश्न हैं, खाद्य का प्रश्न, वस्त्र का प्रश्न, उन्हीं की तरह से महत्व का प्रश्न है । लेकिन आज भी जितना प्रयत्न किया गया है इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा, उसमें शहरीकरण अधिक दिखाई देता है, ग्रामीकरण की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । हमारा भारत आज ग्रामों में रहना है, लेकिन ग्रामों में आज भी जो दुर्दशा नजर आती है, उसे देख कर दुःख होता है । मैं विनोबा जी के शब्दों में बनवाना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी कितनी कष्टमय अवस्था है । वे कहते हैं :

“आज इन देहातों में किसी को कुछ आकर्षण ही नहीं है न यहाँ कोई मजा है, न यहाँ कोई सिनेमा है और न कोई सभा है । यहाँ कुछ है ही नहीं । शहर का आदमी यहाँ आता है, तो कहता है यहाँ कुछ सुखता ही नहीं । देहातों में से भी बुद्धिमान लोग शहर में जाकर रहने लगे हैं । अगर कभी देहात में आते हैं, तो उनकी जो कुछ स्टेट यहाँ पड़ी होती है, उनको देखने या यहाँ से कोई चीज उठा ले जाने के लिये आते हैं । लेकिन अपनी सारी अकल वह शहर को समर्पित कर देता है । अगर इस तरह देहात का घन, देहात की अकल शहर में चली जाय तो हमारे देहात कंगाल हो जायेंगे और मिट जायेंगे ।”

देहात से आदमी आ आ कर शहरों में बसते जा रहे हैं और शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती चली जा रही है । इसलिये आपका भी ध्यान शहरों की ओर विशेष रूप से जाता है, देहातों की तरफ नहीं । मैं चाहूँगा कि आप अपनी तरफ से यह सोचें कि आपने देहातों के लिये

बहुत कम धन रखा है । आपने पंचवर्षीय योजना में करीब १२० करोड़ २० लक्षां है आवास के लिये । उसमें से ११० करोड़ तो शहरों के लिये आता है और केवल १० करोड़ देहातों के लिये आता है । यह जो धन रखा गया है बिल्कुल कम है । हम ममाजवाद की बात कहते हैं, समाजवादी ढंग से समाज की बातें करते हैं । यह बात हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश दुनिया के अन्दर एक विशेष स्थान रखता है । दुनिया में ममाजवाद औद्योगिकरण की गन्दगी से पैदा हुआ, लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर ममाजवाद, ग्रामीण ममाजवाद जिसे हम कह सकते हैं, वह भूदान की भावना से, सर्वोदय की भावना से, ग्रामदान की भावना से उ पध हो रहा है । लेकिन मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसको देखते हुये ग्रामों की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था, उतना सरकार की तरफ से नहीं दिया जा रहा है । अगर कुछ थोड़ी बहुत उन्नति हो रही है तो केवल शहरों और शहरों के चारों तरफ ही की जाती है । आज जो पांच लाख गांव हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं है । आज गांवों का जो रूप है उस रूप को बदलने की जरूरत है । जब हम नई दिल्ली को देखते हैं, दूसरे बड़े नगरों को देखते हैं तो उन नगरों के अन्दर जो गगन-चुम्बी अट्टालिकायें बनती जा रही हैं उनको देखने से हमें विदेशों के नकले नजर आते हैं । वहाँ की बिल्डिंग के नकले नजर आते हैं भारत की शिल्प-कला के नकले उनमें नजर नहीं आते हैं । जब हम नई दिल्ली में खड़े होते हैं तो वहाँ की बिल्डिंगों में भारतीयता नजर नहीं आती । हम डिजाइन और प्लैनिंग में रिसर्च की बहुत सी बातें करते हैं, नेशनल बिल्डिंग आगनाइजेशन इस काम को विशेषकर कर रहा है । अगर मैं जानता हूँ कि भारत ने भी गृह-निर्माण के अन्दर दुनिया में अपना एक स्थान बना रखा है । यूगसियम पीरियड में विशेष रूप से यहाँ खड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनाई गई हैं । वे बिल्डिंगें

इसलिए हमें आज भी विशेषकर आसों के सामने ताज महल के रूप में श्रीर लाल किले के रूप में बनी नजर आती हैं। लेकिन जब हम ग्रामों का जिक्र करते हैं तो हमारी आसों के सामने कुछ झोपड़ियों का प्राचीन चित्र आ जाता है। यह बात जरूर है कि इन श्रृंखला व मन्तों की झोपड़ियों ने सदियों तक हमारे यहां के राजमहलों और लाल किले पर राज्य किया है जिसकी हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुगल काल के अन्दर भी शिप्रा नदी के किनारे, उज्जैन के पास एक जदरूप नाम का बड़ा संत रहता था। जब यहां अकबर राज्य करता था, जहांगीर राज्य करता था, वे दोनों बहा जा कर झोपड़ी में नमन धरती पर उम सन्त के सामने बैठते थे। तुजुके जहांगीरी में जहांगीर ने साफ तौर से बताया है कि जब उम सन्त के दर्शन करने के पश्चात् मैं उज्जैन के बाजारों में गुजरा तो मैं बहुत खुश हूं कि मैंने एक बड़े भारी मन्थामी के दर्शन किये, उम वीतरागी मन्थामी के जो आत्मा के ऊंचेपन को समझता है, और हम प्रकार खुशी में ३००० अर्थात् दोनों हाथों में उस झोपड़ी में बिंबेरी। यह जान थी झोपड़ी की। उस झोपड़ी की बनावट का जहांगीर में अपने तुजुके जहांगीरी में जिक्र किया है, उसे देख कर आप समझ लें। हम यहां सीमेंट की कमी की शिकायत करते हैं, कांक्रिट की शिकायत करते हैं, बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल की कमी की शिकायत करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम ग्रामों को सामने रखते हैं तब सोचते हैं कि हमें गहरों की ओर न जा कर ग्रामों की झोपड़ियों का नक्शा अपने सामने रखना चाहिये जिसमें न सीमेंट की जरूरत है, न किमी बाहरी बस्तु की। बहा की मिट्टी से, वहीं के बास से और वहीं की लकड़ी से, वहीं के श्रम से, यह तैयार हो सकती हैं। हमें इस तरह ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह आस और में गन्दी बस्तियों के हटाने के

सम्बन्ध में है। जहां तक गन्दी बस्तियों का प्रश्न है, यह बात जरूर है कि गन्दी बस्तियों के साथ साथ स्वीपर्स हाउसिंग, भंगियों के आवास का नाम भी द्वितीय योजना की पुस्तक में आना है। लेकिन आपकी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर और दूसरे कागजों में जो विवरण दिया गया है उसमें भंगियों का नाम भी गन्दी बस्तियों के साथ छोड़ दिया जाना है। यह ठीक है कि समाजवाद की प्रति भावना और जातिविहीनता की भावना के कारण वह बात आप छोड़ते हैं, लेकिन मैंने हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में इस प्रश्न को उठाया था और यहां भी कहता हूं कि भंगियों के आवास की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये उतना नहीं दिया जाता है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय स्वयं नाम धन्य हैं और नाम में प्रवचन R-E-D-D-Y हैं लेकिन वास्तव में उनकी रेडीनेस—जागरूकता को मैं पहचानता हूं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी हिन्दी तो समझते नहीं हैं, इसलिये उपमन्त्री बन्दा साहब, जो थोड़ी-थोड़ी हिन्दी जानते हैं, मेरी बात को उन तक पहुंचा देंगे—भंगियों के आवास के प्रश्न में यह गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने का काम शुरू होता है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें इस प्रश्न को लेकर उतना हन नहीं करती हैं, उसे टालने की कोशिश करती हैं, यह मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि चूंकि यहां गन्दी बस्तियों का प्रश्न उठा कर भंगियों के रहने के प्रश्न के साथ शामिल कर लिया जाता है इसलिये राज्य सरकारें इस और अधिक ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। इसी लिये देश के भंगियों का भला नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो २० करोड़ रुपया इस बात के लिये रक्खा गया है, उसमें भंगियों के आवास और गन्दी बस्तियों दोनों के लिये जो अनुदान है उसके बीच में एक लाइन होनी चाहिये। मैंने यहां मैसूर में भी इस बात को जाहिर किया था कि गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने और भंगियों के आवास की योजना चलाना चलाना है। उनको चलाना चलाना लेना चाहिये।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रयत्नों में हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्रों की कानफरेंस में एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया गया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि इस २० करोड़ में से कम से कम १२ या १४ करोड़ भंगियों के लिये रखा जायें।

दिल्ली में इस में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं नै देश के अन्य भागों में भी जाकर देखा है। यू० पी० में भी कुछ काम हुआ है पर रिपोर्ट में दूसरे रूप में दिया है। मधुरा, मैसूर इन्दौर व कानपुर में कुछ हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक रिपोर्ट निकाली है जिसका नाम "शहरों में नागरिक सुविधा" है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

"हाल ही में राज्य सरकार का ध्यान नगर पालिका के बेहतरों की आवागमन समस्या की ओर गया है और उनके लिये भी कई शहरों में मकान बन चुके हैं और अनेक अन्य नगरों में यह कार्य प्रगति पर है। अब तक राज्य के ३७ जिलों में बेहतरों के लिये २,१५० क्वार्टर बन चुके हैं।"

उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कार्य हुआ है उसमें मुझे केवल थोड़ा सा संतोष हुआ है परन्तु पूरी संतुष्टि नहीं हुई है।

आपने जो राज्यों में भंगियों के आवागमन की स्कीमें मांगी हैं, वह कुछ राज्यों ने भेजी हैं। बंगाल की सरकार ने जो २ करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम भेजी है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं ने थोड़ी बहुत बहानों की हासत देखी है। कदां इस कार्य की बहुत जरूरत है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इस काम में म्युनिसिपैलिटी या गवर्नमेंट का कोई दखल न हो, पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह काम ठीक तरह से होना चाहिये। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से यह कार्य होना चाहिये उस ढंग से नहीं हो पा रहा है।

नई दिल्ली में जब बापू जी रहते थे तो कुछ बस्तियां भंगियों के लिये बनी थीं। अब उसके बाद से एक आध नई बस्ति बनी है। पुरानी दिल्ली में कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। मुझे भरोसा है कि जो नया कारपोरेशन बन रहा है वह इस तरफ ध्यान देगा। दिल्ली में यहाँ पर भंगियों के रहने का ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

एक बार यह प्रश्न उठा था कि दिल्ली में भंगियों के जो पुराने जददी हक हैं उनको समाप्त किया जाये। लेकिन मैं इस प्रश्न में नहीं जाना चाहता। क्योंकि यह बहुत जटिल प्रश्न है। आज सब से बड़ी जरूरत उनको प्लाट देकर बसाने की है। वे आज भी भयंकर अवस्था में रह रहे हैं। छोटी आमदनी वालों के लिये मकानों की भी स्कीमें हैं। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह जरूरी है कि यहाँ जो मजदूर उद्योगों में काम करते हैं और जो छोटी आमदनी वाले हैं उनके लिये आवास का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। इसके लिये सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि इन लोगों को प्लाट बनाकर दिये जायें तास तौर से दिल्ली में और दूसरे बड़े नगरों में।

मैं आपका ध्यान सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० सरकारी इमारतों आदि के बनाने का काम करती है, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है :

"The Central Public Works Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Central Government Buildings, Civil Aerodromes and Roads including some National Highways of the Central Government."

जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा था, इन कामों में डिजाइन बड़े धनीक ढंग से तैयार किये जायें हैं। फिर भी बहुत कुछ काम होना है और

इमारतें इमारतें करती हैं। आपका ध्यान इमारतों की तरफ रहता है। आप स्वयं घंटाने की भी कोशिश करते हैं। आप बहुत सी बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें तो बनाते हैं लेकिन उन पर काम करने वाले बिल्डिंग मजदूरों के रहने का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता। यहाँ पर बिल्डिंग मजदूरों की गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं। आपको उनके रहने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। यहाँ पर कई हजार की तादाद में बिल्डिंग मजदूर लोग हैं। अगर आप उनके रहने का उचित प्रबन्ध करे तो स्वयं घट सकते हैं। खासतौर से मैंने बंगलौर में देखा था कि वहाँ पर भी बहुत सी बड़ी इमारतें बनी हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी एक सुन्दर राज्य मैसूर के रहने वाले हैं जो शोभा सम्पन्न है। वहाँ की प्रकृति की शोभा देख कर बड़ा आनन्द प्रतीत होता है। मेरी उम्मीद है कि उनके प्रयत्नों में सारे देश में ऐसी शोभा फैल सकेगी। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि बंगलौर में छोटे छोटे स्लम हैं जिनको ठक्कर बापा ने रेट होल्स कहा था। वे आज भी मौजूद हैं। मैंने इस और वहाँ की सरकार का ध्यान दिनाया था और इस सरकार का भी ध्यान उस और दिनाया चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था की जाये। जहाँ आप बड़ी इमारतें बनाते हैं वहाँ बिल्डिंग मजदूरों के लिये भी अलग मकान बनाने चाहियें।

जहाँ तक क्लास ४ के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का ताल्लुक है मुझे बड़ी भारी प्रसन्नता है कि यहाँ पर इस दिशा में काफी उन्नति हुई है और मैंने देखा है कि कहीं कहीं इन बस्तियों में बिजली भी आ गयी है और कुछ जगह हारटीकल्चर की तरफ से पास और पेड़-पौधे भी लगाने की कोशिश की गयी है। लेकिन उन लोगों की मजबूत बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि उनको जो एक टिनेमेंट के घर दिये गये हैं वे बहुत छोटे हैं उनको कम से कम दो टिनेमेंट के घर दिये जाने चाहिए। और यह शिकायत वाजिब भी है।

फिर सी० पी० उन्वय डी० के मेहतर कर्मचारियों के रहने का सवाल है। उसके पास अपने मेहतर कर्मचारियों के लिये पूरे पूरे क्वार्टर नहीं हैं। मैं इस के बारे में आप से शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ। इसी तरह मैं जहाँ मैं इस बकल बोल रहा हूँ यहाँ के भी क्लास ४ के मरबेन्स, वह किसके अधीन हैं या नहीं मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, के रहने का कोई ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं उनकी तरफ से शिकायत नहीं करता। लेकिन उनके रहने का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। इस तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिनाया चाहता हूँ।

यहाँ पर बहुत सी बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बन रही हैं। अशोक होटल की बहुत बड़ी इमारत बनी है। मुझे भी आजकल डिप्लोमैटिक एनक्वेव की तरफ मकान मिला है वहाँ पर हारटीकल्चर वालों का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। उस तरफ कुछ मेम्बरों को फ्लैट्स दिये गये हैं। हारटीकल्चर का ध्यान उन फ्लैटों की तरफ न होने की वजह से बहुत दिक्कत होती है। घाम, हैज व फूल पत्तियाँ नहीं लग पाई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

