

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[May 12 to 25, 1962/Vaisakha 22 to Jyaistha 4, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 18, 1962/Vaisakha 28,
1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Admission of Students in Delhi Schools

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*835-A. { Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for admission of students to primary middle and higher secondary classes in the Union Territory of Delhi, particularly in the congested areas?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In order to admit new students in the schools of the Territory, the Delhi Municipal Corporation has opened 54 new junior basic schools and upgraded 22 junior basic schools to senior basic standard. Additional sections have been opened in the existing schools to admit more children. The New Delhi Municipal Committee has arranged to open 8 new primary schools. The Delhi Administration has opened 16 new higher secondary schools and one middle school. Some new higher secondary schools are also

being opened by voluntary organizations and some private aided middle schools are being raised to the higher secondary standard.

Special efforts have been made to provide additional facilities in the congested areas. New schools have been opened wherever found possible. Some schools are being run in double shifts. The managements of private higher secondary schools have been instructed to increase their existing enrolment by at least 5 per cent. The heads of such schools have also been asked to register the names of students who cannot be accommodated in their own schools and to help them in getting admitted in the nearest possible school.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Sir, I have been trying to elicit this information for the last seventeen days, because it is a matter of vital importance for the people of Delhi from year to year; but it appeared to me that the Ministry is rather shy of taking the Members of Parliament and the public into confidence....

Mr. Speaker: Now the statement has been laid on the Table of the House. What further information does he want?

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: What is the estimated number of students, boys and girls, seeking admission in the schools, particularly in the congested areas, and arrangements for how many boys and girls have been made in the different classes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Well, Sir, the Ministry has never felt shy of answering any questions that the hon. Member may ask....

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I will take Members of Parliament into confidence.

With regard to the question that the hon. Member has raised, the Delhi Administration has arranged for the admission of 22,000 children in classes six to eleven. And for this purpose they have opened 16 new higher secondary schools and one middle school and have added 200 additional sections to the existing schools. In addition to this, some aided higher secondary schools are being opened, and some are being raised from middle to higher secondary standard. There is some difficulty with regard to the congested areas. But that is not within our power. Delhi had grown before any of us came here. However, special efforts are being made to provide additional facilities in the congested areas. I might inform the hon. Member that new schools have been opened in Balli Maran, Clock Tower, Sabzi Mandi, Kamla Nagar and Balmiki Colony. In some of the congested areas, because of the shortage of accommodation, schools are running in double shifts. And instructions have been issued to all managements of existing higher secondary schools to increase their existing enrolment by at least 5 per cent. They have also been asked to register the names of students who cannot be accommodated in their own schools and to help them to secure admission in the nearest possible locality. Not a school boy or girl would be denied admission in educational institutions. It may be that a boy or girl may not find admission in the school in which he or she is seeking admission. But arrangements would be made to provide educational facilities to all of them.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I want to know what is the back-log in girl's education in these areas and what arrangements have been made to clear this back-log, because they are facing a lot of difficulty.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as my knowledge goes, as I have already said, no boy or girl will be denied admission in educational institutions. As far as the backwardness of girl's education is concerned, it is a much wider question. It does not arise out of this.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों में दाखिले में कोई विशेष अड़चन नहीं पड़ रही है, लेकिन साइंस का विषय जो विद्यार्थी लेना चाहते हैं वह उन को मिल नहीं रहा है, अतः उस के लिये क्या कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हाँ, पूरी व्यवस्था है। लड़कों की योग्यता के अनुसार उन की पढ़ाई का पूरा इन्तजाम किया जायेगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if arrangements have been made for sufficient number of teachers to be appointed in these schools, because during the last year it was seen that for many subjects the teachers were not available.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Well, Sir, only there has been a shortage of science teachers, and this is a countrywide shortage. There has been some shortage, but the students were not allowed to suffer because arrangements have been made and science teachers were given additional work. Because of the rapid expansion, sometime some shortage occurs. Schools cannot run without teachers and necessary arrangements are made to recruit new teachers for these schools.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether in view of the acute shortage of accommodation, Government is going to reconsider the question of permitting schools and classes to be held in tents also?

Mr. Speaker: From admission we are going to accommodation, then to furniture etc. That will be too wide.

Shri Maheswar Naik: I wanted to know....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: With a view to meet the rising demand for admission in schools, Government have made provision for double shifts, and have also asked some school administrations to increase the number of students by 5 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: All this was said by the Minister. He knew it already. The question should come straight-away.

Shri Hem Barua: It will come. If so, is this a correct solution of the problem? Is it not going to add to the deterioration of the standards?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Double shift is not an ideal arrangement, I admit. But, here is a problem, where we have no accommodation for putting up school buildings in the congested areas. This is with reference to the congested areas. The Government have done their best to find accommodation. Accommodation is not available. Under these circumstances, there is no alternative before the Government except to run double shifts. Every effort is being made to see that studies do not suffer even in the double shift system.

Shri P. Kunhan: Are the Government aware of the fact that the Suka Khalsa High School is going to be downgraded and if so, what is the reason?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant. Next question.

Pay Roll Saving Scheme

- +
- *837. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay Roll Savings Scheme has been introduced in all Government offices;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether this scheme is optional or compulsory; and

(d) if optional, how this is responded to by Government employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Not yet, Sir. A modified scheme has, however, been drawn up for use of Government offices and is expected to be introduced shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme is optional. The deductions will be made from the salaries of Government employees with their consent for investment in Small Savings Securities.

(d) Does not arise, at this stage.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the modified scheme that will be introduced in future will be limited within Class I officers or open to all the government employees?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The scheme has been agreed to. The details of the scheme have not been worked out. I am not in a position to give the details of the scheme.

Shri Subodh Hansda: When will the details be worked out? How long will it take?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Very soon.

Regional Engineering College at Kozhikode

- *838. { **Shri Warrior:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to establish the Regional Engineering College at Kozhikode (Calicut) Kerala State; and

(b) whether any amount has been allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The college started in September, 1961.

(b) No specific allotment has been made but an amount of Rs. 5 crores has been earmarked in the Third Plan for the new Regional Colleges, including the Kozhikode College.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether all the scientific equipment necessary for this college have been supplied or at least the foreign exchange content of that has been set apart?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This college will be developed gradually. At the moment, it is functioning in the Poly-technic building. A site has been selected for the new buildings. As they go up, all the necessary equipment will be provided.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether it is not a fact that some of the colleges started do not find sufficient aid in the form of foreign exchange allotment to purchase those equipments which are not indigenously available from outside?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It may be true of some of the colleges, but not about all.

केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के साथ संयुक्त परामर्श की कार्य प्रणाली

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८३६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नम्बियार :
श्री स० सो० बनर्जी :
श्री यलमन्दा रेड्डी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के साथ संयुक्त परामर्श के लिए कार्य-प्रणाली कायम करने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ समय से विचार किया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : यह विषय अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

[The answer was also read by the Minister in English].

The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस प्रश्न पर विचार करते हुए लगभग दो वर्ष हो गये । प्रारम्भ में शासन की ओर से यह घोषणा की गई थी कि जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय किया जायेगा । अतः इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : माननीय सदस्य को जैसा मालम है पहले भी इस सदन में बतलाया गया था कि इस विषय पर यूनिवर्स से बातचीत की जायगी और लेबर मिनिस्टर उन से बात चीत करेंगे । उस में समय लगा, और लेबर मिनिस्टर ने उन सब से बातें कीं । बातें करने के बाद अब गवर्नमेंट ने आरजी तौर पर कुछ अपनी राय बनाई है, जिस को कैबिनेट के सामने पेश करना है । हमें आशा है कि यह काम जल्दी होगा ।

Shri Warrior: May I have the answer in English also?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will help him.

Mr. Speaker: That is a good idea.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री के उत्तर का यह अर्थ है कि इस सम्बन्ध में बुनियादी निर्णय लिया जा चुका है कि व्हिटले कौंसिल अथवा उस प्रकार की कोई और मशीनरी स्थापित की जायगी तब उसके विस्तार की बातों पर निर्णय करने में देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां एक मानी में जो सदस्य कहते हैं वह ठीक है लेकिन व्हिटले कौंसिल के साथ कुछ स्ट्राइक्स वगैरह

की बात भी लगी हुई है कि हड़ताल करना या स्ट्राइक करना यह कहां तक मुनासिब है, इसलिए यह जरा टंका सवाल है और इन दोनों का साथ ही साथ फैसला होगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the employees' representatives and the representatives of the various organisations including federations will once again be consulted before finalising this at the Cabinet level?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think that that would be necessary, because they have already been consulted, and they have expressed their views. But in case the Ministries concerned and I myself feel that on certain points further consultation is necessary, we shall gladly do that.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it a fact that most of the employees' trade unions, in the course of the consultations with the Labour Ministry were opposed to the setting up of the Whitley Council as is being proposed? Is it also a fact that in spite of the opposition of most of the trade unions, Government still propose to proceed with the setting up of the machinery?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of the details of the discussions which took place between the Labour Minister and the different employees' unions. What the form or pattern should be, whether it should be called as the Whitley Council or as, something else and so on is a different matter. But I do not think there is any objection from any union to set up some kind of negotiating machinery between the employees and the employers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government are going to take a decision regarding this joint consultative machinery with regard to P. & T., the Railways, Defence etc. or also with regard to the autonomous corporations?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have, for the time being, confined ourselves

to the various Departments of the Government of India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् कुछ समय पहले शासन की ओर से एक विधेयक इस आशय का तैयार किया गया था कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने के अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया जायेगा लेकिन हाल में अखबारों में इस तरह की रिपोर्टें निकली हैं कि उस विधेयक को समाप्त किया जा रहा है अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जब उस का फैसला हम कर लेंगे तो उस के साथ ही साथ इस विधेयक का भी फैसला हो जायगा।

Backward Classes

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*841. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided not to draw an all India list of Backward Classes and have advised the State Governments to apply preferably economic tests than those based on caste;

(b) if so, names of the State Governments which have accepted this advice; and

(c) what criteria have been chosen by these State Governments for defining backwardness?

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

(b) and (c). As far as known to us no State Government has so far adopted the economic criterion for defining backwardness, and the lists based on caste are still being followed. However, for the limited purpose of grant of freeships, the Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments are treating as backward Classes, persons with

incomes not exceeding Rs. 1,200 a year.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the existing system of demarcating backwardness perpetuates caste and sub-caste distinctions?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Datar: It is a question of opinion.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that certain castes from the backward classes are more backward than the Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Datar: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Basumatari: It has been stated that economic condition is taken into consideration. May I know whether the classification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been effected on this basis?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that that has not been done.

Shri Basumatari: I want to know whether that criterion has been followed in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Speaker: He says that only castes are being taken into account.

श्री बड़े : क्या काका कालेलकर की बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को लिखा गया था कि इस में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का जो क्लासिफिकेशन किया गया है वह कास्ट्स पर न होते हुए एकोनामिक बेसिस पर होना चाहिए ?

Shri Datar: This is quite correct. After the report was received when it was found that it did not give a proper or conclusive criterion, the Government of India requested the various State Governments to adopt the economic standard for backwardness as far as possible.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट का क्या कोई जवाब इस के बारे में आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया तो है कि उन को लिखा गया था ।

श्री बड़े : इस को किसी ने एंड्रॉप्ट भी किया है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल करने की इजाजत तो मैं ने दी नहीं थी । लेकिन खैर अगर इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं तो दे दिया जाये ।

Shri Datar: So far as the Central Government are concerned, they have already advised State Governments to adopt the economic criterion for the purpose of deciding backwardness. It is for them to consider the matter.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: The Jayaprakash Narain Committee which was appointed to go into the question of the welfare of the weaker sections of the community has made some valuable observations which have relevance in this matter. It says:

"In dealing with the question as to who are the weaker sections....".

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow all that to be read out here.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether Government will take into consideration the observations made by the Jayaprakash Narain Committee that 'caste is a strong and unpleasant reality and that permanent barriers have been built up in the status between caste and caste'?

Mr. Speaker: Government agree with that and that is why they have written to State Governments.

The hon. Member, instead of trying to elicit information, is giving information.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग ने जो अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के आरक्षण इत्यादि के बारे में लिखा था उस पर अमल किया गया है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया तो कि नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने आर्थिक बेसिस पर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के क्लासिफिकेशन करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri Datar: It is for the State Governments to accept the advice or to continue the criterion as it is at present.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have any idea about the percentage of the population whose income is less than Rs. 1,200 per year?

Shri Datar: We have no need to work it out.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether this action of Government is in consonance with the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission?

Shri Datar: I have already pointed out that the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission were entirely of an inconclusive nature. We also submitted a memorandum in that respect. Therefore, Government had to consider the whole matter.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Are Government aware that even the economic criterion is fraught with danger?

Shri Datar: It is being worked out in respect of one subject in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Let us see how it works.

Iron Ore in Madras

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*842. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Balakrishnan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore has been found in Karaikudi in Ramnad district of Madras State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) and (b). On examination by the Geological Survey of India only low grade lateritic iron ore was found at about ten to twelve kilometres from Karaikudi town. Recovery of iron from this ore is not considered to be economical.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the percentage of the content of iron in the ore in this area?

Shri Thimmaiah: The percentage in this area is not calculated. But it is felt by the Geological Survey that the recovery of iron ore from this area is not economical, and the lateritic ores could not be used.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot give the proportion of the content.

Coal Deposits in Orissa

*844. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the biggest concentrated coal deposits in the world have been found in the Orissa State;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to start mining operations in that area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, but a report on the final phase of Exploratory Operations in Talcher coalfield has been received from the Indian Bureau of Mines in October, 1961.

(c) Three new coal mines have been planned for exploiting these reserves.

Of these, one mine at South Balanda has already gone into production and the other two are expected to go into production in the III Plan.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What is the extent of the proved deposits in the Talcher area? Also how is the quality?

Shri Hajarnavis: About 562 million tons out of which one-third is good quality and two-thirds is not so good.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What is the target to be reached in the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Hajarnavis: We are working only one mine, namely, South Balanda. So far as the other two are concerned, we propose to begin work by the end of the Third Plan or the beginning of the Fourth.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the entire area has been surveyed regarding the coal deposits in Talcher?

Shri Hajarnavis: It is difficult to say what the entire area is because investigation shows that it appears to extend beyond the area which we have surveyed.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether the Central Government have made any decision in regard to the request of the Orissa Government that these mines be worked out by the Orissa Government itself?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not aware of it.

C.H.S. Scheme for Civilian Defence Employees

*847. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 601 on the 5th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by the Defence Ministry to make C.H.S. Scheme applicable to all the civilian defence employees

working and residing in Delhi Cantt.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) This matter is under discussion with the Ministry of Health.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when a final decision is to be taken and whether it is a fact that the Health Ministry is standing in the way of the final decision on this matter.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): There is no question of the Health Ministry standing in the way. It is a matter of joint responsibility in a way, and we are putting our heads together to see what best can be done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the absence of this concession being extended to all those employees residing in Delhi and other places, what other arrangements have been made?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I think my hon. friend wants to know how these people are now being dealt with. If that is so, they are generally entitled, if they are employees recruited as industrial employees after 1st August, 1949 to medical treatment under regulations for the medical services of the Army in India. Industrial employees who were formerly extra-temporary employees are entitled to free medical treatment as out-patients from the military hospitals. And, in cases of indoor treatment and if hospitalisation is required, they normally have treatment in the civil hospitals as members of the general public.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what is the actual difficulty in extending these facilities to these employees with the State Government of Mysore 18,000 employees of similar classes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is no question of difficulty. It is a question

of having the necessary facilities for treatment and hospitalisation; and we are looking into it.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the C.H.S. dispensaries intended for other people will give treatment to these people when it is not available for them particularly?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Where it is not intended for these civilian employees, whether the C.H.S. dispensaries can extend these facilities to these people also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If there is sufficient room and the Health Ministry so desires, it is open to them to do so.

N.E.S. Blocks

*848. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of conversion of all the National Extension Service Blocks in tribal areas into special Multipurpose Blocks or Tribal Blocks;

(b) if so, the number of National Extension Service Blocks so converted; and

(c) the future programme for establishment or conversion into special Multipurpose Blocks or Tribal Blocks?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks were started during the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to extend the programme and start 330 more blocks. These will be known as Tribal Development Blocks.

(b) As already stated 43 Blocks were started during the Second Plan. The number approved for 1961-62, that is the first year of the Third Five

Year Plan was 35. However, all these could not be started in that year.

(c) It is proposed to start 330 Tribal Development Blocks during the Third Five Year Plan. The actual number to be started each year would be determined according to a phasing of 10 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent and 35 per cent of the total number.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know if Government have an idea of the exact number of N.E.S. blocks in the different parts of the country which are to be converted into Special Tribal Blocks?

Mr. Speaker: The whole country or these tribal areas?

Shri Rishang Keishing: In different parts of the tribal areas of the country.

Shri Datar: This deals with the Tribal Development Blocks. There are certain special features so far as these Tribal Development Blocks are concerned. Now, it is hoped that by October 1963, generally, the whole country would be covered by Community Development Blocks.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it the intention of Government that every N.E.S. Block in the Tribal area be converted into a Special Tribal Block?

Shri Datar: Sir, it is the desire of Government to start 330 Tribal Development Blocks during the Third Plan. They will cover a fairly large tribal area.

श्री बड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो अभी नेशनल एक्सटेंशन ब्लॉक्स हैं ट्राइबल एरियाज में, उनका क्या डिलिमिटेशन करना पड़ेगा ?

Shri Datar: I have already pointed out that in the rest of India which is non-tribal area, there are ordinary community development blocks that have been established and are being added but certain variations are introduced in the blocks meant for tribal

areas. They are known as tribal development blocks and they will specially attend to the needs of the tribal population.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that in the report of Dr. Elwin there is a suggestion that in the plain areas also where tribal people are predominant, the conversion of the extension blocks to multi-purpose should be taken in hand.

Shri Datar: There was such a proposal made by them. Government are considering it.

Development of Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines

*851. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been initiated by the Central Government to develop Kolar Gold Mines and Hutti Gold mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to implement schemes for development and expansion costing approximately Rs. 150 lakhs for Kolar and Rs. 250 lakhs for Hutti Gold Mines. A statement indicating the broad details of the schemes is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 73].

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any assessment of the gold potential has been made and if so what does it indicate?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The exploratory schemes in respect of Hutti gold mines have been very encouraging. During the period 1956-62 the tonnage of reserves have increased from 77,000 tons to 3,74,000 tons and it is estimated that by the completion of the scheme which is being started in September 1964 the

reserves would increase to about 5,91,000 tons. That is the estimate.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the financial and administrative arrangements that have been made with the State Government of Mysore for working out the mines?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What I have indicated is the allotment that has been made by the Government of India, by the Planning Commission.

Smuggling of Goods into India

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*852. { **Shri Balmiki:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale smuggling of foreign goods into India; and

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to prevent and check such smuggling?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There is no reason to believe that there is large scale smuggling of foreign goods into India.

(b) In order, however, to prevent any smuggling of goods into India, Government have adopted various legislative and executive measures to combat smuggling. These include (i) enhancement of the powers of investigation of Customs Officers engaged in anti-smuggling work; (ii) systematic rummaging of suspected vessels and air-craft; (iii) regular as well as surprise patrolling of vulnerable sections of coastline and land borders; (iv) closer follow-up of information; (v) in addition to heavy penalties imposed under the Sea Customs Act, which

include the confiscation of the contraband, prosecutions in deserving cases so as to render the punishment really deterrent; (vi) a Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at the Centre to consolidate more effectively the anti-smuggling activities of the various field organisations.

श्री बालमीकी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में अब तक कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हमारे पास तो वे आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है । लेकिन उसका जो मूल्य है, वह लाखों में कितना है, यह इनफार्मेशन मेरे पास है और अगर माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं तो मैं दे सकती हूँ ।

श्री बालमीकी : चाहे सोना हो या घड़ियाँ हों या दूसरी चीजें हों, जो विदेशी सामान अब तक पकड़ा गया है, उसकी क्या कीमत है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : १९६१ में पांच लाख तीस हजार मूल्य का माल बरामद हुआ है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जो तस्कर व्यापार होता है यह विशेषकर समुद्री मार्ग से होता है अथवा स्थल मार्ग से भी होता है, जैसे पाकिस्तान से लगी हुई हमारी सीमायें हैं, उन से विशेष रूप से होता है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : दोनों के द्वारा होता है । परन्तु जहाज चूँकि ज्यादा सामान ला सकते हैं, इस वास्ते जहाजों द्वारा ज्यादा होता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the railway's insistence on the quick and speedy turn over of their wagons running across the border, particularly the eastern sector of Indo-Pakistan border, allowing little time for customs checking is one of the principal reasons for smuggling in that area?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is not a fact; customs are facing no inconvenience because of the railways.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir. . .

Mr. Speaker: He has asked a question: the answer is being given. If he had another question, he might put it.

Shri Hem Barua: Somehow, it is a misleading answer. What I said is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: Then it can be dealt with differently, if he thinks it is wrong. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to put another question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is over. He did not put it when I offered him a chance. Next question.

Helicopters from France

*853. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to purchase a large number of Helicopters from Sud-Aviation of France; and

(b) if so, the relative advantages of these machines over other models made by other foreign manufacturers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) and (b). Negotiations are now in progress with a view to conclude a licence agreement as mentioned in the question for certain purposes and uses, for which we need this type of helicopters, Government after careful study have found it suitable.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that it is proposed to purchase as many as 100 helicopters, of which a major portion is likely to be assembled in this country itself?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The answer to the first part of the question is, "No." As for the second part, a certain number

of them will be manufactured in this country.

Shri Daji: Has the Government assessed the need for helicopters in the coming three or four years and, if so, what is the number?

Shri Krishna Menon: When the manufacture is undertaken in this country, we will manufacture as many as are required.

Shri Daji: What is the estimate? My question is very precise. What is the number estimated?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is another question.

परीक्षा में हिन्दी माध्यम वाले विश्वविद्यालय

*८५४ श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को परीक्षा का माध्यम स्वीकार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) ऐसे कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिन्हें हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने में आपत्ति है; और

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

श्री बाल्मीकी : अभी कितना समय लगेगा इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : बहुत ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लगेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि महीने दो महीने में सूचना आ जायेगी।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि कई विश्वविद्यालय, जो कि अपने यहां पर हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाना चाहते हैं, इस लिये नहीं बना रहे हैं कि सरकारी नौकरियों में जो सरकार का वैकल्पिक रूप

से हिन्दी को भी रखने का इरादा है, और उस सम्बन्ध में घोषणा भी हो चुकी है, वह अब तक कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं हो रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह प्रश्न अगर आप होम मिनिस्ट्री से पूछें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। जहां तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है कई विश्वविद्यालय ऐसे हैं जहां शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी हो गया है और हो रहा है। बराबर उन्नति इस की हो रही है और पूरी इन्फार्मेशन इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसको मैं टेबल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की देख रेख में जो चार विश्वविद्यालय चलते हैं उन में से तीन विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली, अलीगढ़ और वाराणसी, ऐसे क्षेत्र में हैं जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं, उन में परीक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी हो जाए यथाशीघ्र, क्या इस विषय में केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय की ओर से उनको कोई निर्देश अथवा परामर्श दिया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : परामर्श तो बराबर होता है जब वाइस चान्सेलर्स कांफरेंसेज होती हैं। लेकिन इस में स्वतन्त्रता दी जाती है विश्वविद्यालयों को, और शायद सदस्य महोदय को यह मालूम होगा कि कई विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र के ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने कदम लिये हैं हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिये और आगे भी कदम लिये जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शर्मा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वे कौन से विश्वविद्यालय हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : काशी विश्वविद्यालय आप को मालूम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो माननीय सदस्य को सवाल करने की इजाजत ही नहीं दी थी और आपने जवाब भी दे दिया।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि उन जगहों पर जहां पढ़ाई हिन्दी

में होती है सरकारी नौकरियों और अन्य छोटी छोटी नौकरियों के लिये परीक्षायें अंग्रेजी में होती हैं, इस कारण वहां के लड़कों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है ?

Mr. Speaker: It is quite a different thing. Shri Bhakat Darshan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने हिन्दी को माध्यम स्वीकार कर भी लिया है वहां पर वह केवल कागजों में ही स्वीकार किया गया है ? वास्तव में उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है और शिक्षा का माध्यम अब भी अंग्रेजी बना हुआ है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री ३० वि० मेहरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रदेशों में जो नये विश्वविद्यालय खुलने वाले हैं वहां पर हिन्दी का माध्यम होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक भविष्य की बात है, मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं कि आगे क्या होने वाला है ?

Shri Daji: Is it not a fact that in the absence of an integrated policy regarding the medium of instruction many universities find it difficult to change over to a different medium not knowing definitely what the whole scheme is?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government's policy with regard to the medium of instruction has been defined from time to time, and the latest statement is contained in the National Integration Conference, the recommendations of which the Government have accepted and which was also communicated to the State Governments and the universities. Steps have been taken to implement these recommendations.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the University of Delhi proposes to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction for arts subjects and, if so, whether the introduction of Hindi in the metropolitan university like the University of Delhi would not be disadvantageous to students who come from different parts of the country to this university?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The whole question is under discussion in the University Grants Commission. It is true, the University of Delhi has proposed that Hindi might also become the medium of instruction. Whether English would also continue or not is for the University to decide, but it is quite likely that both the media might continue for some time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं आप के माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि वे उत्तर देते समय बीच में रुक गये थे, कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की देख रेख में और राज्य सरकारों की देख रेख में जो विश्वविद्यालय हिन्दी भाषाभाषी क्षेत्रों में चल रहे हैं उन में परीक्षाओं का माध्यम और अध्ययन का माध्यम हिन्दी को कब से बनाया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस की कोई निश्चित तारीख तो नहीं बतलाई जा सकती है, लेकिन इस की तरफ बराबर काम हो रहा है। अभी मैं ने बतलाया कि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय ने कुछ प्रस्ताव रखे हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन जांच कर रहा है। इसी तरह से काशी विश्वविद्यालय में भी कुछ काम हुआ है और कई विषय ऐसे हैं जिन के लिये हिन्दी का माध्यम है, और इस तरफ बराबर उन्नति हो रही है। मिनिस्ट्री ने कई विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान दिये हैं ताकि वे पुस्तकें तैयार करें और पुस्तकों के ट्रांसलेशन करें। कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी इस काम को कर रही हैं। यह काम ऐसा है जोकि बहुत जल्दी नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन मैं

समझता हूँ कि सन्तोषजनक तरक्की हो रही है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Umanath.

An Hon. Member: Absent.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the reply given to my supplementary question is not complete.

Mr. Speaker: That is over, and we have called two more questions.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, about Shri Kamath's question, Question No. 856, he told me that he had already written to you asking me to put this question. He told me that before leaving this place.

Mr. Speaker: I would believe the hon. Member. But that will come after I have exhausted the whole list.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, I have rather a feeling that you have some doubts about my *bona fides*. He told me like that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how he suspects me. It seems rather he has some suspicion about my *bona fides*. I gave him this credit, that even if he had not written and the hon. Member had told me I would have believed him. Therefore, there was no necessity of writing to me. I had rather believed him more than myself, and still he says that I suspect him.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I have been misunderstood a little here. It was Spencer who said: "Too much loyalty to law produces powder monkeys". At the risk of being reduced to that substandard level, we have been loyal to you, and if I have misunderstood you I hope to be excused. I did not misunderstand you.

Mr. Speaker: That philosophy has not benefited me very much.

Accounts of Indians in Foreign Countries

***857. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 130 on the 23rd November, 1961 regarding enquiry into the violation of a foreign exchange regulation case and state:

(a) whether the enquiry has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on the basis of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member seems to have in mind the information furnished on the 30th November, 1961 and 26th March, 1962 in respect of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 433 by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and others and Unstarred Question No. 288 by Shri P. G. Deb. respectively. That matter is still under investigation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know who is conducting this enquiry and whether this enquiry also includes the accounts of Messrs. Stahl Union & Co., Calcutta who supply the bills on behalf of the German suppliers to Kalinga Tubes who have a large amount of money in German Marks on behalf of Shri Patnaik?

Mr. Speaker: That is beyond the scope of the original question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister says that the enquiry is going on. Who is conducting the enquiry? I also want to know whether that enquiry includes the accounts of Messrs. Stahl Union & Co., Calcutta and also Messrs. Alexander Marcus & Co. of London who are the suppliers to Kalinga Tubes and who also hold large amount of money in their banks

Mr. Speaker: It is not relevant here.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I am unable to disclose any information regarding this matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether one officer named D'Souza who went to Europe to conduct this enquiry has been called back?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not possible to disclose how the enquiry is being made or by whom. But I can assure the hon. Member that we are enquiring into every possible aspect in every possible way available to us. That is all I can say.

Mr. Speaker: He put the question whether some officer who has been sent there has been called back.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no such thing.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have examined the allegation made against Shri Patnaik to the effect that he borrowed some letter heads, or his wife borrowed some letter heads, from Europe, had some letters typed, unauthenticated letters....

Mr. Speaker: When the enquiry is going on, how can this be answered?

Shri Hem Barua: and produced them before the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister made a statement in defence of Shri Patnaik, and this statement of the Prime Minister is proving a deterrent to a thorough enquiry into this matter?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all wrong. The Prime Minister made no enquiry. The Prime Minister gave the reply on the basis of the information supplied to him by me. There is no question of the Prime Minister making any enquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this particular gentleman—I do not want to mention his name—had declared his assets in the foreign banks in response to an instruction issued by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should wait for the enquiry to be completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This has nothing to do with the enquiry. In November it was mentioned that if anybody declared the assets held by him in foreign banks, no action will be taken against him. I want to know whether this particular gentleman declared his assets then.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is a different question. A separate notice may be given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am glad the Finance Minister says that an enquiry will be conducted into all aspects of the question. In reply to Shri Hem Barua he said that the Prime Minister did not hold any enquiry. But in the letter the Prime Minister sent me, he said the enquiry was held and it was found to be a trivial matter. I want to know who actually held that enquiry. Also, is it not a fact—I am putting them together because you would not permit me to put another question—is it not a fact that the Director of the Enforcement Branch has collected good materials and has sought the permission of the Government to go to the court of law, which has not been given?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all false.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That means the letter of the Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know which party is false. Does it mean that the Prime Minister's letter is false?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: We have been asking about the report of Shri D' Souza, who was sent to Europe for enquiry. What has happened to the

report of that officer? Has he submitted any report at all?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot place before the House any report, or any comments about any report, until the enquiry is over.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any report has been submitted or not.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not got any report.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And yet he says it is all false.

Gratuity Plan for University Teachers

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*858. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has set up a three-man Committee to examine a gratuity plan for University teachers;

(b) what specific aspects of the question are required to be examined by the body; and

(c) how the financial obligations, if any, are expected to be met?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To examine the possibility of setting up a scheme of annuity or insurance for University and College teachers.

(c) This is under consideration.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What are the retirement benefits, if any, that are now being given to the college teachers at the moment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Some provident fund benefits are given.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the benefit of this scheme will be extended to the teachers of the colleges managed by private institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A committee has just been appointed and it has started examining the whole question. All the aspects will have to be considered by this committee. I am not in a position now to give the details with regard to the scheme.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know when the three-man committee is expected to submit its report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It may take some time. But we shall request the University Grants Commission to have the report as early as possible.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now the committee is enquiring into the scheme of gratuity for teachers, may I know whether the University Grants Commission has thought of both the schemes—the scheme of gratuity and the scheme of pension—for the university teachers? Because the University Grants Commission is considering this scheme of gratuity, will it mean that the scheme of pension will not be considered at all?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All these matters are under the consideration of this Committee.

Foreign Exchange for Students

*859. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who have been given foreign exchange to study abroad during the year 1961-62;

(b) how much foreign exchange was given to them during this period;

(c) whether any students have been refused foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, their number and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The total number of students who were given foreign exchange to study abroad during the calendar year 1961, inclusive of renewal sanc-

tions, was 3929. Figures for the first quarter of 1962 are not yet available.

(b) The total amount of foreign exchange released for studies abroad during 1961 was Rs. 467 lakhs.

(c) & (d). No exchange is released if the courses proposed to be undertaken are not covered under the regulations and/or if the applicants do not fulfil the conditions regarding educational qualifications etc. laid down for the purpose. The number of applications rejected is being collected and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to reports in the newspapers that a large number of students who are studying abroad have not been able to continue their studies and that many students cannot go abroad due to want of foreign exchange? What is the actual policy of the Government for sanctioning foreign exchange to students who want to study abroad and who are studying abroad?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The policy of the Government is very clear and is getting tightened day by day. It is not possible to allow as many students as want to go abroad.

Shri Mohammad Elias: We need in our country many engineers and technicians.

Mr. Speaker: He might ask a question.

Shri Mohammad Elias: If Government do not allow foreign exchange, how will the students be able to study abroad?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that a strict attitude has been adopted because of the foreign exchange situation. I want to know how the applications are screened, who is the proper authority for screening them and whether studies abroad

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are desirous or not. What is the basis?

Shri Morarji Desai: Government lays down qualifications for students who go out for particular courses. The courses also are specified for which students can be given foreign exchange. The Reserve Bank deals with all these applications. It is only in a case of interpretation of a particular regulation that the matter is referred to Government; otherwise, all questions are disposed of by the Reserve Bank.

Shri Daji: Have there been cases where foreign exchange was sanctioned and during the course of study it was withdrawn and the students had to leave their studies and come back?

Shri Morarji Desai: There has been no such case.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is there any ceiling fixed for each calendar year either as to the total number of students or as to the total amount of foreign exchange for this purpose?

Shri Morarji Desai: Neither.

Promotion of L.I.C. Field Staff and Lapses of Policies

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*860. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri Umanath:
 { Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the criterion of promotions among the field staff of the Life Insurance Corporation is exclusively the fulfilment of target of business laid down by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this has led to artificially inflated business with lapsation of 50 to 70 per cent as well as undeserved promotions; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, what factors are taken into consideration while effecting promotions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Merit and suitability with due regard for seniority.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that from 1959 the declaration of last year's lapsation has been dropped? If so, what are the reasons?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have got the figure for 1960 which shows the lapse ratio is very low. It is 6.6.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is it a fact that field workers had been denied annual bonus in spite of the fact that the joint committee of both the representatives of the management and of the field workers unanimously recommended it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This question relates to promotions. It has nothing to do with the other aspects of the field officers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is not a fact that contrary to the general practice which prevails elsewhere the earning of annual increments in the case of this staff is made dependent on the amount of business which they can bring up?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are many criteria set for promotions. All these criteria are taken into consideration.

Supersonic HF-24 Aircrafts

*863. **Maharajkumar Brij Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is a proposal for Supersonic HF-24 fighter entering into Squadron service in the I.A.F.?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There is no question of "a proposal". The HF-24 was conceived, designed and built for service in the I.A.F. It is developed for that

purpose and production planned for service in the I.A.F.

Maharajkumar Brij Raj Singh: In view of the recent hitch in getting the aero engines for this particular aircraft, what is the position right now?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no question of any hitch. The HF-24 as at present has an engine. It performs what it is designed for at the present stage. The other engines are for further developments.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that for the second stage of the development of HF-24 it was stipulated that it would be powered by an Orpheus-4 to be produced by Bristol-Siddeley Group of Britain, and ultimately they abandoned that scheme, throwing our scheme into confusion?

Shri Krishna Menon: The second stage in HF-24 does not come till the first stage of development is over. Secondly, I have not heard of an engine called Orpheus-4.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that Orpheus-24 which has been ordered for the development of HF-24 only develops subsonic speed and not supersonic speed?

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member is confused about these engines. The Orpheus is powered by an Orpheus engine today, 703, which is supersonic. It is just supersonic. I do not want to go into the actual figures, but it is supersonic.

Bunkers on Assam-East Pakistan Border Re-occupied by Pakistan

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*864. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 Shri Maheshwar Naik:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan troops have re-occupied the bunkers on the Assam-East Pakistan

border subsequent to the escape of some Naga hostiles to East Pakistan recently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this incident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) We have no information as set out in the question but will inquire.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government of Assam have already lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government over this incident? And am at a loss to find that the Government pleads ignorance about it. It came out in the newspapers also.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Krishna Menon: It might have come out in the newspapers. But I have no information on this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that, in order to provide a cover to the Naga hostiles who were escaping into East Pakistan, these Pakistani soldiers came—they were stationed at the border—and they came to occupy the bunkers and provided a cover for these Naga hostiles to get into East Pakistan?

Shri Krishna Menon: I believe with regard to the escape of Naga hostiles the Prime Minister answered this matter very fully in the House. The question refers to occupation of certain bunkers, our bunkers, by Pakistan troops. These bunkers are under the overall command of the Army, and if they have occupied them I should have known. But in view of the importance of the matter I said I will inquire.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, that the Defence Minister has misunderstood the entire question?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether it is a fact that Pakistan troops have re-occupied the bunkers on the Assam-East Pakistan border

subsequent to the escape of so-and-so. The question is whether they have re-occupied the bunkers.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that, Sir. There are bunkers on the East Pakistan-Assam border. Some of the bunkers belong to us and are within our territory, and some of the bunkers belong to Pakistan and are within Pakistan territory.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has answered.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir, he has not answered. He has said about our bunkers.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member should have the patience to hear. The hon. Minister has said that if ours had been occupied by Pakistan he must have known it, but in view of the importance of the question he said he would make enquiries.

Shri Hem Barua: The question does not arise about the occupation of our bunkers by Pakistan, but about the occupation of the Pakistan bunkers, because there was an agreement between India and Pakistan that those bunkers would be vacated and will never be occupied. In violation of that agreement they have re-occupied the bunkers.

Shri Krishna Menon: Our information is that no occupation contrary to the boundary agreement has taken place.

Shri Hem Barua: Under which rule have they done it?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Higher Secondary School Teachers of Delhi

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*865. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the deci-

sion of the teachers of three Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi to go on hunger-strike in protest against the alleged high-handedness of the management;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Director of Education in a circular issued recently to the managers of aided schools had drawn their attention to the seriousness of the situation created by the irregularities and malpractices resorted to by the management;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Director in his statement made it clear that some effective way of rooting out the evils has to be found out; and

(d) whether Government are considering of advising the Directorate to stop the grant amounting to 95 per cent of the total recurring expenditure?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The stoppage of grant would be unavoidable, if in spite of warnings any management is found guilty of malpractices and contravention of the Government rules and regulations.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the Director of Education has made definite charges against the managers, should not prompt action be taken at this stage?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Prompt action has been taken, is being taken and will be taken.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: When the Government grants the amount of 95 per cent of the approved expenditure, does it not lie with the Central Government to take steps instead of waiting for anybody else to bring charges?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Government does not come into the picture. It is the Delhi Administration which administers the institutions and the Delhi Administration has been taking necessary steps. Whenever any institution is found guilty necessary steps are being taken. For the future

also, the institutions have been warned and if they indulge in malpractices, the Director has told them that necessary steps will be taken to withhold the grants.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं को जब शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से ९५ प्रतिशत सहायता दी जा रही है। तब शिक्षा विभाग स्वयं क्यों नहीं अपने हाथ में ले लेता या कम से कम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर क्यों नियुक्त नहीं कर देता ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : शिक्षा विभाग की यह नीति नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि समाज का सम्बन्ध शिक्षा के साथ बना रहे। अगर सौ प्रतिशत भी देना पड़े तो भी मैं चाहूँगा दे दिया जाए लेकिन समाज का सम्बन्ध शिक्षा संस्थाओं के साथ बना रहे। यह जनतंत्र के लिए स्वस्थ है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार की शिकायतें थीं जिन के कारण इन अध्यापकों को भूख हड़ताल करनी पड़ी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : शिकायतें जब आती हैं तो उन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है और सजा दी जाती है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : किस प्रकार की शिकायतें यह थीं, यह मैंने जानना चाहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : कई बार लड़कों से ज्यादा फीस ले ली जाती है, अध्यापकों को तनख्वाह वक्त पर नहीं दी जाती है, हिसाब किताब में गड़बड़ी करते हैं तथा इस तरह की दूसरी शिकायतें होती हैं। ये शिकायतें जब आती हैं तब उन पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the grave lapses on the part of certain managements may I know whether the Government is considering a pro-

posal that if the school fees will be deposited with the Government, the pay can be paid direct by the Government as it is existing in certain States in India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main difficulty is with regard to the payment of salaries. The Government are now giving advance payment to the management so that the salaries can be paid in time. My information is that in most of the institutions, salaries are paid in time. Whenever any irregularity is brought to the notice of the Government, steps are being taken.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that in some of the colleges, the management is charging very high fees? What action does the Government intend to take to stop this practice?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would suggest the hon. Member may kindly bring any such case to my notice. Necessary action will be taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that during the hunger strike by the teachers, the Director of Education made a statement in an interview to a newspaper to the effect that he was utterly helpless to enforce the directions with the managements?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of that statement. The Director of Education is making enquiries into the various allegations which have been made against the managements. Necessary action will be taken against them. I do not think Government can be helpless about this matter.

Rioting in Textile Mill in Delhi

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*866. { **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Barooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash between the management

and the workers of a mill situated on G.T. Road, near Azadpur in Delhi on the 2nd May, 1962;

(b) if so, the causes of clash; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It is reported that on the morning of the 2nd May, 1962 some workers of the Ajudhia Textile Mills forcibly entered the office premises of the mill in order to prevent the General Manager from resuming his duties. The General Manager ran and took shelter in a room near the factory gate. The workers forced open this room. A police picket which intervened to restore order was attacked by the workers. The police have registered a case which is under investigation.

(c) The mill is now reported to be working smoothly.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस झगड़े के पहले जनरल मैनेजर और वहाँ के वर्कर्स के बीच झगड़ा हो चुका है और जनरल मैनेजर महोदय हटा दिये गये थे ?

Shri Datar: It was true that there were some differences of opinion between the labourers themselves. Some wanted the General Manager to be removed. Others wanted him to continue. That is how the trouble started.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या यह सत्य है कि जनरल मैनेजर के खिलाफ चरित्र सम्बन्धी कुछ शिकायतें थीं वर्कर्स को, इसलिए वह हटा दिये गये थे और फिर लाये गये ?

Shri Datar: It was true that there were certain complaints against him.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Dairy Equipment and Machinery

*836. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what arrangements have been made or are proposed to be made for the manufacture of dairy equipment and machinery in India; and

(b) the present production and future programme in this respect?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Four units with a total capacity of Rs. 2.6 crores per annum have been licensed for the manufacture of dairy machinery. Present production is of the order of Rs. 17 lakhs per annum.

Linguistic Minorities

*843. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has gone into the details of how far education in mother tongue is being given to children of minorities in the Eastern Zone of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to help financially the setting up of high schools in the mother tongue of minorities who form a substantial number within the area of a municipality?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. Reference is invited to Chapter II of the Third Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities which was laid on the table of the House on 24th April 1961.

(b) No.

New Plants for Lubricants

*845. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether new plants for production of lubricants are being put up in India;

(b) if so, their capacities; and

(c) when they are expected to go into production?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Metric System in Technical Education

*846. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the special efforts that are being made by Government to switch over to metric system in technical institutions and also to undertake the production of text-books based on metric system?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Teaching in the Metric System will be introduced gradually from the 1962-63 Session. Existing equipment will be either recalibrated for the new system or replaced, wherever necessary. New equipment to be purchased will be in the Metric System.

Authors will be assisted to rewrite existing text-books or to write suitable new books.

Indian Forest Service

*849. **Shri Oza:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reconstitute the Indian Forest Service; and

(b) if so, what are its main features?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Government propose to constitute a new all-India Service in the forest department, viz., the Indian Forest Service.

(b) Like the existing all-India Services, each State will have a cadre of its own, with a suitable quota in each State for deputation to the Centre. Direct recruitment to the Service will be through a competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, while a certain proportion of the senior posts in each State will be filled by officers of the State Forest Service.

The details of the Service have not yet been settled. They are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

ग्राम चुनावों पर चर्चा

*८५०. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत ग्राम चुनावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने कितना व्यय किया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने १९५२ और १९५७ के ग्राम चुनावों में नाम-जदगी के फार्म और चुनाव एजेंटों को नियुक्त करने के फार्म निःशुल्क दिये थे जब कि १९६२ में ये बेचे गये ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनको किन कारणों से बेचा गया ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उम्मीदवारों को इससे असुविधा हुई ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में ये फार्म निःशुल्क देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :

(क) चूँकि ग्राम चुनाव हाल ही में समाप्त हुए हैं अतः विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को जिला अधिकारियों से इस बात की जानकारी झकट्टी करने में चुनावों पर कितना खर्च हुआ है, कुछ समय लगेगा ।

(ख) १९५२ और १९५७ के ग्राम चुनावों में भी सभी राज्य सरकारों ने नाम-

जदगी के फार्म और चुनाव एजेंटों को नियुक्त करने के फार्म निःशुल्क नहीं दिये थे । १९६२ के ग्राम चुनावों में ये फार्म नाममात्र की कीमत पर बेचे गये थे ;

(ग) १९६२ के ग्राम चुनावों में फार्म इसलिए बेचे गए थे ताकि फार्मों की व्यर्थ हानि न हो और निःशुल्क वितरण से पक्षपात होने की शिकायतों का अवसर न आये और इस बात का भी सुनिश्चय हो जाये कि छपे हुए फार्म उनके वास्तविक जरूरतमन्दों को उनके अपने स्थान पर ही मिल गये हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं । उम्मीदवार छपे हुए, टाइप किये हुए या हाथ से लिखे हुए अपने निज के फार्मों का भी उपयोग कर सकते थे ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

Oil in Cauvery Basin

*855. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 120 on the 23rd April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the results so far show more than 50 per cent prospects of oil in the Cauvery basin;

(b) whether Government have undertaken immediate drilling operations for sinking wells; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to start drilling operations for sinking wells?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The information collected so far by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission indicates that the sediments are thickening towards the coast and the conditions favourable for formation of oil exist. However, no structure suitable for the accumulation of oil has so far been discovered.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of starting drilling would arise only when a suitable structure has been discovered.

History of Indian Freedom Movement in Foreign Lands

*856. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to compile a History of the Indian Freedom Movement in foreign lands particularly for the period 1941—45 in Europe and Asia under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the details of the project, and the stage it has now reached; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A three Volume 'History of Freedom Movement' is under preparation which will include an account of these activities as well. The first Volume has been published and the second Volume is under preparation.

Oil Deposits in Nagaland

*861. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some indication of the presence of rich oil deposits in Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether a team of oil experts is being invited to visit that area; and

(c) if so, from where?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Oil and gas shows occur in a number of places in the Naga Hills area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Register for Sanskrit Pandits:

*862. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Register for Sanskrit Pandits has been prepared and completed;

(b) if so, the total number of Sanskrit scholars registered so far; and

(c) the qualifications required for registration of the Pandits in the Register?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Central Sanskrit Board had approved the following criteria for the selection of Pandits for inclusion in the National Register for Sanskrit Pandits:—

- (i) the Pandit should be reputed as an expert in at least one Shastra;
- (ii) he should have taught Shashtra/Shastras successfully for at least 15 years; and
- (iii) he should have literary or research work of significance to his credit.

