

Thursday, March 28, 1963/
Chaitra 7, 1885(Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XV, 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

[March 18 to 28, 1963/Phalḡuna 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 28, 1963/Chaitra 7,
1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTION

शवर्नमं: रे.३, फरोडाबाद में ब्लॉक बनाना

+
{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
*६२२. { श्री त्तो सावित्री निगम :
{ श्री स० ब० सामन्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास
संशय यह बताने का कृपा कर्षेगे कि :

(क) क्या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस
फरोडाबाद में स्थापित एरीनाइट ब्लॉक
बनाने का जो प्रश्न लगाया गया था उसमें
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के ब्लॉक
बनने लगे हैं ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्र लय
श्री उमन्त्री (श्री पू० शं० नास्कर) : (क)
हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि जितने ब्लॉक गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया
के बनते हैं, और जितने भा. विभिन्न विभागों
द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं, वे सब के सब फरोडा-

बाद के संग्रह में बनने लगे हैं या अब भी
टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस और दूसरी जगहों
से बनवाये जाते हैं और यदि हाँ तो कितनी
मात्रा में ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री
(श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : जहाँ तक हमारा
ताल्लुक है, जो हमारा कंसेसिटा था, वह पूरी
युटिलाइज नहीं होता है । तीन चार महीने
हुए इन्फार्मेशन एंड पाब्लिकस्टी मिनिस्ट्री
से हमारा बात हुई थी और अब हमें आशा
है कि काम जो है, वह सरकारों छापे-खाने
में ज्यादा प्राना शुरू हो जायेगा । अब भी
वह टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रेस में जाता है,
इसका मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह इविवपमेंट
जो बाहर से मंगाया गया है, इस में कुल कितना
इपया खर्चा हुआ है जो पुर्जो इजिप्ट एक्शन
के वक्त, अंग्रेजों ने जब हमला बोला था, उस
वक्त गायब हो गये थे, उन पुर्जों को मंगाने
के लिये क्या व्यय किया गया है और कहा
से वे मंगाये गये हैं या मंगाये जायेगे ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : इसको मैं जानता
नहीं हूँ । सवाल पूछा जाये तो जवाब दे दूंगा ।
तीन चार बरस पहले का बात नजर आती
है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is
the position regarding the blocks? Are
all the blocks required for the print-
ing of Government documents pro-
duced here, prepared here in the Gov-
ernment Press, or are they prepared
in some other press?

The Minister of Works, Housing
and Rehab'ilitation (Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna): The position is this. the we
have a large number of presses under

the Government of India, and my Ministry deals with those presses. Then there is also a department which is called Audio-Visual Publicity, in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. My attempt now is that all the work that can be undertaken in the Government of India presses should come to us. When we are not in a position to handle any work we can go to an outsider. That is the line on which I am working now. I have increased the capacity in my own presses, and I think we will be able to cope with the work of the Government of India except in a serious emergency, where I may have to go the outside presses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the full capacity of this plant is being utilised at present?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Full capacity in the sense that we did not increase the capacity in our Government of India presses. I am arranging double shifts in my presses, and to that extent when the double shifts have taken place, I should have enough capacity in the Government of India presses.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if, technically speaking, this press compares favourably with the other presses, for example, of the Times of India?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It will be very difficult for me to sing my own praises, but I can certainly answer this question in this way. All our beautiful magazines like *March of India* are printed in the Government of India presses, and in the time of emergency we have delivered the goods completely; whatever order was placed upon us, whether Chinese documents or other documents, whether in our own language or other languages, we have printed them in time and made them available to Members of Parliament.

Acquisition of Land for Colonies

+

*623. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering schemes for acquisition of land in Delhi for more colonies for Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total area of land acquired in different places in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Proposals are under consideration for the acquisition of about 2,220 acres of land in the following localities:—

- (i) 220 acres south of Ramakrishnapuram,
- (ii) 200 acres in the Masjid Moth area,
- (iii) 1500 acres on the Badarpur Mehrauli Road, and
- (iv) 300 acres in Shahdara.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लो पेड सर्वेस जो हैं, उनको ग्राफिस के पास ही जगह दी जाये, क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात है ? जिन मकानात को गिरा करके नये क्वार्टर्स बनाये जा रहे थे, उन में भी सब से पहले छे ते तर्मावारियों को बसाया जाये, क्या यह भी गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में है ?

निर्माण, द्वादास तथा पुस्तकें इ:श्री (श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना) : बिल्कुल मुकामिल ध्यान है और उनके साथ हमारा पूरा हमदर्दी है। मेरा ख्वाहिश यह है कि जिन क्वार्टरों को गिराऊं और नये बनाऊं उन में जो भी सरकारी बर्मदार हैं जिस किता भी बिभाग के हैं, उनका पहले जरूर्यात पूरा कर लूं, फिर दूसरों का तरफ जाऊं।

श्री हरि विष्णु काबत : प्राप अपनी इस स्वाहिश में कामयाब हों ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : बजाव इसके कि जमीन को एक्वायर किया जाये और बहुत से लोगों को बेघर-बार किया जाये और बेखेती किया जाये, जो सिंगल स्टोरड एम्पलायोज के घर बने हैं या बंगले हैं जो सिंगल स्टोरड हैं या उन बंगलोज के साथ जो जमीनें हैं, उन को मल्टी स्टोरड बनाने की बात और उन जमीनों को इस्तेमाल में लाने की बात सरकार क्यों सोच नहीं रही है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह भी हमारी पालिसी है कि जहां तक हो सके हम मल्टी-स्टोरड कंस्ट्रक्शन करें । लेकिन जिस तेजी से कैपिटल की आबादी बढ़ रही है मल्टी-स्टोरड कंस्ट्रक्शंज या कैसी भी हों, जब तक जमीन एक्वायर नहीं की जायेगी, हमारी जरूरियात पूरी नहीं हो सकेंगी ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether any scheme is under contemplation for other big cities where thousands of Central Government employees live and work?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दिल्ली का है ।

श्री कञ्जराय : एड्ज गंज में साढ़े चार सौ झुग्गियां गिराई गई हैं जिन में कुछ सरकारी कमचारी रहते थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ मकान बनाने के लिये कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह जमीन का सवाल है । झुग्गियों का सवाल प्रागे प्रा रहा है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we have any idea as to how the prices in this area just referred to would compare with the prevailing prices in the market?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Acquisition is done through the local adminis-

tration, the Chief Commissioner and compensation is fixed under the Act through an arbitrator under the Land Revenue Act. There is a procedure laid down for it.

Shri A. P. Jain: What are the unfulfilled requirements of the Government for housing in New Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Our requirements are in the vicinity of 90,000—1,00,000 and our availability is anything between 30,000—35,000. We are short by more than 60-70 per cent.

Electricity from Rihand Dam Project

*624. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the electric generation capacity which has been duly installed in the Rihand Hydel Works; and

(b) how much of it is being utilised at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) The installed capacity is 250 MW and the generation is 105 MW continuously at 100% load factor.

(b) The present maximum demand is about 160 MW.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Why is there a difference between installed capacity and generation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): There is bound to be difference. Naturally, the generating capacity is much more than what we can get firmly out of these units especially in the hydel power station. The generating capacity comes to 5 x 50, that is, 250 MW whereas continuously at 100 per cent load factor the generation comes to 105 MW; there is no contradiction.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Out of five power units only two are working at present. May I know whether full load is not taken out of the power houses mainly because transmission

lines have not been prepared and electricity consumers are not there?

Shri Alagesan: It is possible to consume the power that is being produced at present. I do not think there is any deficiency because the transmission lines have not been put up. As to the number of units that are working, they will work it according to the exigencies. When they have to pass more power at peak load, they may work all the units. They may not work all the units when they get power in return. For instance, Rihand power was passed on to DVC. The maximum that was passed on to DVC was 80 MW whereas during certain hours of the day power was returned from DVC to Rihand, when the units will not be working. That is the nature of the working of the system.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the grid system that is coming into force will be able to meet the shortage that is being experienced in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Alagesan: As I explained, the shortages may be there in certain systems and many not be there in certain other systems. As far as the Rihand dam system is concerned, it will be more or less self-sufficient. Now, if the consumers are not ready, this power is being passed on to other areas for the benefit of other State Electricity Boards. It will also be taken back on a phased basis and passed on to the consumers as and when they are ready.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: My question has not been answered. My question was, whether the grid system that is coming into force in Uttar Pradesh will adequately fulfil the needs of Uttar Pradesh and meet the shortage that is being experienced there.

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say; perhaps there may not be any shortage with reference to the Rihand system. But there are other systems in Uttar Pradesh, where there may be some shortage.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if there is any connection between the non-utilisation of these generators and the dispute on the question of distribution of electricity between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh? Is it because of that that full utilisation of power is not being made?

Shri Alagesan: There is no connection between that dispute and this.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: May I know the quantity of electricity from Rihand that is being given to the aluminium plant owned by Birlas and what quantity is being given to the railways? How is it distributed?

Shri Mehdi: Out of 159,000 kw, 40,000 kw are given to the Hindustan Aluminium, and the railways have 16,000 kw. The rest is given to the other consumers.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने श्री बतलाया कि रिहन्द में पावर अधिक होने की वजह से ३,००,००० की बिजली के साथ उसे जोड़ा दिया गया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उस को उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली के साथ क्यों नहीं जोड़ा गया जब कि वहाँ बिजली की कमी थी ?

Shri Mehdi: The DVC is being supplied on a temporary basis. It is about 20,000 kw. It is not a permanent arrangement.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is a general complaint that the irrigation and other facilities made available by the multi-purpose projects are not fully utilised, may I know what special steps the Government have taken to see that the facilities available under the Rihand dam are fully utilised?

Shri Mehdi: As I have said, all the power available is already allotted and is being utilised. Therefore, the hon. Member's question does not arise.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what positive efforts, if any, are being

made to utilise the electricity in the areas for which it was meant, and how soon it will be withdrawn from the other areas such as the DVC?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): As far as that area is concerned, that does not require just at this moment as much power as there is. It has to be given to other places.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question has not been answered. It is: What positive efforts, if any, are being made to utilise the surplus in the area for which it is meant?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Let me put it this way. Already, there are three power houses in that area of the Rihand system and the power is being consumed there. A part of the power which is being produced at the Rihand dam is also going there, and part of it is going elsewhere. Because of it, it cannot be consumed there at present.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question still remains unanswered what positive efforts, if any, are being made to utilise this electricity in the area for which it was meant, so that it may be withdrawn from the other areas where it is being temporarily given?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That sort of effort is made by the Industries Department, and I believe they are making efforts.

श्री एन बिहारी मेहरावा : उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जो टूबवेल हैं उन को रिहन्द डैम से बिजली दी जाने वाली थी । क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह दी जा चुकी है ?

Shri Alagesan: I may inform the hon. Member that 4000 kw of power is being utilised now for the tube-wells.

River Boards

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*625. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri R. S. Tewari;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have agreed to the immediate formation of River Boards for their inter-State rivers for the settlement of disputes over river waters;

(b) if so, when these Boards will be constituted and start functioning; and

(c) the exact nature of the working of these Boards and the sanction that their decision will carry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments concerned with the Mahi, the Mahanadi, the Narmada, the Tapi the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi and the Chenab have communicated their concurrence in the proposal of establishing River Boards for these river basins.

(b) Necessary action is being taken and some of these Boards are expected to come into being within a couple of months.

(c) The River Boards will function under the provisions of the River Boards Act, 1956, and the Rules framed thereunder.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti, What will be the exact composition of these boards?

Shri Alagesan: We have appointed an officer on special duty, who is just now going into that question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far the Central Government will associate itself with these river boards that are being set up?

Shri Alagesan: All this has been laid down in the River Boards Act. More than that, the special officer is working out the lines on which the River Boards, when set up, will work.

Shri Basappa: The reason for river water disputes is that more irrigation facilities are given to certain parts at the cost of others by giving clearance to some projects and not to others. Will these mistakes be corrected as a result of the functioning of these boards when they are set up?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. member is just now very much thinking of the Krishna-Godavari dispute.

Shri Basappa: I am referring to all river disputes including Krishna-Godavari.

Shri Alagesan: These River Boards will prepare a plan for the river valley as a whole. In that plan the cooperation of the State Governments will be availed of. It will obviate any dispute that would otherwise arise.