हमारे जिले के लोग जब यहाँ आते हैं तो अशोक हॉटल को देख कर बहुत खुश होते हैं। यह इतनी बड़ी इमारत खड़ी की गई है जो कि अपने ढंग की निरगनी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस हॉटल की यहाँ विशेष तौर से जरूरत है क्योंकि यहाँ बड़े बड़े महामहिम बिदेसी मेहमान आते हैं। उनकी सुविधा के लिये इस की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस हॉटल में जो कर्मचारी मरंगी, थोबी आदि काम करते हैं उनकी अपनी दिक्कतें हैं। उनके घरों की तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें। खास तौर से धोबियों की तरफ ध्यान दें। धोबियों में न कुछ को तो वह काम के लिये रख लें और कुछ को निकाल देते हैं। इस तरह से उनकी दिक्कत होती है।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि सी०पी० डबल्यू डी० में सप्लाय प्राइड में आक्शन था जो ठीक दिये जाते हैं उनमें कुछ अप्टाचार नश्वर आना है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम बुनिया के मामले ऊंचे उठना चाहते हैं तो हमारा नैतिक स्तर उठना चाहिये और हमारे देश में जो काम हों उन में नैतिकता दिखायी दे। अप्टाचार चाहे वह छोटे कर्मचारियों में हो या बड़े कर्मचारियों में हो उनको रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे आशा है कि आप बल लगाकर हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कानफरेंस में जो प्रस्ताव पाम हुआ है उसके अनुसार भंगियों की आवास समस्या की और विशेष ध्यान देंगे और इस काम के लिये बारह चौदह करोड़ रुपया खाम तोर पर मे अलग रखेंगे। तभी उनके लिये काम हो सकेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकारों को भी दिनावे की कोशिश करेंगे कि वे भी भंगियों के लिये कुछ कार्य करें। और इस कार्य में तेजी आ सके।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनकी दक्षता और वाक्यदृता से इस मंत्रालय का महत्व बहुत बढ़ा है और आशा है कि धीरे धीरे वह अप्टाचार का भी उन्मूलन कर सकेंगे। मैंने हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कानफरेंस में कहा था कि ईमान इस मंत्रालय में शतान बन गया है। लेकिन आशा है कि मंत्री जी की सद् कोशिशों से शतान का रूप बदल कर फिर देवता का रूप हो जायेगा। और इसमें ईमान तथा मत्पना का समावेश हो सकेगा। इस के लिये यह मंत्रालय नामवरी हासिल करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सरदार ए० सि० साहगल (जंजगीर):
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बर्क्स, हाउसिंग

और सप्लाय के मंत्रालय की जो डिमांड्स हाउस के मामले रखी गयी हैं उनका समाधान करने हुए मैं मंत्रालय से इस बात की प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ५० मैकड़ा जो कि हमें लोन दिया जाता है उसका कम से कम यदि वह बढ़ावेंगे और ३० से ३५ मैकड़ा पर ले जायेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी मांगवार की मही। अब तान प्राफिजियन विजनमें लेंगे।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: RESETTLEMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN DISPLACED PERSONS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Tangamani on the 14th March, 1958 regarding resettlement of East Pakistan displaced persons.

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the resolution, one minute

has already been taken up and one hour and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri Tangamani may continue his speech.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The other day I had occasion only to mention the resolution to the House.

In bringing forward this resolution, I have got a limited purpose to serve. This resolution is worded in a very mild form. All that is required is that a committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament may be appointed to consider all questions relating to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan, and the purpose is to formulate a comprehensive plan for their speedy resettlement in gainful employment.

Enough has been said about the conditions of these refugees from East Pakistan, whether they are in the camps or in the colonies. I will not give many instances of the way in which the rehabilitation work has not proceeded successfully. I shall endeavour to convince this House that unless this resolution is taken up seriously here and now, certain untoward things are likely to happen. Now, when the Government and the people of this country are very busy in carrying out the Second Five Year Plan, and when the Government have also told us that the Plan is in danger and that the core of the Plan must be carried out, such issues like the rehabilitation of the refugees should not stand in the way.

I learn from some of my colleagues that till 1955 the Members from West Bengal and Assam used to assemble in Calcutta, and the hon. Minister used to hold two hours and three hours of discussion each day about the problems that were facing the East Pakistan refugees. I do not know why that practice has been discontinued.

Now, the only avenue that we have is the consultative committee meetings

and from newspaper reports we find that certain meetings of some M.Ps. do take place and after that a meeting of the State Ministers and the Central Government Minister is also convened.

I will bring to the notice of the House that on the 30th and 31st October last, there was such a conference in Darjeeling. At that conference some suggestion was thrown out by the hon. Minister that there may be restriction on the help that is going to be given to the refugees who are likely to come from East Pakistan.

I would remind the hon. House also that there was an adjournment motion tabled by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Bimal Ghose, and the hon. Prime Minister was very much agitated over it. The Prime Minister stated that we could not for all time give an assurance to these refugees, but then Shri Bimal Ghose pointed out how solemn promises and assurances had been given to these refugees as early as 1947.

Having said this, I will briefly relate also the various circumstances which led to the coming in of these refugees both from East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

In 1947, after the partition, the people had to pay a heavy price, and particularly the people from the Punjab and the people from Bengal had to bear the brunt of the burden. From the Punjab the number of refugees that have come in, according to the figures which are supplied to us by the Government in the report for the year 1957-58, is 47 lakhs. Forty-seven lakhs of refugees have come from West Pakistan.

So far as West Pakistan was concerned, it is admitted on all hands that it was more in the nature of a two-way traffic. There was an exodus of people from India, and there was also an exodus of people from West Pakistan. According to the figures supplied by the Government of Punjab, the

[Shri Tangarani]

refugees who left India have left behind them properties worth about Rs. 250 crores. So, they could be easily settled here, but it was a different case in the case of the East Pakistan refugees.

Till 1950 about a million refugees came from East Pakistan. From 1950 it has been on the increase. Now, the latest figure which is accepted both by this Government and the West Bengal Government is 41 lakhs. So, four million refugees have come from East Pakistan.

Generally, the charge is always levelled that these refugees from East Pakistan would always like to stay in Bengal alone, but the figures and the facts do not prove that contention. I find that out of these 41 lakhs refugees only 31.6 lakhs are now settled in West Bengal, and more than a million are now settled outside West Bengal.

Now, according to the figures which are known to the Government, and which have been supplied by the West Bengal Government, 4.87 lakhs are now settled in Assam, 3.74 in Tripura, 0.67 in Bihar, 0.16 in U.P., 0.12 in Orissa, 0.02 in Manipur, 0.01 in Madhya Pradesh and 0.04 in Andamans. So, the charge that these people are all only settled in West Bengal and that they would like to stay in West Bengal alone is not borne out by the figures which I have now supplied.

The other point that is made out is that these refugees are now becoming a burden and that they are now becoming a problem. I will only refer to what one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri A. C. Guha said about this in his article which was published in *The Statesman* of Calcutta on 7th January, 1958. I am quoting, this is what he says:

"The refugees have also added to the wealth of West Bengal.

Jute production has been increased by about two hundred per cent. during the past ten years. The *Report of the Jute Enquiry Committee repeatedly mentions the share of the East Bengal refugees in production of Jute. Of all the north-eastern States of India, only in West Bengal has rice production increased during the past eight years, and that too, by about 9 per cent. This is mainly attributable to the energetic efforts of the East Bengal refugees. They have also added to the productivity of the cottage industries such as textiles. There is hardly any justification, therefore, for the complaint that they are an unbearable burden.*"

I am saying this because the nation has got a duty towards these refugees. In view of this, it is not open to anybody to say that these refugees are becoming a problem or that these refugees are coming a burden. As a person who is not coming from Bengal, I am really surprised how the people of Bengal are taking it lying down, for I know a certain issue which has now cropped up in Madras State: hundred thousand people have come from Ceylon, and all that they are now demanding is that they must be treated as refugees, and if they are going to be treated in the same way as the East Pakistan refugees are being treated today, I will not for a moment take up the case of those Tamil Nad refugees also.

So, this is the position, and this is how slander is being thrown at those people, from responsible quarters. I find that one of the responsible Members of this House has stated: "How can India bear the responsibility for housing these refugees? It is an international problem. We cannot have one country to have the land, and another country to have the people". But that was of our own choice; they are people who were originally Indian.

I can say, particularly, in Bengal, the Bengal culture has got such deep roots that even the Muslims of East Bengal and West Bengal continue to have Bengali as their mother tongue, and they are brethren. And when the East Bengal refugees come to West Bengal so that they could live with their brothers, this is the sort of slanderous reference that is being made by quite a large number of these responsible people. I am pointing these things out so that at least when the Minister speaks and refers to these matters, he may not indulge in vituperative remarks about these refugees. They are the wealth of this country, and they are the people of whom the country must be rightly proud. They are the people who have paid the price of freedom.

We find in the press inside the Rajya Sabha or here, the Minister goes about saying 'We have spent so much money for these refugees'. But I shall give him this simple arithmetic. He says that Rs. 128 crores have been spent on these refugees. And Rs. 128 crores for 4 million people for ten years would come to Rs. 25 a year per capita. Now, surely, Rs. 25 a year for rehabilitation per refugee is not a huge amount. If I were to go into the details, I shall be able to show that hardly half of this sum of Rs. 128 crores is given as grant, the major portion going towards establishment and so many other things; and even some amount has been set apart from this for the Dandakaranya scheme, with which I shall deal a little later. So, the amount that has been spent on the refugees is inadequate. That is my first charge. And even the amount that has been set apart for rehabilitating these refugees has not been properly spent. The staff correspondent of *The Statesman* writes:

"A large percentage of the West Bengal Government's refugee relief budget remains unspent. The unspent amount according to one estimate represents 75 per cent of

the total of Rs. 80 million. Desperate attempt is being made to catch up with the programme."

Another report says:

"Nearly half of the crop loan of Rs. 12 million out of Rs. 25 million offered by the Union Government through the Reserve Bank in 1957 has not been distributed. The Government's inadequate machinery and the usual delays account for the poor result. I take it that it will be a serious concern of the Union Government."

I have referred to the statement of the staff correspondent. I may strengthen it by another statement which has been made by one of the respected citizens of this country, namely the grand-son of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, who, when tendering his resignation made a very important speech. Although it refers to a particular State, we shall do well to see in how many States such things are continuing and whether it is not continuing in the Centre also. I shall not refer to what he has said about food and other things. But what he has said about the refugees makes very good reading. He has said about the refugee:

"As regards the refugee problem, the Government had not yet understood either the problem or the psychology of the refugees. But in the name of resettlement and relief of the refugees, almost Rs. 100 crores have been expended by the Government without rehabilitating even ten thousand families. In the name of relief, patronage was being granted....."

That is his language—

"to certain persons for reasons entirely different from the needs of rehabilitating and resettling refugees. In fact, the State Government could not even spend the money which the Centre was

[Shri Tangamani] prepared to grant it, and as a result large sums had to go back unspent."

So, he himself admits that large sums of money which had been given by the Centre to the State Government had to go back unspent. We also find that in the department there which is dealing with rehabilitation and relief, the rehabilitation department is quiet, but the relief department is very active. Such things are happening at the State level. I would like to know what the Centre has got to say about this matter also.

I do not think it lies in the mouth of the Minister or any other hon. Member here to say that these people are used by politicals, for here is a person who belongs to the Congress Party who has made this statement; this is the sort of allegation that a Congress Minister has made when he tendered his resignation. So, no political party is indeed making capital out of this. I do not think particularly in Calcutta the Opposition parties will need any of these refugees for their demonstration, and the Calcutta results show that a majority of non-Congress candidates has been returned both to the Assembly and to Parliament. Of course, it may be a political point. Now, rightly, the people of Bengal feel—and I want the people of India also, who are non-Bengalis to know this—that because the refugees are not supporting the ruling party whether it be in the elections or elsewhere, a certain step-motherly treatment is being afforded to them. I am making this charge with all responsibility. That can be contradicted. Let them contradict it. Not only is there inadequate provision for the refugees, but a certain kind of treatment is afforded to these refugees for reasons best known to the Minister himself.

I now come to the Dandakaranya scheme about which so much has been heard in this House. The size of this area is nearly three times that of West Bengal. A new State can be

created here. If a new State is going to be created where we are going to put in people from all parts of India, I can very well understand. But here is an area which is three times the size of the West Bengal State. And we are going to spend Rs. 11 crores on this. For the year 1958-59, about Rs. 2 crores have been set apart. But this is what the commissioner who has toured that area for four months says:

"During the first year, probably we will be able to resettle about three thousand families, during the second year about five thousand families, and during the third year about nine thousand families, not only the families of the refugees but also the families of the inhabitants in that particular area."

And here is something which will make good reading.

"There was no trace of black water fever anywhere"

In the Dandakaranya forests which comprise of parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Now, Dandakaranya is a name which is well known in the *Ramayana* also. But it is a name which is frightening also. It was in that place that we had the Tadaka and her brothers and all those people with whom Ramachandra had to go and fight.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): We had also a Shabari there.

Shri Tangamani: That is true. But only one Shabari was there, and not many.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But how many Tadakas were there?

Shri Tangamani: The commissioner says:

"There was no trace of black water fever anywhere. The only possible danger was from wild animals. To safeguard against that it was proposed to appoint official shikaris."

This is not a laughing matter. I remember I was in Malaya when the Tamil labour there was being utilised by the Japanese for putting up a railway track.

Out of 300,000 people sent there, 100,000 people died of malaria and other infectious diseases. Today are we going to send all these refugees to those places so that they can be eaten away by these wild animals? They say it is a malaria-infected area and experiments have been going on whether this malaria can be controlled. If the policy of dealing with these refugees is by just seeing how many Bengali refugees are cantankerous people, collect them, take them to Dandakaranya and let them meet their natural death, I can understand. Not only myself, but my party also believes that this Dandakaranya scheme is a waste. If we want to have a Dandakaranya scheme, let it not be for the refugees; let it be for really settling people who have not got work. So many people can be settled there; not only refugees Displaced persons from different parts of the country can be settled there, but let not poor refugees be dumped there. That is my humble submission, because I feel it is high time the House knew the full implications of Dandakaranya. Dandakaranya is now more or less going to be a graveyard for these East Pakistan refugees. That is the strength of feeling, not only amongst the Bengalis, but amongst others also.

About West Bengal itself, they say that West Bengal has now reached the saturation point. It has now become more or less a common phraseology. I would like the hon. Minister to refer to the official statement published by the Government. They themselves admit that in those four districts where these people are resettled, there is as much 200,000 acres of land which can be reclaimed. According to the Dutt Mazumdar Committee report which was published on the very day of the Darjeeling Conference, in these four districts, 2 lakhs acres are there. When

so much money is going to be spent on Dandakaranya, at least a portion can be spent on reclaiming this land and at least 100,000 refugees can be settled. We find that the West Bengal Government says that the saturation point has been reached.

As I said, there are about 3 million people who are still in West Bengal. This is what the West Bengal Government says:

"4 million people come from East Pakistan, while 7 to 8 million Hindus are still in East Pakistan."

Of the 4 million people who have come here, nearly a million of them say, "We do not want a penny from the Government. All that we want is security. We are going to stay here. We will starve and we will not get a penny from this Government." In that way, 1 million people have really seen to their own resettlement. Has the Government got to say any good words about these 1 million people? Out of the 3 million, we find that half a million are now drifting here and there. According to the Government, 300,000 people are in the camps. For how many years will they be in camps?