The information collected about the various Sanskrit scholars on the above basis is still being scrutinised in consultation with the Central Sanskrit Board.

Coal Allocations

*867. { **Shri Daji:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether Government have revised the allocation of coal quotas to different States;

(b) if so, the basis of this revision; and

(c) what quota is allocated to different States for 1962-63, what was it for 1961-62 and how much of it was actually lifted by the different States?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The allocation of coal quotas to different States has been revised in order to match them closely with the rail transport capacity available. Instead of fixing a quota far in excess of the transport capacity available, it is in the interest of consumers to make a realistic allocation which can be expected to be actually moved so that the consumers can properly plan the working of their units. A comparative statement indicating the quota of coal allocated to different States during 1961 and 1962 and the despatches of coal to these States during 1961 is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 74].

New Universities

***868. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have legislation which will make it compulsory for the State Governments to consult University Grants Commission before establishing new universities in their respective region; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया

* ८६९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुरुकुल कांगड़ी और जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थायें घोषित करने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सलाह के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम १९५६ की धारा ३ के अन्तर्गत इन संस्थाओं को "विश्वविद्यालय" घोषित करने से संबंधित प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Alloy and Special Tool Plant

***870. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 210 on the 26th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the progress made so far in the Alloy and Special Tool Plant is according to schedule;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to expedite the work; and

(c) the final estimated cost of the project?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). The progress in the setting up of the Alloy and Special Steel Plant is slightly behind schedule. This is mainly because the project report prepared by the Consultants had to be scrutinised by the 'Production know-how Adviser' as well as Hindustan Steel Limited, as a result of which certain modifications have been suggested. The financial implication of these modifications is under examination.

D.A. for Defence Personnel

{ Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
*871. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase dearness allowance of the Defence Personnel following the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the approximate amount involved; and

(c) the total number of persons who will derive benefit therefrom??

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) With effect from the 1st November 1961, revised rates of dearness allowance have been authorised for civilian Central Government servants drawing a salary of less than Rs. 400 per month. Officers of the Defence services are entitled to dearness allowance at the same rates and under the same conditions as are applicable to civilian Government servants. Personnel of the Defence Services below officer rank are eligible for dearness allowance at lesser rates in view of the fact that they are entitled to free rations and certain other concessions which reduce the impact on them of increases in the cost of living.

(b) and (c). The financial effect is related and therefore dependent on the actual rates of dearness allowance which will be ultimately authorised for personnel of the Defence Services below officer rank. It is not possible to disclose the total number of personnel of the Defence Services who will be benefited by the impending decision.

श्री काशी विद्यापीठ बनारस

*८७२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री काशी विद्यापीठ, बनारस को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करने का निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह निर्णय कब से क्रियान्वित होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) और (ख) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, १९५६ की धारा ३ के

अन्तर्गत काशी विद्यापीठ को "विश्वविद्यालय" घोषित करने से संबंधित प्रश्न विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को उनकी सलाह के लिए भेजा गया है और यह अभी उनके विचाराधीन है ।

Tata-Mercedes Benz Buses

*874. **Dr. L. H. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most cases the regional dealers of Tata-Mercedes Benz buses have been selling the vehicles at exorbitant black-market prices; and

(b) if so, whether Government have detected and investigated any specific cases so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Government have not received any complaints that the regional dealers of Tata-Mercedes-Benz buses are selling the vehicles in the black-market or at prices higher than those approved by Government.

Special Pay for Cash-Handling in Delhi Government Schools

*875. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions regarding special pay for handling cash issued by the Ministry of Finance have not been implemented in the case of Upper Division Clerks working in Government Higher Secondary Schools under Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the orders implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The instructions of the Ministry of Finance referred to in the Question relate to the delegation of powers to Ministries and Heads of the Department to grant special pay to Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Assistants who are required to perform the duties of Cashier. These orders do not automatically make the Upper Division Clerks of the Government Higher Secondary Schools eligible for the special pay envisaged in these instructions. The question of granting special pay to these Upper Division Clerks for handling cash is, however, under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Labour Unrest in Andamans

***876. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry committee has been formed by Government to enquire into the firing and labour unrest in Andamans;

(b) if so, who are the persons on this Committee; and

(c) whether the committee has started to function?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The services of Shri R. K. Ranade, a District and Sessions Judge in Maharashtra State, are being secured for holding an enquiry. This is expected to commence in the near future.

Legislation on Compulsory Education

***877. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 216 on the 26th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Kerala, Madras and West Bengal have given any reasons why no action is called for by them in respect of legislation on compulsory primary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

The reasons are as follows:—

(i) *Kerala*:—The Kerala Educational Act, 1958 came into force only in February, 1959. Part II of the Act makes provision for compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14. The State Government have examined the provisions of the State Act side by side with Delhi Act. It is found that the essential provisions for compulsion are contained in both the Acts and that it would be possible to enforce compulsion adequately when Part II of the Act is brought into force. The State Government, therefore, does not consider it necessary to repeal Part II of the Kerala Education Act 1958 now and to have new enactment.

(ii) *Madras*:—The important provisions in the Delhi Primary Education Act 1960 are in substance covered in this State by the Madras Education Act, and the rules framed thereunder. Under the scheme for democratic decentralisation, Panchayat Unions have come into existence in three batches from 2-10-60 and the last batch came into existence only on 2-10-61.

After watching their working for some time, it is proposed to take up a comprehensive review of the Elementary Education Act sometime in 1963 along with the review of the working of the Panchayats and Panchayat unions. While redrafting a new Act based upon the above review, the provisions in the Delhi Act which do not find a place in the Act of this State and which require to be incorporated will be taken into account by the State Government.

(iii) *West Bengal*:—The State Government is of opinion that most of the salient features of the Delhi

Primary Education Act, 1960 can be adopted without an amendment of the Act at this stage.

West German Loan to India

*878. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany has agreed recently to lend India 85 million marks to help meet repayments due on the Rourkela Steel Works; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (**Shrimati Tarkeshwarl Sinha**): Yes, Sir. An agreement was signed on 4th May, 1962 with the Federal German authorities for a credit of DM 85 million for refinancing payments falling due in 1962-63 under contracts entered into with German suppliers for the Rourkela Steel Works. The credit carried 5½ per cent interest and is repayable in 12 years.

Termination of Agreement with Burmah Shell

*879. { **Shri Hem Barua**:
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah**:
 { **Shri Maheswar Naik**:
 { **Shri Eswara Reddy**:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burmah Shell has approached Government with certain proposals which, if accepted, would terminate the existing refinery agreement between Burmah Shell and Government;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposals; and

(c) the nature of the decision taken?

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

(b) and (c). These are points for detailed discussion and do not repre-

sent a firm proposal which are under examination.

Study of the Sun

*880. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to study the Sun on an international level on lines similar to the International Geophysical Year to be named as the 'Year of the Quiet Sun';

(b) whether India will participate in the adventure; and

(c) if so, whether scientists are being selected to join the team of global talents which will be pooled for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (**Shri Humayun Kabir**): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) It is too early to decide about the team for this purpose, but the Organisations and Scientists who have participated in the International Geophysical Year programme are likely to participate.

Panagarh Employees

*882. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee**:
 { **Shrimati Renu**
 { **Chakravarty**:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panagarh tenure has been enhanced from two years to three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is serious discontent prevailing among the employees;

(d) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has already protested to the Chief Engineer, Eastern Command; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the tenure from three to two years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It is a fact that the tenure at Panagarh for M. E. S. Civilians has been enhanced from two years to three years. In the M. E. S., the Chief Engineers of the various Commands are authorised to fix a suitable tenure for civilian employees in particular stations taking into account the amenities available at the station. In the interests of administration, it is also necessary to avoid too brief a tenure of stay. The amenities now available in the Panagarh area justify the enhancement. No serious discontent among the employees has been reported. A representation from the M.E.S. Workers' Union, however, has been received by the Chief Engineer, Eastern Command.

L. I. C. Business

1503. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of new business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation in 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively;

(b) how much of it lapsed after payment of the first premium;

(c) in how many of these lapsed policies the payment of premium was on a monthly basis; and

(d) what was the overall and renewal expense ratio during these years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 429.17 crores in 1959.

Rs. 497.54 crores in 1960.

Rs. 608.82 crores in 1961.

(b) and (c). Information is not available.

(d)

	Overall	Renewal
1959	28.7%	12.92
1960	28.4%	12.90%

1961 Information not yet available.

Aid to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped

1504. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations working in the field of education for the handicapped in Mysore State which have been given grants during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each; and

(c) the purpose for which it was given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). No such voluntary organisation in Mysore applied for a grant during the period in question and no grant was therefore sanctioned.

Special Reorganisation Unit

1505. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an agency to examine the possibilities of curtailment of expenditure in each Ministry, department-wise;

(b) whether there is any periodical review of the economy effected in compliance with its recommendation;

(c) how far the organisations and methods division is helpful in the matter; and

(d) the progress so far achieved?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. The Internal Economy Committees were set up in the Ministries/Departments in June 1957 generally to scrutinise the nature and scope of current activities and review the levels of expenditure

with a view to effecting economy through reduction of expenditure as also improvement of efficiency. Besides a special unit, the "Special Reorganisation Unit" has been constituted in the Ministry of Finance to carry out work studies of various Ministries according to a three year programme with a view to making assessment of work loads for determining staff requirements in a systematic manner and carrying out analytical studies of the organisational structure and methods of work for achieving efficiency consistent with economy in administration.

The Committee on Plan Projects in the Planning Commission also conducts studies of specific projects under the various Ministries with the object of increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

(b) The economies effected by the Ministries/Departments through the efforts of Internal Economy Committees are reviewed at two stages, by Financial Advisers attached to the Ministries and then by the O. & M. Division. The O. & M. Division coordinates the information received from the Ministries and puts up a consolidated report to the Cabinet.

Following a review made of the nature and extent of economies reported by the Ministries, it has now been decided that compilation of economy returns should be discontinued. Instructions have been issued that Ministries should earmark sectors of administration in their jurisdiction requiring attention for detailed study from the point of view of cost reduction. Periodical reports in this regard will be submitted.

(c) The O. & M. Division is responsible for conducting investigations and studies of inter-ministerial problems, including procedures, methods and patterns of organisation from the point of view of achieving efficiency. It also organises courses of training in Work Study

and O. & M. techniques for officers of Central and State Governments.

(d) Savings reported by different Ministries/Departments (including autonomous bodies) during the years 1957-58 to 1960-61 are as under:

1957-58	..	Rs. 24,07,90,000
1958-59	..	Rs. 11,68,01,400
1959-60	..	Rs. 19,54,02,100
1960-61	..	Rs. 9,52,33,400

As a result of the studies made by the Special Reorganisation Unit, it has been possible to locate surplus staff in various organisations—although the excess staff is adjusted against the requirements of additional manpower necessitated by normal expansion of activities and the additional responsibility arising out of the Third Five Year Plan schemes—and also to effect reduction in the proposals for extra staff required for new items of work. The financial cost of this surplus staff has been estimated tentatively at Rs. 18 lakhs for 1960-61 and Rs. 48 lakhs for 1961-62.

The financial effect of the economy measures envisaged as a result of the recommendations of Building Projects Team of the Committee on Plan Projects for the Third Plan period is Rs. 231 lakhs besides the anticipated saving of Rs. 20 crores in capital outlay and in recurring expenditure of Rs. 3 crores per year in respect of residential buildings alone.

Geological Survey of Punjab

1506. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey of mineral resources has been carried out in the State of Punjab during 1961-62;

(b) if so, the areas where such survey is being carried on; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the work carried out during 1961-62 are as follows:—

Kangra district:

Systematic geological mapping of 164.36 sq. kms. around Uchich (silver), around Salol (lignite) and in other parts of Kangra district has been carried out.

Investigation of mineralised terrains in the Parbati Valley was continued. Large scale geological mapping of an area of 1.15 sq. kms. in Uchich mine (silver) area was done on 1:1000 scale. An area of about 0.186 sq. kms. including old working for lead-zinc near Chitrani was mapped on 1:1200. 160 geochemical samples and 13 shear zone samples were collected. An area of about 7.6 sq. kms. of the lead-zinc mineralised area along Bhuntar-Manikaran road was mapped on 1:3960 scale.

An old working for copper was located near Naraul. There are other old workings in continuation with the above to the south and east of it at Lurgi and Khaniargi thus making the strike length of the mineralised zone 8 kilometres and width 0.8 kilometres. Six samples were collected.

Simla district:

Reconnaissance mapping of 38.72 sq. kms. area was done around Padhan (for lead) and around Sabathu (for lead).

An area of 0.14 sq. kms. was covered around the lead occurrences of Padhan on 1:1200 scale. 20 samples were collected for analysis.

Preliminary investigation of reported lead occurrences near Subathu in Punjab was carried out. Large scale mapping of reported occurrences near Puna and Dhaneri was carried out on 1:1200 and 1:2400 scale. 33 geochemical samples from

Puna and 42 samples from Dhaneri were collected.

Hoshiarpur district:

Detailed investigations of Calc tufa deposits in Birampur and Mehindpur were taken up for the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Naya Nangal. An area of about 102,000 sq. metres was mapped on 1:1200 scale. 36 pits and four trenches were put down and 53 channel samples were collected. Samples have been sent to Fertilizer Corporation of India for analysis.

Withdrawal of Old Coins

1507. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards issue of decimal coinage and withdrawal of old coins from circulation; and

(b) by what time old coins will be completely withdrawn?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Decimal coins of all denominations, except the rupee, have been put into circulation. Of the anna-pice coins, all denominations below the quarter rupee, except Cupro-nickel one anna and bronze and copper single pice coins, have been demonetised.

(b) Planned withdrawal of anna and pice coins will start as soon as adequate stocks of requisite denominations in the decimal series have been built up. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate with any degree of certainty when these coins will be completely withdrawn.

"Smuggling from Burma into Manipur"

1508. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving the smuggling of goods from Burma detected by the Customs Department:

in Manipur during the period from 1st January 1961 to 30th April, 1962;

(b) the number of cases in which Government Officers were involved;

(c) the value of the goods seized;

(d) the value of goods confiscated; and

(e) action taken against the smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the period from 1st January, 1961 to 30th April, 1962 179 cases of smuggling of goods from Burma were detected by Customs officers in Manipur.

(b) Government officers were involved in 3 cases.

(c) The value of the goods seized was Rs. 56,153.

(d) The value of the goods confiscated was Rs. 23,623.

(e) Penalties and fines were imposed on the offenders and the goods were also confiscated absolutely in many cases.

Scheduled Tribes

1509. Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many persons from scheduled tribes have been appointed in Class IV and Class I services of Central Government in the year 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House when the information becomes available.

Special I.A.S. Examination for S. Cs. S. Ts.

1510. Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering the question of holding a

special examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service for Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) if so, the probable date on which the examination is likely to be held and the number of candidates to be recruited?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-tax Assesseees

1511. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax assesseees and the amount of total assessed income in each income-tax circle during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of income-tax assesseees whose yearly income is (i) upto Rs. 5000 and (ii) Rs. 5 lakhs and above in each income-tax circle during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61; and

(c) the total amount of assessed income of the assesseees having yearly income upto rupee five thousand and rupees five lakhs and above in each income-tax circle during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Value and Production of Industrial Machinery

1512. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of industrial machinery produced in India during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61; and

(b) the respective shares of public and private sectors in this total in each of the abovementioned years?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Production of major items of industrial machinery in the country excluding that of the small scale sector has been valued at:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1951	11.28
1956	33.97
1960	83.38

The production of the Public Sector has been valued at:

Year	Value (Rupees in crores)
1950-51	Nil
1955-56	0.13
1960-61	3.91

Regional Engineering College, Warangal

1513. Sri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Regional Engineering College at Warangal, Andhra Pradesh has been held up due to non-availability of cement;

(b) whether this will in any way prevent the opening of the college building at the scheduled time; and

(c) the time by which the college building will be opened?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a). The construction has not been entirely held up but progress has been delayed due to shortage of cement.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. According to the report received from the college, four hostel blocks together with dining halls, three units of college building and two units of workshops will be ready by July 1962.

Sainik Schools

1515. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of boys for admission into Sainik Schools;

(b) the number of boys so far enrolled in various Sainik Schools; and

(c) the capacity of Sainik School at Bhubaneswar (Orissa)?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Boys of age group 8 to 14 years are admitted in the Sainik Schools on the results of an All India Entrance Examination which is held in different centres in the country as necessary.

(b) The number of boys on the rolls in all the Sainik Schools together during April 1962 is contained in the statement below:

STATEMENT

	No. of students on roll in April 1962
1. Sainik School, Satara	162
2. Sainik School, Kunjapura	305
3. Sainik School, Kapurthala	364
4. Sainik School, Chitorgarh	212
5. Sainik School, Jamnagar	97
6. Sainik School, Korukonda	209
7. Sainik School, Bhubaneswar	148
8. Sainik School, Purulia	107
9. Sainik School, Pangode	150

(c) The capacity of Sainik School at Bhubaneswar when it is fully developed will be 500 scholars.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1516. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Orissa who ap-

peared in the various examinations conducted by the Union Service Commission from March, 1957 to March, 1962;

(b) the number of such persons selected for appointment under various categories during the said period; and

(c) the number of such persons who have been recommended so far departmentally for Indian Administrative Service etc. cadres from Orissa?

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

(a) to (c). Information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Summer Camp for N.C.C. Cadets

1517. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for holding an All India Summer Camp for Senior Division N.C.C. Cadets (both boys and girls);

(b) if so, the site selected for such camp;

(c) whether the selection of cadets from all the States has been completed; and

(d) if so, the number of cadets (both boys and girls) so selected for the forth-coming summer camp?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Four All India Summer camps for Senior Division N.C.C. Boy cadets and four cadets are held every year since 1960.

(b) The sites selected for camps to be held in 1962 are:

Boys Camps

1. Kurseong (West Bengal)
2. Dagshai (Punjab)

3. Ootacamund (Madras)
4. Sonetali (Maharashtra)

Girls Camps

1. Kalimpong (West Bengal)
2. Dagshai (Punjab)
3. Coonoor (Madras)
4. Tambalai Hills (Maharashtra)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Number of Boys—2,897
Number of Girls—1,350

Republic Day Parade

1518. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of selected female participants under N.C.C., A.C.C., L.S.S. and T.A units who took part in the Republic Day parade at Delhi on the 26th January, 1962; and

(b) the number of such participants from Orissa?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 361 N.C.C. and 60 A.C.C. Cadets.

(b) 5 N.C.C. Cadets.

Store for Government Employees

1519. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the difficulties experienced by Government employees on account of ever increasing cost of living Government propose to open a store on the lines of Marrods Store;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared in this connection and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is under consideration of the Government.

तृतीय योजना में नये विश्वविद्यालय

✓ १५२०. { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या कुछ और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये विश्वविद्यालय किन-किन राज्यों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस अवधि में जो विश्वविद्यालय खोले जायेंगे उनके लिये सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि की व्यवस्था की है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७५]

नियम पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

१५२१. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक विधि मंत्रालय के पास कितनी नियम पुस्तकें, विभागीय संहिताएं आदि हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिए प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) कितनी नियम पुस्तकों और संहिताओं का अनुवाद पूरा करके संबंधित विभागों को वापस भेज दिया गया है ; और

(ग) शेष कार्य में देर लगने का क्या कारण है और उस को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उसकी क्या प्रगति है ?

विधि मन्त्री (श्री अ० कु० सेल) :

(क) विधिजात नियमों आदि के ५९६ सेट

इनमें नियम पुस्तकों और संहिताएं आदि भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा विधि मंत्रालय को जो सामग्री अनुवाद के लिए भेजी गई है उसमें से अब तक विधिजात नियमों आदि के ४५ सेटों का जिनमें नियम पुस्तकें और संहिताएं आदि भी शामिल हैं, हिन्दी में अनुवाद करके सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों को वापिस भेजा जा चुका है । शेष सामग्री का अनुवाद पूरा करने के लिए सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । बड़े हुए काम को निबटाने के लिए अनुवाद अनुभाग की कर्मचारी संख्या में वृद्धि की जाने की बात भी विचाराधीन है ।

Inter-State Conference on Coal Mining

1522. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether an Inter-State Conference on coal mining was held in Calcutta recently; and

(b) if so, important items discussed?

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

(b) The important items discussed in the Inter-State Conference related to the following issues:

(i) Increase in the existing rates of royalty for pre-1949 coal leases.

(ii) State Governments' right to undertake their coalmining independently of the Centre where the former's resources and special requirements justify the same.

(iii) Representation of State Governments on the Coal Board and the Coal Council.

(iv) The Central Government's alleged policy of compelling industrial units located near the coalfields to move an appreciable percentage of their requirements of coal by road.

जीवन बीमा के प्रीमियम की दरें

१५२३. श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्त्रियों के लिये जीवन बीमा की प्रीमियम दरें पुरुषों से ऊंची हैं ;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष पुरुषों और स्त्रियों का बीमा कितने रुपये का हुआ ; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष स्त्रियों की बीमा की कितनी पालिसियां अस्वीकृत हुई ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) पुरुषों और स्त्रियों के लिए प्रीमियम की दरें मूलतः समान हैं, लेकिन जीवन बीमा कारबार की दृष्टि से कुछ श्रेणियों की स्त्रियों से अधिक प्रीमियम लिया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

मनीपुर—प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण

१५२४. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मनीपुर प्रशासन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था कर रखी है ; और

(ख) यदि कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) . अभी मनीपुर

प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बहुत सीमित स्तर पर ही होता है" । आवश्यकतानुसार प्रशिक्षण के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जायगा ।

Attapadi Valley in Kerala

1525. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of trespass into tribal lands and gradual displacement of the tribal population by other more advanced sections of the population in the Attapadi Valley in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to prevent this practice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have received a communication complaining of trespass on tribal lands by other sections of the population in the Attapadi Valley.

(b) The matter was brought to the notice of the Kerala Government. As the matter relates to "lands" and "law and order" it is primarily for the Kerala Government to take necessary action.

Anti-Submarine Weapons

1526. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Norwegian company will start producing a new type of anti-submarine weapon as announced on the 6th April, 1962 at Oslo; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the suitability of the weapon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Government are aware that a Norwegian firm has planned to produce a new type of anti-submarine weapon. Particulars of the weapon have been re-

ceived through our Embassy in Norway and examined by the Naval Authorities.

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

१५२७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ हिन्दी में ही पत्र-व्यवहार करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में आरम्भ हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ ऐसे भी कार्यालय हैं जिनमें हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर भी अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां हिन्दी में उत्तर देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है अथवा असावधानीवश ही ऐसा हो रहा है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में ऐसा न हो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). जिन राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा के रूप में अपना लिया है, उनके साथ पत्र व्यवहार में अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी के भी प्रयोग की छूट दी जा चुकी है। इन राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर यथा सम्भव हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है।

(ग) से (ङ) . यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में, या उसके हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ, दिया जाय।

More Universities for Gujarat

1528. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Government are establishing two more Universities in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Provision has been made for the establishment of two new universities by the Government of Gujarat during the Third Five-Year Plan. Details of the proposals have not been received from the State Government.

Oil Refining

1529. **Shri Morarka**: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of oil refined in different refineries;

(b) the charges paid to each;

(c) the quantity of refined products and by-products from each; and

(d) whether there is any price difference in products due to difference in quality?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The quantity (in metric tons) of oil refined in India during 1961 by the different refineries is as follows:

Assam Oil Company	. 448,346
Burmah Shell	. 2,910,778
Caltex	. 997,708
tanvac	. 2,046,317
TOTAL	. 6,403,149

(b) Assam Oil Company refines crude oil available to it from its own fields in Assam or obtained from the Oil India Limited. Its products are marketed by its associates, the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited. The products remain the

property of the Assam Oil Company which receives the net proceeds after deduction of the Commission payable to the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited. The cost of crude to Assam Oil Company and charges incurred by Assam Oil Company on refining its crude are not separately determined. In respect of the three coastal refineries (two in Bombay and one in Visakhapatnam) the difference of the cost of crude oil and the cost of refined products at import parity represents the refiners margin, which may differ from refinery to refinery depending on the type of crude oil processed and the production pattern thereof.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 76].

(d) No Sir. The products conform to standard specifications and do not differ in quality.

Attempted Suicide by Army Officer

1530. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 30th November, 1961 regarding the attempted suicide by an Army Officer and state:

(a) the progress made in the consideration of the report of the Court of Inquiry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Officer involved was sent to the mental ward of Military Hospital, Delhi Cantt.; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The report has since been examined by Government and it is established that—

(i) the injury sustained by the officer was selfinflicted by a sharp-edged instrument like a knife or a razor; and

(ii) the officer was of unsound mind at the time of the incident, and as such he had no control over his actions.

(b) Yes.

(c) In the course of treatment for the wound on his neck he was examined by the psychiatrist of the Military Hospital as he was not found to be quite normal mentally. He was kept under his treatment for some days after which it became necessary to transfer him to the psychiatric ward where further treatment for his depressive illness (unsoundness of mind) was given till he recovered.

Coal Mining

1531. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines And Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of licensing of small coal mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry do not grant the licences in case of coal mines with less than 50 workers while the Coal Board insists on the production of licence; and

(c) if so, what steps are going to be taken for removing the anomaly so that small areas, in which the public sector is not obviously interested, may be developed?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Government's policy, by and large, is not to encourage development of small uneconomic collieries, which cannot raise the production to 10,000 tons per month or whose area is less than 100 acres. Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, factories which employ less than 50 workers, working with the aid of power, or less than 100 workers, working without the aid of power, are not required to obtain any licence under the Act. In order, however, to regulate opening/reopening of coal mines on a scientific basis the production of a licence under the Act is insisted upon by the Coal Board in the case of coal mines. The proposal to amend the Act making it applicable

to collieries irrespective of the number of workers employed is at present under consideration.

Acquisition of Land for Colliery Purposes

1532. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court that lands could be acquired only for the purpose of public benefit, like a hospital and public reading room, etc.; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce special legislation enabling the acquisition of land for colliery purposes, for housing scheme and depillaring?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a judgement of the Supreme Court to the effect that under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 relating to acquisition of land for companies, the purpose should be of public benefit like a hospital, a public reading room, a library or an educational institution or such other work as the public might directly use.

(b) As it is, there is no legal impediment to the acquisition of land for building dwelling houses for workmen. No acquisition of land seems to be necessary for depillaring purposes; so the question in this regard does not arise. However, steps to overcome practical difficulties in acquiring land for other public purposes are under consideration.

Loans Given by Rehabilitation Finance Administration

1533. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the loans issued by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration since its inception upto the end of 1961 to displaced persons from East Bengal under different heads;

(b) the terms of re-payment of the loans advanced to them; and

(c) the amount realised so far and the steps taken by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to realise the balance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Upto the date of dissolution as to the close of business on the 31st December, 1960 the Rehabilitation Finance Administration disbursed loans aggregating to Rs. 394 lakhs approximately to displaced persons from East Pakistan. The break-up of these loans under different heads is not readily available.

(b) The principal amount of the loan together with interest accrued thereon is repayable within a maximum period of 15 years. First instalment of interest alone becomes due after 24 to 30 months from the date of advance. The instalment of principal, generally repayable in 12 equal yearly instalments, together with interest for subsequent period becomes due after 12 months from the date on which first instalment of interest falls due.

(c) A sum of Rs. 95 lakhs (approximately) was realised till 31-12-1961 from displaced persons from East Pakistan. Steps to recover the balance dues are being taken under the provisions of Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948, due consideration being given to cases where recovery proceedings are likely to cause hardship.

Untrained Teachers in Manipur Schools

1534. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of untrained graduates now serving in Government aided Middle English, High and Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to train all these untrained graduates; and

(c) if so, whether it is not desirable to have a separate B.T. Institute independent of the D.M. College?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Gazetted Posts under Manipur Administration

1535. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted posts under Manipur Administration which have not been extended after March, 1962;

(b) the reason why the posts have not been extended; and

(c) in what way the services of the employees will be utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Ten gazetted posts of Civil Supply officers were created on a purely temporary basis in the years 1960 and 1961 in connection with the distribution of rice in the Jiribam and Churachandpur Sub-divisions of Manipur where the local rice crops had been completely destroyed by rats. As the work has been completed, the posts have been abolished, one from 1st April, 1962 and 9 from 1st May, 1962.

(c) Five of these officers already hold liens on posts in their parent offices. One post was already vacant. The other four officers have not been absorbed elsewhere.

Free Education upto Eighth Class in Manipur

1536. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was exemption of tuition fees for students in all classes upto class VIII

in all Government and Government-aided schools in Manipur during 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been discontinued in all Government-aided schools from the current academic year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or will be taking to continue free education upto class VIII in both Government and Government-aided schools in Manipur?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

All India Council for Secondary Education

1537. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Secondary Education in its fourth meeting came to any decision regarding the question of uniformity about examination result dates and condition of teaching of science and commerce in Secondary Education;

(b) whether the Council took any step for evaluating specific problems concerning secondary education; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The recommendations of the Council, which have since been forwarded to the State Governments for implementation, on the topics mentioned in the question are as under:

Uniformity about examination result dates

The Council considered the desirability of having uniformity in the announcement of examination results by

the Boards of Secondary Education and agreed that all secondary school examination results should be announced by the 1st week of June at the latest.

It was also agreed that the school year in all States should commence in June or July each year.

Conditions of teaching of Science

The Council considered the findings of an enquiry into the conditions of teaching science in secondary schools of Madras State and decided to refer the report for being examined by the Science Department of the National Institute of Education.

Commerce in Secondary Education

The Council considered the recommendations of the Committee on Commerce Education appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education relating to the teaching of commerce at the secondary stage and desired to take a final decision in the matter only after studying the comments of the State Governments which had already been asked for by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

(b) and (c). There was no item on the agenda of the Council pertaining to evaluation of specific problems concerning secondary education. However, in the general discussion that followed the Chairman's address, references, *inter-alia*, were made to some of the problems in the field of secondary Education. In that connection, the Council authorised the Chairman to set up one or more Committees to examine the specific issues relating to the re-organisation of secondary education in the country. Further necessary action in the matter is under consideration.

Boarding stipends to Scheduled Caste Students in Tripura

1538. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura Territorial Council had passed a bye-law for granting of boarding stipends to students belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the necessary approval of the Central Government has been withheld; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No. The confirmation of the Central Government to the bye-laws, as required under Section 55 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956, has been conveyed, and the bye-laws are being published in the Official Gazette of Tripura.

(c) Does not arise.

Secondary School Teachers of Tripura

1539. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Territorial Council has sent any proposal to Government for the revision of pay scale of teachers of Secondary Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A proposal for the revision of the scales of pay of secondary school teachers and other officers of the Education Department of the Tripura Territorial Council has been received and is under examination.

Motor Cycle Manufacturing Factory in U.P.

1540. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state whether any proposal regarding erection of a factory for manufacture of motor cycles in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of the Government of India?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

No proposal for the establishment of a factory in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of Motor cycles is under consideration. However, a firm has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of mopeds (autocycles).

Re-employed Employees of Survey of India

1541. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class II, Class III and Class IV employees in Survey of India, directorate-wise re-employed given extension in service during 1961-62; and

(b) the reason for such extension in service being given?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of India Employees in Hazardous Areas

1542. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I, Class II Class III and Class IV employees of the Survey of India who are engaged in survey work in high hills, border survey and hazardous area;

(b) whether any special allowance is given to the said employees;

(c) if so, the rates of such allowance for each Class of employees; and

(d) the steps that have been taken to safeguard the said employees against the risk involved in their work?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) It will not be in the

public interest to disclose this information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Proposals are under consideration of Government.

Bhilai Steel Plant

1543. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers were granted injury leave in the Bhilai Steel Plant from 1st January, 1961 to 15th April, 1962;

(b) in how many of such cases leave salary was not paid till after 2 months of the injury; and

(c) in how many cases the leave salary still remains unpaid for over 3 months after the injury?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). 606 workers were granted injury leave from 1st January 1961 to 15th April, 1962. Out of these, in 585 cases leave salary was paid within one month of the issue of the orders.

(c) In 41 cases leave salary remained unpaid for over 3 months after the injury ended.

Silchar Firing Enquiry Committee

1544. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silchar Firing Enquiry Committee has completed its work; and

(b) if so, the findings of the committee?

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

(b) The report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Silchar Firing incident has been received by the Government of Assam recently. It is under consideration of the State Gov-

ernment and has not yet been made public.

Colonies for L.I.C. Employees

1545. { Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has finally decided to have separate colonies for the insurance employees in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters likely to be constructed for them during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No decision as such has been taken by the Life Insurance Corporation to have separate colonies for its employees in the three States. However, at places where private accommodation is not available at reasonable rents the Corporation considers undertaking the construction of a limited number of quarters for its employees.

(b) No firm indication is available at this stage.

Oriental Studies in Universities

1546. **Shri A. T. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the universities which have introduced oriental studies including Jyotishi and Ayurveda in their curricula as separate subjects; and

(b) the details of the titles and degrees that they confer after completion of the prescribed courses?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 77].

Geological Survey in Madras State

1547. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any geological survey has been undertaken in South Arcot and Tanjore District in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). An area of about 1651 sq. kms. was mapped on 1"=1 mile scale during the last three years in South Arcot district. No mapping was done during this period in Tanjore district. Geophysical investigations were conducted in the coastal tracts of both the districts.

The details of the work carried out by the Geological Survey of India in South Arcot district during the last three years are as follows:

South Arcot:

Copper: An old copper mine was discovered at Mamandur in 1958. Drilling was started in 1961 and so far 3 holes have been completed. The zone of mineralisation of copper, lead and zinc extends to 275 metres.

Iron ore: The reserves of iron ore at Manmalai and Budamangalam were estimated at 345,000 tonnes with 36 to 40 per cent iron. Reserves totalling $\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes of iron ore were estimated at Seshasamudram, Nedumanur and Poukkunam.

Under the All India Groundwater Exploration project detailed geohydrological studies were carried out in South Arcot district. Two areas have been recommended for groundwater development. One area is bounded by the Gadilam river on the north, the coast line on the east, the Vellar river on the south and line through Vriddachalam, Chettiteruvu and Panruti on the west. The second area is bounded by the Vellar river on the north, the Coleroon river on the south, a North North East-South

South West line drawn through Sri-mashnam and Udaiyarpalayam on the west, Shetiatope lower ancient road on the east.

As a result of the Geophysical investigations conducted in the coastal tracts of Tanjore and South Arcot districts, the thickness of sediments was established to be of the order of 2700 metres.

Working Days for the High Courts

1548. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chief Justices of the High Courts in India who met in conference in Bombay recently have expressed disapproval of the rule of 210 working days for the High Courts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The conference of Chief Justices has suggested that the number of working days in High Courts should not exceed 200 days a year.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Geological Survey in Kerala

1549. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any geological survey in Cannanore district of Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that lignite deposits have been found there;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken for the exploration of the lignite there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two bands of lignite have been found exposed on the face of the cliff near the town of Cannanore under 6 to 7.5 metres of laterite

and sandstone. The upper band is 0.45 metre thick and the lower 1.5 metres. In view of its occurrence beneath the important township of Cannanore and small thickness, the deposit is not workable.

Chinese as Indian Citizens

1552. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Chinese born persons who have become Indian citizens;

(b) if so, the number of such persons; and

(c) the professions these persons are pursuing in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes;

(b) 207 under the provisions of the Constitution and 20 under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

(c) They are mostly engaged in small business such as Laundries, Shoe shops, Dentists, Hair dressing saloons, Restaurants, Carpentry shops etc.

Free Legal Aid to the poor

{ Shri S. M. Banerjee:
1553. { Shri Siddiah:
{ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to afford free legal aid to the poor;

(b) whether some of the lawyers have volunteered their services for this; and

(c) if so, their number?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Legal aid to the poor being primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the question of taking a final decision in the matter by the Government of India does not arise.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has no information in the matter. The information might be available with the State Governments who are concerned with the implementation of their schemes for legal aid to the poor.

Recognition of Associations of Indian Audit and Accounts Department, West Bengal

1554. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shrimati Renu
 { Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recognition has been restored to all the associations in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department in West Bengal;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any orders from the Home Ministry have been received by the Accountant General, Bengal; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Orders restoring recognition have already been conveyed to the Associations of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department in West Bengal.

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

Rural University in Mysore State

1555. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Rural University in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, when is it going to function?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Commission's Recommendations

1556. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table by him on the 2nd August, 1960, regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and state:

(a) whether the recommendations have been implemented or not;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any reference to an impartial tribunal has been made on any unresolved issue between the employees and the Government arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Except for the recommendation relating to the scale at which regular leave is to be given to employees, decisions on all other items mentioned in the Finance Minister's statement on the 2nd August, 1960, have been implemented. It has been decided to refer the question regarding the scale of regular leave to the National Joint Council of employees proposed to be set up soon.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no unresolved issue to be placed before a tribunal.

Action taken on Memorandum from Government Servants

1557. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 333 on the 26th March, 1962 and state:

(a) the points raised in the Memorandum that was received by the Home Minister; and

(b) the action that has been taken by Government on each of those points as well as on certain other requests made to the Home Minister personally by the deputationists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [Sec Appendix II, annexure No. 78].

Heavy Industries in Kerala

1558. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Central Government to establish new heavy industries in Kerala under the public sector as well as in the private sector during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, their names?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Public Sector:

1. Manufacture of Contact Breaker Points, Switchgear equipment and Air Blast circuit Breakers, for which a licence has been applied for by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum.

Private Sector:

1. Manufacture of transformers for a total capacity of 600,000 KVA for which a licence has been granted to Shri N. J. Nair.

2. Manufacture of tinplates (10,000 tons per annum) for which a licence has been granted to Shri Satyasheil Gupta.

3. Manufacture of fertilizer grade Urea at a factory to be established at Calicut for which a licence has been applied for by Messrs. Synthetic Fertilizers and Petro Chemicals Limited, Mombasa, Kenya.

Building for University Grants Commission

1559. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a building to house the office of the University Grants Commission has been completed;

(b) if not, when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the building?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By September, 1962.

(c) Rs. 26,95,802.00 (This includes the cost of air-conditioning and lifts).

Industrial Projects in M.P.

1560. Srimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 50 per cent of the amount envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan for investment in the public sector industrial projects in Madhya Pradesh was actually spent over these projects in that State during the plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the shortfall suffered by the State under the Second Plan is now proposed to be made good under the Third Plan?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Of the three major Central public sector industrial projects located in Madhya Pradesh viz., the Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal and the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, only in respect of the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, the actual expenditure incurred during the Second Five Year Plan period was less than 50 per cent of the amount envisaged. Of the eight State projects the actual

expenditure incurred during the Second Five Year Plan period was less than 50 per cent of the Second Plan Outlay in all cases.

(b) The shortfall in expenditure in respect of the Security Paper Mill was due to the difficult foreign exchange position and the unexpected delay in the signing of the technical collaboration agreement for the Project. The slow progress on the implementation of the State projects is reported to be due to the long time taken in completing the preliminary details such as acquisition of land and the difficulty in the procurement of machinery.

(c) The Project regarding the Security Paper Mill has been carried over to the Third Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 5.5 crores has been made for the purpose. The technical collaboration agreement has since been signed and the mill is expected to go into production during the Third Five Year Plan. Five of the eight State projects have also been included in the Third Plan period.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण

१५६१. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय हिन्दी सिखाओ योजना' के अन्तर्गत प्रबोध, प्रवीण और प्राज्ञ कक्षाओं में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने गजेटेड तथा कितने नान-गजेटेड अधिकारी हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) ४५,६२१ ।

(ख) (१) १,४२६ ।

(२) ४४,१९२ ।

Parking of Vehicles on Janpath, Delhi

1562. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the parking of vehicles on Janpath, New Delhi, between the Janpath, Connaught Circus crossing and Janpath-Keeling Road junction has been banned;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made for the parking of vehicles for persons who come for shopping at the Janpath stalls;

(c) whether this has been done with a view to remove congestion and as an experiment by the Delhi Traffic Police to permit overtaking on both sides, right and left and also taking a turning at the extreme side as in Bombay; and

(d) whether the experiment has been successful?

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

(b) Alternative sites for parking are available in Connaught Lane and on the eastern side of Janpath.

(c) and (d). The restriction on parking has been imposed with the object of relieving congestion on Janpath between the Janpath-Connaught Circus crossing and the Janpath-Keeling Road junction. The measure has reduced traffic congestion.

Grant for Eradication of Untouchability

1563. **Shri Thimmaiah**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the non-official organisations which were given grants for eradication of untouchability during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the amount granted to each organisation?

The Minister of State in the Minis-

try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving this information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the organisation	Amount sanctioned	
		During 1960-61	During 1961-62
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Harijan Sevak Sangh	3,22,100	3,81,500
2.	Bharatiya De-pressed Classes League	1,45,800	1,45,800
3.	Iswar Saran Ashram	7,06,320	1,53,110
4.	Bharat Debit Sevak Sangh	84,014	93,120
5.	Hind Sweepers' Sevak Samaj	9,600	27,970

Inter-Caste Marriages

1564. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to encourage inter-caste marriages with a view to remove caste distinctions;

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposal; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir. Inter-caste marriages are recognised in law.

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

Harassment to Journalists at Dum Dum Airport

1565. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Officers of Dum Dum Airport refused to accept the identity cards of the journalists which were given by the West Bengal Government and harassed the journalists at the airport; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The honourable Member is presumably referring to an incident at Dum Dum Airport on the 27th April, 1962. On that day, about 7 or 8 journalists holding identity cards issued by the Government of West Bengal came to the airport to see off 4 other journalists who were leaving for Frankfurt. These 7 or 8 journalists were admitted into the Customs enclosure as a courtesy. However, along with them there was a crowd of 50 or 60 persons including women and children. The journalists demanded that this crowd of persons should also be allowed entry into the Customs enclosure. As the enclosure is not a public place, and the persons in the crowd did not have identity cards like the journalists, the latter were politely informed by the Customs Inspector that he was not authorised to allow entry inside the enclosure to these other persons. The crowd of unauthorised persons, however, forced their way into the customs enclosure, stayed there for some time, and finally left of their own accord.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above the question does not arise.

Houses for Bhilai Steel Project Workers

1566. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have so far been constructed for workers of the Bhilai Steel Project;

(b) how many of them are still lying vacant; and

(c) how many new houses are proposed to be built during the current fiscal year?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Out of 7500 permanent houses to be constructed during the one-million-ton stage of the Project,

practically all the houses have been completed. Besides, out of 3200 additional houses proposed to be built to meet partly the expansion requirements, about 1800 houses have been completed and the remaining are under various stages of construction. All the houses built so far have been allotted and no houses are lying vacant.

दिल्ली में बैरवा अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार

१५६७. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बैरवा अनुसूचित जातियों को वे सब सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों को उपलब्ध हैं जबकि उसी जाति के जो परिवार दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति का नहीं समझा जाता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में स्थायी या अस्थायी आधार पर जो सैंकड़ों बैरवा जाति के परिवार रह रहे हैं उन्हें इन सुविधाओं से वंचित रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बैरवा जाति को संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति नहीं माना गया है और इसीलिये इस जाति के दिल्ली में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को वे सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों को दी जाती हैं । किसी जाति को क्षेत्र-विशेष में उसके सदस्यों की सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर अनुसूचित किया जाता है । अतः प्रश्न के (क) भाग में निर्दिष्ट तथ्य में कोई अनियमित बात नहीं है ।

"Seizure of Imported Rubber Soles"

1568. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

600 (Ai)LS-4.

(a) whether on the 8th September, 1960 imported consignments of rubber soles were seized at Agra by the Collector, Customs and Excise, Allahabad;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these were covered by import licences and had been allowed clearance by the customs nearly eighteen months before;

(c) whether it is also a fact that consignments of identical goods had been allowed clearance before and even afterwards on 13th September, 1960 and 19th October, 1960; and

(d) whether this action of the Collector has in any way affected the export of shoes from Agra?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) It is a fact that on 8th and 9th September, 1960 some consignments of sponge rubber soles for Chappals were seized at Agra by the officers of the Collectorate of Central Excise, Allahabad.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that before the above-mentioned seizures were effected, some consignments containing similar goods had been cleared. On subsequent investigations, however, it was held that these goods which were meant for the manufacture of chappals and sandals for the internal market were not covered by the import licences under which they had been imported.

Before Bombay Custom House became aware of this position a few consignments had been allowed to be cleared by the Bombay Custom House even after the aforesaid seizure, in September and October, 1960.

(d) It is reported that following the above seizures certain firms of exporters of shoes at Agra who were involved in these cases stopped exporting their goods.

Honorary Appointments to Official Jobs

1569. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the principles on which honorary appointments to official jobs are made;

(b) the number of such incumbents who draw either a token salary of one rupee or no salary at all; and

(c) whether Government have examined desirability or otherwise of such appointments to official jobs involving high responsibility?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A copy of the orders containing the basic principles to be adopted in honorary appointments is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 79].

(b) 46.

(c) Yes. The services of an honorary worker are utilised only in an advisory capacity. The work to be entrusted to persons appointed in an honorary capacity should not be such as would involve exercise of executive, administrative or judicial powers as holders of civil posts, or exercise of authority in the name or on behalf of Government.

Session of U.N. Commission on Narcotics

1570. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether India is participating in the 17th Session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotics to be held in Geneva?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Yes, Sir.

Lok Sahayak Sena Camps in U.P.

1571. Shri S. P. Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many camps have been held in U.P. since the time of the

training period in the Lok Sahayak Sena Scheme was increased to one month; and

(b) how many camps were held in the District of Bulandshahr, and the number of persons given training there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Since its inauguration on the 1st May, 1955, the training in the Lok Sahayak Sena has always been for 30 days, except in the case of camps in border areas, the duration of which was increased to 60 days with effect from 1st January, 1961.

Between the 1st May, 1955 and the 31st March, 1962, 204 camps including 4 border camps were held in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Of these, 3 were held in the District of Bulandshahr in which 1,336 persons got training.

Financial Aid for the Border Defence

1572. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Central Government are intending to extend financial aid for the border defence to Rajasthan and Punjab as it has decided to do in the case of West Bengal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Assistance has been given to Rajasthan to improve the efficiency of the border policing arrangements. Proposals for the Punjab are under examination.

Aid to Punjab for Flood Relief

1573. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total aid given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for flood relief operations during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Grant	Loan
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 .	*2.69	35.00
1960-61 . .	†297.18	..

*This payment was in respect of flood relief expenditure in 1955-56.

†This amount is made up of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned in 1960-61, Rs. 162.84 lakhs sanctioned in 1961-62, and adjustment of overpayment of Rs. 99.34 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs made respectively in the years 1955-56 and 1958-59 towards relief expenditure. The overpayment of Rs. 99.34 lakhs during 1955-56 is subject to revision on the basis of audited actuals still awaited.

Indian Citizenship to Persons of Indian Origin in Pakistan

1574. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin who were in Pakistan at the time of partition or who went there after partition and who have since changed their mind and applied for Indian citizenship;

(b) how many of such persons were granted Indian citizenship and how many were refused;

(c) how many such cases there are from Kerala who have applied for Indian citizenship and who were granted citizenship and/or rejected; and

(d) the reasons for rejecting the applications?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) If, as appears the reference in the first part of the question is to persons

who belonged to territories at present comprising India and who happened to be resident at the time of partition in areas now in Pakistan, the position is that:

- (i) all those who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July, 1948, automatically became Indian citizens and as such it is not possible to give information regarding their numbers; and
- (ii) those who migrated from Pakistan to India on or after 19th July, 1948 could become Indian Citizens by registration. No separate records in respect of the persons who originally belonged to the territories now in India has however been maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to give information regarding the number of such persons also.