Shri S. S. More: May I know whether the inter-State river disputes will stand referred to these boards for adjudication?

Shri Alagesan: No inter-State river disputes would be referred to these boards. But they will make an attempt in the boards to resolve such disputes when they arise.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: By constituting these river boards may I know whether such of those authorities that have been already constituted like the Tungabhadra Project Control Authority, now existing, will be replaced by another river board?

Shri Alagesan: There is no such idea.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Besides settling inter-State disputes, may I know whether these river boards, when they are constituted, will look into other important matters like

training of the river and flood control problems like construction of bunds, etc.?

Shri Alagesan: The function of the river boards is not to give awards in the matter of inter-State river disputes. They are charged with other duties like preparing a river valley plan, working out multi-purpose projects, soil conservation, etc.

श्री यशवान्त सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह क्या किया है कि इस प्रकार के बोर्ड बनाने से प्राविशलिज्म की भावना उभरती है, जैसा कि परमों पालियामेंट में हुआ ? क्या इन के लिये सरकार किसी आरबिट्रेशन का प्रन्ध नहीं कर सकती जिस से कि यह फैले हो जायें ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

सिचाई और विद्युत् शक्ति (राजिज मुहम्मद इ. इ. इ.) : ऐसा कोई खतरा नहीं है ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: When the Government is considering the problem regarding the Narmada river, may I know what has happened to the committee which was appointed by the three States and the Central Government under the chairmanship of Shri H. M. Patel regarding the problem of the Narmada project?

Shri Alagesan: There was no committee appointed. Mr. Patel was asked to look into the question of a suitable authority we might set up for the development of the Narmada valley. He has submitted his report, which is under consideration.

Shri Mansinh P. Patel: What will be the approach of the Government in appointing such river boards, to appoint members from other States not concerned with such inter-State river disputes?

Shri Alagesan: All that is laid down in the River Boards Act and it is also being studied at present by the officer on special duty, about which I mentioned sometime back.

Committee for negotiation with foreign Collaborators

- *626. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a permanent negotiating committee of senior officials is going to be set up by Government for conducting negotiations with foreign collaborators on all projects costing more than rupees five crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A Committee of senior officials has been set up for guiding negotiations with foreign parties concerning the establishment of major projects costing more than rupees five crores in the public and private sectors.

(b) The main reasons for the setting up of the Committee are (i) to bring about greater coordination and pooling of information and experience between different Ministries/departments in matters relating not only to the various technical aspects of the project but also to negotiations with foreign parties relating to the establishment of major industrial projects; (ii) to avoid unnecessary duplication of industrial capacity; and (iii) to secure better terms of collaboration, from Government's point of view, between foreign investors and Indian entrepreneurs.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए भी कोलेबोरेशन की जरूरत है, तो जब तक इसमें जाता के प्रतिनिधि नहीं आयेंगे तब तक यह कमेटी पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी, सिर्फ अधिकारियों से काम नहीं चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी जो कमेटी है उसमें सब आफिशियर्स हैं। अगर प्राइवेट

सेक्टर इन्वॉल्व्ड लगाना चहेगा तो उनकी भी सलाह ली जाएगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस बोर्ड के कौन कौन मेबर हैं जो आपने सिलेक्ट किए हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी कमेटी जो बनी है, उसमें कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी हैं और जिस विभाग से वह प्रोजेक्ट सम्बन्धित हो उसके मंत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी होंगे, और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का एक प्रतिनिधि होगा, और अगर कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी चाहें कि दूसरे और विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों की जरूरत है तो उनको भी रख सकते हैं।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether in the case of any private sector concern in our country which wishes to enter into a collaboration project of the magnitude, reference to this official committee for advice will be purely voluntary or is it intended that no such negotiations should be conducted by the private sector unless they refer it first to this committee for their advice? I want to know whether it is compulsory or voluntary.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It will have to be with the knowledge of this committee, but it will have to be done in a very informal way.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of the recent observations of the Planning Commission that our fertiliser industry which was based on German collaboration and which was expected to come into operation in the First Five Year Plan period is likely to be dropped because the Germans now propose to withdraw from the collaboration in regard to the setting up of the fertiliser factory, and also in view of the collaboration arrangements that failed to keep according to the schedule in the case of the heavy plates industry....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri Shivaji Rao C. Deshmukh: These are very vital collaborations.

Mr. Speaker: Not every collaboration.

Dr. L. M. Singvi: May I know under what Ministry this committee will function and whether the final decision would always be taken by the Minister concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will function under the Cabinet, and the Cabinet Secretary is the incharge or the convener.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the increased flow of British investments to the ECM countries might deflect investments in this country; if so, may I know whether the situation is being reappraised in the light of these possibilities?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know how it arises out of this question.

Shri Hem Barua: It arises.

Mr. Speaker: Swami Rameshwaranand.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या हमसे पहले सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई सम्मति बनी हुई नहीं थी? क्या यह नया प्रश्न सरकार के सामने आया है, पहले नहीं था?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पहले थी, थोड़े वक्त ब्रेच में नहीं थी, अब फिर से इसकी आवश्यकता मालूम हुई है।

Power Supply for Industrial Purposes in Delhi

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627. { **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) how much electricity is available for sanction for industrial purposes in Delhi.

(b) the steps taken by the Delhi Power Control Board to utilise this load; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that load is sanctioned to industries and factories in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) 12,000 KW are available for distribution at present and additional installed capacity of 36,000 KW will be available by the end of June, 1963, on the commissioning of the 'C' Power Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Though industries are given preference in the matter of sanction of power, no specific quota of power is earmarked for them.

(b) The Delhi Administration have invited applications for industrial day load through Press Notes.

(c) Applications for industrial load are entertained by the Delhi Administration only from those persons who are in possession of municipal licences. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, before issue of a licence, satisfies itself that the requirements of the Master Plan for Delhi, are met.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Before electricity could be obtained one has to have a licence. May I know what steps Government have taken to stop the holding up of these licences for years when applications for the same are filed?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: This is an internal matter concerning the Delhi Administration. They are the people who have appointed licences and they give the licences.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: That is my point. I find that when an application is submitted for a licence it takes more

than one-and-a-half years for a licence to be obtained. Is it not the duty of the Government to issue necessary instructions to these bodies so that they do not take so much time in granting these licences.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: As I said earlier, these matters are the concern of the Delhi Administration. It is an internal matter. All the applications go to them, and they take time to examine them and approve the issue of licences.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या यह सही है कि इंडस्ट्री के लिए जो बिजली दी जाती है उसमें इंडी देरी का जाता है कि कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज इस कारण से बन्द हो गयीं? अभी आज के समाचरणपत्र में खबर है कि एक साइकिल इंडस्ट्री को जब पार पेंचुर की गयी उससे पहले वह बन्द हो चुका था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच कर रही है?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Due to the emergency new licences were not entertained now and a notice has been given to that effect. The Delhi Administration is keeping all these licences. Up till now DESU has got 5,000 applications, and the quantum of power given to them is about 43,000 kw.

श्री भक्त वर्सन: इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने आवेदन-पत्र निम्न त्रुटि किए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से वितरण किया जाएगा क्योंकि इस बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं? क्या कोई कमेटी बनायी गई है जो कि इस की पूरी तरह जांच करे?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: In 1961 a committee was formed to go into the method of entertained applications and giving power. As far as I know, it has prepared a report and the administration is going through it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any assessment has been made regarding the increasing requirements of power in Delhi and whether any priorities have been fixed as to which industries will be given priority in the allotment of power?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The total available power in Delhi is about 1,18,000 kw. Another power house is coming up in June, which will give another 36,000 kw. In spite of this, there will be shortage as compared to the demand. I am sure it will be met, not in this Plan but soon after that.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether priorities are to be given to any class of industry in preference to others.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Yes, Sir. Delhi Administration does give preference to industries.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question was quite different. I wanted to know whether any priority has been fixed for the various industries as to which will be given preference and which will not.

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question to be answered.

नेपाल में त्रिशूजी परियोजना

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*६२८. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल के त्रिशूजी नामक स्थान में भारत के सहयोग से एक जल विद्युत् योजना क्रियान्वित हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि योजना के पूरी हो जाने के बावजूद जनता को बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि त्रिशूली के बिजली घर से राजपथ को मिलाने वाली

सड़क का निर्माण अभी तक नहीं हुआ है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a). The Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal is under construction by the Government of India under the Indian Aid Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The road has been constructed but steps are being taken to make it an all-weather road for use by Jeeps and trucks.

श्री त्रिशुलेश्वर प्रसाद : इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए कितना समय निश्चित किया गया था और इसके कब तक पूरा होने का उम्मीद है ?

Shri Alagesan: The three units which we propose to establish as a first step will be commissioned by June 1965.

श्री त्रिशुलेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या इस योजना से भारत को भी बिजली मिलेगी ?

Shri Alagesan: This is for the purpose of consumption in Nepal itself.

श्री भूषा दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस बिजली योजना को बनाने के लिए जो समय निर्धारित किया गया था उसमें काफी देरी हो गयी है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है और उसको दूर करने का क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir, unfortunately, some time has elapsed in the matter of taking up these works, but now all those bottlenecks have been removed and we have started working in right earnest.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो मंत्रियों को कुछ हिन्दी सिखाने का प्रयत्न कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्वामी जी जानते हैं कि मुझे यहाँ और काम करना होता है । अगर बाहर स्वामी जी अपने जिम्मे इस काम को ले लें तो अच्छा होगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने विद्यालय खोल रखा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बँट जाएं ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the hon. Minister has got any information that the Home Minister was told during his last visit to Nepal that the people of Nepal will appreciate if this scheme is executed as expeditiously as possible?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir, that is our intention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in recent reports that China has made overtures to Nepal, offering to build such projects, much quicker better and cheaper and thus to seduce Nepal from India?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. We are talking of only one project.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said "such projects".

Mr. Speaker: "such projects" we cannot take in this question.

श्री प्रकाश बोरशास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत के गृह मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर जो शास्त्री अपनी पिछली नेपाल यात्रा में इस त्रिशुली परियोजना को देखने गए थे, और वहाँ से लौटने के पश्चात् क्या उन्होंने सिचिई मंत्रालय को अपने कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं ? यदि दिए हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

Shri Alagesan: Among the various functions that he fulfilled in Nepal, he also visited the Trisuli project site. He has also said that it should be carried on as expeditiously as possible. We are taking all necessary steps.

श्री कृष्णराय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इस योजना में कितनी धनराशि दी है और इस योजना के पूरी होने में जो कुछ कमी है, क्या उस के कारण और भी धनराशि देने का विचार है ?

Shri Alagesan: The cost of the project is Rs. 8.9 crores of which a sum of Rs. 69.65 lakhs has been spent. I do not know whether that is the import of the question that the hon. Member put.

Allotment of Land to Government Employees

*629. { Shri Masheswar Naik;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been drawn up under which the employees of the Union Government and local bodies in Delhi will be eligible for allotment of land under the "Jhuggies and Jhompries" Scheme.

(b) the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the localities in which the scheme is proposed to be put into operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No. They will be a charge on the Central Government or the Local Body as the case may be, like any other employee. It is not proposed to allot them any residential plots or tenements.

(b) and (c). The main features of the scheme are given in the Annual Report of this Ministry for the year 1962-63, copies of which have been made available to the honourable Members.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know what is the strength of the employees of the Government and local

bodies who will be denied the benefit of this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Out of 50,000 squatters, their number is not likely to be more than a few hundred.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What is the total area of land available for distribution?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This scheme is likely to take 4 or 5 years to implement. As far as removal of squatters is concerned, we are working on a plan to remove them within about a year.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the percentage of Government employees amongst these squatters and how long will it take to rehabilitate the first batch of these jhuggies-jhompries dwellers?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just now stated that the number of government servants and those who are under the employment of local bodies is not likely to be more than a few hundred. I have answered that it will take 4 or 5 years to implement the scheme fully.

