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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT NEW DELHI.

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

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 27, 1963/Bhadra 5, 1885 (Saka).

'The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up Questions.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Question No. 300.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, Questions Nos. 300 and 322 are on the same subject. If you permit me I can answer them together.

Mr. Speaker: Who is the sponsor of that?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Shri Surendra Pal Singh, Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad and Shri Mohan Swarup.

Mr. Speaker: Is any of them present?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I am here.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. Both may be answered.

National Advisory Board for Labour

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Community

Development and Co-operation be
pleased to state:

957(Ai)LSD—1.

- (a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of a National Advisory Board for Labour Contract and Construction Co-operatives was held in May, 1963;
- (b) if so, the decisions taken thereat;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that certain suggestions approved by the Board were forwarded to Government; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):
(a) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the National Advisory Board for Labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives was held on 25th May, 1963.

- (b) A statement indicating the important decisions of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1563/63].
- (c) and (d). The Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation are in agreement with the recommendations of the Board and have taken them up with the concerned authorities.

Construction work for Co-operatives

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Shri Mohan Swarup:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have sent a directive to all the State Governments to allot all construction works upto Rs. fifty thousand to labour contract and construction co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, the response of various States to this proposal, and the per centage of work being given to such societies in the States at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No directive has been issued to State Governments in this respect. They have, however, been requested to examine the recommendations of the All-India Seminar on Labour Contract and Construction Co-operatives, held at Nagpur in Septemper, 1962, with which this Ministry was in agreement. This Seminar had recommended:—

- (i) that unskilled works without any limit should be exclusively reserved for Labour Cooperatives, and
- (ii) that skilled works upto Rs. 50,000, exclusive of the cost of materials, should be reserved for Labour Cooperatives, and they should be eligible to submit tenders for skilled works beyond this limit. Some weightage should be given to such tenders submitted by Cooperatives.
- (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1564/63] indicating the concession granted in this regard so far by the State Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस मामले में क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कनसल्ट कर लिया गया है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जी हां, पूरा सेमिनार का जो विषय था, जो सिफारिशें थीं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जो रजिस्टरार्ज हैं श्रीर जो मिनिस्टर्ज हैं, उनके सामने रखी गई थीं ग्रौर उनकी स्वीकृति से ही यह किया। गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किस तारीख से जो आपकी कांट्रक्ट लेबर है, उसको राहतः मिल जाएगी ? किस तारीख से उसके भविष्य का निर्णय हो जाएगा ?

श्री क्यामवर मिश्रः मैं सवाल समझा नहीं।

श्राध्यक्ष महेदय: यह जो प्रोपोजल है कि कांट्रक्ट उनको दिये जायेंगे, इसको कब तक इम्प्लेमेंट करना शुरू कर दिया जाएगा ?

श्री क्यामघर मिश्रा: इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों ने राज्य सरकारों से ग्रीर जो सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूशंज हैं, मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, उनसे सिफारिशें की हैं ग्रीर काम निश्चित तौर से बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन मैं पूरा नहीं कह सकता हूं कि कब तक पूरा काम होगा क्योंकि लेबर कोग्रापरेटिवज के जरिए काम करवाने की जो संभावनाय हैं, वे व्यापक हैं। ग्रभी साल १६६१–६२ में लगभग पांच करोड़ का काम हुग्रा है। इस साल काम कुछ बढ़ा है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : लेबर कोग्राप-रेटिब्ज की जो बात ग्रापने की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले काम किस प्रकार होता था ग्रौर पहले ग्रौर ग्राज का जो काम है, उसमें क्या डिफेंस है ?

श्री ध्यामघर मिश्रः लेबर कोग्रापरेटिव्य के जरिए जो काम होता है वह श्रभी तक भी श्रौर पहले भी कांट्रकटर्ज के जरिये होता रहा है श्रौर इसमें थोड़ा बहुत इनका भी हिस्सा है। श्राणा है कि लेबर कांट्रकर कोग्रापरेटिव्य के जरिए ग्रगर काम किया जाये तो काम पर भी ग्रच्छा ग्रसर पड़गा, गरीबों को श्रच्छा रोजगार मिलेगा और कांट्रकटर्ज का जो मुनाफा है, वह गरीबों को मिलेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My question has been covered.

Oral Answers

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister has stated that works worth about Rs. 5 crores have been completed so far by the labour co-operatives. I would like to know whether those people who are handling these works have complained that they find it difficult to settle their claims with the Government and because of that the co-operative work is suffering.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: One thing I must make clear. I did not say Rs. 5 crores so far; I said Rs. 5 crores for the year 1961-62. It is not a cumulative figure; it is the figure for one year, against the figure of Rs. 3.26 crores for the previous year. As regards the complaint about payment, it is true there are instances of nonpayment by departments and institutions. This matter was taken care of in the recommendations of the Seminar and even at the Ministers' Conference at Lucknow and we did propose, among other things, to have a tribunal at the district level and, if necessary; even at the State level. Orientation of the PWD and other departments is necessary. It is a long-term programme, but the problem does exist.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that even the formation of the labour co-operatives is being delayed by the procedural delays with the result that though the intention of the Government is good the labour co-operatives are not being formed and they are not coming up to take up contracts.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is not so much a question of procedural delay. Rather, it is more historical, I would say. Because, so far the contract work etc. was done by the PWD and other departments. Now it is a question of their orientation. The delay is not because of the procedure

for the organisation of these co-operatives but, may be because of lack of conviction. We are trying to break it.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether the State Advisory Boards are being formed in States and, if so, in how many States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have requested the State Governments to form labour boards in each State and we have given them detailed recommendations and suggestions. But, so, far, only Punjab and Delhi Orissa have formed them and probably Delhi is going to have it soon. But I think during the course of next year we will have it in most of the States, because the recommendations were sent only two months back.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if these labour co-operatives will undertake piece work or construction work as a whole? If it be the latter, will they be given some guidance or technical advice by the Government?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether these co-operatives would be given any technical assistance in the construction work. But all that information is contained in the statement attached to the answer.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will it be piece work or construction as a whole? If they will undertake construction work as a whole, is any provision made for providing the them technical advice and guidance?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Actually, in the new scheme which has recently been accepted, we are providing a technical hand for every ten labour co-operatives. We are providing Rs. 7,200 spread over a period of 3 to 5 years for the overseer or the person who may be giving technical advice.

Shri Tyagi: What would be the procedure for giving work to these societies? Would it be through the normal method of inviting tenders or it would be an ad hoc arrangement?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House is very clear on this point.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of paucity of funds the Central banks and the State apex banks have not the means to finance the labour co-operatives?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is one of the problems we are faced with. The districts banks would help these institutions.

श्री कखवाय : शाशन की ग्रोर से मजदूरों को प्राविडंड फंड की बोनस की तथा चिकित्सा इत्यादि की जो सहू नियतें दी जाती हैं, वे सहू नियतें क्या इन मजदूरों को भी मिलेंगी?

श्री क्यामचर मिश्रः कोई ग्रलग इसमें नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन इसमें जो फायदा होगा, उसमें से जो कामन गृड फंड होगा, उस से चिकत्सा, पढ़ाई वगैरह का कार्य करना चाहिये वैसे पंजाब में ऐसा काम शुरु हो गया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It seems from the statement that only fifteen districts have been selected for this programme. May I know the basis on which these districts have been selected and their names?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am afraid the hon. Member has probably read more than what the statement gives. We want to see that labour co-operatives are there all over the country. But, all the same, there is a proposal that there should be 15 intensive districts, one in each State, to demons-

trate the usefulness and value of labour co-operatives. That scheme has not yet come. We are still thinking about it. It will come before the Board and then alone it will be finalised.

Levy of Trade Tax by Pakistan

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

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Pakistan has drawn up a scheme of levying a tax on inter-State commerce of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam which is routed through the river system of East Pakistan; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) According to the information available, no scheme for levying a tax on inter-State commerce of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam, which is routed through river system of East Pakistan has been drawn up by the Pakistan, Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the total value of India's transit trade through East Pakistan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I could not exactly state the total tonnage.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that as an alternative to the payment of a regular tax on transit goods by India, Pakistan has suggested to India that she should bear a part of the cost of the maintenance of the waterways of East Pakistan; if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to that suggestion?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No such uggestion has been made. In fact, certain press reports appeared, but they essentially concentrated attention of the readers on the need for increase of tolls and levies for the maintenance of navigational facilities, like conservancy and other facilities, on the East Pakistan river system.

Oral Answers

Shri Basumatari: In view of the unholy and unfriendly attitude of Pakistan—they might create difficulties in river navigation—may I know what precautionary measure has been taken by Government for transhipment from Jogighopa to other parts of Assam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are trying to re-organise the road transport. In this connection we have also set up a Government road transport organisation for transport of goods from Calcutta to Assam and we hope that in any time of stress or strain or emergency we might fall back upon these two systems, that is, rail and road transport.

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंहः क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इससे हमारे भारत को कितने परसेंट का लाभ होगा और उस को मेक-श्रप करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुरः वहां पर लास का सवाल ही पदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि किसी टैक्स वगैरह का सवाल नहीं था । सवाल इसका था कि टाल वगैरह बढ़ाया जाय या नहीं, श्रौर वह भी खाली श्रखवारों में श्राया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंहः श्रापने कुछ फैसि-लिटीज की बात कही है। मैं यह जानना चा ता हूं कि रिवर नेवीगेशन के वास्ते पाकिस्तान की ग्रोर से हमें कितनी फैसिलिटीज प्राप्त होगी ग्रौर ग्राप क्या फैसिलिटी उनको देंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर: तीन तरह की फैसि-लिटीज होती हैं रिवर नेवीगशन में, एक पाइलटिंग दूसरी कंजवेंसी श्रीर तीसरी बाइट्स जो कि दोनों किनारों पर लगाई जाती हैं, निशान लगाये जाते हैं। तीनों तरह की फैंसिलिटीज ईस्ट पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट प्रोवाइड करती है उस साइड के कस्टमसं को और उसके लिये कस्टमसं को टाल देना पड़ता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the total value of the inter-State trade which passes through the rivers of Pakistan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly give the value, but it is a fact that about 60 per cent of our goods are carried from Assam to Bengal and from Bengal to Assam by the river services.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether there are any indications available of any Pakistani intentions to make such commerce uneconomical for India; if so, what do the Government propose to do about it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No such signs are there. As a matter of fact, even the press reports have clearly indicated that there is no suggestion of any discrimination in regard to the imposition of these tolls and 'evies between their own steamers and the steamers of foreign countries, namely, India.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since when is the Government transport company functioning and what is the strength of its fleet plying on the route?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is an old service. I cannot exactly give the date.

चाबल का रक्षित भंडार

श्री यशपाल सिंह : *३०२ श्री पें० वेंकटासुब्बया : श्री सरजू पांडेय :

क्या खाद्युतया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार बीस लाख टन चावल का रक्षित मंडार बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो किन देशों से तथा किन मूल्यों पर चावल खरीदा जायेगा ; ग्रीर
- (ग) चावल की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये भारतीय किसानों को क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया जा र $_{\odot}$ । है ?

लाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री जिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

- (ख) चावल का रक्षित भंडार कुछ देशों से आयात कर और कुछ देश के भीतर खरीद कर बनाए जाने का विचार है। आगामी कुछ वर्षों में चावल संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, बर्मा और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के अन्य देशों से, जहां भाव अनकूल हों और चावल की किस्म भी स्वीकार्य हों, आयात किये जाने की सम्भावना है। जिन भावों पर चावल वास्तव में आयात किया जाएगा व खरीद का ठेका करते समय निश्चित करने पहेंगे। देश के भीतर खरोदारों प्राप्ति भावों पर जा समय समय समय पर विभिन्न किस्म के चावलों के लिए निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, की जाएगी।
- (ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण जिसमें चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय किसानों को जो प्रोत्साहन दिए जा रहे हैं, बताया गया है, रखा जाता है।

विवरग

- (१) कृषि सम्बन्धी श्रौजारों श्रौर फास्फोरस उर्बरकों पर पृले से ही उपदान सुलभ हैं। हाल ही में, केल्शियम एम्मोनियम नाइट्रेट के भाव भी कम कर दिए गए हैं। चावल की सघन खेती कार्यक्रम द्वारा जितने क्षत्र में खेती की जाती है वृद्धां पौधा संरक्षण उपायों के लिये दिया जाने वाला उपदान २५ प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर ५० प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।
- (२) राज्य सरकारों से क*ृ*। गया है कि चावल की खेती सम्बन्धी आ्रावश्यक

- भीजारों को खरीदने के लिए पंचायतों भीर किसानों को २५ प्रतिशत उपदान देवें।
- (३) जिन क्षत्रों में सरकारी खरीदारी नहीं हो रही है वहां चावल के न्यूनतम स्राधार भाव निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में सरकारी खरीदारी हो रही है वृां प्राप्ति भाव निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं जो कि स्राधार भावों का कार्य करते हैं। इन भावों पर चावल की खरीदारी होने से खेतीहरों को प्रपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल जाता है।
 - [(a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The buffer stock is proposed to be built partly out of imports and partly from internal procurement. In the next few years, rice is likely to be imported from U.S.A., U.A.R., Burma and other South East Asian countries where prices may be favourable and the quality acceptable. The prices at which rice will be actually imported will have to be negotiated at the time the purchase contract is entered into. Internal procurement will be made at the procurement prices for different varieties of rice fixed from time to time.
- (c) A statement showing the incentives being given to Indian farmers for increasing the production of rice is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

- (1) Subsidies are already available on agricultural implements and phosphatic fertilizers. Prices of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate has also recently been reduced. The subsidy for plant protection measures has been increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for areas coverd by the intensive rice cultivation programme;
- (2) The State Governments have been asked to grant a subsidy of 25 per cent to Panchayats and individual cultivators for purchase of necessary implements for rice cultivation;

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(3) Minimum support prices for rice have been fixed in areas where Government procurement is not in operation. In areas where Government procurement is in operation, procurement prices have been fixed which act as support prices. Purchases of rice at these prices ensure a reasonable return to the cultivator for his produce.]

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जैसा कल ही इस श्रादरणीय सदन में माननीय मनभाई शाह ने बतलाया, हम बासमती दूसरे देशों को भेज र हैं, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हं कि जब हमारे यहां चावल की कमी है और हमें दूसरे देशों से चावल लेना पडता है तो इस देश में होने वाले बासमती चावल को कैसे इसरे स्थानों को भजा जा रहा है ? यानी दसरे देशों को हम बढिया चावल भेज रहे हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far we have exported only 5000 tons of basamati rice.

श्री यज्ञानाल सिंह: हमारे माननीय खाद्य मंत्री स्रभी जापान तशरीफ ले गये थे। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जापान के तरह के य:ां पर कितने एग्निकल्चर फार्म हैं. यानी ऐसे फार्म जिनमें जापानी ढंग का चावल पैदा किया जा रहा है ?

साद्य तथा फूबि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : ग्रभी चार हैं ग्रीर ग्रागे ग्रीर ज्यादा होने की उम्मीद है।

श्री बड़े: क्या यह बात सत्य है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ एरिया में प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस यानी काश्तकार से जो चावल लिया जाता है सरकार के द्वारा उसकी ऐक्चग्रल प्राइस में ग्रीर मार्केट की प्राइस में इस समय बडा ग्रन्तर है **भौ**र इसलिये राइस ग्रोइंग काश्त-कार जो हैं उन्होंने राइस बोना बन्द कर दिया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that there is a lot of difference between the procurement price and the open market price. But we are having only about 25 per cent levy so that as far as 75 per cent is concerned, it is sold at the market rate. This year, in Madhya Pradesh the production was much below expectation---there was a drop to the extent of a million tons.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जसा माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, ग्रभी फुड प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में कंट्री को सेल्फ सफिशिएंट होने में बहत वक्त लगेगा ग्रौर इसलिए बफर स्टाक रखा जायेगा। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हं कि इस चावल को रखने के लिये कितने क्लोर एरिया की जरूरत होगी ? इस में से कितना परसेंटेज वेयरहाउसिंग सरकार की तरफ से किया गया है और कितने अनसर्विसेबल गोडाउन्स हैं जां यह गल्ला खराब हो जाता है जिस के कारण सरकार को ज्यादा किराया देना पड़ रहा है । इसके लिये सरकार का क्या प्रपोजल है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In early 1960 we wanted to build up a buffer stock of 5 million tons-4 million tons wheat and 1 million tons of rice. Recently we have raised that target and now it is 4 million tons of wheat and 2 million tons of rice. With regard to the storage space available, position, was not quite satisfactory a few years back. Now the position is satisfactory. We have got our own storages constructed to the extent of 2 million tons and we have hired accommodation to the extent of 1 million tons so that there will not any difficulty with regard to storage when we are in a position to build up a buffer stock.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From statement of the hon .Minister, it appears that partly from the imported rice and partly from our country's rice this buffer stock will be I want to know whether this will not be done at the cost of our internal **2**783

consumption and the quotas released to various State Governments.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The internal procurement will depend upon the internal production. For example, this year, with all our efforts, we were in a position to procure only about 6 to 7 lakh tons because of the shortage of production even in surplus areas of Madhya Pradesh and also in Punjab. In fact, we had tried to procure a much large quantity, but that was not possible. So, if we are to only procure internally there is a limit about the quantity that can be procured. We have to import from foreign countries also and that will depend upon. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question only was whether this will not affect our internal consumption.

Shri S. K. Patil: There is evidently a mistake. What is procured for the internal consumption is not a stock. The hon, Members buffer sometimes confuse buffer stock with what we regularly need. Buffer stock is something over and above that and, therefore, that position can only come when we are surplus in rice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been understood properly. am clarify it. I am not confused at all. I only want to know whether the hon. Minister will give us an assurance that the internal procurement for building up the buffer stock will not be done at the cost of internal consumption.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Surely, nothing will be taken unless it is really a buffer stock.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it true that this policy of building buffer stocks likely to be scrapped in view of the impending change in the Ministry, this policy being associated with the present holder of that office?

Shri S. K. Patil. In the new circumstances also, people will like to eat rice.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: know whether Government are aware that there is a great unrest amongst the farmers of Madhya Pradesh that the difference between the prevailing prices and the procurement prices is too much, and if so, what action Government are taking in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I suppose that that has been answered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question is entirely different....

Mr. Speaker: That question has been substantially answered.

श्री विभृति भिश्राः मैं जानना चाता हं कि सरकार ने जो विदेशों से चावल खरीदा है उसकी न्द्रिस्तान पहुंचने पर क्या कीमत पडेगी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Burma rice, the landed cost is somewhere about Rs. 20.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In statement that has been laid on the Table of the House, it has been stated that certain incentives have been given to the farmers. May I know whether in spite of that, owing to the inadequacy of the incentives, there been a general decrease in rice production in the country, and the agriculturists are switching over to commercial crops, and if so, whether Government propose to give more incentives?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, these incentives are intended to keep a balance between the cash crops and the foodgrains crops. We need not be anxious at all about the diversion to cash crops, because they earn much-needed foreign exchange, and the area that is now utilised for cash crops is not unduly large also.

चीनी का उत्पादन +

श्री रघुनाय सिंह : श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद : श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्री सिद्धेत्वर प्रसाद :

*३०३ श्री प्र० रं० चकवर्ती: श्री दे० द० पुरी: डा० महादेव प्रसाद: श्री मुरारका: श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ग्रगले वर्ष में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ;
- (ख) क्या भारतीय चीनी मिल संस्था ने भी मई, १९६३ में दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में इस मामले पर विचार किया था; और
- (ग) क्या संस्था ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव दिया है ?

साद्य तथा भृषि मंत्री के सभा-सिवय (श्री शिन्वे) : (क) जी हां।

- (ख) जीहां।
- (ग) चीनी मिल संस्था ने सामान्य रूप से मुझाव दिया कि गन्ना उत्पादकों और शकरा उद्योग को प्रात्साहन दिये जाएं और गन्ने को कारखाने के क्षेत्रों से ले जा कर गुड़ और खांडसारी बनाने से रोकने के उपाय अपनाए जाएं।
 - [(a) Yes, Sir.
 - (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Association suggested in general terms grant of incentives to sugarcane-growers and sugar industry

and adoption of measures for prevention of diversion of cane from factory areas to manufacture of gur and khandsari.]

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the target of sugar production for the next year, and whether we shall be able to achieve the target?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The target is—in fact, I would not like to call it a target, for, that is a big word—33 lakhs tons, as I have said earlier on the floor of the House, including about 26 lakhs tons for internal consumption, 5 lakhs tons for export, and two lakhs tons towards the building up of buffer stock in three years of five lakhs tons.

Shri Tyagi: How far is it true that Government are going to levy some type of duty on the manufacture of gur and khandsari?

Shri S. K. Patil: The diversion from gur and khandsari to crystal sugar has to be effected; how it has got to be done will depend upon the ability of the States to do it.

Shri Tyagi: My question is different. I want to know whether Government are going to levy any duty. That was what we read in the press, that Government were going to levy a duty on the manufacture of gur and khandsari.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): These things are only being considered. We have consulted the various State Governments. We have also formulated some proposals. That is under discussion with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. The proposals will go to the Cabinet in the near future.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या यह आशा है कि यह ३३ लाख टन का टारजेट पूरा हो जाएगा श्रीर फसल खराब होने आदि के कारण इसमें बाधा नहीं पडेगी ? श्री स० का पाटिल ' श्राशा है, इसी लिए तो रखा है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what specific suggestions of the Indian Sugar Mills Association have been found acceptable by Government, and what steps are being taken by Government to implement those suggestions?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, they have not made any specific suggestions, apart from the general suggestion that there should be an increase in production by giving incentives.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the production of gur in South India is only complementary to the production of sugar and not competitive?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is so, because under gur and khandsarı nearly two-thirds of sugarcane is used. Therefore, it is not going to be affected at all.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: For achieving the target of 33 lakh tens, what incentives have Government decided to give to the growers?

Shri S. K. Patil: There have been all sorts of incentives We have increased the price. There are some other schemes also which we are discussing and which will be before the House very soon.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps do Government intend to take so that sugarcane may not be diverted to gur and khandsari?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a repetition of the same question already answered.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Is Government's policy to increase sugar production? If so, how many sugar factories in the cooperative sector have not been given licences and why?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have now released new licences of the capacity of 5 lakh tons and very soon they will be reaching them. The hon. Wember is positively getting them for his State.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सन् १६४७-४ में जब कि गन्ने का भाव दो पौने दो रुपए मन था, उस समय चीनी ३२ रुपए मन बिकी थी, ग्राज चीनी लगभग ६७ रुपए मन बिक रही है पर गन्ने का भाव १ रुपए ६ ग्राने है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : जैसा मैं ने कहा विचार कर रहे हैं, जरूर कर र हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: कब तक ग्राशा है?

(उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

श्री कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हम गुड़ और खांडसारी बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने वाले हैं । क्या उन्होंने इस बात का भी अन्दाजा लगाया है कि इसका असर उन गरीब लोगों पर क्या पड़ेगा जो कि गुड़ खाते हैं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : ग्राज भी गुड़ की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गयी है । गरीब तो खाते ही हैं । यह चीज विचाराधीन है ग्रीर इस पर राज्य सरकारों से सलाह मशविरा किया जा रहा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that the sugar milliowners have not played their part well in the matter of sugar production, do Government propose to take over some mills as an experimental measure before nationalising all sugar mills?

Shri S. K. Patil: 'There is no such proposal before Government.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Is there any truth in the press reports that the licensed capacity is going to be increased from 35 to 40 lakh tons? If so, how much of the increased capacity will be in the co-operative sector?

Shri S. K. Patil: Since the export market for sugar is becoming very positive, it will be in the national interest to increase the capacity by 5 lakh tons as the hon. Member suggested. But it is rather premature to say how much of it will be in the cooperative sector.

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Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Is it a fact that the increase in the price of gur is not so much because it is being used by the poor sections but because it is going for illicit distillation? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to stop it?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is causing very great concern to Government because a lot of sugar is going for that purpose. We are making inquiries about the extent of the drain.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब सरकार गुड़ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी तो गांव का गुड़ बनाने का व्यवसाय मर जाएगा ग्रीर केवल चीनी का व्यवसाय चलेगा ?

श्री स० फा० पाटिल : व किमी मरने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि देश में जितना गन्ना पैदा होता है वह सब शुगर फैक्टरीज नहीं कश कर सकतीं। दो तिहाई गन्ना गुड़ श्रीर खंडसारी के लिए रहेगा।

श्री बड़े: क्या यह बात सच है कि अक्रत्वर श्रीर नवस्वर में शुगरकेन से शुगर नहीं बनायी जाती । इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश में उसका गुड़ बनाया जाता है । क्या इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आयी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल: ग्रभी तो ्म कुछ न कुछ किरोशिश कर रहे हैं कि १५ ग्रक्तूबर से ही चीनी बनाना शुरू किया जाए श्रीर उसमें जो कुछ नुक्सान होगा वह सरकार देगी।

श्री फ० ना० तिवारी : गुड़ ग्रीर खंड-सारी में जो गन्ना जाता है उसका दाम किसान को दो और ढाई रुपया मन मिलता है। मैं जानना चाता हूं कि सरकार मौजूदा कीमतों में कितना बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह तो खाली एक बरस चला, 'हमेशा चलने वाला नहीं है। उस साल दुनिया में चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुग्रा था इसलिए भाव बढ़ गए। इस साल तो इतने नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

श्री त्यागी: वह गुड़ जो कि मिलों से बहुत दूर के फासले पर बनता है, जहां कोई मिल नहीं है, श्रीर जिसके बनाने से चीनी पर कोई ग्रसर नहीं पड़ता, क्या ऐसे कोल्हुग्रों पर भी टैक्स लगाने की राय है ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Not at 11.

Scarcity conditions in States

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
*304. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

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

- (a) the precise nature of the areas in various States where scarcity conditions prevailed in the past or where they are still prevailing;
- (b) whether starvation deaths have been alleged from any of these areas;
- (c) if so, the results of investigations made, if any, into these alleged deaths due to starvation; and
- (d) the steps taken to tide over scarcity conditions so prevailing?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1565/63].

(b) and (c). Certain allegations about deaths due to starvation in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Tripura were made. Investigations made in each case by the State Government concerned established that the deaths were not due to starvation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that a large number of States are affected, especially Gujarat and West Bengal. I would like to know whether any of these States has asked for any help, financial or otherwise, to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With regard to financial help, there is a pattern laid down by the Finance Ministry, that is, every State Government has to provide in its Budget an amount for meeting natural calamities such as famine and after exhausting that amount, up to Rs. 1 crore, there is a share that would be borne by the Central Government; above Rs. 1 crore, another percentage would be borne by the Central Government. With regard to supplies, the request of each State Government has to a large extent been met.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It has been stated just now that investigations were made by the State Governments into allegations of starvation deaths. What were the findings, what were the deaths due to?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They were all due to natural causes. I may inform the House that in free India there cannot be any starvation death, because if not rice, it will be wheat or bajra or jowar as the case may be Nobody in India should die of starvation. They may not get at a cheap rate rice of the requisite variety.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : खाद्यात्र के भावों मेंग्रीसतन वृद्धि हुई है, द रुपये से लेकर ९० रुपये तक उनके भाव बढ़े हैं, किसान से जो गहूं १३ रुपये मन लिया गया उस में ६-७ रुपये मन तक दाम बढ़े हैं तो उस प्राफिट में किसानों को भी प्रपोरशनेटली कुछ हिस्सा दिया गया है ?

ग्रध्यक्ष मृहोदय : यह सवाल तो इस से बिल्कुल अलहिदा हो गया ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, as I have stated on the floor of the House before also, there are 53,000 fair price shops functioning in the States in which both rice and wheat are being distributed at subsidised rates, so that the vulnerable population, about four to five crores of people, are looked after by these fair price shops.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that there are certain areas in certain States of India which suffer from scarcity and near-scarcity conditions in a chronic way—for instance, Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh....

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Chattisgarh is surplus.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ... Jaisalmer and Jalore in Rajasthan, Basti, Deorla, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Ballia in U.P. Similarly I can produce other names also. May I know if besides giving this temporary relief, Government has thought out a plan of overcoming these scarcity conditions in these chronically affected districts in India?

Shri S. K. Patil: All these districts that the hon. Member has stated are generally from surplus States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are in the statement.

Shri S. K. Patil: A State can be surplus, but a district or two districts in it may not be. Therefore it is not a question that the State has not got enough. Whether in these particular areas irrigation facilities etc. could be

provided is the question. That is really important, and the State Governments must include such schemes in their plans, particularly for these areas—for instance, Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, which is in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema has been chronically deficient in rain etc., but efforts are being made in order that irrigation water may be taken there:

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ग्रभी मंती जी ने बतलाया कि कुछ लोगों की तरफ से शिकायत आई थीं कि स्केयरसिटी की वजह से लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई लेकिन उन की यह शिकायत निराधार सावित हुई, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन बवार्टमं से ऐसी शिकायत ग्राई थीं ग्रीर जब यह निराधार साबित हुई तो क्या उन क्वार्टमं को यह बतला दिया गया है ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Generally, these arguments are used for political purposes.

Shri Ranga: Are the Government aware of the fact that though the districts of Basti, Gorakhpur and Bahraich are within the scarcity areas, the Uttar Pradesh Government, with the consent of the Government of India. I suppose, have postponed their irrigation projects there, giving the existence of this emergency as an excuse?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. The hon. Member has also written to me about the necessity for these projects there. It has received our consideration and we are allotting some amounts for carrying out those works.

Shri Nath Pai: Reports of starvation deaths which appeared in a section of the press were attributed to leaders of public opinion in those States who claimed to have made on-the-spot investigations, and with a flourish of rhetoric they have denied them. May I

ask the hon. Minister, if the deaths were not due to starvation, were they the result of prolonged, sustained malnutrition and starvation which have debilitated the resistance capacity of the persons concerned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Now, it has come down from starvation to malnutrition and other things. In fact, when these reports were made, we had addressed the various State Governments and they have made the necessary enquiries and their reports are to the effect that these are all due to natural causes and not due to starvation.

Shri Nath Pai: Nor due to overeating ,

डा॰ गोविंद दास : क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है कि जिस छत्तीसगढ़ में कभी भी फसल बरबाद नहीं होती थीं, इस वर्ष वर्बाद हो गयी हैं श्रौर क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार उस क्षेत्र के लिए कोई सहायता चाहती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In Chattisgarh it was an abnormal year for that particular area; it has been our rice bowl; we have authorised the State Government to open as many fair price shops as they can and the requirement of the fair price shops has been met. The day before yesterday we received a letter from the Madhya Pradesh Food Minister, and he is satisfied with the arrangements and he has asked for 10,000 tons of grains for October which, I think if necessary, we will meet.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nambiar: This is a very important question for which we want more time.

Mr. Speaker: We have already taken 35 minutes on four questions.

Carriage Wagon Workshop

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
*305. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dahuleshwar Meena;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have finally examined the report of the Enquiry Committee regarding the fire, which broke out on the 21st January, 1963 in the carriage wagon workshop of Matunga (CR); and
- (b) if so, the findings of the Committee and further action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) According to the findings of Enquiry Committee, the most probable cause of the fire was the result of operation of burning of the exterior paint of the panels of the coach. No sabotage or foul play is suspected in this case. Departmental action against the staff held responsible is being progressed.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Committee has suggested some measures by which such fires do not occur again?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have suggested some measures and action is being taken on them.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the total loss?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The total loss is about Rs. 7,900.

श्री यद्या स्वाति सिंहः क्या में जान सकता हं कि इस में नगलोजैस क लिए श्रधिकारियों से कोई जवाब तलब किया गया है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: One Havildar who was on duty at that time has been held responsible for negligence of duty.

Shri Basumatari: How many persons were taken to task for this offence?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I said one Havildar.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Land Mortgage Banks

*306. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that progress of land mortgage banks in the first two years of the Third Plan has been very slow;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir. In 1960-61 the banks issued Rs. 11.62 crores as loans to individuals and the loans outstanding were Rs. 37.74 crores. These figures went up to Rs. 16.03 crores and 49.46 crores respectively in 1961-62. The figures for 1962-63 are not yet available.

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

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister has

received some complaints that due to delay in getting the loans, many farmers have to go to the private moneylenders?

Oral Answers

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There were some complaints that there are, in some places, delays in the long-term loans to be given by the land mortgage banks, and to rectify these defects we are taking certain steps to have valuation officers. We are strengthening these banks and therefore credit is increasing, and we are able to achieve our target.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government is intending to make some model rules to be sent to the various States so that on that basis they may form some easy rules through which people could get their money quickly?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is a model law on co-operation which includes provisions for land mortgage banks also. Besides this there is the All-India Land Mortgage Bank Union which is in possession of all these difficulties. They are regularly meeting. $A_{\rm S}$ a matter of fact, only about two months back they met in Srinagar. They are going into all these matters.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know to what extent these land mortgage banks in the country will be able to meet the long-term credit facilities of the agriculturists in the country, and whether by this method of working they will be able to reach the target?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Sir, if I may state, the requirement of the country is definitely very big. I do not know by what period we will be able to give long-term loans to all the agriculturists in the country; maybe, it may take another ten years. But I can only state that from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, if I give the figures, when it was Rs. 1,38,00,000 in 1950-51, the figure today is about Rs. 16 crores. The outstandings were Rs. 6.59 crores which figure now is

about Rs. 50 crores. We hope to achieve the figure of Rs. 150 crores in respect of outstanding and about Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores in respect of loans by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether there are any large over dues in these land mortgage banks; if so, whether it is on account of the liberal policy followed by these banks?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There are overdues and definitely they are bound to be there, but not so much as in the case of short and medium loans.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: After starting the State land nortgage banks even district land mortgage banks are being allowed and they are not being amalgamated. May I know what is the policy of the Government in the matter of amalgamating these banks?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Definite targets have been put for the Third Plan for amalgamation and creation of, what is called, primary banks—what the hon. Member called as district banks. Those targets are being achieved. We are at it and we are trying to get the necessary amalgamations made.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि सफदपोश लोगों को ज्यादा सहूलियत से कर्जा मिलता है लैंड मार्गेज बैंक में श्रीर जो नान-सफैदपोश किसान जाते हैं, उन को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है, यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या सहलियत पैदा कर रही है ।

ग्रम्थक्स महोदय: सहूलियत इस से हो सकती है कि जो सफैंदपोश हों, उन को कर्जा न दिया जाये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान में इतने गरीव लोग बसते हैं । श्रगर यही नीति रही, तो उन को कैंसे सहलियत मिलेगी ?

श्री क्याम घर मिश्र : जिस हद तक रूपये की क्वान्टिटी बढ़ती जायगी, उस हद तक अधिक लोग उस को पायेंगे । चूंकि अभी सीमित साधन हैं, इस लिए सीमित लोग ही पाते हैं। इस लिए जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वह हो सकता है। मैं इन्कार नहीं करता कि सफदपोश लोग अधिक पाते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि केवल सफेदपोश लोग ही नहीं पाते हैं, बहुत से लोग पाते हैं। कम से कम पांच छः प्रदेश में, जहां ये लड मार्गेज वक अच्छे हैं, अच्छा काम हो रहा है और वहां पर गरीबों को भी रुपया मिलता है।

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the high rate of interest charged by these land mortgage banks makes it difficult for the agriculturists to repay the capital and the interest?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I would not agree to that, because the rate of interest charged is hardly 7 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Shri Sonavane: It is 9 per cent.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: 9 per cent is only in the case of short-term credits—I am talking of long-term loans. 7½ per cent to 8 per cent is not high seeing the market rates of money.

श्रो म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि लड मार्गेज की सुविधा उसी प्रकार से सरकार ने नहीं दी है, जिस प्रकार से उद्योग मंत्रालय ने छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिए दी है, जिस की वजह से खेती की उपज में कमी पड़ रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिए ग्रधिक सुविधा कब तक सम्भव हो सकेगी।

श्री क्यामधर मिश्रः मैं तो समझता हूं कि सुविधा दी जा रही है, इसी लिए केडिट बढ़ रहा है।

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government have taken steps

to extend the facilities by starting land mortgage banks at the district and sub-divisional headquarters?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I will give a statement which will indicate all the facilities that have been given. Over 300 primaries or branches are to be started in 3rd Plan. Money is being given.

Shri K. C. Pant: In certain newly colonised areas Government have given land to cultivators on permanent lease. All the same since, they are technically not the owners of those lands, they cannot give it as security to the land mortgage bank. May I know if the Government proposes to extend these credit facilities to them also?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is one of the functions of the land mortage banks to give boost to this work. Recently, we have set up an organisation called the Agricultural Re-Finance Corporation under the Reserve Bank of India to help the agriculturists to meet their long-term needs for specific areas and specific commodities.

Shri K. C. Pant: That is not my question. I wanted to know.....

Mr. Speaker: If that was not his question, his question was only a suggestion for action which should not have been answered.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Now the grant of long-term advances takes a long time; it is delayed too much. May I know whether Government is thinking of fixing the price of land and the credit entitlement of farmers for long-term loans so that the land mortgage banks can give them loans?

Mr .Speaker: When in a supplementary arguments are brought in suggestions are made and inferences are drawn, the whole thrust is gone and the supplementary loses its effect altogether.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government is thinking of simplifying the rules for expediting the payment of loans by fixing the price of land?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is a fact that there have been delays even now. I cannot claim that there is no delay in the scrutiny of applications and payments. One reason has been that it takes quite some time to verify the records for 23 to 24 years. Now it has been suggested to the land mortgage banks that the records may be verified only for twelve years and then loans may be advanced. Similarly other suggestions have also been made to the land mortgage banks and they are acting on them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सिस्टम में किसान की जो मौजूदा खड़ी हुई फसल हैं, वे अभी शामिल की जाती हैं या नहीं ?

श्री इयामघर मिश्र : लैंड मार्गेज बैंक्स में लैंड शामिल की जाती है । प्राडक्शन पर्पिजिज के लिये....

Mr. Speaker: Are the standing crops also taken into consideration?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, not the standing crops.

श्री कछ्याय : क्या यह सच है कि काश्तकारों को पैसा मिलने में काफी समय लगता है श्रीर बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है ? वह समय कब श्राएगा, जब कि उन को श्रासानी से पैसा मिल सकेगा?

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः यह प्रश्नतोत्रा चुका है।

श्री क्यामधर मिश्रः ग्राशा है कि...

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow a supplementary and yet the Minister takes cognisance of it.

श्री बड़े: क्या यह सब है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जो प्राइमरी बक्स होते हैं, उन का रवैया यह है कि जो किसान कर्जे में रहता है, उस से '957 (Ai) LS—2. केवल लेंड ही नहीं, बल्कि श्रौर भी सिक्यू-रिटी ली जाती है, स लिए बक फल हो रहे हैं ?

श्री क्यामचर मिश्रः ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो सिक्यूरिटी उन के पास हो कर्जे के लिए, चाहे लेंड हो श्रीर चा कोई चीज हो, उन को कर्जा मिलना चािए।

Indo-Swiss Air Agreement

*307. Shri P. C. Borooah: Wil' the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any alterations modifications in the Indo-Swiss air-pact have been recently agreed upon between India and Switzerland; and
- (b) if so, the modifications affected in the previous agreement.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modifications have been made in respect of the Annex to the India-Switzerland Air services Agreement to provide for more detailed and comprehensive route schedules for operation of air services by the designated airlines of India and Switzerland

Shri P. C. Borooah: What were the main reasons for the modification of the agreement?

Shri Mohiuddin: Under the old agreement of 1945 the route schedule was very restricted. Now it has been provided that the Indian airlines on one side and the Swiss airlines on the other can adopt more flexible routes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the average weekly passenger and goods traffic between the two countries and what is the additional expected income and expenditure per year as a result of these modifications?

Shri Mohiuddin: The modification of this agreement is not meant for any direct additional income or additional traffic. Of course, as far as the Air India's traffic between India and Europe is concerned, the hon. Member can have the details from the annual report.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have entered into air agreements with a dozen countries, Do we follow uniform rules or the rules laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation or do we have the most-favoured nation treatment with some countries?

Shri Mohinddin: The agreements are bilateral agreements. Broadly speaking, they are as far as I can remember more or less uniform with the many countries. Of course, there are minor details and other details which differ from one country to another.

उपभोक्ता सरकारी स्टोर

+

श्री नेवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुमा :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री बशपाल सिंह :
श्री बारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री म० ना० स्वामी :
श्री पॅ० वेंकटा सुम्बया :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री शी० महन्ती :

क्या सामुबाधिक दिकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृषा करेंगे कि:

भी रामचन्त्र उलाका :

भी घुलेश्वर मीना :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सर-कार ने राज्य सरकारों से ब्राग्रह किया है कि बे थोक माल बेचने वाले उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोरों को प्रोत्सा≑न दें :

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ऐसे कितने स्टोर खोलने का विचार है ; और
- (ग) इनको किस प्रकार का माल रखने की सलाहदी गई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रा-लय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स्थामधर मिश्र): (क) जी हां।

- (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों की योजना के अधीन १९६३-६४ के अन्त तक २०० थोक भण्डार और ४,००० प्राथमिक भण्डार-शाखाएं गठित की जानी हैं।
- (ग) भण्डारों को सामान्यतः खाद्यान्न,
 कपड़े ग्रीर दूसरी ग्रावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं
 रखने की सलाह दी गई है।
 - [(a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The centrally sponsored scheme for consumers co-operatives envisages organisation of 200 wholesale stores and 4,000 primary stores.branches by the end of 1963-64.
- (c) The stores have been advised to deal generally in foodgrains, cloth and other essential consumer goods.]

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको जो होलसेल प्राइस पर माल दिया जाता है व : क्या उचित मल्य पर मिल जाता है ?

श्री स्थामधर मिश्रः बहुत सी वीजें तो होलसेल प्राइस पर मिल जाती हैं और जो चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं, जैसे कुछ प्राइवेट स्रागेंनाइजेशन्त्र नहीं दे रही हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि उनको दी जायें। गल्ला वगैरह स्रोर कपड़ा वगैरह उचित मूल्य पर स्रोर क्षोक मूल्य पर मिल जाता है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any provision for subsidy to these stores; if so, in what

form and what is the amount allocated for this purpose? Are these stores going to be subsidised?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no element of subsidy in the prices of goods but in the organisation of these co-operatives there is an element of subsidy and loan. That is being given under the pattern of assistance programme that has already been approved.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know whether Government has given any instructions to the NEFA adminconsumer co-operistration to open ative stores because the Marwaris and other businessmen have come away from there during the last Chinese aggression? If so, what is the of consumer number co-operative stores, wholesale or primary, formed during the last one year or ten months?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have total figures for Assam but not separately for NEFA. Wholesale stores organised during last year were 3 and primary stores 61.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Instead of starting primary consumer stores throughout the country may I know whether Government proposes or considers the desirability of entrusting the task to several marketing and credit societies that are increasing in this country?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Marketing Societies will distribute goods in rural areas. Actually this is a scheme for urban areas and towns with population above 50,000. Even in these areas whichever States have wanted to entrust this wholesale business to the district marketing organisations, we have not objected to that. This is the case in Madras and in some other States also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government has received information that the consumer stores are finding it very difficult to get proper supply of goods as the apex

stores have not been organised in time? If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps is Government intending to take to see that the apex stores......

Mr. Speaker: First let us know whether the answer is positive or negative.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: What the hon. Member refers to is probably wholesale stores. 102 whole-sale stores have already been organised this year. We have not received any complaint that apex stores have not been organised. On the other hand, it is the primary stores which have not been organised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, apart from the supply of things to the consumers, the idea is to encourage the co-operative habit amongst the persons. I find that only 300 stores have been organised so far. May I know how the Government is going to step up the setting up of these stores and how they are going to cover the different sections of society.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I do not know from where the hon. Member got the figure of 300 stores. At least, I did not give it. The primary stores organised so far are 1388 and the number to be organised by the end of this year is 4,000 inclusive of the former figure. According to the scheme, almost all the towns having a population of more than 50,000 will be covered.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Does the Minister know that in many States the ruling party has captured the manarment of the stores to the party ends?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certainly not.

(No answer was given).

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिफेंट स्टेट्स को कितनी मनी एलाट की गई है श्रीर स्टेट्स कब तक इस मामले में सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो जायेंगी?

श्री क्यामधर मिश्रः दस करोड़ रुपया इस स्कीम के लिए रखा गया है। इस साल ६.५ करोड़ रखा गया है ग्रौर पिछले साल दो करोड़ रखा गया था। दस करोड़ की यह स्कीम है।

श्री कथ्रवाथ : क्या ऐसी कोई सूचनाएं सरकार को मिली हैं कि कुछ राज्यों में इन भण्डारों को ठीक प्रकार से माल नहीं दिया जाता है ग्रीर इनको पर्याप्त सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है ?