As regards the number of persons who went to Pakistan after partition and returned to India at a later stage and applied for Indian Citizenship, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Muslim Population in Tripura

1575. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Muslim population in Tripura has risen by 68 per cent. during the last ten years; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained the cause of this abnormal rise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As the 1961 census figures have not yet been fully tabulated, it is not possible to say to what extent

there has been increase in the population of any particular community.

Branches of State Bank of India

1576. Shri Gauri Shankar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches of State Bank were opened in the country during the Plan periods;

(b) whether these branches are running in loss or on profit; and

(c) if in loss, how long will such branches continue?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Since its constitution on the 1st July, 1955, the State Bank of India has opened 453 branches upto the 31st March, 1962.

(b) A few branches are working at a profit and others at a loss.

(c) It is not the intention of the State Bank to close the branches which happen to be working at a loss for the time being, but every effort is being made to put them on a self-supporting basis.

Indian Defence Personnel killed Abroad

1577. Shri Gauri Shankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Defence personnel have been killed in connection with peace missions abroad since 15th August, 1947; and

(b) what provisions were made to the family members of such deceased defence personnel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The number of Indian Defence personnel killed in action in connection with peace missions abroad since 15th August, 1947 is 15. All these casualties have been in the Congo.

(b) Attention is invited to part (c) of the reply to Question No. 77 answered

in the Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1962.

Unauthorised Construction at Port Blair

1578. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2198 on the 6th September, 1960 and state what action Government finally took against the firm for unauthorised construction of the jetty at Dundas Point, Port Blair?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question of recovery of a suitable rent from the firm for the use of the Jetty is under consideration of the Andaman Administration.

Copra and Betelnuts Trade in Nicobar

1579. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2196 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the five firms sell Copra and betelnuts of Car Nicobar Trading Co. and Nancowrie Trading Co. by inviting tenders, open auction or by private negotiations; and

(b) what effective and concrete steps Government have taken to ensure that these firms do not manipulate or suppress the sale proceeds to the financial detriment of the Nicobarese whose economic interest Government have to safeguard under provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation and of the Trading licences issued under the Regulation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It is reported that the five firms sell copra and betelnuts of Car Nicobar Trading Company and Nancowrie Trading Company in open market to party offering highest rates, either

through brokers or by direct negotiations.

(b) The sales at Calcutta are being checked during inspection of accounts of Car Nicobar Trading Company and Nancowrie Trading Company with reference to statements of accounts of Calcutta firms. No instance of manipulation or suppression of sale proceeds was revealed during inspection of accounts of Car Nicobar Trading Company for the years 1959 and 1960 and Nancowrie Trading Company for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

कोटा सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

१५८०. श्री बंरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र से चांदमारी करते समय चम्बल नदी के पार तीरथ गांव के एक ग्रामीण को भोली लग गयी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप उस ग्रामीण की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ग) चांदमारी का जो खतरे का बोर्ड लगाया गया है, वह कब से लगा हुआ है और क्या ग्रामीण खतरे के उस बोर्ड से परे अपने क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा था; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । उस ग्रामीण को दाएं कंधे में घाव आया था । उसकी चिकित्सा सैनिक हस्पताल में की गई थी और उसके पश्चात् उसे असैनिक हस्पताल में भेज दिया गया था । वहां से उसे ३ दिन पश्चात् विमुक्त कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) घटना के दिन ७-३० बजे प्रातः संकट के झण्डे लगा दिये गये थे । चांदमारी

७-४५ पर आरम्भ हुई थी । दुर्घटना ११ बजे हुई । दुर्घटना-स्थल चांदमारी के संकटमय क्षेत्र में लक्ष्यों से लगभग २००० गज है ।

(घ) साधारण सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त आसपास की असैनिक आबादी को, चांदमारी के बीच संकटमय क्षेत्र में प्रवेश के प्रति सावधान करने के लिए क्षेत्र में जगह जगह नोटिस बोर्ड लगा दिये गये हैं ।

Development of Adibasi Culture

1581. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except inviting Adibasi cultural troupes annually to New Delhi and to State Capitals, nothing concrete is being done to encourage and develop Adibasi cultural organisations existing almost in every village, specially in Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to recommend to State Governments to open separate wings in their Welfare Departments for this purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Though the Central Government gives grants, the development of Adibasi cultural organisations is primarily the responsibility of State Governments.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Geological Survey in Bihar

1582. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether an intensive geological survey is being carried out in Singhbhum, Ranchi and Chota Nagpur districts in Bihar;

(b) if so, the important findings of the survey so far; and

(c) which of them can be commercially exploited?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important results are as follows:—

As a result of detailed structural mapping, geochemical prospecting and geophysical surveys in the Singhbhum Copper belt Roam Sidheshwar, Rakha mines, Ramachandra Pahar, Tamadungri, Mahuldih and Rajdah blocks appear to be promising areas. Drilling carried out in the 1200 metre long mineralised zone in Roam area, revealed many mineralised sections indicating a possible reserve of 15 million tons of copper. The work is still in progress.

Exploration by drilling in South Karanpura, North Karanpura and Ramgarh coalfields are in progress. In the notified blocks of National Coal Development Corporation in South Karanpura coalfield 1564 million tons reserves have been estimated so far in ten blocks. In North Karanpura coalfield drilling is in progress. In Ramgarh coalfield, one 22.5 metre thick seam and another 3.91 metre thick seam both of caking quality were located by drilling. A reserve of 29.7 million tonnes has been estimated so far. The work is in progress.

(c) Coal is already being exploited by the National Coal Development Corporation. The feasibility of the Roam-Sidheshwar and Rakha mines deposits of copper for commercial exploitation has yet to be established.

Ammunition Manufactured by Ordnance Factories

1583. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) apart from 12 bore cartridges what other sporting ammunition is being manufactured by our ordnance factories;

(b) whether they are sufficient to meet the needs of the sportsmen; and

(c) at what price they are sold in the market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Apart from 12 bore cartridges, the Ordnance Factories are manufacturing cartridges 8M.M./315" and 22" Rim Fire Ball S.A.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The current retail price at which these cartridges are sold in the market are:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (i) Cartridges | @ Rs. 52 per |
| 8 M.M. '315" | 100 rounds |
| (ii) Cartridges | @Rs. 8.70 nP. pe |
| 22" Rim Fire | 100 rounds. |
| Ball | |

Steel Plant in Ratnagiri

1584. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a medium scale steel plant at Reddy in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri .C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Correspondence Courses

1585. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme regarding the Correspondence Courses recently proposed to be introduced in the Delhi University has since been finalised;

(b) if so, whether it will come into force with effect from academic year 1962;

(c) whether it will be able to enrol all the candidates irrespective of low percentage of marks obtained by them in the Higher Secondary and Intermediate Examinations; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to help those candidates who passed the examinations with low percentage of marks?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The scheme for introduction of Correspondence Courses at the University of Delhi has been accepted in principle by the University authorities and is expected to be started in September, 1962. The details of the scheme are, however, being worked out.

Teaching of Science in Delhi Schools

1536. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Higher Secondary Schools for boys and girls (separately) in Delhi where (i) facilities for teaching of science exist, and (ii) facilities for teaching the science subjects do not exist; and

(b) action to be taken to provide facilities for teaching science subjects in those schools where they do not exist?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Education for Handicapped People

1587. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of a proper census of the handicapped people, planned scheme for the proper education and training of handicapped cannot be chalked out either by the Government or private agencies; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. Although information about the nature and size of the problem will help in proper planning.

(b) A scheme for carrying out sample surveys has been included in the Third Plan.

Training Centres for Handicapped

1588. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open training centres for the specialised training of personnel for education and rehabilitation of the handicapped; and

(b) the categories of personnel required for the purpose of training, education and rehabilitation of the handicapped?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No. As far as possible, advantage of existing facilities will be taken.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Bearing in mind the development of services for the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped in this country, the following main categories of personnel are required:—

(i) Teachers of the blind, the deaf and the mentally deficient. Since orthopaedically handicapped children do not present special educational problems, their academic teachers do not usually require special training.

(ii) Craft instructors for the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally deficient.

(iii) Vocational counsellors.

(iv) Audiologists.

(v) Occupational therapists.

(vi) Physio-therapists.

(vii) Clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

(viii) Placement officers.

(ix) Managers of workshops or production units for the handicapped.

Chitrakoot Advisory Committee

1589. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chitrakoot Advisory Committee was set up comprising the representatives of Governments of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh in pursuance of the decision of their Zonal Council;

(b) if so, the number of meetings of the Committee held since its inception;

(c) recommendations made by the Committee for the development of Chitrakoot;

(d) action taken on their implementation; and

(e) whether work of the Committee is hampered due to its having an official chairman?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) and (d). The Committee have so far made twenty-four recommendations out of which fourteen are to be implemented by the local development authority appointed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the remaining ten by the local development authority appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A statement showing their details and action taken on them by the local development authorities will be laid on the Table of the House after collecting the necessary information.

(e) No.

प्रादेशिक सेना

१५६०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रादेशिक सेना के कुछ अफसरों को लेफ्टिनेंट का पद देने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अफसरों के मामले इस पदवृद्धि के लिये विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें वे पद कब तक दिये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) से (ग). प्रादेशिक सेना के अफसरों को ३ वर्ष की सेवा करने के बाद लेफ्टिनेंट पद पर तरक्की दे दी जाती है, बशर्ते कि वे इस दौरान में निश्चित परीक्षा पास कर लें। मेडिकल अफसरों को कमिशन देने के बाद फौरन ही लेफ्टिनेंट का पद दे दिया जाता है।

यदि अफसर प्रादेशिक सेना रेगुलेशन के अन्तर्गत दी हुई शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं तो उनकी तरक्की उचित समय पर की जाती है और तरक्की देने वाले मामले एक निश्चित कार्य-विधि के अनुसार विचार करने के लिए पेश किये जाते हैं।

Delhi Rent Control Act

1591. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for eviction of tenants filed by the landlords upto 30th April, 1962 under clauses (g) and (f) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958; and

(b) whether Government have any information about the number of cases falling under clauses (g) and (f), wherein the tenants who had elected to be placed in occupation of the premises in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the said Act have been restored premises after completion of repairs of the building or rebuilding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Under clause (g) 219 cases and under clause (f) 103 cases.

(b) No.

Eviction of Tenants under the Delhi Rent Control Act

1592. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by the landlords for eviction of tenants upto 30th April, 1962 under clause (e) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958; and

(b) In how many cases, falling under sub-clause (e), the landlords have taken the plea that (i) they have no other reasonably suitable residential accommodation (ii) the accommodation is required for (A) any member of his family (B) any person for whose benefit the premises are held and (iii) they require the premises for occupation as residence for themselves?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 5449.

(b) (i) 5449.

(ii) and (iii) Most of the cases under sub-clause (e) fall under category (iii) and very few cases fall under (ii) A and B.

Delhi Rent Control Act

1593. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information that the landlords after evicting the tenants under clauses (f)

and (g) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, have not either carried out the repairs or the building works within the prescribed period, if any, or have changed the originally approved building or re-building plan; and

(b) whether the Central Tenants Association, Delhi has submitted any memorandum to the Union Home Minister requesting for immediate amendment of certain clauses of the Act concerning eviction and for issue of an ordinance in this behalf?

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

(a) We have no information.

(b) No such memorandum has been received.

Singareni Collieries

1594. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the upward revision of the target fixed for Singareni Collieries;

(b) if so, the revised target for the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the financial allocation for this Company will be revised; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). The entire matter is under consideration of the Government.

Grants to Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

1595. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given to the different Universities and Colleges in

Andhra Pradesh during the year 1961-62 by the University Grants Commission;

(b) the purposes for which the grants were given in each case; and

(c) the ear-marked grants to be given to the Institutions during the year 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No grants have been earmarked for the year 1962-63, by the University Grants Commission.

Vigyan Mandirs

1596. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vigyan mandirs opened during the year 1961-62 in different States with the names of places;

(b) total number of vigyan mandirs already working before that period in each State; and

(c) the benefits that have been obtained by the villagers from these vigyan mandirs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 80].

(c) Vijnan Mandirs have succeeded to some extent in making the villagers more science conscious, which will enable them to develop a more scientific outlook on life in general.

Withdrawal of exemption of Excise Duty on NEPA Newsprint

1597. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw the exemption from excise duty in respect of NEPA newsprint;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great resentment against this withdrawal in the newspaper industry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mainly in consideration of the fact that it had then only just started as well as the fact it was not expected to work to its full installed capacity for some time to come, newsprint manufactured by the Nepa Mills when intended for use in the printing of newspapers, text books and certain other books of general interest, was exempted from excise duty in 1955. As the considerations which led to the grant of this concession do not now exist to the same extent, it has been decided to withdraw the concession with effect from the 24th April, 1962.

(c) Some representations have been received from newspaper establishments for the restoration of the exemption.

Hindi Stenographers

1598. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P.S.C. does not hold any examination for recruitment of Hindi Stenographers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) As the existing personnel are to be trained to conduct business in Hindi as well, it is not the intention to recruit Hindi stenographers through the U.P.S.C.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation of S.C. and S.T. in Government Offices

1599. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Heads of Departments of Government of India are required to submit yearly communal returns regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, whether the communal returns submitted by the Directorate of P. & T. and the Railway Board for the last five years will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Annual returns regarding special representation in services were required to be furnished to the Ministry of Home Affairs till the year 1960. From 1961, the various attached and subordinate offices are to furnish such returns to their respective Ministries and the Ministry of Home Affairs calls for only a few returns for test-check.

(b) It is not proposed to place these returns on the table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला खानें

१६००. श्री चांडिक : क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुनारदेव (मध्य प्रदेश) क्षेत्र में बहुत सी कोयले की खानें हैं, लेकिन वहां के अनेक पट्टेदारों को कोयला निकालने की मुमानियत कर दी गई है और परिणामतः खानें बन्द पड़ी हैं जिसके कारण उस क्षेत्र के हजारों खनिक बेकार होकर बाहर चले जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से पट्टेदारों को कोयला निकालने की मुमानियत की गई है ?

खान और ईंधन मन्त्री (श्री के० दे० मालविया) : (क) और (ख). सामग्री इकट्ठी की जा रही हैं और यथा समय सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Burglary Cases

1601. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that culprits in 13 out of the 19 theft and burglary cases reported on an average everyday in Delhi go scotfree and the cases against them are filed as untraced;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) About 19 cases of theft and burglary are reported daily in Delhi. Of these about 21 per cent are detected.

(b) By their very nature it is often difficult to work out these cases.

(c) Besides continued police vigilance in the form of patrolling and surveillance over bad characters increasing use is being made of scientific aids for the detection of these crimes.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL BOARD

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-127/62.]

MADHYA BHARAT MEDICAL COUNCIL
(RECONSTITUTION ORDER, BOMBAY
LABOUR WELFARE BOARD (RECONSTITUTION)
AMENDMENT ORDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following orders under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957:—

(a) The Madhya Bharat Medical Council (Reconstitution) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1418, dated the 2nd December, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-128/62.]

(b) The Bombay Labour Welfare Board (Reconstitution) Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80, dated the 20th January, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-129/62.]

POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353, dated the 24th March, 1962.

(ii) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469, dated the 14th April, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-130/62.]

12-01 hrs.

CLARIFICATION OF ANSWER TO A
QUESTION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): On a point of clarification, I would like to submit the following to the House.

Yesterday, in the course of supplementary questions on starred question No. 801, the hon. Member Shri Hem Barua put the following question:

“Is it a fact that because of the failure of some foreign countries to supply power-generating equipment in time there has been a set-back in the programme?”

To that question, I replied as follows:

“I will not be able to say offhand.”

Then, while a short notice question was being answered by me, he put again a supplementary question—he perhaps had not heard me properly or could not catch what I said—he put the following question:

“Sir, in reply to my supplementary on Question No. 802....”

—it was not Question No. 802, but Question No. 801 actually—

“...when I asked whether the failure of the foreign countries to supply the equipments in time held up our projects, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that it was not so. Now he admits that the project is being held up and it is a fact also that to some

extent it is due to failure of equipments in time. How do the two things go together?"

To that question, my senior colleague Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim gave a suitable reply.

You, Sir, also said that in view of the later answer, the former answer, if it was in the negative, was wrong. That was your assumption too. But actually, I did not reply in the negative to the first question. I only said, "I will not be able to say off-hand".

I think I was not properly quoted and that was why the misunderstanding had arisen. I would like that impression to be corrected by the hon. Member and the House. Incidentally, I may submit to hon. Members that these replies need not be judged too hastily.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What does it come to? We could not understand.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Then, it has to be corrected.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to be corrected. The hon. Minister only wanted to explain that Shri Hem Barua and I had both not understood the reply correctly.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 21st May will consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

- (2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of

Transport and Communications,
Food and Agriculture,
Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs,
Health,
Education,
Information and Broadcasting,
and
Law.

12.04 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR N.C.C.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (i) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of their election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (i) of section of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves

[Mr. Speaker]

to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of their election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF
ANTHROPOLOGY

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3(5) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F21-1/61-C.I., dated the 29th June, 1961, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology, for the term beginning from the date of their election and ending on the 28th June, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 3(5) of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Resolution No. F.21-1/61-C.I., dated the 29th June, 1961, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology, for the term beginning from the date of their election and ending on the 28th June, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
SCIENCE

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause 14(v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 2.1 and 2.1.1 of the regulations of the Institute, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Institute".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 14(v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 2.1 and 2.1.1 of the regulations of the Institute, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Institute".

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, for which 6 hours have been allotted. As usual, Members who desire to move cut motions may give the numbers of such cut motions at the Table within the next 15 minutes. The time-limit for speeches will also be what it is ordinarily.

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 67—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 68—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,52,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 131—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,42,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah): I need not reiterate the importance that this Ministry of Irrigation and Power carries with it. Irrigation and power constitute the backbone of our economy, both agrarian and industrial. It has a tremendous role to play in utilising the water and power resources in order to satisfy the pressing immediate needs. I wish some more money had been allotted to this Ministry. Unfortunately, it has not been done.

It is true that there is some progress to the credit of the Ministry. There are no two opinions on that. But the way the schemes are implemented has not been satisfactory. There have been either delays in technical clearance or perpetuation of regional imbalances or prolongation of construction work for years together. All these defects and weaknesses have resulted in halting progress. It is not up to the mark; on the other hand, it is unsatisfactory.

By the end of the Second Plan, the water potential in the country was estimated to be able to irrigate about 13 million acres. But the actual utilisation was only 9 million acres. That is, 4 million acres were not irrigated. It is also estimated that by the end of the Third Plan, the water potential is going to be 29 million acres and the actual utilisation is going to be only 22 million acres, a difference of 7 million acres. I am doubtful whether

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

even this estimated potential would be utilised, seeing the progress in the previous years.

The Ministry may take pride in increase in the percentage. But we have to look at this from a different angle. The fact of 7 million acres not coming under cultivation is not a small thing. So we should not be so complacent over the increase in percentage. When we see on one side that there is ever-growing thirst for water and more projects from all areas, on the other side 70 lakh acres ready for cultivation and going to be kept idle though there is potential for irrigation it reflects very badly on our wisdom and efficiency of planning. The very purpose of our investing so much money on these projects and undertakings at so much sacrifice will be defeated if this is how we proceed. If you let things pass in this direction, it will be a great mistake on the part of Government. My only request is that this Ministry should use all the means at its command to get every drop of water potential utilised as early as possible.

In this connection, I would like to point out that every estimate of costs of the big projects in the country has increased by either one-fourth or one-half or even more. And, consequently, they have dragged on and will drag on into the Third Plan period and Fourth Plan period. For a number of years, the taxes and revenue collected are being spent on these big projects leaving nothing substantial to take up new projects in new areas. So, the people who are not going to be benefited by these big projects have to wait grumbling and paying for these projects. When I say this, I do not mean to minimise, in any way, the importance of these big national projects. They are the pride of our nation. But, what I want to drive at is this. As a result of the increase in the cost of these big projects and of their construction dragging on for years together, the people at large

living beyond the reach or the utility of these schemes and paying for these projects and waiting patiently for their turn to come will get disgusted and demoralised; and they will lack enthusiasm in the planning itself. So, to avoid this planless planning, more efficient and skilful type of work is needed and better co-ordination is required.

It is not also justifiable to make a person pay for a project the benefits of which he will not reap personally or immediately. Here arises the utmost necessity of taking up minor irrigation schemes spread over every nook and corner of every State. Of course, the importance of minor irrigation schemes has been realised, though belated; and so I do not want to dilate upon it. But the realisation has yet to be evidenced in action.

I am unable to see why this subject of minor irrigation is being tagged on to the Food and Agriculture Ministry. Is it due to the fact that these schemes are minor ones? If you realise the importance of these minor irrigation schemes, then, these should also come under the Irrigation and Power Ministry so that there may be speedy and prompt implementation of all these schemes under one Ministry.

Now, I come to my State of Andhra, which, I regret to say, has not received proper, just and sympathetic consideration from the Centre all along the Plan periods. It is endowed by Nature with all the resources required for irrigation and vast power development. We have big and beautiful rivers like the Krishna, Godavari, Tungabhadra etc. We have also vast mineral resources. But, in spite of all these we are still backward in many aspects. It reminds me of the saying, 'Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink'.

Regarding the Pochampad project which has been sponsored by the Andhra Pradesh Government since very long ago, it has not yet received

approval from the Centre. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores and it would irrigate about 3½ lakh acres. It is a project on the river Godavari. Only 6 per cent of the waters of this mighty river Godavari are being utilised now; and more than 90 per cent is going to waste into the sea. I am unable to understand why Government is delaying this sanction.

Perhaps, they may say that it is because of some dispute about the Godavari waters. But in fact it is no way connected with the Godavari water dispute. Already, the Planning Commission, long ago, had allocated 494 TMC. of these waters to the erstwhile Hyderabad State which has now been divided. Out of the 494 TMC, the allocation made by the Planning Commission, 105 are for projects in Marathwada and 389 for Telangana. Pochampad project envisages only 60 TMC. That is one sixth of our allocation. Whatever may be the solution of the dispute, I do not think that we will get less than one-sixth. In these circumstances, why is this Government delaying its sanction of approval for this project to the Andhra Government to go ahead with the implementation of this project? I urge upon this Government to accord its sanction immediately.

Regarding the Tungabhadra high level canal, it is a long and sad story and I cannot devote all my time to it. It was designed sixty years back mainly and exclusively to benefit Rayalaseema and Nellore by foreign engineers. Later on when it was taken up in 1945, only the low level canal and the left bank canal were taken up excluding the high level canal designed earlier by the foreign engineers. After a long series of agitations, Government accepted the demand and promised to take it up in 1959 but even after taking it up, it is delaying the speedy implementation of this project. Taking into consideration the serious famine situation in these areas, Government should have

taken up the complete scheme and implemented it as early as possible but instead of doing it, it has split the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme into two stages, the first stage to be completed by the end of this Plan and the second stage to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. This is a famine area and people are very much dissatisfied. I am only giving expression to the deep dissatisfaction of the people of these famine-stricken areas at the haphazard treatment that is being meted out to them. The second stage will irrigate my district and my constituency. But even now it has received only the technical acceptance; financial sanction has not yet been given and people are doubting whether it will receive financial sanction even after the first stage is completed.

I would urge upon the Government that it is a famine-stricken area. For the past many years, so much money had been spent every year at the time of famine. So, why cannot the Government spend Rs. 10 crores more and take up the whole scheme in this plan period itself? Only then you will be doing justice to these people; it will eradicate famine in that area for ever.

Regarding Pulivendla channel, it was part of the Tungabhadra high level canal and originally included in that scheme but it was deleted later on for reasons best known to them. Realising its importance, the Andhra Government has taken it up now but it is taken as a new irrigation scheme and so it is not included in the Third Plan. Its cost is 150 lakhs. The Andhra Pradesh Government might have referred it to this Ministry and I request this Ministry to accede to this request and try to give some allocation for this scheme over and above the allocation already made. I request them to allow the Andhra Government to go ahead with this work.

Regarding power, we are the worst sufferers. I need not explain it too

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

much because the Ministry itself is now accepting the serious situation with regard to power in Andhra. The Andhra Government has proposed a cut in the Telengana area and is thinking of extending this cut to the main Andhra area also. I remember also that one division in Rayalaseema has been abolished. The rural electrification schemes also will be jeopardised as a result of these cuts and the few industries that we have got will receive a setback. There is also the danger of the industrialists going out of the State and setting up the industries somewhere else. The State of Andhra is literally in the State of Andhra.

Who is responsible for all this sorry state of affairs? I put all the blame entirely upon this Ministry. In spite of its knowledge of all the facts regarding our backward position in respect of power, only Rs. 22 crores were allocated in the second Five Year Plan, that is, Rs. 4 crores less than the allocation made in the first Five Year Plan. This injustice of niggardly allotment is more glaring when we see that the allocation for power for all the States had been raised over and above the allocation made in the first Plan, the increase ranging from about 90 per cent and more.

The present trouble that the Andhra State is facing is due to this niggardly allocation in the second Five Year Plan. The Upper Sileru scheme was sanctioned but no foreign exchange was provided. The Tungabhadra-Nellore hydro-electric scheme which is one of the second Plan schemes was submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission as early as 1954, but it took two years for this Commission to give its technical clearance. Even after this delay in giving its technical clearance, foreign exchange was denied by classifying this scheme as one outside the core of the Plan. Only last year foreign exchange for this scheme was sanctioned. Even the Tungabhadra hydro-electric scheme, a continuing scheme, did not

escape the wrath of this Ministry. When new schemes were being provided with foreign exchange, this continuing scheme was classified as one outside the core of the Plan and foreign exchange was denied. As an interim measure, to overcome this crisis, the Andhra Government suggested the installation of four gas-turbine units and some small package plants. The cost of these schemes is about Rs. 11 crores out of which Rs. 8 crores are likely to be the foreign exchange component. I request the Ministry to expedite this at least in order to overcome this crisis.

Lastly, about Srisailem hydro-electric scheme, I wish to say a few words. For this scheme a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been already made in the third Plan, but it is still awaiting the approval of the Government, though it was submitted some years back. The importance of this scheme need not be emphasised, because it is already known to each and everybody. It is situated in the centre of Andhra. It is the cheapest and most remunerative project and its supplies will be very useful and essential to the Circars, Rayalaseema and Telengana areas. I do not know why there has been this delay in its approval. I also understand that the Planning Commission is insisting on the splitting up of this scheme into two independent project reports, one covering the Nagarjunasagar and the other the Srisailem scheme. I also understand that the Andhra Pradesh Government has pointed out that it is technically not feasible and financially unsound to split the combination of main and tail waters scheme. It has also pointed out that there are construction difficulties as well. When the Nagarjunasagar dam is raised to its full capacity, there will be no construction of the Srisailem project. So, in view of the dangers ahead, I request the Minister to sanction the scheme immediately and allow the Andhra Government to go ahead with it.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as irrigation

is concerned, we have made a good advance, since we got independence. In fact, we might say that we have taken giant strides in developing our projects. Many big projects have been completed and many more are on the way. These big projects are certainly useful in some areas of our country and will considerably advance agricultural production. In considering these big projects and river valley schemes, we have to take note of the exhibitions of temper by a good number of States in trying to share the waters of disputed rivers. We know fully well that it is the heritage of the formation of these linguistic States.

Instead of appointing Committees or commissions to enquire into these disputes and placing the States in the unhappy position of ingratiating themselves with the persons in charge of the committees, the Minister or the powers that be here could send for all the Chief Ministers or Irrigation Ministers of the States. After all, they also belong to the ruling party and are part of one family and they can settle these disputed matters in silence, without much hubbub being created in the country. That is my advice to the Irrigation Minister and the higher-ups.

The Irrigation Ministry should not content itself by merely constructing these big projects and feeling satisfied that it has done a good job. My friend, Shri Easwara Reddy of the communist party has been saying that minor irrigation also should be taken on hand by the Irrigation Minister at the Centre. So far as minor irrigation in Andhra is concerned, they have shunted it on to the itching hands of the panchayats. But I am afraid that in their present factions and personal interests it may not subserve the best interests of the people at large. So, I agree with him that if the Irrigation Minister at the Centre is willing, he could very well take these minor irrigation schemes also on hand, and thus relieve the Panchayats of a duty for

which they are not competent. I must also mention, Sir, the need for building up about medium-sized and minor projects. Big projects serve only particular tracts where there are big and mighty rivers flowing. But in the country, there are thousands of places covered by many streams and rivulets, which if bunded at various places would conserve the water and would in times of scarcity of rain be able to replenish the springs and wells in the surrounding area.

For instance, in our country, there are upland taluks like Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh, which do not get rain at all. The little rain and the consequent water supply which that tract gets, goes through small rivulets and that water is allowed to flow waste. Such water can be usefully utilised by bunding those small streams and rivulets and thereby replenishing the underground springs and channels of Rayalaseema, which unfortunately are in a dry condition nowadays. So, I submit to the Irrigation Minister that instead of spending astronomical sums on these mighty projects, he could very well shed the whole country with these small and minor projects, which will be of great use to the agriculturists and advance agricultural production to a considerable extent.

While we are talking of minor irrigation projects, I have to bring to the notice of the House a minor project that was sanctioned in Chittoor district in Vayalpad taluk. This Chittoor district is in the famine-stricken area of Rayalaseema. Vayalpad is the worst famine-stricken part in that area. The Andhra Pradesh Government wanted to do something for this famished tract and ordered for the investigation of a project on the river Bahuda. The project was duly investigated. I believe the Department Officials took three years and after considerable care and caution, they recommended this project to the Andhra Government for approval. The

[Shri Narasimha Reddy].

Andhra Government approved of the scheme. A Cabinet meeting was held. The Cabinet passed the scheme unanimously and it was sent to the Central Water and Power Commission at Delhi. This very important scheme was hibernating amongst the cockroaches and moth-eaten voluminous records of the Central Water and Power Commission for a long time. For nearly three years, it did not see the light of day. Then, the people of those parts had to appeal frantically and personally to Shri Nehru to come to their rescue and see that the required sanction was given by the Central Water and Power Commission. Shri Nehru vigorously and promptly responded to the request of these simple and poor folk. Within a month, the required sanction was given and the communication was sent by his Secretary that he was directed by the Prime Minister to inform them the project was approved. What a healthy breeze blows with the Prime Minister compared with the stench in some of the States!

After this sanction was given, by that time the Ministry changed. Consequent to Shri Sanjiva Reddi being elevated to the position of Congress President, the Sanjeevaiah Ministry came in. Then the people of those parts sent up requests to that Ministry to take up this irrigation work; they sent up petitions to the then Irrigation Minister to act promptly in this matter. But they did not receive even the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, I want to seek some clarification.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should abstain from criticising the State Ministers or the State itself because they are not here to defend themselves. He might put the responsibility on the central Ministry if he is to do that, because here we cannot allow the State Ministers and others to be accused or blame to be put on them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is pointing it out so that they may correct themselves.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I am only saying that the project which was sanctioned by the Government of India, the project which was included in the Second Five Year Plan, the project for which funds to the tune of Rs. 31 lakhs were allotted, that project has been shoved into the dust-bin. It is the State Government that is responsible for it. After the Government of India has allotted so much money to the State Government and it has consented to the request of the State Government that a particular project should be included in the Second Five Year Plan, if the State Government throws that plan into waste paper basket the Government of India as the central authority having control over the States is entitled to ask what they are doing. Are you going to put in the dust-bin a project which is going to be of immense use to countless members of our people for generations to come? That is the thing I am putting before the House, and the hon. Member is not justified in interrupting me and saying that the name of the State Government should not be brought into this House.

Mr. Speaker: I interrupted him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is referring to Shri Thirumala Rao.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to say something. I anticipated that because I was also feeling like that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I only wanted a piece of information. I wanted to know the area covered by this project.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps he would not have exhibited so much anger if that was the case.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I wanted to say that for his argument to be better understood it would have been better if he had told us the area intended to be covered.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I could not follow the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the area to be covered by this project.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: My hon. friend was a bit hasty. I was going to come to that. I was saying, Sir, that the Irrigation Minister was addressed in the matter about this project. But the people did not even receive a reply. Finally, an epidemic swept over the Andhra politics and the politicians were suffering from either this man's phobia or that man's phobia—I am not mentioning any name Sir, in deference to what you pointed out to me. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: He includes him. Why should other hon. Members be impatient?

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): He is trying to blame the party in power there; nothing else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has a right to do that.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly call some hon. Members on the Congress side also.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I am quite agreeable to that. We were finally told that the Andhra Government had dropped this project, which was sanctioned, which was investigated into during the lifetime of two successive ministries—the Gopala Reddy Ministry and the Sanjiva Reddy Ministry—like a hot potato. Sir, it is very difficult for me to go on without mentioning the names of Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I would advise him to leave this subject to his counterparts in the Andhra Assembly. They can raise it there. Perhaps they might not have the same strength and vehemence with which the hon. Member can say, but at least they can raise it there. He might now point out to the Ministry here that they have not been able to push it through though they agreed to it.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: The Centre has got the right of supervision.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he should blame the central Ministry.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I am coming to that. I have got their report.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): He is praising the Ministry here.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Are we not supposed to respect the autonomy of the States?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: The Ministry that succeeded the Sanjiva Reddy Ministry.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall have to stop the hon. Member if he continues to refer to State Ministers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can he not refer to the State Ministries?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I did not mention the name of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is already known if the Ministries of Sanjiva Reddy and Gopala Reddy are mentioned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If there is a general reference. . .

Mr. Speaker: Even a reference to the Ministries at the States should be avoided. When we are criticising them, the whole blame might be put on the Centre here; they will certainly bear that burden or pass it on to the States. But we should directly attack only the Ministry before us here.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Yes, Sir. I shall pass on from this unhappy subject of internecine feuds of blood to other facts.

When this scheme was investigated into by the competent engineers of the State, and when it was recommended by the highest engineering authorities of the State and considered with due

[Shri Narasimha Reddy].

deliberation by two successive Ministries, how is it that another Ministry thought it fit to say that this project was not feasible or economic? Either the engineers who investigated this project and the Ministries which sanctioned it are duds and the successive Ministry that upset it is wise or it must be *vice versa*. I will not comment on this further.

While going through the report of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for the year 1961-62, I find that in the very first chapter, under the heading "Functions" the fifth function is stated to be:—

"Watching the progress of execution of projects in the irrigation and power sector and of costs against estimates;"

The sixth function is:

"Examination of schemes formulated by the States for inclusion in the Plans;"

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power examined this scheme formulated by the State and it was included in the Second Plan. Nothing was done during the Second Plan period, so far as this scheme is concerned. Then it was shoved on to the Third Plan. In the Third Plan also it was not taken up and now it is consigned to the rubble. When the fifth function of the Ministry is "Watching the progress of execution of projects in the irrigation and power section and of costs against estimates" has the Irrigation and Power Ministry here, been watching the execution of this project? Has the Irrigation Ministry asked the State Government as to what has happened to this project? Especially when money has been sanctioned for the project, should they not ask what progress has been made? If no progress is made, then why did not the Irrigation Minister castigate the State Ministry for going so slow? That is the reason why I find fault with the Irrigation Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Their party President is the Chief Minister there.

Mr. Speaker: He is on the right track now. He can go on.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Then, on page 28 of the Report it is stated:

"The need for careful co-ordination in planning and execution of the various stages for timely utilisation of irrigation benefits has been impressed upon the State Governments from time to time."

Here there has not been any timely utilisation, there has not been any co-ordination, there has not been any execution at all of the various stages. What was the Irrigation Minister doing? Why was he keeping quite? I would suggest that the Irrigation Minister should become a bit more active and give a sterner look, so far as these projects and their execution are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want only a sterner look or behaviour also?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I would even suggest that our aged Irrigation Minister takes the heaviest club in his armoury and goes on cudgelling the State Government until it executes this project.

Mr. Speaker: In that case sometimes he might bring that strong cudgel inside.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I have done with this sorry subject of Bahuda project. I am only reminding our hon. Irrigation Minister again to take it up in hand and not to leave it, to see that the State Government takes up this question actively because now it must be easier for him since the previous Ministry which had sanctioned it has again been installed into office. I say it should be easier for the hon. Irrigation Minister to see that this project is accomplished; only he must be a bit more active in reminding the

State Government a good number of times, because there is nothing that goes better than striking the nail again and again specially if the wood is somewhat hard and seasoned.

So far as power projects are concerned, I entirely agree and endorse the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Esvara Reddy of the Communist Party, that the Srisailem project is one of the most important projects which Andhra can have. Under that project we will have plenty of power and power means . . .

Shri Bade (Khargone): Corruption.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: . . . usefulness to the agriculturists and usefulness to the industrialists.

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर): स्पीकर साहब, सबसे पहले मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री के चलाने वालों को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस साल तरक्की की नई-नई स्कीमें चलाई और बाकी स्कीमों को चलाने के वास्ते जो उन्होंने हिम्मत की है वह वाकई तारोफ का चोज है। इस सारे सिलसिले को देखते हुए यह मिनिस्ट्री और इस को चलाने वाले बधाई के पात्र हैं।

जहां तक इरीगेशन एण्ड पावर मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है सबसे पहले बोलने वाले दोस्त ने ठीक ही कहा है कि है कि माइनर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे नहीं हैं और यही वजह है माइनर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में सारे देश में तरक्की की रफ्तार बहुत कम है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन को इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे लगाया जाये स्टेट्स में भी और यहां पर भी। ऐसा करने से उन की तरक्की की रफ्तार ज्यादा होगी। जिस मिनिस्ट्री के पास अभी वह हैं न उनके पास टैकनिकल नो हाऊ है और न वह उनको बना सकते हैं और न ही उनको रिपेयर कर सकते है और न

ही उनको मेन्टेन कर सकते हैं। वह अगर बनाते भी हैं तो इस मिनिस्ट्री से इंजीनियर्स लेकर बनाते हैं, रिपेयर्स भी इस मिनिस्ट्री से इंजीनियर्स लेकर करते हैं और मेन्टेन भी इस मिनिस्ट्री से इंजीनियर्स उधार लेकर करते हैं। इसलिये मुनासिब यह है कि जो भी माइनर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वह भी इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे हों ताकि उनकी रफ्तार और खास तौर पर उनके ऐकजीक्यूशन की तरफ रफ्तार तेज हो सके।

अब किसी सूबे में जहां पर ४० परसेंट टारगेट है तो उसके मुताबिक चलते हैं, किसी सूबे में ५० परसेंट है तो किसी सूबे में ६० परसेंट माइनर इरीगेशन की स्कीमें बनी हैं। यह पहले पांच सालों में और दूसरे पांच सालों में पूरी नहीं हो सकी हैं और इनके पूरा न हो पाने से नुकसान जो होता है वह किसान को होता है क्योंकि बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीमें तो बड़े-बड़े लोगों को ही फायदा पहुंचाती हैं। लेकिन ५, १०, १५ और ५० लाख की जो स्कीमें हैं उनका फायदा इस देश के आम किसानों को होता है और जो कि देश के तमाम हिस्सों में फैले हुए हैं। हर दफे में यह चीज कहता कहता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट इसका फौसला करेगी और यह माइनर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स इस मिनिस्ट्री में होंगे।

इसके बाद चन्द अल्फाज मैं सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस कमीशन में आगे से बहुत बेहतरी हुई है। दो मैम्बर्स और लिये गये हैं। एक पावर विंग में लिया गया है और दूसरा वाटर विंग में लिया गया है। पूना रिसर्च स्टेशन की भी इस सिलसिले से बहुत तरक्की हुई है लेकिन इस कमीशन से इस देश को जो आशा है उसको पूरा करने के लिये अभी यह कमीशन उतनी तेजी से काम नहीं कर सका है जितनी तेजी से उसे करना चाहिए था। इंस्पेक्शन,

[श्री इकबालसिंह]

डिजाईनिंग, इंजीनियरिंग और टैकनीकल एडवाइस के सिलसिले में कमीशन से जो आश्वासन की जाती थीं वह पूरी नहीं हो पायी हैं और उतना काम नहीं हो सका। स्कीमें बनती हैं और पडी रहती हैं। कई-कई स्कीमें तो तीन, तीन और चार, चार साल तक पडी रहती हैं और वह स्कीमें कमीशन से पास नहीं हो पाती हैं क्योंकि उनके पास न तो स्ट्रैप होती है और न ही साधन। स्कीमें इतनी ज्यादा होती हैं कि वह उनको ले नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कमीशन का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन होना चाहिए और इस कमीशन को ज्यादा स्ट्रैप दी जानी चाहिए। काम के सिलसिले में भी मुझे यह अर्थ करना है कि इनका टैकनिकल ऐग्जामिनेशन और कौस्ट के बारे में ज्यादा इन्स्पेक्शन करने की पावर्स देनी चाहिए। एक स्कीम को एक दफ्तर उन्होंने पास कर दिया उसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसे किस ढंग से चलाती है और उसके क्या रिपरकशंस होते हैं और उस स्कीम के चलाने से किसानों को ठीक ढंग से फायदा होता है या नहीं, कमीशन ने जिस ढंग से उस स्कीम को पास किया है उस ढंग से चलती है या नहीं, जब तक इस सारे प्रोसेस को वह ऐग्जामिन नहीं करेगा तब तक ठीक ठीक से काम नहीं चल सकेगा। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि यह कमीशन उन स्कीम्स के ऐग्जामिनेशन में दखल न दे लेकिन उनके इन्स्पेक्शन में, कौस्ट एकाउंटेंसी में, टैकनीकल ऐग्जामिनेशन में और इंजीनियरिंग के सिलसिले में जो भी एडवाइस उनको दे सकता है, देना चाहिए। हर प्रोजेक्ट पर जरूरी सलाह देते रहना चाहिए। ऐसा होने से इस देश की भी और उन प्रोजेक्ट्स की भी बेहतरी हो सकती है। अब होता यह है कि एक स्कीम आती है और कमीशन इस घोखे में रहता है कि वह आगे चलेगी और उसी ढंग से चलेगी जैसे कि वह चाहता है लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि उस स्कीम पर जब काम शुरू होता है तो बहुत सारी चीजें बदल

जाती हैं। इसलिये इस कमीशन को हर एक स्कीम पर चाहे वह बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीम हों अथवा छोटी, उन पर हमेशा निगरानी रखना चाहिये और ऐसी निगरानी तभी रखी जा सकती है जबकि इस कमीशन के स्कोप को बढ़ाया जाये, इसकी स्ट्रैप को बढ़ाया जाये और उसके फंक्शन्स कुछ ज्यादा किये जायें।

अब हिन्दुस्तान में मैडिकल के सिलसिले में नेशनल ग्रुप रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट कायम किया गया है। अगर वह बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें कर सकता है तो इर्रिगेशन और पावर मिनिस्ट्री भी इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में बहुत काम कर सकती हैं। कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि वहां पर वह इंजीनियरिंग का काम तेजी से हो। लेकिन पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्टडीज के सिलसिले में न तो कोई रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट सूबों में है और न ही सेंटर में है। एक, दो कोर्स उन्होंने शुरू किये हैं जिनमें कि वह एडवाइस देते हैं और वह स्टेट्स जिनमें कि खास तौर पर इर्रिगेशन एण्ड पावर के सिलसिले में जिन्होंने पीछे इंजीनियरिंग सीखी थी उनको ट्रेन करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का स्पेशल स्टडी कोर्स सेंट्रल काउटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन को हर एक स्टेट में चलाना चाहिए ताकि जो लेटेस्ट इंजीनियरिंग टैकनीक दुनिया में है और उसके जरिये जो बड़े-बड़े काम होते हैं उनको वह बता सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तमाम स्टेट्स के इंजीनियर्स कमीशन के इस स्पेशल स्टडी कोर्स में आये और इसका फायदा उठाये।

मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि पूना रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट के काम में भी तरक्की हुई है लेकिन उस को एक यूनिवर्सिटी का और एक नेशनल इंस्टीच्यूट का दर्जा देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो काम इस वक्त पूना रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट कर रहा है हिन्दुस्तान की इर्रिगेशन और पावर स्कीम के सिलसिले में कर रहा है, वैसे काम शायद हमने जो १२ इंस्टीच्यूट्स अलहदा-अलहदा बनाये

हैं उनमें बहुत कम इंस्टीच्यूट्स ऐसे होंगे जो कि इतना अच्छा काम करते होंगे। इसके बावजूद भी उसे यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा हासिल नहीं है और तरक्की करने का अवसर प्राप्त नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि उसको यूनिवर्सिटी बनाया जाये। इसी के साथ दिल्ली और बंगलौर में जो एक, दो मिकेनिकल यूनिट्स बन रही हैं उनको अपग्रेड किया जाये ताकि सही मायनों में यह मिनिस्ट्री सारे देश को टेक्निकल एडवाइस दे सके। सेंट्रल वाटर एण्ड पावर कमीशन अपना फंक्शन पूरा करे और उस फंक्शन के पूरा करने से बहुत सी जगह फायदा होगा टेक्निकल फायदा भी होगा और कोस्ट का भी फायदा होगा।

मैं कुछ बातें इरीगेशन एण्ड पावर पोर्टेशियल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि इस दिशा में हुआ तो बहुत कुछ लेकिन कमीशन को उसका उतना लाभ नहीं हो सका जितना कि होना चाहिए था। इस लाभ के न होने का कारण क्या था? मेरी समझ में जो ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं उन में सोचने की यानी इमेजिनेशन ड्राइव तो थी लेकिन जहाँ तक उस अपने इमेजिनेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का सवाल था उसमें वह बहुत दूर तक नहीं जा सके। किसानों को खेतीवाड़ी करने के लिए सही तौर पर पानी नहीं दिया गया। पानी ऐसे ढंग से नहीं दिया गया ताकि वह जल्दी से जल्दी उस को ले सकें और अच्छे ढंग से उसका उपयोग कर सकें। इसलिये मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पावर पोर्टेशियल अब भी जो सेकंड फाइव इयर प्लान में हुआ है वह नैट ऐरिया ग्रीम ऐरिया में ६२ परसेंट जा चुका है लेकिन जो नैट ऐरिया इरीगिटेड है वह अभी भी ६० परसेंट या उससे कम है इसलिये इस मिनिस्ट्री को हमेशा यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि पावर पोर्टेशियल कैसे इनकीज किया जा सकता है और उसका फायदा कैसे हो सकता

है। इसके लिये जरूरत है बहुत सी कमेटियां बना कर इस प्रॉब्लम की रूट तक पहुंचा जायें। अब हर एक सूबे की अलहदा-अलहदा प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। पंजाब में इरीगेशन की जो प्रॉब्लम है वह आन्ध्र में नहीं हो सकती और जो आन्ध्र की है वह पंजाब की नहीं हो सकती। जहां पर इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स बिल्कुल नये नये हैं मसलन् ३००वी०सी०, हीराकुड और महानदी के जो हैं वहां पर प्रॉब्लम बिल्कुल मुश्किलफ है। वहां पर किसान जो खेती करते हैं उनकी प्रॉब्लम बिल्कुल मुश्किलफ है। इसलिये हर एक जगह जा जा कर उनको अलहदा-अलहदा हल निकालने चाहिये। इस तरीके से ही यह इरीगेशन पोर्टेशियल जो श्रीएट हुआ है उस को ज्यादा बेहतर तरीके से इस्तमाल किया जा सकता है।

13.00 hrs.