श्री श्रीवारधाल रंदा : झुग्गी और झोंपड़ी स्कीम के अन्दर जो उन लोगों को गवर्नमेंट द्वारा दूसरी जमीन दी जायेगी उस में उन्हें क्या रिआयत दी जायेगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हमारा मित्कियत देने का बिल्कुल कोई इरादा नहीं है अबबता हम उनको निराये में थोड़ी बहुत सहूलियत प्रबन्ध देंगे ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The question asked by the gentleman was what was the total area of land that is available. That has not been answered.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as the land is concerned, the scheme is not implemented by the Government of India. It is implemented

through the agency of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I could not say offhand what is the total area. They are developing about 8,000 to 10,000 plots. They have already made a good, substantial progress in this direction.

Houses for M.Ps.

*630. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of bungalows and large three bedroom flats for allotment to Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to provide more of such accommodation and by when this would materialise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to construct bungalows and large three-bedroom flats for Members of Parliament. It is, however, proposed to construct 144 suites—24 double and 120 single—for Members of Parliament on Rafi Marg in addition to 20 flats already under construction on North Avenue.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The first part of the question has not been answered. The reply is only in respect of the proposal not being there. The first part of the question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: Whether there is scarcity or not: it should not be inferred; he says it should be stated that there is.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Our own feeling in the matter is that after we have built about 160 flats, all Members of Parliament would be provided with adequate accommodation.

Mr. Speaker: At present, there is scarcity.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is scarcity to the extent that we have not been able to provide Members of Parliament, accommodation near Parliament House. Some have to come from as far a way as Vinay Marg. Our intention is to give them accommodation as near the Parliament House as possible. Both the schemes have been sanctioned. One is under implementation and the construction of the other flats will be taken up very soon, within a month or two.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Housing Committee of Parliament have asked the Government to increase the available quota of bungalows and larger flats available to Parliament in view of the fact that the size of the Union legislature has increased considerably since the Constitution came into force?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I have been told by the House Committees is this, that the Members who live far away in Vinay Marg are too far away for their parliamentary work and we should provide them with flats in Meena Bagh. Orders have been passed to that extent what whenever a flat becomes available it will be offered to a Member of Parliament who is living far away.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Buta Singh.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I had asked only one question. The first was a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I was taxing my memory to find out whether I had made a mistake. But he does not say that the first supplementary was a question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It was part of the original question.

Mr. Speaker: I will see if I can accommodate him.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether there are still MPs' residences occupied by persons not entitled to them. If so, may we have the details?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The answer is in the affirmative, and every possible action is being taken to evict them. I have not been fairly successful in that direction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

An Hon. Member: How many are there?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What particular steps and action have been taken in the past in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: It is not in the Parliament's interest to disclose these things.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We take action under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act which itself is a very long and dilatory process. I am trying to have the Act amended by bringing it up before the House this year.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that 60 or more government bungalows are in the occupation of individuals who are not in the list of those engaged in government service or social service? If so, what steps have been taken to release them and give them to MPs?

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question. We have a different pool and the number is fixed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the forces of nepotism and favouritism are allowed to operate in allotting flats to MPs? I know of MPs living in the same flats for the last six years, who have run from pillar to post and have not been allotted new flats?

Mr. Speaker: That is not his job. The House Committees are there.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: The hon. Minister stated that some of the flats occupied by MPs happen to be far away from Parliament House and therefore they have to be provided with flats nearby. Is it also a fact that some of the bungalows which had been in the pool of MPs, for a long time have recently been taken out of the pool and given to outsiders?

Mr. Speaker: Has it been reduced?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In one case a bungalow which was part of the MPs pool had been allotted to an ex-MP and I have been asked to make up the deficiency. In the case of another ex-MP, a similar proposal is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I know, that was the first condition made, namely, that if one bungalow is to be taken out of the MPs pool, a substitute bungalow shall have to be put into the pool, and the pool shall not be reduced.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No. That is being done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The House Committee, which is nominated by you, must be consulted and its permission obtained before such a change is made.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the Committee is consulted and its consent obtained, it cannot be done. The Committee was consulted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It gave its consent?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it gave this consent, that if a similar bungalow of the same status with the same facilities is provided, then alone it can agree to it. It was done.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if this particular ex-MP got his own house in Delhi and yet he has been allotted a bungalow?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea.

I want to make the position clear through you. As far as the Ministry is concerned, we do not make any allotments. We place certain accommodation at the disposal of the House Committees. They make these allotments. We only act upon these allotments. If an ex-MP does not vacate it, then my duty as the Ladding of the House Committee concerned is to see that action is taken to evict him. No

allotment is directly made to Members of Parliament—either distinguished parliamentarians or other Members of Parliament—by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why distinguished Member of Parliament? Why this sting in the end? We want to know the difference between Members of Parliament and distinguished Members of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: All are equally distinguished. (*Interruptions*). No distinction should be made. All are equally distinguished.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I did not mean to cast any aspersion. I apologise to the House and to you. I did not mean to cast any aspersion on anybody.

There are two distinct pools. There are eleven or twelve bungalows in the first pool. Allotment out of that is not controlled by the Ministry. There is another pool of 500 or 600 bungalows called the MPs. pool. That also is not controlled by the Ministry. The allotment is made by the House Committees. One allotment is controlled by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Steam Boilers

*631. **Dr. U. Misra:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steam boilers of less than five gallons volumetric capacity which are exempt from the Indian Boilers Act and Rules, are being made and sold by Indian firms and are being operated without license;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no standard specifications or standard codes of practice for the design, construction, testing and inspection of such boilers; and

(c) if so, the steps if any, proposed to be taken to amend the Indian Boilers Act and Rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation

(Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) So far as Government are aware, one firm was manufacturing such small boilers but they have since suspended this line of manufacture and are now manufacturing boilers covered by Indian Boiler Regulations.

(b) and (c). The question of amending the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, so as to bring boilers of less than five gallons capacity within the purview of the said Act is under consideration of Government.

Dr. U. Misra: Is it not a fact that accidents are happening in the case of the unlicensed boilers?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have no information that accidents are more in the category of unlicensed boilers, below five gallons.

Dr. U. Misra: Is there any suggestion by the Boiler Board pending with the Government regarding these boilers, and if so, when is it expected to become part of the statute?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have stated in the original answer that there are certain amendments that we are considering to bring before the House in regard to boilers, whether small or big.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I might add for the information of the House that one specific amendment or recommendation has been made, that no boiler unless it is licensed to be five gallons should be manufactured. That firm has stopped manufacturing these boilers, but we are bringing forward legislation not only for one item. The idea is that we bring a comprehensive legislation covering some other items too, and we propose to bring it before the House possibly in the next session.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Deputy Minister just now explained that the boilers below five gallons capacity have been ordered to be stopped for

future manufacture, and it is definitely for safety. But may I know what attempt the Government propose to make to see that the boilers already sold and being utilised are also sealed for purposes of safety?

Shri P. S. Naskar: If any registered firm makes boilers, even if such a firm has boilers below five gallons, such boilers are also regularly examined.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Dr. U. Misra: I have got one advertisement here.,

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Seizure of Watches at Santa Cruz Airport

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- *632. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Customs have seized about 10,000 watches valued at Rs. 10 lakhs at the Santa Cruz Airport on the 6th March, 1963;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Bombay Customs authorities seized 9,719 wrist watches valued at about Rs. 10 lakhs on the 6th and 7th March, 1963, at the Santa Cruz airport.

(b) No arrests have been made so far.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या मैं जन सकता कि यह जांच कब तक पूरी होगी ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत: यह जांच जल्दी से जल्दी की जा रही है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि किन्तु मुल्कों से ये घड़ियां आ रही हैं ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत: जिन लोगों से ये घड़ियां मिली हैं, वे पेरिस और रोम से आये थे।

श्री विश्वम प्रसाद: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल से अब तक इस तरह का माल कितने रुपये का पकड़ा गया और इस में किन लोगों का हाथ है ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत: अगर माननीय सदस्य पिछले साल के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं, तो नोटिस देने पर मैं दे सकता हूं।

श्री भक्त वरुण: इस तरह के प्रदन इस सदन में कई वर्षों से लगातार आते रहे हैं और समाचारपत्रों में भी मुकदमों की खबरें छपती रही हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, उन के कारण पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में ऐसे मामलों में कितनी कमी आई है ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत: सरसरी तौर पर यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कमी आई है या नहीं, लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि ऐसी चीजों को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा पकड़ रहे हैं।

श्री विश्वम प्रसाद: श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने पूछा था कि इस तरह के काम करने में ज्यादातर किन लोगों का हाथ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मिनिस्टर सहब ने बताया है कि किस जगह से ये घड़ियां आई हैं। जब इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल होगी, तो बाकी बातों का पता लगेगा।

Shri P. C. Boroohah: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain foreign missions in India or their officials have a hand in these transactions?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not in these.

श्री श्रींकार लाल शर्मा : इस तरह से लाखों पत्रों को जो घड़ियां पकड़ी जाती हैं, गवर्नमेंट उन का क्या करती है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को कब्जे में ले कर गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है—क्या वह उन को नॉलम कर देती है या उन लोगों को वापस दे देती है ?

श्री व० रा० भात : हम उन घड़ियों को कस्टम के मुहकमा मकत बच देते हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: I asked whether it has come to the notice of the Government that certain foreign missions in India or their officials have had a hand in these activities?

Mr. Speaker: Not in this one. He said so.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether some international gang of smugglers had been unearthed and, if so, to what country they have been traced?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are many gangs and we have unearthed some. But new ones are formed, it is a continuous process.

Indian Currency for Persian Gulf Countries

*633. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to his statement in the Lok Sabha on the 6th March, 1963 in connection with the discussion on gold control scheme regarding the circulation of special notes in the Persian Gulf countries and state:

(a) the relationship of the new currency in the Persian Gulf with the Indian currency, and whether the new currency is freely exchangeable with the Indian currency;

(b) the amount of new currency printed; and

(c) whether the action of Government in the matter of change in currency has adversely affected the normal trade of India in this area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the special Indian notes which have been issued for circulation in the Persian Gulf Sheikdoms outside Kuwait. These special Indian notes can be exchanged at par into Indian currency at the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank.

(b) The value of the special Indian notes in circulation at the end of February, 1963 including one rupee notes of the Government of India was Rs. 22.69 crores.

(c) No.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know if these new notes that have been circulated are freely convertible and if so, how the smuggling would be checked? Because that was the difficulty being felt already. If they are freely convertible, how will gold smuggling be tackled?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Because they are special notes and they are not ordinary notes. If they had been ordinary notes, they would go from here and be paid for for the gold: they could thus be converted. That is why special notes have been issued.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: What about those in Persian Gulf who have been holding Indian notes? Will their circulation be banned or what would they do with these notes? What has been decided?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A particular period was given and in that period they could change these notes into special notes. After that they are completely banned.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it will not adversely affect the normal trade channels in the Persian Gulf ports and Bombay? Has that been taken into consideration?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that there had been no adverse effect on the normal trade. Smuggling has also, to a certain extent, been prevented.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In what precise manner and to what precise extent would it benefit us?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, it was mainly done to prevent the smuggling. The gold which used to be smuggled into India was got paid for by these notes because those notes were convertible for sterling according to the regulations. When those notes were changed by special notes, that loophole was plugged.