श्री क्यामधर मिश्रः ऐसी शिकायतें हैं ग्रीर कुछ राज्यों में ये दिक्कतें हैं ग्रीर उनको दूर करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta. Is it a fact that in the matter of setting up of stores, the States in the eastern zone of India, particularly West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, are lagging behind the others although most of the requirements for setting up of these stores are all probably there? May I know what the reasons are for this and what special steps, if any, Government is taking to see that this gap is made up?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Unfortunately, the co-operative movement, as a whole, in the eastern States is weak and the consumer stores programme cannot develop in isolation of the co-operative movement. I do admit that the progress of consumer stores programme in the eastern zone is not very good.

Shri Daji: I want to know whether Government propose to complete the entire programme to cover all the towns having a population of more than 50,000. When will that target be fulfilled?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: According to the scheme, by the end of this financial year, that is, 1963-64, we will have about 200 wholesale stores. The figure may come to 200 or 250 stores. As a matter of fact the number of towns that we have in this country with a population of more than 50,000 is 250. So, we will cover almost all the towns this year with a population of 50,000 and above.

सहकार मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

*३०६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री ५ मार्च,
१६६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६४ के
उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि ११ तथा १२ फरवरी, १६६३ को लखनऊ
में सहकार मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में जो मुख्यमुख्य सिफारिशें की गई थीं उनमें से प्रत्येक
की क्रियान्विति में ग्रब तक क्या प्रगति हुई
है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रा-लय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ध्यामधर मिश्र): राज्यों के सहकारि मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन जो ११ व १२ फरवरी, १६६३ को लखनऊ में हुग्रा था उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों के लागू करने में जो प्रगति हुई है उसका विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1566/63]

[A statement showing the progress with regard to implementation of the main recommendations made by the Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation held at Lucknow on the 11th and 12th February, 1963, is laid on the table of the House.]

श्री भक्त दर्शनः इस लम्बे विवरण से यह जात होता है कि अधिकांश सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को अथवा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को अपना राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ को लिख दिया गया है कि उन पर अपन किया जाए ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा प्रयत्न किया है या प्रयत्न करने का विचार कर रही है कि समय समय पर इसकी जांच पड़ताल की जाए कि इन सिफारिशों पर पूरी तर ह से अमल किया जा रहा है या नहीं, और कितनी प्रगति हो रही है ?

श्री क्यामघर मिश्रः दोनों बातें हो रही हैं। लिखना भी जरूरी था, इसलिए लिख दिया गया था। बिना लिखे हुए राज्य सरकारें कैसे जानतीं कि क्या फैसला हुग्रा है। इसलिए बंक कर दिया गया है। दूसरा काम यह है कि इसकी जांच पड़ताल होती रही है और इस में ६ या १० विषय लिये गये थे। सब पर फालो अप प्रोग्नाम हो रहा है और पूरी कार्र-वाई उस पर हो रही है।

श्री भक्त दर्शनः इस विवरण के सबसे अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर यह बतलाया गया है कि सहकारी प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में श्री बी० एल० मेहता की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समिति ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है और कब तक वह अपना प्रतिवेदन दे देगी ?

श्री क्यामधर मिश्रः ग्रमी हाल में इस समिति ने दौरा करना शुरू किया है। ग्रभी वह लोग हैदराबाद गये थे ग्रौर कुछ ग्रौर स्टेट्स में जाने के बाद, जैसी की सूचना मिली है, तीन महीने में वह ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट हमें दे दे देगी।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: At this conference it was felt that there was too much of official interference in the cooperative movement? May I know what steps the Central Government have taken since then to see that this official interference is reduced to the minimum?

Shri Shyam Dhar: The conference itself laid emphasis on the de-officialisation of the movement, and we have, on our behalf, taken up this matter with the State Governments, and we have said that wherever officials are chairmen or office-bearers they should at once quit, and we are following up this decision with the individual States as well.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Chinese Military Personnel Aboard Scottish International Airways Plane at Meenabakkam

S.N.Q. 1. Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Scottish International Airways plane which landed at Meenabakkam airport in the second week of August 1963 was carrying Chinese military personnel;
- (b) whether those Chinese military personnel were flying from Peking to Karachi;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the passengers were permitted to stay on board while aircraft was refuelled contrary to law; and
- (d) why the above aircraft carrying military personnel was allowed to go to Karachi from Peking through India especially when Pakistan and China have joined hands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the table of the Sabha giving the requisite information.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). A Caledonian Airways (Scottish) DC-7 aircraft was operating a non-scheduled flight to London (Gatwick). The aircraft, being a non. scheduled flight, was permitted to fly through Madras and Bombay on 9-10th August, 1963 in accordance with the prescribed procedure for such flights. It landed at Meenabakkam airport, Madras at about 11.40 hours (I.S.T.) and departed at 13.10 hours (I.S.T.) the same day, its next place of halt being Karachi. The aircraft is reported to have carried seven members of crew and eleven passengers, all in civilian dress. Ten passengers were manifested for Gatwick

(U.K.) and one for Istanbul (Turkey). Inquiries made of the customs and Air-India staff (who were handling agents) revealed that the passengers were Singapore nationals of Chinese origin. A check of the passengers and the cargo is reported to have been carried out by the Preventive Officer of the Customs Department and no arms, amunition or cameras were found. The aircraft was not refuelled at the airport. The passengers were as usual conducted to the transit lounge at the airport by the customs authorities during the period of the halt of the aircraft.

श्री बड़े : मैं जानना चाहना हूं कि जब चाइनीज नेशनल उसमें थे तब विमान की रिफॉलिंग करने के समय उन को नीचे क्यों निकाला गया ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीनः स्टेटमेंट में कतई तौर पर यह कहा गया है कि जितने पैसेन्जर थे वह उतर कर जो इंटर नेशनल लाउन्ज होता है वहां जाकर बैठे थे। दूसरी बात भी इसमें अर्ज की गई है कि रिफर्लिंग नहीं हुखा।

श्री बड़े: क्या यह बात सत्य है कि एश्रर काफ्ट ऐक्ट के श्रनुसार यह नियम बनाया गया है कि :

"No persons who have at any time been the nationals of the People's Republic of China shall be flown over any portion of India.".

जब इस तरह का नियम एभ्रर काफ्ट ऐक्ट के भ्रन्तर्गत बना हुम्रा है तब फिर चाइनीज पर्सेनिल को वहां जाने क्यों दिया गया ?

श्री मुहोउद्दीनः इस किस्म का कानून एग्नर काफ्ट ऐक्ट की तहत तो श्रा नहीं सकता है। लेकिन बहरहाल जो इत्तला हम को मिली है उसके मुताबिक यह लोग चाइनीज श्रोरिजन के तो हैं, लेकिन सिंगापुर के नेशनल्स हैं।

Shri Raji: Is it a fact that they were carrying cameras and the crew removed the cameras from them?

Shri Mohiuddin: My information is that as far as the passengers and also the crew were concerned, they did not have any camera with them.

Shri Ranga: As if they do not have any other means of getting information?

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारा चीन श्रीर पाकिस्तान दोनो से संघर्ष चल रहा है तो यह सारी बातें व्यान में रखते हुए क्या हम ने इसके विरोध में कोई कड़ी कार्रवाई करने का विचार किया है ?

श्राध्यक्ष महोदय: इसका जवाव तो दे ही दिया गया कि वे सिंगापुर से आए थे?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वह बात सही है कि इन लोगों ने सर्चदेने से इंकार किया?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यहां सर्च करने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, लेकिन यह भो सही नहीं है, इसलिए कि जो हैल्थ ग्राफिससं थे उन्होंने उनको देखा सेहत की प्वाइट ग्राफ ब्यू से, फिर जब गुजरते हैं तो कस्टम्स वाले जो होते हैं उन्होंने देखा कि उनके पास कोई सामान नहीं है। तीसरी चीज जो में ने बयान की है वह है सिक्यो-रिटी ग्राफिसर का हवाई जहाज पर जा कर एहतियात करना।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has Government agreed to give transit facilities for the purpose of a direct commercial air link between Peking and Karachi over India?

Shri Mohiuddin: This aircraft did not come from Peking; it came from Singapore.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question is different. This kind of incident may be repeated in future if there is going to be established a commercial air link between China and Pakistan over India.

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister is aware that some of these non-scheduled operators have almost the character of tramp ships. Why was permission given to this particular aircraft to halt at two airports, Bombay and Madras though it did not utilise Bombay? Has Government issued instructions that when such type of craft pass through our land with such objectionable passengers, we should be given information long before their arrival?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are the ICAO rules. Of course, the non-scheduled flights are required to land at least at one point in India while flying over our territory. That is our regulation, so that they cannot just overfly.

As regards the other point, about passengers passing through and so on, that is a larger question and will be dealt with separately.

Shri Nath Pai: What are the present rules and regulations regarding aircraft flying over India and bound for China and vice-versa?

Mr. Speaker: They must be contained in some literature accessible to Members.

Shri Nath: This question has arisen because of the uncertainty regarding....

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister state it briefly?

Shri Mohiuddin: At the present moment, the position is that scheduled airlines with which India has got an airlines agreement can overfly. At present, there is no agreement with any country regarding flights to China everfling India.

Shri Bade rose-

Mr. Speaker: He will excuse me.

Shri Bade: He has not given correct answer.

Mr. Speaker: He can write to me if that is so.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUES-TIONS

Caravelle for I.A.C.

*310. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Ramchandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri J.B.S. Dist:

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

- (a) when the three caravelle jet airliners to be purchased from France will be introduced on the trunk routes by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and
- (b) the amount of foreign exchange involved in their purchase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin) (a) In the first quarter of 1964.

(b) Rs. 571.10 lakhs.

Price Fluctuation Fund

*311. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government favour a proposal made by the State Ministers of Co-operation for the creation of a special price fluctuation fund to facilitate outright purchase of agricultural produce by co-operative marketing societies;
- (b) if so, what will be Government's contribution and how will the proposed fund be created;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to utilise the primary marketing societies and the higher level societies for purchasing agricultural produce through village credit societies; and

(d) if so, whether the profits and losses will be shared by them equally?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details of manner of creation and operation of a special price fluctuation fund are under consideration of the National Co-operative Development Corporation,

देवनागरी दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिटर)

श्री म० ला० द्विबेदी : श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्री स० चं० सामन्त : श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक : श्री सिद्धेक्वर प्रसाद :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देवनागरी दूरमुद्रक (टेलीप्रिंटर) के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;
- (ख) ये कब तक प्रयोग में ग्राने लगेंगे; ग्रौर
 - (ग) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा चंचार मंत्रालय में उभ-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) हिन्दी टेली-प्रिटरों के निर्माण का स्नारम्भिक काम स्नव शुरू कर दिया गया है स्नीर हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर १६६५ के स्नाखीर तक बनाये जाने लगेंगे।

- (ख) यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि स्रांशिक निर्माण स्रौर जुड़ाई (पाशियल मंतु-फैक्चर एण्ड एसेम्बली) के स्राघार पर बने हुए भारतीय माडेल, १६६५ तक इस्तेमाल में स्राने लगेंगे।
 - (ग) कोई देरी नहीं हुई है।

Food Production

*313. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

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

- (a) whether the food production target of West Bengal under the Third Pla_n is going to be drastically revised and substantially cut;
- (b) whether the aim of achieving food sufficiency for the State by the end of the Third Plan has been dropped; and
- (c) whether there will be a reallocation of the funds from the Centre on this ground?

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

- (b) Though self-sufficiency in foodgrains production by the end of the Third Plan may not be achieved in West Bengal the overall food production position is expected to be around 14 lakh tons.
- (c) No proposals have been received from the State Government for a reallocation of Plan provisions to step up foodgrains production.

Coconut Oil Fraud

*314. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways authorities have detected that fraud is being played with buyers of coconut oil by exporters from Trivandrum, by despatching tins filled with water instead of oil;
- (b) whether some Railway Officials have been suspended in this connection; and

(c) the further steps taken to unearth these fraudulent practices and in what way smooth working in this business is being ensured?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Fisheries Corporation

*315. { (Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

- (a) whether a National Fisheries Corporation is proposed to be set up in near future in collaboration with an American firm:
- (b) if so, the arrangements made with the firm; and
- (c) when the Corporation is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Yes. The question of setting up of an Indian Fisheries Corporation has been under consideration for some time. A leading firm in America in this line of business, who are interested in collaborating this venture, sent out 2 to 3 teams to this country early this year to make preliminary surveys and collect necessary data. The Government of India are awaiting a report from this firm containing their recommendations. The terms of collaboration and other details such as the date on which the Corporation is likely to be set up can be considered only after the report referred to above has been received and examined by Government.

Air India Services

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

(a) whether it is a fact that from early 1964 Air India would be in a

position to give 2 daily roundrobin services—Bombay-Delhi-Calcutta-Bombay and Bombay-Delhi-Bombay;

- (b) why the idle capacity of Boeings is not being utilised; and
- (c) the financial loss because of the non-utilisation of this idle capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Air India have stated that from the middle of 1964 by which time a 7th Boeing aircraft would have been added to their fleet, they can offer additional capacity on domestic routes over and above the existing daily Boeing service between Bombay and Delhi, only if certain contemplated expansion of international operations do not fructify.

Western Food Zone

Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Birendra Bahadur
Singh:
*317. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya;

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have pleaded for further liberalisation of the rules of flow of foodgrains, particularly of rice and wheat, under the Western Food Zone:
- (b) if so, whether Government contemplate to further modify the Zone;and
 - (c) what will be its pattern now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). No, Sir.

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

I.A.C. Pilots

Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri V. B. Gandhi:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

- (a) whether IAC pilots refused to fly two planes from Bombay on the 29th June 1963; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to avert such a situation in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). As the two Viscounts of Indian Airlines Corporation which were to operate the flights were not fitted with radar, the pilots refused to fly them on 29th June, 1963. All the Viscounts in the fleet of the Indian Airlines Corporation have since been fitted with radar equipment.

गुड़ तथा खांडसारी के मूल्य

*३१६. श्री राम सेवक यादवः क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो तीन मद्दीनों में गुड़ ग्रीर खंडसारी के भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं ; ग्रीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा भावों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

स्वाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री यामस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह इन वस्तुक्यों की खपत बढ़ जाने और मांग की तुलना में अपर्याप्त सम्भरण के कारण हुन्ना है। यह असन्तुलन हाल ही के महीनों में अर्करा उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने कारण बढ़ गया है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि गुड़ और खंडसारी के थोक व्यापारियों की गतिविधियों पर नियन्त्रण रखने की दृष्टि से छन्हें लाइसेन्स देवें। खंडसारी के अन्तर्राज्य वहन का नियमन करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए गए हैं। गुड़ और खंडसारी के नियमन के उपायों पर तेजी से विचार हो रहा है।

Crushing Season of Sugar Industry

*320. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

- (a) whether Government have asked the Sugar Industry to advance the crushing season by about a month; and
- (b) if so, whether this has been accepted by the Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Express Letters

*320. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

- (a) whether the recent conference of heads of Posts and Telegraphs circles considered the continuing problem of delay in the delivery of express letters; and
- (b) if so, whether any new measures have been devised for speeding up delivery?

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

(b) These are under consideration.

Import of Nepali Rice

*323. Shri Bishanchander Seth. Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri P. R. Chakravartti: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have advised the Bihar Government to issue permits to the nominees of West Bengal Government to import rice from Nepal:
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Bihar Government thereto?

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

(b) Transit permits have been and are being issued by the Bihar Government incorporating suitable conditions.

Farmers Exchange Scheme

Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

- (a) whether any arrangements have been made to settle agricultural families from other States in Madhya Pradesh under the inter-State farmers exchange scheme;
- (b) if so, the number of fimilies to be settled; and
- (c) the States which have agreed to send agriculturist families to Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No. The scheme for "Exchange of Farmers" tentatively drawn up by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation envisages the exchange of young and enthusiastic farmers from

one area to another within the State, or from one State to the other, for short periods to get them acquainted with better agricultural techniques and practices from the experienced agriculturists, progressive farmers etc. Permanent settlement of these farmers was never contemplated. This scheme too has been deferred in view of the National Emergency.

India-U.S.A. Shipping Service

*325. { Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

- (a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India have recently launched a new India-U.S.A. Service;
- (b) if so, the frequency of the service; and
- (c) the number of vessels put or the route?

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

- (b) Monthly.
- (c) Five.

Train-Truck Collision

*326. Shri P. R. Chakravartti: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Lucknow-bound North East Railway Parcel Express from Gorakhpur collided with a truck at the Daligan level crossing on the 1st June, 1963 and completely smashed the truck;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that all the 13 occupants of the truck were seriously injured and some died in the hospital;

- (c) whether any ex-gratia payment has been made to the bereaved families and those seriously injured; and
- (d) whether any enquiry has been held and if so, the findings thereof?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Six occupants of the truck sustained grievous injuries of whom five subsequently died in the hospital. The other 7 occupants sustained minor injuries.
 - (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Yes, Sir. According to findings of the Enquiry Committee, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff and the driver of the motor truck not being vigilant and careful while negotiating the level crossing gate.

Rehabilitation of Disabled Pilots

Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
*327. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

- (a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association regarding the rehabilitation of disabled pilots; and
 - (b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). According to the agreement signed between the Management of the Indian Airlines and the Indian Commercial Pilots Association in March, 1961, the Corporation are to make a

contribution not exceeding Rs. 1:00 lakhs per annum towards the insurance liability against contingencies of loss of Licence by Pilots. The Corporation were prepared to make the contribution but the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association did not evolve any final scheme for a Fund to which such contribution could be made nor did it draw the amount. On the other hand the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association asked the Corporation to agree to pay a sum of Rs. 90,000 income tax free to each pilot who is declared medicallly unfit without any condior limitations. In order tions arrive at an amicable settlement the Corporation agreed to raise its contribution to the extent of Rs. 2.25 lakhs, per annum but this was not acceptable to the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association. The alternative proposals put forward by the Corporation were also not acceptable to the Idian Commercial Pilots' Association they threatened to go on strike if their demand was not conceded, on the expiry of thirty days from the 6th July, 1963, on which date they had sent a letter to the Corporation forwarding two Resolutions by the Central Executive of the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association. As a result of further discussions with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, the Management of the Corporation arrived at a tentative agreement subject to approval of the Board and the Government regarding rehabilitation of pilots declared medically unfit and the Indian Commercial Pilots Association abandoned the idea of a strike. The Management of the Indian Airlines Corporation reported the tentative · agreement to the Board of the Corporation at its meeting held on the 5th August, 1963. The Board accorded approval in principle to the proposals but suggested certain modifications. which were discussed with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association at the meeting held on the 16th August, 1963 in order to finalise the terms of the agreement as approved by the Board. The negotiations are still in. progress.

2825 Written Answers

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri Naval Prabhakar: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: *328. Shri P. C. Borooah: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Mohan Swarup:

Railway Accidents

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in order to minimize the number of accidents on Railways, the Railway Administration has drawn up a new scheme to make railwaymen safety conscious; and
- (b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Safety Organisations have been set up on the Railways for the purpose.

(b) The main object of these organisations is to conduct educative propaganda amongst the railway staff, particularly those entrusted with train operation duties, both individually on a man-to-man basis through personal contact and appeal and collectively on a mass scale through the media of brochures, films, posters, slogans, seminars etc. to inculcate safety consciousness amongst them. Besides this these organisations look after the effective implementation of the recommendations made by the Railway Accidents Committee, 1962.

Central Board of Forestry

Shri P. C. Borooah: *329. < Shri A. K. Gopalan: Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) the decisions taken by the Central Board of Forestry at their meeting held in Kashmir in June, 1963; .and

(b) the action Government propose to take to raise forest wealth of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1567/63].

Upgrading of Sub-Post Offices

- 907. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the question of up-grading certain subpost offices into head offices in Orissa is under consideration; and
- (b) if so, the names of such subpost offices?

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

(b) Dhenkanal Phulbani, Bhanjanagar and Bhadrak

Double Railway I ne between Calcutta and Madras

908. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to lay down a double railway line between Calcutta and Madras:
- (b) if so, whether the project has been put under execution; and
- (c) when this project is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. It is proposed to provide double line for the entire length between Calcutta Madras with the exception of the sections between (i) Gudur and Gummidipundi and (ii) Vijayawada and Nidadavolu which are served by alternate routes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) 1968.

Schools for Railway Employees in Orissa

Written Answers

909. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schools for imparting general instruction to the children of the railway employees run by the Railway Department in the State of Orissa: and
- (b) upto what standard education is imparted to the children in those schools?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 17.

b) High Schoolstandard 1 Pr mary standard . 4 Lower Primary 12 TOTAL. 17

Railway Stations in Orissa

910. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain representations with regard to the change of the names of some of the Railway stations in the State of Orissa have been received by the Railway authorities;
- (b) if so, the present names of such Railway stations;
- (c) when the pending applications in this regard are likely to be disposed of finally; and
- (d) the criterion necessary for the change of the name of a Railway station?

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

(b)

- (i) Balikuda.
- (ii) Manjuri Road.
- (iii) Kapilas Road.

(c) and (d). In changing the names of railway stations the Railway Administrations are generally guided by the views of the State Governments and in accepting a change it is ensured that there is likely to be no confusion with the names of existing stations, and also changes proposed are appropriate with reference to the names of villages or towns served by the station.

The finalisation of the names of the stations referred to in part (b) above awaits the final decision of the Orissa Government.

Terminal Buildings at Kumbhirgram and Mohanbari

- 911 Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the construction of the new terminal buildings at Kumbhirgram and Mohanbari has been completed; and
- (b) if so, whether they have been put to use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The construction of the terminal buildings, except the control towers, has been completed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Tobacco Cultivation

- 912. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any Central assistance was given to Orissa for the development of tobacco cultivation in the State during 1962-63; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No earmarked grant was given to the Orissa Government for tobacco cultivation as such during 1962-63. As to expenditure incurred by that Government on tobacco cultivation, out of development grants made by the Central Government, the information required has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt from the State Government.

Transportation of Ores

- 913. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) the target fixed for transportation of mineral ores for export from Calcutta port during the period from July, 1962 to July, 1963;
- (b) the total demand of mining industry during the same period;
- (c) the present stock of iron ore lying at present at different stations of Orissa awaiting transport facilities;
 and
- (d) the time Railways would take to transport the present accumulated stock of iron ore?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rail movement targets for Iron ore and Manganese ore moving for export from different sectors are fixed from July to June each year. During the period from July '62 to June '63, the targets fixed for movement of these ores for export to Calcutta port were as under:—

Quantit	y in lakh tons
Iron ore	Magar ese ore
. 5.00	1.20
0.50	Nil
3.00	Nil.
8.50	1.50
	. 5.00 0.50

(b) A total of 23,976 wagons (4-wheelers) were loaded during the period with iron ore, and 3447 wagons (4-wheelers) with manganese ore.

- (c) The exact stocks of iron orelying at stations in Orissa are not available, but the outstanding demands on the last day of June '63 were only 95 wagons of iron ore, and 12 wagons of manganese ore.
- (d) Does not arise in view of therebeing no accumulation of outstanding demands at the despatching stations at present.

Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

- 914. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1665 on the 22nd May, 1962 and state:
- (a) the number of telephone exchanges that have actually been cpened in Orissa during 1962-63;
- (b) whether Government have since considered the proopsal for opening the remaining 42 telephone exchanges in that State; and
- (c) if so, the number of telephone exchanges for which sanction has been issued by Government so far?

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

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Additional six.

Dingwahi Station

915. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 104 on 9th November 1962, and state:

- (a) whether Government have since examined the proposal regarding reopening of Dingwahi station on Banda-Manikpur Line; and
 - (b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) It has been decided to re-open Dingwahi station and necessary action is being taken by the Central Railway in the matter.

Platforms on stations of S.E. Railway

916. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of platform shelters to be built on the stations of the South Fastern Railway during 1963-64; and
- (b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 37 platform shelters are proposed to be provided during 1963-64.

(a) A sum of Rs. 4.16 lakhs is likely to be spent.

P. & T. Offices in Rajasthan

917. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

- (a) the number of Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices opened so far during the Third Five Year Plan in Rajasthan; and
- (h) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

		opened during Third Five Year	Number propo- sed to be oper ed dur- ring Remain- ng period of 1963-64 (i.e. from 1-7-63 to 31-3-64)	1964-65
Post Offices		1,410	379	380
Telephone changes	ex-	15	21	11

Note.—Public Call Offices will be open ed subject to the availability of stores.

32

19

31

21

18

19

Public Call Offices .

Telegraph Offi-

Ces

Telephone Connections

918. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of applications for telephone connections received and pending in Cuttack Town and Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) from 1961 to 30th June, 1963;
- (b) the total number of telephone connections given so far from 1961 to 30th June, 1963 at these places; and
- (c) the steps taken to accelerate the sanction of connections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) During the period from 1-1-1961 to 30-6-1963.

-	No. of applica- tions received		Pending
Cuttack .		525	230
Bhubneswar		429	130

(b) The number of connections provided during the period 1-1-61 to 30-6-63 are:

(c) The capacity of the exchanges is being increased and additional cables are being laid.

Railway Line between Bhadrak and Raja Attagarh

919. Shri Ram Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been made recently for construction of a double line betwen Bhaedrak to Raja Attagarh Station (Orissa) under South Eastern Railway;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) when the work will be started?

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

- (b) In connection with the doubling of the East Coast section of the South Eastern Railway, a Preliminary Engineering Survey has been conducted for doubling the Bhadrak-Nergundi section. After examining the survey report, orthodox doubling between Bhadrak and Kapilas Road with a short diversionary alignment only between Jenapur and Haridaspur has been approved.
- (c) The work is likely to be taken in had during the coming working season.

Import of Railway Equipment

920. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state the quantity and
value of imports during 1962-63 in
respect of:

- (i) Steel rails (B.G., M.G., or others);
- (ii) Steel Sleepers material;957 (Ai) LSD—3.

- (iii) Wooden sleepers; and
- (iv) Steam locomotives (B.G., M.G., or others)?

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

Quantity Value in ordered lacs of rupees.

(i) Steel Rails:
BG 131 lbs.
Tons.
(C&F)

,, 105 lbs.
70,000,, 351 167
(C&F)

MG 60 lbs 104,000,, 504 942
(FOB)

Indian production of rails covered \$\% (by topnage) of the requirements of Ir \(\bar{c}\):n Railways. Imports were made to cover the shortfall.

(ii) (a) Steel Track Sleepers Nil Nil (b) Steel Cros-Sleeper ing Bars fabricating turnout sleeper sets -B.G 22.618 4,952.80 L. Tens. M.G. (C&F) 10,559 30 L. Tons. 48-221 (C&F) (iii) (a) Wooden Treck Sleepers. Nil. Nil (b) Wooden Spe- Nil. (But 60 280 (FCb) 5:77:057 cials cft. were received

ders).
(iv) Steam Locomotives . Nil Nil

during

1962-63

1961 or-

against

Note:—In regard to items (i) and (ii) above, the figures represent the quantity ordered and not the quantity received from imports in that year.

Central Road Fund

921. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount of grant given to the Government of Orissa from the Cen-

tral Road Fund till March, 1963 for road development schemes of that State?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The total amount approved for road development schemes in Orissa from the Central Road Fund since the inception of the fund in 1929 upto March 1963 was Rs. 221.59 lakhs (Rs. 138-88 lakhs from the Central Road Fund Allocations and Rs. 82:71 lakhs from the Central Road Fund Reserve). The amount utilised by the State Government till 31st March 1963 was Rs. 123.36 lakhs (Rs. 59.78 lakhs from the Allocations and Rs 63.58 lakhs from the Ordinary Reserve).

Tube-Wells in Orissa

922. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena; Shri Rama Chandra Mallick

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

- (a) the number of tube wells proposed to be drilled by the Central Tube Well Organisation in Orissa during 1963-64; and
- (b) the names of places where they will be drilled and the total amount allotted for the purpose during 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas); (a) and (b). The total number of exploratory bores proposed to be drilled by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation is 24. Out of these, four bores which were drilled during 1962-63 had to be abandoned due to poor discharge of water. Such of the exploratory bores as give adequate discharge of water are converted into production tubewells handed over to the State Government for its use. The estimated cost of the entire work is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

The 24 exploratory bores are being drilled in the Districts of Mayurbhani, Balasore, Cuttack and Puri.

Railway Engines

- 923. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the Zone-wise break up of:
- (a) the number of railway engines fitted with speedo-meters;
- (b) the number of engines yet to be fitted with speedo-meters; and
- (c) the number of engines expected to be fitted with speedo-meters before 31st March, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A total of 1199 engines hauling passenger services are fitted with speed recorders/indicators as per Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1568/63].

- (b) A total of 1865 engines hauling passenger services are yet to be fitted with speed recorders/indicators as per Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1568/63].
- (c) A total of 748 engines hauling passenger services are expected be fitted with speed recorders/indicators before 31st March 1964 as per Statement laid on the Table of the [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1568/63].

Postal Staff for C.D.S.

- 924. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table giving the following particulars (circle-wise), for the P.&T. Department in connection with the arrangement of collections under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme:
- (a) number of additional pests sanctioned;
- (b) number of employees appointed so far:

- (c) total amount of salaries and allowances payable per month to the additional employees in (a) and (b) separately;
- (d) the expenses for stationery, postage, and other items;
- (e) the total monthly additional expenditure to be incurred by the Department for its work under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and
- (f) whether the additional expenditure will be reimbursed to the P.&T. Department?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1569/63].

(f) Yes, Sir.

Cultivation of Sugarcane

925. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any amount of loan or grant was given to the Government of Orissa for improved cultivation of sugarcane during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 25,000/- was given to the Orissa Government as grant for their Sugarcane Research Scheme during 1962-63 and an amount of Rs. 35,000/- has been provided for this scheme in the budget during 1963-64. As regards the Development Schemes under the Third Five Year Plan, no separate grant is sanctioned scheme-wise. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 26:04 lakhs was, however, sanctioned as grant for Agricultural Development Schemes including Sugarcane Development during 1962-63.

फतुहा-इस्लामपुर रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड

६२६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसादः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे कं० लि० को जो पट्टा दिया गया है उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ;
 - (ख) वर्तमान पट्टा कब समाप्त होगा;
- (ग) क्या उक्त कम्पनी ने पुन: पट्टे की अविध बढाने की मांग की हैं; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्घ में सर-कार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हैं?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-1570|63].

फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे

६२७ . सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि फतुहा-इलाम-पुर लाइट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों पर श्रम कानून लागू नहीं होते , श्रौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण \vec{s} ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Jute Yield

- 928. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that a cheap way of increasing jute yield per acre has been evolved by the Jute Agricultural Research Institute;
- (b) if so, the main features of the new technique; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularize this among the jute growers?

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

- (b) Besides evolving high-yielding varieties of jute and devising improved cultural practices for reducing the cost of cultivation, the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, by conducting small-scale trials has found out that half the quantity of nitrogen from urea when applied through foliar application is as effective in increasing yield as the normal quantity of nitrogen applied to the soil. The practice is now being tried on a larger scale.
- (c) (i) The State Governments of all jute-growing States have been asked to try foliar application of urea on Government farms and cultivators' fields.
- (ii) The practice is also being tried on the farms of some progressive farmers.

P.&T. Services in Sikkim

929. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been prepared by the P.&T. Department to open posts and telegraphs offices in Sikkim;
- (b) if so, the number of posts and telegraphs offices that will be opened under this scheme;
- (c) the estimated total cost of expenditure involved; and
- (d) the assistance being rendered by the Centre and the help being given by the Sikkim Government?

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

(b) 13 Post Offices.4 Telegraph Offices.

- (c) Non-recurring Rs. 1,03,867 Recurring Rs. 24.731 per annum.
- (d) As provided for in the Treaty between India and Sikkim.

Perambur Integral Coach Factory

- 930. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Perambur Integral
 Coach Factory has established any
 world productivity record; and
 - (b) if so, what is that record?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Lighthouses along the Kerala Coast

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

- (a) whether Government have any proposal to construct new lighthouses along the Kerala Coast;
- (b) if so, the number of lighthouses to be constructed; and
- (c) the places where they are to be constructed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Proposals for construction of three Lighthouses at Trivandrum, Ponnani and Mount Delly along the Kerala Coast are under the consideration of Government.

Lac Production

- 932. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that an integrated programme for lac produc-

tion is being taken up by the Central Government in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh:

- (b) if so, the number of schemes taken up;
- (c) the areas chosen for this purpose in the above named States; and
- (d) the total amount to be spent or earmarked for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh); (a) The Central Government have an integrated scheme for running 14 Broodlac Farms in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Besides, some of the State Governments are maintaining their own Broodlac Farms.

(b) There is one Central integrated Scheme.

(c) The areas are:

_		
	Name of the State	Districts
(1)	Bihar	1. Palamau 2. Gaya 3. Hazari b
(2)	Orissa	Mayurbhanj
(3)	West Bengal	Purulia
(4)	Madhya Pradesh	 Bilaspur Sahdol Raigarh Hoshangabad; Raipur
(5)	Maharashtra	Bhandara

(d) A sum of Rs. 3:38 lakhs has been earmarked for the running of 14 Broodlac Farms during the Third Five Year Plan. Besides, a financial outlay of Rs. 47.32 lakhs has been agreed to during the Third Five Year Plan for implementing the State Schemes for maintenance of Broodlac Farms. The latter are financed jointly by the Central Government and the State Governments concerned as Category 'B' Schemes.

Cold Storages

- 933. Shri Subodh Hansda; Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether cold storages built by the Warehousing Corporation of India are also allowed to be used by the traders;
- (b) whether there is any difference between the rates charged from the traders and the growers; and
- (c) if not, the preferences given to the growers by the Warehousing Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No cold storage is being run by the Central Warehousing Corporation at present.

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

Steel Coaches

934. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the steel-made Indian coaches for passengers are most uncomfortable during the summer season;
- (b) whether any research is being carried out to make them less uncomfortable; and
- (c) whether any progress has been made in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The temperature conditions inside the compartments of steelbody coaches are no less comfortable than old woodenbody coaches, as they are insulated and as tests have confirmed.

- (b) Investigations are being carried out to search for indigenous coach insulating material to replace the one at present imported.
- (c) Various indigenous materials are being tried out with a view to select a suitable alternative.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

- 935. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the incentive scheme showed good results in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshops;
- (b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce this scheme to all the mechanical shops; and
- (c) when this will be introduced and the number of employees to be covered by this scheme?

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

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Incentive scheme has already been introduced in all the major mechanical workshops of the Indian Railways. The number of men that are likely to be covered by the scheme are approximately 85,000, out of which about 48000 men have already been covered.

Burning of Wooden Sleepers

- 936. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any enquiry committee was set up to find out the reasons for burning of wooden sleepers at Bimlagarh in February, 1962;
- (b) if so, whether it was a departmental enquiry or some outsiders were appointed for this purpose; and
- (c) whether the conclusion of the enquiry shows that bad stacking arrangement was responsible for the fire?

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

(b) This was a Departmental Enquiry Committee consisting of three Junior Administrative Officers.

(c) No. The fire was accidental.

Konkan-Goa Steamer Service

- 937. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the passengers between Konkan and Goa and Bombay are suffering great hardship due to bad management of ferry services of steamers plying on the western coast; and
- (b) if so, whether sailing schedule can be fixed 20 days ahead and widely published and tickets made available 15 days ahead bearing the date of sailing to avoid rush and uncertainty?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Passengers between Bombay and Konkan ports/Goa are sometimes put to hardship due to irregularity of, and breakdowns in, the ferry service as there are only five vessels (against six required) in the service including three over-age units which suffer frequent and sudden breakdowns. However, another shipping company has now been permitted to build three new ships for this service.

(b) The sailing schedules are fixed and widely published by the management but due to the uncertainty of the service arising from the position explained above, it is not always possible to adhere to them. As the vessels have different passenger capacities varying from 527 to 1041, the management find it impracticable sell tickets 15 days in advance of sailings. The tickets are, sold only one or two days in advance i.e. when it is definitely known which vessel would be available for the sailing in question.

Pondicherry Port

938. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

whether Government are finalising any scheme to improve the port of Pondicherry?

Written Answers

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The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Government have already built a new Pier at Pondicherry Port together with ancillary facilities at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The new Pier was opened in October, 1962. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for additional facilities in the shape of barges, tug, quarters, additional railway siding etc. The Government of Pondicherry are preparing the necessary detailed schemes in respect of these items.

गेहं के बीज का विकास

१३६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं के उन्नत बीजों की किस्म की खोज में कहां तक सफलता मिली हैं; (ख) इस खोज से रुतवा की बीमारी पर कौन-कौन सी किस्में नियत्रण कर सकेंगी; ग्रौर

2846

(ग) किस किस राज्य में कौन-कौन सी किस्में सफल सिद्ध हुई हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ राम मुभग सिंह): (क) हाल ही के वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुस्वान संस्थान में गेहूं की उन उन्नत किस्मों—जिनमें कि अधिक उत्पादन तथा अच्छे अनाज के गुण विद्यमान हैं तथा जो रतुग्रा और कन्डवा आदि रोग रोधक भी हैं—को विकसित करने की दिशा में काफी सफलता मिली हैं।

(ख) गेहुं की निम्नलिखित कुछ ऐसी किस्में हैं जो कि रतुग्रा की बीमारी पर नियं-त्रण कर सकेंगी:—

पीला रतुम्रा	भूरा रतुम्रा	काला रतुम्रा
एन पी ७७०	एन पी ६३५ एन पी ६४६ एन पी ६५१ एन पी ६६३ एन पी २०० एन पी २०१	एन पी ७६८ एन पी ६२३ एन पी ६२४ एन पी ६३६ एन पी ६७६ एच बाई ६४ कैनफा २४ (Kenphad)

एन पी २००, एन पी २०१, एन पी =४६, एन पी =६३ इत्यादि कुछ किस्में एक ही समय में एक से म्रधिक रतुम्रा रोगों पर नियन्त्रण रख सकती हैं।

(ग) निम्नलिखित किस्में विभिन्न राज्यों में सफल सिद्ध हुई हैं :—

जम्मू ग्रौर काश्मीर

एन पी ८०६, एन पी ८१८ 1

हमा चल प्रदेश

. एन पी ८०६, रिडले (Ridley) एन पी ८२६

2848

पंजाब की पहाडियां . सी २८४ पंजाब के मैदान . . सी २८१, सी २७३, सी ५६१, सी २८६, एन पी ८३० दिल्ली . सी २८१. एन पी ८२३. एन पी ७१८ . एन पी ७१८, एन पी ८२४, ब्रार एस ३१-१ राजस्थान . . उत्तर प्रदेश की पहाडियां . एन पी ७७०. एन पी ८०६. रिडले उत्तर प्रदेश के मैदान . एन पी ७१०, एम पी ७१८, एन पी ८२४, एच बाई, ६१, के ६८. सी ५६१ . एन पी ७६८, एन पी ८३६, एन पी ८३५ बिहार पश्चिम बंगाल की पहाड़ियां. . एन पी ७७०. रिडले. एन पी ८०६. एन पी ८२४ पश्चिम बंगाल के मैदान . एन पी ७१०. एन पी ७६८. एन पी ६३४. एन पी ६२४ उडीसा . एन पी ७१०, एन पी ७६७, एन पी ७१८, एन पी ६२४ मध्य प्रदेश . बेड ह्वीट्स (Bread Wheats): एच वाई ११, एच वाई ३८, एच वाई ६४, एच वाई, २७७, एन पी ८३२, एन पी, ६३६, एन पी ७१०, एन पी ७१६ मैकोनी ह्वीट्स (Macaroni Wheats): एन पी ४०६, एन पी ४१२

. बेड ह्वीटस : निफाड ४, केनफाड २४, एन ३४४, एन पी महाराष्ट्र ७१०. एन पी० ८२४

मैकोनी ह्वीट्स : एन ५६, एन १२००, एन १३५-ई

. ब्रेड ह्वीट्स : एन पी ७१०, एन पी ७१८, एन पी ८२४ गुजरात

मं कोनी ह्वीट्स : ग्रनेंज (Arnej) २०६, ग्रनेंज ६२४

. एन पी ७६७, पी० डब्ल्यू० ५ भ्रान्ध्र प्रदेश

दक्षिण भारत की पहाड़ियां . . इम्मर ह्वीट्स (Emmer Wheats) एन पी २००, एन पी २०१

. केनफाड ह्वीट्स (Kenphad Wheats) मैसूर .

Rudimentary Interlocking

2847

Written Answers

940. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2530 on the 30th April, 1963 and state:

- (a) the number of stations out of the 147 stations where Rudimentary Interlocking work was in progress and where this has since been provided:
- (b) the main reasons for slow progress; and

(c) the amount required for providing the same at all the 147 stations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The work nas since been completed at 52 stations and is in progress at the remaining stations.

- (b) Some delay, as the work is tied with other yard remodelling and replacement of Permanent Way Works.
 - (c) About Rs. 12.00 lakhs

2849

Multiple Aspect Upper Quadrant Signalling

- 941. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of stations out of 16 stations on the Central Railway, where multiple aspect upper quadrant signalling which was proposed to be provided, has since been provided:
- (b) whether the proposal to procomplete track circuit Secunderabad has been finalised; and
- (c) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama-swamy): (a) The work has been taken up but not yet completed at any of the stations.

- (b) Yes Sir.
- (c) Phase I, track circuiting of Metre Gauge yard, is expected to be completed by September, 1963.

Track between Khammameth and Yerupalayam

942. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Ministry of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made so far for doubling the track between Khammameth and Yerupalayam, Central Railway:
- (b) when the double line between Ramagundam and Raghavapuram, Central Railway is likely to be opened for goods traffic; and
- (c) whether lock and block working has been provided on double line section between Yerupalayam and Vijayawada?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Overall progress to end of July 1963 is 23 per cent.

- (b) June 1964.
- (c) As the new line has been opened for goods traffic only and the old

line is being worked as single line. provision of lock and block does not arise, at present. Lock and block instruments will be provided when double line working is introduced.