अब मैं कुछ इलेक्ट्रिसिटी स्कीम्स के सिलसिले में और खास तौर पर रूरल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी स्कीम्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी स्कीम के तहत हमें २० हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाना है और इन स्कीमों पर अर्थात् गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने में करीब १०५ करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे। लेकिन जिस ढंग से फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में और सैकंड फाइव इयर प्लान में इन स्कीमों पर काम हुआ है और अब भी जिस ढंग से सूबों में काम हो रहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बहुत ज्यादा रुपये लगाने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं लेकिन न रुकना लग सकता है और न ही उन सब को बिजली मिल सकती है। आप की तरफ से स्टेट अण्डरटेकिंग के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे शुरू में ही प्राफिट देना शुरू कर दें। आप कहते हैं कि जब तक कोई स्कीम इस ढंग की न हो कि वह चलते ही सेंट परसेंट प्राफिट न देने लग जाए, तब तक उसको हाथ में न लिया जाए। मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी प्राजेक्ट ऐसी है जो पहले दिन से ही प्राफिटबल साबित हो सके, चाहे आप स्टील प्रोजेक्ट्स को ले लें या किसी

[श्री इकबाल सिंह]

और प्राजैक्ट को ले लें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किसान की जब बात आती है तो क्यों आपकी तरफ से उसको बिजली देने में तरह-तरह की रूकावटें खड़ी की जाती हैं। आप कहते हैं कि पांच आदमियों की एप्लीकेशन हों तब बिजली दी जाएगी, अगर वे इतना रुपया दे सकें तब उनको बिजली मिल सकेगी। इस तरह की शर्तें जब आपकी तरफ से लगा दी जाती हैं, तो बहुत से आदमियों को बिजली मिल नहीं सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक़्त तकरीबन एक लाख एप्लीकेशन सारे सूबों में पैडिंग पड़ी हैं जो कि किसानों ने ट्यूबवैल्व के लिये बिजली के लिये दी है या खेती के लाभ के लिए बिजली देने के लिए दी हैं। उनका डिसपोज़ल आपकी तरफ से जल्दी होना चाहिये। १०५ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा भी रुपया अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन से लेने की जरूरत हो तो वह लेने की भी आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अगर बिजली प्राप्त करने के लिये किसान को आप मजबूर करते हैं कि वे कई सालों तक इन्तज़ार करें, पांच-पांच साल तक इन्तज़ार करें और कुछ करते नहीं हैं तो उनकी जो आशा है वह निराशा में बदल जाती है। मैं खास तौर पर पंजाब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर करीब दस हजार एप्लीकेशन किसानों की बिजली के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनका डिसपोज़ल जल्दी होना चाहिये। पंजाब की एप्लीकेशन का ही नहीं बल्कि सूबे जो दूसरे हैं उन में भी जो एप्लीकेशन पड़ी हुई हैं, उनका भी निपटारा जल्दी होना चाहिये। देहातों से बिजली देने की तरफ आपका ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब देहातों में जो बिजली दी जाती है उसकी कास्ट के सिलसिले में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक सूबे में कास्ट १८ नए पैसे है तो दूसरे में १५ नए पैसे और तीसरे में १७ नए पैसे। इस कास्ट को भी आपको इक्वैलाइज़ करना चाहिये। कोई ऐसे सूबे भी हैं जहाँ कास्ट इससे भी अधिक है। राज-

स्थान में सबसे ज्यादा है। वहाँ ३४ है। सबसे कम मध्यभारत में है। वहाँ पर १५ नए पैसे है। गुजरात में १६ नए पैसे है। आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि किसान को १० नए पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से सारे देश में बिजली मिले। इसकी वजह यह है कि वह जो भी चीज़ पैदा करता है, उस पर किसी न किसी ढंग से कण्ट्रोल है। चाहे वह कपास पैदा करता है, चाहे वह गन्धम पैदा करता है, चाहे वह गन्ना पैदा करता है, सब पर डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली कण्ट्रोल है। कपास की सीलिंग प्राइस फिक्सड है। इसी तरह से अनाज पर डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली कण्ट्रोल है, उस कीमत से ज्यादा कीमत को बढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि उसको बिजली भी सस्ती दी जाए। आज जो इतना भारी इस की दर में फर्क है यह नहीं होना चाहिये। किसी में ३४ नए पैसे फी यूनिट और किसी में १६ नए पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से आज यह दी जाती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जहाँ पर उसे ३४ नए पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से देना पड़ता है वहाँ पर वह इकोनोमिकली अपनी चीज़ को पैदा कर सकता है और उस कीमत पर उसको दे सकता है जिस पर सरकार चाहती है कि वह दे। जब उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन अधिक हो तो क्या उसका हक नहीं है कि वह मांग करे कि उसकी चीज़ को उसी कीमत पर बिकवाया जाए जिस पर बेचने से उसको लाभ होता है, जो प्राइस उसके लिये इकोनोमिकल हो। ऐसी सूरत में मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी मेहनत को देखते हुए और आज जो कीमतें आपने डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली फिक्स कर रखी हैं, उनको देखते हुए उससे १० नए पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली का लिया जाना चाहिये। इससे देश का भला होगा, पैदावार बढ़ेगी। जहाँ पर इस समय बहुत अधिक फी यूनिट चार्ज किया जाता है वहाँ पर आपको कोशिश करके इसको कम करवाना चाहिये। इसके लिये अगर उनको सब्सिडी या ग्राण्ट आपको देनी

पड़े तो वह भी देनी चाहिये और कुछ सालों तक आप इसे देते रह सकते हैं। आप अण्डर-टैकिंग को मजबूर करें कि वे इस सिलसिले में कम से कम पैसे किसानों से लें।

पंजाब में भाखड़ा डैम बना। यह हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी स्कीम थी। हिन्दुस्तान को इस पर बड़ा फायदा है। पंजाब के किसानों को खास तौर पर इससे बहुत बड़ा फायदा पहुंचा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भाखड़ा डैम को पहले से ही क्रिटिकली एग्जैमिन कर लिया गया होता, समझदारी से उसको प्लान किया गया होता, अगर पहले दिन से ही इस पर अच्छा कंट्रोल रखा गया होता तो आज बहुत सी बेहतरी उसमें हो सकती थी। उस वक्त कुछ फैसले किये गये थे। उस वक्त भी आपने स्पीकर साहब इस हाउस में कहा था कि इन फैसलों के बाद में क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे, इसको अच्छी तरह से देख लिया जाए। लेकिन उस वक्त अच्छी तरह से सोच समझ कर यह चीज नहीं की गई और आज उन फैसलों के रिपरकशन देश के सामने हैं। उस वक्त कहा गया था कि एरिड और बंजर जमीन को पंजाब में जो आप दो क्यूसेक फी एक हजार एकड़ के हिसाब से पानी देते हैं, वह नाकाफी है और वह तीन, साढ़े तीन या चार क्यूसेक होना चाहिये। उस वक्त इस बात पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और आज सरकार आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उसी पर आ रही है।

एक फैसला यह भी हुआ था कि पंजाब की बिजली दिल्ली को दी जाए। इस फैसले को हुए दस साल गुजर चुके हैं। जिन हालात में और जिस माहौल में यह फैसला किया गया है, वे हालात और वह माहौल आज बदल चुका है। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। लैपट बैंक में जो पांच ट्रांसमिटर्ज लगे हैं रतलाम कमेटी के अनुसार प्रत्येक की कैपेसिटी ५३,००० किलोवाट होनी चाहिये थी। इस हिसाब से उनकी कुल कैपेसिटी २,६५,०००

किलोवाट होती है अगर वे सेंट परसेंट बिजली पैदा करें। लेकिन भाखड़ा में मिशहेप होने के बाद उनकी कैपेसिटी कम हो गई है और आज की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक वहां पर २,१२,००० किलोवाट बिजली ही पैदा हो रही है। इस कमी की क्या-क्या और वजूहात हैं यह किसी ने बताने की कोशिश नहीं की है। इस तरह से से ५२,००० किलोवाट बिजली कम हो गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कमी हो गई है यह कैसे दूर हो, इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अब इस २,१२,००० किलोवाट में से डेढ़ लाख आप फटिलाइजर फील्ड्री को देंगे और ६० हजार किलोवाट के करीब दिल्ली को देंगे। इसका मतलब हुआ कि पंजाब के लिये केवल दो हजार किलोवाट ही बचेगा। इस पर कम से कम बीस करोड़ रुपये कर्ज लेकर लगाया गया है और इस पर सारे पंजाब की आंखें हैं। वहां के लोग समझते हैं कि उन को बिजली मिल सकेगी लेकिन अब हालात ऐसी पैदा हो गई है कि उनको दो हजार या पांच सात हजार किलोवाट बिजली ही मिल सकेगी। आखिर आपने जो कर्जा दिया है यह इसलिये दिया कि वहां के लोग खुशहाल हों, वहां के लोगों की बिजली की जरूरत पूरी हो, वहां के लोग तरक्की करें। लेकिन यह सब अब पूरा होना दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप दिल्ली को थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट्स के जरिये बिजली दें। जो पुराना एक फैमला हुआ था दिल्ली को बिजली देने का, उस वक्त जो हालात थे जो माहौल था, वे हालात और वह माहौल बदल चुका है। इस वास्ते फिर से एप्रोमेंट पर सोच विचार होना चाहिये। आज के हालात में कोई एप्रोमेंट होना चाहिये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are against "National Integration"?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : इसमें नेशनल इंटे-ग्रेशन की क्या बात है। पंजाब के जो किसान हैं वे ज्यादा नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन में विश्वास करते हैं बनिस्वत यहां बैठने वालों के। वहां पर नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन की बात ज्यादा है, यहां पर कम है। वे ज्यादा ईमानदारी से इसमें

[श्री इकबाल सिंह]

बिलीव करते हैं, बनिस्वत शहर वालों के जो बड़ी गड़बड़ी करते हैं।

पंजाब में वाटर-लांगिंग की जो समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है उसकी तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हर साल ज्यादा भूमि वाटर लांगिंग के अन्तर्गत आती जा रही है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये आपने दूसरे प्लान में १५ करोड़ रुपया दिया। लेकिन पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की जो स्कीम है उस पर ६१ करोड़ के करीब खर्च आया। अगर इसी हिसाब से रुपया दिया गया तो इस समस्या को हल होने में १५-२० साल लग जायेंगे। इससे फायदा होने के बजाय नुकसान ही ज्यादा होगा। वाटर-लांगिंग का जो भी स्कीम हाथ में ली जाए, वह पूरी की पूरी ली जाये, पीसमील करके न ली जाए क्योंकि इससे नुकसान ज्यादा होता है और फायदा कम। अगर किसी बीमारी को ठीक करने के लिये बड़े टोके की जरूरत हो और छोटा टोका दिया जाए तो वह बीमारी दूर नहीं हो सकती और न बीमार को आराम मिल सकता है। यही हालत वाटर-लांगिंग की है, उसके लिये आपको कम से कम २७ करोड़ रुपया पंजाब को तीसरे प्लान में देना चाहिये। पंजाब का सूबा पार्टिशन की वजह से छोटा हो जाने के बावजूद भी सब से ज्यादा गन्दम, सबसे ज्यादा कपास आपको दे रहा है और हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। आपको चाहिये कि आप उसकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करें। अगर अधिक न हो सके तो कम से कम २७ करोड़ रुपया इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये आपको पंजाब को देना ही चाहिये। इससे पूरी तरह यह समस्या हल तो नहीं हो सकेगी लेकिन फिर भी कुछ हद तक हल हो जाएगी।

पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा कुछ समझौता हुआ, कुछ फँसला हुआ। जो हुआ ठीक हुआ। लेकिन वाटर-लांगिंग की जो चैनल है वे पाकिस्तान में जाती हैं। पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो पंजाब का हिस्सा है, वह बहुत

पीछे है और इस तरफ के पंजाब के बराबर कभी नहीं आ सकता है। इसलिये सरकार को अभी से सोचना चाहिये कि चैनल को किस तरह से डाइवर्ट किया जा सकता है। यह सोचते हुए कि पाकिस्तान कभी भी अपनी तरफ चैनल नहीं बनायेगा, हमें काम शुरू कर देना चाहिये। अगर हमने ऐसा न किया और पाकिस्तान क्या करता है इसी इन्तज़ार में हम बैठे रहे तो यह प्रॉब्लम ज्यादा एक्जट हो जाएगा। इसलिये नई चैनल बनाने का सिलसिला हमें शुरू कर देना चाहिये और उनको डाइवर्ट करके सतलज में डाल देना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान के लोगों के प्रति वहाँ के हुकुमरानों में कोई प्यार नहीं है, वहाँ के किसानों के साथ उनका कोई प्यार नहीं है। वहाँ के शासक तो हुकूमत चलाने की ही फिक्र में है और वह भी फौज के जरिये से। पता नहीं कितनी देर तक यह हुकूमत वहाँ चलती रह सकती है। इसलिये इस तरफ से पंजाब की सरकार को चाहिये कि जो चैनल बनानी हैं उनमें सहायता देकर उनके रुख को तब्दील करे और सतलज की तरफ लाये। इसमें अगर और रुपया लगे तो वह पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की मदद करे। अगर हम यह सोचें कि यह चैनल पाकिस्तान में जायें और पाकिस्तान वाले यह चैनल बनायें, तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वे कभी नहीं बनायेंगे और उन उन्हें हमदर्दी है अपने लोगों के साथ। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पंजाब की वाटर-लांगिंग की प्रॉब्लम है, उसको साल्व करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के चैनल बना कर सारे पानी को सतलज में डालना चाहिये। इसी तरह से फीरोजपुर से एक चैनल पाकिस्तान में जाती है। उन्होंने उसके लिये एक पाई काम भी नहीं किया है। वहाँ की जो प्रॉब्लम है उसको हल करने के लिये चैनल को सतलज तक ले जाने की कोशिश हो रही है। इसी तरह से बाकी चैनल को भी उसमें डालना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं सरप्लस वाटर की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हर साल वह पानी

आता है। उसके यूटिलाइजेशन की और ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिये। सरहिन्द कैनल रिमार्डेडिंग स्कीम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आई है। अगर २ करोड़ रु० सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसके लिये दे दे तो जो पानी दस सालों में पाकिस्तान में बचेगा उसका इस्तमाल हो सकता है। अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो जो लांग स्टेपल काटन है जो तकरीबन पंजाब में ही पैदा होती है और जिसके लिये करोड़ों रुपये हम को दूसरे मुल्कों को देना होता है, उसका काफी पैसा हम बचा सकेंगे। यह लांग स्टेपल काटन हमारे लिये बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिये मैं कहूंगा कि सरहिन्द कैनल रिमार्डेडिंग स्कीम है, सरहिन्द फीडर कैनल रिमार्डेडिंग स्कीम है उसके लिये सरकार को दो सालों में दो करोड़ रुपये देना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इसके लिये ऐड हाक बेसिस पर यह रुपया दे देगी ताकि आज पाकिस्तान में जो पानी चला जाता है और उसका फायदा किसी को नहीं होता, उसका फायदा हम उठा सकें।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि हमने पिछले पांच सालों में कितना पावर पोटेन्शियल पैदा किया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी कमी रही और इरिगेशन में भी कमी रही। इस की एक ही वजह हो सकती है कि आप कई दफा कुछ स्टेट्स को ज्यादा दे देते हैं और कई दफा दूसरों को कम दे देते हैं। यह अच्छी पालिसी नहीं है। आप को हर एक स्टेट की स्कीम्स को रिब्यू करना चाहिये और उन के टारगेट्स को देखना चाहिये। यह काम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही कर सकती है। मैं इतना ही इस के लिये कह सकता हूँ कि सायस कंजर्वेशन की स्कीम्स जो हर स्टेट्स में बनी हैं वह इतने पीछे हैं कि किसी भी तरह से तीसरी पांच साला प्लान में पूरी नहीं की जा सकती हैं। इसलिए इस काम में काफी तेजी लाई जानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर साल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तमाम स्टेट्स की स्कीम्स को

रिब्यू किया करे। रिब्यू करने वालों में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर, इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर के चेअरमैन हो सकते हैं, सूबे के मिनिस्टर हो सकते हैं उन के सेक्रेटरीज हो सकते हैं। वे लोग देखें कि हर साल कितनी स्टेट्स में कितना काम हुआ है। अगर इस ढंग से काम नहीं चलेगा तो तेजी से काम नहीं हो सकता है और जो हमारे टारगेट्स हैं वह भी पूरे नहीं हो सकते। हमारे टारगेट्स पहली पांच साला प्लान में कम रहे, दूसरी पांच साला प्लान में कम रहे, अगर वे तीसरी पांच साला प्लान में भी कम रहे तो इस के लिये प्लानिंग कमिशन ज्यादा रुपया नहीं देगा।

इन अफेयर्स के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और जो मजिद डिमान्ड्स हैं उन को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): The rate of increase of prosperity in India is entirely dependent upon the speed and efficiency with which work is carried out in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I, therefore, venture to make some suggestions which may be of some help.

Considering first the power position, we find that in the First Plan, about a million k.w. and in the Second Plan, we have installed about 2.3 million k.w. Both of them, though small in quantity, have still fallen short of the target by nearly 30 per cent. In the Third Plan, we have programmed to put in 7 million k.w., and as the conditions stand at present, it looks as if we shall have a similar shortfall, and that will have serious repercussions on the success of our Plans. Therefore, we have got to pay particular attention regarding the achievement of the Third Plan targets.

It is necessary at this stage to know exactly or at least have some idea of what is to be our minimum power requirement to attain the take-off stage. For this, we need not compare ourselves with countries like the USA

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which has got a consumption of 4,000 k.w.h. per head, for ours a present is something of the order of only about 39 k.w.h. We can better compare ourselves with some of the countries of Europe. The countries of Europe are of three types: (i) prosperous countries like England and the Scandinavian countries where the consumption per head is of the order of 2000 to 4000 k.w.h.; semi prosperous countries like France with a consumption of about 1400 k.w.h. (iii) leaving these out, there are the poorer countries, countries which are just trying to develop and which have just got to the take-off stage. We do need to study those countries, like Spain and Yugoslavia where there is a consumption of 300 to 400 k.w.h. per person.

Adopting a figure of 300 k.w.h. per capita and making corrections for the increase in population that we shall have in the next fifteen years, it is proper to say that we should have about 48 million k.w. of installed capacity in this country for the take-off stage, and this has to be the programme of our country for the next fifteen years; though it is a difficult understanding still it is a target which we should achieve.

It is quite possible to do this provided we make our plans and we set about in a regular and systematic manner. The first requisite, of course, is the manufacture of the generating equipment together with the transformer and the substation equipment in this country. It means that our capacity of manufacturing these electrical machinery has to rise from Rs. 3 crores to about Rs. 250 crores per year. Of these Rs. 250 crores, nearly 70 per cent is represented by the generating capacity and therefore, it is necessary that we should arrange with the three plants that we have, namely at Bhopal Hyderabad and Ranipur for the manufacture of these generating equipment solely in these three plants. The other 30 per cent of the transformer and other equipment can be assigned to

the private sector. With the help of these ordinary workshops spread all over the country, they can manufacture these items quite easily, while we should concentrate on the generating equipment wholly to be manufactured in these three electrical works.

There is one point which I should submit at this stage, and that is that it is very necessary for us to see that these electrical works do not spend too much money on the buildings and workshops and so on. There is a tendency in India to exaggerate the picture and construct these factories on a very wide and extensive scale. Take, for example, the case of the Toshiba factory in Japan. It is just located in a small area of about 50 acres, and it is manufacturing very mighty machines, whereas here we require hundreds of acres, which will involve lot of costs from leaving onwards. Even when the foreign collaborators come here, they seem to get also into the same bad habit. They seem to think in terms of large size of India, and draw up the plans on a lavish scale. We should resist that, and we should try to curtail the building programme so that our manufactured equipment may not cost much.

There is also another reason for this. All these equipments get obsolete in a few years. I understand that the circuit-breakers and the switch-gears etc. which are being manufactured at Bhopal have already become obsolete; that is, the type being manufactured has become obsolete. I saw in London last year a complete thermal station with a chimney being pulled down, though it had not yet been commissioned, because they found that another technique had developed by which it was possible to achieve greater economy; therefore, they were pulling down completely the newly-erected power station as it is not suitable for the new method. We should, therefore, observe greater austerity in the matter of these buildings. This is just by way of a side observation.

But there is another important point that we have got to carefully consider in our programme to manufacture generating equipment for 5 million k.w. at these three factories. We have programmed this on the basis of 3.3 million k.w. of thermal machines and 1.7 million k.w. of Hydro. That is just the wrong thing should not have been done. The economy of the country requires that we should have more hydro Power Stations than thermal. It is a very serious matter, and we should now try to see that this manufacturing programme is reversed.

I say so because the equipment required for a hydro-station costs only about Rs. 150 per k.w., whereas for a thermal station, it is of the order of Rs. 500; there is besides, a capital investment of about Rs. 300 by way of coal mining and washing. And it is not only this; a thermal station with a capacity of 100,000 k.w. will require daily a train of 50 wagons of coal being transported, which under present conditions, is a very difficult affair. The fact that a complicated hydro-scheme like the Kundah could be constructed in three and half years' time and could be made to generate power in three and a half years' time is another important lesson for us not because it is often felt, and erroneously, that thermal stations are quicker to be erected than the hydro-stations. There is also another important factor namely that the coal-fields are very few in India, and they are located in isolated pockets. In those areas, of course, you can have these thermal stations. But facilities for hydro-stations exist all over India, and some of them are excellent. For example, take the case of the Koppili project in Assam, or the Tons project in U.P., or the Punasa project in Madhya Pradesh or the Beas-Sutlej link in Punjab, or the Salal project in Jammu and Kashmir or the Kalinadi and Barpole projects in Mysore, or the Idikki project in Kerala or the Srisailem project in Andhra Pradesh. There are lots of hydro-projects spread all over the

country, and I submit that we should first exploit these things before we go in for thermal stations on an extension scale.

In this connection I should also mention that in the matter of the policy that we follow for sanctioning these projects, we should have an entirely different attitude. What we should do is this. For example, take the Third Plan projects; we sanction them towards the end or the middle of the Third Plan, and then we find that there is no time for investigations which therefore get short-circuited, and we just get into the construction. We find lots of difficulties and surprises in the actual construction and measures we take to over come these in haste lead to a great waste. By doing this, we are short-circuiting an important stage, namely of detailed investigations and preliminary work. It is, therefore, very essential that we should plan out these things on a basis of ten or fifteen years. That is what is done in foreign countries, in the U.K. and all the foreign countries. That is to say, for example, in regard to the projects that I mentioned just a little while ago, and some more projects, we should now commit ourselves and say that these are the projects that we would undertake during the next ten or fifteen years, and we should straightway sanction them, sanction them in the sense that we should ask them to go ahead with the detailed investigations and along with it go ahead also with the preliminary investigations such as foundation explorations, approach roads, bridges and buildings etc. Then only, we shall have a sure realisation of our foregots.

Take, for example, the Punasa project in Madhya Pradesh, which is one of our most important projects, and which is almost a treasure-house for Madhya Pradesh. That project was investigated in 1951. For these ten years, it is still in the same stage, in

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

the same table, in the same preliminary investigation stage, whereas in these ten years, it could have been constructed most economically and a large amount of power added to the benefit large tracts of Central India.

There is also another aspect we should remember. In the matter of designs for thermal stations, for small stations of 100,000 k.w. we are paying as much Rs. 50 lakhs by way of foreign exchange. This should be stopped. Thermal station design is a very simple one and can be done in this country provided the Ministry makes up its mind to institute an organisation for it. When we want to instal million of k.w. capacity in the country by constructing thermal stations, it is meaningless that we should be spending crores of valuable foreign exchange on obtaining designs. It is impossible to think of this after two plan periods are over. Therefore, it is essential that designs should be done in India itself. If the Ministry cannot do it, let it say so, so that private concerns may take up this work in this country and avoid this outflow of foreign exchange on a very simple subject such as designs for thermal stations.

It is very necessary to remember that in the First Plan, we spent Rs. 150 crores, in the Second Plan Rs. 430 crores on these power projects. In the Third Plan, we are spending Rs. 1,020 crores and in the Fourth, we will be spending Rs. 2,000—Rs. 2,400 crores. All this is going to be spent by the Ministry. It is very necessary that we have close liaison with manufacture of power equipment. If we do not manufacture power equipment in this country, and have to obtain at a heavy cost from outside, it is all idle to think of any kind of power in this country. Therefore, the manufacture of equipment should be taken hand in hand with the development of power.

The same thing is happening in the railway administration and in some

other departments. They are manufacturing their own diesels, own locomotives and so on. Similarly, in the case of this Ministry also, we should manufacture power equipment. We should expand power industries. Therefore, I suggest that we should have a separate Ministry for power and power industries. This is most essential. Then only would be able to concentrate on power generation in this country on the scale I have mentioned.

I would also submit that there is a change necessary in the Ministry. The ICS and IAS officers come from the most intelligent section of our people. They do wonderful work. They are a pride of our nation. Nevertheless, I should mention that technical organisations and ministers like that of Irrigation and Power should be manned by men of technical knowledge, men of broad vision, men who have implicit belief in the immense possibilities of technological developments. These qualities came only from engineering shrong and experience. Therefore, whatever may have happened in the past, irrespective of considerations that prevailed in the past, it is most essential, if we are to develop this country, if we are to achieve the prosperity of technological revolution, that technical organisations, technical bodies and technical Ministries, whether at the Centre or at the State level, must be headed by engineers.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

You trust the engineers. Treat them as equal among equals. Fix responsibility on them. Tell them that the target must be hit. You can fix the target even higher. You will find that even under those conditions there will be no difference between targets and achievements.

I should say a word about the Central Water and Power Commission. It

is a magnificent organisation conceived and developed by that great engineer, Dr. Khosla. It has done tremendously beautiful work. It has saved lots of money by preventing designs being done abroad, and doing the designs here. But I am afraid it is showing some signs of deterioration. It is because....

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): It is because of old age.

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, It is because of an erroneous thing that happened. Four years back, a reorganisation committee was appointed in order to strengthen the organisation. That committee consisted of two ICS officers one finance man and three construction engineers who had no experience with consultation and design organisations. The Committee produced a report. Naturally but unfortunately, the implementation of that report is resulting in disorganisation of the Commission. Instead of strengthening the organisation, it is weakening it.

If I may be excused for giving a similar example, let us suppose that we want to organise a surgical ward in a hospital. You appoint a committee consisting of a finance man and a dentist. Naturally, you will have a ward, a very good ward, a dentist ward, not a surgical ward. That is exactly what has happened in this case. The result is that there is a flight of many engineers, many brilliant engineers to other departments like railways and other organisations.

In the design stage, we can save a lot of money. It is no use afterwards, when construction is in progress to try to save. Take the power systems. If we are able by careful design to save two circuit breakers out of ten, we would be saving a lot of money. It is really at that stage that we should watch and effect savings. The only way to do that is to have an

excellent specialist organisation. That is what we should have at the earliest.

I would appeal to the Minister to immediately constitute a committee consisting of some Indian engineers who have got experience plus two foreign experts; we can borrow two experts from the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Central Generating Electricity Board of U.K. two vital organisations connected with power systems and river valley projects. With the help of this committee we should reorganise our Central Water and Power Commission. I am sure this will save several crores of rupees in future and it will also establish an organisation which would be capable of dealing not only with problems of India but also problems coming to us from neighbour countries in the Asian region and so on.

There is one other aspect. There is some unnecessary work done in the CWPC. For example, load survey. There is absolutely no meaning in having this load survey. We are in a "power hungry" stage. It is not the quantum of the loads that determine the programme for sanctioning but our financial capacity to undertake. When that is the position, there is no meaning having this load survey again and again. It is done at the State level and that is more than ample for framing our proposals.

There is one other aspect concerning the CWPC. The Commission is located in a series of buildings. I do not know how many buildings; are there which accommodate its offices. This is not the way to achieve efficiency in work. I have had the opportunity to work in design offices in England and other countries. I have seen a number of stations. So when I say that the CWPC is now in a slum condition you can understand what exactly is the state of affairs. We cannot carry on work in this type of surroundings and environment.

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I would therefore strongly plead with the Minister that when he comes next to us he must be in a position to say that the Commission is housed in one building let it be an austerity one—where all the offices can be collected where there would be an increase in work efficiency of the engineers engaged in the work there.

On the question of irrigation also, I wish to say a few words. On irrigation, in the First Plan we spent Rs. 430 crores, in the Second Plan Rs. 420 crores and in the Third, we propose to spend Rs. 600 crores. I spent of all these projects, we have not even touched some of the rivers. Narmada is not touched, Godavari is scarcely touched. A lot of water is going down the rivers, which is a visible manifestation of the waste of our natural wealth. It means that in future plans we have got to construct projects worth several crores of rupees.

As regards minor irrigation—this has already been referred to, but I am dealing with it from another point of view—all minor irrigation works costing between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 10 lakhs must be transferred to this Ministry. I am looking at it from the engineering point of view. Many of these projects are designed and executed in an uneconomical way. A lot of money can be saved if it is handled by competent engineers. So I would earnestly request that all these minor irrigation projects must be transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to this Ministry. Of course, for maintenance and other things, that Ministry can also be associated. But essentially, minor irrigation projects involving engineering techniques should be transferred.

There is one other important point. In the First, Second and Third Plans the number of projects is 550. Out of those, 22 are major projects each costing more than Rs. 20 crores. The total cost of these 550 projects is Rs. 1,750 crores. More than half this cost is taken up by the 22 major projects. But there is added advantage in this. If

you launch a major project, the benefit, you derive from it are about 10 to 40 percent higher than from medium projects of equal value. There is not only surety about water supplies but also the benefits flowing from large projects are for more than those flowing from small and medium projects of equal value. Therefore, we have begun some of these large projects. But there is difficulty in financing. When these projects are provided for in the State Plans, there is a handicap for the States concerned. They are choked up.

Let us take the examples of the States of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. In the Bihar State there are the Kosi and the Gandak projects, two major ones. You have included them in the State Plans. That means to say that there is no more money for medium projects. There are excellent medium projects in South Bihar, beautiful ones; but there is no money.

Similarly, in the Andhra Pradesh, there is the Nagarjunasagar project which costs about Rs. 140 crores. It has gone on from the First Plan, to the Second Plan and to the Third Plan and it is going to the Fourth Plan also. That means to say, a huge chunk of money of the State Plan is devoted only to this and there is no money for the other medium projects. What happens? All these major projects benefit only one or two districts. There are so many other districts in every State; and the people there get dissatisfied. If it is for one Plan you can manage; but you cannot do that for every Plan. If you have succeeded in completing the Bhakra and the DVC and the Hirakud projects in time, it is because we have given money in the First Plan, ourselves from the Centre.

You are now having the Farraka barrage built from the Centre. Supposing you had put that provision in the West Bengal State Plan, it would be impossible for the State to be free for other projects. Therefore in the case of very major projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores, a separate

provision should be made in the Central Budget and from that Budget at least a portion should be advanced to the State outside the State Plan provision as assistance to overcome the difficulties pointed out.

There is another aspect which I want to touch upon. We should keep a watch on our technical frontiers. The total world population is 290 crores; and in about 40 years it will be doubled. That means there will be no more food coming from outside. We must take advantage of the present time and try to develop as much food as possible. To achieve this we cannot go on with the conventional or the ordinary type of methods. We have got to do something different; we have got to be more scientific. We must try to gain lands from the deserts, from the marshes and from the sea.

For example, there is an excellent opportunity for reclaiming the Rann of Cutch, 10 lakhs of acres of beautiful land, excellent land and you can put that straightway under cultivation. The only trouble is, that once having been under the sea it has got salt. You have got to wash it; you have got to flush it out. You have got to find out what kind of crops can be grown there. It really means some small experimentation. If you are not doing it because you say that the State has got to do it, it may take some time. You are losing time and losing a precious opportunity for the country to develop economically and reclaim lands from the sea. It is most essential in my opinion that we should immediately take up these schemes—I mean the Rann of Cutch—because they are going to give us food.

I will now come to the subject of the Inter-State water controversies. I must respectfully submit that in dealing with the Krishna and Godavari controversy, the Ministry has handled in a very slow, static and rigid manner, a method which would have paid, probably, in international disputes; but not in the case of inter-

State disputes. The name of the Act on the subject, the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, is unhappy. I do not know how it was used. It should have been Water Allocation Act. There is no question of dispute between State and State in this country. There can be controversies; and controversies are welcome. Controversies are there for being resolved. There should be no disputes. The Ministry should take the earliest opportunity to amend the name of the Act and call it Inter State Water Allocation Act. And, some of the provisions which are not proper and obsolete should also be amended.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A mere amendment of the name would not be enough.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): The contents will remain the same.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I had said that some amendment of the provisions also should be made.

I will give a brief summary or resume of this controversy and state how it can be resolved. In 1951 all the accredited leaders of the various States concerned met here. In good faith they came to certain conclusions. The problems existed there as now. There is the Godavari. After taking out the water that was being utilised, it has got what we call 2000 units. A unit means a thousand million cubic feet. The projects demanded 2000 units. There was therefore no difficulty about Godavari because the demand was 2000 units and there were 2000 units. So, all the people went away happy. They got what they wanted.

Then, they took up Krishna; it has 1000 units and the demand was for 2000 units. That was twice the amount available. Naturally, the people had to sit down and discuss at length and said, 'All right, let us have a 50 per cent cut for every project'. That is how they distributed at that time. It

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was done in good faith and there was no question of dispute. When the controversy arose long afterwards fortunately a wrong approach was made in the Ministry. They seemed to have consulted the legal department. The legal department is not concerned with this and it won't solve the problem. Works were sanctioned and undertaken for construction in accordance with the understanding for nine years after 1951.

Meanwhile, there was the reorganisation of the States. The Hyderabad State was split up. Bombay was split up. Therefore, when there was this reorganisation the Ministry thought that they should call all the various people concerned for a redistribution of the allocation of the waters in accordance with a new boundaries. And they called for a meeting in September 1960. Very good. But, by that time there was a sort of feeling. Some of these states began to think that there should not be this 50 per cent cut. It should be restored. Everybody felt that his demand was more. At the meeting called for the re-adjustment of water allocations due to changed territorial boundaries, bigger issues were raised and there was a lot of confusion and the meeting ended. There was no further meeting. I would have called for a meeting on this problem, the problem of trying to find out a solution of a problem posed by States which wanted an extra amount of water. That is quite correct. I quite appreciate their desire. But the problem must have been faced squarely and solved. Instead of that, a committee was appointed, a committee for finding out whether 1000 units of flow was available and whether the projects required 2000 units.

I would submit that a committee was quite unnecessary, because the CWPC has the complete data. They have started collecting the data for a number of years, to determine and to investigate both the basins. They have got basin-wise figures. They could have called for information from the

States. Instead of that they appointed committee. That committee goes round and tours the whole area. It goes to every project. You cannot see a project just by going round for half an hour or one hour. They did this and that created mass excitement. That was what happened. The problem has become more complicated. There was a huge amount of mass excitement created and that is how the problem is there now. Whenever a question is asked, the hon. Minister says, 'July', hoping perhaps that that July will never come. "We will see after the report is published". Thereby we have lost 3 years of most precious time in the development of this Krishna river. The river flows in an area where worst famines arise. All the projects have been withheld. The controversy is not going to end with the publication of the report. I want to say it very strongly. The report will be of a thousand pages; and this 1000 page report is not going to help in solving the problem. If you depend on the report you will get more controversies with the result that the problem will never be solved in less than 10 years and there will be no development of the valley. You will see that the communists have already occupied half the valley and if there is delay they will occupy the rest of the land. I would, therefore, submit . . .

Shri Warior: Others will follow us.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would, therefore, submit that this problem has to be viewed in a different way, and solved in different way.

As I said, after all, this question can be solved in a simple way. In Krishna there are a thousand units and the demand is for 2000 units. How do we distribute this? If you have got a knotty problem, then you have got to resolve it by taking knot by knot. You cannot resolve it by attacking the whole thing together. Then the whole thing becomes more knotty. You should take the knots one by one and resolve. I would submit that this Parliament can do this very easily. It

could be beautifully solved by discussions. All of us can sit together and discuss it. We are all one; and, if any part of the country suffers, we would be most sorry. What we all want is good for the whole country. Agreement by mutual discussion is, a very nice achievement to be had. It is not as if that something is going to be dictated to by somebody. It is not a question of dictation. Even the Minister cannot dictate.

I would suggest for the consideration of the Minister a procedure which will, probably, be one way out. (*Interruption*) I do not say I have got the only method. There are other hon. Members also. What I am submitting is this. Separate these two rivers Krishna and Godavari. Why do you want to combine these two? Treat them separately. Both are entirely different from each other; they have entirely different characteristics. It is not like the Jhelum and Indus, Jhelum and Beas forming tributaries of the Indus. It is not the diversion of one from the other. They are entirely different rivers with different characteristics. They have about the same catchment area. One gets its waters from the Western Ghats and other, from the Central India. They have entirely different characteristics. Godavari carries twice as much water as that of Krishna. Now, what I have to suggest is this. Take Godavari alone first; leave Krishna for a while; always it is better to tackle troublesome boys at the end. Call for a meeting; get a special report from the Krishna and Godavari Commission; get the concerned papers from the Central Water Power Commission and sit down and say: "All right; let us resolve this". Godavari is very easy to resolve; it can be done in one day. Having done that, sanction the projects. We always find some hon. friends talking about this project and that project. At the time of discussion I am sure that every project will come into the picture. After sanctioning the projects in Godavari, wait for about a

month. Give an interval; the excitement would have subsided by then ..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Can I have another 5-7 minutes; I have not spoken on the other Demands; I have been reserving myself for this.

Some Hon. Members: He may be allowed some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. But he wanted half an hour and he has already taken half an hour.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I was saying: take these two separately and solve the problem which is simple. Having done that, sanction the projects. Now, once you do that you have created an atmosphere of reality. Then come to the Krishna projects. Never take up both of them together. If you first take up Godavari and then Krishna you will eliminate some people and thus reduce the number of persons participating. If we have more people, then there are more controversies. There is no question of not solving any problem. If you eliminate Godavari, half the party would have walked out, M.P. and Orissa would have walked out. There will be only a smaller group: that is much better to deal with. There are some good project in Krishna located in various States which have been included in the Third Plan; they are very good ones—Koyana irrigation project in Maharashtra, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna in Mysore and the hydel project at Srisailem in Andhra. These are all good projects which you must straightaway sanction and you must say: all right, proceed with these things. It will take two or three years before they reach a stage where they can start work. Once this is done, everybody is satisfied and feels happy about it. After sanctioning them and giving them a further time of two or three months, sit down with them and try to find out how to solve the

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problem. Then adjustments will follow very easily. If you are talking in an airy manner about the whole controversy at the same time, difficulty is always bound to be there. Viewed in this way it will be possible for us to solve the problem of inter-state controversy; I would not call it a dispute. You would have thus set an example for the solution of rest of the river system in the country and also set a pattern for the harmonious integration.

I would say a word about flood control. We have spent about 40 crores of rupees in the First and Second Plans and I believe we have provided a similar sum in the Third Plan. This amount is too inadequate to do anything of extensive flood control work. It is true that we do not have enough money. India is a vast country and it is lying in the belt of winds and subjected to heavy rainfalls. Therefore, floods are bound to occur in some parts of the country or the other and we should utilise these sums to the maximum advantage to secure real benefit to the country. I would suggest taking up that region of our country which is always subjected to floods—I mean the region east of Gorakhpur, East U. P., Bihar Assam and North Bengal. That forms a patch that is always subjected to floods every year. That is because there is drainage congestion due to the topographical features. If you see the map of India, you will appreciate this. Himalayas at Srinagar are far away from Ganga and as we go to it, the Himalayas come near to Ganga which follows a almost parallel course. The tributary rivers carry a large amount of silt while coming down the steep gradients to join Ganga. When Ganga is in floods, there is a drainage congestion. Therefore, these areas are bound to be affected by floods for all times. But you can mitigate the damages. That is what we have got to do and that is to see that the sufferings of the people are at least reduced. Orissa is another State where man-made trouble has arisen. People have gone and occupied the tracts of rivers and

so the river-ends are all choked and water is not able to go out and there is inundation. So, whenever there is heavy rainfall, there are bound to be floods every year in the states, I mentioned. It is inevitable. You will find that during the next session half of our time will be lost in troubling the Ministers for statements on floods somewhere. So, let us take steps now, to forestall the difficulties. Let us have an organisation which would take care of these emergencies. In other words, have a body completely equipped with helicopters and other engineering equipment and materials that are needed for this type of work. They must go into action on the 1st of June and go out on 1st of November. Then there will be an organisation which will be ready and prepared to go into action immediately in emergency arises. What is the use of preparing statements in the month of June or July? Where do they lead us? If, on the other hand, we are prepared for the floods that are bound to occur in these areas and take steps accordingly, we would have done a great service to the people. They will have faith, courage and a feeling that there is a body which is ready for action as soon as the floods come and the damage will be mitigated. Simultaneously with the money that is available, flood control works, can also be undertaken.

Sir, I want to emphasise once again that the economic independence of our country is to be achieved only through technological developments, in other words, by energising engineers and scientists. That is how Britain held its sway in the last century and this century too. It is not because of the British sword as is generally believed; it is because of the technological superiority that they had. They had to their credit three inventions in the last century: steam locomotives, electricity and the manufacture of steel. It is this arm of strength that gave them the superiority and not the British sword or Robert Clive as generally people believe. It is wrong and erroneous propaganda. The real

fact is that they had technological superiority and that is why they had sway over the nations. So, it is very necessary for us to see that we achieve technological development. It is power that is most essential for eliminating poverty; it will give universal employment and also purchasing power. We must go on producing more and more power, by all means, by all developments. It should be done not only by conventional methods. For instance, in Gujarat in Bhavnagar we have a tidal wave the difference between the ebb tide and the flow tide—of 35 feet we can generate power from the tides. Power is being produced from tides in France. This kind of continual technological advance is necessary to produce more power in this country.

About food, we are taking all sorts of steps to increase our production. So far, so good. But, at the same time, we must remember that when India was one of the greatest exporters of food wheat and other grains—to other countries many people in India were dying of hunger and starvation. Hunger and starvation can be banished only by socialism, and socialism is sought to be attained in this country by Panchayati Raj. Therefore, it comes to this; Panchayati Raj and power are the two horses on which the nation has to ride towards prosperity. In so far as this Ministry is concerned, it contributes to both of them. This Ministry has got to be, and is really our pride. The various projects dotted all over the country are a standing tribute to the good work that is done by this Ministry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: First, energise the Ministry and then say the rest.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Therefore, I submit that we should all unanimously and heartily support the Demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member may now move their cut motions re-

lating to the Demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need for greater attention to major irrigation projects

Shri Natraja Pillai: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (9)

Failure to achieve targets of the various irrigation and electricity Schemes

Shri K. R. Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (28)

Need for inclusion of Baliapatam River Project in Kerala in the Third Five Year Plan

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (32).

Discrimination in the supply of electricity in Delhi

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (33).

Need to expedite the completion of south zone power grid system

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (34)

Need to give more financial help to the Research Station at Peechy, Kerala

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (35).

Need to settle water disputes between Madras and Kerala States

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (36)

Need to evolve an integrated scheme of flood-control, land-cum-sea-erosion and irrigation for Kerala State

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

Need to reduce the rate charged from cultivators for power used for agriculture

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (38)

Need to supply power at concessional rates to small-scale industries

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (39)

Failure to reach an agreement in the sharing of the Rihand Power between U. P. and Madhya Pradesh States

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (40)

Failure to provide adequate irrigation facilities to Maharashtra, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh States

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (41)

Need to expedite the construction of Sholayar Project in Kerala

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (42)

Need to investigate the progress of Kuriar-kutty Hydel Project on Parambi Kulam river

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (43)

Undesirability of constructing the Dam on the Mahanadi at Tikerpara in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (47)

Need for flood protection embankments along the both banks of the Tel in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (48)

Need for linking Bhawanipatna with Kesing by an electric transmission line

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (49)

Need for repairing and maintaining the salt embankments along the Orissa coast

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (50)

Need for putting up the power-house of the Upper Sileru, Andhra-Orissa joint project at Balimella

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (51)

Desirability of completing the Utal Project at an early date in Kalahandi district, Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (52).

Delay in giving compensation to the people affected by submersion of the villages under the Hirakud Project

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (53)

Flood problems in Orissa and measures to be taken to tackle them

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (54).

Need for a thermal station at Talcher

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (55).

Need to link the Machkund Hydel Project with Hirakud by a grid system

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (56).

Dispute about the distribution of Krishna River Water

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (57)

Need for more flood control schemes in Kerala

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (7).

Need for setting up self-contained power generating units in former Malabar area of Kerala State

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (18)

Need for more multi-purpose river schemes in Kerala State

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (19).

Need for inclusion of the Silent Valley Project in the Third Five Year Plan

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpse River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (44).

Kalinadi River scheme in Mysore State

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (58).

Development of Tungabhadra Project to give water and power to all talukas of Raichur District rapidly

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (59)

Need for construction of small bridges over all distributaries of Tungabhadra Project

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (60)

Need to supply foreign exchange to Mysore State for purchase of necessary equipments to generate power

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (61).

Need to expedite technical examination of projects sponsored by State Governments

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs.100. (23)

Need to give substantial financial assistance to the state of Kerala to meet the threat of sea-erosion

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (24).

Failure to take protective measures against the problem of sea-erosion in Kerala

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (45).

Progress of flood control schemes in Kerala

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (46).

Increasing administrative expenditure of the D. V. C.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (25)

Failure to check increasing water-logging in the Punjab State

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (29)

Need for installing tube wells for irrigation where the sub-soil water is rising at an alarming speed

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100. (30).