मानसिक रोग

* ३३५. श्री राज बर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १५ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मानसिक रोगों के बारे में शेष राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से किस तरह के उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में मानसिक रोगों की चिकित्सा सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) असम, बिहार, गुजरात, मैसूर और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों तथा दिल्ली और पाण्डिचेरी संघ क्षेत्रों से अब तक प्राप्त उत्तर का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—१०४२।६३]। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा राजस्थान और जम्मू व काश्मीर की सरकारों ने अभी तक उत्तर नहीं भेजा है।

(ख) भारत के विभिन्न मानसिक अस्पतालों में स्वतंत्रता के तुरन्त पश्चात् शय्याओं की संख्या ८,१६५ थी। इस समय शय्याओं की संख्या १३,२६६ है। यद्यपि यह संख्या भी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये बहुत अपर्याप्त है तथापि यह देखा जायेगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति हुई है।

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श्री भक्त बर्शन : इस बीच में ऐसे रोगियों की चिकित्सा की सुविधाओं में कुछ बढ़ोतरी तो की गई है, लेकिन फिर भी क्या मंत्रालय के ध्यान में ऐसी बातें आई हैं कि हज़ारों की संख्या में रोगियों को इन अस्पतालों में प्रवेश नहीं मिल पा रहा है ? यदि हां तो इसके लिए कौन से ठोस कदम बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, व कौन सा विशेष प्रोग्राम बनाया जा रहा है इस योजना-काल में या अगली योजना में ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मुदालियर कमेटी—हेल्थ सर्वे एंड प्लानिंग कमेटी—ने इस बारे में कुछ सिफारिशों की थीं और वे सिफारिशें हम ने राज्य सरकारों के पास भेजी थीं। जैसा कि इन उत्तरों से जोकि हम ने सभा-पटल पर रखे हैं, देखा जायेगा, उन में से बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने घनाभाव के कारण इस समय इस विषय में अधिक प्रगति कर पाने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है। सभी समझते हैं और सभी जानते हैं कि यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिस में बहुत काम करने की आवश्यकता है और जैसे ही हमारे पास कुछ साधन हो जायेंगे, कुछ सुविधायें अधिक हो जायेंगी, इस ओर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : जहां तक मानसिक रोगों की चिकित्सा का सम्बन्ध है, वह एलोपैथी के क्षेत्र में ही दी जा रही है। तथा क्या माननीय मन्त्रिणी महोदया ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथी के द्वारा भी इन रोगों का इलाज हो सकता है ? यदि हां, तो इन पद्धतियों से इलाज करने के बारे में भी क्या कुछ सोचा जा रहा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मानसिक रोगों में किसी पैथी का बहुत सवाल इसलिये नहीं उठता कि कुछ दवाओं के द्वारा बहुत ज्यादा चिकित्सा मानसिक रोगों की नहीं हो पाती है। मन के साथ कुछ सम्बन्ध जोड़ कर, उस मन को उलझनें दूर करने का तरीका है जिससे कुछ फायदा होता है। उसके विशेषज्ञ बहुत कम हैं और साधन सुविधायें कम हैं।

लेकिन अभी मेटल हेल्थ इंस्टीट्यूट बंगलौर में हमने दस बैड रखे हैं जिसमें आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति से ही उनकी कुछ देखभाल की जाती है, विशेष प्रकार के मसाज, नेल इत्यादि हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस विवरण से पता लगता है कि यद्यपि सरकारों ने तो इसको सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है किन्तु धनाभाव के कारण वे ऐसा कर नहीं पाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय इस स्थिति में है कि वह वित्तीय सहायता दे करके इस काम को आगे बढ़ाये, इस रोग का निदान करने के बारे में कुछ करे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन् वित्त मन्त्री जी अभी इस सदन में से गए हैं। उनके पास कुछ अग्र साधन विशेष हों जो वह हमको उपलब्ध कर सकेंगे तो इस विषय में हम राज्य सरकारों की सहायता कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो सारी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को दिया है न कि मेटल डिजीज के लिए अलग से।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो इम वक्त हमारे पास पैसा है, उसमें से कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। अगर और विशेष सहायता स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय को मिल सकेगी तो हम इस ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : अभी बताया गया कि धन की कमी की वजह से हम सुविधाओं में विस्तार नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि दवायें भी नहीं मिल रही हैं। अभी जो राजस्थान में अस्पताल है उनके अन्दर इंजेक्शन वगैरह नहीं मिलते हैं और मरहम पट्टी के लिए चूना भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that the modern trend

is towards psycho-somatic medicine, that is to say, not to separate the body from the mind, but to treat them as one single entity and trace the origin of most diseases to the mind itself?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, Sir; this is nothing new.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nothing new?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि मेटल डिजीज का प्रधान कारण तम्बाकू का प्रयोग है? यदि हां तो क्या सरकार तम्बाकू के इस्तेमाल के खिलाफ कानून बनाने जा रही है?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion which the hon. Minister would consider.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या यह बतलाने की कृपा की जाएगी कि इस मेटल अस्पतालों में उन लोगों की जिनकी वजह से देश के हित के खिलाफ वः होती हैं या देश की पैदावार में कमी होती है, उनके दिमागों की भी दवा की जाएगी?

डा० लक्ष्मीमत्तल सिंघबी : केन्द्रीय सरकार मानसिक रोगों के उपचार के साथ साथ विशेष रूप से शोध-अनुसन्धान इत्यादि का कोई कार्यक्रम भी प्रस्तावित कर रही है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : आस इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट फार मेटल हेल्थ बंगलौर में इस सम्बन्ध में काम हो रहा है और रांची में जो मानसिक रोगों का अस्पताल है वहां भी अनुसन्धान हो रहा है।

Delhi Water Supply

+
 { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 *635. } Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 { Shri Maheswar Naik:
 { Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of water in the Capital is going to be further curtailed from 1st April 1963; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold high level Conference to consider ways and means to improve Capital's water supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No. Water supply in Greater Delhi areas is normally restricted to some extent during summer every year and this will be done during the coming summer also in such a way as to avoid hardship to the consumers as far as possible.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is expected to discuss the augmentation of water supply for Delhi at a meeting which is being called by the Ministry of Irrigation & Power.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know what is the total availability of water-supply at the moment and what is the per capita consumption?

Dr. D. S. Raju: At the moment the water-supply is 97 million gallons. The per capita consumption is 40 to 50 gallons

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां अभी चौबीसों घंटे पानी आप नहीं दे रहे हैं, वहां भी पानी की स्प्लाई गर्मियों में कम की जाएगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसा विचार है कि दुपहर के बारह बजे से तीन बजे तक और रात के शायद ग्यारह बजे से सुबह के चार बजे तक या बारह बजे से सुबह के चार बजे तक पानी बन्द किया जाए ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know to what extent the water-supply has been improved during the last year and what is the addition which we have been able to make?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The pumping capacity of Chandrawal water-works has been increased by about 3 motors; and 3 million to 4 million gallons will be available this summer extra

श्री कच्छत्राय : दिल्ली की झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले सात लाख लोगों को जो

पानी कम मिलता है पहले से ही, अब जो पानी कम किया जा रहा है, क्या इसका उन पर भी असर पड़ेगा ? उनको विशेष ग से ज्यादा पानी देने के बारे में सरकार की और से क्या कुछ किया जाएगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : उनके लिए बहुत सा पानी दिया जाता है और हकीकत यह है कि जो इस प्रकार से स्टेड पोस्ट बनाये जाते हैं उन स्टेड पोस्ट्स में इतना पानी का अकसर दुर्व्यय होता है कि न केवल पानी जाया जाता है बल्कि कारपोरेशन के रेवेन्यू का भी नुकसान होता है ।

श्री अंकार लाल बरवा : इस समय पानी की कमी के कारण क्या कोई कुएं बनाने का भी सरकार का विचार है ? क्या कोई कुओं की खुदाई में भी सहायता दी जा रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कुओं का पानी दिल्ली वालों को पिलाने का कोई विशेष इरादा तो नहीं है क्योंकि उसको सुरक्षित नहीं समझा जाता है । यों बीच में इस चीनी आक्रमण की वजह से छः सौ हैंड पम्प लगाये गये हैं अलग-अलग जगहों पर ताकि अगर आपत्ति का समय आये तो पानी मिल सके ।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : एक बार इसी सदन में माननीय मन्त्री जो ने बतलाया था कि पानी तो बहुत है लेकिन पाइप लाइन सकरी होने की वजह से वह पानी नहीं दे पातीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी पाइप लाइन डालने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है, और उसमें कितना समय लगेगा ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : बहुत सी जगहों पर तो पाइप लाइन डाली गई हैं जिनसे इस साल काफी सुविधा हो जानी चाहिये । कुछ ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां पर पाइप डालने का काम जरा लम्बा है । वह सन् १९६४-६५ तक समाप्त हो सकेगा ।

चेकक के डीके

- *६३६. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री बंरवा कीटा :
श्री श्याम लाल सर्राफ :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया है कि चेकक के प्रकोप से बचने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर टीके लगाये जायें; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों की सहायता ली जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं, अभी तक नहीं ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का दिया जाना

- *६३७. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का अवरून्त करने की नीति में परिवर्तन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दिल्ली में अपने मकान हैं, उन्हें सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) : चन्दा समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निश्चयों के अनुसार, जिनका सारांश ४ जनवरी १९६२ को सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था, सामान्य पूल में निवास स्थान के नियतन (अलीटमेंट) के लिए मौजूदा नियमों का परिशोधन (रिविज़न) किया जा रहा है । इस परिशोधन नीति की खास खास बातें इस मंत्रालय की सन् १९६२-६३ की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी दी गई हैं, जो संसद् सदस्यों को दी जा चुकी है ।

(ग) जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दिल्ली में अपने मकान हैं, वे मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार पहले ही सरकारी निवास स्थान पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली में यमुना पर बांध

*६३८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ११३४ और ११८८ के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर राजघाट और ओखला के समीप दो नये बांध बनाने के प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ? और

(ख) इन बांधों का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इत्तगोशन) : (क) और (ख) राजघाट के निकट यमुना नदी पर बराज बनाने का प्रस्ताव अभी भी विचाराधीन है । ओखला के निकट यमुना पर दूसरे बराज का प्रस्ताव आपत्काल के कारण स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

Government's Stationery Bill

*639. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's stationery bill this year is expected to be close to double the cost of paper used last year;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to this enormous increase; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to economise the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The total cost of stationery supplied by the Stationery Office to the Government of India Offices during 1962 and the estimated cost of supplies during 1963 are of the order of Rs. 3.00 crores and Rs. 5.38 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The increase is due to the additional requirements on account of the Emergency.

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

*६४०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ६ नवम्बर, १९६२ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अवकाश प्राप्त कर्मचारियों को भी अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना को सुविधा देने के प्रश्न पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : वर्तमान संकट-कालीन स्थिति के कारण इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

Office Space in Capital

*641. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine schemes for more office space in Delhi have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library See No. LT-1043/63.]. The construction of buildings at Serial Nos. 1, 7 and 8 has already started. The construction of the remaining buildings will commence in a few months.

Gold Production

1241. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of gold in India has declined from 1960-61 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total quantity of gold produced in 1960-61 and 1961-62, year-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The decline in production is attributed mainly to an overall fall in the grade of ore mined and rock-bursts.

(c) The total quantity of gold produced in 1960-61 and 1961-62 was 4.95 and 4.89 million grammes respectively.

Government Officers' Visits Abroad

1242. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers and Government officials who visited foreign countries on Government of India assignment during 1962; and

(b) the foreign exchange sanctioned in each case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Dandakaranya Officials

1243. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enquiries instituted against Government employees and officials of Dandakaranya Project during the period from 1960 to 1963 so far by the Special Police Establishment; and

(b) the number of cases in which enquiries have been completed and the punishment awarded?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Seven,

(b) Enquiries have been completed in four cases which were closed without awarding punishment.

Kerala River Waters

1244. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of rivers in Kerala whose water still runs waste into sea;

(b) whether Government have got any schemes to divert these river waters to Madras State for the purpose of irrigation;

(c) whether the Central Government have received any proposal or suggestion from Madras Government the diversion of Kerala rivers' water to the areas in Madras State adjoining Kerala; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Central Government on these proposals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): No proposals for irrigation and power projects have been received so far by the Government of India on the following rivers of Kerala:

1. Chandragiri
2. Karingote
3. Periyamva

4. Kuppam
5. Mahe
6. Korapuzha
7. Chaliyar
8. Kadalundi
9. Keechori
10. Karuvannur
11. Mavattupuzha
12. Meenachil
13. Manimala
14. Achenkol
15. Ithikara
16. Vamanapuram
17. Karamana

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The Government of Madras had proposed diversion of some waters of Periyar from the proposed Iddikki Dam in Kerala for use in Madras.

(d) The proposal was not agreed to, being uneconomical.

Kerala Collection to N.D.F.

1245. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far collected for National Defence Fund in Kerala; and

(b) the amount so far received at the Centre?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). About Rs. 1.66 crores upto 23rd March, 1963.

Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Opium

1246. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Opium produced in India during the last five years (year-wise); and

(b) the steps taken, if any, to discourage their production?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The quantity of Ganja, Bhang and Opium produced

during the years 1958 to 1962 was as follows:—

Year	Ganja	Bhang	Opium at 79°C.
	Metric Tonnes)	(Metric Tonnes)	(Metric Tonnes)
1958	94	421	510
1959	100	408	592
1960	104	382	710
1961	18*	} Not yet reported by States	710
1962	17		

*Figures incomplete.