I have known several instances. They will be told that this camp is going to be converted into a colony. But ultimately they will be told, "We are not going to convert this camp into a colony; you must go to Dandakaranya." In the West Bengal Assembly, there was a non-official resolution which was passed unanimously that before the Dandakaranya scheme is put into operation, all the parties will sit together and a scheme must be evolved, because after all, the people in West Bengal are going to be settled in Dandakaranya. So, they have suggested that there must be a conference. I would like to know whether such a conference has taken place.

What is the record of the various colonies? I would really request the hon. Prime Minister to visit some of these colonies, the names of which I have got. There was a one-page article in the *Statesman* recently about

[Shri Tangamani]

the Salanpur colony very near Chittaranjan. Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent and 90 families were settled there against the advice of the agricultural expert that this land could not be reclaimed at all. Let anybody take a trip to Salanpur colony: We find that only 2 families are staying there. Why did they desert it?

Shri Kistalya (Bastar-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Tangamani: I can give several instances. Salanpur is one. There is another colony, Bandhab Nagar colony where 213 families were settled and ultimately they were told that it belonged to the Defence Ministry. 84 families were removed and 129 families are there. They have been there for several years. Then there is the New Barrackpore Camp colony. They were in that colony for several years and ultimately they were told that that was not going to be converted into a colony. In Banhooghly in 24 Parganas, there is a scheme for settling 100 families. They have been waiting in the camp for 2½ years, but now they are asked to go somewhere. Many of them happen to be transport workers. You can well understand their resentment. In Bankura and other places, the subsistence allowance of Rs. 25 was been stopped.

I am only mentioning some instances to show that desertions come not only from outside West Bengal, but also from the colonies in West Bengal. Why do they desert those colonies? It is because of the unbearable conditions now prevailing in those colonies. There was a scheme that those who have made certain advances—I believe there is a Bengali word for it *Bainamamas*—will be settled there. But what do we find? The Government says that only 1,000 people have applied. I know that Shrimati Renu Chakravarty herself has submitted a list of

1,000 people. According to our party, 100,000 people are now ready to execute *bainamamas* but neither the Central Government nor the State Government is willing to settle them.

About the various colonies outside, whether in Orissa, Bihar or Assam, I would like to mention what Mr. Guha says about them:

"The refugees are now a national problem and not a West Bengal problem. It is not impossible to rehabilitate more refugees. No desertions are taking place from Terai in U.P. Bettiah in Bihar and Andamans. But desertions from the colonies in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa are attributable to bad rehabilitation arrangements."

This is what a Congress Member says. Because of the bad arrangements, desertions are taking place. Even those who want to be in Bengal, are deserting the colony which has been set up in Bengal. How fallacious is the argument that these people would always like to be in Bengal. I ask in all seriousness; Suppose there is a person from Tamil Nad who says, "I would prefer to be in Tamil Nad". What is wrong in that, unless you are able to show that he will be settled in some other place where the Tamil culture will be continued? So, if the Bengalis say that they would like to be in Bengal, it is no crime at all. So, that is not a good argument. So far as our party is concerned, we are not opposed to going outside West Bengal. But very bad conditions, misfeasance and nonfeasance have resulted in these desertions. So, my only request is that the problem is of such a nature that it is a national problem; it is a human problem and it must be treated above party considerations. Under the circumstances, it is better that a sub-committee of both the Houses of Parliament is set up. We may leave the things into their hands, so that at least we will be doing justice to the refugees.

If any points are raised, I will certainly deal with them in the course of my reply.

With these words, I commend my Resolution to the House.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of both the Houses be appointed to consider all questions relating to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan with a view to formulating a comprehensive plan for their speedy resettlement in gainful employment".

There are certain amendments.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): move:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely,—

"This House is of opinion that work so far done by the Government with regard to the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan is entirely satisfactory.

This House further urges different parties that they should actively cooperate with them in the resettlement work through their thought, speech and action".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): That is official!

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

after the words 'the House' the words 'and a member from the West Bengal Assembly' be inserted."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 2 tabled by Shri Panigrahi is out of order. Amendment No. 1 is all right.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution,—

add at the end—

"That Committee should visit the different existing transit and resettlement camps located in States of Eastern region for resettling East Pakistan refugees for making an on-the-spot study into the working of these camps and the actual difficulties faced by the refugees."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution,—

add at the end—

'and to make on-the-spot study of the conditions in the refugee colonies prevailing both inside West Bengal as well as in States outside Bengal especially in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and other States where one million East Pakistan refugees have been sent'."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I move amendments Nos. 7 and 8.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 8 is out of order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It says "and also assess the real effect of rehabilitation on the refugees from West Pakistan".

This is beyond the scope of the Resolution.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution,—

add at the end—

"The Committee should also investigate into the working of specific Refugee Rehabilitation Schemes like the Fridabad Development Scheme, in order

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

to avoid the mistakes, if any, in such schemes in the schemes proposed for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original Resolution as well as the amendments are now before the House. In all, we have fixed 2 hours for this Resolution. Half an hour has been taken by the Mover himself. Then he has just given an indication that he will reply to points.

Shri Tangamani: About 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least that much time would have to be given to the Minister also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: About half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means that 50 minutes will be left for other Members. I have got about 10 names here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Some of us who have not sent the names will also speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have noted the name of the hon. lady Member here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mine also.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I want to speak on the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would five minutes to each hon. Member be enough?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In five minutes, we will not be able to speak all we want.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No Member shall have more than 10 minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Minister may finish in 15 minutes.

Shri Panigrahi: I will be failing in my duty really if I do not appreciate at least to a certain extent, the expenditure that has been incurred so far as the rehabilitation of the refugees is concerned. But I would just like to make certain observations

confining myself mainly to the colonies which have been constructed in Orissa, and what the Public Accounts Committee has to say about them.

The Rehabilitation Ministry has calculated the average expenditure on the maintenance of each East Bengal refugee family at Rs. 125 per month. It has worked the average expenditure of a family in India at Rs. 105 per month. From this, the Ministry has concluded that the Government are spending too much on the rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in comparison with the expenditure of an average family in India in a month. They have taken pride in this. But I would like to submit that most of the money being spent on rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal is not well spent.

According to the Rehabilitation Ministry, the total refugee population in camps in Orissa on 31-1-58 was 3,700. In reply to one of my questions, the hon. Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, said on 5-9-57, that he could not say what was the total number of refugees, but still he said they would be about 12,000 in Orissa, out of which 4,000 were in camps and the rest were "in some sort of colonies". Really, I think he did not mean it seriously. I think the words "some sort of colonies" are really justified because the colonies which have been constructed in Orissa are not colonies, they are some sort of colonies.

I was just looking into the speech which the hon. Minister made in the Rajya Sabha. There he tried to find out the cause of these desertions in political factors. But he has misjudged the situation. I can tell him for his information what the Public Accounts Committee has reported after visiting all the colonies in Orissa in different districts, and what opinion they have formed. That Committee does not belong to say

one political party; it was a Committee of the Orissa Assembly and it consisted of members from all the political parties. They have given figures. They are as follows:

In the district of Cuttack, the number of families sent for rehabilitation was 1501 and the number of families who deserted from the camps was 942; in the district of Balasore, the number of families sent for rehabilitation was 341 and the number of families deserted was 199; in the district of Sambalpur; the respective figures are 220 and 162; in Ganjan 69 and 46; in Bolangir 26 families were sent for rehabilitation and there were 26 desertions; in Kalahandi, 121 families were sent for rehabilitation and desertions were 100, in Phulbani, 34 were sent for rehabilitation out of which 30 deserted; in Sundergarh, 260 families were sent for rehabilitation and the desertion was complete—260; in Keonjhar, the respective figures are 257 and 253; in Mayurbhanj, they are 101 and 57; in Bhusandpur—which has now prominently featured and about which the hon. Minister has very good words to say—473 families were sent for rehabilitation and 307 deserted the camp. What arrangements did Government make in the colony so that they deserted?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: To which year's report is the hon. Member referring?

Shri Panigrahi: 1955-1956 Report.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Those who deserted are deserted!

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: To which year's desertions does it relate?

Shri Panigrahi: 1955-56. That is from the P.A.C. report from 1951 to 1956.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He wants to say that it was not in his time, but in the time of his predecessor.

Shri Panigrahi: The reason why I cite these figures of desertion is that

you can just compare and find out that the desertions in those colonies situated in the coastal districts are less than in those colonies situated in the hilly and jungle areas. In the latter, the desertions are more. The district of Sundergarh is a hilly and jungle area. So also the districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Phulbani are situated in Northern Orissa and they are in hilly areas. So naturally, when we have the Dandakaranya project, we must take this factor into consideration, because the refugees have got this mentality. It has been shown by the figures of desertion that they like to be settled in the coastal areas rather than in the hilly areas because they do not like the climate in the hilly areas; may be that they do not like them for the lack of amenities in those camps and colonies. When we are going to undertake such a big project in Dandakaranya which costs Rs. 11 crores, let us see that here again it does not prove to be a costly thing for the whole of the nation. This factor must be taken into consideration.

I do not say that Dandakaranya should not be developed. I shall plead for it. It must be developed, but we must take into consideration the mentality and psychology of the refugees who have already gone to such areas. If we are not going to learn anything from our experience, then we may not learn anything. If we are going to learn from our experience during the last so many years, with regard to the resettlement of refugees in colonies, we must take this factor into consideration.

The sub-committee of the Orissa Public Accounts Committee visited almost all the camps. The hon. Minister told us that he himself visited the Charbatia camp and found the conditions very satisfactory. But I would just refer to what the Orissa Public Accounts Committee found. The sub-committee of the Public Accounts Committee visited the different colonies and submitted a report

[Shri Panigrahi]

to the main committee. This is what they say:

"The sub-committee saw that the quarters allotted to the refugees are situated at such low level that during rains, some portions of the colony become water-logged for days together and even rain water flows to the rooms. Conditions of the latrines were insanitary. The site is quite unsuitable and unhealthy. The sub-committee are strongly of the view that it should be abandoned and a new colony set up at a suitable site."

About the Idga colony also the committee was of the same opinion. They say:—

"The conditions of houses in Idga colony have deteriorated. There were no facilities for imparting primary education to the refugee children."

There are no social amenities provided for the refugees living there. Again, the sub-committee say:—

"The pitiable condition of quarters allotted to the refugees was discussed. The Under-Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Department, explained that according to the instructions of Government of India, the various colonies will be remodelled if displaced persons show a tendency to settle there permanently."

It shows that the tendency is lacking in all aspects. The tendency is lacking so far as the Government of India is concerned and I do not know whether the tendency is lacking on the part of the State Government also.

So, I think the refugee colonies should be visited by a committee of our House so that we can see the real conditions of the refugees there. And we can ask the refugees to settle in those parts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Even those hon. Members who have given their names should give some indication when they want to speak by standing in their seats. Unless a Member stands I will not be able to call him.

श्री विनूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रिजोल्यूशन श्री तंगामणि ने उपस्थित किया, उसके स्थान पर मैं न निम्नलिखित रेजोल्यूशन को मूव करने का नोटिस दिया है :—

"This House is of opinion that work so far done by the Government with regard to the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan is entirely satisfactory."

This House further urges different parties that they should actively co-operate with them in the resettlement work through their thought, speech and action."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने श्री तंगामणि के रेजोल्यूशन को देखा तो मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। मुझे पता नहीं कि वह किस प्रयोजन को सिद्ध करने के लिये कमेटी बनाता चाहते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज में पांच बरस पहले जब भी इस हाउस में रिफ्यूजीस की बात आती थी तो मैं ख्यान करना था कि उनकी जो शिकायतें हैं वे वाजिब हैं और उनको जिन तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, वे दूर की जानी चाहिये। हो सकता है उस वकत उनको तकलीफें रही हों और यह भी हो सकता है गवर्नमेंट ने गनती की हो। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे जिले में कई हजार रिफ्यूजीस को रखा गया है और उनके लिये जो कुछ सरकार ने किया है वह प्रशंसनीय है। आज जिस तरह की बातें उन बँचिम पर बँठे हुए माननीय सदस्य करत हैं या इन बँचो पर बँठे हुए करत हैं और कहते हैं कि उनको बड़ी भारी शर्तों

है, वे में समझता हूँ कि तब तक नहीं है। अब वे लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि तब से वे लोग बहुत दूर हैं। मेरे जिसे बेटियाँ २१,००० रिफ्यूजीयों की सरकार विभिन्न जगहों पर जमीनों दे कर बसा रही है और उनको जो जमीनें दी जा रही हैं वे बैस्ट लैंड्स हैं। हमारे इलाके में जमींदार उसको कहते थे जोकि मालगुजारी बसूल किया करते थे और पंजाब में जमींदार उसको कहते हैं जो जमीन को जोतते हैं। अब तो वे सब जमींदार खत्म हो गये हैं। आज सरकार उन को जो जिरात जमीन है उसको खरीद करे; इन रिफ्यूजीयों को वहाँ बसा रही है। जिन चीनी मिलों ने अपने गन्ने की पैदावार के लिये जिस जमीन को अपने पास रखा हुआ था, उस जिरात जमीन को सरकार ले करे; इन लोगों को दे रही है। सरकार उन को बैल देती है, घर बना देती है, वे लोग खेती बाड़ी ठीक तरह से कर सकें, इस के लिये सरकार उनको पैसा देती है। इस से और अधिक सरकार क्या कर सकती है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है।

मैं अपने जिले की ही बात करता हूँ। वहाँ पर २१,००० रिफ्यूजी यानी ४,६०० परिवार हैं। इस माल के अन्त तक सरकार २००० परिवारों को बसा देगी। हमारे बिहार के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर माहव हैं वे वहाँ जाते हैं और उनका हाल चाल पूछते रहते हैं। पिछले महीने भी यह वहाँ गये थे और उन्होंने चार जो नक उस इलाके का दौरा किया। उन्होंने रिफ्यूजीयों की तकलीफों के बारे में पूछताछ की और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर इन रिफ्यूजीयों को बसाया जा रहा है, वहाँ के जो पुराने मजदूर हैं वे बेकार हो गये हैं। इस में बावजूद भी इन लोगों को हमारी सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ बसा रही है और पैसे, बेल इत्यादी की मदद दे रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ में लोग हमारे यहाँ आये थे, उस बस्त

घर प्रायः उनकी हालत को देखें तथा इनके स्वास्थ्य को देखें तो आपको पता चलता कि कितने तीन और चिन ये उस बस्त के और चल तक नहीं सकते थे लेकिन अगर आप आज चल कर देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि ये कितने हट्टे कट्टे हो गये हैं, कितना इनका स्वास्थ्य सुधर गया है। मैं अपने बिरोधी भाइयों को बर्बाद करता हूँ कि वे मेरे साथ हवाई जहाज में चल कर देखें कल ही कि इनका आज कैसा स्वास्थ्य है (interruptions) मैं कहता हूँ कि आज ही आप मेरे साथ चले...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को आप जवाब न दें, आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्री विजुति मिश्र : मैं कहता हूँ कि वे गलत बात कहें हैं और वे चर्चे करता हूँ। मैं अपनी सारी जिन्दगी की कमाई दाब पर लगा सकता हूँ अगर मेरी बात झूठी ठहर जाए। लेकिन इनको मोचना चाहिये और गलत बान नहीं कहनी चाहिये। अगर मेरी बान सच निकले तो इन लोगों को सजा होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गुस्सा न मानिये और मुझ को आप एड्रेस करे।