दूर्लभ जड़ी बटियों का प्रयोग

६४३. श्री भक्त वर्शन: क्या खाद्य तथा क िष मंत्री ४ मार्च, १६६३ के ग्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्रीर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में दुर्लम जड़ी वटियों के उत्पादन व विकास में इस बीच ग्रीर क्या प्रगति हुई है ;
- (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य में स्थानीय प्रशासनों को क्या सहायता दी है ; भीर
- (ग) इस बारे में भविष्य के लिये कसा कार्यंक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कवि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ राम सूभग सिंह) :(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों से प्राप्त सुचना के अनुसार आगे प्रगति निम्न प्रकार हे :---

हिमांचल प्रदेश: ३१ जनवरी, १९६३ के पश्चात ३,४०० रुपये के खर्च से ४ एकड भौर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र में जड़ी बृटियों का उत्पादन किया गया है । इसके स्रतिरिक्त सर्वश्री जोन विथ लेबोरेट्रीज (John Wyth Laboratories), बम्बई के सहयोग से १२३ एकड़ भूमि के क्षेत्र में डाग्रोसकोरिया डेल्टोयडिया (Dioscorea deltoidea) नामक एक लाभप्रद बटी का उत्पादन किया गया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश : चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में २१ एकड़ से भी अधिक भूमि पर कार्य का विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

- (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में योजना की कियान्विति के लिए धन भारत सरकार देती है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में केन्द्र द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता में अनुदान .तथा ऋण दोनों शामिल हैं।
- (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्तमान योजना ३१ मार्च, १९६६ तक चलेगी और १९६३-६४ से १६६५-६६ तक की अवधि में ६० वर्गमील भिम का सर्वेक्षण करने तथा १० एकड़ से अधिक भूमि में उत्पादन शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर प्रदेश के स्रागामी कार्यक्रम में जडी-बटी फार्मों का विस्तार भी शामिल है।

ऊन

१४४. भी भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य सबा कवि मंत्री ५ मार्च, १६६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यउ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के ग्रन्तर्गत ऊन की श्रेणी व परिमाण के विकास की जो योजना स्वीकार की गई थी, उसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मद में भ्रब तक, क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

साध तया कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह) :

१. ग्रनसंघान योजनायें :

समन्वित अनुसन्धान योजनायें पहले ही इन कामों के लिए शुरू की गई हैं :--(१) ऐसी भेड़ों की नस्ल को विकसित करना जिनसे काफी मात्रा में उत्तम ऊन प्राप्त हो सके। (२) उन सब राज्यों में जहां भेड़-पालन एक महत्वपूर्ण ग्रामीण व्यवसाय है, ग्रधिक मांस देने वाली भेडों की नस्लों का विकास करना ।

२. केन्द्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन ग्रनुसंघान संस्थान भ्रौर दो उप-केन्द :

केन्द्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए ःराजस्थान के टोंक ज़िले में मालपुरा के समीप ३५०० एकड़ क्षेत्र मिला है। संस्थान के दो उप-केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं जिनमें से एक कुल्लु (पंजाब) में, दूसरा कोडिया केनाल (मद्रास) में । पंजाब सरकार १५०० एकड भूमि कुल्लु के समीप देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है श्रीर मद्रास सरकार लगभग ५०० एकड़ भूमि को कोडिया केनाल में पटटे पर देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। मालपूरा स्थित केन्द्रीय संस्थान में ग्रौर कुल्ल स्थित उप-केन्द्र में भूमि के विकास और सड़कों के निर्माण का प्रारम्भिक कार्य प्रगति पर है।

३. भेड ग्रीर जन उत्पादन प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, पून(।

पूना में राज्य सरकार के ब्रधिकारियों को भेड़े पालन भ्रौर ऊन उत्पादन में प्रशिक्षण देने के सम्बन्ध में उच्च प्रशिक्षण कोर्स शरू किया गया है और प्रशिक्षार्थियों की प्रथम टोली को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

४. राज्य में भेड तथा ऊन विकास सम्बन्धी योजनायं ।

युवा भेड़ों के प्रजनन का कार्य ४६ भेड प्रजनन फार्मों में शुरू किया जा रहा है। १२ राज्यों के चुने हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भेड़ों के सुधार के लिए भेड तथा ऊन विस्तार केन्द्र श्रायोजित किए गए हैं। इन केन्द्रों में प्रजनन कार्य के लिए युवा मैंडे उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं। भड़ों को बीमारियों से वचाने के लिए भेड़ पालकों को सहायता भी दी जाती है श्रीर भेड़ पालन के ठीक तरीके प्रदर्शित किए जाते हैं। इस समय एसे ३२१ विस्तार केन्द्र मौजूद हैं।

राजस्थान में जो कि इस देश का सब से बडा ऊन उत्पादन करने वाला राज्य है, एक बड़े स्तर पर ऊन कतरने ग्रौर ऊन का वर्गीकरण करने का कार्य शरु किया गया है। जोधपर में ऊन का वर्गीकरण करने के विषय में एक कोर्स भी शुरू किया गणा है।

Unloading of Goods

945. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have assumed powers to unload goods from the railway wagons without any notice to the consignee; and
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It has always been a rule, laid down in the I.R.C.A. Goods Tariff, containing the general rules for acceptance, carriage and delivery of the goods, that in cases in which the unloading of wagons must be done by the consignee and the consignee fails to do this within the free time allowed, the railway have the option to unload the consignments from the wagons. The rules further provide that if the railway considers that earlier release of wagons necessary, it may itself undertake the work of unloading even before expiry of the free time allowed for unloading. No notice is required to be given by the Railway Administration to the consignee before exercising option to unload the wagon.

As the powers to unload the wagons on behalf of the consignee were already available with the Railway, the question of assuming any such powers now does not arise.

Tirur Over-Bridge in Kerala

946. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether his Ministry has received any request from the Kerala State Government to include the construction of Tirur Over-bridge in next year's budget?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Government of Kerala have recently suggested to the Southern Railway Administration that the scheme for a road overbridge in place of the existing level crossing near Tirur Railway Station

should be included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1964-65.

Stolen Railway Fittings

- 947. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Railway Protection Force has recovered large quantities of stolen steel railway fittings from certain foundries manufacturing agricultural implements in Tamilnad;
- (b) the names of those foundries and the number of cases pending in courts of law against them; and
- (c) the quantity of steel fittings recovered so far?

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

- (b) 1. M/s. Prakash Engineering Company, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore;
- M/s. Dhandayuthapani Foundry, Puliyakulam Road, Pappanaickenpalayam, Road, Coimbatore.
- M/s. Texmo Industries, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore.

Three cases against the above firms are pending in court.

(c) 27 Tons and 10 Cwts of the value of Rs. 7,700.

Holiday Homes

- 948. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is proposed to set upa Holiday Home at Cape Comorin;
- (b) steps taken to popularise the existing Holiday Homes maintained by the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(c) the number of Holiday Homes proposed during the Third Five Year Plan and names of places where they will be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, a proposal is under consideration.

(b) The existing Holiday Homes at Pachmarhi (Central Circle), Mount Abu (Rajasthan Circle), Matheran (Bombay Circle), Mussoorie (U.P. Circle) and Simla (Punjab Circle) which are furnished with furniture and utensils for cooking and service, are allotted to members of staff at the following comparatively low rates:

Pay of offic r

Rant p r day

Upto Rs. 300/- p m. 10% of pay calculated prorata for the number of days occupied.

From Rs. 300/- to Rs. Re. 1/- per day 500/- p.m.

From Rs. 501/- to Rs. Rs. 1.50 nP per day. 1000/- p.m.

From Rs. 1001/- and Rs. 2.50 n.P per day, more p.m.

Publicity regarding these Holiday Homes is periodically given in Circle Newsletters.

(c) The entire question is under active consideration of the P & T Board.

लेवल कासिंग

ह४६. रश्चीमती सावित्री निगम : श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने लेवल कासिंग पर नये फाटक सुन् १९६२-६३ में लगाये गये ; और
- (ख) कितने लेवल क्रांसिंग मन भी बिना फाटक और बिना चौकीदार के हैं?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वे० रामस्वामी) : (क) चार ।

(ख) एक हजार नो सौ स्रोर तेतीस (जिनमें छ: सौ मड़तालीस 'डी' श्रणी के मवेंशियों वाले समपार (level crossing) शामिल नहीं हैं), लेकिन इनमें से ग्रधिकतर समपारों की सुरक्षा के लिए फ़ाटक की खरूरत नहीं हैं।

Hotels

950. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 13 on the 19th February, 1963 and state:

- (a) the number of new hotels opened in 1962-63 for which Government have provided facilities to various businessmen;
- (b) whether the proposals submitted by the Indian Businessmen residing in Hong Kong have been accepted by Government; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The following 6 hotels were opened during the year 1962-63 for which the Government provided them with facilities:

- 1. Clarks Shiraz Hotel, Agra.
- 2. Shalimar Hotel, Bombay.
- 3. Sun-n-Sand Hotel, Bombay.
- 4. Hotel Diplomat, New Delhi.
- 5. Lake Palace Hotel, Udaipur.
- 6. Holiday Inn, Faridabad,
- (b) The Indian businessmen residing in Hong Kong, while forwarding proposals for investment in Hotel

Industry, have requested the Government for assistance in acquiring suitable plots of land. The State Governments were requested to render necessary assistance and the interested parties from Hong Kong were advised to make detailed proposals regarding building of hotels. Our Commissioner in Honk Kong is pursuing the matter and the details of these proposals are awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Fodder

951. Shrimati Savatri Nigam: Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the important researches made in the direction of cheap and multi-crop fodders developed by the Fodder Research Institute in northern India in 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The setting up of the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute has not yet been finalised: hence no research work has been done in this direction. However, the National Dairy Research Institute is producing on a large scale, a Hybrid variety of Napier Grass which is a cross between Napier Grass and Bajra. The yield is very satisfactory being from 100-140 tons per acre. other Grass named "Pangola Grass" has been found very good for preventing soil erosion and gives a yield of 18 tons per acre.

Training in Applied Nutrition

952. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Gram Sevikas and Gram Sevaks are being trained in applied nutrition and expanded nutrition programme?

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

Food and Nutrition' forms part of the syllabus of Gramsevika trainees. Similarly, the subject of Nutrition, involving a brief study of the Applied Nutrition Programme, is included in the Model Syllabus for the two years preservice training of Gramsevaks followed at the Gramsevak Training Centres.

Land Mortgage Banks

- 953. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government are aware that some State Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks have taken a decision to grant more liberal loans against mortgages in hill areas; and
 - (b) if so, the names of those States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra); (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information available, Punjab and Uttar Pradsh State Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks have taken such a decision.

सत्मुद्रिक जीवविज्ञान ग्रनुसंघान केंद्र

६५४. श्री विश्वनाय पांडेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ग्रोखा बन्दरगाह (जामनगर जिला) में सामुद्रिक जीविवज्ञान ग्रनुसन्धान केन्द्र खोलने का विचार कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक खुलेगा; श्रीर
- (ग) उसके ऊपर कितनी धन राशि व्यय होगी ?

स्राद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ग्र॰ म॰ यामस) : (क) से (ग)-भारत सरकार के पास ग्रपना कोई

प्रस्ताव विचारा-धीन नहीं है। तथापि, गजरात राज्य की सरकार ने श्रोखा बन्दरगाह पर एक सामद्रिक जीव विज्ञान अनसन्धान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था श्रीर भारत सरकार से संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेष प्रायोजना निधि से सहायता के लिए सिफारिश करने के लिए प्रार्थना की थी। इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई थी श्रौर यह महसूस किया गया था कि यह संयक्त राष्ट्र विशेष निधि सहायता कार्यंक्रम के क्षेत्र में नहीं ग्राएगा । किसी ग्रवस्था में भी, इस कार्यक्रम के ग्रन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की प्रायोजना के लिए और सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं थी क्योंकि संयक्त राष्ट्र विशेष निधि ने हाल ही में एक ग्रन्य मात्स्यकी प्रायोजना (ग्रर्थात् मात्स्यकी शिक्षा का केन्द्रीय संस्थान, बम्बई) के लिए पहले ही पर्याप्त सहायता स्वीकार की थी। श्रतः राज्य सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि यदि प्रस्तावित सामुद्रिक जीव विज्ञान केन्द्र गजरात विश्वविद्यालय के सत्योग से स्यापित किया जाये तो ग्रधिक ग्रन्छा होगा ।

Corruption on N.E. Railway

955. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and nature of ocrruption cases pending on the North Eastern Railway as on the 31st July, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No. of cases—74.

Nature of cases:

- 1. Fraud in delivery of goods.
- Ticketless Travelling with the connivance of staff.
- Corruption in realisation of wharfage and demurrage charges including waival.
- Excess charging and fraud in issue of tickets by staff.

- Fraudulent drawal of pay and allowances by staff.
- 6. Misuse of Passes and P.T.Os.
- 7. Misappropriation of Cash.
- Misuse & misappropriation of Railway Stores.
- Misappropriation of Railway Coal.
- Verifying wrong measurement of works to give undue benefit to the contractor.
- 11. Tampering of official records.
- Accumulation of wealth beyond known sources of income.
- Obtaining employment by impersonation and false declaration.
- Acceptance and demand of illegal gratification in booking and delivery of goods and parcels.

Exploratory Tubewell Organisation

956. Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Buta Singh:

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

- (a) whether exploratory tubewell organisations are being set up or have already been set up;
- (b) in which of the States or regions they are already working and are being set up; and
- (c) the result achieved by the organisations which are already working?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation was set up under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1954, for carrying out Ground Water Exploration in the different parts of the Country. The State Governments have no such organisation.

(b) The Organisation has four field divisions which have so far done exploration in all the State except,

Kashmir. Mysore and Jammu and and in some of the Union Territories. Further exploration is being continued in such areas of these States which have not been covered so far, and will also be taken up in the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore and the Union Territory of Himachal Pra-These field divisions are at present engaged in exploratory drilling in Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation started the field operations in January, 1955. The results of exploration between January, 1955 to June, 1963 in the various States are indicated below:

State			bores	
Gujarat Madhya Prade	·		89	22
3. Assam	sn	•	56	31
4. West Bengal			19 57	17 49
5. Orissa			23	13
6. Bihar	:	•	19	8
7. Rajasthan	Ċ		86	20
8. Punjab			47	12
Kerala			75	1
10. Uttar Pradesh			43	35
II. Madras .			40	27
12. Andhra Prades	h		15	11
13. Maharashtra			31	2
TOTAL			530	248
	_			

Agricultural Production

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

- (a) whether the Central Government have a scheme to provide rewards and punishment to agriculturists to step up agricultural production;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) through which agency the scheme will be effected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A "Crop Competition" scheme and a scheme of "Award of Community Prizes", providing rewards for individual and group efforts respectively, are already in operation for stepping up agricultural production. There is, however, no scheme providing for punishment.

(b) Under the "Crop Competition" scheme, individual cultivators participate in competitions in respect of selected crops at Village, Block, District, State and All-India Levels. Prizes in cash or kind are awarded to the winners at each level. Merit Certificates are also awarded to prize winners. The certificate of 'Krishi Pandit' is awarded to the prize winner in respect of each crop at the all India level.

Under the 'Award of Community Prizes' scheme each State and trict where the total production of foodgrains in a crop season exceeds by 15 per cent or more the a stage production of the crop concerned over the last three seasons, qualifies for a community award. The value of the State leve! award is Rs. 50,000 and that of the District level Rs. 10,000. In addition, the State achieving the highest percentage in production is awarder a 'Rashtra Kalash' (Silver trophy) and the highest producing district in each State is awarded a 'Rajya Kalesh'. The award money is utilised for the benefit of the cultivators.

(c) The schemes are being implemented through the Central and State Departments of Agriculture.

Sambalpur-Titilagarh Section of the D.B.K. Railway

958.
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when passenger trains are supposed to ply on the Sambalpur-Titila-

garh Section of the D.B.K. Railway in South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether movement of iron ore from Kiriburu to the Vizag port has started and if not, when it is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The section is expected to be opened for passenger traffic by the end of November, 1963.

(b) Movement of iron ore from Kiriburu to Visakhapatnam port is likely to start by the middle of 1964, by which time mechanical handling facilities at the Port are expected to be in commission.

Train Service on Rourkela-Ranchi Section

959. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) when the movement of goods and passenger trains will start in the Rourkela-Ranchi Section; and
- (b) whether the construction of the railway line and electrification of the track have been completed on this section?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):
(a) The entire section from Ranchi to Bondamunda (Rourkela) is being opened in stages as under:—

- (i) Ranchi-Hatia. Opened for goods traffic on 23-3-1961.
- (ii) Hatia-Nawagaon. It is expected to be opened for goods traffic by 1-1-1964.
- (iii) Nawagaon Bondamunda. Opened for goods traffic on 19-6-1962.

The entire section from Ranchi to Bondamunda (Rourkela) is expected to be opened for passenger traffic by 31-3-1964.

(b) Only Hatia-Nawagaon portion of the Hatia-Nawagaon-Bondamunda

(Rourkela) Project is under construction and the rest is completed. The overall progress of the work is 81 per cent. Electrification of track on this section is not contemplated at present.

Promotion of Postmen

- 960. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that 50 percent of the clerical posts have been reserved for promotion from class IV and class III (post-men) cadre;
- (b) if so, whether any educational qualifications have been fixed; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) No educational qualifications have been prescribed but promotion of postmen and class IV to the clerical cadre is made through a departmental competitive examination. If sufficient number of officials do not qualify in the examination to take up all the vacancies reserved for promotion, permanent and quasi-permanent officials who pass the Matriculation Examination while in service, are, subject to conditions, considered certain appointment as clerks to the extent of 10 per cent of vacancies reserved for promotion.
- (c) Lower grade officials gain experience of the working of the Department by rendering several years service. They have also to pass a departmental competitive examination. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to prescribe any educational qualifications.

Extra Departmental Post Offices

- 961 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any proposal to convert all the Extra Departmental

Sub-Post Offices into Departmental Post Offices in Punjab;

- (b) if so, how many will be converted during 1963-64 with the names of places; and
- (c) how many Extra Departmental Sub-Offices have been converted into Sub-Offices during 1962-63 with the names of the places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) This is being examined as part of a general policy to be evolved in this regard.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1571/63].

Transport of Fertilisers by Road

962. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to tsate:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have now permitted the transport of chemical fertilizers by road instead of by rail alone; and
- (b) if so, how far this measure has succeeded in reducing the much accumulated stock of fertilizers at various factory sites?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The concession to transport fertilisers by road, limited to railway freight, was given as early as February, 1961. Under the new concession granted on 22-5-1963, fertilisers can, under certain conditions, be transported by road to destinations within 250 Kms. of a port or factory, at the cost of Central Fertiliser Pool subject to a deduction of Rs. 2|- per metric ton to absord the saving in expenditure by the consignee on unloading of wagons at the station of destination, loading into trucks and further transport from the Railway station to godowns.

(b) As the new concession was announced only on 22-5-1963, the State Governments have not so far fully 957 (Ai) LSD-4.

availed of it with the result that only limited quantities have been moved by road uptil now. It is, however, hoped that road transport will in future be increasingly used by distributors for moving fertilisers to consuming areas.

दिल्ली के गांवों में चक्रबन्टी

६६३ श्रीनवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्नाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यः बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली में ग्रब कितने ग्रौर किन-किन गांवों में चकबन्दी होना शेष है ;
- (ख) इन गांवों में कब तक चकबन्दी हो जाने की आशा हैं ; श्रीर
- (ग) क्याइनमें से कुछ गांवों में चकबन्दी की योजना ग्रसफल हो गई है ग्रौर यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्रासय में राज्य-मंत्री(डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग). ग्रभी तक २४ गांवों में चकबन्दी का कार्य पूरा नहीं हुग्रा है। गांवों के नामों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-१४७२/६३]

१६६१-६२ में इन समस्त २५ मांचों में कार्य शुरू किया गया था परन्तु रोस्टर कार्य (प्रारंभिक रिकार्ड) पूरा करने के पण्चात् इसे बन्द करना पड़ा क्योंकि पट्टाधारियों की दलबन्दी ने कार्य में रुकावट डाल दी।

तत्पश्चात् पट्टाधारियों की प्रार्थना पर ६ गांवों में प्रायोगिक ग्राधार पर इस शर्त पर दोबारा काम शुरू किया गया कि पट्टा-धारी योजना को ग्रपना पूर्ण सहयोग देंगे । ग्रतः इन ६ गांवों में पुनः कार्य शुरू किया गया:-(१) मुंढाला कलां (२) बुधनपुर (३) घेबरा (४) नीलव्ल (४) टीकरीकलां तथा (६) विजवासन । इन समस्त गांवों में १९६४–६५ के ग्रन्त तक कार्य पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना हैं । क्योंकि इस सम्ब एक साथ ६ गांवों में कार्य चल रहा है, झतः इस समय यह ठीक रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यदि कार्य का विस्तार इन सब गांवों तक भी कर दिया जाये तो बाकी १६ गांवों में किस समय तक चकबन्दी हो जायेगी।

यद्यपि उपरोक्त कारणों से कार्य रोक देना पड़ा या परन्तु यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इनमें से किसी गांव में योजना असफल हो गई है।

Electrification of Railway Line

964. J Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only fifteen stations out of twenty-eight are at present being remodelled for the electrification of Railway line from Howrah to Khargpur in South Eastern Railway;
- (b) if so, when the remaining stations will be taken up; and
- (c) what associated P. & T. works are being done at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Remodelling works are in progress on seventeen stations at present. Work on remaining stations will be taken up along with the construction of third line between Tikapara and Kharagpur.

(c) Existing overhead telecommunication lines running parallel to the railway track will be replaced by undeground cables.

Railway Bridge at Kolaghat

965. Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a new Railway bridge on the Rupna-

- rayan river at Kolaghat has commenced;
- (b) the estimated cost of the bridge; and
- (c) the defects found in the old Railway bridge?

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

- (b) Rs. 3 crores approximately.
- (c) There is no defect in the existing Railway bridge. The new bridge is being provided for the third line being constructed between Howrah and Panchkura. The girders of the existing Down line bridge however are weak for the present day loading and hence are proposed to be regirdered after completion of the new bridge.

Tourist Restaurant at Qutab, Delbi

966. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

- (a) whether the opening of a tourist restaurant at Qutab, Delhi has been held up, in spite of the fact that the building for the new restaurant was constructed as a Second Plan Project; and
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The construction of a Restaurant at Qutab was a Second Plan Project completed during the Current Plan as a spill-over Scheme. The Building, complete in all respects, was taken over from the CPWD on 13-3-1963. Meanwhile, notices inviting were issued to twelve Caterers of repute in New Delhi but no offer was received from any of them. Tenders were again invited from sixteen Caterers Restaurateurs of New Delhi and the offer of one, out of the three who quoted, was accepted. When this tenderer realized that the existing Caterer at Qutab operating from the verandah of the Dak Bungalow could not be evicted, he refused to iplement the contract. His contract has been terminated. Another suitable caterer has been found, and he is expected to start running this Restaurant during the first week of September, 1963.

विल्ली में यमुना पर पुल

्रिषी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : १ श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली में वजीराबाद के निकट बमुना पर जो दूसरा पुल बन रहा हैं वह कब तक वालु हो सकेगा ;
- (ख) इसके म्रतिरिक्त हुमायूं के मकवरें के पास दिल्ली में जो मन्य पुल बन रहा है, उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; ग्रीर
- (ग) वजीराबाद के पास बने पुल पर कुल मिलाकर कितना व्यय हुन्ना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहाबुर) : (क) बजीराबाद पुल का काम पूरा हो चुका है। उस पर पहुंच मार्ग तैयार किये जा रहे हैं श्रीर श्राशा की जाती है कि पुल यातायात के लिए शीघ्र ही खोल दिया जायेगा। फिर भी २३—८—६३ को पुल एक गली यातायात के लिए श्रस्थायी तौर पर खोल दिया गया है जिस से रेल व सड़क के मौजूदा पुल की एक गली की जरूरी मरम्मत की जा सके।

(ख) हुमायूं के मकबरे के पास वाले पुल के बनाने का काम श्रप्रैल, १६६१ में एक ठेंकेदार को दे दिया गया था । ठकेदार द्वारा कुछ प्रतिरिक्त मांग करने के कारण फिर से ताज टेंडर मांगना जरूरी हो गया । इस कार्य में रुची रखने वाले विभिन्न लोगों से ताजे टेंडर ग्रभी मिले हैं ग्रीर उनकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस वर्ष पुल के बनाने का काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा भीर काम के शुरू होने से लगभग तीन वर्षों में उसके पूरा हो जाने की भाशा है।

(ग) १७.२४ लाख रुपये।

Kerala Postal Circle

968, Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the question of raising the status of the Kerala Postal Circle to a major Circle has been considered by Government; and
- (b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The status-quo is to be maintained for the present.

Sugar for Kerala

969. { Shri Warior: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

- (a) whether Government had released any sugar stocks to Kerala State after the Sugar Control Order was issued;
- (b) whether the Kerala Government had requested for more supplies; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, on the basis of a monthly quota of 6,000 tonnes. Having regard to overall availability, it was not possible to give more supplies.

2871

बिहार में ग्रारटिजियन बेल

६७०. भी विभूति मिथः : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार के चम्पारन जिले के उत्तरी हिस्से से पूर्निया जिले के उत्तरी स्सि तक ग्रास्टीजियन वेल (कुएं से पानी उठने वाला) का स्रोत है ; ग्रीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उसे सिंचाई के काम में केन्द्रीय सरकार किस प्रकार लाना चाहती हैं ?

साध तया कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग तिहा):(क) विहार के चम्पारन जिले के उत्तरी हिस्से से पूर्निया जिले के उत्तरी हिस्से तक ग्रार्टीजियन वेल का कोई नियमित स्रोत नहीं है। चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा दरभंगा जिलों में कुछ टुकड़े मिले हैं परन्तु ग्रभी तक पूर्णिया तथा सहनी जिलों में कोई स्रोत नहीं मिले। इन जिनों में खोज का कार्य जारी है। जिन स्थानों पर ग्रार्टीजियन वेल मिले हैं उनके नाम जिलावार दिये गये हैं:—

- (१) मजफ्फरपुर जिल के सीतामरही उप-प्रभाग में सुरसान्द
- (२) (१) उमगांव (२) लडानिया (३) पथनायरहा (४) वासुकी विहारी (४) दरभंगा जिले के मधुबनी उप प्रभाग में राम नगर काजरा
- (३) चम्पारन जिले के वापा गोनाहा, नरकटीगंज तथा मेनातिरड खण्ड
- (ख) १६६१ में बिहार राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर नलकूप गवेषणा संगठन ने चम्पारन तथा दरभंगा जिलों के उत्तरी भागों में कुछ गवेषणा स्थान निर्धारित किये थे। राज्य सरकार ने गवेषणा के लिये सहर्सा तथा पूर्णिया जिलों के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है क्योंकि उन्हें गुरुत्व ब्ाव सिचाई योजनाश्रों से लाभ पहुंचेगा। नेपाल के

तराई क्षेत, जो भीर उत्तर में है, बहुत सी निदयां निकलती हैं, भतः वहां तक भारी रिगों तथा सहायक साज-सामान का पहुंचाना कठिन है। इसलिये इन क्षेत्रों को गवेषणा के कार्यों में शामिल करना कठिन है।

Rail Connections in District Dinajpur

- 971. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that Balurghat-Hili, Raiganj are not to have broad-gauge rail connections in the District of Dinajpur West Bengal;
- (b) whether Eklakhi Station is to be linked with Balurghat;
- (c) whether Government are aware of the lack of rail facilities in this border area; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to relieve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):
(a) and (b). These proposals have not been included in the Railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan. Due to limited resources, there are no prospets of these lines being considered in the near future.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) No such proposals are under consideration of the Government so far.

Wheat Imported from U.S.A.

- 972. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that Regional Director of Food, Calcutta, received on behalf of the Government of India a shipment of 8,400 tons of wheat from the U.S. Government under P.L. 480, on the 19th September, 1962, especially earmarked for the re-exaca-

vation of 1,000 derelict tanks and other irrigation projects in the district of Purulia under the Purulia Development Scheme Project; and

(b) the latest position with regard to this wheat and the reclamation of tanks and other irrigation projects in Purulia for which this wheat was meant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The shipment under Title II of P.L. 480 was received and cleared by the Regional Director on behalf of the Government of West Bengal.

(b) As Purulia is mainly a riceeating area, the arrangement was that the Government of West Bengal would issue an equivalent quantity of rice from their stocks to labourers engaged in reclamation of derelict tanks as wages in kind in lieu of the wheat received from U.S.A. The Government of West Bengal are issuing rice accordingly in the ratio of 3 (wheat): 2 (rice). So far, a quantity of 654 tonnes of rice has been issued as wages to labourers. 15 derelict tanks been renovated; 80 other schemes are in hand and of these 30 are nearing completion.

लेती के भौजार

६७३. भी विभूति मिभ : क्या खाद्य तवा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) भारतीय किसानों के बैलों की हालत को देखते हुये खतों को वे बासानी से जोत सकें इसके लिये सरकार ने कौन-कौन से सस्ते दाम वाले श्रीजारों का निर्माण कराया है: श्रीर
- (ख) उनकी कीमत कितनी हैं भौर उनकी उपलब्धि किसानों को ग्रसानी सै कहाँ से हो सकती हैं?

साध तनः कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुनग सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मद्रास तथा पंजाव में सरकारी कारखानों द्वारा बनाये गये सस्ते श्रीजारों की सूचियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। [पुस्तकाल्य में रखी गई देखिये संख्या LT-1573|63

भीजार तथा उनके नमूने तैयार करते यउन सम क्षेत्रों के बैलों की भार ढांन की शक्ति को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ख) इन श्रीजारों के मूल्य की सूचियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती ह। [पुस्तकाल्य में रखी गईं, देखिये संख्या LT-1573|63

ये भौजार खण्ड मुख्य कार्यालय या सीधे कारखानों भ्रथवा उनके एजन्टों से मिल सकते हैं।

Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan

974. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether there are still a few Tehsil Headquarters in Rajasthan which have no telegraph offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Yes, 12 Tehsil Headquarters. Sanctions have been issued for providing telegraph facilities at 9 of them.

Agriculture Production in Madhya Pradesh

975. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a high level team of Government officials recently visited Bhopal and discussed the agriculture plan of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the main points discussed and decision taken at the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A Central feam comprising the representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-

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operation and the Planning Commission visited Madhya Pradesh from 1st to 5th June, 1963 to review the agricultural production programmes for 1963-64 in consultation with the State Government. The Team also visited selected areas from the village to district level in the Haisen district from 1st to 3rd June, 1963. This was followed by discussions at technical and officials levels as also at Minister's level at Bhopal.

(b) A statement highlighting the important findings and suggestions of the Central Team which visited Madhya Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1574[63].

Hybrid Jowar

976. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Hybrid Jowar has been developed in Agriculture College of Nagpur; and
- (b) if so, whether experiment has proved to be a success?

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

(b) Results of the preliminary trials of summer 1963, are reported to be encouraging, 50 to 60 per cent higher yield having been obtained from the hybrids as compared to the local varieties of jowar.

Allahabad Passenger and Sealdah Express

977. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that of late two important trains on the Northern Railway, namely 351-Up Ambala-Allahabad Passenger and 51-Down Sealdah-Pathankot Express via Lucknow are almost perpetually running late by several hours thus causing inconvenience to the travelling public;

- (b) if so, the reasons for their late running; and
- (c) the steps taken by the administration to ensure running of these trains to scheduled timings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). There has been some setback in the punctuality performance of 351-Up Allahabad-Ambala Passenger and 51-Up Sealdah-Pathankot Express due to the following unavoidable causes:

- Heavy incidence of alarm chain pulling due to marriage and summer rush of traffic.
- (ii) Loading/unloading of fresh fruit and other perishable traffic during the season.
- (iii) Imposition of a large number of engineering restrictions due to heavy rains, particularly on the newly laid track.
- (iv) Signal and control failures due to the impact of first monsoon on the new engineering and signalling installations.
- (c) The need for punctual running of these trains is receiving the close and constant attention of the Railway Administrations. Periodical punctuality drives have been launched to improve performance of these trains. Now that the fresh fruit, marriage and summer rush season is almost over, the punctuality of these trains is expected to improve.

Apart from the punctuality drives the measures proposed include provision of tokenless block instrument on the saturated single line Bareilly-Moradabad section, doubling of Varanasi-Zafarabad and Moradabad-Saharanpur sections, and breaking up of 351-UP/352-Dn Allahabad-Ambala Passengers into two separate services, one between Allahabad and Saharanpur and the other between Saharanpur and Ambala with effect from 1st October, 1963.

Supersonic Aircraft Service

978. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Air India are considering the operation of a supersonic aircraft service in the North Atlantic Sector; and
- (b) if so, whether the service will be operated in partnership with the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Australian Quantas Airline?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No Sir, not for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

National Highways

979. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

- (a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed the construction of four National Highways which will pass through the State;
- (b) if so, what are the roads proposed; and
- (c) whether the Central Government have since considered the proposal and if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). No proposal with specific reference to any four particular roads for developing them as National Highways has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Some time back, however, they requested for the declaration of the following two roads as National Pighways:

- Allahabad-Rajpur road via Rewa, Shahdol, Amarkantak, Keonchi, Bilaspur and Simga; and
- (2) Jabalpur-Raipur road via
 Mandla, Bichhia, Motinala,
 Pondi, Kawardha, Bemetara
 and Simga.

It has not been possible to accept these proposals as there is no provision in the Third Five-Year Plan for the expansion of the existing National Highway System.

जल बिष्णु

६८०. श्री श्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय मालवाही जहाज (जल विष्णु) २७ अप्रैल, १९६३ को कृष्ण सागर के तुकैं बन्दरगाह में फंस जाने के कारण नहीं आ सका ; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितने कर्मचारी और कितना माल था ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-वहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां । वोस्फोरस के उत्तरी जल मार्ग (नादरन इट्रेंस) को पार करते हुए यह जहाज जमीन से टकरा गया ।

(ख) इस जहाज में कप्तान सहित ४७ कॉमक और ५६०० टन सामान्य माल

कोसी पर पुल

६ द श्री मोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्याँय ृसच है कि बिहार में कुरसेला स्थान पर कोसी नदी पर पुल बनाया जा रहा है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि रखी हैं ; ग्रौर
- (ग) यहं कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-वहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

- (ख) २,०५,२३,००० रुपये ।
- (ग) काम भ्रभी शुरू किया गया है ग्रौर इसे पूरा होने में दो वर्षलग सकते हैं।

मारवाड़ अंकशन पर माल के डिज्बों का पटरी से उतर जाना

६८२. श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच ह कि २० झप्रैल, १९६३ को मरावाड़ जंक्शन पर तीन माल-गाड़ी के डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये ;
- (खा) यदि हां, तो कितने के माल का नुक्सान हुआ ; श्रीर
 - (ग) उतरने का क्या कारण था।

रेलबे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बे० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भ्रौर (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी

६८३. श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, १६६३ में दिल्ली में पर बण्डल टेलीफीन के तारों की चोरी हो गई है; भौर (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं?

परिवहन तथा सचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

फिर भी सभा की जानकारी के लिए यह बताया जाता है कि २६ स्रप्रैल, १६६३ को जोरबाग टलीफोन केन्द्र के महाते से लोहे के तार के ६८ बंडल चोरी हुए थे भौर मामले की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में दर्ज कराई गई गई थी, जो मभी तक मपराधियों का पता नहीं लगा सकी।

कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे सेक्शन

१६६४ ∫श्रीहेमराजः १श्रीप्र० चं० बरुग्राः

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करैंग कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे सेक्शन पर सवारी गाड़ियों में भीड़ दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है; भीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेत् वे मंत्रालय में उनमंत्री (भी सें० वे० रामस्वामी): (क) पठानकोट-जोगिन्द्र-नगर सेक्शन पर तीन जोड़ी गाड़ियां चलती हैं जिनमें से एक जोड़ी गाड़ियों में भीड़ कुछ बढ़ी हैं।

(ख) इस सैक्शन की ऊपर बतायी गयी एक जोड़ी गाड़ी में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ा कर दसे ६ कर दी गयी है।

Hetels in J. & K.

985. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state: (a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to any of the hoteliers of Jammu & Kashmir State to put up new hotels for tourists in Jammu and Srinagar during 1962-63; and

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(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) & The Central Government by itself does not render financial assistance to hoteliers. However, the Industrial Finance Corporation India and State Financial Corporations provide loans for the construction of new hotels. As a matter of policy, the Industrial Finance Corporation refers the loan applications from hoteliers to the Department of Tourism for comments. No such reference regarding loan applications from hoteliers of J. & K. State was received by the Department of Tourism, from the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Purchase of Coal

986. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for a change in the procedure of coal purchase by the Indian Railways: and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Deferred Price Payable to Sugarcane Growers

987. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri Balkrishna Washnik:

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

- (a) whether any steps have been taken for fixing the deferred price payable to sugarcane growers by factories for cane supplied to them from 1958-59 to 1960-61;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) the result of these steps?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. An Authority called the Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority has been constituted for the purpose.

- (b) The verification of accounts of sugar factories located in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala have since been taken up for the 1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons. The accounts of factories located in other States and the accounts for the remaining period of the fatcories located in the above-mentioned States will be taken up later.
- (c) The accounts of the 12 factories have been checked for the 1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons so far. The results will be known only after the accounts of all the factories are completed and the Authority fixes the additional price.

Oil Pipelines Along Railway Bridges

988. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been decided that Oil Pipelines may be carried along Railaway Bridges; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; subject to certain protective measures being complied with. It will not be in the public interest to indicate these details.

Foreign Capital in Indian Shipping

989. Shri Warior: Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether any fresh offer of foreign capital participation in Indian Shipping has been received since the quantum of foreign capital in shipping industry was raised from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. a few months back; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A few proposals have been received by the Government from certain parties for the formation of new shipping companies with participation of foreign capital upto 40 per cent. The proposals are, however, still in preliminary stages and until the details are finalised, it will be premature to give any indication of the same.

Food Dealers Associations

- 990. Shri D. D. Mantari: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Food Dealers Associations presented any memorandum to Government at their annual convention held in Delhi; and
- (b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. They only sent copies of a booklet containing the resolutions passed at the convention.

(b) Does not arise.

Afforestation

- 991. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any assessment has been made of the success of the afforestation schemes on an all-India basis;
- (b) if so, the average ratio between the number of trees that are planted each year and those that survive more than a year; and
- (c) how far afforestation has so far succeeded in (i) checking soil erosion, (ii) meeting the shortage of wood for fuel and other purposes and GE

saving foreign exchange on the import of fuel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. Plantations are raised on the basis of acreage and not on the basis of the number of trees planted. Normally, casualites are replaced annually till the plantation is established.

In the case of "Vanamahotsava" plantations however information regarding trees planted and those surviving afater one year is available upto 1959. Complete inforamtion for subsequent years is not yet available. Figues for three years are as under:—

Year		No. of trees planted	Nc. of trees survived	
1957			4,36,02,907	2,11,86,643
1958			3,67,10,742	1,94,96,678
1959			4,86,30,289	2.86.52,013

(c) The time and labour involved in the collection of the information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

All India Hill Development Seminar

- 992. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
- (a) the recommendations made by the All India Hill Development Seminar held at Simla in April 1963 and accepted by Government;
- (b) the machinery set up for their implementation; and
- (c) whether any extra money will be allotted for such schemes which the State Governments are not in a position to undertake due to financial reasons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/63].

Nagendra-Nagar Station

Written Answers

993. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new hatling station in village Bazarghat in Cachar District within N.F. Railway was opened recently by the name of 'Nagendranagar':
 - (b) whether local people have strongly objected to this naming by the authority and have submitted various representations to the authority for proper investigations and naming the station in the name of the village viz. "Bazarghat"; and
 - (c) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to redress this genuine public grievance and to give the station its proper name, i.e. Bazarghat?

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

- (b) Representations have been received protesting against naming the train halt as Nagendra Nagar.
- (c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Agricultural Development in Punjab

994. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Pood and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants or loans given to the Government of Punjab for agricultural development schemes during Third Five Year Plan so far, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The amount of grants and loans sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for agricultural development schemes so far during the 3rd

Five Year Plan are indicated below year-wise:

Year		Grants	Loans
*1961-62 . †1962-63	:	lakhs Rs. 88·46 Rs. 130·08	lakhs Rs. 94:54 Rs. 179:12
\$1963-64 (so far)		Rs. 3.13	

*The figures indicated represent the amount of Central assistance finally adjusted on the basis of actual expenditure during the whole year.

†The figures indicated represent the amounts provisionally sanctioned on the basis of actual expenditure during the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure during the last quarter of the year.

‡Represents the amounts sanctioned or administratively approved so far. The information is incomplete because the sanctions for State Plan Schemes are issued towards the close of the year.

Railway Line in Kangra Valley

995. { Shri Daljit Singh: Shri P. C. Boroeah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the survey in connection with laying of an alternative railway line between Jawanwala Shahr to Guler, in the Kangra Valley for the implementation of the Pong Dam project, has since been completed;
- (b) if not, whether it is a fact that a number of surveys already conducted in this behalf have not borne the desired result; and
- (c) how long it is expected to take to complete the survey and start laying the railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramassylady): (a) The field work for the way by in connection with the realign-

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ment of a portion of railway line between Jawanwala Shahr and Guler stations on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section of Northern Railway, has been completed. Preparation of Project Report, designs and drawings has been taken in hand.

- (b) The field work was initially commenced in the beginning of March, 1962 and was completed in the middle of September, 1962 and the work of preparation of plans etc. was in hand when in November, 1962, the General Manager and Secretary to Government of Punjab, Beas Project, advised the Northern Railway that according to the latest studies carried out the maximum reservoir level, with a record of flood of 1 in 1000 years, works out to R.L. 1415, instead of R.L. 1404 as previously advised, and the railway was requested that necessary resurvey may be carried out. The field work of the resurvey has been completed and the work pertaining to preparation of Project Report, Plans and Drawings has been taken in hand.
- (c) The Project Report and estimate are expected to be completed by the end of October, 1963. The question of laying the railway line over the proposed realignment depends on the acceptance of cost by the State Government for the realignment of the railway line, and also as to when they want the construction to be taken in hand.

वाराणसी-गाजीपुर सड़क

६६६. भी सरज पांडेयः क्या परिवहन तथा संबार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरास्ता गाजीपूर बलिया बनाने वाली सड्क पर श्रौडिहार के पास बन रहे पुल को बाराणसी-गाजीपुर वाली सबक से मिलाने के लिये जिस प्रस्तावित सडक का निर्माण हो रहा है उसे रोक देने के लिए वहां के श्रास-पास के किसानों को तरफ से कोई विरोध-पत्र त्राप्त इसा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सहक निर्माण से पांच-सात गांव के किसानों की खेती की सारी भिम छिन जायेगी : भौर

Written Answers

(म) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-बहन मंत्री (भी राज बहादूर): (क) **की**, हां । **भौडि**हार के पास मो∂नाघाट पर गोमती के पुल के पहुंच मार्गों के रैखांकन के विरुद्ध कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

- (ख) चंकि इन पहंच मार्गों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि का केवल १५० फुट चौड़ा ट्कड़ा लिया जा रहा है इसलिए कुछ किसानों की जमीन का कुछ ही हिस्सा उन के हाथ से निकल जायगा न कि सारी जमीन।
- (ग) पूल के पहुंच मार्गी के जिस रेखांकन का भ्रनुमोदन इस विभाग द्वारा किया गया था वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करके पूरी तरह विचार करने के बाद तय किया गया था। फिर भी भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त प्रतिवेदनों में जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है उन पर प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करके विचार किया नारहा है।

Donation of Man-days

Will 997. Shri G: Mohanty: the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in Andhra Pradesh 8 lakh man-days and in Orissa 6 lakh man-days of the total number of mandays received in donation to Defence Labour Bank have been utilised;
- (b) the total number of man-days received in donation in these States;
 - (c) how they have been utilized?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 6.19.352 man-days in Andhra Pradesh and 7,40,998 man-days in Orissa have been utilised.

- (b) 1,17,46,176 man-days in Andhra Pradesh and 59,66,086 man-days in Orissa have been received as donations to the Defence Labour Bank,
- (c) In Andhra Pradesh the mandays have been utilised on land reclamation, development of pastures, plantation of fodder and fuel trees, contour bunding, construction and renovation of minor irrigation works and digging and deepening of supply channels, digging of irrigation wells, formation of earthen roads, drainage and flood protection measures, digging of compost pits, development of poultry and fisheries, etc.

In Orissa, the man-days have been utilised on construction and repair of roads, renovation of tanks and wells, digging of compost pits, poultry rearing, fishery development, manufacture of bricks, excavation field cultivation reclachannels. and mation of waste lands. struction and repair of school and hostel buildings, Kharif and Rabi programme fodder and fuel plantations,

कपास का उत्पादन

६६ क. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) इस वर्ष कपास के उत्पादन की क्या स्थिति है ; ग्रौर
- (ख) क्या इससे मिलों की स्रावश्य-क्तायें पूरी हो जायेगी ?

साध तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): (क) १६६२-६३ की कपास का अखिल भारतीय अन्तिम आगणन जिसने १६६२-६३ की कपास के क्षेत्र और उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान देने हैं, ने अभी तक उन्हें प्रकाशित नहीं किया है। वर्तमान संकेतों से पता चलता है कि १६६२-६३ में कपास का उत्पादन १६६१-६२, जबिक ४५ लाख गांठ हुई थीं, से कहीं अधिक होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) मिलों को मौसम में जितनी कपास की साधारणतया श्रावण्यकता होती है उसको पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन बहुत काफी होगा, फिर भी इसके श्रतिरिक्त कपड़े की उत्तम श्रीर श्रत्युत्तम किस्में बनाने के लिए उत्तम किस्म की श्रायातित कपास की श्रावण्यकता पड़ेगी।

Seminar on Tourism

995. Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Buta Singh:

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

- (a) whether the tourism Seminar held at Madras in last July has made certain recommendations to the Government of India;
- (b) if so, what are the recommendations;
- (c) how they are being implemented?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras State Branch, organised a Seminar on "The Impact of Tourism on National Integration" at Madras from 12th July to 14th July, 1963. The organisers of this Seminar have not so far sent any recommendations of this Seminar to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Hydrographic Survey of West Coast

1000. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hydrographic Survey of the Gulf of Cambay and the West Coast of India has been recommended by the Chief Hydrographer and Nautical Adviser to the Government of India;

- (b) If so, whether Government intend to undertake hydrographic survey of the West Coast; and
- (c) If so, the detailed programme thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur); (a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) The Hydrographic Survey Committee of the National Harbour Board has accepted the recomendations of the Chief Hydrographer and the Nautical Adviser to the Government of India as a guide line for determining the future programmes of coastal surveys. The surveys of Srivardhan to Bankot and Malvan on the West coast have been included by the Committee in the survey programme for the next survey season of 1963-64. The surveys which have been carried out on the entire West Coast since independence are indicated below:—

S. No.	Place of Survey
(1)	Kori Creek
(2)	Godia Creek
(3)	Gulf of Kutch (Northern Portion)
(4)	Kandla Harbour and Ap- proaches
(5)	Okha
(6)	Gulf of Cambay (Gopnath Pt. to Sultanpur shoals)
(7)	Wausi Borsi
(8)	Umbergaon
(9)	Tarapur
(10)	Bombay Harbour and Ap- proaches
(11)	Dabhol
(12)	Jaigarh
(13)	Goa Harbour and Ap- proaches
(14)	Betul "
(15)	Karwar
(16)	Belekeri

	S. No. Place of Survey
(17)	Honavar
(18)	Bhatkal
(19)	Malpe
(20)	Mangalore
(21)	Amikal
(22)	Badagara
(23)	Beypore
(24)	Cochin Harbour and Ap- proaches
(25)	Alleppey
(26)	Vizhinjam
(27)	Kolachel
(28)	Minicoy Island
(29)	Androth Island
(30)	Kiltan Island.