As regards Charas, its production is totally prohibited throughout India.

(b) Prior to the year 1956, cultivation of ganja and bhang was undertaken under licences in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and in the Union Territory of Manipur. The All-India Narcotics Conferences convened by the Government of India in 1956 and 1959 recommended *inter alia* that area under cultivation of ganja and bhang should be restricted to the minimum requirement. In pursuance of this recommendation, cultivation of ganja and bhang has been stopped in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and in the Union Territory of Manipur. As regards opium, its production is limited to the requirements for medical and scientific use in India and in the export markets abroad.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in Dandakarnya Project

1247. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present in Dandakarnya Development Authority; and

(b) the number of those who belong to Orissa?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Orissa

1248. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the major and medium irrigation and power projects proposed to be taken or already taken in hand in Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) whether necessary sanction to undertake the works has been granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):

(a) (i) *Continuing Irrigation & Power Projects:*

- (1) Hirakud Stage I and II.
- (2) Delta Irrigation Project.
- (3) Salandi Irrigation Project.
- (4) Salia Irrigation Project.
- (5) Salki Irrigation Project.
- (6) Budhi Budhiani Irrigation Project.
- (7) Godahado Irrigation Project.
- (8) Dhanai Irrigation Project.
- (9) Darjang Irrigation Project.
- (10) Talcher Thermal Station Scheme.

(ii) *Irrigation & Power Projects taken in hand in 1962-63.*

- (1) Bahuda Stage I.
- * (2) Balimela H. E. Scheme.

*The Project report for Balimela H. E. Scheme is still awaited from the Project authorities. In the meanwhile, preliminary works have been taken up on the scheme. The project is expected to yield benefits in the Fourth Plan.

(b) Yes.

Machkund and Hirakud Projects

1249. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total generating capacity of Machkund and Hirakud Projects at present; and

(b) the main scheme of the distribution of power to various regions to which power supply was promised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The present installed capacity of Machkund and Hirakud projects is 114,750 kW and 208,500 kW respectively. Another 61.5 MW will be added to the Hirakud system by May, 1963.

(b) The Machkund Power Station is already connected by a 132 kV transmission system to various places, such as Tennuboduvara, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada one Ongole and 66 kV and 33 kV lines have been constructed for power supply to many other towns and villages.

For utilising power from Hirakud to meet important industrial loads such as Aluminium Factory at Hirakud, Orissa Cement Works at Rajagangpur, Steel Factory at Rourekela, Ferromanganese Industry at Joda and other mining loads, 132 kV and 66 kV lines have already been constructed connecting the power station with various places like Cuttack, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda Bargarh, Koira, Kuldih, Noamunda and Betnoti. Power from Hirakud to the extent of 15 MW (which will rise to 25 MW) is also being made available for Railway track electrification at Joda and Rourkela. Arrangements are being made to supply surplus power from Hirakud to the Damodar Valley Corporation at Chandil to the extent of 25 MW, out of which about 5 MW is already being utilised.

The following transmission and distribution schemes are under implemen-

tation for utilising Machkund and Hirakud Power:

(i) Duduma Transmission Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 333.76 lakhs for utilising Machkund power, comprising 132 kV line from Duduma to Royagada together with 33 kV and 11 kV lines in the Jeypur and Raya-gada areas. All these lines have been completed. The second stage of the scheme comprises 132 kV line from Rayagada to Bernampur along with 33 kV and 11 kV lines therefrom in Gunupur and Parlakimedi areas. These works are expected to be completed by middle of 1963.

(ii) Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme involving the construction of 33 kV and 11 kV lines at a total estimated cost Rs. 249.41 lakhs for utilising Hirakud power for the electrification of various towns and villages. The State-I works of this scheme were taken up in the First Plan and Stage II works in the Second Plan. Part of the works have been completed and the rest are under execution.

Blood Donation in Orissa

1250 { **Shri Ulaka-**
Shri Ramchandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of blood collected in Orissa during 1962-63 so far for national defence; and

(b) the number of persons in Orissa enlisted so far who are ready to offer blood in case of eventuality?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when available from the Government of Orissa.

National Malaria Eradication programme in Orissa

1251. **Shri Ramchandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any jeeps given by the UNICEF for use in the National

Malaria Eradication Programme are allotted for the State of Orissa; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) UNICEF have not supplied any vehicles for use in the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Housing Factory

1252. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Housing Factory is manufacturing cement concrete sleepers for Indian Railways;

(b) whether it has passed the experimental stage; and

(c) if so, whether it has received any bulk order from the Railways for these sleepers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Northern Railway had placed an order for 50,000 reinforced cement concrete sleepers, out of which 47596 have since been supplied.

(b) The behaviour of the sleepers is under observation by the Railways.

(c) Not yet.

Aid India Club

1253. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Jamunadevi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India Club has fixed any date for the next meeting to discuss India's need in view of the national emergency; and

(b) whether any proposals have been put forward to the Club by the Government of India keeping in view the present needs?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which organises meeting of the Consortium countries and institutions interested in India's economic development, has not, so far, announced the date of the meeting; but it is likely that the first meeting will be held towards the end of April, 1963.

(b) The purpose of the meeting is to assess India's requirements of external financial assistance in the context of the current economic situation and her development plans. An I.B.R.D. mission is at present in India to assess the progress of India's development plans and her needs. The report of the Mission will be considered at the meeting of the Consortium.

Tungabhadra High Level Project

1254. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given during 1962-63 to Mysore and Andhra Pradesh to complete the Tungabhadra High Level Project; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A loan of Rs. 1524 lakhs and two loans aggregating to Rs. 1115.28 lakhs were advanced to Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments respectively for financing expenditure on their Miscellaneous Development Schemes during 1962-63, which *inter-alia* covered the Tungabhadra High Level Canal. The Central loan assistance under Miscellaneous Development Schemes does not specifically earmark expenditure for any particular scheme.

(b) The work on the scheme is likely to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Fuel wastage

1255. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the observations made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research dealing with Indian Energy Economy that 80 per cent of energy available to the Indian Economy is dissipated in the form of waste; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop the use of non-commercial fuels like cow-dung and draft power?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The observation will be borne in mind by the Energy Survey Committee recently set up by Government.

(b) Information on action taken if any, by different Ministries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pensioners

1256. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the agreement reached between India and Pakistan at the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Karachi in 1949 it was agreed that pensioners, military as well as civil, who were residents in Pakistan will be the liability of Pakistan Government and similarly those Pakistani pensioners who were residents in India will be the liability of the Indian Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when such pensioners, military and civil, migrated to East and West Punjab, that liability continued; and

(c) whether such pensioners, military and civil, are being denied the

benefit of the temporary increase in pensions (granted to old pensioners from 1st April, 1958)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). In accordance with the agreement reached between India and Pakistan at Karachi in April, 1949, the liability for a particular Central pension devolves on the Government of India provided it was transferred to India upto the 31st December 1947, or the provisional payment of which was authorised by them by that date. The liability for pensions is determined with reference to the residence of the pensioners or their migration to East or West Punjab.

(c) The benefit of the temporary increase granted with effect from the 1st April, 1958 is available only to pensioners whose pensionary liability devolves on the Government of India in terms of the Agreement referred to above and not to pensioners whose pensionary liability devolves on the Government of Pakistan.

Audio-metre Centres

1257. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of audio-metre Centres opened by Government in the country in 1961-62 to test the type and nature of deafness?

The Minister for Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

'C' Thermal Station in Delhi

**1258. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

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

(a) whether a big fee is being demanded by the consulting engineers for the proposed extension to the 'C' Thermal Power Station on Ring Road in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The fee comes to about Rs. 50.5 lakhs with foreign exchange component of Rs. 21 lakhs approximately. This was considered to be reasonable and the offer has been accepted.

Contributions to N.D.F.

1259. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of contributions so far made to the National Defence Fund by Indians abroad;

(b) whether any foreigners have also made any contribution to the National Defence Fund; and

(c) if so, in which countries and in what form?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Contributions received by Indian Missions abroad up to 16th March, 1963, amount to Rs. 69.89 lakhs approximately. Separate figures of contributions by Indians and foreigners are not available.

(c) A statement showing the contributions received by each Mission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1044/63].

Short-fall in Irrigation of Rabi and Kharif Crops

1260. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious short-fall in irrigation of Rabi and Kharif crops in 1962;

(b) if so, the extent of the short-fall; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The total area

irrigated from the major and medium irrigation schemes at the end of 1961-62 was 31.68 million acres. The area estimated to be irrigated at the end of 1962-63 is 33.07 million acres. Utilisation of the potential added by Plan Projects at the end of 1962-63, is expected to be 72.4%. Separate figures for Rabi and Kharif crops are not available.

Engineers in P.W.D. Manipur

1261. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers now working under the P.W.D. of Manipur; and

(b) whether offices of the officers particularly the Executive Engineers are all located at Imphal town?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) (i) Executive Engineers—12.

(ii) Assistant Engineers—45.

(b) (i) Offices of all the 12 Executive Engineers are at Imphal town.

(ii) Offices of 28 Assistant Engineers are at Imphal and those of 17 Assistant Engineers are at out stations.

Smuggled Gold

1262. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of smuggled gold seized during the last five years; and

(b) the points of entry or exist where the bulk of contraband gold was seized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total quantity of gold seized as smuggled by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during the years 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 was 7,718 Kgms. approximately.

(b) The points of entry or exist where the bulk of the gold was seized were Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and some of the places on or near the Sea Coast and Land Customs frontiers of India.

Burmese employees of L.I.C. in Burma

1263. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Court of Burma has rejected an application of the Rangoon Branch of the Indian Life Insurance Corporation seeking for the setting aside of the award of the local industrial court recommending an increase in the emoluments of the Burmese employees of the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, what extra annual expenditure will have to be incurred by the Life Insurance Corporation on account of this award?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 13,000 per annum.

Under Invoicing Export of Jute

1264. { **Shri P. K. Ghosh**;
Shri P. K. Deo;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 716 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the concerns which have been detected in under-invoicing in export of Jute goods are still allowed to carry on export trade;

(b) whether investigations are being made to find out if such practices are being carried on by some exporters in respect of export of other goods; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, how many such cases have been detected so far and action taken thereon, giving the names of the concerns and amount of foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Appropriate penal action under the Customs or other regulations is taken against concerns who have been detected under-invoicing exports of jute goods. As the export of jute goods is not controlled, such concerns cannot be prevented from exporting jute goods. As the export of jute itself does not disclose an offence.

(b) Yes, sir. Investigations are carried out wherever necessary.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Migrants from West Pakistan

1265. **Shri A. S. Saigal**: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrants from West Pakistan excluding Sindh who settled in the Union Territory of Delhi after partition; and

(b) the number of migrants from Sindh who came over to Union Territory of Delhi after partition?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Separate figures of settlers in Delhi from various parts of West Pakistan are not available. The total number of displaced persons from West Pakistan settled in the Union Territory of Delhi is estimated to be about 5 lakhs.

Excise duty on Small-scale Battery manufacturers

1266. { **Shri Gulshan**;
Shri Buta Singh;
Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri Yashpal Singh;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1955 the Finance Minister gave an assurance that no Central Excise Duty shall be imposed

upon small-scale battery manufacturers; and

(b) if so, whether the units concerned have represented against the system of compounded levy?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. What the Finance Minister had announced was that certain types of small scale units were being exempted from the Central Excise duty on electric batteries as such but that even they would pay duty on some essential parts of such batteries.

(b) Some of the small scale units have represented that the compounded rates fixed in lieu of the duties payable on the dutiable parts is on the high side. As the compounded rates of duty are only optional such units have the right to pay duty at the standard rate.

U.N. Commissioner Industrial Development

1267. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Commissioner for Industrial Development recently visited New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Dr. Jose Antonio Mayobre, United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development, visited India recently as a part of his visit to various countries in Asia and Africa for the purpose of acquainting himself with the conditions and problem of industrial development in those countries.

Issue of Capital by Companies

1268. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently authorised a number of companies in India to issue capital totalling Rs. 32.25 crores; and

(b) if so, the names of companies and how many of them are public undertakings?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of Companies to whom consents were given to the issue of capital totalling Rs. 32.25 crores are as follows:—

Name of companies	Amount consented to
	Rs.
(i) M.R. Industries Ltd.	14,87,000
(ii) Payen-Talbro's Pvt. Ltd.	5,00,000
(iii) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	28,65,00,000
(iv) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2,50,00,000
(v) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited.	25,00,000
(vi) Boots Pure Drug Company (India) Ltd.	40,00,000
(vii) The Camanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.	15,00,000
(viii) Duncan Brother & Co. Ltd.	10,00,000
	<u>32,24,83,000</u>

Of the above eight companies, those at (iii), (iv) and (v) are Companies in the public sector.