Need to lower the rates of power supply to small-scale industries and for the purpose of agriculture

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Need to accelerate the pace of rural electrification

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (26)

Need to lower the rates of power supply to small-scale industries and agriculture

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (27)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Cut Motions are now before the House.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इरिगेशन और पावर मिनिसट्री में आजादी के बाद से देश में कितने ही डैम्ज बनाय हैं, कितने ही पावर हाउसिस बनाये हैं और कितनी ही नहरे खुदवाई हैं और इस सब के लिए उसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिये ।

नहरों के जरिये खुशक इलाकों में पानी पहुंचाया गया है, और वहां के किसानों को काफी लाभ भी पहुंचा है। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को उसकी तरफ तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये और कोई ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिये। मेरा इशारा वाटर लागिंग के प्राबलैम की तरफ है। आज तक इस प्राबलैम को इगनोर साही कर दिया गया है और इसको हल करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हुई है। जहां जहां वाटर लागिंग हो चुका है वहां पर खेती की तबाही हो गई है। मैं तमाम सूबों के बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कह सकता लेकिन पंजाब की बात मैं जानता हूँ और उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह दुरुस्त है कि पंजाब में भाखड़ा कैनल बनी है। यह भी दुरुस्त है कि वहां पर भाखड़ा डैम बना है और उस इलाके की तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी दुरुस्त है कि वाटर लागिंग के प्राबलैम को अगर हल नहीं किया गया तो वह सूबा जिन्दा नहीं रह सकेगा, तबाह हो जाएगा। तीस लाख एकड़ जमीन जो बड़ी प्रोडक्टिव थी, बड़ी फरटाइल थी, आज बैरन हो चुकी है, अनकल्चरेबल हो चुकी है, उसमें काश्त नहीं हो सकती है। ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन में वाटर लागिंग इतना बढ़ गया है कि अगर अभी से कदम नहीं उठाये गए तो वह भी बिल्कुल खराब हो जाएगी, बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाएगी। कुछ जिले हैं जहां पर यह प्राबलैम एक्व्यूट फार्म में है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन आए साल अनकल्चरेबल हो रही है, तबाह और बरबाद हो रही है। यह वह जमीन है जो बड़ी फरटाइल है, बड़ी जरखज है, बड़ी उम्दा है। पंजाब वैसे ही तक्सीम के बाद बहुत छोटा सूबा रह गया है। इस सूबे में अमृतसर, हिसार, रोहतक, करनाल आदि छः जिले ऐसे हैं जो फ्लडिड हैं, जहां यह

एक्व्यूट फार्म में है, दिन-द-दिन बढ़ती तबही होती जा रही है।

इसका कारण क्या है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जब अग्नेय नहरें निकालते थे, तो उनके सामने एक फंडमेंटल चीज यह रहती थी कि उनके साथ ही साथ ड्रेज भी निकाले जायें। ड्रेज का मतलब यह है कि नहरें जब लम्बी होती जाती हैं, बढ़ती जाती हैं तो काफी रकबा घेरती जाती हैं जिसकी वजह से जो पानी का नैचुरल फ्लो है, उसको ठीक रखने के लिए नहरों के साथ साथ ड्रेज देना भी जरूरी है। इसके अलावा नहरों पर नहीं हैं, वहां पर लाइनिंग नहीं है और इस वजह से उनका पानी जब जमीन में जाता है तो वाटर लागिंग हो जाता है। इस वास्ते ड्रेज का होना बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, कि भाखड़ा कैनल जहां हजारों मीलों तक गई है, करीब चार हजार मील में गई है वहां पर साथ ही साथ ड्रेज बनाने के प्रोग्राम को हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है। अगर आप रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें तो उस में यह अच्छी तरह से कहा गया था कि अगर ड्रेज नहीं दिये गये तो जहां इतनी बड़ी नहरें दी गई हैं, वहां कुछ ही दिनों में तमाम का तमाम इलाका वाटर लाग्ड हो जाएगा और नहरों से बजाय फायदा होने के नुबसान होगा। कैनल बन चुकी है और छः महीने में आपका डैम भी बन कर मुकम्मिल हो जाएगा। नहरें पैरेनियल हो जायेंगी। इतने बड़े इलाके में जहां नहरें जायें उन के साथ ड्रेज नहीं बनाये गये तो उस इलाके की क्या हालत होगी, यह आपको सोचना चाहिये। मैं उदादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट है, उसमें जो बात कही गई है, वह मैं आपको सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। local and utilisation of waste lands in India के बारे में Waste land Survey and Reclamation Committee की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उसके पेज तीन पर जो कुछ लिखा है उसको

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

मैं आपको पढ़कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कहा गया है :

"Large tracts in the Punjab (at a moderate estimate of 3.2) million acres) are lying waste and are rendered unproductive due to the development of salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The affected lands are locally known as *kallar* etc. The extent of such lands is increasing rapidly and the areas which once used to grow good crops are becoming barren. Due to the rise in the water-table of the land which followed in the wake of intensive irrigation, large tracts in the Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Bhatinda, Patiala Rohtak, Karnal and Hissar districts have been rendered unsuitable for cultivation. It is estimated that about 9.3 million acres of land in the State suffer from water-logging in varying degrees of severity, and every year the water-table of the land is rising at the rate of 6 to 12 inches."

भाग चल कर इसी रिपोर्ट में १४ पेज में उसने क्लियरली कहा है :

"According to the survey conducted by the Director, Irrigation & Power Research Institute, Amritsar, the total area affected by salinity, alkalinity, or both in the Punjab is about 3 million acres. It is, however, not known how much of this area is lying waste and is available in fairly large blocks. Further, according to this survey, 15,000 to 20,000 acres of fertile land are going out of cultivation every year on account of salinity, alkalinity and water-logging."

आगे चल कर उसने लिखा है :

"In the Punjab, canal irrigation has aggravated the problem of waterlogging of the soil. The evil consequence of waterlogging is the development of salinity and alkalinity in the cultivated lands,

which render them unproductive in a few years."

पंजाब एक छोटी सी स्टेट, बोर्डर स्टेट है जहाँ के लोग हर वक्त मुसीबत का सामना और मुसीबत का मुकाबला करते आए हैं। आज वहाँ पर जमीन भी कम है और जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े भी हो गए हैं। इस सब के साथ आए साल बीस हजार एकड़ के करीब रकबा बरबाद इस वाटर लॉगिंग में हो रहा है। तीस लाख के करीब खतम हो चुका है और ६० लाख एकड़ में पानी भरा पड़ा है। इसके हल की तरफ आपका जल्दी ध्यान जाना चाहिये। तीसरे प्लान में आपने तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लिए ८० करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए रखा है। यह काफी नहीं है। अगर आप इस प्राबलैम को सीरियसली टैकल करना चाहते हैं तो आपको और रुपया रखना होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर पर पंजाब के बारे में, जिसके हालात से मैं अच्युती तरह वाकिफ हूँ, अर्ज करूँगा कि वह मुस्तो न करें, इसको डिले न करें और इस तरफ तवज्जह दें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह तगड़ा सूबा उजड़ जाएगा। यहाँ के लोग सरहद पर हमलावर से टकराने के लिए तैयार हर वक्त रहते हैं। उसके साथ खास हमदर्दी करते हुए आपको और रुपया देना चाहिये। अगर उसके साथ खास तौर पर हमदर्दी नहीं दिखाई गई और खास स्टेप नहीं लिये गये तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ की खेती उजड़ जायेगी जिससे देश को नुकसान होगा। भाखड़ा के साथ जो नदियाँ वहाँ दी गई हैं उनमें अगले साल से पैरेनियल पानी आएगा, इस वास्ते अभी इस तरफ आपको तवज्जह करनी चाहिये। जब नहरों का प्रोग्राम बना था तो मेरा ब्याल है यह प्रोग्राम भी बना दिया गया था कि नहरों के बन जाने के बाद और डैम के बनने से पहले पहले उस इलाके में आप ड्रेंज देंगे। लेकिन दिये नहीं गए। अब भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सूबे को बचाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा ड्रेंज आप दें। साथ में थकेला ड्रेन भी फायदा नहीं

कर सकता। बहुत से ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहां पर बगैर नहर की लाईनिंग किये हुए भी काम नहीं चल सकता। अगर उस इलाके में लाईनिंग नहीं की गई तो मैं समझता हूं कि ड्रेन्स भा पूरी तरह से काबू में नहीं आ सकते। मैं नहीं चाहता कि सारी लाईनिंग हो जैसे कि भाखरा मेन लाईनिंग है। ऐसे ही वेस्ट जमुना कैनल है, वैसे ही वेस्ट दोआबा है, वैसे ही और बड़ी बड़ी नहरें हैं, खास खास नहरें हैं। रोपड़ के पास मुझे मालूम है कि दरिया जैसी बड़ी बड़ी नहरें हैं। उन के कुछ हिस्से में आप को लाईनिंग करनी पड़ेगी।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां वाटर लेवल बहुत ऊंचा गया है वहां पर बजाये इरिगेशन के मोरियां नहरों से बनाई जायें। उन का सर्वे कर के उस पानी को बन्द किया जाये। जो पानी नीचे है वहां ट्यूब वेल्स लगाये जायें, शैलो ट्यूब वेल्स लगाये जायें, शैलो वेल्स लगाये जायें, पम्पिंग सेट्स लगाये जायें क्योंकि यह जरूरी है। अगर नीचे से पानी नहीं लिया गया तो ड्रेन्स से पूरा फायदा वहां नहीं हो सकता है। अगर लाईनिंग नहीं हो सकती तो वह काफी बड़ा इलाका है, कम से कम वहां पर सर्वे करवा कर के और उस की रिपोर्ट मंगवा कर के वहां पर शैलो ट्यूब वेल्स दें। जमींदार भी उस को लेने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन मुसीबत तो यह है, जैसा सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने कहा, कि जब लोग जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें दे दो, हम ट्यूबवेल्स लगा लेंगे, शैलो वेल्स लगा लेंगे तो एक तो लाईनिंग पर बड़ा भारी खर्चा है दूसरे महकमे के लोग मणियों वाले तराजू पर तोलते हैं कि किस जगह ज्यादा खर्चा है और किस जगह पर कम खर्चा है। वह एक तराजू पर सब को तोलते हैं और कहते हैं कि लाईनिंग के लिये इतना खर्चा करना होगा बिजली के लिये इतना खर्चा देना पड़ेगा। जो इलाका बरबाद होने वाला है, जहां रिकवर होने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, उसे बचाया जाये क्योंकि वह नैशनल वेल्थ है। उस को बचाना ही होगा वहां यह

हिसाब लगाना ठीक नहीं है कि इतना लाईनिंग के लिये होगा और इतना दूसरी चीज के लिये होगा। अगर उस को नहीं करने देना है तो गवर्नमेंट कर दे। लेकिन इतनी मील दर मील पानी खड़ा हुआ है, मील दर मील खेत तबाह हो रहा है, अगर इस की परवाह न की जाये और स्लो स्पीड से चला जाये तो ठीक नहीं है। यू० पी० में प्राब्लेम होगी, और सूबों में प्राब्लेम होगी, और बड़े बड़े सूबों में प्राब्लेम होगी, लेकिन मैं एक छोटे से सूबे की बात कह रहा हूं जिस के अन्दर यह एक बड़ा सीरियस प्राब्लेम है। यह अनाज भी आप को दे रहा है, पैसे दे रहा है, कपास दे रहा है गेहूँ दे रहा है काफी तादाद में। साथ ही अपनी वेस्ट वेल्थ दे रहा है सारे देश के लिये। यू० पी० की वेस्ट बफेलोज, आरे कालोनी के लिये वेस्ट कैटल वह दे रहा है, जो भी वहां अच्छे से अच्छा कैटल है वह पंजाब से आता है, लेकिन पंजाब में फाडर नहीं रहेगा, नस्ल भी अच्छी नहीं रहेगी। जो वहां के तगड़े सिपाही और जवान हैं जो चीन की सरहद्द पर लड़ने वाले और मुल्क की हिफाजत करने वाले हैं, उन को आज यह अफसोस है कि उन का गांव तबाही में आ जायेगा। आप हैरान होंगे, मैं एक गांव के बारे में नहीं तमाम गांवों के बारे में बतलाऊं कि अगर वहां मिनिस्टर साहब मुलाहजा करे तो देखेंगे कि तमाम के तमाम गांव बरबाद होते जा रहे हैं। जो गांव बड़े सरसब्ज थे, जिन की हालत बड़ी अच्छी थी, जिन के कैटल बड़े भारी थे, जहां के सिपहसालार और फौजी बड़े तगड़े थे, आज वहां लड़कों के चेहरे जद होते जा रहे हैं। उन के पीने के लिये पानी ठीक नहीं मिलता है, वहां घास नहीं है, वहां कैटल नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि तमाम देश की प्राब्लेम को हल करने के लिये आप को पंजाब की प्राब्लेम हल करनी होगी। यह सूबा ऐसा है जिस से पाकिस्तान डरता है, वहां पर बड़े तगड़े जमींदार सरदार, राजपूत और जाट बैठे हुए हैं। फौज के अलावा वे खुद भी लड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। बांडर पर जा कर बन्दूक ले कर वह

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

जमींदार काश्त कर रहे हैं जहां पाकिस्तान काश्त नहीं करता। हर एक शकल में वह मुल्क के लिबे कुर्बानी देने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस लिये उस को तुम एक्सेप्शन बनाओ, उस को और सूबों के अन्दर न मिलाओ कि और सूबों का क्या हाल है और पंजाब में इतना खर्च क्यों किया जाय। जहां तक पंजाब का सवाल था, मैं ने अर्ज कर दिया, मैं उस की दुबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहता। आप पांच साल की भाखरा कैनाल की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मंगवा लें और उसे के मुताबिक ड्रेन्स का खोदना शुरू कर दें। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हर जगह खोदें लेकिन जो इलाकें खराब हो गये हैं वहां ऐसा होना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नहरें भी बन गईं। तमाम सूबों में नहरें बनाई जाती हैं, लेकिन बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट सवाल यह है कि पानी किस को जाता है वाटर कोर्स से। अंग्रेजों ने ६० या ७० साल पहले यह नार्दन कैनाल ऐक्ट बनाया था। उस के मुताबिक अगर वाटर कोर्स से हम पानी हासिल करना चाहें खेत में देने के लिबे तो एक साल लगता है। रोज लोग रोते फिरते हैं कि नहर भी चल रही है लेकिन जमींदार पानी नहीं पाता। वह हाथ जोड़ता फिरता दरवाजे दरवाजे पर, लेकिन प्रोसेस ऐसा है कि कम से कम छः महीने या एक साल लग जाता है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ उस को बनाया, लेकिन यह तसल्लीबख्श नहीं। वह चीज १०० साल पहले की थी। आज जब कि इतना डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है भाखरा कैनाल में, और सूबों में, मैं कोई एक सूबे की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं नहीं कहता वाटर कोर्स के बारे में कि आप अपने हाथ में लें, लेकिन कम से कम इस ऐक्ट को ऐसा बदलें और ऐसा स्पीडी डिस्पोजल करें कि जिन को पानी की जरूरत हो उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो या तीन महीनों में वाटर कोर्स के आउटलेट से पानी मिल जाय। लेकिन

नहरों और वाटर कोर्स के लिये जो कैनाल ऐक्ट बना हुआ था ५० पी० और हमारे यहां भी, उस के मुताबिक वाटर कोर्स लेना आसान नहीं है। वाटर कोर्स की बात तो छोटी सी है, लेकिन भाखरा में या किसी सूबे में भी आप चले जाइये, वहां लड़ाई वाटर कोर्स की है। मैं नहीं कहता कि इस तरीके से बनाओ, उस तरीके से बनाओ, लेकिन वाटर कोर्स के ऐक्वायर करने का तरीका, उस के मेनटेन करने का तरीका, उस के रिपेअर करने का तरीका बड़ा जरूरी है। मैं देखता हूं कि अगर मोहरी पर १५० जमींदार हैं, जिन के खेत मोहरी के आउटलेट के नजदीक हैं, तो उन को तो पानी मिल जाता है लेकिन जिन के दूर हैं वहां पर वे नाली खोदते नहीं हैं। कोई कम्प्लेशन नहीं है कि इतनी खेती होनी चाहिये वाटर कोर्स से। आप तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की रिपोर्ट्स मंगवा लें, कहीं पर वाटर कोर्स की वजह से ठीक काम नहीं हो रहा है। यह ख्याल कि पंचायतों को यह काम दे दिया जाय तो वे वाटर कोर्स को मेनटेन कर लेंगी, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। पंचायतों में वही लोग हैं जो खेती नहीं करते, सरपंच भी ऐसे ही हैं, उन को क्या गरज पड़ी कि वह दो चार मील तक वाटर कोर्स खोदें। यह बहाना ले कर कि डे साहब ने कहा कि पंचायतें करेंगी, इस को उन के हाथ में देना ठीक नहीं है। पंचायतें कुछ नहीं कर सकतीं। आप को स्ट्रिकट मेजर्स लेने पड़ेंगे, गवर्नमेंट को डाइरेक्शन देने पड़ेंगे और सब से ज्यादा अटेंशन देना पड़ेगा। अगर वाटर कोर्स पूरे हो जायें तो आप देखेंगे आप के यहां आबपाशी काफी अच्छी तादाद में होती है।

आखीर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। पावर भी बढ़ी, बिजली हुई। रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि सो मैनी विलेज एलैक्ट्रिफाइड लोग बड़े खुश हो जाते हैं। हम लोग जमींदार से पूछते हैं कि बिजली आ गई। वह कहते हैं कि हां आ गई, लेकिन जमींदार के एक बल्ल लगा देने से ही बिजली नहीं हो

जाती, इस से ही एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन नहीं हो जाता। जमींदार दरखास्त देता है कि हमें बिजली दो, तो उन के साथ स्टाफ की कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। वह हिसाब लगाते हैं कि अगर बिजली उन को मिलेगी तो उन का काम बढ़ जायेगा। एक गांव में नहीं, हर एक गांव जा कर मिनिस्टर साहब देख लें, इतनी अजियां पड़ी हुई हैं पानी के लिये, ट्यूब वेल के लिये और पम्पिंग सेट्स के लिये, लेकिन उन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रूल्स इस तरह से बदलो कि जब तुम वादियात में जाओ और लेक्चर दो तो बतला सको कि वाटर लागिंग को ठीक कर रहे हो। उन के बिजली के प्रोग्राम्स को देखो ताकि वह चीज लोगों को मिल जाय।

मैं स्माल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में एक चीज कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा। महात्मा गांधी का ब्याल था कि छोटे छोटे दस्तकारी के कामों को उठाया जायेगा। पंजाब एक छोटा सूबा है। वहां पर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को करने वाले लोगों की हिम्मत कितनी है। लुधियाने में, अमृतसर में, जगह जगह में उन को जो बिजली दी जाती है उस में उन को उतनी रियायत नहीं जितनी होनी चाहिये। कहते हैं कि बड़े बड़े लोगों को रियायत नहीं देंगे। बाहर की कंटीज के साथ उनका मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं लेकिन रियायत नहीं। उन को इनकम टैक्स की चोट भी मारी जाती है। उन के साथ इनकम टैक्स ११ परसेंट पर लगा दिया। इनकम टैक्स भी वही, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का भी वही। आखिर वही आम आदमी तो कंट्री की बैकबोन है। मोटे मोटे आदमी भी हैं, लेकिन उतने नहीं। छोटे छोटे आदमियों को न बिजली वक्त पर मिले, उस के लिये बहाने किये जायें, न उनको टैक्स में रियायत। उन को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिहाज से भी रगड़ा जाय और बिजली के लिहाज से भी रगड़ा जाय। ऐसी हालत में कंट्री का हदय क्या होगा! आप इस का अन्दाजा लगा लें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ते आज मुझ को पहले पहल बोलने का मौका दिया।

आज जब मैं खड़ा होता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि जब दुनियां के दूसरे देशों के लोग "इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री" के कामों को हिन्दुस्तान में देखते हैं तो उन को पता चलता है कि हमारे यहां १४ सालों में कितनी बड़ी बड़ी चीजें हुई हैं। सचमुच हमारी आवादी और हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। "माउथस टु बी फंड" बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और यह गम्भीर समस्या आज हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है। मगर फिर भी हम गौरव अनुभव करते हैं।

We take pride in supporting the Demands of this Irrigation and Power Ministry.

जैसाकि डा० राव ने कहा है कि हमारी जनसंख्या तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है और जहां तक जनसंख्या का ताल्लुक है इसमें हम लोगों ने अग्रदृश्य नाम पाया है और हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। अग्र जनसंख्या के बढ़ने से भूख की बीमारी जो इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है यह सचमुच में हमारे सामने एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है। रिवर कंट्रोल के साथ साथ यह बर्थ कंट्रोल की समस्या भी आज हमारे सामने उपस्थित है।

बिहार का वह इलाका जिसे लोग मिथिला कहते हैं वहां लोग मैथिली भाषा बोलते हैं। वह कल्चर और संस्कृत विद्या में बहुत आगे है लेकिन अभाग्यवश आज वह इलाका वीरान होता जा रहा है। जैसे रेन शडो ऐरिया में पड़ गया है। और वहां वर्षों से अच्छी बारिश नहीं हुई है। अंग्रेजों के वक्त में वहां एक छोटी सी नहर 'किंग्स कैनाल' बनी थी। उसको हाल में वहां बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने कुछ सुधारा है और कुछ काम हुआ है लेकिन उसमें भी एक बंद पानी नहीं है। पिछले कई वर्षों से उसमें पानी नहीं है। जून

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

सन् '६१ में एक बड़ी सभा सकरी (दरभंगा जिला) में हुई थी जिसमें कि करीब ५०००० लोग आये थे ।

और जो निश्चय वहां लिया गया उसको सुन कर सरकार को बड़ी खुशी हुई । वहां वह निश्चय किया गया था कि कोशी के पश्चिमी इलाके में भी नहर खोदी जाये और वह 'वैस्टर्न कोशी कैनाल' की स्कीम पास हुई । पश्चिमी कोशी नहर के कई डिवीजंस खोले जा रहे हैं । काम हो रहा है । लोगों को बड़ी बड़ी आशायें हुईं मगर जब मैं ने उस बजट रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा तो मालूम हुआ कि उसमें पृष्ठ २४ में 'समावना' का शब्द "अनुदान की मांगों" इस्तेमाल हुआ है, "प्रोवैबिलिटी" का इस्तेमाल हुआ है "सटनटी" का नहीं, तो लोगों को इसके कारण बड़ी घबड़ाहट हो गयी है । लोगों को इसको पढ़ कर अत्यंत निराशा हुई क्योंकि पिछले १०, १५ साल से बराबर हम लोग अकाल की स्थिति में थे और हम इस उम्मीद में थे कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी होगा लेकिन उल्टा हमने देखा कि नहर खुदाई के काम में देरी हो रही है ।

Excavations of these western canals, perhaps, are not going to be taken up in right earnest.

निराश हो कर और भूख के मारे लोग गांव छोड़ कर अन्यत्र चले जा रहे हैं । यह बिहार का वह इलाका है जहां की जनसंख्या बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती चली जा रही है । बिहार के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की तरफ से स्टैटिस्टिक्स की एक छोटी सी किताब है और जिसमें आबादी के बारे में जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वह वहां की साफ तस्वीर सामने रख बैठे हैं और जिनको देख कर हर एक आदमी यह समझ सकता है कि बिहार की हालत कैसी है ? बिहार की आबादी बहुत तेज रफ्तार से बढ़ी चली जा रही है और सारे भारत में आबादी के लिहाज से उसका दूसरा नम्बर है यद्यपि ऐरिया के लिहाज से उसका

नम्बर तीसरा है । उसकी पापुलेशन करीब पौने पांच करोड़ हो गयी है और सन् १९७२ में वह क्या हो जायगी इसका आप बखूबी अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं ।

जहां तक मिथिला की भूमि का सवाल है वह बिलकुल सोना है, बहुत जरखेज है बहुत ही फर्टाइल है लेकिन पानी न मिलने की वजह से लोग वहां से भागे चले जा रहे हैं । पहले उस भूमि में बहुत अधिक उपज होती थी मगर पिछले दस सालों से मौनसून प्रतिकूल होने के कारण उपज कम होती है और वह इलाका वीरान होता चला जा रहा है । डा० राव ने कहा कि उधर फ्लड्स का सवाल है तो मेरा कहना है कि हमारे यहां ऐसी बात नहीं है । उधर फ्लड्स नहीं हैं बल्कि सूखार हैं । वह इलाका नेपाल की तराई के बगल में पड़ता है और वहां बारिश समय पर नहीं होती है । वहां की टोपोग्राफी कुछ ऐसी है, लेवल कुछ ऐसी है कि पानी नीचे की ओर भाग आता है । अब बिहार का यह उत्तरी भाग जहांकि आबादी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है और जोकि रिच इन इनटलेक्चुएल्स है और संस्कृत विद्या का जहां काफी प्रचार है वहां ऐसी शोचनीय स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है । जैसे कि अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने अर्ज किया कि लोगों को यह बतला कर कि यहां (दरभंगा जिला के मधुबनी सबडिविजन में) कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है विपक्षी दल वालों ने मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भी ६ एसेम्बली सीटों में से आधी अर्थात् तीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है । विपक्षी दल वालों ने इसी मसले को लेकर आधी सीटों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया । लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर बिहार में कोसी नदी के दोनों किनारों पर जो रक्षात्मक बांध बांधा गया है उससे करीब एक हजार गांवों को बाढ़ से बचाया गया है । यह १५४ मील का प्रोटैक्टिव बांध है ।

इसके साथ ही एक बड़ी चीज जोकि कोसी के रक्षात्मक बांध निर्माण में हुई है और

वह है मिनिस्ट्री का इस काम के लिए 'जन-सहयोग' आमंत्रित करना। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पहले यहीं पर पब्लिक कोऑपरेशन के जरिए काम कराया गया। कोसी योजना में जन सहयोग के द्वारा "भारत सेवक समाज" ने काम किया और यह देश के लिए एक आदर्श की वस्तु है। पंचायतों ने "जन सहयोग" के द्वारा काम करके करीब साढ़े सात लाख रुपया पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में बचाया जिससे कि नये नये स्कूल और नई नई इमारतें बड़ी की गयी हैं। जाहिर है कि अगर यह जन सहयोग न मिला होता तो यह पैसा बड़े बड़े यूजीपतियों की जेब में चला जाता। लोगों की (इस काम को देख कर) आंखें खुल बयीं कि पब्लिक कोऑपरेशन के जरिए कितना बड़ा काम हुआ।

अक्तूबर सन् ६२ से कोसी बराज पूरा हो जाने से पूर्वी नहर को पानी मिलने लगेगा मगर पश्चिमी इलाके में पानी नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि यहां नहरें तैयार नहीं हैं। नहर की खुदाई भी शुरू नहीं हुई है। यह इलाका बहुत घना आबाद है। एक वर्ग मील में करीब ६०० या ६५४ व्यक्ति बसते हैं। यहां की मिट्टी बहुत जरखेज है और काफी पैदावार हो सकती है। यहां पर तम्बाकू, धान और ऊख की खेती बड़े जोरों से होती है। जूट का हिस्सा तो पूर्वी नहरों की तरफ पड़ता है जिसको कि कोसी ने बालू से भर दिया था लेकिन आज पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिले के इलाके में पूर्वी नहर जा रही है और वहां की भूमि को पानी मिलेगा। वह रेगिस्तान अब हरा भरा होगा।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता था। 'सोनायल कंजरवेशन' के बारे में जब मैं ने इस रिपोर्ट को देखा तो मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस के लिए केवल ११ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन सारे देश के लिये किया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि इस ११ करोड़ रुपये से कुछ नहीं होगा कम से कम इसके लिए १०० करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिए।

600 (Aj)LSD-7.

हिमालियन माउंटैन्स से जो नदियां निकलती हैं उनमें बहुत ज्यादा सडीमेंट आती है क्योंकि हिमालय सेंडीमेंटरी रीक्स से बना हुआ युवा पहाड़ है। जंगलात जोकि उसको रोका करते थे अब रोक नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि जंगल के अनेक हिस्सों को लोगों ने काट डाला है। अब अगर इसको रोकने का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है तो ये डैम और बराज या एनीकट जो बनाये जा रहे हैं उनकी जिन्दगी कम हो जायगी। विदेश से कुछ लोग आये थे और उन्होंने इस सिल्ट को देख कर यह कहा था कि इससे उनकी जिन्दगी कम हो जायगी। अब कोसी बराज जिस पर कि तकरीबन ४४ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा उसकी जिन्दगी अगर दस साल भी कम हो जाये तो देश को बड़ा नुकसान होगा। इसलिए मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जरिए मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह एक बहुत अहम मसला है जिस पर कि उन्हें गम्भीरता से सोचना है। अगर यह काम ठीक से किया जाय तो आपके बड़े बड़े रीवर प्रोजेक्ट्स की काफी जिन्दगी बढ़ जायगी और आप उसमें सफलता पा सकेंगे।

जब मैं ने रिपोर्ट के ६४वें पेज को देखा तो यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि कोठार डैम को बनाने की बात चल रही है। यह वाकई एक बहुत ही खुशी की चीज है। यह हिमालय के ऐसे हिस्से में बनेगा जहां कि मुश्किल से लोग जाते हैं फिर भी एक बड़ा काम वहां होने की बात है। पहले यह डैम चतरा में बनने की बात थी लेकिन अब उसको कोठार में ले जाने की बात हुई है। लेकिन जब मैं ने पढ़ा कि *Geological investigation to study the foundation condition for the proposed dam at Lothar, 2 miles below Barahakshetra, is in progress*

तो मुझे बड़ा शोक लगा क्योंकि करीब करीब दस साल पेशतर से ही इसकी इनवस्टिगेशन चल रही है और तब यह निश्चय हुआ कि इस बराज को नीचे चल कर हनुमाननगर के पास बनाया जाये। यह सब कुछ पहले से ही चल रहा है।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडला]

इसी तरह से रिपोर्ट के पेज ५८ पर यह लिखा है :—

“Detailed survey, investigation and preparation of estimates for the Western Canal and the Rajpur Canal Schemes are in progress.”

मैं बड़ा घबड़ाया। मैंने सोचा यह तो बड़ी मुश्किल की बात हो गई और यह क्या हुआ ? फिर आगे मैंने पढ़ा तो लिखा हुआ था :

“Detailed project estimates for it have been approved by the Planning Commission”.

वहां पर रुपये की कमी का भी जिक्र किया गया था। डिटेल्ड बजट के दूसरे हिस्से में जब मैंने नजर डाली तो उसमें पृष्ठ २४ पर एक शब्द “पासिबिलिटी” लिखा हुआ था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसे भी हो इस वैस्टर्न कोसी कनाल का काम होना ही चाहिये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। यह काम पिछले चार पांच साल से रुका पड़ा है और बराबर इसका जिक्र होता आया है। यह इलाका इसी पर आंखें लगाये बठा है और आपको चाहिये कि पश्चिमी नहर के लिये भी आप सब कुछ करें।

बहुत सी बातें राव साहब ने अभी कही हैं। उनको बड़ा एक्सपीरियंस है और बड़ी बड़ी नदियों को उन्होंने स्टडी किया है और बड़े बड़े काम भी करवाये हैं। उन्होंने इरिगेशन के रेशे रेशे को जानने की कोशिश की है। जो बातें उन्होंने बताई हैं, बहुत माकूल हैं। एक बात उन्होंने टक्नोलोजिकल हैड्वुड की कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि टक्नोलोजिकल हैड्वुड से सोचा जाना चाहिये। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ब्रेन कुदरत ने दिया है और उनके साथ साथ आंखें, कान, नाक, इत्यादि भी आदमी को दिये हैं, उसी तरह से बड़े बड़े अर्थ शास्त्रियों को भी हमें साथ लेकर चलना चाहिये और उनकी पूरी

सलाह भी लेनी चाहिये जिससे हर पहलू से उस पर विचार हो सके।

हमारे जो नये प्रेजीडेंट चुने गये हैं, उन्होंने एक बात कही है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने कहा है

“The least has been done and vast remains undone”.

हमारी जनसंख्या जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है, उस रफ्तार को देखते हुए यही कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत कम काम हुआ है और अभी बहुत कुछ करने को बाकी पड़ा है। जब हम अपने इलाके में जाते हैं तो लोग चिल्लाते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप वहां क्या करते हो, आप आबपाशी के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए पानी भी नहीं दिला सके हैं। जहां तक विद्युत का प्रदन है उसे कुछ दिन तक पीछे भी धकेला जा सकता है मगर हमारे कृषि प्रधान देश के लिए अगर सिंचाई के वास्ते आप कुछ कर सकें और सूखे खेतों को कतरा कतरा पानी भी आप दे सकें तो देश की बड़ी उन्नति हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ जैसे नए सदस्य को जो आपने समय दिया और मने जिस तरह से सिंचाई के संबंध में थोड़ी सी बात कही है, उसकी ओर मैं समझता हूँ ध्यान दिया जाएगा। डा० राव ने जो एक बात कही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय को स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय बना दिया जाना चाहिये और नम्बर एक मंत्रालय बना दिया जाना चाहिये, तभी यह जो आबपाशी और इरिगेशन की समस्या है हल हो सकती है और पावर मंत्रालय को अलग कर दिया जाये तो अच्छा होगा। पानी के मामले में हम बहुत धनी हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा नदियां हैं और बहुत सा पानी जाया ही चला जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि टर्नसी बली जो यू० एस० ए० की स्कीम है, वहां से करोड़ों क्यूसेक पानी निकलता है जिसने उस मुल्क को खुशहाल बनाया है और भूख से सदा के वास्ते आजादी दिलाई है।

हमारे यहां भी करोड़ों क्यूसेक पानी बेकार समुद्र में चला जाता है और उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये ।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोसी कैनल की पूर्वी नहर में तो १६६२ में पानी चला जायेगा लेकिन पश्चिम की नहर के लिए भी आपको पानी देने की व्यवस्था शीघ्र करनी चाहिये । मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहूँगा कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को बड़ा पार्ट भ्रदा करना है । फ्रीडम् फ्राम हंगर की फाइट में इस मंत्रालय का प्रमुख भाग हो सकता है और अगर इसने अपने कर्तव्य को निभाया तो हम उस लड़ाई में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकेंगे, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है ।

आपने मुझ जैसे नवीन सदस्य को बोलने का जो मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको आभारी हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो बात मैंने कही है, उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान । यहां पर जो पानी बरसता है उसमें से ८० परसेंट जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर महीनों में ही बरसता है । कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और देश की तरक्की करने के लिए सिंचाई की मुविधाओं का बिस्तार नितान्त आवश्यक है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि

In the Report on "India's Food Crisis & Steps to Meet it" by the Agricultural Production Team sponsored by the Ford Foundation, it is stated on page 142:

"Over the greater part of India, 80 per cent of the annual rainfall is received in the 4 months of June, July, August, and September. Since India has a tropical or sub-tropical climate, it has a potential to grow crops the year around; an adequate water supply in the soil can provide opportunity for increasing crop production several fold. Either too much

or too little water and its inefficient use are presently primary limiting factors in India's crop production."

आगे चल कर उन्होंने मेशन किया है :

"India is blessed with one of the largest water supplies of any country in the world, but only a small portion of its potential has been developed. Opportunities lie both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas. While the total land area in India is slightly over 800 million acres, the amount cultivatable is approximately 350 million acres."

हमने दूसरे प्लान के अन्त तक सिर्फ ७० मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था जबकि तीसरे प्लान में २० मिलियन की सिंचाई का लक्ष्य रखा है । प्लानिंग में जब एडीशनल फूड प्राइडकशन का कल्कुलेशन होता है तो उसमें हमारा जो यार्डस्टिक रहता है वह ६ मन फी एकड़ का रहता है । इस तरह से अगर आप २० मिलियन एकड़ इरिगेशन में बढ़ाते हैं तो इसका मतलब हुआ कि आप सिर्फ ४ मिलियन टन एडीशनल फूड प्राइडकशन देश में पैदा करेंगे । जिस हिसाब से हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है अगर उसी हिसाब से बढ़ती चली गई तो तब तक वह ४८० मिलियन हो जायेगी । रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि जो फूड प्राइडकशन आपका बढ़ेगा उसके बावजूद भी तीसरे प्लान के एंड तक आपको २८ मिलियन टन बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना पड़ेगा । इस वास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि बाहर से गल्ला न मंगाना पड़े इसके कोई उपाय आपको सोचने चाहिये । इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान सिर्फ वन-फिफथ से वन-फोर्थ तक इरिगेटिड लैंड में यील्ड को बढ़ाता है उस लैंड के मुकाबले में जहां पर कि इरिगेशन नहीं होती है । अगर इरिगेशन फेसिलिटी देने से यील्ड वन-फोर्थ या वन-फिफथ बढ़ जाती है तो हम को सिंचाई के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये । जो हमारी छोटी नदियां

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

हैं कॅनाल्स हैं उनमें चार महीने साल में पानी रहता है और आठ महीने वे बिल्कुल सूखी रहती हैं। जो पानी आज जाया चला जाता है उसको युटिलाइज करने के लिए अगर हम कोई प्लान बना सकें और साधन जुटा सकें और किसान को उसके खेत के लिए पानी दे सकें तो हमारी जो फूड की समस्या है वह बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है। यहां का किसान बहुत मेहनती है और जमीन भी बड़ी प्रोडक्टिव है। अगर सिंचाई की सुविधायें किसान को दे दी जायें तो आप उससे तीन फसलें साल में ले सकते हैं और वह बड़ी आसानी से आपको दे सकता है। इससे खाद्य पदार्थ की हमारी जो समस्या है वह काफी हल हो सकती है।

लेकिन होता क्या है। चार महीने पानी बरसता है और वह पानी नदियों में बह कर चला जाता है भाप बन कर उड़ जाता है जगह जगह बाढ़ें आती हैं लेकिन उस पानी को युटिलाइज करने की हम कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाते हैं। हमारे किसानों को जिस वक्त पानी चाहिये उस वक्त पानी नहीं मिलता है जिसकी वजह से पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए पानी सब से जरूरी चीज है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितना भी अधिक से अधिक पानी हम इस्तेमाल कर सकें हमें इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

आप कहते हैं कि ९० मिलियन एकड़ आप इरिगेशन में लावेंगे। इसका मतलब हुआ कि ३६० मिलियन एकड़ का चौथाई हिस्सा अंडर इरिगेशन होगा एट बी एंड आफ १९६५। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि चार मिलियन टन पैदावार बढ़ सकेगी और २८ मिलियन टन के करीब हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बड़ी बड़ी नहरें न बनायें मेजर इरिगेशन पर आप ध्यान न दें लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि

साथ साथ आप छोटी और माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स पर भी ध्यान दें। एक जगह पर इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा हुआ है :

"In determining the feasibility of projects and the cost of irrigation, it is essential to relate the cost of irrigation to the benefits to be derived in terms of physical crop yields and related social benefits."

और इस रिपोर्ट की रकमेन्डेशन्स क्या हैं ?

"Recommendation 2: The tube-well programme should be greatly expanded in those areas where there is now a relatively sure supply of good ground water. This would include large areas in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, and parts of Bombay and other States. Those areas which have potential for 2 and 3 crops per year should have highest priority."

"Recommendation 3: The programme for shallow masonry wells should be expanded to meet the maximum demand consistent with good irrigation planning."

जिन बड़ी बड़ी नहरों का पानी किसानों को मिलता है उन की श्योर सप्लाई और टाइमली सप्लाई उन को होनी चाहिये। इस के साथ साथ जो छोटे छोटे इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जैसे ट्यूबवेल है मैसनरी वेल्स हैं लिफ्टिंग पम्प्स हैं इस तरह की चीजें किसान के फायदे के लिये इरिगेशन मंत्रालय से या जो इरिगेशन की स्कीम्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स चलाती हैं मिलनी चाहियें। इस के लिये उन पर अधिक जोर देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से छोटे किसान जो अपना समय बरबाद करते हैं बहुत ज्यादा समय लगा कर अपनी सिंचाई करते हैं उन को

वह कुछ चीप पड़ेगा और उस के समय का भी अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो सकता है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी थी कि जो नहर के रेट हैं वह कहीं कहीं इतने ऊंचे हैं कि किसान उन को नहीं दे सकते हैं । अगर आप को एबीशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन की तरक्की करनी है तो जिस तरह और चीजों के ऊपर सब्सिडी देते हैं उसी तरीके से जो एरिगेशन के रेट्स हैं वह भी कम करने चाहिये । किसानों को पानी कम रेट पर मिले ताकि उस का ध्यान ज्यादा पैदावार करने की तरफ जाय । उस के इरिगेशन रेट्स में थोड़ी कमी जरूर होनी चाहिये । कहीं कहीं स्माल पावर एंजिन्स बड़े मंहगे मिलते हैं । अमरीका में एक एग्ग्रिकल्चरिस्ट बाजार में २०० डालर में एक एंजिन खरीद लेता है और पानी निकाल कर सिंचाई कर सकता है लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर किसान अगर एक एंजिन लेना चाहे तो उसे कम से कम ३००० या ४००० रु० खर्च करना पड़ेगा । छोटा किसान इस तरह का एंजिन नहीं खरीद सकता है । इस लिये इस तरह की चीजें पावर इरिगेशन की या एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की जो छोटे किसान गरीब से गरीब किसान दस या पांच एकड़ वाले कर सकें । इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिस से किसान को छोटे एंजिन और सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकें और अपनी जरूरियात वे पूरी कर सकें ।

एक बात मुझे ट्यूब वल कंस्ट्रक्शन के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है । मैं और प्रदेशों की बात तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कहूंगा कि ट्यूब वल जहां बने हैं उन की जो नालियां बनी हैं वह कहीं कहीं ऐसी हैं जो नीचे से ऊपर को जाती हैं जिस से कि किसान के खेत तक पानी न पहुंच कर बीच में ही टूट जाता है और सब का सब दूसरे के खेतों में चला जाता है । लेकिन उस के ऊपर ट्यूब वल के रेट के जो पैसे हैं जितने यूनिट्स एलेक्ट्रिसिटी खर्च

होती है उस के हिसाब से चांच कर लिये जाते हैं और किसान बेचारा दबाया जाता है । इस तरह को चीजें हुआ करती हैं । गांव की प्लैनिंग के लिये सेंदल गवर्नमेंट इरिगेशन का पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देती है । इस के ऊपर उस का ध्यान होना चाहिये ।

रूल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के बारे में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि रिहन्द डैम मिर्जापुर जिले में बना हुआ है । हम लोग अखबारों में पढ़ा करते थे कि जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी वहां से जेनरेट होगी उस का ३ पाई पर यूनिट कास्ट आफ जेनरेशन के हिसाब से होगा और २ पाई पर यूनिट फिनिंग में लगेगी, इस तरह से ५ पाई पर यूनिट के हिसाब से किसान को बिजली मिलेगी । ५० पी० के जो २४ ईस्टर्न जिले हैं उन को तो बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बिजली मिलेगी जिस से वहां की इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ेंगी, सिंचाई में वृद्धि होगी, छोटी मोटी इंडस्ट्रीज चलेंगी, लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि शायद ऐसी स्कीम नहीं है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों को मिल सके । अगर वह एलेक्ट्रिसिटी किसानों को मिलती है तो उस से मिट्टी के तेल की बचत होगी, आयल सीड्स के तेल की बचत होगी और इंडस्ट्रीज में आयल सीड्स वगैरह लगाये जा सकते हैं और छोटी मोटी इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जा सकती हैं । इस से बहुत से किसानों के अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल भी खत्म हो सकता है और जो किसान दिन भर अपना बहुत सा समय दूसरी चीजों में बिताता है उस के लिये थोड़ा समय बचेगा जिस में कि वह दूसरा काम भी कर सकता है ।

रूल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि आप ने जो ऊंची आबादी की जगहें हैं उन को पहले लिया है एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस को जो छोटी आबादी की जगहें हैं वहां से शुरू करना चाहिये था जिस में कि छोटे किसानों को पहले बिजली मिलती और वे अपने धन्धे, अपनी गृहस्थी को अपनी एकानामिक पोजीशन को सुधारने में कुछ फायदा उठा सकते ।

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

फलड कंट्रोल के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि यू० पी० में ४३४० गांव ऊंचे किये गये और १२ लाख एकड़ भूमि फलड से बचाई गयी। गांव जरूर ऊंचे हुए लेकिन बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत जगहों पर उन में असलियत कुछ नहीं है। यू० पी० का एक किस्सा है कि एक गांव को ऊंचा कर दिया गया। वह नकशे में तो ऊंचा हो गया, उस के पैसे भी मिल गये, लेकिन वह गांव कहीं ट्रेसेवल नहीं था। संयोग से जो कंट्रक्टर थे वह किसी मिनिस्टर साहब के रिश्तेदार थे। ऐसी चीजें होती हैं। आप से प्रार्थना है कि जो पैसे मिलें फलड कंट्रोल के लिये वह किसानों के जब में जाने के बजाय कंट्रक्टरों की जेबों में न चले जायें।

एक स्कीम थी डीपेनिंग आफ गेंजिंग रिवर की। यह सुना करते थे कि गंगा को इलाहाबाद तक गहरा करने के लिये एक स्कीम है और उस स्कीम से फलड भी कंट्रोल होगा और ट्रेड भी चलेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह स्कीम कहां तक सक्सेसफुल है और कहां तक अन्डर कंस्ट्रक्शन है। मगर यह जरूर है कि अगर गंगा गहरी हो जाये इलाहबाद तक तो वह एक बहुत सस्ता और अच्छा ट्रान्स्पॉर्ट हो सकता है। साथ ही जो आज रेल पर इतना जबर्दस्त प्रेशर पड़ रहा है वह भी शायद कम हो जाये।

ड्रेनेज के विषय में मुझे यह कहना है कि पूर्वी जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के, जैसे गोरखपुर, बस्ती और देवरिया हैं, दैट इज काल्ड दि वाउल आफ इंडिया। आप अगर वहां से गुजरें तो देखेंगे कि इतना पानी वहां रहता है कि समुद्र का सा नक्शा बना रहता है, और हर साल फलड आता है। लाखों एकड़ जमीन बह जाती है, मिलियन्स आफ टन्स गल्ला सड़ जाता है, फसल का नुकसान हो जाता है। यह प्राब्लेम हर साल पैदा होती है। हाहाकार मचता है। असेम्बली में सवाल होते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि स के लिये कोई ठोस कदम इरिगेशन

मंत्रालय ले, जिस में यह हमेशा के लिये जो सिर दर्द है वह खत्म हो जायें।

स्वायेल कंजर्वेशन के ऊपर मुझे यह कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ४० टु ८० इंचेज वर्षा लगातार होती है और जिस का बीटिंग एफेक्ट इतना जबर्दस्त होता है कि जो फर्टिलिटी है स्वायेल की, वह बह कर नालियों से नदियों में और नदियों से समुद्र में चली जाती है तथा लाखों टन नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस और पोटेश, जो कि एक बड़ी फेक्टरी भी नहीं बना सकती, बह कर हर साल खराब हो जाती है। अगर स्वायेल कंजर्वेशन पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो यह चीज रुक सकती है। लेकिन मुझे कोई स्कीम नजर नहीं आई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वायेल कंजर्वेशन बहुत ही इम्पॉर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है जिस की तरफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि जो हमारी स्वायेल की फर्टिलिटी है वह बह कर समुद्र में न चली जाय।

मुझे कट मोशन के ऊपर भी थोड़ा सा कहना है। "डिस्ट्रिक्टिनेशन इन दि सप्लाई आफ एलेक्ट्रिसिटी इन डेहली" का प्रश्न है। अगस्त सन् १९५९ के पहले यहां पर दिल्ली के अन्दर एक पावर कंट्रोल बोर्ड था, जिस में नान-आफिशल मेम्बर्स हुआ करते थे और वह ३ कीलोवाट तक बिजली बिना किसी से पूछे जरूरत पड़ने पर दे दिया करते थे। जो बड़ी बड़ी एलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई होनी होती थी उस के बारे में एलेक्ट्रिसिटी कंसर्न से समझ कर दी जाती थी। लेकिन सन् १९५९ के बाद जब से यह पावर ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के चीफ कमिश्नर उस के चेअरमैन और ज्वॉयंट सेक्रेटरी आफ दि इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री उस के वाइस चेअरमैन हुए, तब से लोगों को एलेक्ट्रिसिटी टाइम पर नहीं मिल पाती है पहले उन लोगों ने क्या किया ? पहले कहा :

"No new application will be invited."