The survey programmes for the succeeding seasons will be fixed by the Committee from year to year.

P. & T. Employees

1001. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Class IV employees of the P. & T. Administrative Offices are allowed to appear for the promotional examinations from Class IV to Class III in P. & T. units; and
 - (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Promotion is normally restricted to officials borne on the same establishment. Class IV employees of P. & T. Administrative offices are not borne on the establishment of P. & T. Units and as such they are not eligible for promotion in those units.

Hassan-Mangalore Rail link

1003. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the stage at which the Hassan-

Managalore rail link project stands at present?

Written Answers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Final Location Survey for this line is in progress. The field work of the survey has been completed and necessary estimates are now under preparation by the Railway.

Fodder Bank

1004. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a fodder bank is proposed be set up near Delhi for giving immediate assistance to neighbouring States which are periodically subject to fodder scarcity; and
- (b) if so the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A proposal to establish a Fodder Bank near Delhi is under Government's consideration.

(b) Details have not yet been finalised.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में संचार साधन

१००५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री या बताने की कृपा करेंगे किं:

- (क) क्या इस बीच उत्तर प्रदेश के तिब्बत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से उत्तरकाशी. चमोली भौर पिथौरगढ जिलों में नये टेली-फोन एक्सचेंज, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय भौर वायरलैस केन्द्र खोलने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; श्रीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो भ्रगले पांच वर्षों के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

परितरुन तया संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) ग्रीर (ख)

तीसरी तंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खोले जाने बाले टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है पस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-1576-63] चौथी योजना के लिए प्रभी कोई कार्यकम नहीं बनाया गया है।

कवि विकास

१००७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप: क्या खाद्य तथा कवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कितः

- (क) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यवहारिक ग्रार्थिक प्रनसंघान परिषद ने तीसरी योजना की प्रविध में ३४ प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय स्राय बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य पुरा करने के लिये कृषि विकास के किसी कार्यंकम की सिफारिश की है :
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो उन सिफारिशों की परेखा क्या है ; भौर
- (ग) उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

लाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में राष्ट्रीय ग्राय को ३४ प्रतिशत तक बढाने के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिये कृषि विकास का राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक मार्थिक मनसंघान परिषद से कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम प्राप्त नहीं हुन्ना है। परिषद् ने चने हये कृषि पण्यों की मांग तथा पूर्ति की दीर्घकालीन रूपरेखा करके प्रकाशित की हैं परन्तु उसने इस प्रकाशन में विकास के किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

(ख) भीर (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Sethu-Samudram Project

1008. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical report on the Sethusamudram Project has been

received by the Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Sethusamudram Project is proposed to be given a high priority in Fourth Five Year Plan: and
- (d) when the preliminary survey will be finalised?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In May 1963, the Government of Madras submitted to the Government of India a revised estimate for the Sethusamudram project. This was based on the requirements of vessels upto 26 feet draft. Recently, they have submitted another revised estimate providing for a canal which can take vessels of 30 feet in consideration of the fact that the Tuticorin will take such ships. The Madras Government has estimated the cost at Rs. 15:50 crores for the earlier one and at Rs. 21.72 crores for the later one. The estimates are under examination by the technical officers of the Department of Transport.

- (c) The fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been drawn up. It is not possible to indicate at this stage what items will be included in it, or the priorities for items which may be included in the Fourth Plan.
- (d) Most of the investigations have been completed. Land Survey on either side of the canal alignment remains to be carried out by the Survey of India. The necessary request to that Department has been made.

Telegraph and Public Call Offices in Punjab

1009. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public call offices and telegraph office- which were sanctioned in the Punjab State during the Second Plan and the first two years of Third Plan with the names of places;

- (b) how many of them have started functioning with the names of places;
- (c) the causes of delay in setting up the others and when they are expected to function?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). As in statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1577/63].

(c) Delay in carrying out the work is due to shortage of line and wire materials and the department's commitments in connections with the emergency. These stations are expected to be opened by the end of the year.

Co-operative Experts from Sweden and Norway

- 1010. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that efforts were being made to secure the services of hte co-operative eperts from Sweden and Norway to assist in the training of Indian Managerial personnel in consumer co-operative institutions; and
- (b) if so, the nature of the assistance and whether they have agreed to assist the Indian personnel in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Co-operative Alliance has been approached to make available three high level experts for the proposed Central Co-operative Management Institute and 4 teams consisting of 3 experts each to work in an advisory capacity for consumers co-operatives in the city of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi where

programmes for the development of consumers co-operatives on comprehensive lines are being taken up. The discussions are at a very preliminary stage and no agreement has yet been reached regarding the nature of the assistance.

खाद्यात्र का ग्रायात

१०११. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या स्राद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगेकि :

- (क) पी० एल० ४८० के भ्रन्तगंत संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से मंगाया गया किन-किन वर्षों का खाद्यान्न का भण्डार मौजूद है;
 - (ख) वह किस माता में है ;
- (ग) क्या १९५५ से ग्रब तक सड़ा हुन्ना ग्रन्न नीलाम हुन्ना ; ग्रीर
- (घ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन वर्षों में स्रोर कितना-कितना तथा नीलाम के भाव क्या थे ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्रासय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० यामस): (क) श्रीर (ख). पी० एल० ४८० के श्रन्तगंत प्राप्त तथा श्रन्य खरीद किए माल का श्रलग श्रलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है। ग्रतः नीचे दी गयी सूचना संयुक्त राज्य श्रमेरिका से प्राप्त कुल मौजदा स्टाक के बारे में है:—

	(३१-७-१६६३ की स्थिति)
प्राप्ति वर्षे	खाद्यान्न (मान्ना हजार मीट्रिक टनों में)
9840	٧
9889	90
9882	३०२
१९६३	१२६७

(ग) श्रौर (घ). खराब दशा में प्राप्त खाद्यान्न या भण्डार श्रथवा मार्ग में खराब हुए खाद्यान्नों को प्रति वर्ष नीलाम कर दिया गया है। वर्ष के श्रनुसार माताश्रों का व्योरा निम्नलिखित है:---

वर्ष	मान्ना	दर (परास)
	(मीट्रिक टनों में	(रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल, कुल)
9844 9848 9849 9845 9848 9840	२६ १४= ७४० ४२७ ७=१३	३. ३४ से १०. ७२ तक ४. ३४ से १६. ६६ तक २. ६८ से १२. ७४ तक २. ०१ से १२. ३६ तक ०. २४ से १२. १८ तक ०. २४ से २४. ४४ तक
१६६१ १६६२ १६६३ (जुलाई	ू ११४८८ ५०६४ २४०८ के ग्रन्त तक	०.२४ से २४.४४ तक ०.२० से २४.४४ तक

Aerodromes

1012. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have undertaken a major programme of improving aerodromes on regional routes all over the country to facilitate spread of air travels in the States;
- (b) if so, the aerodromes in the North Eastern region which are to be improved under the scheme; and
- (c) the major improvements to be made at these aerodromes

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The question of lengthening/strengthening of runways at certain aerodromes on regional routes for operation by heavier and faster aircraft is under consideration.

Transfer of P. & T. Employees

- 1013. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of Post and Telegraphs employees of different sections who have been transferred to Assam and NEFA area since November. 1962:
- (b) the number of those who have been called back and the number of those who are continuously on border duty; and

(c) whether any additional allowance has been given to such employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The reply is given in the Statement below:—

Statement to be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha vide part (a), (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1013 for 27-8-1963.

Cadre				Number deputed	Number called back	Number still in Assam	
Engineering Supervisors Repeater Station Assistants Teletypists Wireless Operators Postal Signallers	:	:	:	19 24 39 2 7	9 29 5	15 10 2	Rs. 45 - p.m. Rs. 35 - p.m. Rs. 30 - p.M. Rs. 30 - p.m Rs. 30 - p.m

Kandla Zund Project

- 1014. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the survey regarding the traffic of Kandla Zund Railway has been completed by the Railway Department;
- (b) whether Railways authorities have taken a decision to implement tha scheme regarding the Kandla Zund project;
- (c) the cost of the whole project;and
- (d) the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The traffic survey of Zund-Kandla B.G. rail link was completed in July, 1960. Certain investigations regarding future pattern of traffic to and from Kandla Port and the final alignment to be adopted, are however, now being made in the light of information recently furnished by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

- (b) This is an approved project for the Third Five Year Plan.
 - (c) Rs. 12.89 crores.
- (d) Investigations referred to in (a) above are not yet complete.

Sugarcane Output

1015. Shri Vishram Prasad: Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

- (a) the amount of money given by the Central Government to the State Government s as an incentive to the farmers to increase the sugarcane output during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and
- (b) how much money was given to U.P. Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The amount of assistance-given to the State Governments and to U.P. Government for sugarcane development from 1959-60 to 1961-62 is as follows:—

Re.	:	т	-1-1-	\	

	Year				Total ex- penditure incurred	Amount given by the Cen- tre to State Govern- ments	Amount given by the Cen- tre to U.P. Go- vernment
1959-60		· .			178.39	63.46	32.54
1960-61 .					159.72	53.12	27.69
1961-62 .					114.33	38.02	11.26

Strike Threat by Pakistani Crew of Joint Steamer Companies

1016. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

- (a) whether the Pakistani crew of the Joint Steamer Companies which operate between Calcutta and Assam have recently served a strike notice on the Companies.
- (b) if so, the steps taken to avert the strike in the present condition when both Pakistan and China are reported to have mobilised their force along the Indian borders; and
- (c) the alleged reasons put forth for resorting to strike?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communi-(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) cations No.

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

<u>स्रत्सचित जातियों तथा धनुदूचित-प्राविम</u> जातियों की भर्ती

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित ग्रादिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये नौकरी सम्बन्धी क्या कोई विशेष निर्वाचन बोर्ड बनाने की योजना पर उनका मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है ; ग्रीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब से लाग किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादर): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल ही पैदा महीं होता ।

रेलवे बोर्ड

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1

- (क) रेलवे बोर्ड के हिन्दी विभाग में क्या कोई राजपितत पद ग्रनुसूचित जातियों ग्रीर ग्रनस्चित ग्रादिन जातियों के लिये भी स्रक्षित है ; स्रौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उन पदों को भरने की क्या चेष्टा की गई ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे बोर्ड पुस्तकालय

१०१६. ∫श्री कछत्राय ः े श्रीबड़ेः

क्या रेलव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) रेलवे बोर्ड के पुस्तकालय में राजपितत और ग्रराजपित कितने पुस्तकाः यक्ष काम करते हैं ;
- (ख) इनमें से कितने पद ग्रनुसूचित जातियों एवं ग्रनुसूचित ग्रादिम जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित हैं ; ग्रीर
- (ग) इन जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति बास्तव में काम पर लगे हुए हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नगाज ला):(क) एक पुस्तकाध्यक्ष (लायबे-रियन) (राजपितत) एक सहायक पुस्तका-ध्यक्ष (ग्रराजपितत)

- (ख) को नहीं।
- (ग) कोई नहीं।

रेलवे बोडं पुस्तकालय

्रश्चीकछवायः १०२०. ∟भीबहेः

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) रेलवे बोर्ड के पुस्तकालय में पिछले दस वर्षों में कितनी बार पुस्तकों की संख्या की जांच-पड़ताल की गई ;
- (ख) कितनी पुस्तकें खो गई या चोरी चली गई ; ग्रीर
- (ग) इससे सरकार को कितना नुक्सान हुन्ना ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज सां): (क) रेलवे बोर्ड के पुस्तकलय में हर दूसरे वर्ष पुस्तकों की जांच-पड़ताल की जाती हैं। इसके अलावा दिसम्बर १९६० और फिर जुलाई -अगस्त, १९६२ में विशंष जांच की गयी। विभागीय अफसर आक-स्मिक जांच भी करते राते हैं।

- (ख) अभी तक पुस्तकों के खो जाने या चुराये जाने की कोई घटना नोटिस में नहीं आयी है।
- (ग) ऊपर भाग 'ख' के उत्तर की देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Ports in Andhra Pradesh

1021. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ports of Kakinada, Masulipatnam and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh are being developed for the export of tobacco from Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total cost of each projects?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communi-(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of Ports other than major Ports rests with the State Government. Details of steps being taken by the State Government for special facilities for the export of individual commodities, such as, tobacco are the concern of the State Government. Provision has, however, been included in the Central Third Five Year Plan for the general development of the three ports referred to as shown in the statement laid on table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1578/63].

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday I had received a notice of breach of privilege from Shri Kapur Singh and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav to the effect that the Prime Minister had publicly announced his acceptance of the resignation of six members of the Cabinet without first making a statement on the floor of the House about this matter of specific, urgent, public importance, particularly when Parliament is session. I told him yesterday that I had not allowed it and that if he had any grievance, he could represent to me in the chamber. Both of them did come and see me. I tried to explain it to them

The same notice has been repeated today by Dr. Singhvi, though he has taken his stand on two things, first as a privilege of the House. Then he comes round and says that it is not a privilege, but it is a matter of convention. So according to his own stand, he doubts whether it is really a privilege issue. A breach of privilege is of some rights that are vested in Members and to which they are entitled. According to him, it is only a breach of convention. He himself admits it.

I had said yesterday that I would like to know from Shri Kapur Singh whether this Parliament had any say in the appointment, dismissal or removal of Ministers or it was only the privilege of the Prime Minister.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): After having listened to your ruling, I would not insist that it is, strictly speaking, a privilege of the House, to have a say in the matter of appointment or dismissal of the Ministers. But I would still submit that this House is entitled, if not to the privilege, at least to the courtesy, of knowing before the public knows, whenever decisions of such importance are taken by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I follow him.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It would not be strictly correct to say that I have admitted that this not at all a matter of privilege. What I had submitted to you is that this is a matter of privilege as well as of convention, and further that certain privileges may be grounded in convention.

Mr. Speaker: Can he give me an answer to the question that I put to Shri Kapur Singh, whether this House has any say in the appointment change....

Shri L. M. Singhvi: That is why I would like to clarify, and I think that the House is entitled not merely as a matter of courtesy, but as a matter of convention, to expect the Prime Minister to make a statement, particularly.....

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing altogether. Then we get down to what Shri Kapur Singh said, that it is a matter of courtesy.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: No, Sir. I go further and say that it is not courtesy, it is a convention, and a convention is certainly not on the sufferance of the Government or the Prime Minister, but it is a matter of right of this House.

Mr. Speaker: I am only on the authority of this House, whether it can interfere or change, or have a say in the appointment or dismissal of Ministers by the Prime Minister, rather by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I make a submission?

श्री राम सेवक यावव (बाराबंकी) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय .

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय ं में एक बात जो कर रहा हूं उस को तो खत्म कर लेने दीजिए।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If you would permit me to make my submission very briefly, I would like, first of

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

all, to say that privilege is after all the sum total of the rights vested in us either as a matter of convention or tradition or as a matter which has been accepted in all quarters. In this case, it is not only a matter of privilege, but a privilege that is grounded......

Mr. Speaker: He says "not only". but where is that privilege, that right, I am asking him. Can he point out any constitutional....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I may quote from May's Parliamentary Practice where it says that the distinctive mark of a practice is its......

Mr. Speaker: When there are specific rules of this House, we need not follow....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall presently refer to the specific rules of the House, but we know that our privileges are not codified anywhere. The rules only relate to the procedure which enable us to raise a question of privilege.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीमन में आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां तक रूल २२४ का सम्बन्ध है, उस में यह नहीं दिया हुआ है कि ऐसे कौन कौन से मसले होंगे जो विशेषाधिकार से सम्बन्धित होंगे। उस में साफ साफ दिया है:

- (i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;
- (ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- (iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.

श्रीमन्, मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री या ग्रन्य मंत्री इस सदन के प्रति जिम्मे-दार हैं। ग्रीर जहां तक सरकार की नीति का प्रदन है उन के बारे में भी वे इस सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार हैं। ग्रगर प्रधान मंत्री किसी मंत्री का इस्तीफा स्वीकार कर लेते हैं, कांग्रेस संगठन को मजबूत करने के लिए, तो उस का तो सीधा ग्रथं यह हो जाएगा कि मंत्रियों का इस्तीफा मंजूर करना पार्टी के हित के लिए है। ग्रीर इस तरह से छः छः मंत्रियों के इस्तीफे स्वीकार कर लिए गए तो यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि ग्रविद्वास के प्रस्ताव को प्रधान मंत्री ने मान लिया। इस का ग्रथं होगा कि यह जो सदन सार्व-भौमिक सत्ता से सम्पन्न है वह मातहत हो जाता है कांग्रेस संगठन के। यह प्रश्न इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा जाना चाहिए था जबकि बैठा हुआ है।

श्री त्यागी : मैं एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं

ग्रस्थक्ष महोदय : ग्रव में ग्रपना फैसला देना चाहता हूं ग्रौर उस को हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

हमारे संविधान के अनुसार यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर का हक है कि वह अपनी काउंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स मुकरंर करें और वह किस को रखते हैं यह उन की मर्जी पर है और यह उन का प्रिविलेज है कि अगर वह किसी दूसरे को चाहते हैं तो उस की सिफारिश प्रेसिडेंट को करें। इस हाउस को अगर ऐतबार न रहे तो, बोट आफ नो कानफिडेंस लाने का हक है और उसे रिमूब करने का मोशन लाने का हक है। हाउस किसी खास मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ अगर चाहे तो सैंसर मोशन ला सकता है। बाकी इस में हमारा अधिकार नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर किस को रखते हैं और किस को नहीं रखते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कहा जाता है कि उन्हों ने मिनिस्टरों का इस्तीफा मंजूर कर लिया है, लेकिन हम तो देखते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहां बैठे हैं, गए नहीं हैं। ग्रगर कोई चीज बाहर हो रही है तो उस से मुझे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव ने रूल २२४ कोट किया है। उस में यह साफ है:

"The matter requires the intervention of the House."

भगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऐसा करते हैं तो उस में हाउस किसी वक्त भी इंटरवेंशन नहीं कर सकता । कर्टसी की बात दूसरी है । जिस वक्त हाउस बैटा हो तो कर्टसी के तौर पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब उस को बतलाएं । लेकिन यह उन की मर्जी की बात है । लेकिन इस वक्त तो यह सवाल भी पैदा नहीं होता । इसलिए यह जो मोशन लाया गया है बीच भ्राफ प्रिविलेज का इस को कंसेंट देने से इसी वास्ते मैंने इन्कार कर दिया ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I seek clarification of your ruling. You were pleased to observe that the Prime Minister has got the right of power under the Constitution to appoint the Council of Ministers and also dismiss them or remove any Minister. I believe that it is the President who has to do that under the Constitution. It it, therefore, right for the Prime Minister to announce in public that he has accepted the resignation, before the President has accepted the resignation submitted.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

श्राच्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा था कि वह सिफारिश करें ग्रौर ग्रगर मेरे ग्रल्फाज से यह पाया जाता है कि सिफारिश के बारे में मैंने नहीं कहा, तो यह मेरी गलती है, श्रौर मैं उस को माडीफाई करता हं।

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I am not pursuing it. Arising out of it, the daily Press is full of rumours about resignations. May we know if there is any.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री त्यागी : मैं एक क्लेरीफिकेशन चाहता हूं । मेरे अर्ज करने का मंशा यह है कि रेजिगनेशन का मामला जिस पर मे दोस्त ऐतराज कर रहे हैं, वह कायदे से अभी हमारे सामने आया नहीं है ।

Pakistani Flag at Latitilla

Re: Hoisting of

श्रष्टिक्ष महोदय : जो इनफारमेशन मैं उन को नहीं देना चाहता वह ग्राप उन को दे रहे हैं ।

श्री त्यागी: मैं दूसरी बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल है। हर पार्टी के अन्दर जो भी लीडर होगा उस पार्टी का उस की मेम्बरशिप होगी, वहां वह

श्रघ्यक्ष महोदय : ब्रार्डर, ब्रार्डर : मेरा उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

क्या श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कल के बयान के बारे में कोई सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : बाहर जो सरकार के बारे में श्रफवाह फैल रही है क्या मैं उस के बारे में सवाल कर सकता हूं

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : सवालात तो वेशक कर सकते हैं । मैं तो इस वक्त ब्रीच ग्राफ प्रिविलेज के मोशन पर फैसला दे रहा हूं । मैं किसी हाइपाथिटिकल सवाल का जवाब नहीं देना चाहता । कल जो प्र.इम मिनिस्टर साहब का बयान हुन्ना है उस के बारे में न्नगर वह सवाल करना चाहें तो कर सकते हैं ।

12.18 hrs.

RE. HOISTING OF PAKISTANI FLAG AT LATITILLA

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: He may put it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is stated in vesterday's statement that this particular area where the Pakistanis had hoisted their flag on the 14th is considered disputed area by our Government. On what basis is this area considered to be disputed area? Is this the reason why Pakistanis hoist their flag there and if so, is the Government likely to change their position after these repeated intrusions? Knowing full well it is we who have declared it as a disputed area.

Thee Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is disputed area. It question of interpretation а the old Radicliffe's award. In that Award there is a discrepency word and between the written the map attached to it. According to the map this village fell on the Pakistan side but according to the description attached to the map, the area fell on the Indian side. Now, the rule for interpretation of these things was laid down by Mr. Radcliffe himself: where there is a discrepancy, the written word should count far more than the line on the map. Anyhow, there is a line on the map and therefore, Pakistan has been claiming this for sometime. The matter was being considered when the process of demarcation came: the process of demarcation has not taken place in this area. We try to expedite its process so that the matter might be settled this way or that way. somehow it is being delayed. Even now we have asked them to expedite it and meanwhile as I stated yesterday, that the existing condition should remain, that is, the status quo according to which we are there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have agreed to maintain the status quo?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Pakistani authorities sometimes ago repeatedly agreed to that but the local authorities, inspite of that agreement, have infringed it: their people have interfered with our people working in the fields etc. We have again them to expedite this demarcation so that this matter might be settled this way or that way.

Shri Harl Vishnu Kamath hangabad): Has the attention of the Prime Minister been drawn to certain allegations made in the Assam Legislative Assembly to the effect one of the persons who hoisted one of the Pakistani flags there were fifteen small flags according to the Minister's statement is a Congressman who had earlier harboured Pakistani army personnel in that area and are there reasons to believe that the Government's somewhat weak-kneed invertebrate policy towards Pakistan infiltrators into Assam is anti national miscreants to run riot with impunity?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. Sir: I have not seen this extra-ordinary statement to which the hon. Member refers. But such information as we have is that these small flags were secretly put up by the people who came from Pakistan that morning; they put them up and rather compelled a few other people to put them up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That information is in papers. I will pass it on.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, विषयान्तर ।

म्राच्यक्ष महोदय : म्राप बैठ जाइये r

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह दूसरा प्रश्न है ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रभी पहला तो खत्म हो लेने दीजिये।

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): There are a number rather significant portions in the state-

Pakistani Flags at 2914 Latitilla

ment of the Prime Minister. For instance, it is stated that when the Assam Police went to that territory they were threatened with East Pakistan Rifles and they could not make any arrests. Then it is also stated that when the East Pakistan Rifles fired at our personnel our personnel did not return the fire. It is stated that as a result of all these incidents the Government has tructed the Government of Assam to give armed protection to the people in the border areas there. Does it meant that so long the entire border was left free without any armed protection whatsoever?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It does not mean what the hon. Member suggests. But it is one thing to give general protection by giving armed police, etc. It is another thing to take steps which may lead to the situation becoming worse. Then it ceases to be a question of a few armed policemen but taking steps on a much larger scale.

Shri Daji (Indore): The first incident was on the 14th and the second on the 19th, within five days. It means that during the period of five days we could not sufficiently patrol the area. Is the Government in a position to inform the House as to the steps taken? Do we expect such incidents in that particular area will not be repeated? Are we adequately prepared, at least as quately as the Pakistani men?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give a precise answer to that question. We are giving such protection as we can short of moving armies there and we think that this kind of petty incidents will go recurring till the matter, is settled. Therefore, we are concentrating on the dispute being settled by demarcation as quickly as possible.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, विषयान्तर । मेरा उस से सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा है।

ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात खुत्म हुई है। ग्रब दूसरी बात ग्रगर ग्राप क ना चा ते हैं तो इस के लिए प ले से मझे ग्राप इत्तिला दीजिये । इस तर से बगर नोटिस के एक दम से खडे हो कर कोई भी बात क.ना उचित नहीं है।

श्री रामेञ्बरानन्द : मैं इस की कई बार इत्तिला दे चका हं। पहले जो इत्तिलाएं दी जाती हैं वह पता नहीं कहां जाती हैं। कई बार भ्रध्यक्ष महोदय, हम भ्राप के पास लिख कर इत्तिलाएं भजते हैं परन्तु हमारी इत्तिलाएं श्राप के पास पहुंचती ही नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरी बात ग्राप कृपया सुन तो लीजिये।

ग्राच्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब ग्राप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह गाजियाबाद के किसानों का मामला . . .

श्रद्धक्ष महोदय : ग्रार्डर, ग्रार्डर । ग्रब श्राप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा भाव तो सन लीजिए । मैं श्राप के आर्डर को मानता हं श्रीर मैं बैठ जाता हुं। लेकिन मेरी बात ग्राप सुन ग्रवश्य लें।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं स्वामी जी, वह मेरे पास नोटिस ग्रा चुका (Interruptions).

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : ग्रब ग्रगर ग्राप नहीं सुनेंगे तो फिर कौन सुनेगा ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, श्राप मेरी प्रार्थना तो सून लीजिये।

म्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब म्राप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं भाप के कहने से बैठ गया । लेकिन मेरी बात तो सून लीजिये । मैं भ्राप को एक सूचना दे रहा हं ...

मध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीक़ से ग्राप हाउस में कोई बात नहीं ला सकते यह मैं रोज कहता हं । नोटिस सुबह ग्राते हैं । इस मामले में नोटिस तीन, चार दफ़े ग्रा चके हैं श्रौर तीन, चार दफ़े मैं मैम्बरों से कह चका हं कि वह मैंने नामंजुर कर दिया है। इस हाउस को अधिकार नहीं कि उस में दखल दे। मेरे पास कल डा० लोहिया स्राये थे स्रौर मैंने उनको यह समझा दिया था । जो दूसरों के नोटिस आये थे उन को भी मैंने यही समझाने का यत्न किया है। अब बगैर नोटिस के हर रोज हर एक मैम्बर इस तरीक़ से हाउस में खड़ा हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देगा तो ाउस का नौरमल काम नहीं चल सकेगा। इसलिए स्वामी जी, ग्रगर ग्राप कोई नोटिस देना चाहते हैं तो मुझे लिख कर भेजें। अगर वह क़ायदे के मुताबिक होगा तो मैं उस को दाख़िल कर लूंगा ग्रौर मैं उसे हाउस में उठाने की इजाजत देदूंगा । लेकिन इस तरीक़े से इजाजत नहीं दे सकता कि कोई मैम्बर जब उस के जी में श्राये किसी भी समय खडा हो कर कहना शुरू कर दे। इस मामले पर बहुत विचार हो चुका है ग्रीर ग्रब मैं उस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

Some hon. Members rose-

ग्रध्यक्षः महोदय : श्रव तीन श्रादमी एक वक्त खडे नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप ने जो कहा मैं उसे बिलकुल मानूंगा श्रीर वह हमें शिरोधायं है । श्राप ने यह कहा कि यह केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है । इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करना चाहता था कि संविधान का जो सातवां शैंड्यूल है उस में जो सम्मिलत सूची है, ७०वीं लिस्ट . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर माननीय सदस्य यह मानते हैं कि मेरा यह कह्न्या कि यह केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है और इस पर यहां बहस की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है, ग़लत है तो वे मेरे पास चैम्बर में आये और मुझे इस बारे में बतलाये कि कैसे वह ग़लत है। यां बहस होतों है फैसला नहीं होता है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य मेरे पास अभी जब मैं उठ कर जाऊंगा तब आ कर मुझे समझायें। कल भी मैंने लोहिया सा ब को कहा था कि अगर आप के पास कोई चीज है तो ले आइये मेरे पास जिस से आप मानते हैं कि यह पालियामेंट इस पर बहस कर सकती है। मैं उस पर गौर करने के लिए तैयार हूं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि अब इस को वह ख़त्म करें और हाउस का काम आगे चलने दें।

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES, 1963.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Notification No. G.S.R. 1369 dated the 17th August, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1561/63].

Indian Aircraft (Second Amendment Rules, 1963

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 dated the 17th August, 1963, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1562/63].

Scheduled Tribes Commission

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The motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1963."

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: I lay on the Table of the House the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12,22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 5 BILL

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to move*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We take-up the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Swaran Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION WE: REPORT OF SCHE-DULED AREAS AND SCHEDU-LED TRIBES COMMISSION— Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 6th September, 1962, namely:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, laid on the Table of the House on the 20th November, 1961."

Shri Besra is to continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time has been allotted for this?

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted was five hours. Four hours and five minutes have been exhausted. 55 minutes remain.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): There are many speakers and, therefore, more time may be allotted to this discussion.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, I would like to seek your guidance on this point.

^{*}Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): this is a very important subject. Out of 5 hours allotted for this 4 hours have already been taken. There are many more hon. Members who would like to take part in this discussion. If the House is agreeable, I would request you to kindly extend time. I am also told that the Government has no objection to give more time to this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Is he speaking on behalf of the Government also?

Shri Basumatari: No, Sir; I said: "I am told".

Mr. Speaker: He who told like that to the hon. Member should tell also.

Shri Basumatari: That is why, Sir, I am requesting you to consult Government and give us more time for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed with the discussion, and then I will see.

Shri Swell: Sir, I do not know how much time is left, but it is after almost one year that this discussion is being resumed. Large numbers of Members, especially those belonging to Scheduled Tribes, are anxious to take part in this debate.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I have said.

Shri Swell: What I submit, Sir, that the time that remains will be very very limited.

Mr. Speaker: That is what so many other hon. Members have said. have said that I am considering. What else does he want to say?

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): Sir, our plea is that more time should be allotted.

श्री बेसरा (दुमका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राज ग्राप ने मुझ को बोलने के लिए मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं भ्राप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

ढेबर कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हं ग्रौर इस संबंध में कुछ सुझाव इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हं।

बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत सन्याल-परगना जिले में ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक ग्रादिवासी हैं। वे लोग कृषक हैं भ्रौर उन लोगों की जीविका कृषि पर ही निर्भर है। वे लोग बहुत परिश्रमी हैं। कृषि को छोड़ कर उन को कोई भी दूसरा सहारा नहीं है कि कोई रोजगार कर के वे ग्रपनी जीविका का निर्वाह कर सके । व लोग बिल्कुल ग्रनपढ हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों में कोई भी फुटिलता नहीं है श्रीर वे बहत सीधे-सादे हैं। अनपढ़ और सीधे सादे होने कारण वहां के महाजन भाई उन का ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक शोषण कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने ग़रीब ब्रादि-वासियों को शोषण से बचाने के लिए एस० पी॰ टेनांसी एक्ट के मुताबिक महाजन कानून पास किया है, लेकिन ग्रब तक वह कानून लाग नहीं किया गया है । वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा भी स्रादिवासियों का शोषण किया जाता है । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हं कि वहां के ग़रीब म्रादिवासियों को बचाने के लिए हर एक पंचायत में एक एक ग्रेन-गोडाउन बनाया जाये ।

वहां पर यदि ब्लाक में कोई भी स्कीम सैंक्शन हो जाये, तो जमीन खुदवाने, बांध, तालाब ग्रौर कएं खुदवाने के लिए जो रूपया मंज्र किया जाता है, वह किसी ठेकेदार को दिया जाता है। स्थिति यह है कि ठेकेदार २५ या ३० परसेंट का काम करते हैं ग्रीर जो बाकी रहता है, उस को ठेके तर, स्रोवरसीयर भौर दूसरे हायर भ्राथारिटीज मिल कर हड़प कर लेते हैं।

कोर्ट-कचहरियों मे भी घुस देते देते वहां की जनता तबाह है। इस का कारण यह है कि कोई भी मुकदमा कम से कम तीन चार साल तक चलता रहता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह भ्रष्टा-

चार दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोई कड़े कदम उठाए ।

Motion re:

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हं कि हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा का विकास करने के लिये जगड-जगड स्कल खोल दिये हैं श्रीर नये नये स्कल भी खोले जा रहे हैं। इस के लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां के ब्रादिवासियों के बच्चों की मातभाषा सन्याली होती है। इस लिये वे दूसरी भाषा को नहीं समझ पाते हैं। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहां के प्राइमरी स्कूतों में सिर्फ सन्याली-नोइंग टीचर्स को ही नियक्त किया जाये। इस के म्रला-वा सन्याल-परगना में हर थाने में एक एक हाई स्कल और हर सब-डिवीजन में एक एक कालेज खोलने की व्यवस्था की जय।

इमारी सरकार को सिंचाई के लिये दांड, बांध, तालाब भीर कूंए अच्छी तरः से खदवाने के लिये कदम उठाने चाहिये। सन्याल-परगना जिले में बहुत सी पड़ती जमीन पड़ी हुई है। उस पड़ती जमीन का गरीब ग्रादिवासियों भौर हरिजनों के साथ बन्दोबस्त किया जाय । उस जमीन की मरम्मत करने के लिये या खदवाने के लिये भी सर-कार की तरफ से मदद दी जानी चाहिये।

सन्याल-परगना जिले में ग्राने-जाने की भी कठिनाई है। एक गांव से दूसरे गाव भ्रान जाने का कोई भी रास्ता नहीं है। इस लिये वहां पर यातायात के साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

ढेबर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये कुछ नाश्ते की व्यवस्था की जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चातहा हं कि स्टेट गवर्न-मेंटस को इस बारे में स्रादेश दिये जाये कि वह इन की व्यवस्था करे।

भ्रन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हादर क्लासिज के भ्रादिवासी विद्यार्थियों को स्टाइपेंड देन की भी कोशिश की जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्राप को धन्यवाद देता

Mr. Speaker: There has been persistent demand from all sides of the House that the time may be extended. We have 55 minutes according to the old schedule. What is the time by which I am required to extend the time allotted for this discus-

Shri N. N. Patel (Bulsar): Whole

Shri P. K. Dee: At least by two hours.

Shri Swell: Sir, may I make a submission? Last time this discussion was postponed in order to allow the House to have more time discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I am just considering that. Dr. Swell takes up the question again from the beginning. has been agreed to and I am going to extend the time. I am only asking by how much I should extend it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): This discussion may continue whole of this day.

Shri Swell: This whole day may be given to this.

Mr. Speaker: How long is the hon. Minister likely to take?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-Home Affairs (Shrimati try of Chandrasekhar): About 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I wil call her at 4.15 and this may conclude at 5.00. The whole day will be spent on this. But, again. I will have to place some time limit on the speeches. Hon. Members should try to restrict speeches to ten minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: It will be impossible. Sir, to cover all the points in ten minutes.

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Mr. Speaker: So far as the distribution of portforlios is concerned, this subject has been assigned to the Minis-

ter who is present in the House now.

What more does he require?

Mr. Speaker: That restriction should be allowed. All the hon, Members should get an opportunity. This is the only opportunity when hon. Members especialy from the Scheduled Tribes will be able to take part.

Shri Swell: Ten minutes is too limited a time. We have a number of things to tell the Home Minister. They are very important things.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair will see if in any particlar case the time should be more than ten minutes; otherwise, it should ordinarily be ten minutes. Let us proceed now.

Shrimati Ramdulari' Sinha-

An Hon. Member: She is not here.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Swell.

Shri Swell: Thank you, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a member of the Scheduled Tribes I think my first duty is to thank you on this occasion, for at long last.....

Mr. Speaker: He should not lose any time in thanking me, because in no case the limit should exceed 15 minutes.

Shri Swell: Sir, at long last this discussion has been resumed after the lapse of about a year. It appears to me that this sort of thing does not bespeak well of the concern that the Home Ministry or this House has for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. May I point out to you that today neither the Home Minister, nor the Minister of State for Home Affairs is present and only the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs is present, which shows the kind of perfunctory attitude which this Ministry has towards the welfare of the tribal people?

Mr. Speaker: That should not be the inference. The Minister in charge of this subject is present. So, why should he say that other Ministers are not present?

Shri Swell: I would have very much liked the presence of the Home Minister here.

Shri Swell: Now, coming to report, since you have given me very very limited time, I would like to say that the Chairman of the Commission has done a tremendous piece of job within the very limited time given to him. The Commission was appointed in April 1960 and it submitted its voluminous report, which tries the patience and intelligence of the most inveterate book-worm, within a period of a little more than one year. in October, 1961. The Commission had to travel in different parts of the country, take evidence from different parties and cover a large number of

subjects. As far as the scope of work

of the Commission is concerned it

was encyclopaedic.

I do not know whom Shri Dhebar met when he went to Shillong with his Commission. I never met him there and, as far as I am aware, none of my colleagues who are in the State Legislature or their representatives were heard or allowed to place evidence before him and the Commission. From the appendix to the report it appears that a number of inconsequential persons were brought before them by the Government of Assam, and only a picture of the problem of the tribal people in that area which would not be embarrassing to the Government of Assam was presented to the Commission. I do not know the terms of reference of this Commission but Shri Dhebar in his forwarding letter to the President has said:

"You were pleased to appoint this Commission on 28th April, 1º60 and to assign to me the task of investigating and reporting on the problems of the Scheduled Tribes."

The term "the problems of the Sche-

duled Tribes", I would take it, to means all sorts of problems, social, economic, educational and political and I would allow the discretion to the Commission that with relation to particular regions it would lay stress on a problem that is of the greatest concern to that particular area.

I would beg to submit that as far as the tribal people of Assam are concerned especially so far as the hills tribal people of Assam are concerned, the problem is more political. It is political rather than economic, social or educational, and if the political problem has been solved everything will follow from it and if the political problem is kept unsolved everything that the Commission might or might not have recommended would be of little avail, would appear to be a sort of mockery to the tribal people.

May I submit to you that educationally the hills tribal people, taken en bloc have a greater percentage of l'teracy than the plains people in other parts of the State? It is not my own estimate or assumption but it is the position as revealed by the census figures of 1961. And if you go community-wise and take the khasi community or the Mizo community their literacy would outstrip that of the other people of the plain of Assam by about 20 per cent. That holds true also in respect of higher education and in respect of higher services. Socially, they have a better standard of living and a better sense of cleanliness. They have a better family life and the way they treat their womenfolk is an example for the people in other parts of India to come, see and follow.

But, politically, being in a minority, they have not been afforded that freedom to function for themselves, to look after their own affairs. May I submit to you. Sir. that even in political matters the hills people have been maintaining a very high standard of political living? Democracy is some-

thing that is in their very blood. The way they function in a democratic way is something which will be an example to the other people of this country to follow. May I remind you that this is not merely my own saying but what one of the greatest sons of India, Nataji Subhas Chandra Bose has said? He knew the hills people, particularly the Khasi people and on one occasion he exclaimed that if the people of India want to see democracy in action they should go to Khasi hills and learn it.

Tribes Commission

As far back as 1830, when the first British officer went to Assam and the interior hills to negotiate for the construction of the road over the hills, he was given an opportunity to watch the Khasi durbar when it deliberated about his proposal, and he was forced to exclaim that he was reminded of the proceedings of the Roman senate.

In point of patrictism, may I remind the Commission, may I remind the Home Minister, that the hills people, especially the Khasi people rose in revolt against the British Government as far back as 1832, almost a quarter of a century before the other people of India realised the evils of foreign rule? Under the leadership of one of the bigger chieftains. Tirot Singh, they carried on the struggle for independence for a few years and the struggle was put down only when the chieftain was taken a prisoner and kept in a prison in Dacca, which is now in East Pakistan. He died there in prison. He preferred to die in captivity rather than reign as king under the British tutelage. And the story did not end there. As far back as 1860, almost a century today, another revolt broke but in another part of the Jaintia hills, which was put down in 1863 when the leader of the revolt was caught by the British and hanged. And when he was being hanged he uttered the historic words that if his dead body would face the east his country would be free within a century. Those words have become [Shri Swell]

prophetic today, because before hundred years have passed this country has achieved its freedom.

Then, coming back nearer to our times, in 1947, the position of hill areas was such that due to the proximity to Pakistan they could have created a situation that is similar to that in Kashmir. May I remind the Home Minister that many of the hill areas were in the category of native States and constitionally they had got the option either to join Pakistan or to join India or to declare independence? But, that sense of patriotism, that enlightened political leadership of the people at that time, especial's under the leadership of the late Rev. JJ Nichols Roy, who was a personal friend of the Prime Minister a person who sheltered our Prime Minister when he went to Shillong in preindependence days, before he became the Prime Minister, under his leadership the people of that area, by their own wish, chose to throw in their lot with India and with Assam.

But soon after they had made the decision everything began to change. The people were thrown into a state of frustration. They lost their market to East Pakistan. Their economic life was thrown out of gear. The people were rendered destitute and this Congress Government of Assam to which they had entrusted themselves, with whom they had joined hands, went in a very tardy manner in trying to solve the economic problems of the people of those areas.

Would you believe, Sir, that they started adopting a kind of stepmotherly attitude towards the people? I have told you just now that the Hills people have got a higher percentage of literacy than the plains people, but would you believe me when I say that even today the Assam Government has not thought it necessary to establish one single institution of higher learning In

the Hill areas? In so many other ways these things went on and at long last they started to take adavantage of the small number of the Hills people by trying to absorb them into a particular community, the Assamese community. They did that by declaring Assamese as the official language which is a language spoken the minority in the State. 'minority' because if you take number of people who speak Assamese vis-a-vis the other people who do not Assamese, they are in speak minority. But through a policy of blood and iron, they tried to impose that language on the people. These things are there. The problems are there and if today those people who have come forward out of the patriotic motive to identify with the rest of India stand up and demand for a separate State of their own within the India Union, it is not a stand of irresponsibility. These are good patriotic reasons why these people are demanding freedom to function for themselves.

Tribes Commission

I am sorry that this report of Shri U. N. Dhebar has completely left this problem of the Tribal people of the Hill areas untouched. To me it appears that in that regard the report is perfunctory; it is superficial and has not gone into the root of the problem. It has done a thing only as if it is a thing to be done.

Then, I want to draw your attention to another aspect. The report has mentioned that the Hill areas of Assam are placed under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and that Sixth Schedule has been in operation in the Hill areas for the last more than ten years, for the last 12 or 13 years. This Commission had the opportunity to go and inquire into the problems of the Tribal areas of Assam about ten years later, after the District Councils under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule had been in operation. Was it not the

duty of this Commission to enquire whether these District Councils or the provisions of the Sixth Schedule were working satisfactorily for the Hills people and in the best interests of the Hills people?

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that as far back as the year 1954, a Bill was moved in this House by Shrimati B. Khongmen, who was a Member of this House at that time to the effect that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule should be amended in order to give the Hills people more power, more sense self-respect and responsibility and more financial resources. After the Bill was moved the matter was referred to the State Government for its views and opinions. After the views and opinions of the State Government came in August 1957, the discussion over that Bill took place in this House and the hon. Prime Minister at that time assured Shrimati Khongmen that the Government was attending to this matter The Prime Minister assured that it was only right and proper that the Sixth Schedule should be amended and it was on the assurance of the hon Prime Minister that Shrimati Khongmen withdrew her Bill

After 1957 the matter was referred again to the State Government and things went on like that until 1959 when a Tribal Advisory Council of the State of Assam presided over by a Minister of the Government of Assam submitted draft concrete proposals for the amendment of the Sixth Schedule. But the matter was left hanging again.

In 1961 when a delegation of the Hills people came here after the language disturbances to meet with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister, both of them gave a firm assurance that the Sixth Schedule should be amended and must be amended. But, I think, till today 957 (Ai) LSD—6.

nothing has been done. This Commission headed by Shri U. N. Dhebar did not think it necessary to go into all these details; it did not go into the things that are troubling the minds of the Hills people.