चेचक के टीके का प्रादात

१२६६. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चेचक के टीके विदेशों से प्रति वर्ष भारी मात्रा में मंगाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) ये टीके किन किन देशों से मंगाये जाते हैं और १९६१-६२ में कितने मूल्य के मंगाये गये ; और

(ग) क्या यह टीके अपने देश में भी बनते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इनके निर्माण के केन्द्र कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने रूस सरकार की इस ऑफर को स्वीकार कर लिया है जिसके अनुसार वे राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए १९६२ से शुष्क श्यान वैक्सीन की २५ करोड़ मात्राएं आठ त्रैमासिक किशतों में निःशुल्क दे रहे हैं।

(ग) भारत में लिम्फ वैक्सीन निर्माता संस्थाओं के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

१. निरोधी चिकित्सा संस्था, हैदराबाद।
२. सरकारी वैक्सीन डिपो, शिलांग।
३. सरकारी वैक्सीन संस्था, नमकुम।
४. जन स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला, त्रिवेन्द्रम।
५. मानपुर लिम्फ डिपो, मानपुर।
६. किंग संस्था, गिण्डी, मद्रास।
७. वैक्सीन संस्था, नागपुर।
८. वैक्सीन संस्था, बंगलौर।
९. वैक्सीन संस्था, बेलगांव।
१०. स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान एवं वैक्सीन संस्था, अमृतसर।
११. राज्य वैक्सीन संस्था, पटवादनगर।
१२. सरकारी वैक्सीन संस्था, कलकत्ता।
१३. कलकत्ता निगम वैक्सीन संस्था, कलकत्ता।
१४. वैक्सीन संस्था, गोआ।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और यूनिसेफ की सहायता से राज्य वैक्सीन संस्था पटवादनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) तथा किंग संस्था गिण्डी (मद्रास) में शुष्क श्यान वैक्सीन के उत्पादन के कदम उठाये गये हैं।

सन्तति-निरोध के टीके

१२७०. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संतति-निरोध के टीके लगवाने वाली विवाहित महिलाओं को सरकार की ओर से नकद पुरस्कार दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में आजीवन अविवाहित रहने वाली महिलाओं को भी नकद पुरस्कार देने की कोई योजना बना रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि संतति-निरोध के लिये टीके लगाये जा रहे हैं। फिलहाल संतति-निरोध के लिये कोई प्रामाणिक टीका नहीं दीखता।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Number of Employees in Finance Ministry

1271. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices in Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV grades; and

(b) how many out of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Class-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Class	No. of employees
Class I	1,520
Class II	3,142
Class III	50,093
Class IV	21,947

(b)

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	38	5
Class II	109	9
Class III	3,863	404
Class IV	2,955	540

Cardiac and Respiratory Diseases

1272. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with increased use of Kerosene Oil in the homes in Indian cities, the incidence of Cardiac and respiratory diseases has also concomitantly increased; and

(b) if so, whether any research is being conducted in this direction?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not come across any statistical or other evidence to link up higher incidence of respiratory and cardiac diseases with increased use of Kerosene in homes.

दामोदर घाटी निगम के मुख्य कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

१२७३. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ७ मार्च १९६३ के दामोदर घाटी निगम के मुख्य कार्यालय के स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी तारांकित प्रश्न

संख्या ३१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम के मुख्य कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को हटाकर मैथान ले जाने सम्बन्धी निर्णय को, जिसे सिद्धांततः स्वीकार कर लिया गया था, कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने का क्या कारण है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार ने सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को कोई हिदायतें दी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नगोशन) : स्टाफ का कुछ हिस्सा पहले ही हैडक्वार्टर्स पर भेज दिया गया है। मैथान में स्टाफ के लिए क्वार्टर्स तैयार हो रहे हैं और समय समय पर दामोदर घाटी निगम सारे मामले का अवलोकन करती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Purchase of Electricity from Nepal

1274. } Shri P. C. Borooah:
} Shri Subodh Hansda:
} Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
} Shri Rishang Keishing:

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

(a) whether India proposes to buy power from Nepal to be produced at Karnali Project under the U.N. auspices;

(b) if so, whether an Indian delegation visited Nepal in this connection; and

(c) if so, the result of talks with Nepalese authorities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is too early to say.

(b) An Indian Delegation visited Nepal to discuss the machinery for exchange of data and relevant information in respect of the projects and rivers of mutual interest to the two countries for planning their projects for the maximum utilisation of water resources;

(c) It has been agreed to set up a technical Board to be known as "Indo-Nepal Board for Irrigation and Power Projects" for the purpose.

दिल्ली में बिजली का अत्येष्टि यंत्र

१२७५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ६ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ११० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में बिजली का अत्येष्टि-यंत्र स्थापित करने के कार्य में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है और उसे किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : बिजली के अत्येष्टि-यंत्र के लिये मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत, बेला रोड (फ़िंग रोड) और जमुना के रेलवे पुल के दक्षिण में स्थित जमुना मार्जिनल बांध के बीच एक भूमि-खण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति ने १६ मार्च, १९६३ को दाह-संस्कार का स्थान बनाने के लिए एक टेण्डर स्वीकृत कर लिया है तथा काम दे दिया गया है। इस वर्ष के अन्त तक निर्माण कार्य के पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है।

Seizure of Diamonds at Santa Cruz Airport

1276. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs authorities seized diamonds worth 5 lakhs of rupees from a foreigner at Santa Cruz Airport; Bombay, on the 11th March, 1963; and

(b) if so, the result of the interrogations made and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Bombay Customs authorities seized diamonds worth about Rs. 5 lakhs (on a rough estimate) from a foreigner at Santa Cruz Airport on the 11th March, 1963. The diamonds were recovered from a packet taped to his abdomen beneath his underwear.

(b) The person was arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered his release on bail. As he could not furnish the bail, he is in custody. The case is under investigation.

Bank of China

1277. **Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets and liabilities of Bank of China in India when it was taken into liquidation; and

(b) the decision of the Government to release the assets of the Bank of China on request made by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank of China?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The tangible assets of the bank immediately before it was taken into liquidation were estimated to be of the value of Rs 1.57 crores and the liabilities were of the order of Rs. 1.68 crores.

(b) As the liquidation of the bank has to be conducted in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law and under the auspices of the Calcutta High Court, the question of the Government releasing the assets of the bank does not arise. In view of the difficulties which have been experienced by certain diplomatic and consular offices of foreign Governments, provision has, however, been made for the grant of recoverable advances to such Governments.

Mystery Disease in Madhya Pradesh

1278. { Shri Birendra Bahadur
Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 'mystery disease' has broken out in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh recently where a patient gets high temperature and then starts vomiting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have asked some assistance from the Central Government in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No 'mystery disease' has broken out in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh. However, there was an outbreak of 'influenza' in February last in some villages resulting in 109 seizures and 8 deaths upto 13th March, 1963, after which no report of seizure has been received.

(c) No.

सरकारी रजिस्ट्रारों में डाक्टर

१२७९. श्री कृष्णराय : क्या वास्वय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष भर में कितने एम० बी० बी० एस० पास करके निकलते हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग सरकारी अस्पतालों में नौकरी करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि डाक्टरों के वेतन-कम हैं और इस कारण वे प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनके वेतन बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो कब तक बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है ?

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स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) एम० बी० बी० एस० में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या १९५९ में ३११९, १९६० में ३३८७ और १९६१ में लगभग ३९०० थी ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Tax Collections in Punjab

1280. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of money collected by Government by way of taxes in Punjab State during 1962-63?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information will be available only after the close of the financial year 1962-63.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

1281. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have asked for any aid for the rural electrification programme during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The assistance will be sanctioned on the basis of the expenditure incurred on approved schemes by the close of the year.

दण्डकारण्य में वर्क सेन्टर्स

१२८२. श्री लखनू भदानी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मार्च, १९६३ तक कितने वर्क सेन्टर्स बनाये गये ; और

(ख) उक्त वर्क सेन्टर्स पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क), ६२ ।

(ख) जनवरी १९६३ के अन्त तक ६६.७४ लाख रुपये (जिसमें निर्माण और मरम्मतों पर हुआ व्यय सम्मिलित है) ।

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना

१२८३. श्री लक्ष्मी भवानी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास कार्य पर मार्च, १९६३ तक कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ; और

(ख) मार्च, १९६३ तक कर्मचारियों पर कुल कितना धन खर्च हुआ ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). ३१ जनवरी १९६३ तक, जिसके लिए आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध हैं, इस परियोजना पर १५०३.८७ लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च हो चुकी थी । सिबन्दी (एस्टैबलिशमेंट) पर हुआ व्यय ३४०.५५ लाख रुपये था, जिसमें से लगभग २८ प्रतिशत खर्च मशीनों, गाड़ियों इत्यादि पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर और लगभग ४० प्रतिशत खर्च इन्जीनियरों तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों पर हुआ ।

अल्प बचत भाणपत्र

१२८४. श्री बैरवा कोटा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में १९६२ में अल्प बचत प्रमाण पत्रों की बिक्री से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : १.७० करोड़ रुपये । इसके अलावा डाकखाना बचत बैंक और बढ़ने वाली भिंयादी जमा (क्यूमूलेटिव) टाइम डिपॉजिट

के खातों में ७४ लाख रुपये की वास्तविक रकम जमा करायी गयी ।

Closure of Old Delhi Factories

1285. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 800 Old Delhi factories established in areas reserved for residential purposes are going to be closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The industrial units located in the non-conforming areas are required to be shifted to approved industrial zones as provided under the Master Plan for Delhi. The detailed programme of shifting is being worked out. Shifting is to be done in a manner that causes the minimum amount of dislocation of production and does not put the industries and workers to undue hardship. As time is given to them to carry out the shifting in accordance with the nature of the industry and other factors. There is, thus, no question of the closure of industries operating in non-conforming use-zones.

A survey is being conducted to find out the exact number of units thus affected. However, according to the information available with the Delhi Municipal Corporation, about 3,000 factories are functioning in the non-conforming areas.

(b) To redevelop different areas in conformity with the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi so as not only to prevent haphazard development but also to eliminate nuisance and health hazard caused by the existence of industries in residential areas.

Rural Electrification in Madras State

1286. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for rural electrification work to Madras State in Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) the number of villages where electricity has been provided so far; and

(d) the number of villages which will be so benefited by the end of Third Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 30 crores allocated to Madras State.

(b) Rs. 1321.17 lakhs (estimated) in the first two years of III Plan.

(c) 12653 places upto 31st March 1962 including hamlets.

(d) 13860 including hamlets.

Family Planning Programme in Madras State

1287. Shri Eleyaperumal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons benefited by the Family Planning Programme in Madras State during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of Family Planning Centres opened in the urban and rural areas in Madras State during the Third Five Year Plan period so far; and

(c) the amount allotted for this work in the Third Five Year Plan to Madras State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of persons benefited by the Family Planning programme in Madras State during the Third Five Year Plan so far are reported to be 47,68,289.

(b) The number of rural and urban centres in Madras State are reported to be 1,233 and 28 respectively (including 1155 rural centres distributing contraceptives only). Of these 1158 rural centres were opened during the Third Five Year Plan period. There are 384 sterilization Centres (284 for males and 100 for females), including 162 for males and 11 for females opened in the Third Five Year Plan period.

(c) The tentative provision for the Family Planning Programme in the Third Five Year Plan for Madras State, is Rs. 194.79 lakhs including Rs. 64 lakhs as contribution of the State Government.

Ramakrishnapuram Colony, New Delhi

1288. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so far no street light has been provided in the Ramakrishnapuram Colony between sector 2 and sector 3;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay; and

(c) when street light is likely to be provided?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Street lights have been provided since the 16th March, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1961-62.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1961-62 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1040/637.]

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1963

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 423

dated the 9th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1041/63.]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES AND FIRST REPORT

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the third and fourth sittings of the Committee on Petitions held during the current Session.