श्री विजुति मिश्र : मैं नान-वायलेंस को मानने वाला हूँ। मैं सब कहता हूँ और झूठी बात को सुनकर मैं तकलीफ हीती है। मैं वही का रहने वाला हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि ये झूठ कहें हैं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किमी मेम्बर के लिये यह न कहें कि वह झूठ कहता है। इतना गलत हो सकती है, उन का अनुभव गलत हो सकता है, आप इस तरह से कह सकते हैं।

श्री विजुति मिश्र : ये वहाँ गये नहीं हैं, इनको भालूम नहीं है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि किमी मेम्बर के लिये यह कहना कि वह

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय]

झूठ कहता है, मुनासिब नहीं है। कोई भी झूठ नहीं कहेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ये दूसरों की कही हुई बात पर विश्वास करते हैं या अखबारों में पढ़कर और उसी के आधार पर यहां बात करते हैं। इन्होंने कहीं पर पढ़ लिया और उसके बाद प्रस्ताव रख दिया। वास्तविकता से इनको कोई काम नहीं है। इनको यह देखना चाहिये कि जो बात ये कह रहे हैं वह सच है या नहीं। हमने शपथ ली विधान के प्रति। विधान में सच्चाई, फ़ेटरनिटी इत्यादि की बात कही गई है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमको अपनी बात हाउस में कहनी चाहिये और पूरे इत्मिनान के साथ कहनी चाहिये। हमें यह देख लेना चाहिये कि जो बात हम कह रहे हैं वह गलत है या सही है। यह पार्लियामेंट ३६-३७ करोड़ जनता का फोरम है और यहां पर गलत बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि बेतिया कैम्प में ४६०० परिवार हैं जिन में से करीब दो हजार परिवार इस साल के अन्न तक बसा दिये जायेंगे और बाकी परिवारों को सरकार ज़मीनें दे रही है। ज़मींदारों से ज़मीन ली जा रही है, चीनी मिलों से ज़मीन ली जा रही है और उसका भाव तय होना है। एक पक्ष एक बात कहता है और दूसरा पक्ष दूसरी। क्योंकि यह ज़मीन लेने का मामला है, इसलिए देरी लगती ही है। बाकी जो वाने-एग्रीकलचरिस्ट परिवार हैं उनको भी सरकार बसाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। कोई १६०० के करीब वहां पर नान-एग्रीकलचरिस्ट परिवार हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ के मेरे जिले में कोई डेढ़ सौ के करीब लेक्स हैं और हमारे इलाके में इनको मनीवड़ कहते हैं। वहां पर बहुत मछलियां मिलती हैं। यह सारे का सारा काम रिफ्यूजीज को दे दिया गया है। हमारे यहां के जो मल्लाह हैं

वे पटना तक डा० श्रीकृष्ण सिंह जी को मिलने के लिये गये थे और उन से उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी रोजी जा रही है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उनको यह काम दे दिया गया है। अब वे मछलियां पकड़ें हैं और अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं।

मेरा अन्दाजा है कि एक-एक परिवार को चार-चार या पांच-पांच एकड़ ज़मीन दी जा रही है। उनको सरकार की तरफ से बैल भी दिये जाते हैं, पैसा भी दिया जाता है और घर भी दिया जाता है और वे खेती करते हैं और अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि हमारे यहां एक लाल सुरैया फार्म है जो किसी ज़माने में अंग्रेज के पास था। उस वक्त बेतिया राज था। उस ज़मीन को बड़े बड़े लोगों ने लेने की बड़ी कोशिश की लेकिन नहीं मिली। उसका मुकदमा चल रहा है। लेकिन इस मुकदमे की परवा न करते हुए भी सरकार ने इसको रिफ्यूजीजों को दे दिया है और वहां पर इन को बसा दिया गया है इसके बावजूद भी यदि यहां पर कहा जाय कि उनके लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चुनाव के दिनों में कुछ लोग कलकत्ते से वहां आये थे और जो लोग वहां पर आ कर बसे हुए हैं उनको उन्होंने भड़काया था। इस का नतीजा एक रोज़ यह हुआ कि एक गाड़ी का चलना बन्द हो गया क्योंकि सारी गाड़ी इनसे भर गई थी। यह वाका बेतिया स्टेशन का है। वहां पर बाद में जा कर किसी तरह से ला एण्ड आईर मेन्टेन हुआ। चुनाव में जब इंटिरेस्टिड पार्टियां हार गई तो वे फिर कलकत्ता चले गये। इसके बाद यह हुआ कि कहा गया कि इनको यहां बसाया जाये और वहां बसाया जाये। इनका ख्याल यह है कि अगर इनको हम अपने साथ रख सकेंगे तो हम अपने राजनीतिक प्रयोजन सिद्ध कर सकेंगे और इस वास्ते ये

लोग इनको भड़काते रहते हैं। मैं रिफ्यूजीज को अपनी भाई मानता हूँ और हमारे जो लोग हैं वे सब उनको अपनी भाई मानते हैं। इनके अति सब की सहानुभूति है। हमारे यहाँ पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से भी रिफ्यूजी आकर बसे हुए हैं और जिस तरह से हम रहते हैं उसी तरह से वे रहते हैं। वे लोग यह नहीं समझते हैं कि हम कंटीयर से भाये हैं या सिध से भाये हैं। वे हम में छुल मिल गये हैं। जैसे हम लोग हैं वैसे ही ये लोग हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग जो हैं ये इनको जहाँ नहीं रहने देते हैं और कहते हैं कि क्लाइमेट सूट नहीं करती है और यह दिक्कत है और वह दिक्कत है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा घर स्टेशन में २४ मील दूर है और बटान में १११ मील की दूरी पर दो बंगाली परिवार पिछले मी सालों से आकर बसे हुए हैं। अब मैं बैनिया मोतीहारी की बात कर रहा हूँ जिस तरह की बंगाल की क्लाइमेट है, उसी तरह की हमारे यहाँ है? जिस तरह वहाँ पर मलेरिया होता है उसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ मलेरिया का प्रकोप होता है। लेकिन अब तो मलेरिया पर काबू पा लिया गया है। वे हमारी बोली बोलते हैं और हम उन की। हमारे खान पान में कोई फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन अब पता नहीं इन के दिमाग में क्या बात है कि हमारे रिफ्यूजी भाई कहने लग गये हैं कि क्लाइमेट सूट नहीं करती है। बात एक है और वह यह है कि ये लोग पॉलिटिकल गैन प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। आज से छः बरस पहले मैं सोचता था कि रिफ्यूजीयों को तकलीफ है हमारे जिले में सरकार उनके लिये बहुत कुछ कर रही है और उन की बहुत मी तकलीफें दूर हो गई हैं।

मैं एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ उनका पहले जो कमाडेंट था वह बिहारी था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इस बात को बतला कर आप खरम कर दें।

श्री विनूति निख: आप मुझे इसके लिये दो तीन मिनट का समय दें तो मैं खरम कर दूंगा।

मैं बतलाऊँ कि हमारे बैनिया कैम्प के कमाडेंट एक बंगाली भाई हैं पहले उनकी जगह एक बिहारी भाई रहता था। लेकिन इन लोगों ने उसके खिलाफ बहुत शोर और हल्ला मचाया और कहा कि उनकी भाषा कोई नहीं समझता है तो उस के बाद बिहार सरकार ने एक बंगाली कमाडेंट रक्खा। लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस के खिलाफ भी इन रिफ्यूजीज लोगों ने बहुत फ़िलदयिस्ट चार्जज लगाये हैं और कहा है कि वह नीजबान जो कि काम करने वाला भाइयों है उसको वहाँ पर नहीं रखना चाहिये। वह बंगाली भाई भी इन लोगों से ऊब चुका है। उसके लिये भी यह लोग चाहते हैं कि वह वहाँ पर न रहे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो एक कमेटी मुकर्र करने का प्रस्ताव किया है मैं उस कमेटी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ। बैनिया कैम्प की जो हालत है उसको देखते हुए मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा है और उसमें निचला पोशान रक्खा है। मैं कमेटी का विरोध करता हूँ और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि चारों तरफ से देश की जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं, कम्युनिस्ट्स, सोशलिस्ट्स, जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र प्रादि जितनी भी इस देश में पार्टियाँ हैं वे सब सक्रिय रूप से सरकार की पुनःस्थापना के कार्य में पूरी मदद करें। ऐसा मैं इस लिये कहता हूँ कि तुलसीदास जी जब रामायण लिखने लगे तो उन्होंने सोचा कि यह अच्छा कार्य है और उस शुभ कार्य में उन्होंने संत और भ्रसंत सब से मदद लेने की भावना प्रकट की है। उन्होंने इस संबंध में कहा है :

“बंदी संत भ्रसंत के चरना”

हमारी सरकार पुनः स्थापना का पवित्र कार्य कर रही है और इसी लिये मैं ने अपने प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में जो नीचे का हस्ताक्षर

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

है वह इसीलिये रक्सा है कि सरकार वह पुण्य कार्य कर रही है और इस में सब की सहायता अपेक्षित है और अब से सहायता करने की खोज की गई है। सरकार ने इसके संबंध में जो अब तक कार्य किया है और कर रही है वह प्रशंसनीय है।

मैं यह कहे बयौर नहीं रह सकता कि हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट्स आई पोलिटिकल प्र्येय को सामने रख कर सारी बातें करते हैं और काम करते हैं, ह्यूमनेटेरियन बात को नहीं रखते हैं। मैं उन को चैलेंज करता हूँ कि कल डी वह हवाई जहाज किरादे का करके बेतिया कैम्प में जाकर देखें कि उन रेप्यूजीज को सरकार ने कितनी सहायियाँ प्रदान की हुई हैं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have only got ten minutes and I know I will not be able to cover the entire field which is very necessary to give a fitting reply to the Minister who takes of course half an hour or one hour in various digressions. I have read his speech in the Rajya Sabha and I am convinced of one thing. If anybody is a political manoeuvrer, it is our Minister of Rehabilitation. That, I feel, is his record right from the days when he was in certain other Ministries and certain other parts of India, till today. (*An Hon. Member:* Certain other parties too). It was surprising that a man who says that he knows the suffering of the refugees speaks in a daunting tone like this about the East Pakistan and West Pakistan refugees. It is a tone that is exactly reflecting what was stated by a Pakistani Minister in East Pakistan in—I think—the Abu Hussain Sircar Ministry in East Pakistan. What was their contention? They tried to cover up their squeezing by saying that they were treating the minorities so very well but they wanted to take these doles being given across the border and that was why all that was happening. It is exactly the same thing that the Minister of Rehabilitation of the Indian Union

has stated in the other House. He says:

the number has gone down to 500 because people in East Pakistan now know that by coming to India they are not going to get Rs. 5,000 or possibly five acres of land plus a house-building loan, plus a loan for bullocks plus a loan for maintenance, and then having stayed here they cannot possibly do what they want to because there is no question. Even the mental reservation is there that whenever 'we' take this loan....—the word 'we' meaning Shri Bhupesh Gupta and his Party—"...this is more a grant and there is no question of repayment."

Does he mean to say that the people from East Pakistan come away here because of the paltry loans which he gives and does not give or because of that they give up their lands, their homes, their families and everything and come over here to rot in those tents for years and years and are victimised by the policy or no policy of the Minister of Rehabilitation here and the various Ministers of Rehabilitation at the States? I do not want to raise this question of the various Ministers. But the present Minister on various occasions has tried to shift the responsibility. When we raise the question of desertions or the reports made by very high power committee or the reports made by his predecessors he says: "Is that in my time?" If we raise the question of certain rehabilitation schemes of the State Government or of the machinery of the Central Government, he says: "Well. That is the State Government. What can I do?" When we say that these things are decided by him, he says: "I am doing everything possible but what can we do?"

The funniest thing is that it is very difficult to catch Mr. Khanna because off the record he says something.... (*Interruptions.*) It is good that the House knows about it. He turns round to me and says to me: "If you say that, I shall openly deny it." I

know many people openly stated, just now in this House also, that we were liars. Let the people judge who the liars are. Even a Minister in the State of West Bengal who has just resigned has given his ideas as to the way this Ministry functions. How has it functioned especially in relation to Betiah Camp. We have stated not on one or two occasions but on many occasions that we had nothing to do, the Communist Party had nothing to do about the working of that camp and they did not ask them to come away. He knows it very well. I have myself personally had a talk with Mr. Khanna about this. I felt sorry that I intervened at that time because I never knew that such a dishonesty would be played.....(Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to remain more temperate and more mild. It should at least appear that one is trying to convince the other and gives one's viewpoint. We should not go so far as to say words that would not be advisable to say. We can say the same thing—and the hon. lady Member can say it—more forcefully in some other words. (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I have come to the end of my patience. For the last three years, if you read my speeches, it will be known that I had given him a great leeway which no other Minister got. We were begging him to look into the matters and we waited because he was a person from West Pakistan who has really suffered. We were willing, more than willing and we gave him opportunities of really proving his words. But unfortunately I have to say frankly that personally I have given up all hopes about the Central Minister of Rehabilitation doing justice and of course I never had any hopes regarding the State Minister.

I only want to say this, on this particular occasion. He knows perfectly well that it was Shri Jogendra-nath Mandal and his nephew asked them to come away.

It had nothing to do with the Communist Party of India. When we saw the sufferings of those people, I personally—may be, many of the people in our party did not agree with me—went and saw him, begged him to do something about it and change certain things, and also persuaded the refugees to go back. It is not very easy to do that, but we did it. But I am sorry he used—as you have asked me, Sir, to use the word 'untrue' I shall use that—untrue statements in the Upper House in order to fulfil his own political ends.

Sir, I just want to say—because I have not got much time—that the Rehabilitation Ministry has no policy at all. It is no question of money. We have got money and the Government of India has sanctioned the required money, but there must be a policy. I myself have stated again and again that, if it is a matter of principle, I would like a Bengali to go to the farthest end from Kanyakumari right up to Assam and right up to Punjab. We Bengalis have done it; we have gone to every part of India.