हालत यह है कि जिनका अपना सोर्स होता है उन्हें तो इलेक्ट्रिक मिल जाती है लेकिन जिनका कोई सोर्स नहीं होता है उनको इलेक्ट्रिक नहीं मिल पाती है ।

एक पर्टिकुलर केस जो कि मुझे मालूम है उसे आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ । एक शीला शिप्रेटर है जिस को कि स्लम किलएरेंस स्कीम के अन्दर बनाया गया । गवर्नमेंट ने उसको फुल कोआपरेशन और हैल्प दी । उसको आजतक इलेक्ट्रिक नहीं मिली । बहुत लिखापढ़ी करने के बाद और प्राइम मिनिस्टर से लिखा पढ़ी होने के बाद वहां के बोर्ड ने यह कहा कि अब टॉप प्रायरटी पर आप का नाम रख दिया जाता है लेकिन उस के बाद मई सन् १९६१ से करीब १०००० किलोवाट बिजली औरों को दे दी गई लेकिन उस फर्म को नहीं दी गई । इस तरह को घांघलेबाजी चलती है । मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो न्याय और जस्टिस एक के साथ ही वही दूसरे के साथ भी होनी चाहिये

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय स्वस्थ अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद
Just one minute more, Sir.

"Failure to reach an agreement in the sharing of the Rihand Power between UP and Madhya Pradesh States."

इस के बारे में मुझे अधिक नहीं कहना है । अगर रिहांड डैम में बिजली इतनी ज्यादा है कि वह यू०पी० के अलावा और प्रदेशों को दी जा सकती है तो इस के बारे में आपसे भी समझदारी से बात चीत करके तय कर ले कि कितनी इधर उधर जाये और

कितनी इधर आये और इसको ले कर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये जिससे कि आपसे झंझट हो जाय ।

अन्त में मैं फिर यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सरकार इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था उन्नत करे क्योंकि इस इरिगेशन के ऊपर ही हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत हद तक निर्भर करती है और उसकी उत्तम व्यवस्था होने से ही खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है । इस लिये सरकार को छोटी और बड़ी इरीगेशन स्कीमस को तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री मा० दा० देशमुख (औरंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई और विद्युत में मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में संक्षेप में अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । इस मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों की ताईद करते हुए चंड एक मुझाव भी मैं कंसर्नड मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

इरीगेशन के बारे में सदन में जो आज चर्चा हो रही है उस के बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि देश और राष्ट्र का विकास करने के लिये सोशलिज्म का जो नारा हमने दिया है उस को अगर हमें हासिल करना है और उस मंजिल तक अगर हमें पहुंचाना है तो भारत जैसे कृषि प्रधान देश में हमको खेती के जो भी जराये हो सकते हैं उनको बढ़ाने और तरक्की देने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । भारत को यदि हमें अन्य की दृष्टी से और अन्य दृष्टियों से सम्पन्न बनाना है तो हम को चाहिये कि हम अपने यहां की इरीगेशन स्कीम्स को बढ़ायें और अपनी जरायती पैदावार को ज्यादा बढ़ा कर देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनायें । इस तरह से ही हम इस मामले में सैल्फ सफिशिएंट बन सकेंगे

[श्री मा० दा० देशमुख]

और अपनी जरूरत को खुद पूरा कर सकेंगे। इसी लिहाज से हमने अपने देश में एग्रियन इंडस्ट्रियल सोसाइटी का अपना ध्येय निश्चित किया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से ऐसे प्रान्त जो कि पिछड़े हुए हैं जहाँ इरीगेशन नहीं है और आप तो जानते ही हैं कि भारत एक अति विशाल देश है जहाँ ऐसे प्रान्त भी हैं जहाँ कि ज्यादा बारिश की वजह से ज्यादा कठिनाई पैदा होती है तो वहाँ इरीगेशन का नहीं बल्कि एक दूसरा ही सवाल पैदा होता है। जैसा कि हमारे मित्रों ने अभी पंजाब का जिक्र किया तो वहाँ वाटर लॉगिंग की समस्या है। इस देश में ऐसे भी प्रान्त हैं जहाँ कि बारिश की किल्लत की वजह से या वर्षा ठीक ढंग से न होने के कारण कम अथवा ज्यादा होने से वह प्रान्त फौमिन स्ट्रिकन जॉस बन चुके हैं।

मैं रायलसीमा प्रान्त का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश का भी कुछ उसमें विभाग आता होगा। रायलसीमा एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और फौमिन जोन है। वह इलाका जिसको कि औरंगाबाद या मराठवाड़ा के नाम से जानते हैं जहाँ कि पहले ३०-३५ इंच तक बारिश होती थी आज वह कहतजदा इलाके बन गये हैं। मराठवाड़ा के औरंगाबाद, बीड़ और उस्मानाबाद जिलों में फौमिन कंडीशंस पदा हो रही हैं। इस इलाके में आज २५ इंच से भी कम बारिश हो रही है। उस डेकन प्लेटो के सी लैवल से २ दो, ढाई हजार इंच ऊंचा होने की वजह से छोटी मोटी नदियां बड़ी तेज बहती हैं और उस तेज बहाव के कारण गोदावरी और कृष्णा यह जितनी नदियां वहाँ पर बहती हैं उससे इरोजन होता है। उनका पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। मराठवाड़े की नदियों का फायदा अन्य प्रान्तों को तो होता है,

आंध्र प्रदेश को और मैसूर को फायदा होता है लेकिन मराठवाड़ा की जनता को जहाँ से कि यह नदियां निकलती हैं उनको कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। वह इलाका जहाँ से यह नदियां निकलती हैं वहाँ सिर्फ पानी तीर्थ के लिये जाता है।

मुझे सदन के सामने यह चीज रखनी है कि भारत में जो शान्ति और समृद्धि की बातें की जाती हैं, गौतम बुद्ध और जो दूसरे महान् संत यहाँ पर हुए हैं उन्होंने इस मराठवाड़ा प्रान्त को पुनीत किया है। अजन्ता और एलोरा की केम्प् बनी हुई हैं। उसकी वजह यह है कि एक जमाने में वह प्रान्त बहुत ही अच्छा और समृद्ध होता था। लेकिन यह इरोजन की वजह से, बारिश की कमी की वजह से और पीने के पानी के कहत की वजह से आज बड़ी शोचनीय अवस्था हो रही है। जिन लोगों ने अजन्ता और एलोरा की गुफाएं आज कल देखी होंगी उन्होंने वहाँ पर पानी की कमी को अनुभव किया होगा। वहाँ पर पानी की बहुत किल्लत है। चूँकि वहाँ पर फौरेस्ट्स नहीं हैं इस लिये इरोजन का मसला बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और वह प्लेटो का हिस्सा बिलकुल कहतजदा जोन में तबदील होने की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या का निर्माण हो चुका है।

हमारे मराठवाड़े में कई परिवर्तन हुए हैं। निजाम स्टेट ने २५० साल तक मराठवाड़े के उन ५ जिलों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया था। उनका कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं किया गया था। उसके बाद पिछले १० साल में जो राज्य क्रान्तियां हुई हैं यह ठीक है कि उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिये कुछ स्कीमें बनाई गईं लेकिन उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो पाया है। दस साल से जो वहाँ पर कई राज्य क्रान्तियां हुई हैं उसकी वजह से इरीगेशन प्राबलम की तरफ ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सका है। मुझे इस हाउस के सामने यह अर्ज करना है कि

मराठवाड़ा की एक भी मेजर इरीगेशन स्कीम हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्लान में नहीं है। मीडियम और माइनर इरीगेशन स्कीम्स जो कि फर्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में इनक्लुड की गई थीं उनको अब तक स्पिलओवर में ले जा रहे हैं। मीडियम इरीगेशन स्कीम्स जो कि हमने फर्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में रक्खी थीं उनको हैदराबाद गवर्नमेंट ने पूरा नहीं किया और हाथ तक नहीं लगाया। अलबत्ता सैकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान में कुछ स्कीम्स शुरू हुई थीं जिनमें कि कोयना मीडियम साइज्ड इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट है। रिआरगेनाइजेशन के बाद बम्बई का द्विभाषी राज्य बना और उसके बाद अब महाराष्ट्र बना है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट उसको शुरू कर रही है।

मराठवाड़े की समस्या आज आपको सामने मौजूद है। नदियां तो वहां बहुत बहती हैं और मिट्टी भी वहां की सोना जैसी है लेकिन पानी की कमी की वजह से वहां किसी किसम की खेती ठीक से नहीं होने पाती है। गुलाटी कमिशन के सामने भी हमने यह चीज रक्खी थी जब कि हाल में उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र का दौरा किया था। उनसे यह कहा गया कि गोदावरी या कृष्णा के बेसिन से जो नदियां बहती हैं उनका पानी वहां के इलाके को नहीं मिलता है। हमारे राब साहब ने यहां पर बड़ी नसीहत करने की कोशिश की है और कहा है कि पानी के लिये आपस में लड़ना झगड़ना नहीं चाहिये। मैं उनको इनवाइट करता हूँ कि वह खुद चल कर देखें कि गोदावरी जो नदी है, उसका जो पानी है उसको बहुत पवित्र माना जाता है, लोग उस पानी को अपनी आंखों को लगाते हैं, लेकिन खेती के लिये एक कतरा भी पानी का किसानों को नहीं मिलता है। उस गोदावरी के किनारे पर पाटन, गंगापूर, विजापुर, औरंगाबाद जैसे जो इलाके हैं जो देश की ग्रैनरी बन सकते हैं, जहां की जमीन सोना उगल

सकती है और जहां पर दुनिया का बढ़िया से बढ़िया धान पैदा किया जा सकता है, पानी न मिलने की वजह से वह एरिया आज फॉर्मिड गिट्टर बनता जा रहा है। नए बंग से गुलाटी कमिशन को चाहिये कि १९५१ का जो एग्रीमेंट है जो उस वक्त की हैदराबाद, मैसूर और आंध्र की गवर्नमेंट के बीच हुआ था, उस पर सोच विचार करे। महाराष्ट्र का जो नया सूबा है और मराठवाड़ा का जो प्रश्न सामने आया है, गुलाटी कमिशन को चाहिये कि वह जा कर उनके हालात को देखे और अगर सही तौर पर उस प्रान्त को आगे बढ़ाना है, पैदावार ज्यादा करना है, देश में मसावात लाना है, पिछड़ी हुई जातियों और इलाकों को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो उसको रिवाईज करे। अगर कोई प्रान्त पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसको पिछड़ा ही रहने दिया जाए तो पूरे देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। जो प्रान्त कठिनाइयों में फंस गए हैं, उनको उन कठिनाइयों में से निकालना आपका फर्ज है। ऐसे प्रान्तों की स्कीमों को आपको प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये, उनको पहले हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं कि वहां माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हो सकती है, मीडियम इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हो सकती है और इन स्कीम्स को हाथ में लेना सेंटर की रिसर्पासिबिलिटी नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की यह जिम्मेवारी है और इसमें सेंटर कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तभी उनको हाथ में ले सकती है, तभी उनको इम्प्लेमेंट कर सकती है जब कि उसके प्लान के लिये ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाए। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के प्लान के लिये ५७ करोड़ रुपया दिया है वह बहुत कम है, वहां की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जो स्कीम्स हाथ में आज लेने की जरूरत है

[श्री मा० दा० देशमुख]

उन पर कम से कम १२०० करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी और इतना रुपया तो कम से कम आपको उनको देना चाहिये । इसी स्पीड से अगर सेंटर उसकी मदद करता रहा और इसी हिसाब से पैसा देता रहा तो उस इलाके की तरक्की सौ साल तक भी नहीं हो सकेगी ।

मैं आपको बताऊँ कि मराठवाड़ा का जो प्राबलम है वह भी इरिगेशन का प्राबलम है । मैं यह इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि वहाँ कोई दूसरे सनती ज़राय नहीं हैं, कोई दूसरी स्कीम्स नहीं हैं, पावर की फंसिलिटीज़ नहीं हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज़ नहीं हैं । महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने की जो काश्त होती है, वह कहीं ज्यादा हो सकती है अगर जमीन को पानी दे दिया जाए । आज वहाँ पर गन्ने का जो परसेंटेज है वह १० परसेंट है जिसे आप यू० पी० के बराबर या उससे कम समझते हैं । लेकिन अगर वहाँ पानी जमीन को दे दिया जाए तो पर एकड़ ७० से ८० टन गन्ना पैदा हो सकता है ।

डेकन केनल के नीचे जो महाराष्ट्र की आज शूगर इंडस्ट्री डिवेलेप हो रही है, उसको अगर एक्सपर्ट लोग जा कर देखें तो उनको मालूम होगा कि शूगर का जो वहाँ परसेंटेज है, इंडिया में महाराष्ट्र के बराबर और किसी प्रान्त का नहीं है । १० परसेंट गन्ने का जो कम आया है वह इस वजह से आया है कि जमीन को पानी न मिलने की वजह से जो गन्ने की फसल होती है वह ठीक नहीं होती है । अगर पानी वहाँ पर दे दिया जाए तो वहाँ की इंडस्ट्री बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ सकती है तथा ज़रई पैदावार से बड़ी तरक्की हो सकती है । पानी न मिलने की वजह से बड़ी दुश्वारी होती है । महाराष्ट्र ही एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जिसने एक आदर्श हिन्दुस्तान के सामने रखा है । वहाँ पर शूगर फ़ैक्ट्रीज़ कोओप्रेटिव बेसिस पर

चलाई जा रही हैं । जो प्राइवेट शूगर फ़ैक्ट्रीज़ भी हैं उनको भी लैंड सीलिंग बिल ला करके कोओप्रेटिव ढंग पर चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । यही आज के हालात में ठीक तरीका हो सकता है और समाजवाद की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक भी है । वहाँ पर थोड़े से अर्से में तीस फ़ैक्ट्रीयां स्थापति हो गई हैं । वहाँ पर अगर पानी मिल जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मराठवाड़ा के एक एक जिले में एक एक दो दो फ़ैक्ट्रीयां कायम हो सकती है । पानी न मिलने की वजह से दूसरी फसलें भी बहुत बुरी तरह से मुतासिर हो रही है ।

आप कम्बोडिया लांग स्टपल कपास बाहर से मंगते हैं और करोड़ों रुपया हमें दूसरे मुलकों को देना पड़ता है । यह लांग स्पेपल कपास नादेड़ और नागर और डेकन केनल की जो जमीन है, उसमें उगती है । इसका उत्पादन दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में कई गुना हो सकता है । नादेड़ में बहुत बढ़िया किस्म की कपास पैदा होती है और उसकी फारेन कंट्रीज़ में बड़ी मांग भी है । वहाँ सिर्फ़ कमी है तो पानी की है । एक इंच भूमि के लिये भी पूरे मराठवाड़ा में पानी नहीं है और न ही पानी देने के कोई ज़रिये तलाश किये गये हैं ।

आप यह कह सकते हैं कि बावलिय बनाना करके सिचाई के प्रश्न को हल किया जा सकता है । लेकिन जमीन के अन्दर टेबल पेडू की जो अवस्था है, इरोज़न जो हुआ है, उसके फलस्वरूप ६०-७० फीट तक पानी नहीं है । इसलिए वावलियां बनाने का प्रश्न भी विकट हो गया है । इसलिये माइनर और मीडियम स्कीम्स को हाथ में लेना ज़रूरी हो जाता है । आपकी तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एडवाइस जानी चाहिये कि वह उस एरिया का स्पेशल सर्वे कराये और उन स्कीम्स को आपको फाइनेंस करना चाहिये तकरीबन २५ स्कीम्स ऐसी हैं जो फ़र्टिल्लान से थर्ड प्लान में स्पिल

भ्रोवर होती जा रही है । एक स्कीम भी पूरी नहीं हुई है । एक एक दो दो लाख की स्कीमें हैं जो पड़ी हुई है, पूरी नहीं हुई हैं । जब इसकी वजह पूछी जाती है तो बताया जाता है कि फाइनेंस की कमी है । इस वास्ते इस तरफ आपका खास ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

महाराष्ट्र और मराठवाड़ा की जंसा मने कहा खास प्राब्लम इरिगेशन की है । सेंटर को उसकी तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिये । उसके तीसरे प्लान में से जिन स्कीमों को डिलीट कर दिया गया है, उनको फिर से शामिल किया जाना चाहिये और ज्यादा फाइनेंस दे कर उसकी स्कीम को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये ।

कम्बोडिया काटन जिस को १७० या सी० २ कहा जाता है, उसके सवाल को अब मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ पर पर एकड़ ३० या ३५ मन कपास होती है और उस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका एवरेज दूसरे प्रान्तों से बहुत अधिक है । अगर पानी दे दिया जाए तो यह एवरेज बहुत बढ़ सकता है ।

इसके साथ पावर का प्रश्न भी उठ खड़ा होता है । महाराष्ट्र में पावर का भी एक एक्यूट प्राब्लम बन चुका है । रूल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन की दृष्टि से सोचा जाए तो भी महाराष्ट्र के पास बहुत कम पावर है । कोयना प्रोजेक्ट जो शुरू हो रही है, उसके जरिये वहाँ कुछ पावर जनरेट होगी । लेकिन मराठवाड़ा का जो प्रश्न मने आपके सामने रखा है, उसको मैं नहीं समझता कि कोयना की बिजली मिल सकेगी । वहाँ अगर पावर मिल सकती है तो कूर्म प्रोजेक्ट से थोड़ा बहुत मिल सकती है । वहाँ पर अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज चलें तो पावर कैसे उनको मिल

सकती है, यह भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सोचने की चीज है । पिछड़े हुए इलाके को अगर ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है तो समाजवाद लाने का जो आपका स्वप्न है वह स्वप्न ही रह जायेगा, और समाजवाद कभी नहीं आ सकेगा । पिछड़े हुए प्रान्तों में इरोजन की वजह से जमीन दिन-ब-दिन खराब हो रही है और अगर इस तरफ अभी से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो और भी खराबी की बात पैदा हो जायेगी । तब आपके सामने नई समस्याएँ उठ खड़ी होंगी जिनको हल करना आपके लिये मुश्किल हो जायेगा । इस वास्ते आज से ही कोई ठीक ढंग की योजना आपको बना लेनी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि पांच जिलों की इरिगेशन की जरूरतों और कंजरवेशन की स्कीमों की तरफ पहले ध्यान दिया जाए तो अच्छा होगा ।

महाराष्ट्र ने कंटूर बॉडिंग की स्कीम को भी प्रायोरिटी दी है । कंटूर बॉडिंग की जो स्कीम महाराष्ट्र में बनी है वह पूरे पैमाने पर बनी है वैसे किसी दूसरी स्टेट में नहीं बनी है । अगर इरोजन को रोकना है तो बॉडिंग की स्कीम को हाथ में लेना जरूरी हो जाता है । बॉडिंग के लिये भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लेगी और उस तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान देगी और तमाम महाराष्ट्र की स्कीम को पूरा करने में वह ज्यादा हिस्सा लेगी, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ ।

कृष्णा गोदावरी वाटर डिस्प्यूट के बारे में मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । यह मामला गुलाटी कमेटी के सामने है और उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आने वाली है । उसके बारे में कोई रिमाक्स पास करके मैं समझता हूँ उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को प्रेजुडिस करना होगा । इस वास्ते उसकी

[श्री भा० दा० देशमुख]

रिपोर्ट की हमें इंतज़ार करनी चाहिये और जब रिपोर्ट आ जाए तो उस पर यहां चर्चा हो सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

15 hrs.

श्री का० रा० गुप्त (अलवर) : इस मंत्रालय के बारे में हम विचार करें तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि आज यह मंत्रालय कितना अपने आप में स्वतंत्र है और कितना दूसरे मंत्रालयों पर आश्रित है । जिस तरह से यहां इस सदन में हिन्दी को लेकर चर्चा चल रही है और उसमें कितना दोष किस माननीय सदस्य का है और कितना माननीय मंत्री का है, इसका निर्णय हम नहीं कर पाते हैं, उसी तरह से इसका भी निर्णय करना मुश्किल चीज़ है । स्थिति यह है कि राजस्थान के जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आया हूं वह एक व ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो पंजाब के जिला गुड़गावां और महेन्द्रगढ़ से लगता है । भाखरा नंगल योजना की बिजली में जो भूल प्रारम्भ में हुई उस का उत्तरदायित्व किस पर पड़े, यह भी एक अजीब कहानी है । पंजाब ने गुड़गांव जिले को और महेन्द्रगढ़ जिले को अपनी योजनाओं में शामिल किया । किन्तु राजस्थान ने अलवर जिले को नहीं किया । मालूम हुआ कब ? जब पंजाब में बिजली आने लगी और हमारे यहां नहीं आई । लोगों में बेचैनी फैली । जानकारी की गई तो मालूम हुआ कि भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय ने योजना के अन्तर्गत उन को लिखा कि आप अपने मुझाव भेजें । उन्होंने अपने कलेक्टरों को लिख दिया और कलेक्टर के यहां यह बही खाते में पड़ा रहा साल दो साल तक । बाद में इंजीनियर्स ने जो कुछ लिख कर भेजा उसके आधार पर उस जिले को वहां से निकाल दिया गया । बड़ा संघर्ष हुआ ।

बार बार यहां आये, प्लैनिंग कमिशन के पास आये अथवा मंत्रालय के पास आये, तो कह दिया गया कि अब कुछ नहीं हो सकता । हम क्या जाने तुम्हारे राजस्थान की सरकार ने योजना ऐसी बनाई । तो क्या राज्य सरकारें अगर गलत योजनायें बनायें तो उस में केन्द्रीय गवर्नमेंट की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती ? यह एक मूल विषय था । आखिर बहुत भाग दौड़ हुई और एक रास्ता निकाला गया कि जो ग्रामीण योजनायें होंगी उनके अन्तर्गत पंजाब से ले कर १६ मील के अन्दर आप को बिजली मिल जायेगी । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उस में भी राजनीति बीच में घुस गई । उस राजनीति का नमूना मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हुआ यह कि कुछ लोगों ने, जो सत्ता में थे, सोचा कि इस का फायदा किस प्रकार चुनाव में उठाया जाये । बहुत जल्दी कोशिश कर के योजना के एक अंग में किसी प्रकार से लट्ठे ले जा कर चुनाव के दिनों में जल्दी से जल्दी खड़ा करने की कोशिश की एक क्षेत्र में । जब यह कोशिश की गई और लोगों ने उस के बारे में कहा तो यह बता दिया गया कि तुम अगर वोट नहीं दोगे तो यह लट्ठे भी यहां नहीं रहेंगे । इस प्रकार की राजनीति एक तरफ चली, दूसरी तरफ इस से पहले एक राजनीति चल चुकी थी । आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि आज से दस वर्ष पहले सन् १९५२ में एक ३३ ग्रामों की ग्रामीण योजना बनाई गई, जिस समय माता रामेश्वरी नेहरू वहां के बोर्ड की चेअरमैन थीं । वह ग्राम योजना दस वर्ष से आज तक पूरी ही हो रही है । बहाना यह किया गया कि इस के लिये सामान नहीं मिल रहा था, लेकिन उस के भीतर भी एक रहस्य था आपस की फूट का । तीसरी तरफ यह हुआ कि बनी योजनायें । इसी लिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि यहां इस मंत्रालय की जवाबदारी कितनी है और कितना उन का अधिकार प्रदेश की सरकारों के ऊपर है अथवा कितना

दूसरे सम्बन्ध मंत्रालयों पर है, उस पर जब हम रोशनी डालते हैं, तो यह समस्या सामने आती है। वहां पर देखा गया कि एक ऐसी योजना चली जो कहीं पर दी हुई नहीं थी, कागज पर भी नहीं थी। उस पर अमल उन्हीं दिनों किया गया और अलवर टखाइन से बांसूर तक कोई ३० मील की लाइन, जिस पर २० या २५ हजार रुपया फी मील खर्च होता है, एक महीने के अन्दर डाल दी गई, बिना यह देखे कि वहां पर उसका कितना पोटेन्शल है, कितना इस्तेमाल उस का होगा और कितना नहीं होगा। एक तरफ रुपया बरबाद और दूसरी तरफ किसान परेशान। नतीजा यह है कि वह जिला जिस को प्राथमिकता देना चाहिये था बिजली के लिये, जहां कुंओं के साधन हैं, माइनर इरिगेशन थोड़ा है, जहां ट्यूब वल का साधन थोड़ा सम्भव हो सकता है, वह दस वर्ष पिछड़ गया। बार बार जब जोर किया गया तो कहा गया कि आप को चम्बल से जोड़ा जा रहा है, चम्बल सन् १९६७ में आयेगी। और अब मालूम हुआ कि चम्बल से जोड़ना शायद अलवर तक ही हो सके, उसका उत्तरी भाग उस से सम्बन्ध न हो।

अभी दो या तीन दिन हुए कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग से मालूम हुआ कि २५ मार्च सन् १९६० को आपके मंत्रालय से एक क्लर लेटर गया सब सरकारों को और उसमें कितने ही सुझाव दिये गये। लेकिन उस सन् १९६० के बाद आप देखिये कि आपको कितनों के यहां से उत्तर मिले कि कितना सही है कितना नहीं। इससे साफ मालूम हो जाता है कि प्रदेश सरकारें, जिनको आप आजाद कहते हैं, जवाबदार कहते हैं, वह इस बारे में कितनी जवाबदार हैं इससे देश को जो नुकसान हो जाये उस की जिम्मेदारी आप पर पड़े या किसी पर पड़े, पर इसका निर्णय कौन करे ? इसका नतीजा

क्या हुआ ? आज राजस्थान के अन्दर इस तीसरी योजना में केवल ३०० गांवों को बिजली मूहया करने की बात रखी गई है, इसमें शायद वह भी शामिल हैं जिनका का जिक्र मैंने किया, जब कि उसके मुकाबले में मद्रास में ५०० गांव लिये हैं और उसको ३० करोड़ रु० दिये गये हैं। राजस्थान को और बहुत सी दूसरी जगहों को एक या सवा करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि यहां पर पक्षपात किया गया है, लेकिन यह तरीका गलत है कि आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को न मानें या अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा न करें और इस बात की पूरी निगरानी न करें कि राज्य सरकारें किस तरह से चलती हैं, किस प्रकार उनकी दशा होती है, किस प्रकार उसमें राजनीति घुसती है, क्या किसानों की हालत वहां होती है। आखिर इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर होने वाली है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्टेट असेम्बलियां इसके लिये जिम्मेदार तो हैं।

श्री का० रा० गुत : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जिन असेम्बलियों को आप जिम्मेदार बतलाते हैं वह जिम्मेदार असेम्बलियां अगर आपकी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित न करें, अगर वह सही योजनायें यहां न दें या जो योजनायें बन कर आयें उनका ठीक ठीक पालन न करे तो क्या हो ? मैं इस के उदाहरण भी दे रहा हूं। आगे चल कर आपको मालूम होगा और यह मुख्य विषय है।

अब स्वायत्त कंजर्वेशन का सवाल आता है। वहां से स्कीम नहीं आती है, आती है तो गलत आती है और वापस जाती है। इतना टाइम बरबाद हो गया। अगर कोअर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा तो योजनायें सफल नहीं होंगी। यह मूल विषय है। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर आपको बतलाऊं कि ट्यूबवेल्स और कुएं यह दोनों चीजें फूड और ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदार मानी जाती हैं।

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

इसमें मुश्किल क्या है। वहाँ एक सादी नदी है जो कि एक बड़े नाले के तीर पर है और बरसात में बहती है। उसकी बैड में २०, २० मील तक के लिये मांग करते हैं कि वहाँ ट्यूबवेल का एक्सपेरिमेंट हो। वह लोग (प्रदेश के कृषि विभाग वाले) कहते हैं कि बिजली आने दो, बाद में हम करेंगे। जब हम बिजली वालों से कहते हैं तो उत्तर मिलता है कि ट्यूबवेल आने दो हम वहाँ पहले ही से तार ले जाकर कैसे खड़ा कर दें। इस तरह से जब कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं सकता। लोगों का रोजगार बढ़ नहीं सकता। वह जो जिले हैं जहाँ प्रेशर आन लैंड बहुत ज्यादा है और जिस जगह प्रेशर आन लैंड ज्यादा हो वहाँ कुएं और ट्यूबवेल ही उनकी जान हैं पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये और उनकी जो भूखमरी है, बेकारी है उसको दूर करने के लिये। इसलिये वहाँ की जो एकानमी शीटर हो रही है वह दस वर्ष पीछे पड़ गई है। आज एक तरफ मुझे खुशी होती है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि पंजाब के किसान खुश हैं, जब मैं देखता हूँ कि गुड़गांव और रेवाड़ी में लहलहाते हुए खेत हैं, मोटर चल रही हैं। लेकिन उससे मुकाबले में दो मील के फासले पर राजस्थान की हद में तार तो जा रहा है लेकिन वहाँ का किसान बैठा हुआ देखता है। वहाँ पर वह बैलों से खेती करता है, बैलों से चरस चलाता है और उसकी कमर टट जाती है क्योंकि मुकाबले में तो उसको उसी भाव में अपनी चीज लगानी पड़ेगी जिसमें कि दूसरे देते हैं।

इसलिये इस तरह की योजनाओं में जो भुटियां हैं उनको इस मंत्रालय को देखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वह स्वयं आजाद नहीं है। अगर फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिल रहा है तो सामान नहीं आयेगा। श्री डा० राव ने बतलाया कि उनकी राय है कि यहाँ सामान वनाने के लिये अलग मंत्रालय हो तो अच्छा

है। इस तरह की हमारी समस्याएँ चल रही हैं। कहीं वाटर लॉगिंग का सवाल आ जाता है, कहीं स्वायेल कंजरवेशन का प्रश्न आ जाता है। इसमें भी एक बड़ी अजीब बात है। उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी रकम फूड और ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से लिया है अब वह कहते हैं कि वह पंचायत समिति के जरिये से देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सब जगह कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। जो भी टेक्निकल बातें हैं उनका निर्णय यहाँ बैठ कर होना चाहिये न कि अन्धानुभव तरीके से होना चाहिये। जो स्वायेल कंजरवेशन पंचायत समिति के जरिये से होता है वहाँ रुपया बरबाद होने के सिवा कुछ नहीं होता। आप इवैलुएशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ लीजिये कि इसका क्या नतीजा होता है। भले ही हम थोड़ी थोड़ी रकम दें लेकिन प्राथमिकता को देखना चाहिये। अगर इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन आफ विलेजिज अच्छे ढंग से कराया जाये तो गांवों की क़ाया पलट हो सकती है और इससे कुछ फायदा भी होने वाला है। वहाँ उद्योग-धन्धे भी पनपेंगे और उस के पनपने के साथ ही आपको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि गांव का कौन सा पैटर्न ऐसा हो जिसमें आप आसानी से बिजली पहुंचा सकें। कई जगह मुश्किल पड़ती है। गांव दूर होते हैं कई जगहों पर ४, ४, ५, ५ घरों के गांव होते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर बिजली देने के लिये कौन २५ हजार रुपया खर्च करे। दूसरी जगह कहते हैं कि अमुक जगह पहुंच गई है। इस तरह से वहाँ ईर्ष्या द्रेश पैदा होता है, झंझट पैदा होता है। इन सब बातों को हमें देखना है।

इसके साथ साथ जहाँ तक कैनल सिस्टम का सवाल है उस में भी मुझे एक बहुत अजीब बात लगी। चम्बल योजना के बारे में गाडगिल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये तो मालूम होगा कि व्यावहारिक रूप में आज उसकी क्या दशा हो रही है। जिस कैनल

के बारे में हमको ५ वर्ष पहले सोचना चाहिये था कि इसका वाटर आयेगा तो इसका क्रोप पैटर्न क्या हो, कौन सी फ़सल इसमें पैदा करनी है ? यह सारा हम अब सोच रहे हैं और वह पानी बेकार जा रहा है। वहाँ के किसान समझ नहीं पाये। उनको बताया नहीं गया। वहाँ पंजाब तो था नहीं। वह तो एक नई जगह थी। वहाँ के लोग इन बातों को जानते नहीं थे और वह अपनी पुरानी बरों की खेती कर रहे हैं। अब उसके लिये सेंटर की एक कमेटी बैठी और उसको बताया पड़ा। अगर वहाँ की सरकारें जिनको कि आप सूबायी सरकार कहते हैं जिनको कि आप जवाबदेह सरकार कहते हैं वह अगर इन बातों को देख लेतीं तो फिर यह समस्याएँ क्यों पैदा होतीं। मैं बार बार जो बात निवेदन कर रहा हूँ वह इसलिये कि यही एक मंत्रालय ऐसा है जिसका कि सम्बन्ध तीन मंत्रालयों से है। इसका सम्बन्ध कोआर्डिनेशन प्लानिंग, एग्रोकल्चर फुड और कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट से है। कैसा आपका कोआर्डिनेशन होता है और कैसे आप रोज मीटिंग्स करते हैं यह तो आप जानें और फिर जो स्टेट्स प्लांस हैं उनको कैसे फिट इन करते हैं ? बड़े बड़े डैम, बड़ी बड़ी इर्रीगेशन और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की स्कीमें तो आप यहाँ बड़े बड़े लोग कर लेते हैं लेकिन उसका जो नीचे जाकर असर होता है किसान पर जो उसका असर होता है वह क्या हो रहा है इसको भी आप देखिये।

मिसाल के तौर पर आपने बिजली भी पहुँचायी। वहाँ कुआँ है। आप कानून बना देते हैं। लेकिन वहाँ राजस्थान में या कहीं और ५, ६ आदमी कहेंगे तो बिजली लग जायेगी नहीं तो नहीं लगायी जायेगी। इसको लेकर उनके झगड़े होंगे।

प्रोपर कोआर्डिनेशन और प्लानिंग का अभाव है। वेल इर्रीगेशन और ट्यूबवेल

इर्रीगेशन के बारे में यह नहीं देखा जाता कि यह बिजली से हो या अथवा इसका क्या पैटर्न हो। इसका शायद थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में भी पूरे तरीके से मीजान नहीं लगाया गया है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो आपके जो भी प्लान्स होते वह जिले के आधार पर बने हुए होते। कम से कम बिजली के बारे में खास तौर से यह देख लें कि जहाँ एक जिला नहीं दो जिले नहीं चार जिले मिलते हैं यह इन्टर स्टेट्स कम्प्युनिकेशन होता है कि नहीं ? यह सब विचार एक दूसरे से बंधे हुए रहते हैं मिलते जुलते हैं। यह अलग अलग आइसोलेटेड वे में नहीं रखे जा सकते हैं। जो चीज आइसोलेटेड वे में नहीं ली जाती है जिस चीज के लिये इतना भारी सम्बन्ध एक दूसरे का हो उसमें फिर यह देखने की प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी किस की है ? इसके लिये मालूम पड़ेगा कि आपके मंत्रालय को अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करनी होगी। आपके मंत्रालय को देख रख करने के लिये कि वह रुपया सही लग रहा है या नहीं, ज्यादा अधिकार देने होंगे।

मिसाल के तौर पर आप पढ़ लोजिये कि चम्बल के बारे में क्या रिपोर्ट आई है ? आज राजस्थान कैनाल आपकी चल रही है वह किस तरीके से चल रही है ? कहा जाता है कि वहाँ पर योजनाएँ बन रही हैं। अगले १०, १५ या २० वर्ष में वहाँ पर विधिवत लोगों को बसाया जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ घड़ाघड़ पैसे वालों को जमीन बेची जा रही है। वहाँ के लोगों की जहाँ पर प्रेसर आन लैंड ज्यादा है उनको वहाँ से उठा कर कहीं और बैठाने की चर्चा नहीं की जाती है। इसलिये किसी भी प्रदेश को जब ऐज ए होल लें तभी बातें आगे चलती हैं। दुर्भाग्य से राजस्थान प्रदेश में राजनीति ने इस बुरी तरह घर कर लिया है और पंचायत समितियों में जिला परिषदों में और बाकी सब बातों में राजनीति घुस आई है। अगर

[श्री का० रा० गुप्त]

बिजली भी कहीं जा रही है तो वह दलबन्दी के आघार पर जाती है। अगर कोई कुआँ भी खुदना है तो वह दलबन्दी के आघार पर खुदता है। इस राजनीतिक दलबन्दी ने वहाँ के वातावरण को बुरी तरह बिगाड़ रखा है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ पर जो कोई भूतपूर्व मंत्री थे, जो दो मंत्री थे दुर्भाग्य से या सौभाग्य से मेरे जिले से दो मंत्री थे, दोनों आपस में लड़ते थे और जनता के साथ भी उन्होंने दुर्व्यवहार किया जो बड़े नेता वहाँ के कहलाते थे और जिनसे मैं भी कभी सम्बन्धित रहा, उन ४, ५ आमदियों को जिनका कि निर्विरोध टिकट मिला था, भ्रष्टाचार और योजनाओं की गड़बड़ी के कारण उनकी बुरी दशा हुई और उन सब को पलड़स की तरह से हारना पड़ा। जो हमारी योजनायें हैं उनसे हमारा मानसिक संतुलन बना रहे और सारे देश के लिये और सारे क्षेत्रों के लिये कोऑर्डिनेट करके अगर हम चलें तभी यह चलने वाली है।

अन्त में मैं केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो जिला यूनिके के आघार पर नई योजना चलाई है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने के लिये आप तुरन्त कोई फौरी और असरदार कार्यवाही करें। यही मुझे कहना है। जो आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):
Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and in doing so, with your permission, I want to make a few observations.

At the outset, I must say that I feel very happy that the Farakka barrage project has at long last been put in proper gear. During the whole period of the Second Lok Sabha, we had seen that the demand was put forth continuously that the Farakka barrage should be taken up immediately in order to save the Calcutta port which

was in danger of becoming extinct. This project aims at preserving and maintaining the Calcutta port and the navigability of the Hooghly river. This is of vital importance to the country, as the Calcutta port caters for the economy of the entire north and north-east India. I welcome this project from yet another point of view also, that is, the rail-cum-road bridge that is proposed to be constructed over the barrage at Farakka. This will enable a thorough connection of north-east India with Calcutta by a broad gauge railway, and when completed, that will go a long way in resolving the acute transport bottle-neck between these regions and Calcutta.

I urge the Ministry, and more particularly, the Farakka Barrage Control Board to go ahead with the implementation of the project with all speed.

It is a very regrettable feature of power production in our country that although we are going ahead with overall power production in the country, its distribution amongst the various States and regions is quite uneven. Power is the essential prerequisite for economic development and more particularly for industrialisation, and here we find that equal attention has not been paid for power generation in the various States.

Let us examine the position of power in the State of Assam. Incidentally, Assam commands one-fourth of the hydro-power potential in the country. And yet, the total installed capacity of electricity from all sources in Assam in the year 1960-61 is only 19,400 k.w., and that works out at 0.3 per cent of the All-India total installed capacity of 5.7 million k.w. Then, again, the per capita consumption of electricity in Assam is only 3.56 k.w. whereas the all-India average of per capita consumption of electricity is 37.92 k.w. From this, it will be easily seen that there is great disparity in the distribution of electric power generation in our country. I would

urge the Ministry to give more attention to Assam to remove this disparity, for, as I said before, without power generation, the task talk of balanced development of the country will not materialise.

I am, however, glad that some leeway has been made in the development of power in Assam, both hydel and thermal. The Umtru project which has already been put into commission is of the installed capacity of 8400 k.w., but, here, there is a lacuna. As we saw recently in the press, power production here was very much affected due to drought. I would suggest that something must be done to keep the water flow adequate in this project. There is another project which is under construction, the Umiam project at Barapani. The installed capacity of this project is 36,000 k.w. Then there is the Namrup Thermal project with an installed capacity of 68,000 k.w. This is also under construction. I am very happy that these schemes are being taken up. Yet I must submit that when all these projects are completed, we will still remain the lowest in the list in the country. Therefore, we will have to go in for more power projects in the State.

One thing will be very astonishing to notice. Although Assam abandons rivers and streams it is a State where there is no river valley project. A survey has been completed, we are told, regarding one river valley project, the Kopili project. Yet the project has not been taken up for implementation in the Third Plan. I urge the Ministry to look into this matter and see if it is possible to start work on this project within this Plan itself.

In Assam, we have the heaviest rainfall. We have also heavy floods year after year. Yet we are also suffering from drought. This is a very peculiar state of affairs. Therefore, while flood control measures are taken, we should not overlook the need to provide irrigation facilities. Hence flood control and irrigation measures must be taken hand in hand

in the State. Our experience has shown that taking these piecemeal brings very adverse results. I will cite the example of the embankment of the Brahmaputra river in the district of Nowgong. There were very high floods in 1946. So, there was clamour from every section for an embankment to prevent the floods. Government accepted the demand and constructed an embankment. But it was not provided with the needed outlets for the normal flood waters to come in. Therefore, for several years we suffered from drought, due to lack of normal flood for irrigation and other purposes. Subsequently the matter was re-examined and sluice gates were provided. From this experience, we learn that while we plan for flood control schemes, we should also look into the need of the irrigation facilities in such areas which are affected by the embankment projects.

In 1961, we had unprecedented floods not only in Assam but in various other States where floods were unknown. I am glad that the Ministry is conscious about it. It has provided for holding regional seminars. As the annual report shows, after the seminars are held, it is proposed to appoint a committee of experts to devise ways and means to tackle this problem. We eagerly await the appointment of the expert committee, their recommendations and, above all, the implementation of the suggestions they make. All the steps that we take to step up agricultural production will be of no avail if floods come suddenly and destroy all the standing crops. That has been the fate of the country in various parts year after year.

I am glad that attention has been given to rural electrification. But here again care has not been taken for even distribution in various States, more particularly in the rates of charges of electricity for agricultural purposes. My hon. friend, Shri Iqbal Singh, already referred to it and so I will not take the time of the House to repeat and quote figures. Suffice it so say, the disparities are very

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

great. From 5 nP per kwh it goes to as high as 18 nP per kwh. This disparity should be removed. I request the Ministry to take up the matter with the State Electricity Boards and advise them to endeavour to lower these charges as far as possible.

In regard to rural electrification, I would invite attention of the Ministry to the new devices for generating power in the hilly areas. I understand the Defence ordnance factories have been manufacturing small generators varying from 5 kw. to 25 kw. These generators can reach distant areas in the hills where streams are there with perennial flow and where cheap electricity can be produced. I will request the Ministry to examine the feasibility of manufacturing these generators in good number and make them available to the hilly areas so that they may avail of the benefit of electricity for various purposes.

The problem of waterlogging, more particularly in the Punjab, must concern everybody. It has attained colossal proportions, and unless arrested in right time, we will be faced with various other problems. I will not go into details as my hon. friends, Shri Iqbal Singh and Shri Lahri Singh have already dealt with it. I will echo the demand they have put forward that this problem should be tackled effectively and urgently.

With these observations, Sir, I resume my seat.

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15.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up non-official business. The House will proceed with further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik on the 4th May 1962:

“This House recommends to the Government to set up a Commis-

sion to look into the reasons for lesser efficiency and more cost in some of the public sector enterprises than those in the private sector”,

as also amendments moved thereon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before we proceed, time has to be allotted. We have taken so far 54 minutes. Are there many speakers desirous of speaking on this?

An Hon. Member: Not many.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we say one hour more?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have already discussed this during the Steel Ministry's grants yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has to reply and the Mover has to reply. So, let us have one hour and six minutes. We will have two hours for the resolution on the whole.

Shri Daji (Indore): As I was submitting the other day, this resolution is invidiously worded and the wording itself seeks to create an impression that the public sector undertakings *vis-a-vis* the private sector undertakings are lagging behind.

In this way, this Resolution seeks to put the public sector enterprises in the dock as it were; and a Commission is now sought for examining the working of these public sector undertakings. I have made it amply clear that if it is only a question of a committee or a commission being appointed to go into the working of the public sector undertakings, such a Resolution would be valid because all sections of the House have voiced the feeling and the general opinion that all is not well in the public sector undertakings.

However, as the Resolution stands, in its present form, it wants us to have a comparative study of the cost and price structure of the public sector and the private sector undertakings.

This was further buttressed in the speech of the Mover of the Resolution and friends of the Swatantra Party, both of whom used this opportunity to almost harass the public sector undertakings.

I will not support such a stand. I was submitting that the private sector is not so innocent as it is being repeatedly painted. It is not as if there are no lapses, no inefficiency, no muddles in the private sector. We all know of the Mundhra deal which has now almost become a synonym for muddling and financial trickery. That is not the only case known. There are umpteen number of cases known. If I have time enough I can really talk of them, of the financial swindlings of the private sector. I know at least half a dozen cases in my own State, of companies which have swindled the provident fund of the workers, which have swindled the ESI fund of the workers. The amounts were misappropriated, they not only did not pay their own portion but the portion which they had collected from the salary of the workers and deducted from the wages was withheld wrongfully and used as their own funds. I know of companies whose debts run to even more than their total capital. I know of so many other companies who have, by tricks of the financial magician's wand inflated their own assets and liabilities. I know of a company which had a written down value of Rs. 13 lakhs. That company was sold overnight to a new company. The directors are identical. The old company was sold for Rs. 52½ lakhs, thereby inflating the value by more than 4 times overnight. No cash payment passes. It is only new shares being issued for old shares. As a result, there is appreciation and the income-tax comes down.

I am referring to the case of the Bhopal Textiles Ltd. Even the Income-tax officer, under the powers invested in him under the Income-tax Act, held that this transaction was not *bona fide* but *mala fide* and entered into in order to avoid the incidence of

income-tax. Unfortunately, to our great surprise this company has managed to get the permission of the Controller of Issues of Shares and the inflated value was certified by him. So, the Income-tax Officer is also in a tight corner before the court. We are also in a tight corner when we go to the Tribunal. The certificate of the Controller of Shares Issues is cited as Government's certificate that the transaction is *bona fide*.

Let us examine this. Overnight the value goes up 4 times. The purchasers are the same; the sellers are the same. Only the legal personality is different. The old company was the Bhopal Textiles and the new company is the New Bhopal Textiles. The same set of Directors purchase it for 4½ times the value. This is only one of the instances that I can give of the financial swindling by the private sector companies. I can give a number of others.

Therefore, to compare the public sector with the private sector and run down the public sector undertakings by saying that the prices are high and the costs are high, as compared with the private sector, is the most objectionable approach to the problem. A general examination of the public sector undertakings with a view to getting better results can be understood. But a comparison with the private sector is, certainly, not called for.

What experience have we got of our public sector undertakings? There may be losses in Rourkela and Durgapur and Bhilai. There may be avoidable losses. As some one pointed out yesterday, the public sector spent about Rs. 1 crore on dimurrage. This is certainly an avoidable loss. Then, there was stores not found correct when checked up. This is certainly too much—Rs. 1 crore. They are avoidable losses. We are concerned about it. We would like to have a committee to go into this.