Sir, I beg to present also the First Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, when the House rose, I was in the midst of a clarification regarding the place of wages in the cost structure of industries. I tried to make out that labour costs were not such a burdensome element in the cost structure of industries. I propose to offer some figures in support of that figures of wages and salaries as a percentage of gross output in manufacturing industries. There has been a consistent decline in the ratio of wages and salaries to the total cost of production. In 1953 it was 20.3, and in 1960 it is 15.5.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Is this the average of all manufacturing industries?

Shri Nanda: Yes, it is the manufacturing industries. These are the Reserve Bank figures. There is another set of figures derived from the census of manufacturing industries which is more or less the same or even a little better from the point of view of the workers.

I want to point out that there is corroborative evidence of this trend from another source. It is the index of productivity and the index of money earnings. Money earnings have been increasing, naturally, but productivity has outpaced the increase in money earnings. There is an increase in money earnings to the extent of 24 per cent during this period—the period which I mentioned—as against a rise of 32 per cent in productivity during the same years. The ratio of wages to gross output which I have given relates to wages and salaries together. If we take salaries out of this figure, the wages constitute about 12 per cent. When we take the wages by themselves over a period of years and compare their proportion to cost of production the conclusion is even more convincing that wage as an element has been favourable to industry, and not otherwise.

The other aspect of it from the point of view of workers is their level of living. The money earnings may go up but, in the meanwhile, the cost of living increases. After making allowance for the increase in the cost of living, there is still a certain improvement in the real earnings of the workers. The consumer price index moved up from 100 to 117 in 1960 and 119 in 1961 since 1953 and, therefore, the increase in real earnings was just about 6 per cent in 1960 and round 7 per cent in 1961.

It leads us to another very important development which occurred during recent years, and that is the acceptance by the Indian Labour Confe-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

rence of a certain criterion for judging the progress of the working class standard of living towards a certain minimum, which is the acceptance of the principle of the need-based minimum wage. Every time I reiterate that this was a very significant development and that is at least a minimum goal for us to strive for. We must reach towards it as soon as possible. We have accepted the criterion of need-based minimum for judging the advance of the workers towards this minimum objective. According to the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference, this is estimated at Rs. 120 to 125 per month in 1958. Since then, the cost of living has gone up by about 9 per cent.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Which is the base year? On what basis is it calculated?

Shri Nanda: The year is different for various purposes. I first gave the year 1953.

Shri Priya Gupta: That is also an assumed* one. What is the starting base year?

Shri Nanda: I have got figures with me, taking every year as base year. This figure relates to the acceptance of the need-based minimum by the Indian Labour Conference, and that was for the year 1958. For that purpose, the base year is 1958. Therefore, as I said, 9 per cent is the rise in the cost of living in 1961. On the other hand, the average monthly money earnings of industrial workers in manufacturing industries in 1961 was Rs. 117. Therefore, there is still a gape. But, it must be acknowledged that year after year some improvement has occurred. Again, this figure of Rs. 117 is the average of several industries which make up the whole list of manufacturing industries. The variations are wide indeed, as I found when I was looking into the various industries in the various States. The variations, both in respect of one industry to another and one State to another are fairly wide. I found that in the States they range

from less than Rs. 1,000 per capita annual money earnings to over Rs. 1,500 and in the case of industries it is between less than Rs. 1,200 to over Rs. 1,800. There is a welcome and healthy trend towards closing this gap. Every year the changes that are occurring are reducing these differences, these disparities, and nearer uniform basis is being established, I hope. The differentials in other cases are also narrowing down. From the unskilled workers, semi-skilled workers to skilled workers of various grades, the people who stood at the lower rungs of the ladder have, relatively speaking, improved their position very much during recent years, partly because, the minimum wage has, by every tribunal and in every decision about wages, increased and the dearness allowance, etc., are either flat or graded, which has given advantage to those at the lower levels.

Looking at the last period of 5 or 6 years, workers in industries which were lagging behind have gained much more.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the Railways, the biggest employer of about 12 lakhs, Rs. 56 is the minimum and 5000 is the maximum. That is the difference in the pay.

Mr. Speaker: An occasional interruption, I would allow and sometimes is appreciated also. If it is running commentary, I would not allow.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is not commentary. It is giving information.

Mr. Speaker: Not so often; not at every moment. I would not allow that.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let us be given a chance of putting at the end some questions.

Shri Nanda: There are numerous opportunities. There is the Consultative Committee for Labour where things can be brought out. The hon. Member some how forgot to mention during the previous discussion. On facts and figures, there is book on sta-

[Shri Nanda]

tistics, a huge, big book which gives statistics about every conceivable occupation. If the hon. Member has not got it, here is the book: published in 1963; up-to-date statistics.

The overall position taking the period from 1956 onwards is that money earnings in 1961 roughly increased by 31 per cent and the cost of living by 20 per cent and real wages by 9 per cent. In mining the figures are much more: 38 per cent increase in money earnings and 15 per cent increase in real earnings, because mining was, relatively speaking, in an unfavourable position so far as workers' wages are concerned.

I take now the last year, that is the previous year, for which figures are available, that is 1961. Statistics in comprehensive terms are available for 1961. The advance over 1960 has not been very considerable; money earnings increased by 2 per cent in manufacturing and 4 per cent in mining. Real earnings, therefore increased by 1 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. In the year 1962 which has closed, some further headway has been made in respect of wages. Several wage boards have given their interim awards and on that account there have been considerable increase, in Cement, plantations, iron and steel, coal mines and banks: Rs. 10 per month in cement—that is the second phase of the application of the recommendation of the wage board that has been applied, in plantation, there is an interim increase of 3 N. P. to 13 N. P. per day; iron and steel Rs. 10 to 21 per month and in coal mines Rs. 7.62 to 9.25 per month from 1st March, 1963.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): What about Engineering industries where nearly 1 million workers are employed? It is important for Defence production.

Shri Nanda: I am giving the facts at the present moment. What should

be done, I am coming to that. Owing to the revision 2 minimum wages in 1962 under the Minimum wages Act, the increases ranged from 10 to 114 per cent in different industries. Also there were collective agreements which have benefited a considerable number of workers, the increase being very substantial in some of these cases. This is the position for the year 1962.

I come to the question of wage boards. Large gains have accrued through the working of the wage boards. I may state generally that we have found it a very good device, a very good method of determination of wages better than anything else we had tried so far. Previously there were the tribunals—adjudication—which covered a very large ground, gave numerous awards, but they always left a trail of discontent on either side, and implementation became a rather difficult process, a very tardy process. Somehow the wage boards have given results beyond expectations. Every wage board has given a unanimous report, interim or final, and they have been implemented, by and large, very close to 100 per cent. Wherever there has been any deficiency, there have been special reasons for the same.

The composition of the boards is very satisfactory; a judicial person, two independent persons, usually an MP, and representatives of parties. They cover a very large area, the whole industry, so that the process of standardisation is proceeding. Once a settlement takes place, it is usually a long-term settlement. It remains in force for a period of five years. Therefore, there is a sense of stability so far as industry is concerned in the sphere of wage matters. So this is a very useful method of dealing with this question.

The workers had asked for wage boards in a certain number of industries. I find that in most cases already wage boards were set up and in many of them, some results have accrued

also: sugar, cement, jute, plantations, iron and steel. It has been explained that for mines other than coal, it will be coming. Then there are chemicals and engineering. The rest of the workers are covered by the Pay Commission. So that chemicals and engineering were left out from the list of industries and categories for which the workers made the demand. Thus there has been a very substantial advance in meeting the demand of the workers in the matter of wage boards.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why not appoint boards for those two also?

Shri Nanda: I shall first let the hon. Member know with regard to earlier boards. In the cotton textiles they gave an increase of 8.6 to 21 per cent, sugar 38 to 117 per cent, cement 7 to 100 per cent. So a big stride was made on behalf of the workers through.

A question was asked: why not more wage boards? An hon. Member asked: why not a wage board for every occupation, even though there are only 5 persons? The hon. Member forgets that it is not a very easy thing to find suitable persons to head these boards. It is rather an elaborate procedure. I might have had to answer 'yes', if there was no other alternative method of settling the demands of workers for wage increases. There are adjudication tribunals, they are dealing with those cases. There are large numbers of workers spread all over the country in various industries. Naturally, they can only be tackled on that basis.

The question of working journalists does not figure in this list.

Shri Mohammad Elias: You were referring to establishments where only five persons are employed; what about the engineering industry where a million workers are employed throughout the country?

This is an important industry in regard to defence production.

Shri Nanda: If he would allow me to proceed, I shall deal with that also.

I am first concerning myself with the question of the demand for a wage board for working journalists. I have been in touch with the history of the demand of the working journalists for an improvement in their standards of remuneration and other things, and I know what a chequered course this demand had, how many years it took before it came to some kind of decisive stage. The working journalists were not satisfied with it, but still I must say this on their behalf they settled down to it. There were certain complaints about non-compliance, and we tried, we but did not have enough sanctions for that purpose. Later on, there have been amendments made in the Working Journalists Act, bringing in inspectors etc. Now the period of three years envisaged in the earlier decision is over. The question is: why not have a wage board for the working journalists now?

Shri Priya Gupta: But the Press Commission has recommended it.

Shri Nanda: If the hon. Member just waits for a minute or so, I will say what I have to say on the matter. I am on the subject. I have not said no, I have not said yes so far. Therefore, the question was before us that we might now have a wage board for the working journalists. During this period there had not possibly been such a very substantial change in the condition which might warrant an immediate second look into the question. That was one view. Also, after the setting in of the emergency, we wanted to just go slow with new wage boards. But there were numerous representations to Government on behalf of the working journalists, and recently they came and I had a talk with their representatives, and I asked them to give me a memorandum explaining the grounds they want to urge in support of their demand, the urgency about it. They have told me that they would

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give me a memorandum, which I have not yet received. But I have, on my own examination of the situation, come to a conclusion, and the conclusion is that the working journalists should have a wage board. But when? In principle I accept it here and now. After I receive the memorandum, the question is one of making the necessary arrangements for it, finding a suitable person, and there may be a period of time which might elapse before a wage board is appointed. But this is my positive response to it, that there will be a wage board for working journalists.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: (Bhagalpur): Is not the huge profit that the monopoly press owners are getting enough proof for the necessity of a wage board without waiting for a memorandum?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered it, because I have accepted it in principle.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of clarification. The emergency may continue, as the Prime Minister has said, for ten or 14 years. Is this to be kept pending till then?

Shri Nanda: If it was to be kept pending for five or ten years, I would not have said that I accept it in principle. Acceptance in principle means that the necessary steps will be taken soon enough.

Mr. Speaker: If he waits only for half an hour, he will not have to wait for twelve years!

Shri Nanda: There is the question of appointment of a wage board for the engineering industry. We have been applying our mind to this subject. This is a very important industry, but it is of a very varied character, with many small units and many big units also, and the kind of product and the nature of the industry vary largely. So the difficulty was: where to begin? It is not possible to think of lumping all

the engineering industries in one. That will not bring us any useful results. So, immediately some competent persons will sit together as a study group, look into the wage structure, the problems involved, and decide the approach towards a resolution of this problem, how to settle this question a wage structure for the engineering industry. Tentatively I say my mind is working in this way. It may not be possible to think of this at once. It should be possible to choose the most important section of the engineering industry for treatment on this basis. I would like to add that this study group will start working very soon, and at no distant date we should receive a report, and then we should decide as to which section to choose immediately for the purpose of giving them a wage board for deciding the wage structure.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): What is position regarding agricultural labour?

Shri Nanda: I shall say something about it, though it will not be satisfactory even from my point of view.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Will this include electricity concerns also?

Shri Nanda: I have said all the groups which can be considered under the heading of engineering industry will be considered in the first place for the purpose of sorting out what the problems are and how we approach, and then I shall select some of them for the purpose of a wage board.

My hon. friend has reminded me about agricultural labour. That is a subject which I do not feel very happy about. It is not something where I can offer a very hopeful record of progress. The two agricultural labour enquiry reports brought out the fact that the condition of agricultural labour had not improved very materially. That is a fact. Since then, there is no over-all figure which I can offer to

bring out what the situation now is relatively speaking.