But, why is it that today we cannot do it? Sir, within ten minutes I cannot take colony after colony. The hon. Minister says that water is flowing in the Bushundipur Camp whereas the refugees say that there is no water. Take the case of camps in Assam or in other parts of India; I have got all the material but I cannot go into them in detail. These matters have to be looked into, because the Minister gives a completely different picture from what is given by the refugees. That is why my earnest suggestion is—we are not prepared to listen to the Minister or to the refugees this time—that Members from all parts of this House should go and decide for themselves. Let them see the conditions, let them hear the whole story, let them hear the official version, let them also hear the version of the refugees and then come to some conclusion as to what should be done for the refugees.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

There is no doubt about it that rehabilitation is not there. You can find as many figures as you like at me, but rehabilitation is far far from the refugees of East Pakistan. With regard to the question of land it has been stated that there is no more land in Bengal. Just now an official record has been quoted to show that two lakhs acres of sub-marginal land is available there. Let us give 50 per cent of it—I am all for it—to the refugees. Let us develop that land and give it to them. The cost per acre will be less than what you are going to spend on reclaiming Dandakaranya. Let us take the rehabilitation site in Vishnupur and all those areas in Bankura. I can give you camp after camp. There are 100 bighas of land around these places. Let us reclaim all those land and give it to these refugees; it will be cheaper and better. If it comes to the question of binames, only two years ago I myself gave 1000 binames of Palla Camp. What has happened? Nothing at all; they have just been thrown over board.

I would like to make one concrete suggestion. Let us not allow the ceiling price of land to be raised to a flood figure, but let us take the average figure taking into consideration the land transfers in a particular area of Bengal during the last five years. That cannot be done because it will be easier for our officers in the administrative departments to sit in their chairs and say that Rs. 1565 should be the maximum for land purchased in urban areas or rural areas. But that is not a real figure. My friend has already quoted figures to show how in this new Barrackpore Colony there are people who have been living there for the last 4 to 5 years, to start with in tents and now in little shacks. The landlords are willing to give them the land at reasonable rates, but uptill now that has not been settled. Now they have been told that there is a transit camp and they have to go outside Bengal.

There are so many other cases. If you take the case of regularisation of colonies, according to the figures that have been given to me there were 135 colonies for regularisation and after three years 61 colonies out of these have been regularised in full and 18 in part; God only knows when the rest are going to be regularised.

If you take the question of industries, the policy has been changing every time. After 2½ years not a single spinning mill has come up. After these excise duties, God only knows what is going to happen. No industries are coming up. That is why I say there is absolutely no policy at all.

I do not want to mention anything about corruption; that has been dealt adequately by the resigning judicial Minister in West Bengal. I only want to repeat that there is no policy whatever. The attitude of the Minister, I should say, is one of raising provincialism. Even the speaker over there said about the opinion in this House. They have created an opinion that Bengalis are a peculiar, perverted race and they do not want to go anywhere else; if they do want to go, the only reason why they do not go out is because the Communist Party of India is preventing them from doing so.

If that is so, Sir, I should only like to say this, that on the goodwill and on the good actions does a Government flourish. By just throwing untrue statements the starvation and sufferings of the people cannot be lulled. Time will see that it will be the Communist Party of India and other opposition parties who will be able to challenge the might of the Congress only on this problem of refugee rehabilitation.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this resolution says that a Committee of Members of both the Houses of Parliament be appointed to go into the question of rehabilitation of the

refugees from East Pakistan. I wonder what useful purpose would be served by the appointment of such a Committee. There is already a Standing Committee attached to the Rehabilitation Ministry here. I also understand that in West Bengal there is a similar Committee attached to the State Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is no Standing Committee; it is only an Advisory Committee.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I stand corrected, Sir; there is an Advisory Committee in the West Bengal Assembly. I only wanted to say that there is already a Committee in the State and there is a Committee here also. Over and above these two Committees, there is also the Public Accounts Committee. I wonder what useful purpose would be served by the appointment of another Committee. The reasons advanced by the hon. speakers in support of the resolution are not at all convincing.

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Tangamani that refugee problem is a national problem. It is too late in the day for anyone to think that the refugees are not Indians. They are Indians and their problem has to be fought out on a national basis. That is why all the Chief Ministers of States met at Darjeeling, and they voluntarily agreed to allot the surplus lands in their States for the settlement of these refugees.

But the real difficulty is this. Most of the refugees—about 80 per cent of them—from East Pakistan are agriculturists, unlike the refugees from West Pakistan. Therefore, land has to be found for them. The question is, where to find so much land? If waste land is there, how can they cultivate it? Therefore, land has to be reclaimed and holdings have to be prepared. Then, houses have also to be built for them. The area will have to be made habitable for these refugees to go and settle down. So, there is bound to be some delay.

The resolution also speaks of a plan to formulate a comprehensive plan for the speedy resettlement in gainful employment of these refugees. Speedy resettlement and finding some employment for them are problems which the Government has to face. I sympathise with the plight of the refugees. But the difficulty is in settling them at proper places so that they can get proper employment according to their previous trades and professions.

With regard to the trouble in Bettia in Bihar and Charbatia in Orissa, I do not attribute it to the Communists but the inspiration came from outsiders—it may be somebody else.

An Hon. Member: Are they Congressmen?

An Hon. Member: Are they foreigners?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not the refugees.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The inspiration did not come from the refugees themselves; some outside agency inspired them to create this trouble. I do not attribute it to the hon. Members there or to their Party. I only want to ask, can this problem be solved by raising difficulties and troubles in the way of Government? Therefore, it is the duty of every Member of this House to see that a constructive policy is suggested. If the policy of the Government or the implementation of the policy of the Government is defective, certainly any constructive suggestion from any Member of the House would be welcome. I appeal to my hon. friends to give constructive suggestions if they feel that any policy or any matter in the implementation of the policy or the Government is defective anywhere. The real difficulty, as I said, of the East Bengal refugees is there. Naturally, I do appreciate their feeling that they want to be settled nearabout Bengal, because they find the atmosphere homely. But is it possible? We find from various reports that the West Bengal Government is unable to

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

provide, or make any provision, for all the refugees. According to the statement read by Shri Tangamani, about 30 lakhs of persons have already been rehabilitated in West Bengal. Now, the question is only about a lakh and odd people, who have to be resettled. So we have to view this problem sympathetically and also in a constructive way. But no useful purpose would be served by showing any outpourings of feelings or temper.

We know from history that colonisation took place in every country, from one place to the other, where there was pressure on land. Where is the cultivable land available here for the refugees? We have to go to fresh fields elsewhere. So, we have to view this problem carefully, in a spirit of equanimity, and not be led away by emotions or prejudices.

Regarding Dandakaranya, I would like to say this much. I come from that area. It is part of the district of Koraput in Orissa. But they say it is infested with malaria and black-water. Well, my hon. friends are seeing me here. I am healthy, and I am healthier than those hon. Members. I can assure them that there is no malaria there. There is no black-water there. I would request them to come to that area, visit it with the hon. Minister, and satisfy themselves that that area is really suitable.

An Hon. Member: There are wild animals.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not that they do not want it, but they feel that the refugees may not find it suitable.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They are afraid of the wild animals.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is an unfounded fear when they think that when they come there they will become victims of malaria and black-water. It is not so. I would request them earnestly to come and visit that place, I understand that the Speaker

of the West Bengal Assembly toured that area. I read his statement published in the *Statesman*. He quite appreciated the area and said that it is worthwhile trying.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He will settle there?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I request the hon. Members to ask the refugees to go and settle there.

Shri Panigrahi: What about Dutta's report?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Mr. Dutta does not want that scheme for some other reasons.

Shri Panigrahi: What other reasons?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Need I tell them the reasons just now? Of course, as it is, it is not possible for the refugees to go and settle there. That is why the policy of the Government, as read from the reports, is to reclaim the area, repair the holdings, lay down roads, construct houses and make the whole area habitable. That is the position. That is going to be done. I have seen the latest report from Mr. Fletcher published in the *Statesman* a few days ago. It clearly shows that that is the policy. But the steps taken would be rather slow, for, they have to prepare all these things, namely, excavate the tanks and encourage pisciculture, because the East Bengal refugees are fond of fish. The Government is alive to the needs of the refugees and so all this takes a little time.

I would only appeal to the hon. Members to have a little patience and join hands with the Government in solving this problem peacefully and to the satisfaction of the refugees.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank my friend Shri Tangamani and other friends also outside West Bengal who have spoken about the refugee problem, the problem of refugees from East Bengal. Bengal, in spite of its

beautiful situation and climate is an ill-fated province. It was twice partitioned. It was first partitioned during the days of Lord Curzon. He partitioned Bengal in order to keep the Bengali people down and crush the political unity and the strength of the Bengali people. Bengal was partitioned then and the British said that it was a settled fact.

Then, the whole of Bengal, under the leadership of Sir Surendranath, the father of politics in India roared against the partition and started the Swadeshi movement. I mention this movement because it later led to the movement of Independence. After Independence, India was again partitioned. The intense fervour, enthusiasm and patriotism shown by Bengal gave a death-blow to the cloth business of the British. The British Cabinet was compelled to annual partition, and the prophecy of Sir Surendranath that the settled fact must be unsettled came true.

But the movement did not stop there. It went on, and after the Swadeshi movement, a revolutionary movement was started, and the middle class intelligentsia of Bengal and even of India joined this revolutionary movement, especially the intelligentsia of Maharashtra, Punjab and Madras. But this revolutionary movement could not attract the mind of the masses. It was Mahatmaji who started the non-violent, non-cooperation movement and the Indian masses came under the orbit of that movement. The atmosphere of India was charged with patriotic fervour. The second world war roused hopes in the minds of the people that this opportunity must be availed of and British rule must be terminated. Subhas Chandra, the illustrious son of Bengal, begged Mahatmaji with folded hands to start the non-violent non-cooperation movement as he started in 1922. But Mahatmaji told him that he could not take the opportunity of the adversity of the British and he did not start the movement.

Subhas Chandra went away. History is known to you; he organised the Indian soldiers of Burma deserted by the British, and formed an army, and with the help of Japan, began to proceed towards India and came up to Kohima and planted the national flag there. But owing to adverse or unforeseen circumstances, he had to retreat. But then, the patriotic fire which was kindled in the hearts of Indian soldiers proved fruitful in gaining Independence.

Then, the soldiers of Burma came back to India and the soldiers and the police of India caught the infection of patriotism. There were signs of rebellion in the army and the police, and the British, though they won the second world war, came to understand that it was sheer impossibility to rule such a vast empire with British soldiers and police.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'It is quite interesting and useful too, but we are dealing with refugee rehabilitation.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: I say these things because when Independence was gained, India was partitioned, and especially Bengal was again partitioned. This was the parting kick of British diplomacy at the time of Independence, meaning thereby that Bengal should remain weak, that India should be a place where the people could be kept weak and under constant anxiety and helplessness, and under foreign favour and help.

The Bengali Hindus are our brethren and it is very difficult to tell them to go out of Bengal to settle, because we know that we want hearths and homes and society and it is very difficult to find a suitable society outside Bengal. But still we shall have to be practical and face facts.

You know, Sir, that West Bengal is an overpopulated province. Paddy land is so scarce, specially I know of the district of Midnapore, that it is very difficult to get paddy land. Therefore the cultivators in my area have gone away from the district and

[Shri Pramathanath Banerjee]

have found some land in Orissa where they are getting some uncultivable land and have cultivated the uncultivable land. They have settled there.

Therefore if Government proposes to find out such a place—I do not know how Dandakaranya is and whether there is enough paddy land where Bengali people, who depend solely on rice, can settle there with safety and be in good health—and if this proposal is not made only for the East Bengal refugees but is kept open for all Bengalis, who are landless and who may go and settle there, I think many poor cultivators of Bengal will go and settle there. They will have their hearth and home there. To go out of Bengal is not a new thing for us. I think in ancient times there was an exodus from Bengal to Gujerat and in Bengal also there is always an exodus from one district to another. I think we shall not be lagging behind but we think that the place, which the Government select, should be suitable for Bengalis regarding the atmosphere in which they are being brought up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: Just a few words more.

The difficulties of West Bengal are known to all. West Bengal young men do not find employment. They do not find any service in the Government because all the services in Government are kept separate for East Bengal refugees. Also, the advantages and amenities, which East Bengal refugees are getting, are denied to the poor West Bengal people. We see that the sons and daughters of East Bengal servicemen, who are having a job in Government offices, are getting free education. They are getting money for their books and are getting other amenities while the poor people of West Bengal are not getting such amenities.

In the case of service also, the age limit for East Bengal people has been

extended even up to 35 and 40 years. People of East Bengal are getting loans for business and for house building. People of West Bengal are not getting these things. I say this because this sort of treatment to the East and West Bengal people is creating a sort of disturbance in the minds of the people of East and West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now call the hon. Minister.

An Hon. Member: There are still five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am helpless. The House has given its consent to two hours. I cannot help it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We are continuing till five o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours were allotted for this Resolution.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been reading this Resolution over and over again very carefully. According to me this Resolution could be divided into three parts—one is the formulation of a comprehensive plan, secondly the object is for speedy rehabilitation or resettlement in gainful employment and the third part of the Resolution is that this plan should be formulated by hon. Members of both the Houses of Parliament.

As far as the Resolution is concerned, I can have no quarrel with it because in the solution of this problem even my friend from the south has started taking interest and giving me a sermon as to what the difficulties of the refugees are and what pains and sufferings they have gone into, I can only thank him as a refugee myself. I know what a refugee has gone through and what he has suffered, but still late in the year 1958 if an hon. Member from the South comes forward and tells us something for their good, I as a refugee first and a Minister later, I wish to offer him my grateful thanks.

With a view to formulating a plan, what to say of formulating a comprehensive plan—the first thing is the plan and then a comprehensive plan—one thing that is a prerequisite in my view is that we should see what the problem is and what the size of the problem is. Unless the problem is of a definite nature and the problem can be limited or can be contained, no plan can be formulated, what to say of a comprehensive plan.

I have listened to the speech of the hon. Mover of the Resolution with very great interest. What did he tell us?

"While in 1950 the number of displaced persons, who had come from East Pakistan into India was about a million (These are his words) during the last seven years the number is 4.2 millions."

It means that there has been a flow of migrants from East Pakistan into India. This flow at times has been much and at times small, depending upon the political and communal climate in Pakistan.

When I took over as the minister of this department about three years ago and I went to Calcutta, at that time the main problem with which my Ministry was faced was not that of rehabilitation nor that of the formulation of a plan, but the mass suffering humanity that was being thrown out of East Pakistan into the borders of India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There is a wholesale deportation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In 1955-56 six lakh people came, the average being round about 25,000 a month. I frankly admit that I had no idea of the problem.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Even now.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I frankly admit that even if I were to venture the formulation of a plan, I did not know what was in store for me the next day, because, till I knew what

the size of the problem was, till I knew the number of persons who had to be tackled, till I knew the number of persons who had to be provided relief and rehabilitation, it becomes well nigh impossible to prepare a plan, what to say of a comprehensive plan.

16 hrs.

The year 1957 has been a little different. The number of persons who have come from East Pakistan has gone down considerably. That has given us breathing time. During this period, we have been able to go over the entire question and I certainly contradict anybody in this House who is prepared to say that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has neither a plan nor a policy. We have a plan and I will tell you what my plan is. I do not want to take much time of the House, because only two days ago, a summary of the report of this Ministry for the year 1957-58 has been circulated. (*Interruption.*)

Shri V. P. Nayar: First read the original; then go to the summary.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Shri V. P. Nayar and my hon. friend the Lady Member from Calcutta, why do you get so upset?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are not upset.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Why don't you allow me to speak? I was listening to her with patience. The only one remark I wanted to make was, *vanity thy name is such and such.* But, I did not do that. I kept quiet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What vanity?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I did not say a word. I listened to her with patience.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is a similar word: falsehood thy name is so and so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are not synonymous at least.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I said there is a similar word; I did not say synonymous.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My hon. friends from East Pakistan, about whom Shri Tangamani is so worried, can be divided into two categories; those who are in West Bengal, those who are in the Eastern States or the States contiguous to West Bengal. In West Bengal, the number is round about 32 lakhs. In Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Bihar and Orissa, it is about 10 lakhs.