But the Resolution wants that the cost and price structure should be

[Shri Daji]

examined. Which heavy industry has given you a very correct price structure within 4 or 5 years of its working? Even yesterday, we heard complaints that these plants were not fully commissioned and have hardly reached their rated capacity. That is one point. Before the plants reach their rated capacity, before they are able to utilise their by-products, we are asked to have a comparative study of the price structures of the Tatas, the Jamshedpur plant and the Burnpur plant and the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur projects. There is no comparison at all; it will be wrong because there is no equal foundation. The whole Resolution is biased against the public sector and hence I oppose this Resolution. This Resolution wants to put the public sector in the dock and arraign it for imaginary failures and lapses.

Therefore, this Resolution innocuous looking as it is, actually imports cold war between the public sector and the private sector. And, it is this importing of the cold war and the creation of the feeling that the private sector is doing much better than the public sector, and, therefore, an enquiry is needed is what I oppose. This Resolution wants us to compare the private sector with the public sector. Why compare with the private sector? Apart from the financial swindling, the private sector companies have also amassed a lot of profits, unconscionable profits.

Yesterday we were examining some of the private sector concerns. Let us examine some of the big concerns which during the last three years have paid dividends of about 103 to 105 per cent of their total capital. It has been actually so, according to the figures supplied by Government itself. There are companies who have amassed 300 per cent profit between 1950 and 1958. The profits have gone up to 300 per cent. The Tatas and IISCO, compared to 1950, in 1958, the profits have gone from 100 to 317. The Private sector should not be posed before this

House, and through this House before the nation, as an ideal to which the public sector should approximate. The public sector might do much better than what it does today and much better even than the private sector. But, it is not as if the private sector is the ideal to be placed before the public sector. Therefore, there is no question of appointing a committee or a commission to see that they come up to the ideal.

I, therefore, say that the Resolution in its present form is very objectionable and cannot be accepted by anyone who has accepted the principle of our planned development. Anyone who is even a pseudo-socialist—or I would say, anyone who is a crypto-socialist, not a Congress socialist, because a Congress socialist is a nebulous one—cannot support this Resolution which wants to measure the public sector undertakings with the yardstick of the private sector. This is something so atrocious from any conception of socialism or any concept of public sector underaking.

I was, therefore, surprised at this Resolution, which ought to have been moved by friends of the Swatantra Party, when it was moved by a friend from the Congress Party. This only shows that there are Swatantra friends hiding in the Congress; that there is some wolf in sheep's cloth. The sooner we tear off the sheep's skin and remove them from the Congress benches, the earlier we shall be able to march forward to the cherished goal of socialism which has been put before the country by the Prime Minister himself. The Mover of the Resolution has given out the game. The other day the Finance Minister was talking about communist wanderers. Yes, Sir. But there are very many Swatantra wanderers in the Congress. Beware of them; otherwise it will be too late. These wanderers are a little too many. Every critic of the Government's policies or of the Congress may be called a wanderer or a fellow traveller. These names are flaunted. I would like to see from the Govern-

ment side and equally strong and categorical and determined attack against those who are trying to pull down the very philosophy by which you swore before the electors, by which you got the votes, by which you loudly declared. Even from this Bench I want to sharply distinguish the others from the Mover as well his supporter from the Swatantra Party who read a bold speech certainly not prepared by him, almost in a language of the famous human crusader of the Swatantra Party who is never tired of tilting at the windmill of public sector. There is no windmill which he tilts at now and his sabre has been broken in the election; still he tilts and gets able support from the Congress Party. I strongly oppose it. What the Estimates Committee suggested is a sort of a House Committee of Members of Parliament to examine the working of the public sector with a view to improve its working so that we can cut away the waste and fruitless expenditure, and the delays of red tape and secretariat mentality imported into the public sector so that it may pulsate with new life and improved working and march forward to success from one pillar to another and from one milestone to another and giving, by its successful working, a determined reply to those who doubt and bark at the working of the public sector.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, the Resolution as it stands before the House speaks of something that spells inefficiency, tardiness and wastage not compensated by the returns. It raises some presumptions not corroborated by facts. As a result I find that it gives a handle to the advocates of Swatantra philosophy that finds delight in taking Alice into the Wonderland and in running after the mirage of freedom to be found in the concentrated shadow under the tall poplars and oaks, which stand between the sun and the bush below;—that means, unfettered feudalism, coupled with exploitation capitalism that suck the pen to be their victims. That is the

Swatantra philosophy that has been given a handle by this Resolution. So, I moved my amendment which reads as follows; I shall read it so that the agitated friends on the other side may know it:

“This House recommends to the Government to set up a Commission to examine the working of public sector enterprises *vis-a-vis* that of private sector enterprises from the points of efficiency and economy that has been attained.”

It is a long and debatable point how far the public sector operates efficiently and economically *vis-a-vis* the private sector. I would only try to point out the fact that in the attempt to develop a form of full economy, which we can claim to have started in a humble way, we have got to surmount so many obstacles. I admit there are many who view the democratic process as a particularly cumbersome machinery today in achieving planned objectives. They forget that India happens to be almost an isolated example of democratic development outside the small nucleus of democracies in some countries in the west.

If this attempt has been started at our end, let us understand, let us probe into the problem before we make our own comments. So my humble attempt in putting forth this amendment is to show that in the present set-up we have as yet to ensure that the public sector which comes with a promise, goes through the process of baptismal gradual development. That requires certain pruning no doubt. The other day, the Minister had been mentioning about the difficulties which the public sector had yet to undergo. In reply to a question, I found in the record that the Home Minister said, “as yet we have not developed a technique of operation whereby the public sector might be brought under careful supervision and be made amenable to

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]
the control of this House and the Government”.

Undoubtedly, these should be manned by efficient personnel with adequate training and equipment, which could go in for higher technique of production. Today, if we compare the private enterprises *vis-a-vis* public enterprises, we can cite a thousand and odd examples wherein we find they suffer equally from certain handicaps, initial difficulties of growth and that growth nurtured in freedom not in totalitarianism or in any form of super-imposed will, as we have experienced in other parts of world. This fundamental factor comes to the fore when we take up the question of the application of improved technique projected into our economic growth under the Plan programme. Our Third Plan has definitely indicated that the basic objective is to provide sound foundation for sustained economic growth. With the rapid expansion of economy wider opportunities of growth arise both for the public and private sectors. In the context of the country's planned development, the private sector has a large area in which to develop and expand. But the public sector is expected to grow both absolutely and in comparison and at a faster rate than the private sector. This makes it very clear that there is no attempt to taboo all our constructive efforts which are apt to bring in a new form of life, where every man knows that he contributes to the building up of the nation, to the growth of a society full of promise and marching to a higher stage of perfection.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

It is essential that efficiency and economy must be attained and for that purpose adequate machinery has to be set up. We must have a system that will be allowed to grow whereby the public sector will be made amenable to the control of this House. But, that is a big 'but'—in the day to day

administration, in its daily working, we have no right to interfere because it must have some initiative left; it must have some latitude of working, thinking process, active and creative thinking. The moment we find that the personnel is wanting in attainments, the moment we find that the system works under certain handicaps, we put a check on its ineffective operation and remodel the entire thing. But, as it is today, it must be allowed to grow and in that growth there will be a definite marching forward and a marching together. Both the sectors are on their march. It is a race, and in that process of race, this form of drawing the line and then dubbing somebody as inefficient, uneconomical and wasteful, does not help our creative activities.

When we appreciate that this present system has to be worked out in a manner that some efficiency may be injected into the system itself in its process of evaluation, I would rather suggest that there must be some high-powered Commission or Board for making appointments of the personnel and also for assessing the process of work which they are expected to perform and to find out how far they have failed in the same. That is a positive suggestion and there must be some suitable arrangement to regulate the activities of those people, who are administering the public enterprises ultimately holding themselves responsible to this House.

Today there is a race, I might say, between the disintegrating forces and the positive attempts at economic growth in India. It requires imagination, a courageous handling of the problem and statemanship that is not narrowed by Chauvinism, by sectarian outlook and by small petty thinking. In that process, we must have a positive philosophy that counts on the co-operative efforts of the different sectors of the people and then try to put them forward in the evolution of a new society.

I would, therefore, urge upon my

hon. friends on both sides to understand the implications of the Resolution which I want to be accepted in the amended form, which does not bring in any stigma, nor does it put any disability on the scope or on the fruitfulness of the venture—its promise to grow and grow into perfection. There have been outbursts of vituperation from both the Swatantra Party and the other party, whose members parade before the world the virtues of socialism and denounce others as crypto-socialists. We have had enough taste of their brand of socialism.

So, I am rather tempted to say that after the Mover of the Resolution has experienced these outbursts from those two sections, he will be in a chastened mood to accept the Resolution which I have put forward in the amended form.

I would also seek the co-operation of all hon. Members in accepting this amendment so that we can work effectively on a co-operative basis for the building up of the nation through evolutionary processes. We have only started; we are at the beginning, and as yet, we are not in any position to make any comments so far as the public sector enterprises, *vis-a-vis* the private enterprises, are concerned. I would say that it is time that we understood our own responsibilities in the matter: that we are only to give our help, our advice, our positive constructive suggestions, and thereby make the venture a success.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the original Resolution. Although my hon. friend Shri P. R. Chakraverti was just hitting at our party as going round the country, parading about socialism and calling the others as crypto-socialists, I think that his speech, if it was heard by the Mover, will make the Mover understand that whatever has been spoken by Shri Daji has been accepted in totality by Shri P. R. Chakraverti although he belongs to a different political party.

As Shri Daji has already said, I do

not know why you want to have a committee with a view to understand the working of the public sector against the background of the standard set up by the private sector. First of all, I want to say that the amendment which has been moved by Shri P. R. Chakraverti is not also required, because the life of the public sector is not such that it requires an immediate enquiry so as to improve it. There is no doubt about the fact that there is a lot which has to be improved, but there is no need for any public enquiry. Rather, if there is any need for a public enquiry, it is to be done for the private sector. It is the private sector which needs a thorough examination, in respect of its working all these years I do not want to use any strong word, but I might say that it is the private sector which exploits the country's economy and also takes advantage of the poverty of the country. Taking advantage of the British *laissez faire*, they are persons who have been objecting to the planned economy, and they are even trying their level best to reap the best benefits by exploitation, and they have earned huge profits at the cost of the country. It is essential that there should be a committee to go into the working of the private sector.

Here, on the floor of this House, we have had occasions to raise the question about the closure of textile mills and it was admitted that it is all due to the mal-administration. It is not only the closure of the textile mills: if you will look into the working of the various other mills in the private sector, everywhere you will find that the mills have been working not with an eye to do public service or do good to the country's economy, but simply with a view to reaping private profits. If you go through the working of private companies for the last ten to fifteen years, you will find that during this time they have earned at least three or four times their paid-up-capital. That is how the private sector was working.

[Shri Prabhat Kar].

What about the cost? Today there has been so much talk about the rise in prices. What is it due to? Sometimes, it is said by some people that it is due to indirect taxation, but it is more because of this, namely, taking advantage of the imposition of indirect taxes, it is the private sector which imposes new prices which are out of tune with taxation, and as a result, the prices of commodities go up.

We have today an Institute of Cost and Works Accountants. I do not know why it should not be incumbent upon every company to appoint a cost accountant, according to the Companies Act, and give a certificate about the costing, thus not allowing the private sector to decide their own cost of production and raise the prices and earn fabulous profits. If there is to be an enquiry to lay down standards, it is essential in India that there should be an enquiry into the working of the private sector and not of the public sector. We have had, no doubt, on the floor of this House various other occasions to criticise the working of some of the public sector undertakings, but that is with a view to see that the public sector should improve. But once you agree to an enquiry to be made with a view to know the costing of the public sector, then, in that way, you give a handle to those who are against the public sector and who are trying their level best to see that no more nationalisation takes place and no more expansion of the public sector takes place.

16 hrs.

Therefore, this resolution under no circumstances can be allowed to be accepted. I wish that the Mover of the resolution, belonging to a party which professes socialism, should withdraw this and not give any handle to the Forum of Free Enterprise, who are off and on writing articles and sending pamphlets throughout the country to prove that if any improvement in this country is needed, it can

be done by the private sector and not by the public-sector. According to them, the public sector is a drainage of the country's revenue and it is disadvantageous to the country's economy. Therefore, I would request the Mover of this resolution to withdraw this.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव और अग्नेडमेंट दोनों का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक कमिशन नियुक्त करने का क्या मन्तव्य होगा। इससे क्या फायदा होगा और इसकी बर्किंग की जांच करने से कौन सी नई बात आ जायेगी। इस हाउस के सामने बराबर प्रश्नों के उत्तर में हर गवर्नमेंट अन्डरटेकिंग्स के सम्बन्ध में भी बातें आई हैं और प्राइवेट अन्डरटेकिंग्स के सम्बन्ध में भी बातें आई हैं। उनसे ज्ञात हुआ कि दोनों तरफ, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी कम्पनियाँ ऐसी हैं जो अच्छी चल रही हैं, अच्छा प्रॉफिट अर्न कर रही हैं और कुछ खराब कम्पनियाँ भी हैं जिनको सुधारना है। वही बात प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी मालूम हुई। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी ऐसी कम्पनियाँ हैं जो मिसमैजमेंट की वजह से बन्द की गईं और जिनको गवर्नमेंट ने मैनेजमेंट के लिये लिया। इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति से कोई मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। अलबत्ता यह जरूर हो सकता है कि इसके लिये एक कमेटी पालियामेंट की हो जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स की देख भाल करे और उसमें कोई सुधार जरूरी हो तो बतलाये। मुझे याद है चन्द रोज पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स के सुधार के लिये। उसकी ओर से कुछ सुझाव भी आये थे। इसमें दिया हुआ है कि पालियामेंट की एक कमेटी हो जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स की देखभाल करे। इस कमेटी की स्थापना के लिये अगर कोई प्रस्ताव आता तो शायद ज्यादा मौजू होता और इस हाउस के कंसिडरेशन में आता तथा उसको शायद हम लोग मान लेते। लेकिन बर्किंग के बारे में

कोई कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाये इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में चित्तरंजन फ़ैक्ट्री है और भी फ़ैक्ट्रीज हैं जहाँ बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है मशीन टूल्स फ़ैक्ट्री हैं जहाँ बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। लेकिन साथ ही रूरकेला ऐसी कम्पनियाँ भी हैं जहाँ बहुत खराब काम होता है और जिसकी बजह से बराबर इस सदन में और बाहर चिन्ता रहती है। यह सब बातें तो मालूम हैं। इस कमिशन को नियुक्त करने का क्या मकसद होगा? न तो प्रस्तावक महोदय ने और न जिन्होंने अमैंडमेंट किया है, उन्होंने बतलाया कि इससे क्या परपज सर्व होगा। पालियामेंट का कंट्रोल रहे, उसकी देख भाल रहे इसलिये जरूरत है कि एक कमेटी नियुक्त की जाये जो कि पब्लिक अन्डरकिटेम्स को देखे और बराबर जाकर उनकी जांच करे। इस कमिशन का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा। मैंने जैसा कहा, दोनों ही ओर, पब्लिक सेक्टर में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, कुछ खराब कम्पनियाँ हैं, कुछ अच्छी कम्पनियाँ हैं। चाहे अच्छा काम करती हैं। चाहे खराब काम करती हैं। समय समय पर उनके बारे में यहाँ सूचना आती रहती है। इसके लिये अधिक जानकारी की जरूरत नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव और अमैंडमेंट दोनों का विरोध करता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह पालियामेंट की एक कमेटी बना दे जो पब्लिक अन्डरकिटेम्स की देख भाल किया करे।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Sir, this resolution which has been brought forward has already been referred to by some speakers on this side as being very innocuous-looking, but having a different motive behind it. I see on a closer reading of the text of the resolution that it refers, of course, to lesser efficiency and more cost in some of the public sector enterprises than those in the private sector. We should be thankful for small mercies.

At least there is an indirect admission here that all public sector enterprises are not necessarily more costly or less efficient than those in the private sector.

I am not concerned for the time being with the question whether the public sector enterprises have any scope for improvement or not, because that is not the purpose of this resolution at all. Therefore, the amendments which have been brought forward by some Members suggesting that there should be a committee to go into public sector undertakings in order to improve the efficiency are quite off the mark. That by itself would be quite a different matter for discussion. The point of this resolution is not that. The point of this resolution is the presupposition that it contains in its very text that the public sector enterprises are less efficient and more costly than the private sector. There is counterposing here of the two and I would suggest that this resolution is, therefore, something which is more in tune with the general campaign, if I may say so the propaganda campaign, which is carried on in this country, which sometimes assumes very virulent forms and at other times subsides somewhat, viz., the campaign to run down and denigrate the public sector as far as possible. This resolution, as far as I can see, is part of that campaign.

I am reminded, of course strangely enough, of what happened a few months ago when these very interests, who are very much concerned to prove that the private sector is superior to the public sector in many ways, were themselves advocating that some of these public sector plants should be thrown open to participation in equity capital by private interests. I cannot understand it; I hope the Mover of the resolution—he is not here—would be able to explain this. If it is presupposed that the public sector plants are *ipso facto* more inefficient and more costly than private sector plants, why were these gentlemen coming forward with this demand a little while

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ago that they should be allowed to participate in the equity capital of some of these public sector undertakings?

Of course, they can put forward certain excuses saying that by their entry into this, by their experience and expert technical knowledge, they would help to improve the working of the public sector. But to my mind, that was not the real reason at all. The real reason is somehow or other to sabotage the working of this public sector. There is also the fact which they are forced to admit in the text of this resolution that some of the public sector undertakings have become profitable after a certain period of running. We know that; we have discussed it many times in this House. Therefore, the general idea seems to be that so long as these public sector undertakings are still in a nascent stage, in the teething stage, let Government bear the brunt and share all the responsibility. Once they get stabilised and begin to earn profits, they would put forward the demand that they should also be allowed to participate in the equity capital of these concerns. I am glad that that move was defeated. It was strongly opposed in this House and the Government, I am glad to say, came forward with the assurance that this participation would not be permitted. This cuts the ground from under the feet of this presupposition, which is made in the resolution itself.

I think we must always bear in mind the essential fundamental difference between the two sectors, though both the sectors are said to be complementary to each other. I suppose that is the philosophy of the Government today. They are saying, we are having a mixed economy; these two sectors are not rival to each other, but they are complementary to each other. Well and good. But they are complementary to each other in a very special sense. That is also true. The basic difference is, we must remember

that whereas the resources which are generated by the public sector undertakings go entirely and wholly into the developmental fund of the State, and can be used for planning purposes. That is not the same with the private sector. Everybody knows that a certain amount of profit is mopped up by taxation. But when the private sector attempts to increase its efficiency and lower its costs by various means, I submit, the real motive behind it is not this. It is not as though they are all good Samaritans. The real motive is not that if they can make higher profits they would be able to give more to the Government to help them in planning. The meaning of the drive for more efficiency in the private sector is how they can increase that portion which will not go to the State but which can be pocketed by private interests. That is the drive for efficiency in the private sector. The portion which has to be given up to Government through taxation etc., is always grudged by them and it is never welcomed by them. There is a constant attempt to see that those taxes are lowered. Their drive for greater efficiency and lowering of costs means that portion of the profits or the revenue yield of those concerns which could be appropriated by the private owners which they try to increase.

This is the basic difference, and this should be the basic difference in our attitude to the two sectors. There is also one other fact. How is the private sector able to stand today? Without the assistance of the public sector they will find it difficult. These establishments which have been set up in the public sector are of such a type, producing capital goods or rolling-stock for the railways or heavy machines and other type of things which cannot produce quick and easy returns. They are not like a factory for making baby powder, nylon plastic goods or cocacola or something like that. These are not things like that. Everybody knows the economics of these things. This is the type of State

capitalism, in our view. Some people may like to call it socialism, but we think it to be a form of State capitalism. In the present conditions of our country we welcome it, because it helps to strengthen the foundation of our national economy.

But how would the private sector, we ask, whose interests are reflected in this resolution, be able to stand today without the State sector despite all its limitations? The rolling-stock manufactured there is used for the private sector. The steel manufactured in Rourkela or Bhilai goes nowhere else than to feed their plants. The machine tools which are being produced increasingly and will be produced in the State sector will go to equip some of the private sector plants.

Then, as far as finance goes I would like an enquiry committee to see what proportion of these private sector firms can operate today without huge loans and grants from the State. That is how they are functioning.

Therefore, my submission is that this resolution should be rejected because it starts with a presupposition which is entirely false.

Lastly, my apprehension is totally in a different direction, that even some firms—I am referring specifically to those ex-Mundhra concerns—I fear, after this interim period of Government control which is being exercised over them in order to put things right, are in the danger of being handed back again to the private sector. Such a big scandal took place costing even the job of a very eminent Finance Minister. It became national scandal. Some of those firms, I am told, are in the danger of being handed back to the private sector. I would like the hon. Minister to set my fears at rest. The British India Corporation, probably the biggest industrial complex in the whole of North India, which has been more or less under Government control so far

since Shri Mundhra disappeared from the scene, with about 30 per cent equity capital held by Government and the LIC, we are told, is going to be handed back to the private sector. Rumours arise that some plan is there to hand this whole British India Corporation complex to a certain firm of a well known family of private industrialists, to break up the existing board of directors and to bring in all the nominees of that private concern. I think this is the apprehension which should be more lively in the minds of hon. Members. When we have once projected an arm-by 'we' I mean the State—into this privately owned big industrial complex in order to put it on a better footing and run it more efficiently, we should not succumb to any pressure and try to hand it back again to a private concern.

Sir, I oppose this resolution, and I submit that if an enquiry is required at all it should be an enquiry into the private sector of India, what they are doing, how they are carrying on various forms of malpractices etc.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: (वाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव इस समय सदन के सामने विचाराधीन है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। प्रस्तावक महोदय का इरादा कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो लेकिन प्रस्ताव पढ़ने के बाद यही आभास होता है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की निन्दा करने के लिये यह लाया गया है। निजी क्षेत्र के मुकाबले में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इस प्रस्ताव में निन्दा की गई है

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट के अन्दर अन्दर अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जी हाँ, पांच मिनट के अन्दर ही मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा।

हमारी सरकार ने समाजवादी ढंग के समाज की जो कल्पना की है दरअसल सारी

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

गलती वही है। समाजवादी ढंग से उसे प्रेम है लेकिन समाजवाद से प्रेम नहीं है। आत्मा से मोह नहीं आवरण से मोह है। जब तक आत्मा से प्रेम नहीं होगा और आवरण से प्रेम होगा तब तक यह चीजें चलती रहेंगी और यह जो निजी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं उनको बराबर मौका मिलता रहेगा कि वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बदनाम करें।

सरकार की नीति मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था की है। अब इस मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत निजी उद्योग और सार्वजनिक उद्योगों के बीच यह होड़ चलती रहेगी, इसमें दो राय न हैं और न हो सकती हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय, सरकार और खास तौर से प्रस्तावक महोदय चाहते हैं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र फले फूले और उसके अन्दर जो भी गड़बड़ पैदा हो दूर हो जाय तो उन्हें निजी उद्योग को हमेशा के लिये समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। सब से बड़ी गड़बड़ यही है। अगर प्रस्तावक महोदय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जांच करने का प्रस्ताव लाने के बजाय इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव लाये होते कि निजी उद्योग समाप्त किये जायें और उसकी जगह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र ले तो उससे ज्यादा हित होता।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में आज जो कुशलता और निपुणता नहीं है उसका एक कारण यह है कि हमारी जो मशीनरी है, सरकारी कर्मचारी और अधिकारी जो हैं उनका दिमाग और दृष्टिकोण समाजवादी नहीं बन पाया है कि किस तरीके से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को सफलता के साथ आगे बढ़ाया जाये। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कुछ इस तरीके की नीति अपनाये और अपने और कर्मचारियों को समाजवादी समाज के उपयुक्त बनाये। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को चलाने के लिये जिस कुशलता और ईमानदारी की आवश्यकता है वह उनमें भरे।

एक निवेदन यह भी है कि आज सार्व-

जनिक क्षेत्र को बदनाम और असफल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। निजी क्षेत्र के लोग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगे हुए अधिकारियों के जरिये किसी न किसी तरीके से उसको असफल करना चाहते हैं। अब सरकार की भी इसमें एक गलती है। वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पर खर्चा अधिक करती है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो अधिकारी लगे हैं उनके सुख सुविधा पर अधिक रुपया खर्च करती है और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप खर्चा बहुत बढ़ जाता है। जो माल उत्पादित होता है उस के मूल्यों में भी बड़होत्री होती है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इन चीजों पर ध्यान दे और इस प्रस्ताव को मूल ही से समाप्त कर दे क्योंकि इस प्रस्ताव का मतलब सीधे सीधे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की भर्त्सना करना है और उनकी जगह पर निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना है।

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of gratification that all the hon. Members who participated in this debate today and last week have totally opposed both in spirit and the letter the resolution moved by the hon. Member. If I may say so with all humility, when the national government of this country launched upon the public sector undertakings it was with a definite social, economic and ideological consideration on the one hand and the historical compulsion of removing the backwardness of an under-developed country of the size of India on the other, that public sector was considered as the most vital part of the national reconstruction programme. It is, therefore, very natural that hon. Members have totally disagreed with what is against the national will and what is in the form of a historical contradiction that we should compare here the performances of the private sector and the public sector and to seek for the appointment of a commission to find out the efficiency of the public sector on the assump-

tion, which is totally unwarranted, that the private sector runs in a more efficient way than the public sector. Speaking with a personal note, I have intimate knowledge of both the sectors of this economy, and I do not entertain for a minute the theory that unit to unit, size to size and category to category anybody can aver or assert that a private sector enterprise runs better than its counterpart public sector enterprise. Firstly, the two things are generally broadly non-comparable, and even from the commercial point of view and purely from the point of view of economic profits and efficient working of an industrial enterprise, I can with all humility assert that the public sector in India has shown remarkable performance, looking at the size of the programme that we have undertaken.

I have before me a list of 45 industrial and commercial enterprises, and I am not including enterprises of a financial nature or service nature, which this country's government has undertaken, but purely industrial and commercial enterprises, numbering 45 and in each of the range there are more than, sometimes three units, five units or ten units. So, arranged unit-wise, they come to about 86 or so. If one examines them, one will find that we have undertaken things like the manufacture of steel in the public sector. We have undertaken to provide one of the finest international airlines of which this country's people are very proud. It is comparable to the best airlines anywhere in the world, both from the point of view of the opinion of the Indian travellers as well as foreign travellers with whom one has occasion to meet several times. We run shipping agencies, and the shipping world knows that the public sector shipping undertakings of this country are not inferior—in some cases they are far superior—to shipping undertakings in the private sector. The Indian Telephone Factory in the communication line has a record which is unmatched by any

similar undertakings not only in this country but in several parts of the world. We have the drugs factory in a very expanding way. We have the machine tools factory. We run even a hotel, as the House is aware, and this hotel, by all standards, has been acknowledged by both Indian tourists and a majority of the foreign tourists as one of the best run hotels in the world. I have travelled many times abroad and have lived in many hotels of the world in different countries. Recently, I was in one of the finest hotels in Canada. So, I can say, not because I am an Indian but as an impartial observer, that our hotel here run in the public sector can compare most favourably with any best run private enterprise hotel anywhere in the world, not only from the point of view of service which it is rendering but also from the point of view of profitability which these enterprises and the hotel are giving us.

There has been a misunderstanding because in the Economic Review which we present to the nation along with the budget, we have not been very careful in listing the public enterprises and the investment. In future, from next year onwards, we have decided to present it in a more analytical manner. We shall broadly categorise the public sector into three parts.

One part will be those undertakings which, are in the construction stage. In the past, all the steel plants, the heavy electricals, the heavy engineering plant and many other enterprises which are still under construction have all been clubbed together into which the investment runs into Rs. 300 crores to 400 crores but which are yet to become fruitful after the period of construction is over and the period of gestation is over. In heavy industries it takes at least four or five years to get it completely constructed and gestation will take a period of another three years and it is only in the 7th or 8th year that it will yield good re-

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turns, irrespective of whether it is a public sector or private sector enterprise, and it has nothing to do with the managerial competence or productivity for it is in the very nature of the technology of the enterprises such as this. Whether it is Tata Chemicals, run by a very big industrial house of this country, or it is Hindustan Aluminium run by another competent or big private enterprise in this country, whether it is the aluminium plant in the public sector or the machine tool plant in the public sector, all these enterprises take time by the nature of the technology involved and the managerial environment involved in these enterprises. The first three or four years are spent in construction and the rest of the two or three years are spent in gestation and it is only in the 7th or 8th year that it goes into stream. It is only then that we can compare our enterprises with any other enterprises, and when at that stage we mercilessly analyse and compare for the sake of efficiency, profitability, quality of products, manpower productivity, efficiency of enterprise with any enterprises in the world both in the public and private sector, we will find that we can stand comparison with some of the best run enterprises in the world.

The second category that we want to include is those enterprises which have already completed construction and have just started production like the heavy electricals projects. Now, there was some adverse comment in the House about this project. Very few people realise the nature of this enterprise. I think it was the year before last that Lord Chandos, who was the Minister for War in the Churchill's cabinet and now Chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries, London came to this country to examine and study the working of the heavy electricals project. At that time the programme was, as the House is aware, to produce Rs. 6½ crores worth of turbo-generators, turbo-al-

ternators etc. in Bhopal. Then we requested him to agree to a programme of four-fold increase, namely, Rs. 25 crores worth of production of heavy electricals per year. He was hesitant and he was totally reluctant and in several letters to me he was writing that "your country is an inexperienced country; even in the Soviet Union and elsewhere where the AEI have established public sector enterprises they have taken more time for proficiency to be achieved by the young skilled workers of those countries". So he was doubting whether the Indian technician would be any the more vulnerable or amenable to any better skilled training than that of the experienced countries which had imparted training to their technicians. When I went to London I requested him personally to visit India. He came here with 11 British experts and talking at a farewell dinner which he gave, at which the late Nawab of Bhopal was also present he said that he has seen the technicians trained in the factory and he was surprised to find that they are so capable in having absorbed the techniques and expertise which is very difficult for any technician to learn in such a short time. Rotating a turbine at 4,000 RPM or 8,000 RPM is not a technique which can be understood or imbibed within a short time. Those who are in the technological field will understand that it is one of the most difficult tasks in the whole world. So, he said I am so much satisfied with the examination of your trainees that I am not only prepared for a quadruple increase but, if you have the authority of Government, I am prepared to agree to a programme of Rs. 50 crores per year". We agreed and we signed a contract. Now the Bhopal project, as the House is aware, is going to have a Rs. 50 crore programme.

In addition to this, we started discussions with the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovakian government and, as the House is aware, we have finalised and started three more projects, one near Roorki, another in Ramachandrapuram and a third in Trichy

in Madras. So, I can assure hon. Members that in these national undertakings we have been taking special care in matters of efficiency, training, of proper lay-outs and bringing the latest type of technology and productivity and so arranging the programme in an integrated manner that when the construction period and the gestation period is over, most of these enterprises would be yielding the maximum possible results which any commercial enterprise in the world yields.

The other point which has been sometimes misunderstood is about the total profitability of these enterprises. I have here before me the returns of 28 running undertakings which vary in their annual return from 5 per cent to 11 per cent, going up to as much as 31 per cent. The annual balance sheets have been presented to this House from time to time and, barring the heavy steel plants and the other heavy engineering plants which have still not gone into full production, I would request all hon. Members to go through some of the balance sheets. What is the profitability of the Hindustan Insecticides or the Hindustan Machine Tools or the Hindustan Anti-biotics or the much-criticised State Trading Corporation where, even with a new type of approach to international trade, we have had a return of as much as 30 to 31 per cent on a trading enterprise such as the State Trading Corporation?

When I say this I do not want to claim that we are faultless. Like all human agencies we are also subject to all those weaknesses and all the human frailties which come up in such enterprises where thousands and thousands of men operate under one roof or in one forum, who are unskilled in this art of technology and new type of expertise for one, two or three centuries since the Industrial Revolution came to the world. Naturally, we cannot expect and we do not claim any per-

fection. But it is our endeavour to constantly improve the working of these undertakings.

Many times whenever we have mentioned this matter, adverse comments from friends sometimes and from critics who are averse to public enterprises have been somewhat not deep enough, if I may say so, but more superfluous in this respect. Public accountability of these enterprises also is not inadequate in my opinion. The practice in this House and in the other House is far more widespread and generous than a similar practice either in the House of Commons or in the other countries where there are public undertakings. In West Germany, even in the United States and some of the socialistic countries of Western Europe—of course, I could not say that of Eastern Europe because there the ownership is totally State and all the criticism, good or bad, is therefore directed towards the very enterprise—but in a democratic set up, wherever we know of, this country exercises through both the Houses far more widespread and intense public accountability of these enterprises than anywhere else. There are a number of probing questions which are allowed here, and rightly so, because we are just beginning. Eternal vigilance is the price of democracy. Therefore the Government has always welcomed that more and more vigilance by this hon. House and by the other House will be conducive to greater efficiency. Therefore we have welcomed those things. The Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee of Parliament is functioning to see that every sort of money that is spent from the Consolidated Fund of India from which the public sector undertakings draw their funds and their appropriations is fully accountable to the two Houses.

More than that I had the privilege of moving a motion for the setting up of a Joint Committee of Parliament in the last Lok Sabha. We are bringing forward that motion again very

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soon before this House as also before the other House so as to set up a Joint Committee of Parliament to supervise the working of the public sector undertakings. That means that we want a more intimate association of the hon. Members of Parliament to watch, superintend, supervise and improve the working of these public sector undertakings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When is this committee likely to be formed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very soon. The House has assembled after the new Parliament has come into being. There were other formalities of governmental administration and the new Government taking over. But very soon the motion will be re-brought before the House.

Shri Daji: It will come after the gestation period of the new Cabinet is over.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It had some teething troubles.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The gestation period of the Cabinet does not take very much time. It is not like the heavy public sector enterprises. But all the same I agree with the hon. Member that there is a gestation period for everybody. A few weeks have been taken in that connection. Now very soon the motion for setting up a Joint Committee of Parliament for the public sector undertakings is coming forward.

Recently also, as in the past, we were reviewing the different policies and a comprehensive statement on the policy of Government on public undertakings had been placed on the Table of the House during the last session. That covers what form of management it will be, how recruitment will take place, what the policy on subordinate recruitment will be, what the broad principles of pricing

are, what will be the different criteria by which the Government judge the working of these undertakings, what the composition of the Board of Directors should be and who will be drawn on the Board of Directors etc. A complete and comprehensive statement has been laid on the Table of the House by me on the working of the public sector undertakings.

More than that recently a Labour Sub-Committee has been constituted to co-ordinate the broad labour policies of the Government in the working of the public sector undertakings. There also we have made no exception at all. Whether it is taxability of the public sector undertakings or labour relationship, we want to give proper leadership through the public sector to this country in every walk of public life. Similarly, in the industrial fields also, we want to provide the industrial leadership which the country lacked very much.

As one hon. Member rightly said, who would have provided this fare of production, of every variety of difficult production which nobody in the private sector could ever have undertaken in the industrial field in such a vast country where the expertise was lacking, except the Government of the country or the community, the nation or the State? It is only through the support and blessings of this House and the public policy of this country to expand the public sector undertakings in the field of industrial development that we have been able to provide adequate and dynamic leadership in the field of production to the whole nation.

The provision in the Third Five Year Plan is massive. It is not merely a few hundred crores of rupees here and there. The provision is for Rs. 1,550 crores which, perhaps on second estimates, might go right up to Rs. 1,700 crores. Twice the investment in the private sector during the Second Five Year Plan is being

planned by a country which is passing only through the infancy of its democracy and freedom. Over a period of 10—14 years to go into such enterprises with the courage, conviction and the expertise of a well-developed country can only be the god fortune of a great democracy like ours in which we have inherited a good leadership as well as very sound tradition of democracy.

Therefore I am glad that on the whole all the hon. Members of this House have rather disapproved of this Resolution. I would also request the hon. Member not to compare this type of thing. I can always welcome on behalf of Government every criticism even on the most minor detail of the work of these public sector undertakings because we want to profit by it. We are not in a mood of bravado or of claiming perfection. As I said, we are very imperfect in this matter. We have to run it through a democratic apparatus. We are not running them either through State capitalism or through the coercive apparatus of the State. Here an enterprise is open to anybody who wants to walk into the enterprise and check up what we are doing, where we are defaulting and what the weak points are. Sometimes the weak points of private enterprise which I know of when I was in a private enterprise and which, I know, could never be known to the outside world, come out for the public sector in the most distorted form and are presented to the public in a manner which is totally unconvulsive to the support which we have been receiving from some sections of the House on this Resolution.

Therefore I say that the support has not only to be mental and psychological but it has to be internal and out of conviction that we want to support the public sector in all its difficulties in matters of labour relations, of improving productivity and of having a collective bargaining of a peaceful type. Sometimes it is very dis-

treasing that these minor activities frustrate the working of the gigantic enterprises in which the nation has invested crores of rupees.

Therefore with all humility I may only appeal that the working of these public sector undertakings which have received so far the approbation of the whole nation and of this House should be once more confirmed. I would again take an opportunity to plead for this on behalf of my colleagues who are working in the public sector undertakings and the management. Those people are unheard of and go absolutely unmerited. They work under a great amount of discipline without any reward being given to them either in public or in financial terms. A managing director, a manager, a chief engineer, or a foreman of a public sector undertaking does not receive that approbation or financial emoluments which a private sector man gets. When good efficiency is notified in the private sector immediately it is rewarded in terms of money. Here the only reward, which is a very considerable reward, is the blessing and the support that this House can give to the right and good performance of the public sector. Therefore we value very much not only the criticism but the support also that individual enterprises get through these exhaustive analyses and probes by this House. We will welcome most such approbation to our public servants who are working in a devoted and dedicated manner in these public sector undertakings.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this Resolution. They have given very valuable information. I am sorry to state that some of the hon. Members have taken this opportunity to condemn the private sector and some hon. Members have taken this opportunity to

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condemn the public sector. As a matter of fact this was not at all in my mind. Some motives were cast on me by some of the hon. Members opposite, but I do not think that they should have in any way thought of me like that.

In this country we have accepted mixed economy, and there are public sector enterprises as well as private sector enterprises. But it is time for us to see whether our public sector enterprises are working properly or not; and, if sometimes it is called for, we should also be bold enough to compare private sector enterprise with public sector enterprise and see whether our public sector enterprises are working better, more efficiently and whether their cost of production is lesser than that of the private sector enterprises or not. We should not feel shy of comparing these two.

The other day we had a discussion in this House and we found that in the eastern zone the cost per hour of flight of a private airline was something like Rs. 530, whereas the cost per hour of flight of the Indian Airlines Corporation in the very same place was somewhere about Rs. 820.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The risk of life was one thousand time more in the private sector.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Everything was explained at that time. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur also raised a question whether standard methods were employed by private operators or not, and the hon. Minister said that it cannot be done, and the Government also cannot allow such things, because it will be playing with the lives of the people of this country.

Therefore, if this kind of things are taking place, we should see why it is that a private operator's cost per hour of flight is only Rs. 530 whereas the cost for the public sector enter-

prise is Rs. 820. Why is there this difference. This is one case. There can be other instances, I do not know, which Members might not know, because we are not experts in the field of private sector or public sector.

The hon. Minister has suggested a Committee of both Houses to look into these things....

Shri Daji: Not to look into these things.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: He has suggested it—to supervise and improve the working of the public sector industries. The decision had been taken and this thing should have come about in the last session of the Second Lok Sabha, but I am told that it will be coming in the Second Session of the Third Lok Sabha. It is all right. I think some purpose will be served by the Committee that has been suggested by the hon. Minister. But I do not think that all the purposes will be served.

Anyway, I am grateful to the Members who have given us a lot of information about the public sector as well as about the private sector. Yesterday also we had a discussion here on the Demands of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries, and on that occasion also when Members spoke, they told us a lot of things about the public sector undertakings. And the hon. Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, has admitted that there is a great failing or weakness and there is evasion of responsibility or refusal to take responsibility on the part of the management of the public sector enterprises. We have to see why this evasion is there, who is responsible for the failing, who is responsible for more costs, who is responsible for lesser efficiency. I do not want to compare the private sector and the public sector, but let us see why the public sector enterprises are not working efficiently, why their cost is

not lesser or comparable or reasonable. These things we have to find out.

The other day, while moving the resolution, I had suggested that there should be something like "economic crimes" as we have in the heaven of my friends opposite, the U.S.S.R. There are what are called economic crimes, and if any head of a public sector enterprise fails to do something or fails to pay sufficient attention to the matter in his charge, he is held responsible and punished. There should be some arrangement like that in this country also.

Shri Daji: Why not in the private sector also?

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: There it is the public sector, and those who fail in their duty are punished. In this country there is no such thing. He can evade anything and shirk his responsibility, and if one shirks responsibility nobody is held responsible. Therefore, I say that something like that should be here also, so that the public sector enterprises will run smoothly and in the interests of this country.

With these words, I beg leave to withdraw this Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the amendments are withdrawn: all of them.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The whole House spoke for this withdrawal.

All the amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Shri A. S. Saigal. Absent.

16.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RESOLUTION RE: CURB ON GROWTH OF MONOPOLIES

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, I thought I would not be able to move this Resolution, because it was the third.

Mr. Speaker: You will have that liberty now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am only saying that I did not prepare well because I thought that this Resolution will not come. I move:

Mr. Speaker: That may be the view of others also. We may fix a time limit then. What would be the proper time to be given? I learn that no time has been fixed. One hour?

An Hon. Member: Four hours.

Some Hon. Members: Two hours.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the next hon. Member may have an opportunity of moving his Resolution even if it be for one minute. Yes; Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, I move:

"This House calls upon the Government to initiate economic, political and other measures aimed at curbing the growth of monopolies and distributing the fruits of national economic advance more equitably among all sections of the people."

First of all, I want to point out that in the Directive Principles of State Policy, certain things are laid down. There are three important directions as far as State policy is concerned:

"that the citizens, men and women, equally, have the right

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

to an adequate means of livelihood;

that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

The most important thing is:

"that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

As far as these directions of policy are concerned, my opinion is that the policy of the Government is such that it has led to the expansion and growth of concentration of wealth and means of production which has operated to the common detriment of the people in this country.

I will only now try to point out from official sources, so that there may be no difficulties as far as facts and figures are concerned, as it happened, the growth of monopolies in this country. These figures themselves will show that as far as monopoly is concerned, it has not only grown, but it has also extended its sphere and if these figures are correct—I think they are correct—certainly there is a fear that, as far as policy is concerned, instead of tightening and controlling this, concentration and monopoly is strengthening. I want also to show that if the Government adopts certain policies and leave away certain policies that they are adopting today, certainly they will be able to control and weaken monopoly in this country. As regards the growing concentration, in the book *Corporate Sector in India* by Shri R. K. Nigam and Shri N. C. Chaudhuri of the Company Law Administration, Government of India, they have given certain figures about the concentration of paid-up capital among joint-stock companies in the private sector in the year 1957-58. In that book, they have given the number of joint-stock companies, the percent, and also the paid-up capital in terms of crores of rupees and also in

terms of percentages. I would not like to read the whole set of figures from that book, but I shall mention only a few of the several descriptions given there.

Below Rs. 5 lakhs, there were 24,823 companies, their percentage being 87.9. But their share of paid-up Capital is only 15.2%. As for companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore or above, the number of joint-stock companies was 126, their percentage being 0.4; the percentage in terms of capital was 33.5. From this it is very clear that 0.4 per cent of the total number of companies had a total of 33.5 per cent of the total paid-up capital.

As far as the manufacturing industry is concerned, in the *Census of Indian Manufacture, 1957*, they have given certain figures, and these figures show that this development is very rapid. The position in regard to so many industries has been mentioned there. It has been shown that the production in the respective industries was not at all really independent, because most of these industries like soap, matches, iron and steel etc. were inter-dependent also. For instance, so far as the starch industry is concerned, the total number of factories was 10, while the number of giant factories was only one, and the percentage of share to gross output was 36.4. As regards iron and steel, the total number of factories was 132, while the number of giant factories was 9, and the percentage of share to gross output was 85.6. As regards general and electrical engineering, the total number of factories was 1326, while the number of giant factories was 34, and the percentage of share to gross output was 32.5.

So, it is clear from the above figures that the productive resources of manufacturing industries in India have reached a very high degree of concentration in private hands, in spite of all the lip service paid by Congress rulers to the ideals of economic democracy and socialism.

Coming to the plantation industry, the most important plantation industries are the tea plantations and the rubber plantations. As far as the tea plantation is concerned, it is one of the principal export industries accounting for an annual income of over Rs. 100 crores in terms of foreign exchange. There is not only the production aspect but also the marketing aspect. A total of about Rs. 50 crores is invested in this industry. This is an industry which is of vital importance to the nation. It is controlled by a small monopolistic ring, and foreign at that. Not merely in the field of production, but also in the field of marketing, it is controlled by a few monopolists.

As far as the distribution of acreage under different sizes or classes of estates is concerned, it has been shown that up to 100 acres size, there are 5283 estates, and the percentage is 80.4, while the area in thousands of acres is 32.8. As regards estates above 500 acres, the number of estates is 666, and the percentage is 10.1, and the acreage in thousands of acres is 74.2. This is very important to note, because 80 per cent of the estates at the bottom were responsible for about 4 per cent of the total acreage. But as far as the 10 per cent at the top is concerned, they were responsible for 74.2 thousand acres.

As far as the tea industry is concerned, therefore, it follows that about 10 per cent of the people control about 74.2 thousand acres. The plantation Enquiry Commission has pointed out very rightly in their report that this indicates that eight agency houses of producers in Calcutta alone with their associated firms purchased over 50 per cent of tea at the Calcutta auctions in 1954. There is concentration not only as far as production is concerned, but also in respect of control of marketing.

The next industry is the rubber plantation industry. The Plantation Inquiry Commission says that there were in December 1955, 27,233 units

of rubber plantations in India with a total area of a little over 2 lakh acres. Of these 86 per cent of the land holdings upto 5 acres from 22 per cent of the total and 237 top units holding estates over 100 acres control an aggregate area of 1 lakh acres. So less than 1 per cent of the units hold 48 per cent of the total area. Therefore, in the rubber industry also, there is the same type of concentration of monopolies, of ownership and control as in the tea industry.

The report gives breakdown of the holdings of 12 top concerns. Here sterling companies, non-Indian companies, managing agency companies, director-controlled public limited companies and Indian proprietary companies are all mentioned. I do not want to go into the figures just now.

Then the next two industries are banking and insurance. Here also, figures of concentration of capital and deposits in private banks are given. Under 'Trend of progress of banking in India during 1960', figures have been given of the total number of private banks, total deposits with private banks and so on. The number of big private banks has risen from 6 to 40 and the number of small non-scheduled banks declined in the period from 521 to 228. So big banks have grown by driving innumerable small banks out of business. Here also there is expansion on the part of a few units.

Shri H. V. R. Iengar, who is known as the high-priest of the Indian monetary and banking system, has said certain things. He has specifically stated that as far as banking is concerned, monopolies have strengthened. He says:

"One of the structural features of India banking is the concentration of power which, in some cases, is enormous in relation to the capital actually employed."