Tribes Commission

I am sorry to say that as far as we are concerned, the report is completely inadequate. It has bypassed the problem of the Hills people. It appears to me worthless. It would be better if we scrap the report and request Shri Dhebar to re-write his report, so far as we are concerned. May I impress upon the hon. Home Minister that he cannot leave this matter hanging today. He has got the problem of the Naga people. Questions have been raised in this House again and again. May I submit to you that it was the initial mistake, the indifference, the lukewarmness of this Government with regard to the feelings of the Naga people that started the trouble and when bitterness gripped the minds of the people, its solution became difficult. Today I am sure that this Government is prepared to do anything in order to solve the Naga problem; but, I am sorry to say that I see very little signs of an early solution of this problem.

May I tell you that unless this problem of the Hills people is solved, the example of the Nagas will spread to the other Hill areas. Already there is a movement like that in one part of the Hill areas in the Mizo Hills. A demand for secession from India is there. The attention of the hon. Prime Minister was drawn to that. The attention of the hon. Home Minister was drawn to that. These people who won the by-elections last time had made secession from India their election manifesto. Today there are rumblings everywhere in the Hill areas. May I submit with all the earnestness that I can to the hon. Home Minister that it is high time that he pays attention to these things and not be guided by the suggestions made in this report.

Shri Basumatari: Sir. at the outset I want to reply to the charge of Shri Swell in regard to the report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. It had nothing to do with politics. I also request him to read article 339 of the Constitution and see what is written there. I have no time to read it out to him but I request him to read himself.

Shri Swell: May I ask the hon. Member to point out to me where it is said that the report has nothing to do with politics? The words of the Chairman himself are.....

Mr. Speaker: Now he has the right to say. He can explain afterwards if he feels that he owes an explanation.

Shri Basumatari: He has said that they were economically well up and, at the same time, were educated. I cannot deny that Therefore the provision in article 339 of Constitution does not cover what he wants. The charges that he has made in this House against Dhebarbhai or the Commission are therefore baseless and unfair.

This report is a very big and exhaustive report and the Commission has come to the conclusions in report after visiting all the areas and after looking to the economic educational development of the Tribal people. The main function of the Commission has also been to see what, how and to what extent the Tribal people have developed. So, I am very grateful to the Government for appointing this Commission at the proper time. But I would have been more thankful if the Government had appointed the Commission earlier. By the word 'earlier', I mean before the Planning Commission came being. If it had been appointed before the Planning Commission and the planning period came in, these suggestions that have been made would have been incorporated in the plans of the Planning Commission. So It is rather too late in my opinion because this Commission was appointed after ten years while reservations and other provisions were over.

Report of Scheduled

Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission

With the help of the great man, the kindness of the late lamented. G. B. Pant, and the great leader of the country, somehow or other we managed to get the reservations extended for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We feel that the report which has been given-it has been for 10 years in our hands-will be carefully taken into consideration by the Government.

13 hrs.

I am glad the Home Minister convened a conference of the Ministers holding the portfolio scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes on the 26th and 27th July, 1961. Most of the important points were incorporated in this report with the blessings of the Prime Minister. We discussed. with the Prime Minister all the important points and we wanted they should be implemented. But when the conference took place, I am very sorry to say that those important points were left out, rather it was discussed in a half-hearted manner. Now out of 64 recommendations, 24 recommendations have been accepted unconditionally and with some reservations they have accepted only 6 recommendations and about the remaining 34, difficulties have been pointed out saying we have not the slightest doubt about the sincerity of the Home Ministry or of the personnel holding the portfolio. But they cannot implement the recommendations sitting in Delhi. Therefore, it is the duty of the State Governments to implement what the Central Government wants them to do.

Now the most important point that we emphasized was that the Chairman of the Advisory Council should be a Chief Minister. From my personal experience, Sir, I can assure you that the Minister holding the portfolio of the scheduled castes and schedul-

ed tribes and other backward classes had not been found competent reply when questioned by the members in the Advisory Council. Therefore, we insisted that the Chairman of the Advisory Council should be the Chief Minister himself. If it is not possible to hold this portfolio in his hands, then we want that he should be the Chairman of the Council so that he can explain what difficulty is there in implementing the scheme, whether it is possible or not. Recently, I had an opportunity to attend the Advisory Council meeting in my State of Assam where the Minister-in-charge could not give a reply when questioned because it was not possible for him to reply. I quite realise that. fore, with all this experience, we insisted that the Chief Minister should be the Chairman of the Council. That had been rejected or explained in various ways in the conference.

Then, I come to another point, The Commission visited almost all areas, and came across the difficulties. You will be surprised to know that in some areas in the southern and eastern zone there prevail obnoxious systems of Gothis, Sagri. Hali etc. systems are permanent, perpetual, begar. This goes on family after family. Therefore, we wanted that this money-lending system should be abolished by law and there are laws in every State. This law was enacted at the time of British rule. When we examined this law which was existing in the other States, it was found that by this law the economic conditions of the tribals could not be protected. Therefore, we insisted that the law should be amended in such a that this could also protect the tribal people from money-lenders. But here it is explained in a long way that it is difficult. We request that law enacted to protect the should be farmer from money-lenders. We are glad to have a man like Dhebarbhai as the Chairman who knows the difficult ies of the tribal people. This point was discussed with the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister expressed sorrow over this that in these days there is a system of begar. This was not accepted in toto in the conference.

Tribes Commission

Another point is about the rights of the tribals in forest area. My esteemed friend, Mr. Swell said that they are very forward in the whole of India. During the old British times and also in the times of the native States, the tribals used to get fuel free of charge and they used to get timber free of charge for building their houses and there are some areas set apart for their cultivation. Now, that has been taken out in the name of national development. We are not opposed to the national development; we are not opposed to any project which is for the development of the country. We wanted only that there should be some sort of a privilege given to them, to the forest people with whose assistance the forests are protected.

Again you will be surprised know what we found in Jabua district which is represented by the hon, lady Member. We were told that were 558 primary schools in existence and that we need not bother. So, I, with other friends went there and we found that there were only 50 out of 558 primary schools. When we questioned the officer-in-charge of the schools he said, this is the circular of the Government. We have to solve the unemployment problem. Therefore, we have to appoint 559 teachers for schools". But the schools in existence were only 50.

Similarly, we visited the other area and found that there were 19,000 landless people, not having wells, not having a single school and not having a single dispensary. When questioned, the reply was that they could not get school or dispensaries because they were a shifting population. What is the meaning of shifting population? They are to move along with the development activities of the forest. So, this is the position these days when we are talking of bringing

[Shri Basumatari]

these people in the same level. Now, the excuse given is that they are a shifting population. This is the reply. So, I told the Prime Minister that this is the way the administration is going on in the States. So, we wanted some provision to be made for the tribal people in the forest area.

Then Sir, we suggested that the tribal should be in-charge of the portfolio because he knows the heart of the tribal people, he feels the actual need of the tribal people and can discharge his duties well. We found that there is callousness and indifference towards the development of tribal areas. I have found some of the Chief Ministers saying that .. there cannot be any reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes because they have to solve the problem of refugees and others. Therefore, taking all the points into consideration we wanted that the portfolio should be entrusted to the Chief Minister and even if it is not with the Chief Minister there should be a Minister who can help him. That has been rejected.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Basumatari: I as one of the members of the commission request that I may be allowed to speak a little longer.

We want them just to allow one of the tribals to share the responsibility in administration of developing the tribal areas, who knows the tribal conditions heart to heart. I do not say that the Home Minister and the lady Member do not feel for the tribals. I am sure that our Ministers are very sincere and they are hard working. Therefore, I must congratulate them on the work that has been done during all these days.

These are the points which I want to make. In conclusion, I would like to emphasise the need for more dispensaries in the tribal areas. We have found that there are areas where the health services are not doing upto

We have found also some the mark. areas in some districts where people are suffering from yaws, leprosy, venereal diseases and such other diseases; and about 70 to 80 per cent of the people in those districts suffering from these fatal diseases. When we raised this question in the conference that was held, the Minister had said that it was a lie and it was not true. But when we produced the reort given by their officers in charge of those areas, we found them convinced about the fact. So. health services in these tribal areas should be expanded more carefuly.

I should also mention that the implementation of the Constitutional provisions in respect of the Scheduled Tribes etc. is not at all adequately observed and not at all respected so far. I would submit that these constitutional provisions should earnestly and seriously implemented. Before submitting this report, we had met the Home Minister also on this matter and urged him to see that the elaborate report that we would submitting should be fully implemented. Otherwise, the condition of the tribal people will not improve very much. The hon, Home Minister, while initiating the debate on an earlier occasion and also while moving the motion for consideration of this report had stated that Government wanted that the tribal people and the Scheduled Castes should not say later on 'We are still in the same position, and, therefore, we want that the period of reservation should be extended.' But, for that purpose, we need implementation of the constitutional provisions. At the same time, I would also request that Government should allow us, the tribals also, to share the responsibility of the administration both at the Centre as also in the States in regard to the development of the tribal people. Otherwise, the constitutional guarantee will be of no use.

As I was saying in the beginning of my speech, already, it is too late. I regret that the importance that should have been attached to this report has not been attached to it, and that is evident from the fact that even though we had submitted this report long before, in 1961, we are discussing it only in 1963. I would submit that due importance should be attached to this and the Dhebar Commission's report should be implemented as early as possible, word by word.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha. She is not here. Now, Shri D. K. Deo. I find that after I have called another hon. Member, the lady Member comes and sits in her seat. Is she present in the House?

An Hon. Member: No. Shrimati Jamunadevi is here.

Mr. Speaker: She will have her chance of course.

Shri P. K. Deo: While I take this opportunity to thank Shri Dhebar and all those gentlemen who have taken pains in making a thorough study of the tribal problems and in submitting such a voluminous report, I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not accuse the Government of having failed to carry out the mandatory provisions of the Constitution, so far as the safeguarding of the interests of the tribals against social injustice and exploita-The Directive tion is concerned. Principles of the Constitution are very clear in article 46, and article 275 makes clear provision for making appropriation from the Consolidated Fund of India for the said purpose.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The constitutional responsibility of the Union Government is exercised through the medium of the Governor of the State. If we make a study of the provision in the Constitution we find that it is nothing but a carbon copy of a similar provision in the Government of India Act, 1935. In those days, the Governor had a special responsibility, and his powers were quite different. But, in the present context, the Governor is just a figurehead and he has got no executive

function, nor has he got any machinery to carry out those responsibilities which have specially devolved on him. So, it becomes very difficult on the part of the Governor to carry out his duties, so far as the safeguarding the interests of the tribals is concerned.

Tribes Commission

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to a very relevant remark made by the Commission at page 5 of the report. They have rightly pointed out the need for emotional integration, and they have stated that:

"The most difficult part of integration is emotional integration and that of developmental activity is its psychological aspect.".

I quite agree that there has not been emotional integration. But what is emotional integration? How can emotional integration come out of nothing? It can only arise from certain environments or certain conditions and certain circumstances, and those have to be created. But considering the way these tribals have been kept in segregation, and the way we have dealt with them during all these years, there is no possibilty that there will be spontaneous emotion flowing from their hearts for integration.

There has been constant inroad in their lives, in respect of forest rights, in respect of their land ownership, in respect of developments, in respect of prohibition, and last but not the least, in respect of the trial economy, and that is the root cause of emotional antagonism.

Now, I would like to deal with some of these aspects. The most important of those $i_{\rm S}$ their forest rights. At page 125 the commission has rightly pointed out that:

"To a vast number of the tribal people the forest is their well-loved home, their livelihood, their very existence." It gives them food— . . . It provides them with material to build their homes and to practise their arts. By

[Shri P. K. Deo]

exploiting its produce they can supplement their meagre income."

This is what the forest means to them. How there has been a constant inroad into their forest rights will be pointed out by me subsequently. But, here I beg to submit that so far as the exercise of their forest rights is concerned, all along, there has been a state of tension and mutual distrust between the administration and the tribals. In 1894, when the Government of India formulated their first forest policy the first inroad started, and in 1894, the forest officials first appeared on the scene. They started regulating the various forest rights of the tribals and thus restricting their traditional rights and privileges. In 1952, when free India had its forest policy after Independence, we find that there has been a further encroachment into the rights of the tribals. Of course, since then there has been an increase of 40 per cent in the population, thereby creating more pressure on the forest. All those forest rights and those traditional privileges etc. became concessions in 1952, and it was at the sweet will of the Government to grant those concessions.

Then, more emphasis was laid on realisation of maximum revenue from the forest resources, and these have gained in importance in current years. When the forest contractor appeared on the scene, there was further inroad and encroachment on the rights of the tribals in the forests. It is these contractors who are the source of uncontrolled exploitation—that is the phrase used by the Commission. The contractor has a pull with the officers of the forest department. The tribal seldom knows the forest rules and he is at the mercy of the contractor.

Take the case of the kendu leaves in my State. It is mostly grown in the tribal area. We have been shouting in this House and In the Orissa Assembly how the tribal interests have been sacrificed at the altar of self-interest of the contractor and of the corrupt government officia's. We know what a petty sum is paid to the tribal tenant or to the kendu leaf pluckers and what amount of profit is made by the contractor who invests on a bag Rs. 25 and sells it at Rs. 250. Similar is the case with tamarind, chirounji and several other minor torest products. Bamboo, freely available to the tribal for his craft, has now to be purchased at a prohibitive rate thereby killing his livelihood.

Coming to land legislation, we find that though the intention has been very good, there are various loopholes in the legislation enacted by several States. If you study the migration of the tribals from the plains to the hills, you will find that all along an attempt has been made on various pretexts to deprive the tribals of their paternal land. The tribal goes to the forest; he retreats to a difficult terrain. There when he takes to shifting cultivation or jhuming, it is forbidden by law. Though he has been doing this sort of cultivation from times immemorial, he has been told now that it will create erosion of soil. But, you must appreciate the difficulties of the terrain in which he resides, how he ekes out a living from that surrounding. In page 4 of the Report, it is stated:

"Similar is the question of shifting cultivation which is described as a wasteful method. Here again the terrain and not the tribal cussedness has to be blamed for its practice. The inclines of the mountain sides leave the people no other choice. It is hard to imagine the slope of the terrace for cultivation. Those who actually see the terrain find it difficult to castigate the tribals for their wasteful methods."

In this connection, I beg to submit that the attitude towards shifting cultivation, which has been practised to a large extent in my State and in Assam, has to be reviewed, and unless and until alternate occupation is provided to the tribals or they are set-

tled on better lands, they should not be deprived of this age-old practice.

Regarding indebtedness, it has been pointed out by previous speakers that usurious rates of interests are charged by moneylenders. We know how the mahajan advances petty sums to the tribals at the time of festivals and collects it in the form of produce with 150 per cent interest. All these have to be stopped.

Here I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out the miserable conditions under which the tribals are living and how they have to make sacrifices for the various development works. Take the case of Rourkela or the factory at Hattia in Jagannathpur. Thousands of adivasi families have been uprooted from the factory areas, but uptil now no alternate employment has been provided to them. If you study the live register of the employmen; exchange at Rourkeia, you will find that all those who have been deprived of their homes are now beggars in the streets. Nothing has been provided to the people in the Jagannathpur-Hatia area. They have been uprooted. They just wanted a peice of land in the township that is growing to build their houses according to the specifications of the authorities. But they were denied that privilege. So even though we may be paying lipservice to the Adivasis, we are the biggest criminals in neglecting their interests.

Take the case of prohibition. All those who are half-hearted towards it. who have no faith in it, are put in charge to implement it. In my supplementaries, I pointed out regarding my Chief Minister, how by this halfhearted policy of prohibition, illicit distillation is going on, smuggling is going on from one district to the other. In Koraput district, which borders my district, there is complete prohibition, even though nam ke waste. But in my district, Kalahandi, there is no prohibition there due to large-scale smuggling of liquor going on at the border. As a matter of fact, in the

small tribal villages, villagers used to make a home-brewed wine. Now they have to buy it from contractors. Those liquor shops which used to fetch Rs. 300 a year are being given to the liquor contractors at Rs. 30,000 a year. It is the profit motive which has prompted the Government to pursue this policy. In these border liquor shops or roundabout, there have been regular cases of murders going on with the connivance of interested parties, but nothing has been done.

Tribes Commission

Regarding classification of tribals, it is the political motive which prompts Government in making them. The Bhatras who reside in Koraput district are treated as non-tribals whereas the Bhatras in Bastar district are classified as tribals. If the former are classified as tribals, it will completely upset the political pattern in my State. So they are treated as non-tribals whereas in Bastar they are treated as tribals and enjoy all the facilities given to tribals.

Lastly, I support the demand by Shri Basumatari and others and in all humility request the Prime Minister to take this opportunity of the reshuffle of the Cabinet to have a tribal in his Cabinet if he is really keen that their interests should be safeguarded. There are capable men among them like Shri Basumatari—Shri Jaipal Singh who has already joined the Congress—and Shri Maheswar Naik and others.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): The report that Shri Dhebar has given to this august House is a voluminous one. He and his colleagues have taken great pains to judge the condition of the tribals after having toured their areas throughout India. A remark was made here that this report is perfunctory and has not gone deep into the matter. I differ from that and say that they took the trouble to journey into such difficult arduous regions like that of mine-Ladakh, Lahaul and Spiti-areas which are snowbound for 8 months in the year. They had to take to a life to which they were not habituated. After having

[Shri Hem Raj]

undlertaken such an arduous journey, they have given us a very informative report, and for that we are thankful to them.

Under the British rule, these areas were secluded, at least my area was, and we were never allowed to go there. It is after independence that we are able to visit these areas. After independence a vast change has come to these areas.

We do not have the staff trained for the purpose of serving these people who are very backward and constitute the weaker sections of our society. So far as I know, the only institute that exists for training officers to serve in these areas is the Tata Institute. So. I request the Government to open more institutes, and to train young men from these areas themselves to serve the people in these areas. Last time some people from Lahaul area wanted to join the Tata Institute, but there was no space to admit them. So, more institutes should be opened.

The only criterion for giving grants to the tribal areas in the Third Plan is population. Under this, such big areas like Ladakh, Lahaul and Spiti, and Kinnaur will get nothing. Lahaul and Spiti has an area of 6,000 square miles, but only a population of 18,000. So, I suggest that population alone should not be the criterion. The level of development of the area, the financial position of the State concerned and the special position of the border districts must be kept in view.

I also find from the report that some States have not been able to spend the provision made because they did not have the machinery while, others, like Punjab, having spent their allocation, asked for more but were not given. So, the performance of the State should also be taken into consideration.

Another recommendation of the Commission is that more areas should not be declared scheduled areas, but more amenities may be given to them.

My own view is that even if the population is very small, if it is a compact area, it should be considered a scheduled area. For instance, Chota Bhangal and Bada Bhangal in my area, which were perhaps not visited by the Commission, are like Spiti in their level of development, but their population is only 6,000. Such areas deserve to be declared scheduled areas

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So far as Lahaul area is concerned. the Gaddis have been declared to be scheduled tribes, but they are not inhabitants of that place. They are inhabitants of Kangra and Kulu valleys. They reside near Dhauladhar, between 6,000 and 12,000 feet height. They are shepherds, a nomadic tribe. They have been declared to be scheduled tribes in an area where they do not reside, but not in the area where they reside, which is an anomaly. In the very first page the Commission has said:

"Similar is the case of Gaddis who are found in the Himachal Pradesh and the adjoining Punjab hills. In Himachal Pradesh they are recognised as scheduled tribes, but in the Punjab they are treated as scheduled tribes only in the scheduled areas where they do not live. We would request you to see that this anomaly is removed in the interest of rendering human justice to these people."

A representation was made by me to the Commission and the President. I hope the Ministry will see that this injustice is removed.

Then there is the case of Chota Bhangal and Bada Bhangal, an area which is surrounded on the one side by Kulu Sub-division, on another side by Himachal Pradesh, and on the third side by the tehsil of Palampur. This is a triangle to which I have to travel via Himachal Pradesh, and it is at a height of 10,000 to 14,000 feet. It is also an area undivided where the percentage of education is very low, and the economic condition of the people is very poor. So, I want that this area should also be declared a scheduled area. The Punjab Government represented to the Commission and the Central Government, and the Commission has also proposed that this area may be declared to be a scheduled area. I hope the Government will accede to this request.

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this report. I was a member of the Commission and though not a tribal, you may say I am an adopted tribal. Mr. Swell said that this voluminous document should be scrapped. This report has been hailed by all sections of this House and by all social workers of this great country and by all political workers also, Perhaps he has not read the introduction which gives the terms of reference. It says:

"The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission shall report on (a) the administration of the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, and, in particular, as to the functioning of the Tribes Advisory Councils..."

We are not concerned with the VI schedule, which applies to the autonomous hill districts of Assam. then we had been to Assam and met many people there. Perhaps Mr. Swell might not have met us because he was not at that time a Member of Parliament but the leaders and people of the Khashi and Jaintia Hills, of the Mizo Hills and of the Garo Hills and of NEFA have all met us. I met about 2,000 tribal leaders and workers in Assam. The tribal leaders were in the big conference held at Shillong. Mr. Swell has told us that the hill people are educationally quite far ahead, socially also they are quite far ahead and economically also they are quite far ahead. The problem is political, he says. We were not concern-

ed with political problems. The terms of reference nowhere indicate that we must go into the politics of Assam. Why should he then take up this question in this House and create fissiparous tendencies. Shri Jaipal Singh, protagonis of Jharkhand, has signed this report. Dr. Elwin was a Member of this Commission, and he has signed this report. This is a unanimous report and that unanimity has been achieved by our Chairman, Shri Dhebarbhai I give my compliments to Dhebarbhai who is not at present in this House. Really on account of his affable manners and love towards tribals the unanimous report has been brought This report is not liked by Mr. Swell. I do not know whether he has read that report or not. He is a great professor and, I suppose, he might have gone through the report. But he has conveniently forgotten the chapters on Nagaland, on Assam, NEFA, etc. At Shillong, Captain Sanganna and some M.L.As, met us. Out of eleven members of this Commission five were tribals. Mr. Basumatari, Mr. Wadiwa and Mr. Jaipal Singh are tribals. As I said earlier, I am an adopted tribal. Similarly, we can say this about Dhebarbhai as he is the President of the Bharatiya Adim-Jati Sevak Sangh. Mr. Manikyalal Verma is also an adopted tribal so also Dr. Verrier Elwin. How can one say that there has not been full representation to the tribals in this Commission.

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Sir, this report is a very comprehensive document. The members of the Commission travelled far and wide. They went to Spiti. Dhebharbhai was in Spiti and at his age he crossed two passes: Rotang, 13,500 feet high and Kunzung pass, 15,000 feet high tried but I could not cross Kunzung pass and I had to go to Kelong and spend about 4-5 days. The members went to the semi-deserts of Rajasthan, into the thick forests of Assam, NEFA, M.P. and Orissa. How can one say that we have not done our duty properly. For two years we studied the tribal problems; we met thousands:

[Shri D. J. Naik]

of people, not less than 50,000 people. The result was this document. The tribals call this document as the Gita of the tribals. It is really a matter of great satisfaction that this report has received sympathetic consideration of the Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. He has deep love for the tribals and he called a conference of all the Ministers of States in charge of tribal affairs as well as all the Chief Ministers. I am glad that most of our recommendations have been accepted by this conference. Some have not been accepted as Mr. Basumatari has told us but I hope that they will also be accepted.

But the problem is about their implementation. Shastriji told in the other House:

"Our programmes and schemes are good and sound. But the main point is that of implementation and if we can implement those recommendations fully, then alone it would be possible for us to achieve results. I told the Conference that we talk of social justice, etc. but it all evaporates or fades out if we are not able to execute our schemes properly. For that, not only at the Centre or the provincial level, but even at the district level we have to see that the schemes are properly executed."

These are the words of Shastriji. Now that he is leaving us; otherwise he would have implemented those recommendations. I hope his successor would implement these.

On the 6th of September, the hon. Shastriji announced in this House that those areas having a population of 66-2/3 per cent. of tribals will be covered by tribal development blocks. 6th September, 1962 will be considered as a red letter day for the tribals because not only areas having 66-2/3rd per cent. of tribal population will be covered by tribal blocks but they will be started in areas having more than

50 per cent, of the tribal population. That is what he announced in House. I am glad that the Planning Commission has allotted an additional sum of Rs. 7 crores in the third Plan for 120 more blocks. The Planning Commission has also agreed that preparatory arrangements should made for covering all those areas which have a population of 50 per cent. in regard to the formation of tribal blocks. This is a good approach suggested by the Commission. "the Alternative Approach" which has been recommended is the core of the report. Instead of lincreasing more Scheduled Areas, the Commission came to the conclusion that the purpose can be served by having more tribal development blocks to cover all the tribal people and by protecting them from exploitation by the moneylenders, by contractors, and others, and by protecting their rights on land and their rights in forests. That is the alternative approach and the Home Ministry has agreed to implement it. Therefore, I say that 6th September, 1962 will be considered as a red letter day for the tribals. No doubt, it is a question of implementation, but we hope that the implementation will be done.

Next, I will turn to the economic condition of the tribals. Much has been done during the last ten years, but even then I am not satisfied. I have worked among them for the last 40 years. I have become impatient. Therefore, I beseech and appeal to the Government to do everything that they can for raising the economic level and educational standards of the tribals.

There are tribes and tribes which are on the lowest rung of our social and economic life: the Mikirs of Assam, the Chanchus of Andhra, the Birhors and Asurs of Bihar, the Scharias of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the Baigas and Marias of Madhya Pradesh, the Kadars and Panians of Kerala and Madras, the Naiks of

Gujarat—not myself—there is a tribal community called Naiks,—the Katkaris of Maharashtra, the Kutia Kandhs and Bondo Projas and Hill Bhuniyans of Orissa—to name only a few, are all in the lowest rung of our economic life. Much has to be done for them.

The average annual income of a tribal family in Rajasthan comes to Rs. 677. In Rajasthan, the average number of members of a family actually 5.4; as I said, the average income is Rs. 677 per annum, Madhya Pradesh, the average size of a family is 6.57 and the family income is Rs. 687:17. In Gujarat, the income is Rs. 700, the family consisting of 6:8. So, it comes to about Rs. 120 a year per capita. This is in spite of the development which the Government are carrying on. This survey was done in the tribal blocks after three or four years of working. Even then the result is this.

We had been to Orissa also. were told by the Oriyas that they eat roots in the hills. The roots may not be carrots or mulis but wild, poisonous roots. Before eating them, they have to be kept for two or three days in running water, and then and then only can they be taken as food. They take such types of roots. Then comes the fruit. Perhaps my hon friend from Punjab may know the apple, but it is not the apples that these people eat. They eat wild fruits. Fruits for them mean wild fruits and shoots mean bamboo shoots. In Orissa, there is an adage:

राम अवतारे रावण मारे, कृष्णअवतारे मोहिलो गोपो. आजि खाई अखि सेही तरकारी

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not more than 15 minutes for each Member. There are other Members also wishing to speak. You can take five more minutes.

Shri D. J. Naik: I should be given more time. Seven or 8 more minutes may be given. I need rot explain this yerse. Hon. Members from Orissa and

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Bihar may understand what it is. So, this is the position.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): What about the quotation? Let him explain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His entire report is before the House.

Shri D. J. Naik: But there are many things which are not before the House. Therefore, I want to mention them. I say that development programme in the tribal blocks should be given a reorientation. The whole programme needs a reorientation. The existing type of development activities would not raise the level of the tribal economy or the tribal social order.

We went to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh also,-in the inner Himalavas. The demands of the tribal people there were: kuhal, wool, school and pul. Kuhal means irrigation channel. High up on the hills there is snow, which melts in summer. The water flows there with great velocity and that water is being diverted through the channels to the fields. Then comes wool; that is, industries based on wool should be started; the demand for cloth is there; that is why they want cottage industries. Then comes school. Then there is the need for pul, that is, communication through bridges. So, we see how these unsophisticated tribal mind works; first, they want economic development. Then comes education. This is the supreme demand of the tribals everywhere-in NEFA, in Assam, in Madhya Pradesh and in Rajasthan. Indeed, everywhere there was a demand for more and either by more irrigation facilities wells, reservoir or by any other means. So, irrigation should be the first item in the tribal development blocks and as much money as possible should be spent on irrigation, on the development of agriculture and on the development of cottage and village indus-

The problem will be solved only if the resources of land, forest, cattle wealth, cottage and village industries,

etc., are all mobilised on an integrated basis. We have said this in our report also. The whole development programme should be reoriented in such a way that we can give employment to the tribals for 300 days in a year, give them two square meals a day and a well for good drinking water. These are the main requirements of the tribals.

Then I come to the lands and forests. I am not going to speak on land, but at least on forests I am going to speak. I will take five or ten minutes more. The forest policy was first laid down in 1894 by the British. They curtailed the rights which were enjoyed by these tribals from times immemorial. That went on up to 1952 and then a national policy was formulated according to which the traditional rights of the tribals were not recognised as rights but were regarded as concessions. I have no quarrel with that, but what is the exact position?

14 hrs.

We want to have more forests. We want to have regeneration of forests. We want to have development of our forests. But how are we to do it? The officers of the forest department of all the States have no trust in the tribals. They consider the tribals as thieves. How can the forests be developed, how can the forests be regenerated when the officers of the forest department have no trust on the tribals? They are the protectors of our forests. They are the sons of our forests. During the monsoons while tilling the soil a tribal's plough gets broken, what is he to do? He cannot get even a piece of timber there. He has to go ten miles to a station depot or to a town just to get a piece of timber to repair his plough. Instead he goes to the forest and cuts a tree to meet his purpose. Supposing during the monsoon his hut goes down, he will require two or three ballies to repair his hut. He does not get them near his hut. He has to go to a town ten miles away for getting these two

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or three ballies for repairing his hut.
Therefore, what he does is, he goes
to the forest and cuts a tree and makes
two or three ballies.

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Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I hope, Sir, you are not following the clock in the Chamber. There is something wrong with it, it has stopped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must close now. He has already taken 22 minutes.

Shri D. J. Naik: Sir, the point is, these requirements of the tribals must be met at the forest itself. Then, the forest workers' co-operative societies which are doing good work in Mahaand Guiarat and other States should be is a Scheduled couraged. There Tribes Co-operation Finance and Development Corporation in Andhra Pradesh which is doing very good service to the tribals. Such institutions on the lines of the Andhra Pradesh institution should be started in all the States.

Sir, I have taken much of your time. I have to speak on many other points. But hon. Members from the Opposition are asking me to look at the clock.

Shri Nambiar: We said that the clock ha_S stopped. It is not your fault.

An Hon, Member: Only you are lucky.

Shri D. J. Naik: Sir, I will take only two more minutes. There is this report of the Committee on Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks. This shows how these various tribes are being treated. We had gone to the Narsampet Multi-purpose Block. There is a very big Game Sanctuary in that block and the tribals are not allowed to fish in a very big lake there called the Pakhal Lake. Dr. Verrier Elwin writes in this connection:

"The enormous Game Sanctuary could with profit be reduced in

size. It contains no rare species; there are no game wardens, it is unwieldy and unmanageable. There are far too many villages and people living within its main boundaries Fishing is not permitted in the Pakhal Lake or in any lake within the Game Sanctuary or, in other words, within the Block area. Yet in these lakes. and specially in the Pakhal Lake, there is a wonderful potential reservoir of food. I understand that fishing is prohibited because of the alligators who need the fish. One can understand this, for alligators are charming creatures who must be cared for, but human beings also deserve a little attention.

Here is an explosive situation which could easily be exploited by political adventurers; here is a human situation which must excite compensation and active intervention, if necessary at the highest level."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must close now.

Shri D. J. Naik: Sir, one word more. The Panchsheel about the tribal affairs which has been enunciated by the Prime Minister should be implemented.

श्री उटिया (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्राप का श्राभारी हूं कि श्राप ने मुझे इस मसले पर बोलने का सुग्रवसर दिया। जहां तक श्रादिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कह सकता हूं कि मैं उन्हीं का नुमाइन्दा हूं श्रीर उन की समस्याश्रों से जन्म से ही परिचित हूं।

Tribes Commission ढेबर किमशन की रिपोर्ट के अनसार हमारे देश में भ्रादिवासियों की जनसंख्या सवा दो करोड से ऊपर है और इस का एक पंचवांश याने ४० लाख म्राहिट सी मारे मध्य प्रदेश में बसते हैं। ग्राजादी मिलने के बाद स्मारे क्षेत्र में दो, तीन बार राज्य पुनर्गठन होने से प्रशासन गडबड रहा और १६५६ के बाद से ग्रभी तक लगभग ७ वर्षों में प्रशासन में कोई सुधार हुन्ना है ऐसा नहीं दिखाई पडता । भ्रष्टाचार तथा प्रशासन में ढिलाई, पक्षपात श्रीर लालफीतेशाही की हजारों शिकायतें स्राज भी बनी रहती हैं। इन की वजह से जब ग्राम जनताका ही कुछ भला नहीं हम्रा तो बेचारे गरीब म्रादिवासियों की सुनवाई कैसे हो ? मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने ग्रादिवासियों की हमेशा उपेक्षा की है। जिस प्रकार की समस्याय एक साधारण नाग-रिक के जीवन में ब्राती हैं, उसी प्रकार का जीवन एक गरीब ग्रादिवासी का भी है। यदि यह बात सरकार समझ सकती तो आदि-वासियों के कल्याण के लिये कोई दिशेष योजना होता ।

मेरे प्रदेश में हर ५ ग्रादमी में एक व्यक्ति ब्रादिवासी है परन्तु उसकी गिनती ऐसे की जाता है जैसे वह है ही नहीं। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट भी यह बात मानती है। जरा ध्यान दीजिये । ग्रनसचित क्षेत्रों तथा जंगलों के भीतर रहने वालों के उचित विकास के लिये राज्य तथा क्षेत्र स्तर के प्रशासन को चुस्त बनाना होगा । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार राज्य के खाते से ग्रादिवासियों के लिये ४ करोड ६६ लाख रूपये में से सिर्फ 9 करोड़ ६३ लाख रुपये खर्च कर सकी ग्रौर केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाते से नियत २ करोड़ २७ लाख में से १ करोड ५७ लाख रुपया । ग्रादिवासी विकास खंडों के लिये डेढ करोड रुपया दिया गया था जिसमें से १ करोड़ १७ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया । ग्रर्थात् दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, मध्यप्रदेश में ग्रादिवासियों की उन्नति के लिये जो रकम दी गयी थी उस का

[श्री उटिया]

६९ प्रतिशत खर्च नहीं किया जा सका । सरकार कितनी चुस्त है ग्रौर ग्रादिवासियों के प्रति किएलाध्यान दिया जा रहा है यह इसी बात से साफ हं। जाना है।

ग्रब समस्यायां पर भी एक नजर डालिय। द्रमारे यहां उद्योग धंधे ज्यादा नहीं हैं। श्चादिवासियों की इतनी बड़ी श्राबादी की के मुख्य ग्राजीविका दो खेती और जंगल। खेती के लिए कम से कम २४ प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो भूमिहीन हैं, ४० प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जो खेत मजदूर करते हैं ग्रौर बाकी २४ प्रतिशत के पास जमीनें हैं श्रौर उन में धनी लोग हैं। भूमिहीनों को जमीन देने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई। जिनके पास है उन की जमीन छुड़ाने की बड़ी योजनायें बनीं । ग्रमलई में कागज का कारखाना बनाने के लिये सैंकडों लोग वेदखल कर दिये गये। उन्हें उचित मुझाविजा भी नहीं दिया गया और वे मजदूरी की खोज में दर-बदर भकटते फिर रहे हैं। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि सरगुजा स्रौर रायगढ़ी जिले में वर्षों से पथरीली और चट्टानीं जमीनों को उपजाऊ बना कर खेती करते आग रहे थे। उन से वे जमीनें या तो छीन ली गई हैं या उन्हें उन पर स्थायी ग्रिधिकार नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। जो खेतिहर हैं. वे उन्हीं पुराने तरीकों से खेती कर रहे है। उपज बढ़ाने के लिये सिंचाई, ग्रौजार, बैल, टैक्टर ग्रौर खाद ग्रादि की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए मेरे इलाके में कोई योजना नहीं के बराबर है। कर्ज देने के लिए जो सहकारी समितियां हैं, उन से कांग्रेस का चनाव-प्रचार करने वालों को ही मदद मिलती है। उन में भी ऋष्टीचॉर की हद है।

किसान भ्रादिवानियों पर पटवारियों के जल्मों की एक ग्रलग कड़ानी है। ग्रभी राष्ट्रीय सूरक्षा कोप के नाम पर धन वसूल करने के लिए बड़े सख्त तरीके काम में लाए गए. जिन की ओर मैं ने एक पत्र द्वारा माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, का ध्यान भी दिलाया था। सुरक्षा के नाम पर लूटा हुमा धन कोष तक पहुंचा है या नहीं, यह तो ज्ञात नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उस का बहुत सा हिस्सा बीच में ही साफ हो गया है।

स्रादिवासी गरीब होते हैं, भोले भी स्रौर ग्रपढ भी । कचहरियों में उन को जो परे-शानियां होती हैं. उन की स्रोर मैं ने तथा ग्रन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने समय समय पर ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है। हमारी जनता की गाढी कमाई का बहत बडा भाग घसखोरी में ही लुट जाता है। जंगल विभाग लुटता है, रेवेन्य विभाग भी लुटता है ग्रौर पुलिस भी लुटती है। जंगलों से लकड़ी बाम के द्वारा हमारे क्षेत्र के ग्रादिवासी रोटी कमाते थे। परन्त ग्रव वे न तो लकड़ी काट सकते हैं श्रौर न ही भ्रन्य पैदाबार के द्वारा रोटी-रोजी कमाने की ग्राजादी उन को है। बांस तो छने को नहीं मिलता । दस बरम पहले हमारा इलाका बांस से भरा पड़ा था, परन्तू राज्य के वन मंत्री की मेहरबानी से कई करोड रुपयों का बांस कट कर राज्य के बाहर चला गया ग्रौर मिर्फ एक पंजीपति, बिडला. की तिजोरियां भरने के लिए हमारे क्षेत्र की लगभग ३४ लाख की ग्राबादी को ग्रपने पेट पर पत्थर बांधना पडता है। बांस की लीज एक बहुत बडा गोलमाल है, जिस की ग्रोर राज्य ग्रौर केन्द्रीय सरकारों का ध्यान दिलाया जा चका है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस लीज की जांच की जाये ग्रीर मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता को यह वतलाया जाये कि उस से उसे क्या लाभ हए हैं। यह तो कई लोगों की रोटी का नवाल है। जंगल की पैदावारों से रोजी कमाने के लिए शासन को चाहिए था कि वह उस की खरीद और विकी के लिए सहकारी समितियां बनवाती, परन्तू स्रभी तक मेरे क्षेत्र में एक भी ऐसी समिति नहीं है।

श्रादिवासियों का गजारा पशु-पालन से भी होता है, परन्तु वे पशु श्रन् के नहीं हैं। उन की उन्नित से दूध घी का व्यापार बढ़ सकता है, परन्तु कृषि तथा पशु-पालन विभाग नुमायश्री काम के श्रलावा मानों कुछ आनता ही नहीं। मेरे इलाके में घने जंगल हैं, पहाड़ हैं, जंगली जानवर, जैसे वाघ, चीता, भालू, हिरन श्रादि, भरे पड़े हैं। गहरी घाटियां, नदी श्रौर नाले हैं, जहां शिकार तथा पर्यटनकेन्द्र खोल कर जनता की श्राय बढ़ाने के साधन पैदा किये जा सकते हैं।

गांवों में बीमारियों का प्रकोप होता रहता है, परन्तु सौ गांवों के पीछे भी एक ग्रच्छा ग्रस्पताल नहीं है---न जनाना ग्रस्पताल श्रौर र मर्दाना श्रस्पताल । किसी किसी जगह तो देहाती लोग वैद्य या स्रोझा की शरण में जाने को मजबूर होते हैं। न तो उन को उचित सलाह मिलती है और न दवा । जचगी में मदद करने के लिए नर्सों को तो लोग जानते ही नहीं हैं। पीने के ग्रच्छे पानी का भी ब्रा हाल है। पांच गांवों के पीछे भी एक ग्रच्छा कुंग्रा मिलना मुश्किल है। रहने के मकानों में हवा का इन्तजाम नहीं है। गांवों की गलियों में गन्दा पानी बहता रहता है स्रौर कड़े के ढेर रहते हैं। लोग गोबर के ढेर के पास सोते हैं, परन्तू इन सब में सुधार कर स्वस्थ जीवन की शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है।

लड़के-लड़िक्यों की पाठशालायें भी बहुत कम हैं। गरीबी इतनी अधिक है कि छोटे छोटे बच्चों को भी खेती-मजदूरी करना या ढोर चराना पड़ता है। अधिकांश आवादी तो बेपढ़ी है। महिलाओं की तरक्की या उन को सिलाई-बुनाई आदि की शिक्षा और अच्छी मां बनने की शिक्षा आदि की भी बड़ी जरूरत है। भारी जन-संख्या औपड़ों में रहती है। उन के लिए सस्ते परन्तु हवादार साफ सुथरे घर बनाने का काम बहुत आवश्यक रूप से किया जाना चाहिए।

स्थानीय संस्कृति की रक्षा, नागरिक

भाव, देश की जानकारी ग्रादि की उन्नति के लिए विशेष योजनायें हाथ में ली जानी वाहिए। चीनी हमले के बाद तो देश के बच्चे बच्चे में जोज तथा एकता की जो भावना पैदा होनी चाहिए, वह तो ग्रादिवासियों के लिए भी जरूरी है, परन्तु उन बेचारों को देश का ही पता नहीं, फिर देशभवित कहां से होगी।

Tribes Commission

जैसा कि देवर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है. राज्य तथा क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन चस्त होना चाहिए। विकास-खंडों की उनकी संख्या में विद्धा के ग्रलावा व्यापक तथा सर्वतोमुखी काम हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए । जिस में ग्रादिवासियों के हर पहलू का ध्यान रखा जाये । ऐसी इकाइयों की स्थापना सब से जरूरी है। ढेवर कमीशन ने भ्रादिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए जो सुझाव दिये हैं. उन से साफ़ है कि उस ने ग्रादिवासियों के जीवन, ग्राचार-विचार, खान-पान तथा सभी पहलुक्रों स्रौर समस्यास्रों का बड़ी गहराई से म्राध्ययन किया है। इस के लिए मैं कमिशन को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हम्रा ग्रन्त में दो चार शब्द कह कर ग्रपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा ।

हमारे राज्य के कुछ क्षेत्रों, जैसे रीवां, शहडोल. सीक्षी और सतना में, माल कानून की धारा २४ = से जमीन बेदखल की जाती हैं तथा धारा १७२ के अनुसार घर अपनी आराजी में बनाने के लिए मन्जूरी की जरूरत होती है। ये दोनों धाराएं हटाई जायें, अवोंकि इन दोनों धाराओं से जनता अधिक परेशान है और बहुत ही ज्यादा लूटी जाती है। अभी मैं अपने क्षत्र में दौरे पर गया था। अहां पर मुझे मालूम हुआ कि गिरवी मौजा ब्यौहारी तहसील, आना जयसिंहनगर में एक बाह्मण को धारा २४ = के तहत हुआ जुर्माना न दे सकने के कारण आत्महत्या करनी पड़ी। इसलिए मेरी बार-दार प्रार्थना

[श्री उटिया]

है कि इन दोनों घाराश्रों को हटा दिया जाये।

इतना कह कर मैं श्रपना भाषण समाप्त करता हं।

श्री धुलेइकर मीता (उदयपुर) : ब्रादरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ढेबर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बोलने से पहले इस कमीशन के चेयरमैन, ढेबर भाई को धन्यबाद देता हूं, जिन्होंने ट्राइवल एरियाज में जा कर ब्रादिवासियों की स्थिति को देखा, समझा श्रीर बहुत से लोगों से मिल कर उन की दिक्कतों को दूर करने के सम्बंध में सरकार के सामने श्रपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की ।