As far as Manipur and U.P. are concerned, our problem has been resolved. In fact, to U.P. large tributes have been paid even by the Opposition parties when a reference has been made to Naini Tarai area. Similarly, as far as Andamans is concerned, we have no problem.

I will take two more States, one the State of Shri Panigrahi and the other the State of Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Shri Panigrahi is quite right. There have been large-scale desertions, I do not deny them. In the year 1958 he talks of good old history. These desertions did take place; I do not deny them as a fact, they did take place during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953. May I humbly enquire from him whether of the displaced persons that we have sent to Charbatia camp during the last one year or, may be a little more, has there been one single desertion?

Shri Tangamani: There was lathi charge. *(Interruption.)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding. If he is not giving way . . .

Shri Panigrahi: The Public Accounts Committee report submitted to the House says . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. Order, order. The hon. Minister is not yielding.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Public Accounts Committee refers to the old history.

Shri Tangamani: They were tear-gassed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am talking of the history which pertains to the time that Shri Panigrahi has been in this House.

I enquire, very humbly enquire, whether there has been a single desertion.

Shri Panigrahi: In 1958, there are desertions.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Similarly, I want to find out, excepting that unfortunate incident of the desertion from Bettiah camp, has there been a single desertion from our rehabilitation colonies in Bihar.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have to see before you can say.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am asking: I have sent 30,000 people to Bihar during the last one year; thirty thousand is not a small number.

Some Hon. Members: There have been lathi charges. *(Interruption.)*

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I enquire from the hon. Lady Member . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I would request the hon. Members to desist from this lathi charge at least.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There has been no lathi charge in Bettiah. In fact, stones have been thrown at us. There has been no lathi charge. There has not been a single desertion. What I am trying to place before the House is, we are working according to a plan. We have a policy. Our policy today is this: to see that a person who is sent outside West Bengal or from any other part of India for rehabilitation in any other State, is given proper rehabilitation and an economic holding.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know whether, except Charbatia, there are no camps in the whole of Orissa? Mohindrapur, Bhusandipur, are these places not there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only saying that the hon. Lady Member is not properly informed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not say.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: All right. The hon. Member will have another chance when the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry come up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If I get the time.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Today, you have taken all your time in defending Shri Bhupesh Gupta. Was he capable of looking after himself?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was replying to your untruths. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow this much to go. We have to hear the hon. Minister. He as well as the House has heard those Members who wanted to speak on this. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to have patience and hear what he has to say. Then, again, the Mover has got a chance to reply. If the hon. Members have got some suggestions to make, they will pass them on to the hon. Mover.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you read the records here, you will find, I enquire from the hon. Lady Member, The Lady Member is giving information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now.

Shri V. Nayar: The hon. Minister should speak sense.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Ramchandrapur, all these are in Orissa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be some restraint. I request hon. Members to exercise that restraint more. I may be an unworthy occupier of this Chair.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, I have to keep the dignity of the Chair. I have requested so many times that this should be listened to at least.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the States of Bihar and Orissa, I say with a full sense of responsibility, that the displaced persons who have been taken into those States shall be rehabilitated during this year. There may be a little hard core here or there. By and large, that problem will be solved.

I come to the three States Assam, Tripura and West Bengal. It is only the other day that I circulated a brochure giving the amount of work that we have done in Tripura. It is a small State. The refugee population in that State today is bigger than the local population itself. It is hemmed in from Pakistan from all sides. Despite all that, we have a very creditable record. This problem in these two States will also be resolved in about two years.

Then, we come to West Bengal—the most difficult problem. But, one thing must be realised. That problem if it relates to 42 lakhs of persons who are in our hands today, I can make plans for them. I can take charge of them. I can also say that in the foreseeable future, we shall be able to rehabilitate them. But, tomorrow if, unfortunately for us, more people come from East Pakistan, things may be different. But, I am hoping that a contingency like that will not arise.

The population in West Bengal can be divided under three heads: those who are in camps, those who have been partially rehabilitated; those to whom we have not given any rehabilitation assistance up till now. I am generally accused that our camp population has gone up, there is a sense of bitterness and frustration and we have not been able to do much for them.

The hon. Member from Orissa referred to the paper that I had circulated. My intention in circulating that paper was that while the national income of a family of five persons is Rs. 105 and the man has to work hard for it, for the refugees whom I have-

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

in camps, we are spending as much as Rs. 125 per month for a family inclusive of infants and children.

That is the average expenditure, but still I am not satisfied. I do not make a boast of it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the rate of T.B.?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The man has lost everything, and as Shri Tangamani said, what was his fault? The only fault was his love for motherland. The little that we are doing we are simply doing with a view to see that we give him something which should keep him going. I am not satisfied with that. I do not say that the Government is taking too much credit for it, but what I am saying is that in spite of the difficulties which the country is faced with, in spite of the big financial drain on our resources, in spite of the loans that we have to take from foreign countries, we are spending as much as Rs. 10 crores every year only on relief. It is not a small sum of money. Do I not realise it, as Rehabilitation Minister, that if this money which is spent on relief could be diverted to rehabilitation channels, the work on rehabilitation will be finished, and my unfortunate brethren will be rehabilitated?

But see what happens. At the end of 1954 we had about a lakh of persons in camps. In 1955 and 1956, when six lakhs people came in, as many as two lakhs went into the camps. It is all right for my friends to quote Shri A. C. Guha or anybody else, but can I ask from anybody in this House if he would have advised me not to take charge of these unfortunate people and allow them to die on the streets of Calcutta, as I once said before?

We allowed all these people to come into our camps, and we have taken charge of them, and we are looking after them, but the camp problem has gone up 300 per cent. By taking

two lakhs more people into the camps, the problem has increased three-fold. Now, of the 80 lakhs who are on our hands outside the camps, according to my statement, according to my information, nearly 50 per cent. have been rehabilitated. Quite a number of them, through their own efforts, have rehabilitated themselves, but still there is a substantial proportion of the population who have been only partially rehabilitated.

How to tackle this problem? It is all right for Members to read from reports, I do not know where they get them from, but I would like to quote from an official document issued on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal published by the Home and Publicity Department of the Government of West Bengal. The date is October, 1957.

Shri Tangamani: There is another one, the latest. December 1.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It gives you the figures of the number of agriculturist families that are on our hands in camps. The figure is round about 37,000 odd families, and the conclusion is:

"It will thus be seen that rehabilitation of refugees in the State has reached almost saturation point, that efforts at settlement of more displaced persons within the State may ultimately end in failure, causing needless strain on the heavily burdened economy of the State, besides recoiling unfavourably on the refugees themselves. In view of these difficulties, it was decided to take steps for rehabilitation of refugees in other States."

This is a document published by the Government of West Bengal. The hon. lady Member may dispute it, because when it suits her to quote Shri Siddharatha Ray, she does it, but

when I quote something official, she may contradict it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I did not raise this point at all. That is the view of the West Bengal Government.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:.... but I want to quote the hon. lady Member herself.

"Lok Sabha Debates, Part II, Thursday, 13th March, 1958:

"Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: West Bengal is a State which calls for special consideration because of partition, because of the large number of refugees, because of the fact that we have very little land."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Nobody has ever disputed that point.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not quoting Profulla Sen, I am not quoting Shri Siddhartha Ray, I am quoting her speech, delivered by her in the House on the 13th March. What do I do?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is this? I do not follow.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will tell you what it is.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Two lakh acres. Does he deny it?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have explained what my difficulties are. I have a plan. May I tell you what my policy is?

My policy is that I am not going to allow any further infiltration for purposes of relief and rehabilitation into West Bengal.

Secondly, my policy is that the camp population in West Bengal has been frozen, and there shall be no more admissions in the camps in West Bengal.

My third policy is this, that the camp population in the matter of

rehabilitation will be given the highest priority.

I want only to refer for a minute to the gainful employment aspect. I have not got much time, but I only want to say that I am circulating my report which should be in the hands of the hon. Members within a day or two. It will give you an idea of the number of families that have been rehabilitated, what efforts we have made to find lands outside the eastern region, how many schemes for cottage, small-scale and medium-scale industries have been sanctioned and what our approach is in the matter of the opening of training and production centres.

I would not like to take much time of the House, but I shall tell you with what I am faced in Bengal. What I am faced in Bengal is this. "Keep the door open, let everybody come in, and then we start crying that the economy of Bengal has been completely shattered". If I do not take them out, well: "people are dying in Bengal. Nobody is looking after them. This problem should be dealt with on a national basis". And when I want to deal with this problem on a national basis—I go to Bihar, I go to Orissa, I go to Mysore, I go to Rajasthan, I go to Andhra Pradesh and other States: "The culture of the Bengalis will be destroyed if these Bengalis are taken out of West Bengal".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Our culture is not so tiny.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You have heard all about this agitation that is going on in Calcutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: And in Burdwan,

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: A large number of persons have been arrested. I do not want to say where they come from, I do not want to say from whose constituency they come from. If it is enquired, I am prepared to name it, but I shall not go to that length.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Name it. Nothing to fear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall allow two speeches to be made?

Shri V. P. Nayar: A person having no constituency can refer to others constituencies.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: With your permission, I will not take more than five minutes, but I will end my speech with the authoritative statement given to me by the West Bengal Government. I would not have used it, but so much has been made of the speech of Shri Siddhartha Ray, of all he has said about the refugees and the great pain that he suffered on account of the refugee cause and why he could not stay in the Government of West Bengal. Let me tell you what the Government of West Bengal has to say about these happenings that are taking place in Calcutta.

I shall place a copy of the statement on the Table of the House. I shall only read a few relevant extracts from it.

"For the last 4/5 months an agitation has been brewing.....

The date is 24th March. This was given to me before I left Calcutta for Delhi on the evening of the 26th. Even 48 hours have not passed as yet (laughter).

You will not laugh when I read all this. You will get agitated.

"For the last 4/5 months....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister also provokes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is quite correct, Sir. I admit, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It does not carry much weight.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Though she does not like me any more, she

did like me once, she said so, I still have great respect for her.

"For the last 4/5 months an agitation has been brewing among the refugees in Camps of many districts in West Bengal. This has been engineered entirely by interested political parties and they are using the Camp refugees as their tools."

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:

"The agitation is ostensibly for the remedy of many supposed grievances. The C.P.I., the P.S.P., the Forward Bloc Marxists and their refugee organisations like the U.C.R.C....."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Minus the Congress.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:

"... (which is managed mainly by the C.P.I.) are taking a leading part in this agitation. Leaders of these political parties have attended and sponsored Conventions of refugees in many districts and have openly incited them to take recourse to 'Direct Action'. The movement first started in the districts of Birbhum and Bankura and has spread to some other districts like Burdwan, Murshidabad, Howrah and Nadia. In the District Refugee Council Convention in Birbhum and in a number of meetings at Vishnupur, Bankura, Shri Ambica Chakravartty (CPI and UCRC) aided by other stalwarts of his party like Pran Krishna Chakravartty, openly incited the refugees to break law and have recourse to other kinds of disorder like surrounding of officials etc."

And further on, we find:

"Most of the demands appear to be irrational and have been put forward for severing political ends only. It has been found already that suitable agricultural

land is not available in this State for rehabilitation of refugee agriculturist families of the Camps. The demand for raising the Camp dole rate is unjustified. Indigent families in West Bengal, when they get any relief,.... get State assistance at the rate of Rs. 4 per month only.....".

My expenditure is Rs. 25.

"....The State Government after mature consideration decided.....

—and this is rather important—

"....again acceptance of certificates given by MLA's, MP's etc. as proof of refugee character, as demanded in demand No. (iv). Since the introduction of Migration Certificate, there cannot be any other satisfactory proof regarding refugee character. For arrivals before the introduction of Migration Certificate, when registration was not in vogue, very liberal provision had been made for the establishment of refugee character by the production of circumstantial evidence.

In the districts the agitation has taken the shape of mass demonstration and so-called satyagraha in court buildings and wrongful restraint and confinement of Camp staff and other officers. In some districts, for example, at Kuchajore in Birbhum and at Vishnupur in Bankura, the agitators became very violent and tried to loot Government Stores and destroy Government properties. The Police thus had to make a lathi charge at Kuchajore on 8th March, 1958 for the dispersal of a wrongful assembly and at Vishnupur in Bankura on 18th March, 1958, after a violent unlawful crowd had attacked and damaged the Court Buildings of the SDO, the bungalow of SDO, the Court Room and the bungalow of the Second Officer. Similarly, a crowd of refugees on attacking the Collectorate building at Burdwan on 24th March, 1958 had to be dispersed by a lathi charge. In

all these cases the lathi charge was absolutely unavoidable for the protection of Government properties and lives of Government servants."

And we have been talking about lathi charges.

"At Vishnupur, finding that there was no local sympathy for the violent tactics of the CPI organisers of these disturbances, the CPI tried to spread a false news....."

—and this is very important—

"....to the effect that a girl, aged five, of the name of Lakshmi had been killed as a result of a lathi charge by the police in Basudevpur Camp No. II at Vishnupur on 19th March, 1958. The agitators knew full well that the child in question died of broncho-pneumonia on 21st March, 1958 after being treated for broncho-pneumonia between 15th March, 1958, and 21st March, 1958. In order to counter that propaganda, a post-mortem of the body of the child had to be undertaken before the Civil Surgeon and the post-mortem established, beyond any shadow of reasonable doubt, the death of the child through broncho-pneumonia. This only shows to what pitch the false propaganda of the unscrupulous politicians can go regarding these refugee demonstrations".

I am neither adding a comma nor subtracting anything. This is an official document given to me by the Government of West Bengal to be placed before this House to clarify certain issues, because as you may have seen from the proceedings, people are not allowed even to have their say in some of these legislatures. With your permission I want to place that on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 53.]

I would take only two minutes more. With your permission, I would also.....

Shri Tangamani: First, he asked for two minutes. Now, it has become four minutes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have got some photographs in my hand. These photographs are of recent incidents.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Taken by whom?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: By his photographer.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: And they will show how Government buildings have been damaged, how the arms of the people have been broken and all that.

Shri V. F. Nayar: In the course of demolishing?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether laying of papers on the Table of the House by Ministers, is allowed while all others have to ask for prior permission?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If it is not laid, I do not mind. It is entirely up to you whether to permit me to lay them or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then, we shall also place another document.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ministers have that privilege. If they want to place any document on the Table of the House, they can do it without my permission. But if any private Member wants to do it, he must give notice to the Chair, so that the Chair might satisfy itself whether it is to be allowed or not. Exactly that is the rule, which the hon. Member must be aware of.