He says that a group of families has got the controlling interest in banks and it has become a major task so far

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as inspection is concerned to prevent the exercise of this interest in undesirable ways.

Also so far as insurance is concerned, the same is the position. We have seen it.

Who is responsible for all this: It is the taxation and licensing policies of Government that have fostered the monopolies. As regards taxation, I have dealt with it at great length already. The proportion of direct taxes in the total Union revenue has dropped from 60 per cent in 1947-48 to 28 per cent in 1960-61. The Five Year Plan document also admits certain things. It says: on page 103:

"A number of tax incentives and concessions are at present being given for investment. These have contributed in no small measure to high levels of private investment over the last five years."

So it is the taxation policy of giving more and more concessions and also direct financial aid that have fostered these monopolies. As regards direct financial aid, there are many financial corporations. There is the IFC and also the NIDC. Most of the aid given is to these people. It is this direct financial assistance that helps the growth of these monopolies. As far as licensing policy is concerned, the Lok Sabha Estimates Committee has pointed out that the concerned Ministry should find out the existing holdings of the applicants before issuing them new licences; whether they are new licensees or they are old licensees so that it may be done in such a way so that it may not help the growth of these monopolies. These are the two things that helped them. My proposals are that three things should be done by which Government will be able to weaken the monopoly control. One is the revision of the present taxation policy, second is the nationalisation of

banks and the third is the expansion of State trading to tea, jute and cotton textiles and lastly the abolition of the managing agency in all its forms. I need not explain these things because we have so many times put this up before the Government. The Government has certainly agreed with the Directive Principles. If they have to be implemented and thus weaken the monopoly, not strengthen it, then certainly these measures will have to be taken. I hope the Minister will certainly give a reply as to whether these factors are responsible for the growth of monopoly and what the Government is proposing to do.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to initiate economic, political and other measures aimed at curbing the growth of monopolies and distributing the fruits of national economic advance more equitably among all sections of the people."

Is Shri Chakraverty moving his amendment?

Shri P. R. Chakraverty (Dhanabad) Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House calls upon the Government to pursue vigorously economic, fiscal and other measures aimed at curbing the growth of monopolies and facilitating equitable distribution among the people of the gains resulting from the economic advancement of the country."

Mr. Speaker: Has he anything to say?

Shri P. R. Chakraverty: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Well, then. The resolution and the amendment are before the House. Shri S. M. Banerjee. Ten minutes for each Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved

by my hon. friend Shri Gopalan who has focussed the attention of the House and the people in general about the concentration of our national income in the hands of a select few. Today, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Planning one question, which is asked of us by the common man: whether there is concentration of national income in the hands of a select few; if so, how? Are there any fruits of the First, Second and Third Plans? If there is any fruit, how is it going to be of advantage to the common people? That is a question asked of us by the common man. Whenever we talk of planning or of socialism or say that we are moving towards socialism, the common man says whether he is born for the plan or the Plan is for him. We are unable to answer this question. From our own experience we see the economic structure at present does not help the common man to meet the rising cost of living. We have seen a few families in this country, may be, Tatas, or Birlas or Dalmias or others, are minting money and they are having fabulous profits in whatever industry they may be—whether it is sugar, iron and steel, fertilisers or small-scale industries or big industries—these few families, seven or eight families in the country, are controlling all these industries. If you will carefully analyze the policy of licensing in 1960-61, you will yourself come to the conclusion that licences are given only—I do not know whether it is for political reasons or economic reasons or social reasons, whatever the reason may be—to those selected few who are trying to hold this country to ransom. I do not know—but I have a feeling to that effect—whether Prof. Gadgil who has done a survey about this question and also the committee recently appointed with Shri Mahalanobis as chairman to investigate into this matter and see whether there has been equitable distribution of our national income have also come to the conclusion that there is a concentration of wealth, of our national income, in the hands of a selected few.

My hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan and many other hon. Members from this side have been pleading in this House day after day, month after month and, if I am not wrong, practically in every discussion here, and have asked: let us know where this national income has gone. I know those persons who have not got anything out of the national income. Their status has gone down. Their living condition has gone down. They have really become poorer. But we are yet to know those persons in the country who have got the maximum share or the lion's share of our national income. Unless the banks are nationalised, unless certain industries are nationalised, it will be difficult for us to know where the money has gone.

Shri Gopalan's Resolution says: "This House calls upon the Government to initiate economic, political and other measures..." I would only say a few words about the political aspect. What is politics? Why Shri Gopalan has used the word 'political' here? It is because there is political consideration of the ruling party. For instance, the other day I was mentioning in this House the retention price of steel. When I said that there is a tremendous pressure from TISCOs and IISCOs and that is the main reason why this whole question has not been finalised my hon. friend the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries perhaps took an exception to this and said that some people always think that there is pressure, but that there is no pressure and no pressure can influence Government's decisions. I welcome the statement. I only wish that he translates this into action. But there is a pressure for the retention price.

Take, for instance the price-line. Everyone, whether on this side of the House or that side of the House, and every one outside is fighting hard and is trying his best to see that the price-line should be held. Holding of the price line, bring down the prices, are the central slogans today. But what is happening?

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I remember when the hon. Prime Minister went to Kanpur in the month of September, at that time, the big cloth merchants or the millowners wanted to increase the price of cloth, during the Dusserah and Divali; and because they wanted to do it, and when there was pressure from certain quarters that the prices should not be increased, they donated a handsome amount of Rs. 51,000 to the Prime Minister. And then the prices increased. For instance, the price of a pair of dhoties was increased from about Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 13 or Rs. 13.50. That is why I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister saying, "Please do not accept this money". The Kanpur Millowners' Association paid a sum of Rs. 1,25,000. but they have not paid income-tax and wealth tax to the tune of Rs. 2,17,00,000. This is how they are minting money. The entire capital of the Kanpur millowners is the non-payment of Government dues. So, I request the Planning Minister that some effective measures should be taken. Otherwise, this tendency to have monopolistic control over all industries in the country and over the economy of our country by a selected few cannot be checked.

Tatas wanted to pay a handsome donation to both the Congress and Swatantra Party. Our Prime Minister became angry and said, let them decide about one party. I think they did not pay the Swatantra Party. At least, openly they did not pay. IISCO wanted to pay Rs. 2 lakhs to the Swatantra Party and Rs. 2½ lakhs to the Congress. The Congress said, "We do not want this. Either you pay us or the Swatantra Party." They did not pay the Congress Party; they paid the Swatantra Party alone. That is why Shri Gopalan has used the word "political". This Government, which pledges towards socialism . . .

Mr. Speaker: That should help in the distribution of wealth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It may help my hon. friends of the Swatantra Party.

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): Investment for bigger gains. (Interruption). They paid to the Congress also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know; I am an Independent; they did not pay me.

When the Companies Act was being amended, all Members—I remember the Congress Member also from the Treasury Benches—pointed out the danger in this. Unfortunately, the ruling party did not accept that. They amended the law and made these charities absolutely legal. When I was delivering the speech, my friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, said, "Where is the harm? After all this is charity and there is no harm in accepting charity". Then I said in Hindi, "Change the name from All-India Congress Committee to "Anath Ashram". Don't call it an organisation of Gandhiji, Tilak and others, because that will defeat the very purpose of the organisation."

So, I suggest that apart from this Mahalanobis Committee, a committee consisting of Members of Parliament, belonging to all parties, should be constituted to go into this vast question and submit a report to the Planning Minister for his consideration. Such a committee, if constituted, will surely enjoy the confidence of the masses, because they know that unless there is equitable distribution of national income, their lot cannot be improved. That is my positive suggestion and I hope that the Minister will not hesitate to accept this.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): What is the suggestion?

Mr. Speaker: His suggestion is that a committee, consisting of Members of all political parties, be appointed to go into this question of how there can be equitable distribution of national income.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is my suggestion and I hope the Planning Minister will accept it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: I thought that the subject was so important . . .

Mr. Speaker: Everybody thought like that.

Shri Nanda: Turning to the mover of this resolution, I believe he has done less than justice to myself and grave injustice to us here. He spoke as if we were not aware of our obligation in this respect that there should be greater equality in distribution of income, there should be no growth of monopolies in this country and no increase in the concentration of wealth and income. He himself pointed out that there is that provision, that direction in the Constitution itself, in the Directive Principles, very pointedly calling upon us all to bear in mind these great objectives. Then, let us look at the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan. Through all these documents runs continuously this strain showing a very keen awareness of the need to reduce disparities and to prevent concentration.

With regard to the action taken, possibly he imagines that after 11 years of planning and 15 years of independence we have now reached a point where we have to start thinking of initiating measures to combat this. It is a fantastic suggestion. But I think the impact of what he said actually in the course of his observations was much lighter than the weight of the words which he has used in the text of the resolution.

After all, what is it that we were told. He quoted from some publication which gives the proportion of capital and investment in the hands of a certain number of companies as compared to the total number. I rapidly took down some of the figures that he gave. But what does all this lead to? What does it signify? May

be, all this is true, and I take it that all this is true. But what is the conclusion? He says 'monopoly'. What does monopoly mean? Monopolistic control means, in its essence, in its primary sense, control of the resources in the hands of a very small number of persons of a character that they are able entirely to prevent any competition which means that they can dictate the price. That is one thing. They can dictate the price of a commodity which they produce or something which they buy, and thereby they are in a position to exploit the community and enrich themselves, aggrandise themselves.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They can destroy the small ones also.

Shri Nanda: But the figures which he gave do not show that. In the case of plantations he gave the figure of 660 units. It is not a small number. Even if those 660 units have a very large proportion of the acreage it really amounts to nothing at all in terms of that argument, in terms of the impression that the hon. Member wants to create, that they are in a position to compel the consumers of their products to pay any price that they want. This is not so.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What about the tea industry, I want to know?

Shri Nanda: It is the same thing in the tea or rubber industry. It is a very common phenomenon. There is a fairly large number of units which are small in size. It is the same thing in the coal industry. There are a large number of very small collieries. There are also a considerable number of collieries in the middle range. There is also a small number of collieries which are in the upper brackets. It is a technological process which is inevitable and I do not think we would care to combat that trend. So long as the size of the larger units leads to economy of size which benefit the nation in terms of lower prices and lower costs it should not be objected to. As long as those large

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units are not so small in number that they have some collusion, some kind of combination as a result of which they can hold sway over us, they can dictate, to us in the matter of prices of commodities . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Does he mean to say that in the tea industry it is not a very small number that controls both production and marketing? Is it not a small group that controls the growth of the tea industry?

Shri Nanda: I have taken only those figures which he has given. If the number is 656, it is not a small number. They are not in a position to sit together in a small room, to take counsel and say "we will do this and not that".

Similarly, in the steel industry, naturally, there will be only a small number of units. Happily, for the future they are all going to be in the public sector. What the hon. Member said was that there are a large number of small units which are doing some kind of fabrication. In the case of industries like the steel industry, which are highly capital intensive with investments of Rs. 100 crores and more, when we leave them in the hands of the private sector, there would be the risk of monopoly. Happily, there is the Industrial Policy Resolution, as the hon. Member must be aware, which makes it very clear that this industry is going to be in the hands of the State, in the public sector. It is necessary that we should understand what the significance of that Resolution is, and the direction which it gives to development in the country, even those who are very much in favour of the private sector and claim to be supporting democratic institutions, talk in terms of countering the tendency towards monopolistic development. This is what the State is doing when we say that this industry will develop in the public sector only; we are trying to prevent the

development of monopoly. I think everybody should agree that in the steel industry, because of the very size of the resources needed for that industry, it is possible that two or three units in the private sector could possibly lead to some kind of a monopolistic trend. We have prevented that. Here again it is not a question of a proportionately small number having control over a large proportion of the small units. The question is whether that small number is large enough to create effective competition. That is one of the points that should be borne in mind.

The second point of the hon. Member is that small banks are crushed and squeezed out. But hon. Members should appreciate that we do not want banks which will later on, deprive the depositors of whatever they have put in the bank for their own future, or for the conduct of their business, or whatever their needs may be. Therefore, the safest thing is, if there are a large number of banks which are not able to hold the community to ransom . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The safe thing is to nationalise them.

Shri Nanda: That may be so. But that is a separate thing.

An example was given by the hon. Member citing "the high priest of the banking industry", Shri Iengar, that there are banks where the persons in charge, the Chairman or some one, are having a kind of family control. It may be so. This is a matter of banking reform and not of nationalisation of banking which might be considered on other grounds. But this is not the occasion for me to go into that. This is not the matter before us here at all.

He thinks that the licensing policy is at fault and the taxation policy is at fault. These two things he has cited are responsible for this develop-

ment. I dare say that the licensing policy may not be in question but the facts of life that are in this country today. When we started developing on a large scale and in a large way there were a few big houses—not a very large number—who had the resources, the competence, the experience, the know-how and a certain position or reputation. When the opportunities came they made use of them on a much larger scale than the others. Therefore, it is quite conceivable—I believe, it is true and it is a fact—that they have gained enormously out of these opportunities. This was inevitable.

What was the alternative? Should we have stopped that development because others were not available at that time? I think that would have been wrong, because anything objectionable which we did not like in the development on those lines we could have rectified later on. But if we had stopped progress, production and development, we would have all suffered. So, the other line for us was to encourage, to give impetus to and to stimulate a large number of small people or entrepreneurs coming into the field by giving them encouragement, assistance and incentives of all kinds. I do not want to go into the details of that. Many times that information has been furnished. In an abundant way we have tried to help the small-scale industries and the small entrepreneurs. Maybe, that much more needs to be done in that direction even now. We should do that. But that direction is there. We have taken a right direction.

We have initiated many things over the years. We have started a number of things in the First Plan period, namely, nationalisation of the State Bank of India and of life insurance and land reforms so far as the rural sector is concerned. Then in the Second Plan we initiated again some more things. The cumulative effect of that is going to be much. I am very sorry to say that the hon

Member has not made out his case. There is a better case not for monopoly so much but for stating that the disparities in this country are large. We may not very much grudge a few rich people but what we grudge very much is that there is a co-existence of a few rich people with a very large number of people, of masses of people who do not have the barest means of living a decent life. Therefore we are very conscious of that. We want to remove the existing disparities. We are moving in the direction of creating a larger productive base for the economy, larger scale of production and of availability of things that the people require so that we may be able to remove this state of abject penury and want among the large number of people. The basic necessities must be provided to all of them.

How do we do it? It is mainly through employment, larger employment and employment of a kind which ensures a larger income, a larger rate of compensation and remuneration. This is the whole programme of the Plan. The First Plan did it somewhat; the Second Plan has done much more and the Third Plan is going to do very much more. This is what it is going to be. A much larger number of people are being drawn into industry. Those who would otherwise have been working as agricultural labourers drawing a very petty wage and a very small, pitiable scale of remuneration are now given training and opportunities for employment of a kind which requires skill and therefore better earnings. This is the direction in which we can help large numbers of people in improving their condition. Therefore the disparities will grow less. From the bottom people rise to higher levels. That is what is being done.

The other thing that the hon. Member pointed out was about licensing; he said that very large houses still

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have the lion's share of them. But we are quite aware of that fact, and we are trying to counteract it in the most appropriate manner that is possible and open to us. But what I would like him to bear in mind and ask others also to bear in mind still more is this. Maybe this is not being carried out hundred per cent, but I believe that in giving licenses there should be an attempt at a much larger diffusion of opportunity to people who otherwise might be barred.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What about the other point I made, that is of more finances going out to them from these Corporations, the Industrial Finance Corporation etc.?

Shri Nanda: Certainly, this is one of the things. There is a direction to the new financial institutions, and others also, to think of the smaller man. Maybe, we have not yet achieved it fully.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is not the point. I said that all these monopolies are getting it, instead of the small industries.

Shri Nanda: Maybe, to some extent the resources which had been made available to our institutions are being utilised by the bigger people, and we might possibly save that for the purpose of the smaller man. I believe the hon. Member means this that there are funds available which should be really channelled for the purpose of the smaller man rather than taken away by people who should be able to stand on their own, who have larger resources of their own. We notice some examples of it. It may not be that it is happening on a large scale. But this is something which should be kept very much in view. There is no disagreement between us regarding that.

The hon. Member had made certain proposals which I noted down, some of them. This is about tax structure,

taxation policy. What does the hon. Member want us to do? So far as the rates are concerned, in the matter of direct taxation, I believe in the higher brackets they are as high as 87 to 90 per cent. Now, simply raising that percentage is not going to do much good—not that I want to come in the way of the Finance Minister doing anything when the occasion comes, but I say it is not a very fruitful line. I do not want to join issue with the Finance Minister on the extent of evasion. I believe it is large. I cannot say exactly what percentage it is. And I also believe that so far as the question of disparities is concerned and of large incomes flowing into the hands of a small number of people, it is not the regular incomes or incomes earned in a legitimate manner which are creating the disparities or enlarging them; it is those speculative incomes, unearned incomes.

An Hon. Member: Illegal incomes.

Shri Nanda: Legal or illegal, they will not regularly figure somewhere. They are to be dealt with, and I think as a part of this campaign, as a part of this movement of getting a proper deal for the people, these things have to be attended to with greater vigilance and with greater vigour. It is perfectly true. But it is not the tax structure so much. You might do something and tinker with it here or there. But the results do not lie there. The question of banks was mentioned. There was the managing agency. I think we have had enough about that. There was a new Companies Act and amendments of that Act. A number of things have been done in order to reform that structure and to ensure that malpractices are prevented. If there is any other suggestion, there are people concerned who can attend to that. The fourth suggestion, I do not remember; there was something also.

Turning to the hon. Member who spoke after Shri A. K. Gopalan, he drifted into other roads and fields.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Political aspects. It is here in the Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: I do not know what election funds had do not with this. If what he wants to convey is the insinuation that these people pay something . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They get licences.

Shri Nanda . . . they have paid to all kinds of people. They have paid the Swatantra and some have paid heavily. I do not have any access to their accounts. I do not have any precise information. What did they expect from the Swatantra whom they paid? Several other people have paid to the Communists also. They have also been paid by some of these people.

An Hon. Member: By the poor people.

Shri Nanda: Also by some of these people. Therefore, one cannot revaly probe delve into the state of their mind. I do not think, at the time of election, a large number of companies paying a little amount here or a little amount there, which otherwise also they have been paying, has absolutely anything to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Should I say about Birlas? I have mentioned two names. Birlas and Tatas. It is not a fact that Birlas have paid Rs. 27 lakhs?

Mr. Speaker: The same thing is being repeated . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They want to change the policy.

Mr. Speaker: . . . Not on this occasion alone, but every time he gets an opportunity, he refers to it. Therefore, the Minister knows that he has that information.

Shri Nanda: So far as I am concerned, I believe that elections should

become much less expensive and nobody need approach anybody else for assistance. That is another part. What I say is, it is not a question of some companies paying small amounts. I am not very much conversant with the subject to be able to throw more light than much have been shed by other people when these things were discussed in this House when this legislation was on the anvil here. It is not that. It is really a question about our integrity, about our devotion to public interest. I think it is not proper. If anything of that is being questioned, then, there must be specific something that this has happened there. We would like to see that in the conduct of affairs of this country, all those objectives, goals and aims which we have placed before ourselves, which really make it imperative for us to see to the interests of the poor people, smaller man, will effectively prevent anything being done at the expense of these people.

Therefore, I can say on behalf of the Government that the question that the hon Member has posed has a validity. It has its importance in a certain way: not in the manner in which he has placed it before us. In this country, disparities do exist. It is not so much regarding a few people having more as regards a very large number not having enough. Therefore, it is our duty and we are trying to do something. But, the major solution is to have so much more production, so much more income, which has increased during the last two Plans, but not sufficiently. Therefore, this duty towards the people devolves on all of us that we help to see that production is not interrupted, there is more efficiency. If we want a small labourer in the rural or in the urban areas to earn more, it can only be by giving him better tools, by making him more efficient, by giving him more skill and by making him work better. Actually, it is not only the Government here or anybody else who can give all that is required. It is all of us in the nation who have

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to share the responsibility, who have to make efforts, who have to make sacrifices and who have to do their part. So far as the objective is concerned, the aim is concerned, I think it is common ground with all of us.

So far as the resolution is concerned, it is wholly unacceptable, because it is incorrect, it is untenable, and it is unsound, the manner in which it has been worded, and in the implications of it.

Therefore, while the resolution is not to be accepted, as I said, there is no harm, but on the contrary, there is always good in reminding ourselves that there is a problem in the country, the problem of the poor, and the problem of the people who have not got enough employment, and all of us have to work towards the solution of that problem.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I suppose the hon. Minister accepts the resolution. I believe that that was what he said.

Mr. Speaker: He said that the resolution was not acceptable.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Is the spirit of the resolution accepted?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Does he accept the spirit of the resolution?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot run after the spirit.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The wording of the resolution is:

"This House calls upon the Government to initiate economic, political and other measures aimed at curbing the growth of monopolies and distributing the fruits of national economic advance more equitably among all sections of the people."

May I now from the hon. Minister whether, though he may not agree

with the wording, he agrees with the sense of the resolution?

Shri Nanda: My answer is that we do not need a resolution from the other side. I have to make a declaration from this side that we are doing all these things, and we shall do more. Therefore, there is no question of acceptance of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Mover want the resolution to be put to vote?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Certainly, if Government are doing all these things, there is no meaning in moving a resolution. The meaning of a resolution is that whatever may be the objectives . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member withdrawing the resolution?

Shri Nanda: We shall do more; we are doing, and we want to do more and more of these things, but we do not need the resolution.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If he says that he will be doing more and more, then it is all right. Then, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the hon. Minister accepts the spirit of the resolution, then has he any objection to the appointment of a committee consisting of the Members of this House?

Shri Nanda: I am sorry that I failed to deal with this suggestion for the appointment of a committee. There is a committee headed by Shri Mahalanobis already dealing with this matter. When its labours are over, it will have produced certain data and a certain volume of information about the state of affairs. When that will be before the House, then it will be time to see in what form we can take further action.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amend-

ment to the resolution. That has first to be disposed of. The hon. Member Shri P. R. Chakraverti who moved the amendment is not present just now. So, I shall have to put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker. Now, has Shri A. K. Gopalan the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): No.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member Shri Ram Sewak Yadav wanted three hours to be allotted for this resolution, but when the time came for him to speak, he had gone out of the House.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: When I came in, I found that the Minister had already been called.

Mr. Speaker: I looked at the hon. Member's seat, but he was not present. He wanted three hours for the discussion of this resolution, but was not present here even to speak for ten minutes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17:44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FORMATION OF NUCLEUS CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move:

"In order to create a co-operative tempo and achieve the target of the service cooperatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus co-operative

farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union and to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country."

While moving this resolution, at the very beginning I would like to say that since we have set the goal of socialistic pattern of society before ourselves, to be achieved in this country, the co-operative movement, as a whole, has to play a very important role. More especially, in a country like India which is predominantly an agricultural country, co-operative farming has to play still a more important role.

Co-operative farming was the goal set before Government when the Congress passed a Resolution at its Nagpur session regarding the introduction of co-operative farming in this country. The real spirit of that resolution was to create a high-pitched tempo in the country to bring about the required revolution in agricultural development through co-operative farming. With regret I have to say that as far as Government are concerned, they have probably not realised or recognised the importance of the spirit of that resolution and have not taken adequate steps to create that kind of tempo for implementation of co-operative farming in the country.

As I said in the beginning, much needs to be done as far as agricultural development is concerned in this country. Many of us think that co-operative farming can be the solution and answer to various kinds of difficulties and bottlenecks in the way of agricultural development faced by the Indian farmer. The biggest difficulty and bottleneck facing the Indian farmer is the existence of uneconomic holdings and less consolidated farms. Except through co-operative farming societies, I do not see any solution by which uneconomic holdings can be abolished and consolidated bigger holdings created in the country.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

It has been emphasised by Government time and again that co-operative farming societies are to be created voluntarily by farmers. We have seen in the last few years after Government undertook to implement the Nagpur resolution of the Congress, that nothing much of significance has been done in this respect.

From co-operative farming, Government moved to the creation of service co-operatives as a first step. It has been stated in various reports brought out, especially by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, that much has been done as far as service co-operatives are concerned. But it is my personal observation that even today, a very large number of Indian farmers do not understand the meaning of 'service co-operatives', what to say of co-operative farming.

Before we go to the implementation of co-operative farming I would make an appeal to Government. If after careful consideration and observation they feel that there are difficulties and bottlenecks in the way of the implementation of the Nagpur resolution, let them be bold enough to say that at this juncture they are not in a position to fully mould the Indian farmer for the creation of co-operative farming societies in the country. Of late, question of co-operative farming has become like a football. It is being kicked between the Swatantra theory and Government's ideas. On the one side, the Swatantra Party opposes the implementation of co-operative farming tooth and nail. They come forward and say that it is against the basic rights of the individual in the country. When it is said that efforts are being made and when Government says that these co-operative farming societies are to be formed voluntarily I would like to know whether any kind of survey is made through any agency of public relations and communications. There are so many agencies at the disposal of the Government. Have the views and opinions

of the Indian farmer been ascertained on this point? Are they prepared to voluntarily join in the co-operative farming societies? When I bring forward this point, I do not mean to convey that cooperative farming cannot succeed in this country. But I want to say that half-hearted efforts which are being made by the Government are bringing a very bad name to the very case of implementation of co-operative farming in this country.

While moving this Resolution, I mentioned about the creation of a nucleus of cooperative farming societies in every State and Union Territories. It is another thing just to create cooperative farming Societies on paper. In the report it may be said that in certain districts some cooperative farming Societies had been created over the last few years. I mean to emphasise the creation of societies in a particular village by the participation of the farmers who voluntarily join to form a society. By donating 200 acres of barren land and asking 10 or 20 families to form a society is another thing. When the Government tells us that so many societies have been created, I think they belong to the latter category. Unless and until effort is made by the Government to select a particular village and to mobilise public opinion in favour of co-operative and farmers voluntarily join them and to run such a society successfully with technical supervisory and other help including financial assistance, there would not be any public opinion in favour of such societies. If that is done in some States, the other farmers would form an opinion in favour of voluntarily joining the co-operative farming societies.

During the last four or five years I am afraid co-operative farming is taking shape only in academic discussions. Seminars and conferences are

held by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. There are reports which may run to 50 or 100 pages which are printed and distributed. But there is no tempo at all in the rural community. Why is it so? Because Government has not made the right approach towards the question of co-operative farming. More detailed information covering all aspects of co-operative farming may be brought about in the shape of pamphlets or other communications media may be utilised by the Government at least to reach the Indian farmer and to let him know the benefits which he may derive by going towards co-operative farming.

As far as the question of service co-operatives is concerned, as I said in the very beginning, this matter is being handled mainly by the Block Development Officers. There can be so many types of service co-operatives. In my opinion, any kind of assistance or service required by the Indian farmer can take the shape of a service co-operative. For example, the supply of seeds, fertilisers, and offer of financial assistance and so many other things required by the farmer can take the shape of service co-operatives.

Now, what happened when the Government became so enthusiastic and said that within a year or so a certain number of service co-operative would be created in this country? In their enthusiasm to achieve that target which is on paper, the existing co-operative financial credit societies were given a new name of service co-operatives. Again, the real purpose and spirit of the creation of service-co-operatives in this country was sabotaged by this effort of the Government. Unless and until efficient, well-managed and clean service co-operatives are created in this country, I am afraid that the Indian farmer ultimately, by seeing all these things done by the Government, by seeing such things, namely, in the morning the society is named as credit co-operative society and in the

evening it becomes a service co-operative society,—

Shri Warior (Trichur): Multi-purpose also!

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Yes; so, I am afraid that the Indian farmer ultimately is going to lose faith even in the word of 'co-operation'. As I said in the beginning, even to achieve the very desired goal of self-sufficiency in food in this country, I am afraid all the efforts of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have failed except the PL 480 programme. I do not know how long we are going to depend upon programmes like the PL 480. I would appeal to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation that it is high time we recognised the importance of implementing fully co-operative farming in this country. The time has now come when these two Ministries should divert their attention from PL 480 programme, from extension service aid from the Ford Foundation, etc., to the Indian farmer and to the real spirit of co-operative farming.

With these words, I put forward my Resolution before the House for its consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"In order to create a co-operative tempo and achieve the target of the service co-operatives in all parts of the country, this House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to organise at least one nucleus co-operative farming society in every State and Union Territory of the Indian Union and to mobilise more vigorously all resources and public relations channels available in the country."

Shri Warior: I may be allowed to support this Resolution, but I hope that the discussion will be continued on the next day.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. He should continue now.

Shri Warier: Then I will continue now. The experience that we have gained by this time as far as the service co-operatives are concerned,—

Mr. Speaker: He can give his experiences next time when he may continue his speech. The House will now proceed to the next item—half-an-hour discussion.

18 hrs.

***VERIFICATION OF CHARACTER
AND ANTECEDENTS OF GOV-
ERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Before Shri Gopalan speaks, I would like to correct what I have said before. The other day on 1st May 1962 I said that police verification is generally done after the appointment. I want to make it clear that verification of character and antecedents of the candidate selected for appointment is done generally prior to the offer of appointment, though in exceptional cases, where the appointments are on a short-term basis and have to be made without any delay, the verification is undertaken immediately after the appointment is made. So, I want to make this correction to what I had said before so that he might know the correct position.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I request the Home Minister to consider this aspect of the question, because in Kerala Assembly as well as in the West Bengal Assembly, there had been discussions about police verification by which there is denial of employment to some category of Government servants. Before that I want to point out the code of conduct that has been accepted in the first meeting of the National Integration Committee here. There is an item No. 6 in which it is agreed that political power at any level should not be used for furthering the personal interest of members of one's own party or harming the interest of the members of the other

parties. The parties which took part in that conference have accepted that code of conduct. On the basis of that also, it is necessary today that the G.O. that is already there saying that there must be verification of antecedents and character should be looked into. How it is worked in the States today must be looked into and power must be given to an autonomous body like the Public Service Commission to go into the question of character and antecedents and see that there is absolutely nothing as far as political parties or organisations are concerned.

After my question was answered here, the Prime Minister, in the course of his reply in the other House to the debate on the President's Address, said:

"One hon. Member raised the question of police verification of persons joining Government service. I do not exactly know what he was referring to. But I gather there is no police verification of that type. Some kind of verification takes place, which is an old practice, not about political opinions, but about other matters. We are trying to put an end to this. Of course, if there is some patent factor against the person, it is a different matter; but not for political reasons."

This is what the Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha the other day. But the Home Minister of Kerala and the Chief Minister, replying to this question in the Kerala Assembly have definitely said that this is an all-India pattern and they are following this pattern of police verification. They have given figures saying, so many persons were denied Government employment. As far as the Prime Minister is concerned, he has said, "We do not know; it is not political opinion; it is some other thing."

I have got certain examples. So far as character and antecedents are concerned, if things like whether he is a bad man, a rogue, thief or of bad

*Half an hour discussion.

moral character, etc. are looked into, certain things that have happened will not happen. I want to point out the utterances of the Home Minister of Kerala and of the Chief Minister before that. I want to point out the exact order that is there, as far as police verification is concerned: Appendix to G.O. No. M.S. 711 (Home) dated 23rd January 1961, Trivandrum. I have got the whole copy of the order, but as I have no time I do not want to read the whole thing. It is said here as to who must do it, how it must be done and all that. It is said here:

"Illustrative grounds for action under this rule for taking action against persons suspected of subversive activities or membership or association with members of the following parties:"

It is not only membership, it is also association with members of some parties. That means, if I am not a Member of Parliament and if Shri Kaul and myself walk together on the road side, he may be considered to be a Communist having association with me and he may be dismissed. The parties listed are: CPI, RCPI, RSP, Marxist section of the Forward Bloc, Kisan Sabha, RSS and Muslim National Guards. I understand that the Muslim National Guards and RSS in Kerala have been removed from the list because Shri Mannath Padmanabhan recommended it. The order definitely gives the names of the organisations. If persons are members of those organisations or they are in association with members of those organisations, then action will be taken against such persons.

The State Home Minister, Mr. Chacko, told the Assembly in reply to a question that 76 persons who were provisionally appointed on the basis of selection made by the Public Service Commission were subsequently dismissed on this ground. Just now the Home Minister said that it was only before the appointments that police verification was done. But the State Home Minister has definitely

said that after appointment 76 persons were dismissed on police verifications being done. That means after six months, one year or two years they were dismissed. I have a case here with me where after 11 years a person was dismissed. The State Home Minister did not disclose how many were denied even provisional appointment, but according to some sources the number would not be less than 500.

Far from denying the existence of such secret instruction from the Central Home Ministry, the State Home Minister said that his Government was falling in line with all-India practice. He meant to say: "Why do you blame us? We are asked by the Central Home Ministry to do so. It is not only we who do it, it is an all-India practice". Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of Bengal, speaking on a resolution moved by the Opposition pointed out that this system was prevalent all over the country and there was no reason why he should not use it. He said that out of 40,000 cases sent up for verification within the last year only in 77 cases were the candidates found unsuitable for Government services. He did not say how many were dismissed, but he definitely said that there were verification reports from the police and there were 77 cases where employment was denied.

Therefore, what is it that the Home Minister of Kerala and the Chief Minister of Bengal have said? What is it that the Prime Minister has said, that there is absolutely nothing like police verification and if there is any verification it has nothing to do with any political opinion or anything of that kind? Here is in existence a G.O. I want to know from the Home Minister whether the G.O. that I mentioned is still there. If it is there, what does "association with members of party" mean, and how is it that the police verification is done?

Sir, I want to point out a few cases to show how it is implemented. Two young advocates were properly select-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

ed by a selection body including a Judge of the High Court for the post of Munsiff to be filled in Kerala. One was Mr. Bhatt who stood first in the test, and the other man, a practising advocate, was the fourth. There were 26 persons who appeared for the test, and these two persons were denied appointment. What is the reason? If there is anything objectionable in their character or antecedents, the judge, the members of the bar association and others also will know it. As you know very well, Sir, if there is the slightest blemish in their moral character, or anything similar to that, they can be dismissed from the bar association itself. So, it cannot have anything to do with their conduct, character or antecedents. Here we must remember that a judge of the High Court was also present in the meeting of the Public Service Commission to make the choice. Then some persons were selected. But one person is taken, and his name is Shri U. L. Bhat, because he had some association with the Communists before applying for the post. In the case of the other, his brother had stood for election in 1957 on a different party ticket. This is the reason why these two people have been denied selection. There are no other reasons why they should not be given selection. They were not given the reason because in the circular it is mentioned that no reason should be given, because there is no reason.

Now a person is employed for five years and then he is given a notice saying that the services are no longer required. There is no machinery for him to appeal to any higher authority and say that no reasons have been given for his dismissal or removal from service. It is simply stated that his services are no longer required. There are so many letters with me to prove my case. There are records in the Government by the superiors of the persons concerned saying that the officer is very good or very efficient. He is given a good chit by his super-

riors and yet, at the same time, he is dismissed from service. For what reasons? No reasons are given. Then, there is no authority to go into and decide whether the reasons given are correct or not.

I have with me a letter written by one Surendran. He says that after 11 years of service he has been dismissed from service because, firstly, a local leader of the opposition party is his relative and, secondly, his uncle is a born Congressman and his father-in-law is a Congressman but all the members of the family are Communists. The third reason is he has constructed a house. In his letter he says: "I am very much pained to see that one reason is that I have built a house in Kerala". How can that be a reason for dismissing a Government servant?

Then I want to refer to the G.O. If the Home Minister says that the G.O. is not in existence, it is cancelled, I have nothing to say. But if that G.O. is in existence, it definitely says that any association with members of certain parties can be a reason for which a Government servant can be dismissed. What do you mean by character and antecedent here? There is the fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution. A private employer can say "I will not give you a job and I will not give you the reason". But, as far as the Government is concerned, it can never tell a person "you will not be employed and neither will we give the reasons". If the Government cannot employ a person, it must give the reasons. The reason can be inefficiency, want of educational qualification or committing some mistakes.

We do not say that a person who is disqualified on these grounds should be recruited and should not be dismissed from service. If a person has put in three or four years of service and you find that he is inefficient, he is behaving badly or he is indisciplined, Government can very well tell him "these are the charges against you and

so we dismiss you". But here it is not a question of want of efficiency or ability. Certain fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and even those rights are now trampled under the feet of the Government. A person has no opportunity to get an appointment. After two or three years on the basis of some police verification he can be dismissed from service. And that police verification need not be by the Circle Inspector or the Inspector of Police. It can be by an ordinary policeman, as mentioned in the circular, residing in his area. That policeman can make an enquiry and report something adverse on the basis of which that poor Government servant will lose his appointment. There is the State Public Service Commission and the Union Public Service Commission.

Mr. Speaker: He has already taken 15 minutes. How much more does he want out of the 30 minutes and how much does he want to spare for the Minister?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will finish within two minutes, so that he may answer all my points.

There is the UPSC and the State Public Service Commission. Why not give them the authority to discharge this work? If a person is not selected, why not we give him the reasons? After a person is appointed, after he has put in a service of about ten years, if you want to state "your services are no longer required" it can only be on the basis of inefficiency, on the basis of indiscipline, and that too after sending it to the proper machinery.

He must be given an opportunity and a machinery, not those under whom he is working but an autonomous body. So, the Public Service Commission must be given in my opinion a right to see that as far as his character and antecedents are concerned they may not be political. That may be looked into. Once that man is appointed there is no reason

why he should be dismissed without giving him any reasons by saying, "Your services are no longer required".

I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that if this order is in existence it is cancelled today. As I have said before, when we have got a National Integration Committee and when it is definitely said that political power should not be used to harm the members of other parties and other people, certainly this Government Order that is there should be cancelled and all those things that are there should be examined by the Government. They must be given an opportunity. They must be told the reasons because they are not political reasons. Then, a machinery must be found by which innocent people may not lose their jobs on the report of the Police. Many of them say, their fathers and relations say, "We have nothing to do with any political party, but because somebody has reported we have lost our jobs." There is not one or two cases. As Shri Chacko has said, there have been 76 cases of dismissal after appointment. I request the hon. Minister to see that this is not done because it only creates a bad impression in the minds of the people as well as of the political parties and it goes against the very spirit of the resolution that has been passed by the National Integration Committee.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, may I ask a question?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, may I also ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Mover has taken 17 or 18 minutes. If I allow three or four hon. Members to ask questions, the hon. Minister will have no time to reply at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We can sit for five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: Half an hour means 30 minutes only.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I had made it clear the other day that in so far as appointment or recruitment is concerned there is no restriction imposed on anyone who belongs to any political party or holds a particular political opinion. I would still emphasise the same. I think, Shri Namboodripad has made some confusion in this matter. I hope the hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, will be good enough to understand it clearly that at the time of selection by the Union Public Service Commission there are no such restrictions. There is no ban imposed. When the selection has been made then certain verifications are made in all cases whosoever is selected. Before the appointment those verifications are made and no one is disallowed to join Government service only because he held certain political opinions or belonged to any political party.

But there is the other thing to which I also made a reference the other day in the House. Under article 311(2) (c) it is provided:

“where the President or Governor, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to give to that person such an opportunity.”

Under the provision of the Constitution, the CCS (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules were framed and under these Rules if a person working in Government is found associating with any political party, whichever the party might be....

An Hon. Member: Including the Congress.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Most certainly, Congress, PSP, Socialist..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can he give one instance where a man has been discharged or dismissed because he is in the Congress?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he gives me any such name, I would be

the first person to remove him. Of course, he will be given a proper opportunity to explain his case. But I am quite clear on that point. Anyone who is in Government employment has no business to associate himself with any political party. So we are quite clear on that. And if during the course of his service it is found that any government servant is doing that . . .

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I have a clarification as regards this ‘association’? Suppose the father and the son live in the same house. The father is a Communist and the son is a government servant. Does that mean ‘association’ also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think so. Every case has to be properly looked into and all the aspects gone into. We should not take action against any employee without fully going into the case and investigating the charges. We should be absolutely fair to each and every government employee.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): What about the Kerala circular which says “association with the Communist Party”?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall say a few words on that also.

So, this is under the National Security Rules, as I said, that action has to be taken. But, as far as I am aware, in the Central Government rarely has such action been taken.

But in certain cases, as I said the other day, we have found certain employees working in communal organisations—not actually working—but they have taken part in activities which might as well be called subversive. As far as I know, there have been two or three such cases which were brought to the notice of the Government of India. And they had to make enquiries, and after proper enquiry, the needful was done.

So I hope the hon. Member will agree with me that any one employed in government service should not be entitled to take part in any such activity. I might also inform the hon. Member that these Rules were challenged in law court, and the Supreme Court, the highest judiciary in the country, has upheld these Rules. So we are doing nothing which goes against the Constitution.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I can quote something against also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Those are different things. Those things to which Shri A. K. Gopalan is making a reference are somewhat different. They have, again, made it clear, and the Supreme Court have said that political parties are not as such mentioned in the cases of those persons against whom action was taken, and therefore they felt that if it was proved that they were indulging in a subversive activity, action could be taken and was justified. I have seen the judgement of the Supreme Court in regard to a particular case. I do not know whether Shri A. K. Gopalan is referring to that. But I have seen that judgment in which they have fully justified the action taken by Government.

In regard to Kerala it is difficult for me to discuss those specific cases. Of course, it is entirely for the State Government to deal with this matter and the Central Government cannot intervene. But yet I am prepared to make enquiries for my satisfaction, and I can say that if there is any kind of hardship in the compliance of these rules, we will certainly be prepared to look into them. I do not want that in the compliance of the rules we should cause any kind of harassment or special difficulties to the employees. Well, I would also like to add that the Members of the Communist Party, who are in fairly good number in the Kerala Assembly, should take it up in the Kerala Legislature.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They have taken it up.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: They take shelter under the Home Ministry's circular.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have explained it. The Home Ministry's point of view, approach, I have explained and I have shown the distinction. Just now Shri A. K. Gopalan was reading out something. There are one or two things in that circular which find no place in the circular issued by us. The State Government is free to formulate its own rules on the basis of the advice given by us.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: At the same time, in the discussion that I pointed out here, Shri Chacko, the Home Minister, said that this is the all-India pattern and so we do. When they take any action, they fall back upon the Home Ministry and say that this is the all-India pattern, we have not done it, why do you blame us, we are bound to have it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the Members in that legislature would take this statement of the Home Minister and fight that this is the statement of the Home Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Home Minister says that it differed. What is the real circular?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not necessary to disclose the contents of the circular to Shri S. M. Banerjee or to this House. If that is not so, I would have said it earlier.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How does it differ, to what extent?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the point that Shri S. M. Banerjee has raised, I would like to say a word, I am somewhat surprised that a wise and balanced man like Shri Namboodiripad should have referred to that circular and made a statement on that. He knew this circular while he was functioning as the Chief

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Münster of Kerala. He was under an oath of secrecy.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: This came only after Shri Namboodiripad.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Let me finish. It would really be dangerous if Chief Ministers of different political parties, who held office at any particular time, later on referred to secret documents publicly or even privately. Of course, I do not want and I am not here to accuse anybody. I would leave it to Shri Namboodiripad himself, because I respect him very much. Therefore, I would leave it to Shri Namboodiripad to consider its propriety.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Shri Namboodiripad is not here. May I make a clarification, because I know certain things? Shri Namboodiripad is not here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I will finish in half a second. It is already getting half past six. The whole thing is based on the statement he made. Shri A. K. Gopalan also referred to Shri Namboodiripad's statement last time. Therefore I say that I entirely leave it to him to decide about the propriety of making reference to these Government orders or circulars. Somehow, I do not know how he got confused in not distinguishing between the two things to which I have made reference just now. I hope, in these circumstances, Shri A. K. Gopalan will understand the position of the Government. But, once again, I would say that if there is any hardship in the compliance of these rules, I would be the first person to do the needful and take necessary action.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to make a clarification. When Shri Namboodiripad became the Chief Minister of Kerala, the rule was there. What the Communist Ministry did was, they gave a directive to the Public Service Commission that, if there is police

verification and it is only on that basis that appointment is made, that should not be there. Till the Communist Government was there, the Public Service Commission looked into the cases and saw that if a man is fit, when he is efficient, when he has the qualification, he is appointed. The G.O. that I referred to is of 1961, after Shri Namboodiripad. When he was in the Assembly, as a Member of the Assembly, when he was asked, he explained in the Assembly and it was published. He said, we did not do it, we only said that when we will come to power, we will not see what is the antecedent character of a man, is he a Congressman, is he one who has worked among the Communists, do not look into that. The police report may be like that. Do not take that into consideration. Do not look whatever the political party. He gave an order and said to the Public Service Commission, do not look into the political character, but only see that appointment is made on this basis. He said this because in the Assembly, as opposition leader in the Assembly, he was asked and it is on the basis of that that he made the statement.

One question I want to ask.

Mr. Speaker: There will be no opportunity for him to answer.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If the hon. Home Minister will be kind enough to answer, what is the objection? If you want to dismiss a man, give him the reason and give him an opportunity to explain that he is innocent. At least, can that not be done? At least give him an opportunity and tell him 'You are dismissed because of this reason', so that he may understand and the country also may understand.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is generally done. But only in very exceptional cases, when the question of the security of the State is involved.

5455 Resolution re: VAISAKHA 28, 1884 (SAKA) Formation of 5456
Neucleus Cooperations
Forming Societies

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is never done.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:... action may have to be taken without giving them full opportunity.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I just say one thing?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the half-an-hour discussion is over.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 21, 1962/Vaisakha 31, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, May 18, 1962/Vaisakha 28, 1884 (Saka)]

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1574	Indian citizenship to persons of Indian origin in Pakistan	5251-52
1575	Muslim population in Tripura	5252-53
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1577	Indian Defence Personnel killed abroad	5253-54
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1581	Development of Adibasi culture	5256
1582	Geological Survey in Bihar	5256-57
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1599	Representation of S. C. and S. T. in Government offices	5267
1600	Coal mines in Madhya Pradesh	5268
1601	Burglary cases	5268

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

- (1) A copy of Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1960-61
- (2) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957 :—
- (i) The Madhya Bharat Medical Council (Reconstitution) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1418 dated the 2nd December, 1961.
- (ii) The Bombay Labour Welfare Board (Reconstitution) Amendment Order, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80 dated the 20th January, 1962.
- (3) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—
- (i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 dated the 24th March, 1962.
- (ii) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469 dated the 14th April, 1962.

ELECTIONS TO COM-
MITTEES

- (i) The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps. The motion was adopted.
- (ii) The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology. The motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

5269-70

5272-74

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES—*contd.*

(iii) Shri Humayun Kabir also moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be Members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 5274-5377

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN

(i) Further discussion on the Resolution *re* : Public Sector Enterprises moved by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik on 4-5-62 continued. Shri Wasnik replied to the debate. The Resolution and the amendments thereto were, by leave, withdrawn.

(ii) Shri A. K. Gopalan moved the Resolution *re* : Curb on Growth of Monopolies. One amendment was moved by Shri P. R. Chakraverti. The amendment was ne-

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN—*contd.*

gated, and the Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION

5436-41

Shri Inder J. Malhotra moved the Resolution *re* : Nucleus co-operative Farming Society. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

5441-56

Shri A. K. Gopalan raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 1st May, 1962 to Starred Question No. 308 regarding Government Employees.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MAY 21, 1962/VAISAKHA 31, 1884 (SAKA)

Consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of (i) Irrigation and Power; and (ii) Transport and Communications.