इस रिपोर्ट पर काफ़ी चर्चा हुई है स्रौर जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उन्होंने इस बारे में काफ़ी प्रकाश डाला है। मैं स्राप के द्वारा इस हाउस का ध्यान इस ग्रोर ग्राकिषत करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रादिवासियों के लिए जो कुछ भी वेल्फ़ेयर के काम हुए हैं, उन में से अगर किसी काम में अधिक से अधिक कमी रह गई है, तो वह है गवर्नमेंट सर्विसिज में उन का स्थान । जितनी भी सरकारी नौकरियां हैं, उन में ट्राइवल लोगों को उचित रिप्रजेन्टेशन नहीं दिया गया है। ढेवर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को देखने से ज्ञात इहोता है कि १९५२ से ले कर १९६० तक म्राई ए० एस० ग्रौर ग्राई० पी० एस० में जो एप्वायंटमेंटस् हुई, उन में ग्राई० ए० एस० में ३३ में से सिर्फ ६ एप्वायंटमटस ही टाइवल्ज को दी गई। ब्राई० पी० एस० में १९४२ से १६६० के दर्म्यान में २८ में से केवल तीन सीटें दी गई हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब से संविधान लागू हुम्रा है, तब से ले कर श्रव तक जितनी सीटें भरी गई हैं ग्रौर उनके बाद जितनी भी खाली रह गई हैं, उनको इस जाति के लोगों से भरने के लिए मंत्रालय की ग्रोर से कोशिश होनी चािये। जितनी भी कमी तब से ले कर ग्रब तक बाकी रही है, उस को पूरा करना मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि इस जाति के लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में ग्रवेलेब्ल हो रहे हैं।

इस के ग्रलावा जो सेंट्रल सर्विसिस हैं, उनको ब्राप ले। १६४१ से लेकर १६४७ तक फर्स्ट ग्रेड में सिर्फ १४, सिंकड ग्रेड में ४६, थर्ड ग्रेड में ३१६० ग्रौर फोर्थ ग्रेड में २११६ कमचारियों को लिया गया है। इन ग्रेडज़ में भी कई स्थान खाली पड़े हए हैं। जब कभी भी शैड्यल्ड ट्राइवज के लोग एप्लाई करते हैं तो यह कह कर कि सटेबल केंडिडेटस म्रार नाट एवलेवल, दूसरी जाति वालों से उन जगहों को भर लिया जाता है। उन सीटों को नान-ट्राइवल्ज से फिल ग्रप कर लिया जाता है। चूंकि धीरे धीरे ट्राइवल लोग आगे भी बढ़ रहे हैं और ग्रेजुएट बन रहे हैं श्रीर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट तक हो गए हैं, इसलिए उन्हें भ्रवसर दिया जाना चाहिये भौर उन से ये जगहें पूरी तरह से भरी जानी चाि यें। सुटेबल केंडिडटस मिल सकते हैं लेकिन यह कह कर के कि मिलते नहीं, दूसरों से उन जगहों को भर लिया जाता है। इस स्रोर म्राप का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्रव जो कम्पीटीटिव परीक्षायें होती हैं, जसे झाई० ए० एस० या मारे राजस्थान में श्रार० ए० एस० या आर० पी० एस०, उन के बारे में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाला हूं। इस प्रकार की जितनी भी परीक्षायें होती हैं, उन में शैंड्यूल्ड ट्राइवज के लोग दूसरी जाति वालों से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन हैं कि इस प्रकार की जितनी भी कम्पीटीटिव परीक्षाय हों, वे शड्यूल्ड ट्राइवज श्रीर शैंड्यूल्ड कास्टस दोनों की कम्बाइंड हों, जनरल जो कम्पीटीशन इन के लिये किया जाता है, उस से ये श्रल्दा होनी चाियें। मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ सहूलियत इन जाति वालों को मिली हुई हैं, लेकिन वे काफ़ी नहीं हैं, सफिशेंट नहीं

हैं । इस प्रकार की कम्पीटीटिव परीक्षायें अलग-अलग से की जायेंगी तो वे इन में पास होने की योग्यता प्राप्त कर सकेंगे और इस प्रकार की सर्विसिस में जा सकेंगे । इसिलए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और उन से प्राथंना करना चाहता हूं कि वे सोचें कि क्या इस तरह से इन जातियों के लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और क्या वे दूसरे लोगों के साथ कम्पीट कर सकते हैं । अगर आप इन के लिए अलग से परीक्षा नहीं रखते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनरल कम्पीटीशन में कम्पीट करके ये आगे नहीं आ सकते हैं ।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइवज का जो रिजर्वेशन है और जो साढे बारह परसेंट है, वह दोनों का कम्बाइंड है। आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है और ढेवर किमशन ने भी साफ शब्दों में अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के मुकावले में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज के लोग सभी मानों में बैकवर्ड हैं, इसलिए जहां तक रिजवेशन का सम्बंध है, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज की सीट भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्रम के केंडीडेटस के द्वारा फिल अप कर ली जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह हैं कि इस साढ़े वारह परसेंट में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइवज का जो रिजवेंशन है, वह अलग कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

कम्पीटीटिव परीक्षाओं में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए आल इंडिया लेवल पर जो अलाहाबाद कोचिंग सेंटर है, वह सारे देश के अन्दर अपनी किस्म का अकेला है । वह एक ही है । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस प्रकार के कोचिंग सेंटर प्रत्येक स्टेट के अन्दर खोले जाने चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो यह बहुत ही अच्छा होगा । अगर आप इस स्थिति में न हों कि इस प्रकार के सेंटर प्रत्येक स्टेट में खोल सकें, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इन की संख्या को तो अवग्य ही बढ़ायें ताकि दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को या पूर्वी भारत के लोगों को जो दिक्कत उठानी Tribes Commission पडती हैं, उन में कमी ग्रासके।

जैसा कि आदरणीय वर्मा साहब ने पिछले साल ग्रपनी स्पीच में बताया था टाइबल लोगों को अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति गिरी हुई होने के कारण एजकेशन प्राप्त करने में बड़ी दिक्कतें होती हैं। जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बंध है, मैं श्राप के सामने एक मिसाल रखना चाहता हं । वहां पर जो एग्रिकलचर कालेज है, उस के अन्दर अब तक एक भी विद्यार्थी इस जाति का नहीं था । दो माल पहले एक विद्यार्थी को किसी प्रकार से एडिमशन दिलाया गया । लेकिन दर्भाग्य से उसे वजीफा नहीं मिला ग्रौर इस कारण से उस की उस साल की एजुकेशन खत्म हो गई। लेकिन उस ने किसी प्रकार से सात ग्राठ सौ रुपया लेंड मार्टमेज बेंक से या कहीं ग्रौर से उधार लिया अपैर अपनी स्टडी को एक साल के लिये ग्रौर कन्टीन्य किया । दसरे साल भी उसे ग्रपनी स्टडी जारी रखने के लिए दजीफा नहीं मिला । मजबर हो कर दुसरे साल के बाद अपनी पढाई खत्म करके घर बैठना पड गया । इस तरह की जो बात होती हैं, इनको रोका जाना चाहिये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि इस प्रकार के जो टैक्नीकल कोर्सिस हैं, उन के लिये शैंड्युल्ड ट्राइबज के लोगों को वजीफा ग्रलग से दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी दजीफा दिया जाता है, अर्थात स्कालरिष्णप दिया जाता है, वह साल के ऐंड में दिया जाता है, आसिर में दिया जाता है जब कि उन्हें अपनी पुस्तकें या अपने इंस्ट्रमेंटस वगैर इं खुद की जेब से खरीदने पड़ते हैं। इतना पैसा वे अपने पास से नहीं ला सकते हैं। साल के ऐंड में वजीफा देने से उस विद्यार्थी की उस साल की पढ़ाई खत्म हो जाती है और अगर वह किसी तरह से अपनी पढ़ाई जारी भी रखता है, तो उसे फेल हो जाना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार की जो उनकी दिक्कतें हैं, इनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इन दिक्कतों के कारण अगर

[श्री धलेश्वर मीना]

टैक्नीकल कोर्स के ग्रन्दर कोई विद्यार्थी दूसरे साल फेल होता है किसी कारण से. तो उसे पुरा स्कालरिशप नहीं तो कम से कम दूसरे साल ग्राधा स्कालरशिप ग्रवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे बसुमतारी साहब ने कहा है कि शैंडयल्ड ट्रइब्ज ग्रौर शैंडयल्ड कास्ट के लिए भ्रब जो एक कमिश्नर हैं, उसकी जगह दो कमिश्नर ग्रलग-ग्रलग होने चाहियें। एक शैडयल्ड कास्ट के लिए होना चाहिये ग्रौर दूसरा भैड्युल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए होना चाहिये। मैं उनकी जो यह बात है, इससे सहमत हं। श्चगर दोनों के लिए ग्रलग-ग्रलग कमिश्नर होते हैं तो वे दोनों शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की ग्रीर शैड्यल्ड ट्राइब्ज की मलग-अलग से इन्टेंसिव स्टडी कर सकते हैं, उन दोनों की ग्रलग ग्रलग से क्या दिक्कतें हैं, इसको देख कर इनका हल सुझा सकते हैं, गहराई से उनकी समस्यात्रों पर विचार कर सकते हैं। इस सुझाव पर श्रापको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

श्रभी जो यह कहा गया है कि शैडयल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए जो एडवाइज़री कमेटी स्टेटस में होती है, उसमें चीफ मिनिस्टर भी होना चाहिये । यह बहत जरूरी है । मैं समझता हं कि इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का जो चेयरमन हो, वह भी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ही होना चाहिये श्रौर साथ ही उसमें ट्राइबल लोगों की समस्याश्रों को ग्रन्छी तरह जानने वाले लोग होने चाहियें।

टाइबल लोगों के जो ग्राम प्राब्लैम्ज हैं, उनकी तरफ भी मैं ग्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हं। जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं या जंगलों में रहते हैं, उन्हें गवर्नमेंट काफी हद तक सहायता पहंचाने की कोशिश कर चकी है ग्रौर कर रही है। पिछले साल मंत्री महोदय ने ग्रपनी स्पीच में बताया था कि सरकार भ्रादिवासियों की भलाई के लिये काफी ब्लाक खोल रही है।

ब्लाक खोलने का मतलब यह नहीं कि ब्लाक खोला जा रहा है लेकिन उसमें काम कुछ न हो। ग्राज होता यह है कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से लड़कों को पढ़ाने के लिये नये-नये स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं, उनका सैंकशन हो रहा है लेकिन साल-साल तक उनमें टीचर नहीं रहते हैं । दूसरे साल वह स्कूल बन्द हो जाते हैं भीर दूसरे स्कूल खोल दिये जाते हैं। ग्राज ब्लाकों में काम हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हंकि काम चाहेकम हो लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो वह सही ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ दूसरा सवाल टीचर्स के रखने का हो जाता है। मान लीजिये कि कोई यु० पी० का रहने वाला टीचर है ग्रौर उसको राजस्थान के किसी प्राइमरी स्कुल में ले जाकर लगा दिया जाता है. तो उसको बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। उसको टाइबल एरिया में जाकर बडी कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि उसे वहां किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है और न वहां किसी प्रकार का उसके ग्रामोद प्रमोद का सामान होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह जल्दी से जल्दी पहाड़ों से भागना चाहता है । इस प्रकार का टीचर वहां के लड़कों को पढ़ा नहीं सकता है । लोकल एरिया का रहने वाला, जो कि लोकल लैंग्वेज जानता हो, लड़कों को ज्यादा ग्रन्छी तरह से ग्रपने वश में कर सकता है । इस तरह का टीचर हर एक एरिया में भेजा जाना चाहिये ताकि वह उन लोगों की कठिनाई को समझे सौर ग्रच्छी तर**ुं से पढ़ा सके**।

खेती के सम्बन्ध में जो भी विकास कार्य ब्लाक डवलपमेंट श्रफसर के द्वारा किया जाता है उसमें कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें लोगों के सामने श्राती हैं। कारण युं हैं कि वहां पर चाहे जितना भी पैसा खेती के नाम पर लगाया गया हो, लेकिन कुछ लोग जिनको ग्राम सेवक या पटवारी कहा जाता है, वे किसानों को

इर प्रकार से परेशान करते हैं। मगर सरकार का ध्यान इस ग्रीर नहीं गया। जो ग्रादमी जमीन को जोतता है, उस पर खेती करता है, जब तक उसको, जमीन पर खेती करने वाले को , श्रावश्यकता के ग्रनुसार सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है तब तक वह ग्रच्छी तरह से खेती नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि उस पर सभी प्रकार से म्रंकुश लगाया जाता है । उसे डर बना रहता है कि पता नहीं किस समय पर पटवारी, किस समय ग्रामसेवक ग्रा जाये ग्रौर वह कैसे मेड़बन्दी करे। एक-एक इंच जमीन के लिये ग्राम सेवक ग्रीर पटवारी जाकर झगड़ा खड़ा कर देते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि किसानों के लिये, श्वेती में काम करने वालों के लिये इस प्रकार के भानन बनाये जाये जिसमें पटवारी ग्रौर ग्राम सेवक जाकर उनको सता न सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहना तो मुझ बहुत भा लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं हैं इसलिये इतना कह कर मैं भ्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री ना० नि० षटेल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा इस सदन में हमारे श्री नायक ने बतलाया कि यह रिपोर्ट जो है वह रिपोर्ट नहीं है बिल्क एक गीता है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। श्मारे हिन्दू शास्त्र के ग्रन्दर जितना गीता का महात्म्य है उसी प्रकार से यह रिपोर्ट हमारे ग्रादिबासियों के लिये गीता का रूप है। कोई भी हिन्दू सुबह उठ कर गीता का सब से पहले स्मरण करता है लेकिन यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि ग्राज इस रिपोर्ट को, हमारी गीता को, छपे हुए दो साल हो गये लेकिन

स्रभी भी इसके ऊपर बहस नहीं होती है। इसके अन्दर जो अध्याय दिये हुये हैं उनका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कब होगा, या मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस गीता के अन्दर म आदिवासियों के सुधार के लिये जो अध्याय लिखें गये हैं वह वड़े अच्छे हैं लेकिन उनके अलावा कुछ वातें इसके अन्दर आने से रह गई है. उनको मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हं।

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इस रिपोर्ट के भ्रन्दर सब प्रदेशों के बारे में तो दिया हुआ है लेकिन एक प्रदेश के बारे में जिसके तीन तरफ हमारा गजरात है, जिसमें पोर्चगीज शासन था ग्रौर जिसको दादरा और नगर हवली कहते हैं, इसमें कुछ नहीं दिया हुम्रा है । जिस वक्त यह रिपोर्ट छप रही थी उस वक्त तक वह मुक्त नहीं हुग्रा था, वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ नहीं था, इसलिये उसका नाम इस रिपोट में नहीं श्राया । इस एरिया की पापूलेशन का ८० टका से ज्यादा भ्रादिवासियों का है। दादरा स्रौर नगर हवली जो है उसके तीन तरफ मेरी कांस्टिट्युएंसी लगी हुई है । धर्मपूर तालुका, बाडी तालुका ग्रीर उमर गांव तालका, यहां की पापुलेशन भी ६० टका से ज्यादा ग्रादिवासियों की है। दादरा ग्रीर नगर हवली में पहले से पोर्चगीज शासन होने की वजह से वहां ग्रभी तक प्रोहिबिशन नहीं हुम्रा है। इसकी वजह से हालात यह हो गई है कि दादरा ग्रीर नगर हवली के जो भ्रादिवासी हैं वह तबाह हो गये हैं भ्रौर भ्रौर भी हो रहे हैं। जो मेरी कांस्टिटुएंसी है जो कि गुजरात स्टेट में है, वहां पर प्रोहिबिशन है इसलिये वहां के जो भ्रादिवासी लोग हैं वह दादरा ग्रौर नगर हवेली में जाते हैं ग्रौर पैसा खर्च करके दारू ग्रीर ताडी पीकर सत्यानाश को प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जल्दी से जुल्दी दादरा ग्रीर नगर हवली में भी प्रोहिबिशन होना चाहिये क्योंकि स्राप सारे देश में प्रोहिबिशन करना चाहते हैं। ऐसान होने के कारण वहां के

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

लोगों को स्थिति बडी खराब हो रही है श्रौर उसको, सुधरना चाहिये । जैसा मैंने बतलाया आपको यह जात हमारी इस गीता में नहीं है और इसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय काध्यान ग्राक्षित करता हं।

दूसरी बात हमारे गुजरात सम्बन्धी चेप्टर ३३ में लिखी है कि:

"This State has been particularly unfortunate in respect of irrigation facilities."

यह बिल्कूल सही बात है। जो मेरी कांस्टि-टएंसी है वहां पर इरिगेशन की योजनायें तो चल रही हैं लेकिन खास कर डांग, बांसरा, बार्डी स्रौर धमपूर विभाग में माइनर इरिगेशन की शक्ल नहीं है। वहां पर कुएं भी नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि वह हिस्सा हिल्ली है, राकी है। लेकिन ग्रगर सरकार चाहे तो वहां पर माइनर इरिगेशन का इन्तजाम हो सकता है। बहां पर छोटी-छोटी नदियां हैं, ग्रगर उस विभाग में छोटे-छोटे बांध बना दिये जाय भ्रौर उनके ग्रन्दर छोटे-छोटे माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाई जाये तो हमारा काम ठीक से चल सकता है। वांपर जमीन बहत है मगर पानी की सुविधा नहीं है। इसकी वजह से वांपर खेती ग्रच्छी नहीं हो सकती। इसके ऊपर भी मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान श्राकर्षित करता हं । हमारी इस गीता में मुरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दूबला, वारली ग्रौर भील लोगों का तो उल्लेख है लेकिन धोड़िया लोगों का जो कि सुरत में बड़ी संख्या में हैं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। इसकी स्रोर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान ग्राकिषत करना चाहता हं।

श्रभी मझसे पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि इन लोगों के लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में रिजरवेशन है। यह अच्छी नीति है कि शिड्युल्ड कास्ट स्रीर शिड्युल्ड नौकरियों टाइव्स लिए रिजरबेशन है । लेकिन जब पोस्ट भरने का वक्त ग्राता है तो कहते हैं कि सुटेबिल कडीडेट नहीं मिलते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि सुटेबिल किसको कहा जाता है। यह मैं कबुल करता हूं कि आदि-बासी ग्रीर हरिजन बिचारे जंगलों ग्रीर पहाडों में रहने वाले हैं इसलिये वह देखने में ग्रच्छे नहीं होते--नाट नाइस लिंकग-- । ग्रगर इस वज हसे उनको नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता तो यः मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता । ग्रीर जिनको ले लिया है, जैसे रेलव में, पोस्ट ग्राफिस में ग्रौर ब्लाक्स में. उनको प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलता । इस प्रकार म्रादि-वासियों के साथ ग्रन्याय हो रहा है । मैं तो कहता हं कि जो सैंटल गवर्नमेंट की पोस्ट हों उन के लिए एक नान म्राफिशियल्स का एक कमीशन होना चाहिये और अगर इस प्रकार की शिकायत पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के पास ग्राये कि किसी सुटेबिल कैंडीडेट को इन जगहों पर नहीं लिया गया है तो वह कमीशन उसकी सुनवाई करे। इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

Report of Scheduled

Tribes Commission Tribes Commission

ग्रभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने **बताया** कि शिड्युल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर शिड्युल्ड ट्राइन्स के लिये ग्रलग-ग्रलग किमश्नर होने चाहिएं उनका काम ग्रच्छी हो सकेगा। हमारे दयाभाई जी ने भी. जिन्होंने हजारों मील की यावा करके इस गीता को बनाया है, कहा है कि इसका इम्पली-मेंटशन ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। शास्त्री जी ने भी यही बतलाया है। जो हमारे लिए स्कीमें हैं ग्रगर उनको इम्पलीमेंट करना है तो जितने ब्लाक हैं उनके भ्रन्दर बहुत करके शिड्युल्ड कास्टम ग्रौर शिड्युल्ड टाइब्स के ग्रफसर ग्रापको रखने चाहिए ग्रौर उनको पूरी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए । जैसा मैंने कहा, सरकार की नीति हरिजनों स्त्रीर स्नादिवासियों के लिए ग्रन्छी है, लेकिन जो ग्रफसर हैं वे उनको ग्रागे नहीं ग्राने देना चाहते । इस काम को वही कर सकता है जो कि इन लोगों के दु:ख को जानता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हम जो ब्लाक बनाने जा रहे हैं उनमें चीफ ब्राफिसर शिड्यल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर शिड्यल्ड ट्राइब्स के ग्रफसर रखे जाने चाहिये जिससे योजनात्रों का इम्पलिमेंटेशन ठीक हो. पैसे का खर्च ठीक से हो स्रौर योजना कामयाब हो

Motion re:

इसमें शिड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए हाउसिंग सोसाइटी के बारे में लिखा है। लेकिन मझे ग्रपनी स्टेट का ग्रनुभव है कि इन लोगों की कोई दाद फरियाद सूनने वाला नहीं है। हम लोगों ने इंटरवीन किया, कारसपांडेंस की ग्रौर जहां-जहां जाना था उन लोगों के साथ गए ग्रौर कोशिश की मगर छ:-छ:, सात-सात साल हो गये ब्रादिवासियों की हाउसिंग सोसाइटी के लिए जमीन एक्दायर नहीं हो पा रही है। स्रौर उन लोगों से ऊपर से कहा जाता है कि तुम एम । पीज । ग्रौर एम० एल० एज० के पास क्यों जाते हो : क्या यह कोई इन्साफ है । जिस केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में यह सारा कारोबार है, ग्रगर वह पूरी कोशिश से इस उद्देश्य से इंपली-मेंट नहीं करेगी तो मेरा ख्याल हैं स्रौर मुझे भय है कि जो हमारी यह गीता है इसका कोई म्रर्थ नहीं निकलेगा भ्रौर जो हमारे माननीय ढेबर जी ने ग्रौर इस कमीशन के म्रन्य सदस्यगण ने जो प्रवास किया, खर्चा किया ग्रौर मेहनत की वह सब बेकार जायेगी।

श्रीमती जमना देवी (झाबुग्रा): ग्रादरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, ब्राज ढेबर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने पेश है ग्रीर उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। मैं इसके ग्रध्यक्ष को ग्रीर सदस्यों को घन्यवाद देती हैं, कि उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत करके ग्रौर सारे देश में घुम-घुम कर इस किताब को लिखा है और इसमें हमारी सारी समस्याग्रों को रखा है, ग्रौर इस प्रकार इसको एक गीताकारूप देदिया है।

ग्रादिवासियों मुलझाने के लिए ऐसी रिपोर्ट पहले भी ग्रा

Tribes Commission चकी हैं। हर प्रान्त में एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बने हए हैं, वे भी इन ग्रादिवासियों समस्याग्रों पर विचार करते हैं । यहां पार्लियामेंट में हम उसको एक बड़ा रूप दे सकते हैं क्योंकि यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर महोदय हैं ग्रीर यहां पर सारे प्रान्तों की समस्याग्रों की चर्चा हो सकती है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी हैं, प्रान्तों में बड़े-बड़े गवर्नर बैठे हैं। श्रीर भी बहत से त्यागी तपस्वी लोग बराबर म्रादिवासियों की स्थिति को सुघारने का प्रयत्न चलाते रहते हैं। लेकिन इतने बडे लोगों का हाथ इनके सिर पर होने के बावजद इन लोगों का सुघार नहीं हो पा रहा इसका क्या कारण है ? कहां पर गलती है, इसको ब्राज तक भी सरकार नहीं समझ पायी है। सरकार यह नहीं समझ पायी है कि इन म्रादिवासियों को किस ढंग से सुघारा जाए और कैसे उनकी स्थिति संभले।

सरकार ने यह मान लिया है कि हम इन का सुघार ग्रौर उद्धार शासकीय मैशिनरी के द्वारा ही कर सकते हैं। यही मुझे ग्रब तक देखने में ग्राया है । जितने भी ग्रादिवासी अब तक सुधरे हैं और जो यहां चन कर आए हैं वे गैर-शासकीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा सुधरे हैं ग्रौर उनको जो सहलियतें दी गयी हैं उनको समझते हैं। लेकिन जो काम शासकीय मैशिनरी द्वारा हो रहा है उससे तो इस कौम का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

शासन ने बहुत सी स्कीमें बना म्रादिवासियों के लिए दी हैं लेकिन उनका बराबर पालन नहीं होता स्रौर जो उनका पालन करने वाले बड़े हे स्रकारी, रेक्टर, कमिश्नर ग्रौर दूसरे स्टाफ के लोग बैठे हैं, वे नहीं चाहते कि ये ग्रादिवासी लोग

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह बात गलत है ।

उनके बराबर के स्तर पर ग्रा जायें।

श्रीमती जमना देवी: ग्राप ध्यान से सुन लीजिए। बैठे रहिए।

[श्रीमती जमना देवी] तो यह दिष्टिकोण है। यदि यह दिष्टिकोण न होता तो ये लोग ग्राठ वर्षों से इस प्रकार पिछड़े न पड़े रहते ग्राँर समाज में ग्रीर लोगों के बराबर ग्रा सकते थे। लेकिन उनके साथ ग्रन्याय हम्रा है। ग्रीर मैं मंत्राणी जी से आशा करती हं और मैं खास कर कहना चाहती हं कि ग्रगर ग्रापको इन गरीबों के प्रति हमदर्दी है ग्रीर ग्राप उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहती हैं तो उन लोगों को जिन लोगों ने ग्रापकी योजनाग्रों की ग्रवहेलना की है तत्काल दंड दिया जाए. उनके कार्रवाई की जाए। हो सके तो उनको डिपार्टमेंट से निकाल देना चाहिए। जब तक म्राप ऐसा ऐक्शन नहीं लेंगी म्रादिवासी म्रपनी जगहों पर ही रहेंगे। न उनको महल चाहिए. न उनको धन चाहिए ग्रौर न ग्रौर कुछ । श्चाप जो उनको द उसमें उनको संतोध है। लेकिन यह देखना चाहिए ग्रगर उनका सुधार करना है तो उनके प्रति दिष्टिकोण बदला जाए। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोशल वर्कर्स को उन क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये । ग्रशासकीय संस्थाएं जैसे गांघी स्राश्रम स्रादि सामाजिक सुघार कार्य करने वाली संस्थान्त्रों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। खेद का विषय है कि इस अरोर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। ऐसा करने से ही वांछित सूघार जल्द से जल्द हो सकेगा।

ग्रादिवासियों के कल्याण ग्रीर भलाई की यह जो योजना है यह ठीक उस छंग से है जैसे कि एक लोमड़ी के लिए उसकी पहुंच से बाहर लटकता हुआ ग्रंगूर का गुच्छा। योजना ग्राप जरूर बनाते हैं ग्रीर हमको मीठी मीठी बातें सुना कर और भाषण देकर समझा लेते हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से वह लोमड़ी उन ग्रंगूरों को नहीं पा सकती है ग्रीर उसे यह कहने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि ग्रंगूर खट्टे हैं ठीक वहीं हालत हम ग्रादिवासियों की है। योजना बनती ग्रवस्य है लेकिन वह खाली कागजों तक ही सीमित रह जाती है। उसका लाभ ग्रादिवासियों को ग्रान नहीं हो पाता है।

लड़िकयों की शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं है। स्वयं ढेवर किमशन की रिपोर्ट में इसका उल्लेख किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश की हालत इतनी खराब है कि वहां के आदि-वासियों के जो मंत्री हैं वह बिल्कुल फेलयोर साबित हुए हैं। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने प्रपन ऐरिया में काम किया हो। स्राज एक ऐसा समय ग्राया जब कुछ सामाजिक कार्य-कर्त्ता आदिवासियों की दशा मुधारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तब यह इमरजैंसी ग्रा गई है। ग्रव यह ग्रादिवासियों के दुर्भाग्य के सिवाय श्रोर क्या है?

गरीबी देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। देश पर ग्राज जो संकट छाया हन्ना है ग्रीर हमाँरी सुरक्षा को जो चनौती दी गई है उसका सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिये स्रौर देश के लिये लड़ने के लिये ग्रादिवासी तन मन धन से सहयोग देने को तैयार हैं, जो भी ग्रावश्यक था सब कुछ उन्होंने किया ग्रीर म्राजभी म्रपने देश की रक्षा की खातिर लड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि इस इमरजेंसी को लेकर जो सबसे ज्यादा कटौती हुई है वह म्रादिवासियों की स्कीमों में हुई है। क्या उन्हीं के लिये यह इमरजेंसी ग्राई है ? यह ठीक है कि ग्रापने इन लोगों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल से कुछ इधर, कोग्रापरे-टिव डिपार्टमेंट जैसा एक ग्रादिवासी डिपार्टमेंट बना रखा है। हालत यह है कि सडक का काम दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट करेगा, कुए का काम दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट करेगा । स्कूल का काम दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट करेगा । यह स्रादिवासी डिपार्टमेंट बिलकुल एक भिखमंगा डिपार्ट-मेंट सा बना रखा है जिसको कि हर एक चीज के लिये ग्रन्य डिपार्टमेंट पर ग्राश्रित रहना पड़ता है। ग्रब जब तक वह लोग उस कार्य को जल्दी न करें तब तक हमारे भ्रादिवासी विभाग से कुछ होता नहीं है। इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो कुछ भी काम करना हो उसको ग्राप एक ही ढंग से करिये भ्रन्यथा भाप

साफ साफ कह दीजिए कि इन ब्रादिवासीयों के लिये कुछ नहीं होगा । हम भीख नहीं मांगते श्राप से । श्राप जो कुछ पैसा हमारे ऊपर खर्च कर रहे हैं तो हमारे ऊपर ग्राप कोई ग्रहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम कुछ नहीं चाहते लेकिन यह ग्रवश्य चार्टेगे कि ग्राज जो प्रशासकीय मशीनरी द्वारा हम लोगों का शोषण हो रहा है वह बंद हो । एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को देख लीजिये. फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को देख लीजिये ग्रौर पंचायत व कोग्रापरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट को देख लीजिये. इन बेचारे गरीब ग्रादि-वासियों का पिछले कितने ही वर्षों से शोषण होता चला ग्रा रहा है । उन पर जर्माने करके ग्राज उनको भिखमंगा ग्रौर बे रोजगार बना दिया है। हमारे म्रादिवासियों ने पहले मांगी थी लेकिन कभी भी भीख नहीं म्राज वह भीख मांगने लगे हैं। म्राज यह हालत हमारी ग्राप ने बना दी है। हम ग्राप से भीख नहीं मांगते अलबत्ता हमें इन अधिकारी लोगों के शोषण से बचा लीजिये। भले ही ग्राप इमारे ऊपर रूपया मत खर्च करिये । दसरे लोग सोचते हैं कि ब्रादिवासियों को शिक्षा की सहलियत है, खाने कपडे व ग्रावास की सहलियत है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हं कि हमें कोई विशेष कपडा नहीं चाहिये। इमारे ल्प्रेग एक सा कपडा पहनते हैं। एक से क्षेत्र में रहते हैं । हमें कुछ विशेष नहीं चाहिये लेकिन यह जो एक नाटक बन रहा है वह उनके जीवन को दुखदायी बना रहा है स्रौर यह समाज के दूसरे लोगों की निगाह में उन को गिरा रहा है । उनको इस गिरावट से बचाइए । ग्रलबत्ता कुछ करना हो तो करिये । हम लोग कुछ विशेष नहीं मांगते हैं । जरूरत इस बात की है कि विभागीय कर्म-चारी हमदर्दी का भाव रख कर यह कार्य करें।

उदाहरण के लिये मैं ग्रापको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि इस हमदर्दी के ग्रभाव में सा-मूहिक बस्ती की व्यवस्था मध्य प्रदेश में बिलकुल फेलयोर साबित हुई है। सामूहिक बस्ती का नाटक मध्य प्रदेश में रचा गया कि जहां पानी नहीं है वहां सामृहिक बस्ती बसाई । ग्रफसरों की कमेटियां बनों जिनमें बड़े बड़े ग्रफसर जिले के हैं लेकिन वे उस समस्या को मुलझा नहीं सके ग्रीर उस को बसा ही नहीं सके । इन ग्रफसरों ने कहा कि ग्राध सेर ग्राटा दिन भर के लिये मिलेगा । यह जमीन है । हम तुम्हें बैल खरीद देंगे । इस पर तुम खेती करो । लेकिन मैंने देखा कि वह उसमें फेल-योर साबित हुए ग्रार उसको बसा ही नहीं सके ।

Tribes Commission

एक जगह गारियाकूई तहसील मनावर में जहां कि सामृहिक वस्ती बननी थी हम खद देखने गए कि सामहिक बस्ती कैसी बनी है । गवर्नमेंट के ग्रफसरान ने बसाई है लेकिन वह बस नहीं सकी है। ग्रगर इसके बदले दस ग्रादिवासीयों को इकट्टा करके कह देते कि यह देखो यह रुपया है इसमें यह यह काम ग्रापको करने हैं यह स्कीम शायद सफल भी हो सकती थी। लेकिन जितना नपा तुला ग्रापने दिया उतना काम नहीं हुग्रा । इतने ग्रफसरान उस कमेटी के होते हुए भी वह सामहिक बस्ती नहीं बन सकी । उसमें ग्रकल-मंद लोग थे पढे लिख लोग थे। जिले के कलक्टर ग्रौर डिप्टी कलक्टर्स उसमें थे लेकिन वह स्कीम फेल हुई । फिर जब यह नहीं कर पाते हैं तो कह देते हैं कि इन क्षेत्रों में काम करना बड़ा मश्किल है स्रौर उन को सुधारना बहुत मश्किल है लेकिन ग्राज जिस तरीके से बोड़ी सी एक मदद मिलने से हमारी समाज ने जो तरक्की की है वह हम भूल नहीं सकते हैं। बेशक हम सुधरे हैं लेकिन जो सहयोग मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन भ्रादिवासियों की समस्यायें वर्षों से चली भ्रा रही हैं। रा-जाग्नों के टाइम सें, भ्रंग्नजों के टाइम से भ्रौर कांग्रेस सरकार ने जब से शासन की बागडोर सम्भाली है, उन लोग हों को एक तरह से लल-कारा है। वह दबे हुए जंगलों में भ्रंगारे जिन पर राख जमी हुई थी उन की राख को हमारे शासन ने फूंका है। मैं मह नहीं चाह्नती कि मह

[श्रीमती जमुन देवी]

शासन ब्रादिवासियों को ब्राज की तरह ब्राधी फांसी पर लटका कर छोड़ दे क्यों कि उस हालत में पता नहीं केसी परिस्थित का मकाबिला उसे करना पड़ सकता है। इसलिये उस कौम का मजाक मत उड़ाइये ब्रौर बिना देरी किये जो ब्रावश्यक हो काम कर दीजिये वरना वह जो कर बीतें वह थोड़ा होगा।

इसी तरह सहकारिता की भ्रोर भ्राप देखिये। सहकारिता के भ्राधार पर भ्रादिवासियों को कुछ धंधा व रोजगार मिलना चाहिये श्रौर उनकी बेरोजगारी भ्रौर गरीबी मिटनी चाहिये लेकिन यह श्रफसरान लोग जब तक उनको रिशवत नहीं मिलती है, उन सहकारी सोसाइटियों को भ्रनदान नहीं मिलता है श्रौर भ्रगर यह नहीं हो पाता है तो उन सोसाइटियों का रिस्पैक्ट गिरता है।

मैं इस सम्बंध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं। शायद वैसा और जगह भी होता होगा। जिस ग़लत ढंग से सहकारिता पर अमल प्रशासकीय मशीनरी द्वारा किया जा रहा है और अपने अधिकारियों का ग़लत दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है उस का जनमानस पर बड़ा प्रतिकृत प्रभाव पड़ रहा हैं। विरोधी पार्टियां प्रचार करती फिरती हैं कि देखों यह सरकार कैसे सहकारिता पर अमल करा रही है। उन भोलेभाले आदिमियों के दिमाग़ में ग़लत बात आती है और परिणाम यह होता है कि सहकारिता आंदोलन जिसे कि हम सफल करना चाहते हैं वह सफल नहीं हो पाता हैं। हमें इस तरह की प्रशासन की ग़लत मनोवृति को बदलना होगा।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि म्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं है। वहां हमें नये उद्योग धंध उनके लिए खोलने चाहिए। उन का जीवन निर्वाह, उस खेती पर भ्रीर उन जगंलों की लकड़ियों पर भ्रीर बैन उपज पर म्राश्रित रहता है। उस से उन का पेट भर नहीं पाता है। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्न- मेंट ने सभी एक नया म्राईर निकाला है कि

एक भी इंच जमीन फोरेस्टर की खेडी न जा सके ग्रौर जिस किसी ने ग्रगर खेडी है तो उस के ऊपर २००, २०० ग्रीर २५०, २५० रुपये का जर्माना कर दिय गया है। उन पर लाख रुपया खर्च किया ग्रौर इस ढंग से उन से ले लिया जाता है। मैं मंत्राणी महोदया से निवेदन करूंगी कि वे जल्द से जल्द मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को, रेवेन्य मिनिस्टर श्रौर बन मिनिस्टर को कहें कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसा ब्रादेश दें कि ताकि जितनी भी जमीन फौरेस्ट एरिया में हो ग्रौर खेती के क़ाबिल हो वह उन ग्रादिवासियों को दे दी जाये। ग्रगर वे यह नहीं करेंगे तो लाखों लोगों के वहां भीख मांगने की नौबत ग्राने वाली है। उन लोगों के पास कोई धंधा नहीं है। मैं ढेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करती हं लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहगी कि ऐसा न हो कि उस में से ग्राधी बातें ले ली जाये ग्रौर ग्राधी न ली जाये। उस की पुरी सिफ़ारिशों को माना जाये और सही ढंग से जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही की जाये। मझे ग्राशा है कि यह सरकार ग्रादिवासियों के प्रति सजग रहेगी ग्रांर उन की उन्नति हो सकेगी।

श्री प्रिय गृप्त (किटहार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गैंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रीर गैंड्यूल्ड ट्राइबस के बारे में ढेवर किमशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के बारे में कुछ कहने के पहले एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

ग्राज से २०, २० साल पहले हम बोग स्कूलों में इस बारे में सुना करते थे। उस समय फ़ीमेल एजुकेशन के सब्जैक्टस पर डिवेट हुन्ना करता था। उस पर हम लोग बहस किया करते थे कि उन के लिए क्या होना चाहिए, उन को शिक्षा देनी चाहिये या नहीं देनी चाहिये। फ़ीमेल एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये या नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन भ्राज तो उस का सवाल ही नहीं रह एयर हैं। Even the ladies are working in different establishments

लड़िकयां काफ़ी तादाद में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नौकरियां कर रही हैं।

15 hrs.

एक बात ग्रीर कहना चाहुंगा। गांधो जी के लिए हम सुनते थे कि किसी गांव में पधारेंगे तो उस वक्त होता यह था कि किसी चमार या मेहतर को स्नान करा कर, उस को नये कपडे पहना कर, ग्रब उस वक्त इतनी सारी पार्टियों तो थीं नहीं, कांग्रेस ही होती थी तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के जितने नेता लोग होते थे वे लोग सब एक वेदी में वैठ कर उस से परसादी ले कर खाते थे और सब बाट कर परसादी यह दिखलाने के लिए खाते थे कि ग्रस्पश्यता हमारे वहां मे चली गई है मगर दरग्रसल वह छग्राछत श्रीर श्रस्पश्यता नहीं गई। ये दो बातें हम को याद हैं। यह ५६४ पन्ने की जो रिपोर्ट छपी है, ग्रगर इस का दसवां हिस्सा भी इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया जाये, लागु कर दिया जाये, तो फिर हम अनभव करेंगे कि हिन्दस्तान के सब से ऊंचे तबके के प्रतिष्ठान ग्रर्थात इस सदन में, हमारा इस विषय पर बहस करना ठीक है।

हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आज तक यह सोचते हैं कि हम लोग इन लोगों को 'पंट्रनाइज' कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है। हम लोगों को यह सोचना है कि इन लोगों का हम पर ऋण है, जिस को हम चुका रहे हैं, यानी हम लोगों ने इतने साल तक इन की उन्नति का घ्यान न कर के जो ग़लिन्दां की हैं, हम उन की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं, उस ऋण का गित्रांध करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यह फ़ीलिंग हमारे दिलों में होनी चाहिए।

हम लोगों ने देखा है कि ब्रिटिश टाइम में ट्राइबल एरियाज में, पासीघाट में, घ्रासाम में, घ्रवर हिल्ज में, जो स्काच या इंगलिश ब्राफ़िसर्ज पोलीटिकल घ्राफ़िसर्ज के रूप में नियुक्त किये जाते थे, वे वहां ट्राइबल्ज की तरह ही बाल रखते थे, उन लोगों की तरह ही कपड़े पहनते थे ग्रीर उन लोगों की तरह ही रहन सहन की ग्रादतें डालते थे। 15.02 hrs.