Shri V. F. Nayar: May I know whether the photographs of the buildings demolished were taken during the process of their being demolished, in which case he would have found his own people?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: All this should be included in the proceedings.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I now come to the third part of the resolu-

tion, and that is in regard to the association of Members of this House in the formulation of the comprehensive plan. Sir, I have a consultative committee attached to my Ministry. It comprises of as many as 34 Members. There is not a single Member belonging to any particular party who has been taking interest in refugee rehabilitation who is not on that committee. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Bimal Ghose, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Achint Ram and Shri Ajit Singh and others are there. So, as far as association of Members of Parliament is concerned, I am taking their association at every stage, and I welcome their association at any time. But what is mostly happening is that hardly any constructive suggestions are made. Generally, individual cases are either taken up or referred to me. I would have been very happy if the hon. Mover of the resolution had said something in his resolution making a sort of constructive suggestion saying that if such and such things are done, rehabilitation can be achieved; but not a single reference was made to that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So many examples were given.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So far as Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's speech is concerned—I am sorry I have to refer to her again—I listened to her with very great patience. Except that of calling me dishonest, untruthful etc. and using very strong language, I hardly found anything in her speech. (Interruptions) She did say that at the end.

I would like to make my position and that of Government absolutely clear about this resolution. I oppose this resolution, and I am not prepared to accept either the resolution or any of the amendments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then, he has to leave. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has come to that stage also. Why be impatient?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Neither am I going to accept the resolution nor am I going to accept any of the suggestions, including the one by Shri Bibhuti Mishra who has paid me a very high compliment, for which I am grateful to him. But I am not going to accept his suggestion.

And now, let me tell one thing to the lady Member from Calcutta. I am not in the habit of throwing challenges. I am an old man. I have been taken away from my roots which I had in a different part of the country for about fifty years of my life. And during the last ten years possibly I have grown much older. That is on account of the kind of work that I have had to do. But one thing I want to tell her and her party, and that is this, that if they are aiming at keeping this problem alive for any ends—certainly, they are not humanitarian—we shall see that this problem is resolved during the Plan period. That is one thing. Secondly, I also want to tell her and through her that oracle from Kerala that he may dream of having a red flag in Bengal, but I am hopeful, and I am sure, that we will have the Congress flag in Kerala.

Some Hon. Members: Bravo! (Interruptions).

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): It is someone's paradise!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Parties may have their own aspirations. I have nothing to do with that.

An Hon. Member: Forget Kerala. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I introduced my Resolution, I did not want to attack the Government politically. All that I wanted was to know whether Government would come out of their complacent attitude and really face the constructive suggestions which had been made in my speech. If the hon. Minister had carefully gone through my speech, he would have noticed

that there were reasons for a Member from Madras raising it in the year 1958.

He referred to the Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal which was published in October 1957 by the Government of West Bengal. But I have got a later edition of the same publication dated December 11, 1957. I will certainly request him to go through that. There they make it very clear that more than one-fourth of the Bengal refugees have settled themselves without the help of either the Government of Bengal or the Government of India. Out of the nearly 20 lakh people, they have succeeded in settling 50 per cent. only; 50 per cent. are still at large; 300,000 are still in camps.

A statement is made by a State Government, of West Bengal, which is published that after ten years of partition—according to the Minister after 1955-56, there has not been much influx—2 million people were there even in 1955-56, and are not resettled even after 1958. Now, if the Minister comes forward with a complacent statement in the light of this, any honest citizen who reads it will feel sorry for the Minister. I am very very sorry for the Minister. He now places before us a statement from the Government of West Bengal which is, again, an indictment of the Government of West Bengal. He wants to tell the House that the Government of West Bengal is a party Government, it is not a Government which is a government of the people. It is not doing justice or honour to the Government of West Bengal.

I am really surprised that coming as it did from a person from the South, he did not treat my Resolution with more respect. I thought he would meet my points and not engage in this cheap demagogy—it was nothing but demagogy. I may mention with humility that I know how 300,000 Tamil workers who were employed in the construction of the railway line from Singapore to Bangkok were forced to do that work and they

[Shri Tangamanj]

caught malaria infection and 100,000 were killed. I know it from my own experience. I also know that there are 100,000 Tamilians from Ceylon whose condition is worse than that of the refugees. Those people from Madras have been telling us that the Tamil M.Ps., to whatever party they belong, are not fighting the case of the Tamilians, as the people of West Bengal are doing in respect of refugees from East Pakistan. 100,000 people are in the streets.

But what I find from the report of the West Bengal Government is that 4 million refugees are still at large. I really respect my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra; I have great respect for him as an elder. I respect him for his views. From the Betla camp—there was a qualification also—there was desertion! there was no desertion from the colonies. As a person who has come from the South, I am grateful to the people of Bihar for having really settled more than 86,000 people, and I wish other States would follow suit.

But I have got instances here of people who have been settled in Orissa, people who have been settled in Assam who, because of the strange conditions in which they had been settled, are now forced out of those places. The refugees from Bengal who are settled in Assam are being sent out of Assam; the refugees who are settled in Orissa are now out of Orissa. And when they want to settle down in West Bengal, we are told that these Bengali people want to settle in Bengal itself! I do not know what is this strange logic

Then, in the speech he made I could not find much point. I generally expected more authentic materials. Of course, the materials that I have placed before the House are not demagogic. I have made a very earnest study of the problem and I can always substantiate every little point that I raised from authentic reports, the reports supplied by the Ministry of

Rehabilitation as also by the West Bengal Government.

The hon. Minister said that a three-tier policy is going to be followed. I may tell him and the House that if this three-tier policy is nothing but a continuation of the policy started in 1950, then, even the end of the Third Five Year Plan is not going to see the settlement of refugees, and the refugee problem will be hanging fire. If the Government is going to take up that issue as a political issue and if they think that they are going to damn the Communist party or any other opposition party on this issue, I am inclined to say that he is living in a strange place. That does not conform to facts.

If you take a person from Kerala and put him in a place where there is scarcity of water, he would like to run away from that place because he is used to having a bath twice a day. That is the position in Madras State also. It may be my fault that I do not know East Bengal. But, I never thought that there is a ban on any person who has not been to East Bengal to speak about the persons of East Bengal. I can tell you that there are people who had plenty of water to drink, plenty of water to take bath—thousands of such families—settled in Sealdah camps where they have to queue up for water to drink. Is it their fault?

There was an interesting article which I read in the *London Economist* which said that the East Bengal refugees who were agricultural people living such clean lives are now being transferred from misery to misery. If this is the sort of treatment which the hon. Minister is going to give these refugees who are moving from misery to misery, I can only say, I am very sorry for the refugees, I am very sorry that the fate of the refugees is left in the hands of such people.

Then, about the points that have been raised by Shri Jaganatha Rao, I will read out for the information of the hon. Member what Mr. A. L. Fletcher says. He says "Intensive programme of malaria eradication is in progress." It is admitted that it is a malaria infected area. Now, there is intensive programme of malaria eradication in progress. And the first settlement, may we hope, will be free from malaria. They are going to settle young men from the ages of 16 to 45. Let us not play with the lives of young men. I will request the Government through this hon. House not to play with the lives of young men. Let us not send them to Dandakaranya so that it is an easy way of disposing of these refugees.

The hon. Minister himself has admitted that so far as East Pakistan refugees are concerned, it is a continuing problem. Is he giving a solution which is really suitable for a continuing problem? It is now more or less well known that there was no two-way traffic here. After the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, the refugees who left this country, nearly a million Muslim refugees who went to East Pakistan, were able to return and they have come back and found their place. But, this one-way traffic has continued; and, any slight disturbance in the relationship between Pakistan and India affects these refugees, whether they are in this country or whether they are people in Pakistan. It is a continuing problem.

Actually, it is not within the scope of this Resolution to say anything about the West Pakistan refugees.

Probably, friends from West Pakistan will be able to tell us in the course

Division No. 5]

of the discussion how the West Pakistan refugees had been resettled. We may have something to learn from them also. My purpose in bringing forward this Resolution is to see that it is taken as a national issue. Soon after Independence people were really anxious to help the refugees. More than ten years have passed. Because of the time, it may not be possible for all of us remember the sufferings of these refugees. Today 1947 is being repeated in this country—in 1958. I certainly want the House to bear with me when I say that if we betray them now, betray the refugees who have come from East Pakistan, we will not be really doing justice to those heroic people who stood by us when the country attained freedom. So, I request that this Resolution may be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any particular amendment that should be put separately? No. Then, I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

All the amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Resolution to the vote of the House:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of both the Houses be appointed to consider all questions relating to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan with a view to formulating a comprehensive plan for their speedy resettlement in gainful employment."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 24; Noes 76.

[16'46 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhadani, Shri A. J. Singh
Bose, Shri Raj Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri K. M. Das
Chatterjee, Shri T. K.
Chowdhury, Shri D. R.
Datta, Shri B. C.

Daults, Shri P. S.
Ghose, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyal, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Mahaajan, Shri
Mishra, Shri R. C.

Mishra, Shri
Mishra, Shri Narayanasankar
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Panigrahi, Shri
Patel, Shri P. R.
Sinha, Shri H. N.
Tengamant, Shri
Vaidya, Shri

NOES

Achar, Shri
Beyman, Shri
Bheappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bideri, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shanker, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Deo, Shri Shanker
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Gandhi, Shri Perote
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Goswami, Shri K. Perisawami
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keshava, Shri
Khimji, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri

Kureel, Shri B. N.
Madida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Malaviya, Pandit Govind
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Mansan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Mandal, Shri J.
Mastur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Mishra, Shri Bibhuvi
Mizra, Shri R. D.
Mizra, Shri R. R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. B.
Murnu, Shri Paika
Narasayam, Shri R.
Nataraj, Shri P. S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Nesari, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Prasad, Shri Mahadeo
Ram Shanker Lal Shri
Rampure, Shri

Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Raut, Shri Bholu
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Rungtong Suisa, Shri
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantinar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sanganana, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Siddharamappa, Shri
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Sustak, Shri Nardeo
Sonawane, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Ulke, Shri
Vedakumar, Kumari M.
Wadiwa, Shri

The Resolution was negatived.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPOSITION OF
RESTRICTION ON PERSONS WHO
HAD HELD THE OFFICE OF
GOVERNOR

जी मोतीलाल बालवीय (सजुराहो-
रजित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष,
महोदय, मैं यह संकल्प इस सदन के सम्मुख
रखता हूँ:—

“इस सभा की यह राय है कि ऐसे
व्यक्तियों को जिनोंने किसी राज्य
के राज्य-पाल भ्रष्टाचार कार्यवाहक
राज्यपाल के रूप में कार्य किया हो,
जान के लिए किसी व्यवसाय भ्रष्टाचार
पर कार्य करने से रोकने के लिए
उचित कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संकल्प को इस
सदन में जाने की आवश्यकता इसलिए
पूरी: कि वर्तमान समय में जो भूत-पूर्व

राज्यपाल हैं वे अपने सिद्धांतों और धारणाओं
से गिरते चले जा रहे हैं जिससे राष्ट्रीय
जनजीवन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।
जो व्यक्ति संविधान के संरक्षक के रूप में
काम कर चुका हो, राज्यपाल रह चुका हो
धीर वही व्यक्ति राज्यपाल न रहने पर ऐसा
कार्य करे जो जनहित के विरुद्ध जाता हो
तो इससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि वह उसका जो
धार्मिक है उससे गिर रहा है। उनके सामने
हमेशा यह धारणा रहना चाहिए जिससे
“बहुजन हिताय” हो, अधिकांश लोगों का
हित हो धीर हम लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की
स्थापना कर सकें वैया कि हमने अपने
संविधान में कहा है। लेकिन देखने में यह
घाता है कि वे ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

एक बात इस सिमिले के में धारणे
सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जब दक्षिण
कनिस्टेट एक्ट बना था उसमें यह बात
संविधान की कि जो लोग बने हुए हैं।

बिना लोगों का शोषण होता है, उनको कुछ सहूलियतें मिलें, उन्हें कुछ राहत मिले और इस प्रकार से उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठे। यह बात सर्वविदित है कि हिन्दु-स्तान के जो समाचारपत्र हैं उनके जो मालिक हैं वे प्रायः बड़ी लोग हैं जो धनिक वर्ग से सास्लक रखते हैं तथा उनसे अपने निहित स्वार्थों की रक्षा का कार्य भी करवाते हैं। इस एक्ट के बन जाने से उसको ऐसा लगा कि हमारे जो निहित स्वार्थ हैं, उनको कुछ धक्का लगेगा और बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स को कुछ ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने इस एक्ट, जिसे इस सदन ने पास किया था, बिलेज किया और वे कोर्ट में गये और वहाँ पर हम यह देखते हैं कि उस मुकदमें की पैरवी करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति जो कि राज्यपाल के इस पद पर कार्य कर चुके हैं, जाते हैं। वे वही भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल हैं जिन्होंने फिफ्ट सीशन आफ दी इंडियन फेडरेशन आफ बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स के एनुअल सीशन में राज्यपाल होते हुए यह कहा था कि....

"I am very happy indeed that your Federation has achieved considerable success in its fight to improve the lot of working journalists. It has been a true saying, though trite, that the journalist fights for every cause but his own; I am glad that now he is learning the art of self-defence. He is certainly entitled to a living wage and to decent living conditions of service".