Tribes Commission

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi in the Chair] इस लिए किया था कि ट्।इवल्ज उन ग्राफ़िसर्ज को हर प्रकार से ग्रपने ही महसूस क ंग्रीर इसलिए उनके साथ खल कर बात कर सकें। इस के मकाबले में हम देखते हैं कि स्राजकल जो स्राई० ए० एस० या प्राविशल सर्विस के लोग उन एरियाज में जाते हैं, वे सूट, बूट, ग्रौर टाई पहन कर वहां घुमते हैं। वे ट्राइवल लोगों के बीच में जाते भी नहीं हैं। शाम को वे ग्रपनी बीबियों के साथ मोटर में चक्कर लगाते हैं और इस प्रकार ग्रपने काम के बारे में खानापूरी करते हैं । इस प्रकार के एटीटयड में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ।

हमने ग्रपने संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की है कि सब लोगों को "सोशल, इकानोमिक एड्केशनल श्रौर पोलीटिकल इक्वैलिटी" दी जायगी । यह कब होगा ? ट्राइवल्ज की एज्केशन के बारे में कमीशम ने बहुत सुन्दर रीकमेंडेशनज दी हैं, लेकिन, जसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है, ग्राठ, नौ, दस महीनों के बाद ट्राइवल स्टुडेंटस को एज्केशन एड का पैसा दिया जाता है । इस स्थिति में किताबें ग्रादि न खरोद सकने के कारण उन को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । स्कूलों का प्रबंध किया गया है, लेकिन चूंकि होस्टलज का प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है इसलिये वे बेचारे कहां रह कर पढ़ेंगे।

ट्राइबल लोगों की इकानामिक प्राबलम्ज को हल करने के लिए बहुत से चैप्टर दिये गये हैं । एग्रीकल्चर और इनडेटिडनैस के बारे में भी मुझाव दिये गये हैं । जहां तक ग्राटिकल २७४ के अन्तर्गत ग्रान्ट्स इन एड देने का प्रश्न है, ग्रान्ध्र प्रदेश के सिवाये और किसी प्रदेश ने इसे लागू नहीं किया है ।

[श्रो प्रिय गुप्त]

मैं बताना चाहता हं कि हिन्द्स्तान में मध्य प्रदेश, ग्रासाम, बिहार, वैस्ट बंगाल, उडीसा, राजस्थान ग्रादि प्रान्तों में ग्रादिवासियों की बैल्ट है। ग्राप देखिये कि वहां पर जैसे भगवान की छिपी हुई सम्पत्ति, मिनरल्ज, जमीन के नीचे ग्रीर जंगल के झाड़ के नीचे छिपी हुई पड़ी है, उसी **त**रह ग्रादिवासियों में सब रत्न, हीरे ग्रौर जवाहर तडप तडप कर रो रहे हैं कि हमारा प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। हम इस सरकार से पुछना चाहते हैं कि जब वह उन मिनरल्ज को ढंढने के लिए विदेशों से लाख लाख रुपये की डिलिंग मशीन्ज लाती है, तब उसने यह देखने के लिए कि दरग्रस्ल इन लोगों की उन्नति के लिए क्या काम करने चाहिए, क्या मशीनरी बनाई है। मैं उस को कहना चाहता हं कि इस बारे में किये जाने वाले बर्च को फ़िजल खर्च नहीं समझना चाहिए।

ग्रादिवासियों में दो श्रेणियां हैं, जिनमें मे एक हैं लैंडलेस लैंबरर्ज । हम देखते हैं कि हमारे बिहार में व लोग साल में तीन महीने मिट्टी खोद खोद कर जड़ी बृटियां खाते हैं । हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि हमारी नैशनल इनकम श्रौर एवरेज इनकम क्या है। एवरेज इनकम तो बहत सुन्दर है, लेकिन मुझे इस बारे में एक किस्सा याद ग्राता है। एक किसान के चार लडके थे। उसकी ग्रीरत सुबह उठ कर उनके लिए चार रोटियां बना कर रख देती थी ग्रौर खेत में चली जाती थी। उन बारों बच्चों में से जो दो बदमाश थे. उन्होंने चीन-छान कर दो दो रोटियां खालीं और इस प्रकार दो लडके भुख रहे। मां का हिसाब यह रहा कि चार बच्चे ग्रौर चार रोटियां. इसलिए एक बच्चे के लिए एक रोटी, हालांकि दो बच्च तो दो दो रोटियां खा गये ग्रीर दो भुख रहे। यही स्थिति हमारी एवरेज इनकम की है, जो कि माननीय मंत्री, श्री नन्दा, ने बताई है। यदि इस सदन के कोई माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो वे जाकर देख सकते हैं कि आदिवासी साल में तीन महीने भूखे रहते हैं और मिट्टी में से जड़ी-बूटियां खोद-खोद कर खाते हैं।

जहां तक शिपटंग कल्टीवेशन के इत्तजाम का प्रश्न है, सरकार को कल्टीवेशन के इत्तजाम को प्रश्न है, सरकार को कल्टीवेशन के इत्तजाम को भी देखना चाहिए। सरकार की तरफ से फूड प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाने के बारे में चिल्लाया जाता है, लेकिन ट्राइबल्ज को, जो कि फ़ारेस्ट में रहते हैं, खती के बारे में कोई सहूलियत सरकार की तरफ से नहीं मिलती है।

जहां तक ढेंबर कमीशन्ज की रीक-मेंडशन्ज का सम्बन्ध है, वे बहत सही हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हं कि इनको उचित महत्व दे कर पिछले सैशन में ही इन पर बहस को खत्म करना चाहिए था। हमको स्रनभव करना चाहिए कि यह इमरजेंसी की तरह ही का इम्पार्टेंट काम है । ग्रब सोमवार से कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर भी विचार होगा। ग्रगर हमारा कोई ग्रंग सड जाता है, तो दुसरा ग्रंग भी एफ़ विटड होता है। इसलिए इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन पिछले सैशन में ही समाप्त कर देनी चाहिए थी। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से इस बारे में जो रूपया खर्च किया जाता है, उसमें ट्राइबल पापूलेशन के लिए कुछ ग्रलग इन्तजाम किया जाये।

ग्रादिवासियों की शिक्षा के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनके प्राइमरी स्कूलों में एसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि उनके बच्चे मदर टंग सीख सकें ग्रौर इसके साथ ही रीजनल लैंग्वज को भी सीख सकें। इस पालियामेंट में बहुत से ग्रादिवासी सदस्य बेचारे ग्रनपढ़ हैं। सन्थाली या प्रपनी किसी भाषा में उनको बोलने का ग्रवकाश नहीं मिलता है। जब वे पांच साल के लिये यहां पर चुन कर ग्राते हैं, तो उनके लिये किसी दूसरी भाषा को सीख कर उसमें बोलना कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है ? यह ग्रइंगा नहीं रहना चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि उन लोगों के बारे में सही तौर से जांच पडताल हो ।

इंडस्टियल एरिया में हमारी जो मां-बहिने काम करती हैं, उनके लिये काफ़ी श्रच्छे ढंग का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए । उनके बच्चों को रखने के लिए नर्सिज का प्रबन्ध हो ग्रौर रैस्ट हाउसेज का प्रबन्ध हो । जिन गांवों में म्रादिवासी रहते हैं, उनमें डिकिंग वाटर, पीने के पानी, की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। उनके रहने के लिए कोई मकान नहीं है। जो लोग जंगल में रहते हैं, उनके मार्ग में फ़ारेस्ट ग्राफ़िसर हजारों किस्म का ब्रडंगा लगाते हैं । लकड़ी का एक ट्कड़ा नेने पर फारेस्ट के रेंजर या चपरासी लोग उनको धमकाते हैं. पैसा लेते हैं । वे बचारे जलाने के लिए लकड़ी कहां से पायें ? जो लोग कालियरीज के पास काम करते हैं, उन के लोगों के लिए कोयले का, फ्यग्नल का, कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है।

जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज का सम्बन्ध है, हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि जो शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज बनाये गये हैं, वे ग्रादिवासियों के हित में ग्रौर उनकी उन्नति के लिये सही ढंग से बनाये गये हैं, या चुनाव में ग्रपने कैंडीडेट को सफल बनाने के लिए बनाये गये हैं।

हमारे स्वैल साहब ने ग्रपने भाषण में बताया है कि उन लोगों में जो नेशनल ग्रप-सर्ज ग्रादि हम्रा है, वह हिन्द्स्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में होने से बहुत पहले हुग्रा है। इन नोगों की समस्याग्रों पर ग्रब ग्रच्छी तरह से ध्यान दें। When India was under British subjugation, they made attempts to explore hill tribal areas. They established educational institutions and cultural institutions. They understood the pulse of the people. respected the tribal. They improve those areas. tried सरकार को भी चाहिये कि दाइबल एरियाज की जिस प्रकार से भी उन्नति हो

सकती हो उस प्रकार से उन्नति करे। ट्राइवल लोगों में जो लेबरर्ज हैं या जो अनस्किल्ड लोग हैं या स्किल्ड लोग भी हैं, या दूसरे हैं, उन सब की तरफ ग्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

ग्राज देखा जाता है कि जहां कहीं मजदूर भ्रान्दोलन होता है, तो उसके जो दो चार नेता होते हैं, उनको एम्पलायर लोग पकड़ कर के ऊंची नौकरियों पर लगा देते हैं ग्रौर उनको सतुष्ट कर देते हैं ग्रौर इस तरह से उन लेबर लीडर्ज को चप करा दिया जाता है बाकी लेबरर्ज़ भी तब चप हो जायें। इसी तरह से ट्राइबल्ज में से दो चार ग्रादिमयों को ऊंची पोस्ट पर बिठा दिया जाता है, एक म्राध को ग्राई० ए० एस० में ले लिया जाता है या पी० सी० एस० में ले लिया जाता है या प्रोफेसर बना दिया जाता है, या एडिमिनिस्टे-शन में कुछ पद दे दिया जाता है तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सभी टाइबल्ज ऊंचे उठ गए हैं. उनकी म्रायिक स्थिति सुघर गई है। इस तरह की बातों को लेकर प्रचार करना भ्रौर पैम्फलेट छाप देना अच्छी बात नहीं है। दिस इज नो जस्टिस ट दी एंटायर ट्राइबल कम्यनिटी । इस तरह से ग्राप इस कम्यनिटी के साथ इंसाफ नहीं करते हैं। बनियादी तौर पर म्राप इस कम्य निटी के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं, इसको भ्रापको देखना चाहिये । इनकी सभी ग्रोर से उन्नति होनी चाहिये, इनकी सामृहिक उन्नति होनी चाहिये, इकोनोमिक, एजुकेशनल, पोलिटिकल उन्नति होनी चाहिये। ऐसा न करके दो चार ग्रादमियों को ऊंची अगहों पर बिठा कर ग्राप कह दें कि हम ने यह यह इनके लिये किया है, तो यह उनके प्रति अन्याय होगा । इस पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me for offering a few remarks on this report.

I shall be very brief, because I know that the ground has been covered very well and comprehensively by many of my predecessors and it is not ne-

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[Dr. L. M. Singhvi.] cessary for me to cover that ground

I do want however, to that reservations are not the answer, not even a part of the answer, to the problem of the scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. As a matter of fact, in my humble submission, the continuation of reservation is a continuing confession of failure of the Government to deal with the problem of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this cuntry. I feel that in this recespect we have made precious little progress. We seem to think that we have done our duty by these so-called backward tribal communities of our country by providing for reservation, by deciding to give them continuing preferences and assistance in some measure. I think that a mamoth effort is required to be undertaken in this field because this is not only a question of human rights, but also a vital question of social reorganisation in our country.

I do not want to dilate upon the many aspects of the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this country, but I do want to say in passing that the abolition of untouchability, which was enjoined upon as by the Constitution and for which we have proceeded also to enact legislation has not been achieved even in a small measure. Untouchability continues unabated, and offences under the Act cannot be brought to and the offenders cannot be punished partly because full measure of legal assistance is not available to them, and partly because of a social prejudice which afflicts all such cases. I think that in all fairness to the cause of scheduled tribes which we have always been quick to espouse at least in words, we must undertake a broadbased massive effort. That massive effort will not be undertaken unless you are able to bring together all shades of opinion among the tribal people. It is not a political question. it is not a partisan matter. Let men like Shri Swell and people from the Congress benches put their heads together and see that something is done about it, because today it is not only a very vital matter of social reorganisation as I said, but it is also a matter of border security.

I went recently to Ladakh in the company of some distinguished parliamentarians. I was very much impressed at least in one respect, namely that we know precious little about the ways of life in that part of the country. We are always so selfcentred that we have little time to think about them and their problems. Unless we do that in a wider perspective, we would never achieve a solution of these problems.

What is true of Ladakh is also true of NEFA, Assam and other areas. So, in these border areas you need to bestow particular attention to the solution of their problems, which will have to start with a proper study of their problems. I do not think that there exists a full and proper appreciation today of their problems in the country. I think we are all too willing and all too quick to impose our own ideas of middle class morality on them, rather than think of their problems from their perspective. It is necessary that we begin to do that. I know that a good deal has been attempted, but as I said, the achievement is not very impressive. The attempts are a token of the goodwill which our country and the Government have in this respect, but mere goodwill is not enough. I hope that a real, earnest effort on a massive scale would be undertaken, and that the would be able to tell Government us what comprehensively they prowhat redo about it. commendations of the Dhebar Commission are implemented, have been implemented and are proposed to be implemented, and how much further they propose to go in the matter.

I should also like to mention here briefly that the tribal cause, the cause of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are often being subjected to abuse by those in the Government. I do not know all the facts in these cases but I have read in the press persistent reports of allegations made by certain Members of the Opposition, for example in Rajasthan, who say that a great deal of money given for the improvement and amelioration of the tribal people in certain areas of Rajasthan was misused and misappropriated. Indeed, a challenge was thrown by a Rajasthan legislator to the Chief Minister as well as a distinguished Member of this that if these allegations were true, he would be willing to resign his membership of the legislature. This has happened on a scandalous scale. A great deal of Union finance is involved. Assistance granted these bodies, approved by this Parliament, is involved. I think time has come when this ought to be checked. Otherwise, this will only promote a sense of cynicism among these people whose causes are espoused by dubious persons. I think something should be done effectively to check corruption and misappropriation of money granted for these purposes, and also to improve their lot in a substantial measure, in a real measure, on the basis of their own perspective, their appropriation of the problems, and not on the basis of the middle class morality prevailing in this society or that.

Mr. Chairman: Krishna Deo Tripathi. Kachhavaiya.

श्री कखवाय (दैवास): शैडयूल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर शैडयूल्ड ट्राइबज़ कें कमिश्तर की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैं भी वो चार बार्ते कहना चाहता हूं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है, यह गीता के समान है। इतनी बड़ी पदवी इस पुस्तक को देना लज्जा की बात है। गीता से इसकी तुलना करना, यह कहां तक ठीक है इस पर ग्राप विचार करें। गीता की तुलना में यह बहुत तुच्छ पुस्तक है। मैं मानता हूं कि इस पुस्तक में बहुत सी ग्रच्छी बातें हैं। परन्तु ग्राज देखने की बात यह है कि इन बातों पर जो ग्रादिवासी

क्षेत्र हैं, उन में कहां तक ग्रमल हो रहा है, कहां तक ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों को इससे लाभ पहुंच रहा है ग्रौर इससे हमारे ग्रादिवासी लोग, ग्रनपढ लोग, जंगली लोग, गरीब लोग कितना लाभ उठा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदया जो बैठी हुई हैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं, जिस प्रकार से विचार किया जाता है, क्या उससे वाकई लाभ होता है ? ग्राज यह बहस यहां चल रही है। कल समाचारपत्रों में बड़े बड़े हेडिगों में यह चीज छप जायगी कि म्रादिवासियों के लिए यह किया गया है। म्रादिवासियों के लिये कानन पास किया. ग्रादिवासियों के लिये सहिलयत दी गई, इतनी बातें मंजर की गईं। लेकिन यह सब प्रचार की बातें हैं ग्रौर प्रचार तक ही रह जाती हैं। उन लोगों तक इन का लाभ नहीं पहंच पाता है । ग्राज ग्रादिवासियों के ग्रन्दर जो ईसाई मिशनरी काम कर रहे हैं. जिस प्रकार से ईसाई लोग खर्च कर रहे हैं. जिस प्रकार से ईसाई लोग ग्रपने घर्म को बढाने के लिए परिश्रम कर रहे हैं उस तरह से हमारे देश में उन के लिये नहीं किया जा रहा है। जिस मात्रा में वे बाहर से पैसा ला कर्रं उन के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं उस तरह से हमारी सरकार खर्च नहीं करती है। जो खर्च होता है वह जो शिक्षित लोग हैं. जो उन के लीडर लोग हैं, वही हजुम कर जाते हैं। ग्रशिक्षित लोगों तक वह चीज नहीं पहुंच पाती है, सारी चीज उन बड़े लोगों तक ही रह जाती है।

Tribes Commission

श्राज ग्रादिवासियों के अन्दर हर प्रकार की कमी पाई जाती है। उन के पास खाने के वास्ते नहीं, पहनने के वास्ते नहीं, रहने के वास्ते नहीं। यदि उन को खाना नहीं मिलता है तो वे किसी प्रकार का जानवर मार कर, शिकार कर खा जाते हैं। जब कभी जानवर नहीं मिलता तो पेड़ों की पिनयां खा कर ग्रपना जीवन बिताते हैं। परन्तु वह क्षेत्र ऐसा है कि यदि हमारे शासन ने हमारो सरकार ने विचार किया तो उन में ऐसे ग्रनेक

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[श्री कछवाय]

लोग निकल सकते हैं जो हमारे बहुत काम ग्रा सकते हैं। ग्राज हमारे देश पर ग्रापत्ति माई हुई है, शत्र दरवाजे पर खंडा हमा है. तब यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है ग्रादिवासियों का. जिस में से बड़े बीर ग्रौर बहादर निकल सकते हैं। म्राप उन्हें थोड़ा ओत्साहन दीजिये, उन्हें स्रागे बढाइये, तो मझे पुर्ण विश्वास है कि बह जाति इतनी दिलेर जाति है कि यदि हम लोग घर में बैठ जायें ग्रौर उन लोगों से कहें कि तम शत्रुओं से निपट लो. तो वे शौक से निपट लेंगे। यही नहीं, वे उन को चीन तक खदेड स्रायेंगे। लेकिन यहां पर सवाल है कि उन का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जाये, उन को किस प्रकार से शिक्षा दी जाये। यह सोचने की बात है। इस के सोचने में ग्राज तक जो लापरवाही रही है उस के ऊपर हम को विचार करना है

उन के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा की कमी है परम्त यदि कोई मास्टर जाता है मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में बहुउत्तर प्रदेश से लाकर उन के ऊपर थोप दिया जाय. जो उन की भाषा नहीं जानता है, जो उन का रहन सहन नहीं जानता है. जो उनके खानपान नहीं जानता है तो ऐसा व्यक्ति वहां जा कर कितने दिन तक काम कर सकेगा, कितने दिन तक वह शिक्षा दे सकेगा ग्रौर कितने दिन उस को वां पर वा पानी बदलने में लगेंगे ? इस तरह का ग्रदमी वहां फिट नहीं बैठ सकता । इस लिये उन्हीं लोगों में से भ्रादिमयों को निकाल कर यदि उन को ऐसा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय कि वे ही उन के शिक्षक बनें. उन के समाज का सारा ढांचा जो है उस को बदल कर उनको ज्ञान का उपदेश दें. समाज का उपदेश दें. बीर वित्त का उपदेश दें ग्रौर ग्रनेकों जो योज-नायें हैं उन के बारे में उपदेश दें, तो मारा बड़ा काम चल सकता है। परन्तु ऐसी बात होती नहीं है। इस का कारण मुझे पता नहीं क्या है। मेरी समझ में नहीं ब्राता है कि मारी सरकार खर्च भी काफी करती है, स्रांकड़े बहुत लम्बे चौड़े बतलाती है, लेकिन क्यों जिस प्रकार का लाभ उन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाता है। यदि थोड़ा प्रधिक खर्च किया जाये, उन में से ही शिक्षक निकाले जांय तो वे व्यक्ति, वे मास्टर लोग उन को भ्रच्छे ढंग पर शिक्षा दे सकते हैं।

ग्राज उन के बीच में सब से बड़ा ग्रभाव मिलता है ग्रस्पतालों का । उन की चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं । वे जंगल की जडी बटियों से ही ग्रपनी चिकित्सा का काम चलाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि जिस प्रकार से ईसाई मिशनरी उन क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे हैं, वहां चिकित्सा की सहलियतें दे रहे हैं, दबाग्रों का दान भी देते हैं. यदि . मारी सरकार उस पर विचार करे ग्रौर उसी प्रकार के कदम उठा कर चले तो हमारा बडा लाभ हो सकता है। भ्राज विदेशों से पता पैसा ला कर ईसाई मिशनरी इस शासन के खिलाफ. इस देश के खिलाफ, यहां के धर्म के खिलाफ, उन को पढाने हैं कि ईसा मणी, सब से बड़े ग्रादमी थे. वे सब से बड़े भगवान थे. देवता थे. उन का म्रादर किया जाये, उनको देवता माना जाये. उन की तस्वीर घर में रक्खी जाये. मारे थोडे से ज्यादा खर्च से वे उस को भल जायेंगे । मैं समझता हं कि मारी मंत्री महोदबा जो बैठी हैं वे इस पर ग्रच्छी प्रकार मे विचार करेंगी कि ग्रादिवासियों के लिये किस प्रकार से काम किया जाये। वासी लोग केवल शिक्षा चा ते हैं. ग्रपना पेट भरने के लिये दो रोटी चाहते हैं, प नने के लिये कपड़े चाहते हैं। यही उन की मांगें हैं। अगर हम ने उन की यह मांग पूरी कर दी, तो यह एक ऐसा बड़ा वर्ग है जो कि, जैसा मैं प ले कः चका हं. सारे देश के बहत काम ग्रा सकता है। लेकिन उन की सर्विसिज में ला परवाही बरती जाती है। में देखने को मिला कि जितनी मात्रा में उन के व्यक्ति लिये जाने चािये. जो कि शासन द्वारा ठहराया गया है कि इतने परसेंट सर्विस उन को दी जायेंगी, उन के सम्बन्ध में वैसा होता नहीं हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने बत-लाया कि उन की शक्ल अच्छी नहीं होती, सारे लोग काले होते हैं, भोंड़े होते हैं, बाबू लोगों को जरा अंबते नहीं, इसलिये उन को सर्विसेज में नहीं लिया जाता। मगर हमारे शिक्षित वर्ग में जो यह भावना है उस को नि-कालना चाहिये, उन के गुणों की तरफ देखना चाहिये और सोचना चाहिये कि हम किस प्रकार से उन को ट्रेन्ड कर सकते हैं, किस प्रकार से उन को शिक्षा दे सकते हैं। इस का ध्यान कर के उन को उपयोग में लाना चाहिये और सभी क्षेत्रों में उन को सर्विसेज देने का प्रयत्न करना चारिये।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा (चित्तीड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ब्राज ढेंबर कमिणन की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुब्रा ट्टें।

भी राषेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन): सभा-पित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य से पूछ लीजिये कि पिछले सेशन में वे इस पर बोले तो नहीं थे।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा: मैं खास कर जो ः मारी उपमंत्रणी हैं उन का ध्यान ग्राकषित करना चाहता हं कि दरग्रस्ल

Mr. Chairman: If you have expressed your views once on this report, there is difficulty about your expressing your views twice on the same subject.

भी मा० ला० वर्मा: मुझ से स्पीकर साहब ने प ले पूछ लिया था मार्शल की मार्फत कि मुझे केवल तीन मिनट उस समय मिल थे। उन्होंने इजाजत दे दी है। ग्राप उन से पूछ लीजिये। मैंने पन्द्रह मिनट मांगे थे। उस समय मुझे केवल तीन मिनट मिले थं। इस लिये तीन मिनट घटा कर बारह मिनट मुझे भाज मिलने चार्यि।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. The convention in this House has been that in discussions like these Members are allowed to speak only once. If a Bill is being discussed, then chances are given to the Members to express their views twice or thrice, as the case may be. If Members are given opportunities twice to express their views on such discussions as these, what will be the fate of the Opposition Members?

Mr. Chairman: The technical difficulty is this. A Member can express his views only once on a particular subject. This is only further discussion on the same report. So, the hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: सभापति महोदय. इस देबर कमिश्रन रिपोर्ट का थोड़ा बहत ग्रध्ययन मैं ने भी किया है ग्रौर मैं य_ं समझता हं कि शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्ज स्रौर शेड्युल्ड कास्टस की जो हालत ग्राज तक इस देश में रही है, यह जरूर है कि उस में थोड़ी बहत उन्नति हुई है, लेकिन जो बादे उन से किये गये थे उन की स्रोर जिन लोगों ने गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर राजनीति सीखी थी. जिन्होंने भंगी कालोनी में बैठ कर उन के उपदेश सने थे भ्रीर जिन को ज्यादा उत्सार देना चाहिए था, इस दलित वर्ग भ्रौर शोषित वर्ग की ग्रोर, उन्होंने उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया। ग्रभी मेरे बहुत से मिल्लों ने इस सदन में काफी तफसील के साथ बतलाया कि लोगों की हालत हैक्या । क्या वाकई समाज में 🖟 स्थान उन्हें मिलना चाहिये था वह उन को मिला है ? यदि वर स्थान उन्हें नहीं मिला है तो क्या उन को व स्थान दिलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ? मैं तकरीबन हर सेशन में देखता हं कि एक न एक रिपोर्ट ग्रा जाती है। कभी रिपोर्ट ३०० पेज की होती है ग्रौर कभी ४०० पेज की होती है। उस को पढ़ने से मालुम होता है कि देश में ग्रब छुग्रा छत की बीमारी नहीं रही **ग्रौ**र कान्ति की जो स्टेज हम्रा करती है वह तकरीबन ग्रागई। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हं कि अब भी अगर हम लोग देहातों में जाय

2992

[श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी]

ग्रौर देहातों में जा कर देखें तो पायेंगे कि ब्राज भी ऐसे-ऐसे कूंएं बने हुए हैं कि जहां पर चाहे कोई शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का हो या शेडयुल्ड ट्राइब्ज का हो, वह पानी नहीं पा सकता है। ग्रभी ग्राम पंचायत के चुनावों में हम ने देखा कि जहां पर वे लोग चुनाव जीत भी गये वहां उन को इतने बरे तरीके से परेशान किया गया कि उन्होंने मजबर हो कर इस्तीफा दे दिया। कुछ क्षेत्रों में यह देखा गया है कि उन के परिवार को मार डाला गया है गोली से । अलीगढ में वह चीज देखी आप ने जिस को हम इस सदन में लाना चाहते थे। ग्रगर कभी हम उन लोगों के सामने जा कर कहें कि ग्राज हमारे परम पज्य राष्ट्र पिता के सपनों का राम राज्य ग्रा रहा है, श्रौर वह हम से पूछते हैं कि राम राज्य कैसा ब्राया तो कभी कभी मसीबत ब्रा जाती है। क्योंकि राम राज्य की उन की परिभाषा जो थी वह ऐसी थी कि जिस में खास कर उस वर्ग को जो कि निम्न स्तर का है, खाना मिलेगा, रहने के लिये मकान मिलेगा, नौकरी मिलेगी । ऐसा नहीं होगा कि फाके कशी से हमारे बच्चे भूखे मरे। मैं ने देखा है कि चनावों में जब माननीय मंत्री महोदय भाषण देते हैं तो खास कर एक ऐसे बच्चे को बिठा लेते हैं जो फटे पुराने कपड़े पहने होता है ग्रीर जो कि दलित ग्रीर शोषित वर्ग का होता है, श्रौर उसकी तरफ उंगली दिखा कर कहते हैं कि यह ग्राने वाले हिन्द्स्तान का, म्राजाद ग्रौर प्रजातांत्रिक हिन्दूस्तान, प्रधान मंत्री है। उसके माता पिता यह सून कर खुश हो जाते हैं ग्रौर मीटिंग खत्म होने पर लड़के का हाथ पकड़ कर घर ले जाते हैं ग्रौर यह समझते हैं कि यह मारा मुन्ना नहीं है, बल्कि ग्राने वाले हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री है। पांचवें दरजे तक तो उसकी शिक्षा हो ज ती है। स्रौर जब वह पांचवां दरजा पास करके स्नाता है तो पिता के चरण छुता है स्रीर माता उसको लिपटा लेती है। श्रौर सोचती

है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि यह भ्राने बालें हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री है। लेकिन छटे दरजे की किताबों का मूल्य जब उसको २२ रुपया मालूम होता है तो उसके पास वह नहीं होता और भ्राने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री की पढ़ाई खत्म हो जाती है और उसकी यह शक्ल निकलती है कि या तो वह कहीं बूट पालिश कर रहा होता है या बरतन मांज रहा होता है भ्रीर किसी होटल में काम कर रहा होता है।

रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से तो लगता है कि तमाम चीजें हो रही हैं, स्रौर राम राज्य ग्रारहाहै। लोग पूछते हैं कि कौनसा राम राज्य ग्रा रहा है। राम राज्य दो तरह का हो सकता है। गांधी जी का राम राज्य तो यह था कि लोगों को खाना मिले, मकान मिले और जरूरत की तमाम चीजें मिलें। लेकिन समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि यह कैसा राम राज्य है। जब गल्ले का सवाल ग्राता है ग्रौर चावल की कमी होती है तो सरकार कहती है कि गेहं खास्रो, अगर गेहं की कमी होती है तो कहा जाता है कि बाजरा खास्रो। ग्रगर शक्कर नहीं है तो कहा जाता है कि शक्कर छोड दो, चावल नहीं है तो कहा जाता है कि चावल खाना छोड़ दो। कपड़ा नहीं है तो कहा जाता है कि कपड़ा पहनना छोड दो । ग्रौर ग्रगर ने रूजी तमारे देश के राम हैं तो हम तमाम ४५ करोड वानर सेना हैं, जो पेड़ों पर रहें, फल फुल जिनको न खाने की जरूरत है और न मकान ग्रादि की जरूरत है। तो य**∶राम राज्य** तो लाया गया है, लेकिन जो कि गांधी जी की कल्पना का रामराज्य था व: तो नहीं ग्राया है।

पढ़ने लिखने का ब हाल है कि लोग हमारे पास रोते म्राते हैं कि हमारे बच्चों का स्कूलों में दाखिला करवा दीजिए। जो लोग बिल्डिंग फंड में पैसा नहीं दे सकते उनके बच्चों का दाखिला नहीं होता । जब बिल्डिय फंड में दस पांच रुपया देते हैं तो दाखिला होता है । जो वजीफा लड़कों को दिया जाता है व छः छः ग्रौर सात सात महोने के बाद मिलता है । ऐसी हालत में मैं माननीय मंत्रो महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि वास्तविकता क्या है । क्या जो चीजें किताबों में लिखी हैं वे हो रही हैं ? कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाता है । इस देश में कमीशन ग्रौर कमेटी की परम्परा बन गयी है । पहले कमीशन बनाया जाता है, फिर कमीशन सो जाता है ग्रौर जेट जाता है ग्रौर उसे जगाने के लिए फिर दूसरा कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाता है। इस प्रकार काम चल रहा है ।

बस्तर में गोली क्यों चली? का महाराजा जो कि लटेरा था उसका साथ क्यों दिया गया ? इसलिए कि उस तमाम इलाके में कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है। ग्राज भी इस क्षेत्र की लोगों की हालत यह है कि तीन महीने महम्रा उबाल कर खाते हैं। ग्राप बस्तर में चले जाइये, छोटा नागपुर के पालमा, हजारी बाग श्रौर रांची जिलों में चले जाइए, वहां लोगों को तीन महीने ही साल भर में ब्रनाज मिलता है ब्रौर तीन महोने वे महए को उबाल कर खाते हैं ग्रीर उस के बाद कुछ पौघे होते हैं जिन के पत्तों श्रीर जड़ को उबाल कर खाते हैं। श्रगर आप ने नंगों को श्रीर भखों को काफी सादाद में देखना ही तो ब्राप को वहां देखने को मिल सकते हैं।

मैं यह तो नहीं चाहता कि इस रिपोर्ट के हर चैप्टर पर बहस हो, चेकिन मैं ग्राज उन लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने बापू के चरणों में बैठ कर शिक्षा पायी है कि क्या वे ग्राज हरिजनों ग्रीर शोषक वर्ग को ग्रीर समाज के बराबर ला पाए हैं। इन को सरविसेज में रिजरवेशन दे दिया गया है यह ठीक है चेकिन ग्राप देखें कि उच्च नौकरियां में 957 (Ai) LSD—8.

उन की कितनी संख्या है। उन को कोई प्रिफरेंस नहीं दिया जाता। मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट हुआ, उस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने धपसेंट कर दिया लेकिन आज तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया।

Tribes Commission

लोग हमारे पास इस बात का सरटि-फिकेट लेने माते हैं कि वे शिडयल्ड टाइव हैं भौर बतलाते हैं कि हम शिडयल्ड कास्ट के हैं ग्रीर हम शिडयल्ड टाइब के हैं। लेकिन जब वे उस सरटिफिकेट को देते हैं तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि एम० एल०एज० स्रौर एम० पीज॰ का सरटिफिकेट नहीं चाहिये वल्कि तहसीलदार ग्रौर मजिस्ट्रेट का सर्राटिफिकेट होना चाहिए। ग्रौर जब वे उन का सरटिफिकेट लेने जाते हैं तो उनको दस पांच रुपया रिश्वत का देना पड़ता है क्योंकि सब से ज्यादा रिश्वत कचहरियों में चलती है। ग्रगर वह दस रूपया दे दें तो भ्रगर वह शर्मा हो तो भी शिड्युल्ड कास्ट बन जाता है श्रीर अगर दस रुपया न दे तो वह शिड्युल्ड कास्ट होते हुए भी शिडयल्ड कास्ट का सरटिफिकेट नहीं पा सकता।

ऐसी हालत में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदया इस पर प्रकाश डालें। वरना भगर वह जो कुछ अभी तक कहती आयी हैं वहीं कहेंगी तो हम को एतराज नहीं हो सकता। हम भी उस को सुनने के आदी हो गए हैं और वह भी उस को कहने की आदी हो गयी हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में किंतनी उन्नति हुई है।

यह ठीक है कि कुछ सामाजिक उन्नति हुई है। जब अफसर उनके इलाके में जाते हैं तो उन लोगों से कहा जाता है कि नाचो गाओ । नाच गाना तो ठीक है। इस से उन की कल्चुरल लाइफ में उन्नति होगी। लेकिन अगर उन के पास कपड़ा नहीं है, खाना नहीं है, मकान नहीं है तो सिर्फ इस कल्चुरल लाईफ में तरक्की से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि अगर सामाजिक

श्रिः स० मो० बनर्जी]

उन्नति के साथ साथ आर्थिक उन्नति न हुई धौर इन रिपोर्टों पर ठीक से ग्रमल न किया गया तो ये रिपोर्ट बेकार जाएंगी ।

श्री राषेलाल ब्यास (उज्जैन): सभानेत्री जी, यह जो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है इस में हर स्टेट के शिडयल्ड ट्राइबस के बारे में अलग-अलग चैंप्टर दिए हए हैं। कमीशन ने यह माना है कि सब से अधिक आदिवासी मध्य प्रदेश में रहते हैं, और यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले सालों में मध्य प्रदेश के म्रादिवासियों भौर म्रादिम जाति वालों की उन्नति के लिए जो कुछ भी किया गया है वह संतोषप्रद नहीं कहा जा सकता।

प्लान में इन की उन्नति के लिए जितने रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी उस का केवल ३ ६ प्रतिशत खर्च किया गया ग्रीर बाकी रुपया खर्च नहीं हम्रा । जब यह स्थिति है तो भादिवासियों की स्थिति का कैसे सुधार हो सकता है, उन की उन्नति कैसे हो सकती है, वे कैसे झागे बढ सकते हैं। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? मैं समझता हं कि केवल पह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि राज्य सरकार का एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन कुछ ढीला रहा। इस की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर भी **धा**ती है भ्रौर यह ऐसा विषय है जिस की विशेष जिम्मेदारी गवर्नरों पर भी है, लेकिन धन्तिम रूप से इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार जिम्मेदार है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल यह कह कर संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकार ने भ्रपना काम नहीं किया।

इस में अनेक कठिनाइयां हैं। एक तो यह है कि जिन जिलों में भ्रादिवासी रहते हैं उनके लिए उचित रूप से देंड शासकों का ग्रभाव रहा है। दूसरे ये बड़े-बड़े जिले हैं जिन में यातायात के साघनों का बडा श्रभाव है। सिंचाई के साघन यहां नहीं हैं। धौर इस बात को कमीशन ने स्वीकार किया है कि सिचाई

के साघन बहुत कम हैं। वैसे हमारे राज्य में केवल ६ परसेंट इर्रीगेशन है । पर ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में तो ग्रौर भी कम है। इस तरफ जब तक राज्य सरकार श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार मिल कर ध्यान नहीं देंगी तब तक यह मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्र पिछडा ही रहने वाला है।

उन की शिक्षा का जहां तक संबंध है. यह ठीक है कि कुछ स्कालरशिप मिल रहे हैं. बस्तर में एक होस्टल भी कायम किया गया है । हाई स्कुल और हायर सैकिंडरी स्कल भी बने हैं। लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में भिलाई का कारखाना है ग्रौर उसके लिए टैकनिकल परसन्स टेन करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में एक टैकनिकल इंस्टीट्युशन की बड़ी जरूरत है।

15.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-Speaker in the Chair] श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ग्रादिवासियों के बच्चों की उन्नति के लिए इस क्षेत्र में ऐसे इंस्टीट्युशन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । इसी तरीके से वहां स्रावपाशी के जरियों को सुघारने के लिए, ग्रधिक ग्रावपाशी हो इसके लिए ग्रघिक रुपया देना चाहिए ग्रौर मैं समझता हं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार **पर** कुछ ग्रपना प्रभाव काम में ला कर जो कि बस्तर जैसा जिला है, जहां हम खद गये थे स्रीर उस को देखा था सुघार कार्य तत्काल करायें 1 इतना बडा जिला है भीर बारिश में जब पानी गिरता है तो एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में जाना, एक तहसील से दूसरी तहसील में जाना मुक्किल हो जाता है ग्रौर ग्रघिकारियों के लिए भी दौरा करना बिल्कुल नामुमकिन हो जाता है। ग्रब उन जिलों की कुछ ऐंड-मिनिस्टेटिव यनिटस छोटी करें। ग्रावागमन के साघन करे कि जहां श्राफिसर्स बराबर दौरा कर सकें, जहां कि उनकी जीप कार्स वग़ैरह जा सकें। भ्रौर वे लोगों की हालत को देख सकें । इसलिए इस तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

Tribes Commission

इसके अलावा ऐक्सप्लायटेशन इन आदि-वासियों का बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां कब कदम उठाये रे । उदाहरण के लिए मैं ग्रापके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि म्रादिवासियों का धन लकडी भीर जंगल है। श्रादिवासियों का धन लकडी होती है। वहां पर उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने एक कानन बनाया कि बग़ैर कलक्टर की इजाजत के कोई दरख्त न तो काट सकेगा श्रीर न बेच सकेगा । उसकी बिकी के लिए रजिस्टेशन कराना होगा भौर वह कलक्टर के यहां होगा । उसकी बिकी कलक्टर के यहां होगी । कलक्टर मपने सामने रुपया दिलाता है लेकिन इसके बावजद हजारों की संख्या में पेड बिके हैं भीर उनका पैसा जो किसानों को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिला है। बाहर से लोग भाते हैं, दकों में भर भर कर ले जाते हैं भीर बराये नाम उनको पैसा देकर ले जाते हैं। वहां सब फर्जी कार्यवाही होती है।

इसी तरीके से लेन देन का मामला है। योडा सा ग्रादिवासियों को कर्ज दिया । म्रादिवासियों के म्रंगठे करवा चाहे जैसे लिये, वे बहुत सीधे लोग होते हैं, चाहे जैसे लिख लिया । वे लोग बहुत सीघे होते हैं । मब बात यह है कि म्रादिवासियों में ईमानदारी कूट-कूट कर भरी हुई है। ग्रगर वह कत्ल भी करेंगे तो जाकर पुलिस को कह देंगे कि हमने करल किया है। चोरी उनके यहां होती नहीं है। चोरी करना वे जानते नहीं। इतने सीधे वे लोग होते हैं। इनके लिए ग्रधिकारी विशेष तौर पर ट्रेंड होने चाहिएं। ऐसा नहीं कि हर एक कलक्टर को या डिप्टी कलक्टर भथवा हर एक पुलिस इंस्पैक्टर को वहां भेज दिया । वहां पर भेजना चाहिए एक विशेष क्लास को जिसको कि सिम्पैथी हो. जिसमें सेवा की भावना हो । वे लोग म्रच्छे मधिकारियों को एप्रीशिएट करना जानते हैं। जिस समय हम ग्रीर कुत्र मित्र लोग वहां गये थे, हमारे साथ चौघरी रणबीर

सिंह भी ये तो वहां बस्तर में एक कलक्टर पहले रह चुके ये जिनका कि नाम मिस्टर पवार या, उनकी मत्यु हो चकी थी लेकिन उनके काम से पादिवासी इतने ग्रधिक सन्तष्ट थे कि जहां कहीं भी हम गये लोग पवार साहब का नाम, लेते थे ग्रीर उन्होंने उनके नाम पर एक गांव भी बनाया हुन्ना था। इसलिए यह स्रावश्यक है कि जो मफसर वहां भेजे जायें वे ऐसे हों जो यह समझते हों कि इस जाति को ऊपर उठाना उनका घर्म व कर्तव्य है । वे स्रधिकारी उनके लिए दिन रात एक करने वाले होने चाहिए और जब निष्ठा. श्रद्धा ग्रीर ईमानदारी के साथ वे काम करेंगे तभी यह समस्या सफलतापूर्वक हल हो सकती है। ऐसे प्रफ़सरों का एक दम कायम हो । उसके लिए जरूरी है कि उनमें विशेष तरह की टेनिंग दी जाय । उनमें इस तरह का भाव पैदा हो तभी यह काम चल सकता है। ग्राजकल होता क्या है? अगर कोई अफ़सर गलत काम कर रहा है तो उसको सजा के तौर पर बस्तर ट्रान्सफर कर दिया जाता है। ग्रब वहां श्रफसर की त्तवियत भी नहीं लग सकती है और ग्रादि-वासियों का कल्याण भी नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न को यदि हल करना है तो सब के पहले यह जरूरी है कि वहां के एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए एक ग्रलग स्टाफ़ रखा जाय जिनको कि ग्रलग से ट्रेनिंग दी जाय । उन के लिए म्रलग से ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट हो । जिस तरीके से ऐडिमिनिस्टेटिव ग्रफसरान के लिए यहां टेनिंग दी जाती है उसी तरीके से भादिवासी क्षेत्र के लिए वैल ट्रेंड लोग भेज जायें। इसके ग्रलावा सुपरविजन का इंतजाम ठीक हो ग्रीर यह देखा जाय कि वह बराबर ठीक काम करते हैं या नहीं ग्रौर स्कीमों पर रुपया ठीक से खर्च होता है ग्रथवा नहीं। ग्रब देखने में यह ग्राता है कि ऐन मौक ^{पर} जब साल खत्म होने को होत ! जल्दी एलौटमेंट रुपये का किया भ्रोर परिणामस्वरूप रूपया बर्च नहीं हो

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

Motion re:

पाता है और जो लाभ लोगों को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। यह बड़ा विकट प्रश्न है । कमीशन ने इसमें काफ़ी मेहनत की है । मैं किमशन के चेग्ररमैन भौर मेम्बर्स को भी बधाई देता हं। मध्य प्रदेश की ग्रोर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वहां का जो प्रशासन है, वह दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले में पिछड़ा हम्रा है । वहां के श्रादिवासियों की स्थिति शैक्षणिक देष्टि से. सामाजिक दिष्ट से भ्रीर स्वास्थ्य की दिष्ट से, कहने का मतलब यह है कि सभी तरह से पिछड़ी हुई है। इसलिए उस स्रोर भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

वहां का जो भ्राब मार्ग क्षेत्र है भीर वहां जो म्रादिवासी बसते हैं, भ्रापको यह सुन कर भाश्चर्य होगा कि वह बिल्कुल एक सब से पूरानी स्थिति में रहते हैं। वे श्रभी भी कपडा पहिनना नहीं जानते हैं। सम्यता न्या है भीर दुनिया कितनी भ्रागे बढी है, इसकी हवा भी उन्हें नहीं लगी है। यह बह इलाका है जहां दूसरे लोग श्रीर अफसर लोग पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं भीर न वहां कोई जाने का प्रयत्न करता है क्योंकि वहां जाना बडा मश्किल होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन क्षेत्रों का हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री भी दौरा करें भ्रौर भ्रपनी भांखों से वहां की स्थिति का भ्रध्ययन करें। उनके कल्याण के लिए विशेष योजनायें बनाने से ही ग्रादि-वासी भाइयों का कल्याण हो सकेगा। यह हमारे लिये एक बड़ा श्रिभशाप है कि इतना बड़ा वर्ग पीछे रहे भीर हम थोड़े रूप में उनके लिए योजनाएं बना कर धीरे धीरे काम करें। ग्रब धीरे धीरे चलने का समय नहीं है । जो ज्यादा पिछड़े हए हैं उनके लिए विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। ऐसा करने से ही वे लोग धागे बढ़ सकते हैं।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत धाभारी हं कि म्राज हम लोगों को इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या पर भ्रपने विचार प्रकट करने का भ्रवसर मिला।

इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि कमिशन के सभी सदस्य श्रौर चेग्ररमैन हमारी बधाई के पात्र हैं। जितने परिश्रम, जितनी सुझबझ भौर लगन के साथ उन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार किया है उसे देख कर यह विश्वास सा हो जाता है कि ग्रब इस समस्या के मुलझने में देर नहीं है। किन्तु मैं यहां यह भी स्मरण कराना चाहती हुं कि यदि इस रिपोर्ट के इम्पलीमेंट करने में, इस को पूरा करने में उस की सिफारिशों पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं हम्रा भ्रौर सही-सही कदम शीघ्र ही नहीं उठाये गये तो यह भी एक बिल्कुल बेकार की सो रिपोर्ट भ्रागे चल कर बन जायेगी।

श्रीमन्, इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ बहत ही बनियादी बातें कही गई हैं। कुछ बेसिक डिफैक्ट्स ४१ पेज पर हमें बतलाये गये हैं। मैं इस ग्रवसर पर केवल थोडे से ग्रंशों को, दो, चार लाइनें, संक्षेप में यहां पर रक्खंनी भीर उन के बारे में जिक्र करूंगी। इस में ४१ पेज पर तीसरे पैराग्राफ में यह लिखा हमाहै:---

"The basic defect in the Schedule is that the Governor's functions are insufficiently defined. The Constituent Assembly Sub-Committee had expected that an Instrument of Instructions would be issued to the Governors. The term "Instrument of Instructions" had, however, on account of its pre-independence associations, an unfortunate reputation, and did not find favour with the Constituent Assembly. But there was undoubtedly a need to supplement the provisions of the Constitution by further directions. That need is present even today. Without something of the kind, it will not be possible for the State Governments to realise the scope of their law-making and rule-making powers and their importance for the general development programme. The State Governments may still be advised to utilise

to the full the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule within a given period."

जो बुनियादी डिफैक्ट्स हैं, उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। श्राज तक ऐसां नहीं किया गबा है भ्रीर इसका नतीजा यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय के सारे प्रयास स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचते पहुंचते ग्रीर फिर स्टेट के प्रयास नीच वहां ग्रादिवासियों सक पहुंचते पहुंचते समाप्त से हो जाते हैं। भाज स्थिति क्या है ? बडी बडी ग्रांटस, बडी बडी सहायता की योजनायें केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में हैं। कुछ स्टेटस उनका थोडा बहुत फायदा उठाती हैं भीर इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि ग्रादिवासी क्षत्रों में जा कर जब व पहंचती है, तो उनका प्रभाव नहीं के बराबर हो जाता है। ग्राप देखें कि लैंड रिफार्म्स का क्या हम्मा है। कई बार इस सदन में इसके बारे में जहोजहद करनी पड़ी है, कितनी ही बार स्टेटस में जोरों शोरों से ग्रावाजें उठी हैं लेकिन फिर भी ग्रादिवासी क्षत्रों **जा**दिवासियों का उसी प्रकार से एविक्शन जारी है। मेरे पास कई पत्र ग्राए हैं ग्रपने श्रेत्र से जिन में बताया गया है कि जमीन की बात तो दूर रही मकान वगैरह तक जोत दिये गये हैं। जमीन की बात तो श्चाप छोडें. उनके मकान तक जत गए हैं। जो शक्तिशाली ठेकेदार हैं, जो जंगलात में म्रादिवासी रहते हैं भ्रौर उन से जो बाराज हो गये हैं, उनकी उन्होंने जमीनें तो ले ही ली हैं, पश तो ले ही लिये हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ मकान तक जोत दिये हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां तक एविक्शन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की स्रोर से जब तक उनको लीगल सहायता नहीं पहंचाई जाती है, उनका एविक्शन बराबर जारी रहेगा, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि जैसे दूसरे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, जो प्रोग्रस की बेस है, जो विकास की गति है, वह बहुत घीमी है, बहुत स्लो है।

Tribes Commission भले ही हम लोग ऊंच ऊंच ग्रदर्शवाद की बात करें, भले ही राजनीतिज्ञ या कुछ एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटर्ज कह रहे हैं हों कि जहां तक म्रादिवासियों का प्रश्न है, उनके उत्थान की हम परी कोशिश करेंगे. उनके शोषण को रोकने की हम पूरी चेष्टा करेंगे, लेकिन हम को यह मानना पड़ेगा, हमें यह स्वीकार करना पडेगा कि उनका बहुत ही कम विकास हम कर पाये हैं स्रोर बहत ही कम परिवर्तन हो पाये हैं। हम ने बड़े बड़े नैशनल प्राजैक्ट बनायें, बड़े बड़े डैम बनाये हैं ग्रीर जिन जगहों पर ये बने हैं, वहांपर उन्होंने भौर हम सभी ने यह सोचा था कि हमारी मंगल कारी, हमारी कल्याणकारी सरकार श्रौर हमारा यह गह मंत्रालय है जोकि उनके कल्याण में लगा रहता है, वह इस बात की चेष्टा भ्रवश्य करेगा कि कम से कम सरकारी स्तर से तो इन लोगों को शोषण न हो। इन लोगों की जमीनें ली गई हैं लेकिन आज तक भी बहत सी जगहों में इनको मुम्रावजा नहीं मिला है। मैं ग्रापका ध्यान रिहंद भ्रौर तलैया डैम्ज की भ्रोर खींचना चाहती हं ग्रीर उन क्षत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की श्रोर दिलाना चाहती हुं जिन ग्रादिवासी भाइयों की वहां पर जमीनें ली गई हैं, उनको ग्रपनी जमीनों का बहत ही थोडा मग्रावजा दिया गया है श्रीर यह योडा सा पैसा भी इस प्रकार 🕈 दिया गया है किन तो ये बेचारे जो ग्रादिवासी भाई हैं. उससे मकान बना पाये हैं भीर न जमीनें ही ले पायें हैं भ्रौर उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही गिर गई है। पहले तो ये जंगलों में फल फल खालेते थे ग्रौर ग्रपने छोटे से झोंपडे में रह लेते थे लेकिन ग्राज उनकी स्थिति भिखारियों की सी हो गई है ग्रौर भिखारी वित्त उन में से बहतों को मजबूर हो कर भ्रपनानी पड़ी है। जो थोड़ा सा पैसा उनको मिला, वह उन्होंने ग्वाजकल की सभ्यता के सम्पर्क में भ्राकर खर्च कर डाला ग्रीर ग्रब उनके पास जीवन यापन का कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है। वह रुपया उन्होंने

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगन]

Motion re:

योड से दिनों में खर्च कर डाला श्रीर श्रब व उजड गए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जब कभी प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों की कोई भिम ली जाए तो गह मंत्रालय को म्रादेश चाहिए कि म्रादिवासियों के पुनर्वास की एक समचित योजना बना दी जाए । म्रगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो मुझे विश्वास है कि फिर इस प्रकार से उनके पूनर्वास की समस्या न तो केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय के सामने रखीज गी भौर नहीं समाज सेवियों के लिए यह कोई समस्या बन सकेगी।

कर्ज के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूं । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इस बारे में बड़े ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे कानुन बनाये हैं ग्रीर ग्रच्छे धच्छे कदम उठाये हैं । लेकिन इतना होने पर भी ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो मनीलैंडर हैं, जो महाजन हैं, वह उसी तरह से शोषण कर रहा है जिस तरह से पहले किया करता था। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जब तक हम भ्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिए एसे कार्यकर्ताग्रों को नहीं भेजेंगे जिन के हृदय में सहानुभूति हो, जो उसी क्षेत्र से ग्राते हों भ्रोर उस क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को समझते हों. जिनको ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने की विशेष प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी गई हो, तब तक इन बेचारे भाइयों का कल्याण कभी न हो सकेगा। इसका कारण यह है कि उनकी जो नित्य प्रति की स्नावश्यकतार्ये हैं, उन से हमारे अधिकारीगण बिल्कुल ही श्रनभिज्ञ रहते हैं ग्रौर वह इस बात से भी **ग्र**निभज्ञ रहते हैं कि कौन सा मनीलैंडर है जो कि उनका इस प्रकार से शोषण करता है। ग्रापको सुन कर ग्राश्चर्य होगा कि भ्राजकल भी मनीलैंडर की तरफ से इन ग्रादिवासियों को २५ परसेंट ग्रीर २६ परसेंट की दर से सूद पर रुपया दिया जाता है। और कहीं की नहीं अपने ही क्षेत्र की बात मैं स्रापको बता रही हूं । मैंने एक मैहोरेंडम भी इस विषय में स्टेट गवनमेंट

को भेजा है भीर उसमें बताया है कि वहां पर जो मनीलैंडर हैं उन्होंने म्रादिवासियों पर इतने कर्ज चढा रखे हैं कि व जन्मजन्मान्तर तक निकल नहीं सकते हैं भ्रौर जन्मजन्मान्तर तक व गलाम बने रहेंगे । होता यह हैं कि बाबा का कर्ज जो होता है, उसको ग्रगर उसका पुत्र नहीं चुका पाता है तो उसका जो प्रांडसन होता हैं, वह भी उसी प्रकार से ठेकेदार के यहां जाकर मफ्त में काम करता है भीर एसे लोगों की संख्या कम नहीं है। दो दो भीर डेढ डेढ सी कोल इस तरह से ठेकेदारों के यहां काम करते हैं। भ्रगर कोई ग्रादमी भाग करके ग्र**पनी जान बचाने** के लिए दूसरे गांव चला भी जाता है तो ठेकेदार के गुंडे जाकर उसको मार पीट कर वापस मनीलैंडर के यहां ले आते हैं श्रीर वह उससे काम करवाता है। ये म्रादिवासी भाई माज भी ठकेदारों की सम्पत्ति बनी हुई हैं। इस विषय में मैंने श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी को लिखा था श्रीर उनको वहां ले जाकर स्वयं दिखाया था। पहले तो वह मेरी बात को सच ही नहीं मानती थीं लेकिन मैंने उनको वहां ले जाकर उनके सामने कलेक्टर से पुछा कि ग्राप बतायें कि मेरे स्टेटमेंट में क्या कमी है तो कर्लंक्टर साहब ने कहा कि मेरा स्टेटमेंट बिल्कुल सही है । ग्राज भी एक एक ठेकेदार के पास दो दो सी ग्रीर डेढ डेढ सी कोल ऐसे हैं जो कि जन्मजात गलाम हैं ग्रीर दासत्व प्रथा एसा मालुम होता हैं कि म्राज भी उस स्टेट के उस क्षेत्र में विद्यमान है । वे लोग पूरी जिन्दगी भर ठेकेदार के लिए काम करते हैं । जहां तक गृह मंत्रालय म्रयवा गह मंत्री जी का सम्बन्ध है या गृह मंत्राणी जी का सम्बन्ध है उनके हृदय में उनके प्रति सहानभृति है, यह मैं जानती हं। मैं यह भी जानती हूं कि उन्होंने इस बात की चेष्टा भी की है कि वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कुछ न कुछ उनकी सहायता करवाई जाए। लेकिन श्रीमन्, वही बात है कि जब ऐसे

अधिकारी जिन की न तो उन लोगों के प्रति सहान्भृति है श्रीर न ही योग्यता या धनभव है और न ही कोई ज्ञान है, वे वहां भेज दिये जाते हैं, तो कुछ भी नहीं हो पाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जीप में वे लोग जाते हैं ग्रीर इधर उधर सैर करके ग्रीर दो चार बार अन्दर भीतर जा आकर वापिस आ जाते हैं ग्रापको चाहिए कि श्राप एडवाइजरी काउंसिल या एडवाइजरी कमेटो उस क्षेत्र में जा कर बनायें स्रौर यहां जो क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनका पूरा सहयोग लें जैसा कि हरिजन विभाग में होता है। हरिजन विभाग में जो उस क्षेत्र के समाजसेवी लोग हैं उनको थोड़ा सा ग्रानरेरियम दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से यदि श्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए उन समाजसेवियों के लिए जो वहां काम करने के लिए तैयार हों या पहले से काम कर रहे हों यदि थोडा सा ग्रनानरेरियम दिया जायगा. सवारी वगेरह का खर्च दिया जाएगा श्रीर एक एक ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्र में ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे दस दस या पन्द्रह पन्द्रह कार्यकर्ता रखे जायेंगे तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि चाहे ग्रनभवहीन ही कोई ग्रधिकारी क्यों न हो, वह उन कार्य-कर्ताग्रों के ग्रनभव से लाभान्वित हो करके, उन क्षत्रों में एक नई रोशनी जगा देगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि एक बार इन प्रादिवासी भाइयों को ग्राप भ्रवसर दे दें, एक बार इनको भ्रौजार दे दें, एक बार इनको भ्रौजार दे दें, एक बार इनको भ्रौजार दे दें, एक बार इनको भ्रोजार दे दें फिर भ्राप देखेंगे कि इतनी तेजी से भ्रौर इतने ब्रिलियेंट भ्रौर इतने इंटेलीजेंट इनके दबच्चे निकलेंगे, इतने होशियार निकलेंग कि वे भ्रपनी सारी समस्यायें स्वयं ही हल कर लेंग। एसा हुआ है भ्रौर भ्राग भी हो सकता है।

श्रव मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहती हूं जो कि शैंडयूल्ड एरिया में लिया जाना चाहिये या लेकिन लिया नहीं गया । और भी बहुत से क्षेत्र हो सकते हैं लेकिन एक के बारे में मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहती हूं । बांदा के एक क्षत्र की बात मैं कहती हूं । वह म्रादिवासी क्षेत्र है । यहां गृह मंत्रालय से भी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा है कि हालांकि देर हुई है, भूल हुई है, गलती हुई है लेकिन जब उस क्षेत्र को म्राप भ्रपने शैंड्यल में शामिल कर लीजिये, उस बक्त इसको किसी वजह से नहीं कर पाये थे । मैं समझती हूं कि यदि उस क्षेत्र को शैंड्यूल में शामिल कर लिया जाए और गृह मंत्रालय से मिलने वाले सारे लाभ उस क्षेत्र को दिये जाने लगें तो वहां की जो दयनीय स्थिति भाज है, उसका मन्त करने में देर नहीं लगगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रव ग्राप खत्म करें।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : यह बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है श्रीर इस पर मझे समय दिया जाना चाहिये । मैंने एक दो प्वाइंट ही श्रापके सामने रख हैं श्रीर श्रभी तो काफी कुछ कहने को पड़ा हुग्रा है । श्रगर एक दो मिनट देने की श्रीर कृपा करेंगे तो मैं श्रापकी श्राभारी होऊंगी वर्ना श्रापकी श्राज्ञा हो तो यहीं खत्म कर दूं श्रीर बैठ जाऊं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ले लीजिये ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम: स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स केन्द्रीय सरकार से जिन विषयों में मद्द मांगती हैं, मैं चाहती हं, उस के नियमों में थोड़ी सी लैक्सेविलिटी लाई जाए। कुछ ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जो वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तो स्वीकृत कर दी हैं लेकिन चुंकि स्टेट्स में परिस्थितियां भिन्न भिन्न हैं, इसलिए थोड़ी सी स्टेट गवर्न-मेंटस को छुट रहे स्रौर वे स्रगर फ्लैक्सेविलिटी लाना चाहें तो इस की उन को डिसकीशन रहेतो भ्रच्छा होगा। मैं य सुविधा किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या स्टेट विशेष के लिए नहीं मांग रही हं । जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन योजनाग्रों में फ्लेक्सेविलिटी लाना चाहें या इस की जरूरत समझें तो उन को इस की इजाजत रहनी चािये । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि श्राश्रम बनाने की या होस्टल

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[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

बनाने की योजना यां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार से स्वीफ़त सी है और उसके लिए काफी धनराशि दी जाती है। लेकिन यदि कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहे कि कोई ऐसा इंडस्टियल स्कुल खोल दें जिस में कि ग्रादिवासियों को हर प्रकार के कूटीर उद्योगों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये तो उस में हमेशा यह ग्रड्चन माती है कि म्राप उन से क ते हैं कि वे म्रपने उद्योग विभाग से य ग्रान्ट दिलायें. हम तो ग्राप को होस्टल के लिये ग्रान्ट दे सकते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्रालय से ग्राप के ग्रीर इस सदन के द्वारा य निवेदन करना चाहती हं कि जब कभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस ग्रपनी नई नई योजनायें बनायें तो उन्हें थोडी फ्लेक्सविलिटी देनी चाहिए, उन के साथ कुछ उदारता बरतनी चाहिये । स्टट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मे-दारी किसी कदर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी से कम नहीं है। जन कल्याण योजनायें होती हैं चंकि उन का संबंध सीधा मासेज से, जन समदाय से होता है इसलिये य ग्रावश्यक है कि उन की जो प्रार्थनायें हों उन्हें जरूर सुना जाये । टाइबल बेलफेर कौंसिल जो है उस को ग्राथारिटी मिलनी चाहिये कि जो ग्रांट्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मिलें या केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिलें वे उन को ग्रन्डर वेरियस हेडस चेन्ज कर सकें। ग्राप को मालुम है कि ट्राइबल वेलफग्रर कौंसिल में बड़ी छानबीन ग्रीर स्कृटिनी के बाद वही व्यक्ति लिये जाते हैं जिन का पुराना श्रनभव होता है ट्राइवल्स के बीच में काम करने का । जब कभी टाइबल्स वेलफग्रर कौंसिल की सिफारिशें के संबंध में ग्रान्टस को थोड़ा बहुत चेन्ज किया जाय तो उसे मानने में न गु मंत्रालय को ग्रौर न ही स्टट गवर्नमेंटस को कोई हुर्ज समझना चाहिये।

16 hre.

सेपरेट सेकटिरयेट जो होता है वर् स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में भी बनाना चायि। हम लोगों ने कई बार मांग की यहाँ पर कि एक ट्राइबल बेलफेग्नर मिनिस्ट्री ग्रलग बनाई जाये । मत बनाइये मिनिस्ट्री, लेकिन मैं चाहती हूं कि कम से कम एक ग्रलग सेकेटरियेट बने ताकि जो प्रार्थना पत्र ग्रायें ट्राइवल वेल-फेयर के लिये वे विशाल मंत्रालय में ग्रा कर खो न जायें । ग्रगर ग्रलग केन्द्र इस तर का स्थापित किया जायें तो मैं समझती हूं कि उनके काम में बहत तीवता ग्रा सकती है है

एक बात और कर कर मैं समाप्त करती हूं।
चाहे कलेक्टर्स हों चाहे ट्राइबल वेलफग्नर ग्राफिसर
हों, उन लोगों में ग्रापस में कभी कभी एक
प्रकार से कोई सम्पर्क नहीं होता है। मैं
चाहती हूं कि जितना भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, चाहे इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट हो
चाहे कोई और' ट्राइबल वैलफेग्नर के लिये
सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में पूरा सहयोग मिलता
रहे। एक डिपार्टमेंटल एडवाइजरी कौंसिल
डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर ट्राइबल वैलफेग्नर के
लिये बननी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rattam Lal. He is not here. He came to me just now. Shri K. N. Tiwary.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट को पढने पर ऐसा मालुम होता है कि कमिशन जो घुमा है उस ने कुछ पार्टस को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है, श्रौर वं है मेरा जिला चम्पारन । चम्पारन का जो नेपाल की तराई का इलाका है उसके किनारे धांगड़, मुस र, था स्रादि जातियां बसती हैं। धांगड लोग छोटा नागपूर से वां गये हए हैं। उन की वही जालत है जो छोटा नागपूर में बसने वाले धांगड़ों की है। ये उरांव श्रौर मुंडा श्रादि नामों से जाने जाते हैं । जिस समय चम्पारन में इंडिगो प्लैन्टर्स थे उस वक्त वे छोटा नागपूर से उन को ले गये थे। उन की तादाद काफी थी। करीब **हे**ढ लाख ग्राबादी था कि व**ां** पर है। उनकी म्राधिक भीर सामाजिक हालत वैसी ही है बैसा कि छोटा नागपुर या दूसरे प्रदेशों में बसने वाले जो ट्राइबल्स हैं उनकी हैं। वहां पर वह किमशन नहीं गया भौर उनलोगों की ालत को उस ने नहीं देखा। मेरा नम्म निवेदन है कि जो सुविधायें भौर जगहों के लिये दी जायें वही सुविधायें ब्रां भी दी जायें।

हम लोगों को ग्रनभव या है कि जो उन लोगों के रेजिडेंशल स्कूल खोले जाते हैं. उन में जो शिक्षा दी जाती है स्रौर उन का जो प्रबंध है वह ऐसा है जिस से जो फायदा होना चाि ये, स्रौर जो उद्दश्य है रेजिडेंशल स्कल खोल कर फायदा पहुंचाने का, वह पुरा नहीं होता । लड़िकयों की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबंध नहीं है, ग्रौर लड़के जो हैं वह छोटी जमात तक, चौथी या पांचवीं जमात तक तो पढ लेते हैं, वहभी बहुत कम तादाद में, लेकिन स्रागे पढ़ने का उनके लिये कोई प्रबंध नहीं होता । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव य है कि चम्पारन के मगहिया डोमो के लिये जो प्रबंध किया गया था, यानी उनके लडके लडकियों को उन के घर से निकाल कर, उन से हरा कर दूर कर के उन की शिक्षा का प्रबंध किया गया, उनके कल्चर और उन की दूसरी चीजों को बदलने की कोशिश की गई, ठीक उसी प्रकार से इन का भी इन्तजाम होना चा ये। जब तक उन के लडके स्रौर लडकियां उन से हटा नहीं ली जायेंगी, उन से अलग करके किसी ऐसे स्थान पर नहीं रखी जायेंगी, जां रोजाना जो उन की खेतीबाड़ी ग्रौर पशुपालन का ढंग है जिस में उनके गाजियन्स बच्चों को इस्तेमाल करते हैं श्रीर उन से काम लेते हैं, ग्रगर उन से ग्रलग नहीं रखा गया तो जो मकसद है उन में शिक्षा प्रचारका, वह पूरा नहीं होगा । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है,कि रेजिडेंशल स्कूल जो हैं उन में उन बच्चों को घर से हटा कर रखा जाय श्रौर जिस तरह से मिशनरीज वगैरह रखते हैं, केवल छट्टी के दिनों में उन्हें घर जाने दिया जाये। फिर जैसे जैसे उन के बच्चे पढ़ते चले जायें, उन को उत्साित किया जाये तािक भ्रागे की शिक्षा में, हायर एजुकेशन में उन को मद्द मिले श्रौर उनकी उस में दिलचस्पी बढ़े। तभी उन का विकास हो सकता है श्रौर समाज में उनका भ्रादर हो सकता है, भौर तभी वे पुराने तरीके से श्रलग किये जा सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव य है कि किमशन को बार गवनंमेंट को सुझाव देना चाहिये कि उन की जो कंडिशन्स हैं उन को जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है उस को मालूम करायें श्रौर उस के बाद जितनी भी सुविधायें श्रौर जग दी जा सकती हैं उतनी ही उन को दी जायें।

Tribes Commission

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ ग्रधिक नहीं क ना है। लेकिन मैं अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हं मैंने राजस्थान के बांसबाडा श्रीर डंगापूर इलाके का दौरा किया है, उस समय मैंने जो स्थिति ग्रादिवासियों की देखी उस में मैं कर सकता हूं, कि वे प्रकृति के पुत्र हैं. घरती इन का बिछौना है और ग्रासमान श्रोढना है। मैंने रात को उन को देखा, मैं वां पर ग्राञ्जर्बर लगा था. कि सर्दी के महीने में लकडी जला कर के अपना काम चलाते हैं। व लकडी रात को ःलाते हैं ग्रौर एक साइड को सो जाते हैं, जब वः साइड गर्म हो जाती है, तब साइड बदल कर दूसरे तरफ के ग्रंग को गरम करते हैं। मैंने उन के पास टूटी फुटी हंडिया देखी जिस में वे मकई या दूसरा दाना उवाल कर खा लेते हैं ग्रौर इस पर भी तुप्त र ते हैं। लेकिन जब भी ग्रादिवासियों के लिये कमिशन बनता है और वह उनके लिये कुछ सिफारि करता है तो वे सिफारिश कागजों के ग्रन्दर ही रह जाती हैं, उन को जिस प्रकार से कार्यरूत में परिणत होना चायि व नहीं होता । भ्रादिवासियों को जितनी सहलियत देने की बात कही जाती हैं वा केवल उन का प्रचार है, प्ररेपेगेन्डा है । उनके सारे मैनेजमेंट पर जो पैसा खर्च होता है, मैं समझता ष्ट्रं कि उस का २५ परसट भी **भसनिक्त** में [श्री प० ला० बारूपाल] उन पर खर्च नहीं होता । मगर यह सारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कहा जाता है कि याना एरिया जो है उसे म्रादिवावी घोषित किया जाये । मेरी समझ में नहीं श्राता है कि जब उन को हम श्रादिवासी मानते हैं. श्रीर वे श्रादिवासी हैं, तो सन् १९४४ में भ्रमेडमट क्यों किया गया । वह पहले शेड्युल्ड कास्टस ये श्रीर शड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज थे, लेकिन पांच माल के लिये उन को स्कालिशिपस मिलने चाहिये ये या सर्विसेज के अन्दर जगह मिलनी चाहिये थी वह उनको नहीं मिली धौर बाद में ग्रमेडमेंट कर के उनको शडयल्ड कास्टस श्रीर शहयल्ड ट्राइबज की सूचि में ले लिया। में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भैसे हम सन् १९४४ से चलते आये हैं वह तो चल ही रहे हैं, लेकिन ग्रगर ग्राप किसी को सन १६६० में भ्रनुसुचित जाति में धोषित करते हैं तो जितना लाभ हमें पांच सालों में मिला है व तो पांच साल के लिये उन को बढा देना चाहिये । सर्विसेज में जो उन की रिजर्वेशन की सहिनयत थी वह तो कंटिन्युड ही र नी चाहिये। मैं यह भी महसूस करता हं कि नाम उलट गया है। जो भादिवासी थे वे ग्रनादिवासी क लाते हैं ग्रौर जो ग्रनादि• बासी थे वे श्रादिवासी कहलाने लगे हैं। जो िन्दुस्तान के प ले श्रादिवासी थे उनकी तरक्की भ्रभी तक नहीं हुई है। भ्रागे जा कर क्या होगा।

हाउस में सदस्यों ने बार बार सरकार से मांग की है कि इन के लिए प्रलग एक मंत्रालय बनाया जाए। लेकिन जब हम प्रलग मंत्रालय की बात क.ते हैं तो लोग हम को ताना कसते हैं कि तुम कम्युनल हो और जातिवाद लाना चाहते हो। यह जातिवाद की घात नहीं है। मैं अनुमक करता हूं कि भारत विभाजन के बाद किम्यूजीज को फिर से ससाने की ग्रच्छी व्यवस्था की गयी है। मुझे उन को देव कर खुशी होती। इन लोगों

को सरकार ने करोड़ों की संख्या में फिर से बसाया है। जब सरकार इतनी बड़ी समस्या का समाधान कर सकती है तो समझ में नहीं श्राता कि श्राज तक श्रादिवासी श्रौर रिजनों की समस्या का समाधान क्यों नहीं हो सका।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता । लेकिन मैं भ्रनुभव करता हं कि हमारी सरकार तो हमारे लिए बहुत कुछ करना चाती है लेकिन उस के ग्रफसर लोग उसकी नीति का परी तरह पालन नहीं करते क्योंकि उनमें म्राज भी तानाशाही भ्रौर नौकरशाही है। हम चाहते थे कि लोकशाही भ्रावे लेकिन अभी भी नौकरणाही पनप रही है। श्रौर हमारी योजनाएं कागज पर ही र३ जाती हैं। मैं इतना ही क ना चा ता हं कि आदिवासियों की समस्या राष्ट्र की समस्या है। हमारा देश बड़े बड़े नगरों में, बड़े बड़े दफ्तरों में भीर इस पालियामट में नहीं है। ४५ करोड लोगों के सम तका नाम िन्दुस्तान है। ग्रीर धगर इस देश के किसी भी ग्रंग में कमजोरी है तो मैं समझता हूं कि िस्न्द्स्तान कमजोर रःता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन भाइयों के लिए जो कुछ हो सकता है करना चािए।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: grateful to the House for the detailed discussion of the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Commission and the valuable suggestions Members have offered. It was not due to indifference but shortage of time that we could not conclude the discussion commenced in September; again, due to other legislative business, we could take up the discussion only just now. so, we have not been indifferent; we have taken action as far as we could to implement some of the mendations falling within the purview of the Central Government; as regards those coming within the sphere of State Governments, we have taken steps to see that they also implement them.

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The valuable suggestions offered by Members would undoubtedly help us and we are grateful to them for the advice. This will help us to get the maximum results for our expenditure and efforts. The Home Minister in his opening speech has already told us that the conference of State Ministers in charge of the welfare of backward classes was convened in 1962 primarily to discuss the recommendations of the Commission. This was a very important step as a large proportion of the recommendations pertain to the sphere of action of the State Governments. I am happy to say that the majority of the recommendations have been accepted by the Ministers at the conference. As the House knows the conclusions reached at the conference have been laid on the Table of the House in August

In the Dhebar Commission's report, certain important and valuable recommendations were made. As the time at my disposal is very little, I will not delve into each and every one of them, but mention only the major ones and elaborate wherever possible.

Regarding special legislation, some Members referred to it in speeches. The Commission have emphasised the need to have suitable laws to protect the interests of tribals in land and to protect against exploitation by money-lenders. They have also stressed that should be a time-limit for such legislation. The Home Minister suggested at the conference that the States should try to complete the enactment of such legislation within two years, and that in this period efforts should also be made to form as many cooperative societies for tribals as possible. Realising the importance of this matter, the conference of the State Ministers agreed to complete the enactment of laws within the two years, and thus, there should be a considerable improvement within a short

period. By implementing these recommendations effectively I think we will be able to achieve greater results.

Then I come to another point, which is also of very great importance, namely about the Governor's Report. This is another valuable recommendation made by the Commission. This relates to the preparation of Governor's Report, and also effective exercise of powers by the Governor under the Fifth Schedule. The State Governments have agreed to tighten up the administrative arrangements relating to the preparation of the report, and are also examining how the benefit of the guidance of the Governors could be secured for the programme to a larger extent than as at present.

Then I come to the most important recommendation made by the Commission. I think this is the best one that we have come across. It sets out the alternative approach. We very grateful to the Commission for giving a clear lead in this matter and placing an accent on intensive development rather than on declaring certain areas merely as scheduled areas. If adequate measures are taken for protecting the rights and interests of the tribals, and the programme intensive development is adopted and put into effect within a reasonable period, the object of scheduling would be achieved. Side by side, the Commission have also pointed the scheduling of areas now will have no particular significance. The medium recommended by the Commission for this purpose, we all know, is the tribal development block.

The Home Minister, in consultation with the Planning Commission, announced earlier when he was initiating this debate, that efforts would be made to start tribal development blocks by the end of the Fourth Plan in all areas which have tribal majorities. He also announced that preparatory action for starting tribal development blocks in such areas might

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have to be taken even before the end of the current Plan.

So, we have accepted the alternative approach, and the Planning Commission have also agreed to sanctioning of additional 120 blocks over and above the 330 already proposed during the Third Plan. We have almost allotted these 120 blocks to the various States where there is tribal population with 66 2/3 per cent majority. I am glad to say that during the Third Plan as many as 450 tribal development blocks would have been set up for this purpose. In all the with a tribal concentration of 66 2/3 per cent, tribal development blocks would thus come into being. For purposes of intensive development, the recommendation has been accepted and is under implementation.

Besides, our thinking at present is that during the Fourth Plan we should try to conclude this work of starting tribal development blocks in all local areas where the concentration of the tribals in the total population exceeds not only 66 2|3 per cent., but also per cent. The exact number which is to be started during the Plan would Fourth be known after study. only detailed but by a rough estimation we can say it may be about 500.

The tribal blocks that have been started and proposed to be started during the Third Plan, numbering about 450, should have trained personnel. This aspect has been mentioned by many Members. There was much concern about it, and they said we should have a good training programme.

The training programme has been rightly stressed by some Members for achieving success in the welfare schemes in the tribal areas. There is need for trained workers. On the lines of the Commission's recommen-

dations, details of the training programme have been worked out consultation with the Ministries Community Development and Cooperation and Food and Agriculture who are actually in charge of implementing the schemes. The increased requirements of staff consequent on the enhanced number of Tribal Development Blocks are constantly being reviewed by the Community Development Ministry. In addition to general training for the functionaries in the tribal development blocks in common with the personnel appointed in the community development blocks, special orientation training in tribal life and culture is being given to the staff posted in the Tribal development block. In addition to the existing training centre at Ranchi for giving orientation training to the block development officers and extension officers, another centre has been set up in Madhya Pradesh. Our idea is ultimately to have four such centres. By this, we are taking care to make sure that this large scale does not result in a compromise with quality. We are doing out best to see that all these blocks get the technical staff in time and utilise the funds in the most useful manner possible.

Then there was the question of officers learning the tribal language. We are examining in detail the existing position and propose to evolve some uniform pattern which will serve the purpose. Even as it is, State Govsteps. ernments have taken example in Bihar a Government servant posted in a tribal area has to pass a test within eighteen months of his posting under pain of having increments withheld. In addition this punitive aspect, the Government of Bihar have taken positive measures by arranging for holding classes in the districts as also for the free supply of text books prescribed for the departmental examinations. There is also provision for payment of rewards. District officers make a half yearly review of the working of the scheme. In Orissa, staff of the tribal welfare department have to pass an examination prior to confirmation. In addition, rewards are given to staff who pass examinations.

Coming to educational ment, Members will agree that there has been improvement in the programme of educational advancement of the Scheduled Tribes. Side by side with the development of education. technical as well as general, increasing number of tribal youth is becoming made available not only for the general service of the country but also for work in tribal areas where there has been great shortage of qualified technical workers. For instance, we have in the tribal areas industrial training centres where civilians are trained in the various trades of technical and vocational nature and thereby offer employment opportunities in the nearby areas. We have three such large training centres in Takhatpur, Khorba and Imphal and two in Bihar. In addition, the training programme offered by the Ministry of Labour reserves a percentage of seats training suitable boys.

There is then the point about exemption of local contribution for water supply scheme. As a result of the Commissioner's recommendations relating to the need for exemption local contribution in rural supply schemes, the Planning Commission have taken an important decision to exempt water supply schemes of an engineering character from such contributions. The entire expenditure in areas of tribal concentration on such water supply schemes will be borne by the Government of We have addressed the State ernments to fully avail of this programme with a view to enhance the water supply facilities in tribal areas. Where there are people who have been displaced,-the tribals who have been displaced-because of trialisation in certain areas, there the question of rehabilitation comes in.

This is another important recommendation that the Dhebar Commission made which relates to the satisfactory rehabilitation of the tribal population displaced by projects in public or private sectors. The State Ministers' Conference emphasized that rehabilitation should be complete, that is, not only should tribals be given compensation but they should be settled on land and be enabled to get employment. We agreed that every effort should be made towards securing for the tribals the benefit of increasing employment opportunities in the wake of the large scale growth of industries. Efforts are being made to render necessary training facilities for the tribals. In view of the importance of the subject, a special study has been made in this Ministry and it is proposed to discuss this with the concerned Ministries shortly in order to evolve a uniform and satisfactory policy of rehabilitation of affected by such large projects.

In the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation, which I visited recently, I saw the people who have been displaced have been very well settled, and they have been given good compensation and most of them have been taken in the project itself to be given employment and some are being trained in the ITI in Bihar.

Employment in Government services was also mentioned by many Members. The recommendation the Commission relating to the strengthening of the administrative set-up at the Centre has received very careful consideration by this Ministry. It is proposed to strengthen the organisation in the Ministry not only for performing the functions of co-ordination better, but also to assess the value and evaluate the progress of the schemes under implementation. Every effort is being made to increase the number of tribal candidates in the services. As a result of the special efforts, the full reserve quota was filled up in the last two years in the all-India services. This is more than what we

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have achieved in all the eight years put together. We are also contemplating to offer assistance by way of training and stipend, etc., to candidates competing for other Central services.

The recommendation relating to the fixing of a separate percentage for reservation in service for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes accepted by the State Ministers. The recommendations regarding the representation of Scheduled Tribes in local bodies have also been accepted by the State Minsiters' Conference. On the recommendation in regard to representation in public sector undertakings, the Home Minister has letters to the administrative Ministries concerned. As for the general question, the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the services is steadily growing, and when the effect of the past educational programme undertaken by us during the last 10 to 12 years is felt, as it is already beginning to be felt, in addition to the programme contemplated future, there is every reason to hope that there will be considerable provement.

Then there was a mention about Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and there was a request that as they have suffered on account of foreign domination, they should receive special attention. The territory is being administered by the Ministry of External Affairs. Though it was not under the Government of India, when the Commission was appointed, we have now given two tribal blocks to that union territory, and we are also trying to see as far as possible that we give the areas as much benefit as we could.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why does not the Home Ministry take it up? It is inside India; not outside India.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I said that it was not within the purview of the Government of India when the Commission was constituted. Even so, when it joined us, we have taken note of the Scheduled Tribes population in that area and we have allotted two tribal development blocks to that area. That is what I said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Deputy Minister has not followed the point. The Home Minister is also present here. I wanted to know why it is being administered by the Ministry of External Affairs and not by the Home Ministry. That is the question. The Home Minister is there.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That does not make any difference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a major issue. It is for him to answer; not for you.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That will be answered whenever the occasion arises

Shri Nambiar: He is trying to pull him out!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Draw him out; not pull him out!

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: come to the effective co-ordination between the tribal welfare department and the general development department. This was emphasised during the recent conference of State Ministers. Some States like Madhya Pradesh and Kerala have taken action already to set up committees at Ministers' level and at Secretaries' level to bring about the necessary coordination. The desirability of having a special officer to watch the interests of the Backward Classes including the Scheduled Tribes was also stressed. Most of the State Governments have set up the evaluation cells.

About provision of midday meals to the tribal children in the tribal areas, the corresponding recommendation of the Commission in Chapter 18 was generally accepted in the Conference of State Ministers. The Planning Commission has recently offered

grants up to one-third of the expenditure over and above the Plan ceiling for introducing the mid-day meals programme to all children including the tribal children. We have also reminded the State Governments to take up this aid.

Coming to land agriculture and forests, land agriculture and forests are things which are very near and dear to the life of the tribals. Village and cottage industries also play an important role. Apart from carefully conserving the fine specimens of self-expression at these works of the tribal area, if properly developed, these industries could also prove to be a valuable source of supplementary income. The recommendations in these chapters have been accepted by the State Governments in so far as the implementation in their field is concerned. Where the question is one of national policies, we are taking necessary action in consultation with the other Union Ministries concerned. and we have every reason to hope that we will be able to implement almost all the recommendations. Our approach has all along been to encourage the growth of forest labourers cooperative societies with a view ultimately making them replace the system of exploitation by private contractors. With this end in view we have made adequate provisions in the successive Five Year Plans for the scheme. In the Third Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 2.73 crores has been included for the centrally sponsored schemes of co-operation including forest labour co-operatives. corresponding provision in Second Plan was Rs. 1.98 crores out of which more than 90 per cent has been spent. During the Second Plan period 868 co-operative societies were started for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. During the Third Five Year Plan a large number of forest labour co-operative societies have been started in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Andhra

Tribes Commission The State Government of Pradesh. Maharashtra expects that by the end of the Fourth Plan, all areas in the State will be brought within the cooperative fold. Detailed recommendations have also been made on tribals and forests earlier and these recommendations have been accepted at the Conference. Specially it decided that rules regarding the grant of timber for bona fide house building purposes would be liberalised. would perhaps improve the situation materially. To extend maximum benefits to the tribal population from forests, we have given high priority to the scheme of forest labourers' cooperatives. The special working group which recently submitted its report made detailed recommendations regarding the pattern of organisation, and they have recommended nearly about Rs. 869 lakhs for the tribals. There is a provision now of about Rs. 725 lakhs for this purpose, and we have already sent a letter to all the State Governments requesting them to make use of this amount and carry out all the schemes meant for

Shri D. J. Naik: That report about these co-operative societies has not been placed on the Table of the House. I suggest that it may be placed on the Table of the House.

the tribals in this field.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I will examine the point which the hon.

Member has expressed now.

I think, Sir, I have almost covered all the points raised and which needed a reply. If some have not been covered, it does not mean that we are not going to take note of them. We are very sincere and we are very keen to implement all the recommendations wherever it is possible. If they lie within our sphere we are taking every effort and if, they lie within the sphere of the State Governments, we won't leave it to the State Governments, we will see that they implement them.

Shri D. J. Naik: About the reconciliation of debats incurred by the tribals, may I know what is the policy of the Government?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That will fall within the special legislation of the State Governments. That will be looked into

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram):
After the State Chief Ministers' Conference it has been stated that all the recommendations made by the Commission have been accepted by the States. If that is so, as one year has already passed, may I know which of the recommendations have been implemented till now? That was not mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shrimati Chamdrasekhar: The main recommendation is the "alternative approach". That covers the entire field and, as I said, that is the first one that we have accepted. That covers most of the points.

Shri Swell: May I draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister to one important aspect, and that is with relation to scholarships to the tribal students? Some State Governments, and I know of certain concrete instances on the part of the Government of Assam, have penalised the students for getting scholarships on merits by competition. Where tribal students have won scholarships on merits by competition, they have not been encouraged but they have been penalised for getting such merit scholarships by depriving them of free studentship and other facilities which are normally extended to tribal students. What is the policy of the Government with regard to this? When a tribal student qualifies on merit and gets merit scholarship, does he forego his ordinary scholarship which is given to tribal students?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not been able to understand the hon. Member's point.

Shri Swell: It is simple.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: He talks about scholarship on merit. Scheduled Tribe candidates are given scholarships merely because they belong to Scheduled Tribes and are poor. It is given on poverty basis and not on merit basis. If a tribal student gets a scholarship on merit, I think we should be very happy about it.

Shri Swell: That is what it should be. But the Assam Government is not doing that (*Interruption*). Sir, let me clarify the point.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Let not the hon. Member dilate on that point. If he had brought it to my notice....

Shri Swell: I am bringing it to your notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him bring specific cases to the hon, Minister's notice.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Then I will look into it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, a point has been made by many of us that a good deal of financial assistance granted for such welfare activities remains unutilised. Shri Vyas said that 39 per cent only has been utilised and the balance has remained unutilised. Whether that figure is correct or not, I do know that a good deal of financial assistance which is sanctioned remains unutilised, and some of it happens to be misappropriated. I referred some of the allegations made in the Press. The hon. Deputy Minister has not touched this point at all, particularly the first part which, I think, is an index of the failure to achieve the targets which have been set by ourselves.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I am not prepared to agree with the figure of 39 per cent, because most of the schemes meant for Scheduled Castes..

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not a question of opinion, it is a question of facts and figures.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No State has spent only 39 per cent of the provisions made for the Scheduled Tribes. I will look into it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is the hon. Home Minister aware that in getting back the loans given out to Scheduled Caste students,-very often cases have been brought to our notice,-an absolutely Shylock mentality is displayed, ruthlessly the loans are recovered and no clemency is shown even with regard to the repayment of interest whatever be the present income of the students? If that is so, this certainly is not the way of fostering education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Would he take a more charitable view with regard to the recovery of loans. I will send him some very specific and tragic cases of students who studied with me and who are England now being simply harassed and whose life is now being made very difficult.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I am sorry that this has not been brought to our notice before. But, what the hon. Member has said does deserve our full consideration. If there are boys who find it extremely difficult to refund or return the loan, certainly they should not be harassed. This is a matter which we will have to take up with the State Governments.

I might also mention in this connection that it is true that the State Governments have not been able to utilise all the money that they budget for. But, luckily, the State from which the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, comes, is much better off in that respect than other States. Still, it is essential that every State should try to utilize the entire money budgeted for this purpose.

957 (Ai) LSDfl-9.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I think we have excelled in the matter of misappropriation, of which there are many instances.

Tribes Commission

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is regrettable that the hon. Member should put that interpretation. There may be some lapses. But, strangely enough, if the whole sum has been spent, the hon. Member will say that it has been misused or there is embezzlement or fraud. It is not fair to us

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: A large number of such allegations have been made and they have not been cleared.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, the hon. Member makes generalisations like that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not generalising. I am giving instances. Unfortunately, a large number of them still remain uncleared.

Shri Nath Pai: Unfortunately, we will not get many opportunities to accuse you in future.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In that case, I shall sit down so that Dr. Singhvi can accuse me as much as he likes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am sorry, I have been misunderstood. That was not the object of referring to this.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, I do not want to prolong this argument or discussion. I agree with Shri Singhvi that the State Governments should push ahead with their programmes of work so that all the money budgeted for is fully utilized. It is essential that whatever money is provided for is fully and properly utilized. On the one hand, we complain of lack of funds. On the other, when we get funds we do not utilize it. Therefore, I fully agree with the hon. Member that when funds are available we should do our utmost to improve the lot of our brethren.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Motion re:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, laid on the Table of the House on the 20th November, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had decided in the morning that this discussion will go on until 5 O'Clock. Now that this business is over earlier, shall

Tribes Commission we take up the next item or adjourn the House?

Report of Scheduled

Areas and Scheduled

Some Hon. Members: Let us adjourn the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

16.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wdenesday, the August 28, 1963/Bhadra 6, 1885 (Saka).

[Tuesday, August 27, 1963/Bhadra 5, 1885 (Saka)]

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991	Afforestation	2883-84	the question of privilege.	
992	All India Hill Development Seminar	2884	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	2916
993	Nagendra-Nagar station .	2885	(2 A company of the Disc. Million	
994	Agricultural Development Schemes in Punjab	2885-86	 (i) A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notifica- 	
995	Railway lime in Kangra Velly	2886-87	tion No. G.S.R. 1369 dated the 17th August, 1963, under	
996	Varanasi-Ghazipur road	2887-88	sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry	
997	Donation of man-days .	2888-89	(Regulation) Act, 1958.	
998	Production of cotton .	2889-90	(ii) A copy of the Indian	
999	Seminar on tourism	2890	Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in the	
1000	Hydrographic Survey of West Coast	2890—92	Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 dated the 17th August, 1963, under section 14A of the	
1001	P. &. T. employees	2892	Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note.	
1003	Hassan-Mangalore Rail link	2892-93	MESSAGE FROM RAJYA	
1004	Fodder bank	2893	SABHA	2917
-	Communications in border areas of U.P.	2893-94	Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya	
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1010	Cooperative experts from Sweden and Norway		BILL PASSED BY RAIYA SABHA LAID ON THE	
	Import of foodgrains .	2897-98	TABLE	2917
	Aerodromes	2898	Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the Industrial Emp-	
101	Transfer of P. & T. employees	2899-2900	copy of the Industrial Emp- loyment (Standing Orders)	
101	Kundla Zund Project	28 99 –2900	Amendment Bill, 1963, as	
	Sugarcane output	2900-01	passed by Rajya Sabha.	
101	6 Strike threat by Pakistani crew of Joint Steamer Companies	2901	BILL PASSED	2917-18
	Recruitment of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes		The Minister of Railways (Sar- dar Swaran Singh) moved for the consideration of the	
101	B Railway Board	2902	Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1963. The motion	
101	Railway Board Library .	2903	5 Bill, 1963. The motion was adopted and after clause-	
102	Railway Board Library .	2903-04	by-clause consideration the	
102	Ports in Andhra Pradesh	2904	Bill was passed.	

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, COLUMNS AUGUST 28, 1963/BHADRA 6, 1885 (Saka)

MOTION RE: REPORT OF SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMISSION—conld. 29

2918-3028

Further discussion on the motion re: Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission concluded and the motion was adopted. adopted.

Further consideration and passurtner consideration and passing of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance Bill and the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.)