राज्यपाल के पद पर रहने पर जो हम जन-कल्याण की भावना का समर्थन करें लेकिन उस पद को छोड़ने के तुरन्त बाद ही हम उसके विरुद्ध कार्य करें, तो इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि हमारे जो भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल हैं वे राज्यपाल की अधिकता को धक्का लगा रहे हैं क्योंकि राज्यपाल ऐसे ही व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जाते हैं किन्तु कि बड़ा सम्मान होता है, जो किन्तु इन्हें ही और भी सिद्धान्तवादी होते

हैं। पद पर रहने पर वे एक बात कहें जो कि सच्ची हो सही हो और संविधान के भूताबिक हो लेकिन उस पद को छोड़ने के बाद दूसरी बात कहें तो यह सही बात नहीं मालूम होती। उनका काम एक प्रचारक का काम नहीं है जैसे कि बहुत से लोक प्रचार के लिए आदमी रख लेते हैं, ऐडवर्-टाइजमेंट के लिए रख लेते हैं और वे ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट करते हैं, और चाहे उनसे भजन गवा लीजिये चाहे जैसा राज्यपाल का पद तो बहुत ऊंचा होता है। इस प्रकार व्यभिचारिणी बुद्धि का उपयोग भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल को नहीं करना चाहिए, इस सदन के समक्ष यह मेरा निवेदन है और इसीलिए यह संकल्प लाने का मैंने साहस किया है। हां यह बात दूसरी है जैसे कि आई० एन० ए० की बात थी, आजाद हिन्द फौज की बात थी। उस समय जो हमारे देश की आजादी के लिए बहुत से लोग लड़े थे उनकी पैरवी करने के लिए देश के उच्च कोटि के नेता लोग इस ऐतिहासिक क्षण किले में गये और वहाँ जाकर उन्होंने उन वेशभक्तों की पैरवी की, उससे राष्ट्र का भस्तक बहुत ऊंचा उठा और हम स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करने की दिशा में कुछ कदम धागे बचे थे। भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल ऐसे ही लोगों के लिए लड़ें जिनका कि शोषण हो रहा हो जिनको कि बचाया गया हो तो वह तो एक सराहनीय बात हो सकती है लेकिन बकिंग जनरलिस्ट ऐक्ट जैसी चीज के विरुद्ध जाना उनके लिए शोषणीय बात नहीं है।

हमने अपने संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३८ में यह घोषणा की है कि हम लोक कल्याण के हेतु प्रयत्न करेंगे और उसी को ध्यान में रख कर हमने यह बकिंग जनरलिस्ट ऐक्ट बनाया है। जब बकिंग जनरलिस्ट ऐक्ट बन गया तब आप देखते हैं कि उसके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार से भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल कोर्ट में जाते हैं और उसके विरुद्ध पैरवी करते हैं जो वे जो वही क्यूंकि कि वह ऐसा

[श्री लाला लाल शर्मा]

करके संविधान की अवहेलना करते हैं और इस प्रकार से जो राज्यपाल का पद है उसकी भी प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगाते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँ कि हमारी सरकार का यह भावना है कि देशवासियों में श्रीर सरकारी कर्मचारियों में सेवा भावना बढ़े और भ्रष्टाचार का नाश हो। कमी २ और अक्सर इस सदन में यह बात भी उठती है कि भ्रष्टाचार है। हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है और सभी लोग यह चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार मिटे, अनैतिकता का नाश हो, यह हमारा लक्ष्य है। उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए जब हम कोई कदम उठाते हैं तो उन कदमों के उठाने में भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल बाबा पट्टनायक, ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक केस अभी हमारे सामने आया और जो कि हम सब लोगों को मालूम है और जिसे कि मूँदड़ा कांड कहते हैं। उसमें भी कुछ लोग ऐसे फंसे हुए थे जिनके कि ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार का गम्भीर आरोप था और देश के बहुत लोगों की यह राय थी कि यह मामला गोलमाल का है। शुरू में ही यह बात मालूम हो गई थी। अब एक भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल उस केस में ऐसे लोगों की पैरवी करें जिनके कि ऊपर गम्भीर आरोप हों तो यह बात भी भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल के लिए अन्यायक नहीं है और इससे भी हमारे जो राज्यपाल का पद है उस पद की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगता है। यह बात बेमिसाल कही जायगी इस माने में कि ब्रिटिश राज्य के समय में भी ऐसे उदाहरण नहीं मिलते अर्थात् एक व्यक्ति जो गवर्नर के पद पर रह चुका हो वह गवर्नर न रहने के बाद किसी ऐसी अदालत में पैरवी करने के लिए गया हो, ऐसा हमें कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलता। उन्होंने इस प्रतिष्ठा को बराबर कायम रखा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो हमारा भारतवर्ष देश है कि इस भारत राज्य संघ की कार्यपालिका शक्ति संविधान के अनुच्छेद ५३ के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति में निहित होती है और अनुच्छेद १५५ के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति करता है अर्थात् राज्यपाल का जो पद है वह राष्ट्रपति के प्रतिनिधि का पद है। राज्यपाल प्रान्त में राष्ट्रपति का प्रतिनिधि होता है। राज्य में राष्ट्रपति का जो प्रतिनिधि होता है वह एक प्रकार से राज्यपाल होता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद १५४ के अनुसार राज्य की कार्यपालिका शक्ति राज्यपाल में निहित होती है। अनुच्छेद १६६ के अनुसार राज्य का सारा कार्य राज्यपाल के नाम से किया जाता है। इसका स्पष्ट अर्थ यह हुआ कि राज्यपाल सरकार का या राज्य का प्रतीक होता है। जो व्यक्ति राज्य का प्रतीक रह चुका हो वह अवांछनीय तत्वों का समर्थन करे, उनकी पैरवी करे, यह भी संविधान की अवहेलना करना है और राष्ट्रीय चरित्र को नीचे गिराना है। वह ऐसा काम करे जो कि यहां के लोगों के मन को न भये और हमारी भावनाओं के विपरीत जाता हो, तो वह बात कुछ जंचती नहीं है और अच्छी नहीं लगती है। उसे अवांछनीय तत्वों का सहारा नहीं लेना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद २१७ के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति हाईकोर्ट के जजों की नियुक्ति चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया और गवर्नर की सलाह से करता है। जजों की नियुक्ति में गवर्नर की सलाह होती है और इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि जजों की नियुक्ति में गवर्नर का काफी हाथ होता है। अब मान लीजिये कि कोई एक ऐसा केस हो जिसमें भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल पैरवी करने के लिए जाय और वहां पर वह जाय हो जिसको कि उच्च नियुक्त करायें, या तो इस प्रकार के केस

मुद्रिस्वारी को भी करस्ट कर सकते हैं और व्यायपालिका की जो क्षमता है उस पर बचाव डाल सकते हैं उसको हम एनफसएंड कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरीके से संविधान के अनुच्छेद २२० के अनुसार हार्डकोर्ट के जजों पर हमारे संविधान के अन्वय यह रोक लगाई है कि वे अपने कार्यकाल के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट तथा अन्य हार्डकोर्टों को छोड़ करके अन्यत्र पैरवी नहीं कर सकते हैं। उस हार्डकोर्ट में भी जिसमें कि वे जज रह चुके हैं, पैरवी नहीं कर सकते हैं। दूसरी चीजे की अदालतों में भी किसी केस की पैरवी नहीं कर सकते हैं और किसी मुकद्दमें को वे नहीं ले सकते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है कि वे जज अपने से नीचे की अदालत को एनफसएंड न कर दें और उन पर अनुचित बचाव न डाल दें और इसीलिए उन पर यह रोक लगाई गई है।

राज्यपाल राज्य का संवैधानिक प्रमुख होता है और उसको बहुत सी शक्तियाँ और बहुत से अधिकार हमने दे रखे हैं और हो सकता है कि जब कोई भूत-पूर्व राज्यपाल ऐसे मामले अथवा मुकद्दमें में जाय तो वह उन पर भी असर डाल सकता है। राज्यपाल को संविधान ने बहुत अधिक अधिकार प्रदान किये हुए हैं। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद १६१ के अनुसार राज्यपाल बहुत सी बातों में अदालतों के मुकद्दमों में घटा बढ़ी कर सकता है, सजाओं में भी कमी कर सकता है अर्थात् फैसलों में रद्दोबदल कर सकता है तो ऐसे अधिकार सम्पन्न व्यक्ति को जो पहले राज्यपाल के पद पर रह चुका हो वह अपने कार्यकाल के बाद अगर किसी अदालत में पैरवी के लिए जायेगा तो उसका असर नहीं होगा, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

27 cont.

इस बारे में कमी-कमी यह भी कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां लोकतंत्र है, प्रजातंत्र

है, हमारे कुछ भीतिक अधिकार हैं, सिद्धान्त हर एक व्यक्ति को कोई भी काम करने का हक है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि अभी हमारा जनतंत्र, अभी हमारा लोकतंत्र इतना विकसित नहीं हो सका है कि हम यह समझें कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, चाहे वह जो हो, प्रजातंत्र की भावना से काम करेगा। आज आप देख लीजिये हमारे यहां राजा महाराजा थे, उनका स्टेट में काफी अधिकार था, लेकिन जब उनसे अधिकार छीन लिये गये तो आज भी समाज में उनके लिये काफी प्रतिष्ठा है, उनका काफी प्रभाव और बचाव पड़ता है। इस प्रजातंत्र में जहां पर जातीयता के नाम से बहुत से लोगों का लोगों पर असर पड़ता हो और मनुष्य को मनुष्य के जैसे समाज में अधिकार न हों, वहां यह उम्मीद करना कि हमारा जो एक भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल है उसका असर नहीं पड़ेगा, हमारे देश में तो यह बात तो बड़ी अच्छी है लेकिन ऐसा व्यवहारिक रूप में नजर नहीं आता है।

अब यहां यह सवाल भी उत्पन्न होता है कि तब भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल क्या करें? उनका जीवनयापन कैसे चले? जीवनो-पार्जन कैसे हो? मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि वे ऐसे प्रतियोगितात्मक व्यवसाय में न पड़ें, उनके लिये बहुत से काम करने के हो सकते हैं और उन कार्यों को वे करके अपने सिद्धांतों पर डटे रहें। मैं कबीर की एक छोटी सी साखी प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। उसने सन्तोष का कितना सुन्दर चित्र खींचा है, उपार्जन पर एक सीमा लगाई है कि हमें किस जगह पर जा कर रुक जाना चाहिये:

“साईं एता दीजिये, जामे कुटुम समाय।

मैं भी भूखा ना रहूँ, साधु न भूखा जाय ॥”

यह भारतीय संस्कृति की एक वेन है जहां पर कि हमारे ऋषि कहते हैं कि इस हृद तक हम जायें और इस हृद के बाद हम रुक जायें। यह जो जीविकोपार्जन का प्रश्न है, वह ऐसा कठिन प्रश्न नहीं है कि हम अपने सिद्धान्त

[श्री मोतीलाल बाजपेयी]

पर कायम रह कर, आवर्त पर कायम रह कर अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन कर सकें। मैं इस संकल्प के द्वारा सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसे व्यक्ति राज्यपाल के पदों पर नियुक्त किये जायें जिन के द्वारा वह प्राप्ति भी न हो कि अपने कार्यकाल के बाद में वे अपने पद की प्रतिष्ठा को घटायेंगे, जिनकी ईमानदारी देश में प्रख्यात हो सिद्धान्त और आवर्त जिनके जीवन का सबाल हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना संकल्प अस्तुत करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that suitable steps be taken to prevent persons who had officiated or acted as Governor of a State from accepting any competitive avocations or assignments for profit."

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 31st March, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 28th March, 1958.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.N.Q. No.	Subject	
1283	Primary School Children	7153-55	9	Trainees of Rourkela Steel Plant	7191-93
1284	Central Public Health Engineering Institute	7155-56	10	Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute]	7193-95
1285	University Students in National Laboratories	7157-58	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		
1286	Military Music School, Pachmarhi	7158-60	S.Q. No.		
1288	Small Savings Scheme	7161-64	1287	Development of Technical Education in India	7196
1290	Doltabad Pinda	7164-66	1289	Smuggling of Gold	7196-97
1291	Konarak Temple	7166-67	1293	Packers of Engineering] Store Depot, Dehu Road	7197
1292	Repayment of Loans to Foreign Countries	7167	1295	Institute of Archaeology	7198
1294	Korba Coal Fields	7168	1302	Import of C.I. Sheets.	7198
1296	Taj Mahal	7168-69	1303	Discovery of Natural Gas in Assam	7199
1297	Retrenchment Rules	7169-70	1305	Kidnapped Children	7199
1298	Hindi Teachers	7170-71	1307	Banaras Hindu University]	7199-7200
1315	Appointment of Education Officers in non-Hindi speaking States	7171-72	1309	National Calendar	7200
1299	Scheduled Caste Scholarships	7172-76	1314	UNESCO Advisory Committee on East-West Project	7200
1300	All India Services	7176-78	1316	Iron Scrap]	7200-01
1301	Financial Year	7178-79	U.S.Q. No.		
1304	Rehabilitation of ex-convicts	7179-80	1765	Barracks for Police Personnel in Delhi	7201
1306	Rumanian Aid for Oil Refineries	7181-82	1766	High Schools in Tripura	7201-02
1308	Exhibition of Scientific and Technical Literature in Hindi	7182-84	1767	Sumgglers	7202
1310	Propagation of Hindi	7184-85	1768	Multi-purpose Schools in Rajasthan	7202
1311	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	7185-88	1769	Employees under the Director of Map Publication	7202-03
1312	Training of Technical Personnel	7188-89	1770	Bharat Sewak Samaj Camps in U.P.	7203
1313	Jet Aircrafts for Auxiliary Air Force	7190-91	Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities		
					7203-04

Subject		COLUMNS
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd		
U.S.Q.		
No.		
1772	Rural Secondary Schools	7204
1773	Gazetted Officers in Ordnance Factories	7205
1774	Unions in Defence Establishments	7205
1775	Machines in Ordnance	7205-06
1776	Education in U.P.	7206
1777	Appointments of Scheduled Castes and Tribes	7206-07
1778	Secondary Education	7207-08
1779	Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	7209-10
1780	Dredgers for Navy	7210
1781	Aid to Punjab for Flood Relief	7210
1782	Grant to Singareni Collieries	7211
1783	Neyveli Project	7211-12
1784	"Amrutara Santana"	7212
1785	Multi-purpose Schools	7112
1786	Archaeological Finds in Agra	7213
1787	Defamation Cases	7213
1788	Government Servants	7213-14
1789	Technical Education in Punjab	7214
1790	Shifting of Office of the Controller of Insurance	7214
1791	Kurwathi Temple	7214-15
1792	M.E.S. Staff at Kalaikunda	7215
1793	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	7215
1794	M.E.S. Employees at Kalaikunda	7216
1795	Excise Duty Relief on Vegetable Products	7216
1796	Unemployment Relief Schemes in Rajasthan	7216-17

Subject		COLUMNS
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd		
U.S.Q.		
No.		
1797	Realisation of Income Tax Arrears	7217
1798	Collection of Excise Duties	7217
1799	Cantonment Board Employees	7217-18
1800	Arrest of a Smuggler	7218-19
1801	Secondary Education	7219
1802	Coal Deposits	7219
1803	Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen	7219-20
1804	Social Welfare in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7220
1805	Historical Monuments in Delhi	7220
1806	Gold Smuggling in West Bengal	7221
1807	Excise Duty on Tobacco	7221
1808	Grants for Improvement of Education in Orissa	7221-22
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		
The following papers were laid on the Table :		
(1) A copy of each of the following Reports :—		
(i) Report of the Trade Marks Enquiry Committee, 1954.		
(ii) Report of Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar on Trade Marks Law Revision 1955.		
(2) A copy of each of 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. 1 Fourth Session, 1958		

<i>Subject</i>	COLUMNS	<i>Subject</i>	COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.		DEMANDS FOR GRANTS...	727—92
(i) Supplementary Statement No. IV	Third Session, 1957	Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications concluded. The Demands were voted in full.	
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. X	Second Session, 1957	Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply commenced.	
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI	First Session, 1957	The discussion was not concluded.	
(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—		REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	7292
(i) G.S.R. No. 156, dated the 22nd March, 1958, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954.		Eighteenth Report was adopted.	
(ii) G.S.R. No. 157, dated the 22nd March, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Rules, 1954.		PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION NEGATIVED	7292—7355
STATEMENT BY MINISTER...	7224-25	Further discussion on the Resolution re : Resettlement of East Pakistan Displaced Persons was concluded and the Resolution was negatived.	
The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S.K. Patil) made a statement regarding fire in Sadar Bazar, Delhi occurred on 20-3-58.		PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION	7355—63
BILLS INTRODUCED	7226	Shri Motilal Malviya moved the Resolution re :	
The following Bills were introduced :—		Imposition of restriction on persons who had held the office of Governor. The discussion was not concluded.	
(1) The Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958.		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1958.	
(2) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1958.		Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.	
REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	7227		
Twenty-second Report was adopted.			