So far as the application of the Minimum Wages Act is concerned, there has been consistent progress. More and more States have been applying that Act in a widening area. The Minimum Wages Act now covers practically the whole of the country, and there have been revisions under the Minimum Wages Act which have given increases. For example, I find now that the Minimum Wages in agriculture were revised upwards in six States, the percentage increase being: Andhra Pradesh: 16 to 33; Madhya Pradesh: 55 to 80; Orissa: 33 to 40; Mysore: 15 to 50; Punjab: 25; U. P.: 10 to 50. This may be a very large percentage, but actually, if the basic level is low, it is not very significant. As I said, I do not feel quite happy about the situation regarding agricultural labour, but the solution, to some extent, lies through the proper implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, but that will not go very far. Their problems are of a different character, depending upon the state of the agricultural economy and scope for employment. They suffer more from the fact that they do not get continuous employment. The number of days in a year in which they get employment in a year is not at all adequate and so their total family earnings are much lower than could be judged from the minimum wage rate. The solution of that problem lies somewhere else. Much more has to be done to improve the conditions of agriculture and to offer alternative employment to those people in industry. Whatever is being done is known to the hon. Members. The idea is not to bring these people to the towns for employment. They have to wait in the towns and add to the number on the live register. The big steel plants etc. are not the industries to be taken to the rural areas. Rural areas are abolished there and big industries take their place. The answer is small-scale industries taken to the rural areas. That is the direc-

tion in which we have begun to take some steps.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): For lack of communication and electricity, it may take some time.

Shri Nanda: If we were to wait for the progress of electrification of rural areas for attempting expansion of small scale and other industries in rural areas, it may take a long time because the electrified villages are relatively small. Other sources of power will have to be utilised.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Gobar gas plants may be useful.

Shri Nanda: Well, you can help there. The question of bidi industry was brought up by some hon. Member here. For several years we have been struggling with that problem of lack of uniformity in the wage rates in contiguous areas. A joint board consisting of States contiguous to M. P. has been set up including Maharashtra, U. P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa so as to tackle this problem, on a co-ordinated basis.

About wages, it is not only a question of the quantum of wages. The important thing is how far wages will go in buying things—purchasing power. There, the Labour Ministry has made a fairly good beginning about co-operative societies. There is a scheme whereby all establishments having more than 300 workers will have such a co-operative society. The employer will provide part of the share capital, accommodation, etc. To enable the workers to purchase share in consumers' co-operative stores, Government has permitted under the Employees Provident Fund scheme rules non refundable advances to the workers to the extent of Rs. 30 and from the coal mines provident fund to the extent of Rs. 20. Four hundred collieries with more than 100 workers are expected to organise these co-operative societies. 260 per cent societies with hundred consumers wings are already functioning and more primary stores would be set up

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very soon in the course of the next year or so. Seven States have already drawn up comprehensive programmes for the purpose of creating these co-operative societies.

Shri Praya Gupta: May I say that the supervision of the co-operative stores concerned should be under the direct control of the labour? There can be management's representatives. If the management's representatives have the sole control over it, there is high-handedness.

Shri Nanda: I have looked into that problem. I have gone to different places in the country where co-operative stores have been functioning successfully or otherwise. I know wherever the employers and the workers function together, where the management helps them, these stores are very successful. Here also they will have to work jointly. In addition, we are going to have wholesale stores in order to feed these co-operative societies, one in Jharia and another in Raniganj.

When one asks for more to be done, one should not lose sight of one factor. This improvement or increase has to arise out of the proceeds of the industry due to increased production. Otherwise, a very severe limit is set to any improvement that can occur in the standards of working classes. The wage boards have also laid it down very clearly that if anything more is expected, it will have to come out of increased productivity. Therefore, I want to stress it again here. This is a product of several factors. There is the question of training programmes for which the Government has assumed responsibility. I can say that very good progress is being made and maintained in respect of our training programmes. The training programmes of the Ministry have been stepped up very rapidly from 10,000 seats at the beginning or at the end of the First Plan to our 40,000 or so at the end of the Second Plan and the Third Plan target is about a lakh. It

is expected that this will be achieved in a much shorter time, ahead of the schedule. In addition to these training programmes there are several ways by which productivity can be increased. I must congratulate the working class for having accepted, as I said before, the whole principle of rationalisation and now, subject to some safeguards which have been provided by the Indian Labour Conference, that is going ahead. There is the apprenticeship scheme under the new law which has been passed by Parliament recently. That also will continue towards increasing efficiency. There is then this programme of training, within industry. Our Productivity Centre is doing very good work in that direction. Work load studies in cement industry were undertaken recently because that was the condition precedent to any further increase, though some further increases have been there. There is the job evaluation etc. One such activity of the Labour Ministry is the workers' education programme. This is a programme of great significance and great potentialities. At the moment it has made some progress and I do not think that it is good enough. The number of persons trained this year was 27,744, that is, 1962-63. Since the start of the scheme sometime back the total number trained is 52,259. This scheme has evoked a word of praise and appreciation from hon Members who spoke in this House. Of course, some comment may be made that this is not rapid enough, namely, this 52,000 in all the industries. But it is a beginning which has been made, and every year the step-up would be much more rapid relatively. I expect that in the course of four or five years the magnitude of the output of this activity will be greatly enhanced.

Certain misgivings also have been given vent to regarding this programme. Therefore I want to say a word about it. It is an autonomous board where the workers and employers are sitting which runs the scheme.

Evaluations have been carried out. There may be scops for improvement, but this education has a bearing not only on the increase in productivity, reduction in industrial unrest, etc., but on an all-round improvement in the well-being of the worker.

I shall now deal with the question of industrial relations where I must acknowledge this fact at the outset, namely, the number of man-days lost in the course of the last year has not been such as to give any comfort to us. Certain strikes took place which led to a very large wastage of man-days and for which there was no occasion at all. For example, in Kerala, in the cashew industry, more than nine lakh working days were lost. There was a 'hotel workers' strike in Bombay. There were certain other strikes also. I have received a letter from the Labour Minister of Maharashtra. He said, "What am I to do? These are no real disputes between workers and employers. workers and employers. These are political, agitational situations; people are interested in creating trouble, and all these codes, etc., do not apply there." The situation, therefore, in the course of this year has been somewhat, I should say, of a deterioration, although the figure is less than the higher number reached earlier. But I want to make a distinction in this matter. The distinction is the State sphere and the central sphere. I am responsible here for what happens in the central sphere. I am responsible here for what happens in the central sphere consistently the situation has been improving and there has no setback at all.

I can give the figures which will show how in the case of the central sector the situation has been very much better. The average in the Central sphere for the first ten months, January to October, 1962, was about 36,000. In November, it was about 3,460. In December it came down further to 1,500. Taking the earlier years also, the situation is the same. Year after year, the number of man-days lost in the Central sector has been going down.

But in the case of the States, in some States the situation has worsened for the reasons which I have given. I must say something about the machinery for industrial relations. Some hon. Members have raised several questions about it. I cannot go into all the details about those things, but I shall give one or two important facts. There was the question of discrimination in respect of INTUC and others. I can state with very great confidence that so far as the Central sphere is concerned there is no discrimination whatsoever. I have got figures to show how the INTUC, the AITUC and all the organisations have been dealt with equitably. They have had their share in respect of the grant of adjudication. Even in the particular case of the West Bengal Government, regarding which the hon. Member raised the question, I have figures for the previous year. I find that they were not being denied adjudication. I am not able to say anything about the recent situation, except that I received a letter from the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I wrote to the West Bengal Government and I have received an answer. They say that all these allegations are unfounded. I cannot pursue that controversy here. We can go into it further later on. But I can say with a great amount of satisfaction that this machinery of implementation has been strengthened and has improved from year to year both in respect of the number of cases of non-implementation which has been going down and also the period it has consumed in the process either of conciliation or, later on, of reference to adjudication or the period taken in settling the cases and giving the award. In all these cases the period is being reduced. I would not go into the figures. I can supply them later on to hon. Members so that they may have a very clear idea how in these things progressive improvement is occurring.

Recently, we have taken another step. Previously two months was the limit set for the conciliation cases,

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but we have reduced it to one month. It is in the matter of delay, that there was the chief grievance and grouse on the part of the working classes.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it about the central sphere or the State sphere?

Shri Nanda: I have precise information for the central sphere. In regard to the States, we also notice an improvement, but that is uneven. In some States things have improved very much and in other States not so much. I can only write to them and try to see that things are improved.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): These figures are not given in the report. They may be circulated to members.

Shri Nanda: Whatever figures I have, I shall give them to Members. There was some reference to the public sector. I must say that I have not had a very easy time with the public sector. I found resistance to improvement, to acceptance of certain principles, certain ways of dealing with the working class, the idea of joint management councils the code of discipline idea, etc. But there also,

Shri Priya Gupta: Resistance from whom?

Shri Nanda: From persons newly occupying these positions.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about the administration?

Shri Nanda: The administration at the plant level and the people in charge of all those things have very good intentions; they thought possibly all these new-fangled things might spoil the situation in the public sector.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it beyond your purview to examine it—how the machinery in the public sector is functioning?

Shri Nanda: I had meetings with the secretaries, with the managers and

with the Ministers concerned and at every stage some advance was made since I am finding that step after step the difficulties are being removed and the situation is becoming better. Therefore I hope that whatever residue of non-acceptance.....

Shri Priya Gupta: In the meeting of the Whitley Councils.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is not allowing the Minister to proceed at all. I have warned him twice. He has had a chance of speaking as well. There were many interruptions also. He is making a running commentary.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will you give me a chance after he ends his speech?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot promise now. Let him listen to the Minister's speech and then I will see.

Shri Nanda: I cannot go into all details.

Shri Priya Gupta: Many incorrect statements are being given.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is giving statements according to him, and not according to the hon. Member.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is nothing personal.

Shri Nanda: I do not understand his point.

Mr. Speaker: He might continue with his speech.

Shri Nanda: I shall give him satisfaction. He can ask me questions and I shall give the answer in other ways. I said there is a continuous, perceptible, substantial improvement in the public sector regarding all these matters—implementation, acceptance of these new schemes, etc. Whatever remains to be done, I propose to deal with them in another conference. I want to bring together the workers and the people in charge of the public sector undertakings at another conference so that we can go over the whole ground. Maybe that when

people have a talk across the table with one another these difficulties can be resolved. We have taken this step of associating the representatives of the public sector in the I.L.C. That was done for the first time in the last Indian Labour Conference and I think this is a process of education which is bound to go very far.

Shri Priya Gupta: When the hon. Minister says that he held meetings with the representatives of the unions, the unions' men were nominated by the General Managers and the unions did not send their men.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I put the question now?

Mr. Speaker: Has he got my permission? If he is to go on without asking my permission, then what is to be done?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am asking your permission, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister can proceed now.

Shri Nanda: The fact is that General Managers were called. That is one part of it. That was a new step. So far as representatives of the Ministry are concerned, they are always associated along with the Labour Ministry in these conferences.

There was a question raised about contract labour. This is about the working conditions and housing. Both regarding contract labour and housing, my answer is, we have made very great advance so far as the first is concerned, we have made very good progress and we have made some advance so far as the second is concerned. A clear policy has been accepted that we should move towards the abolition of contract labour. In some situations, it cannot be abolished and there it must be regulated. We have made very good progress in respect of the coal-mining industry on a bi-partite basis and the implementation

also is proceeding fairly well. There may be some other spheres in which contract labour is still there and we would try to deal with them.

The other thing is about housing. Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, we have built a large number of houses and some of them are still not occupied. That is rather a gloomy aspect of the situation. We make investments and they are not occupied. Maybe the rents are too high, but the rents are not even half of what they would be according to the economic basis. They are subsidised.

Shri R. S. Pandey: So far as the private sector is concerned, they are also constructing houses ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister might be allowed to conclude.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir; I can answer these questions in the informal consultative committee. In the case of the private sector, some part of the cost is being met by the private employers.

About provident fund, the question was raised as to why it is that we do not have provident fund everywhere. If hon. Members were to look into the figures, they will find that the coverage has increased step by step year after year. Every year more and more industries are being brought into this provident fund scheme. We reduced the number of workers from 50 to 20, and many more are being covered. More industries will be brought in. Also, the provident fund contribution has been increased. It has been made 8 per cent in the case of 5 industries now. This increase will be progressively applied to the other industries also. About loans, I think for all purposes which are important, loans are being given. In the case of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the question of hospitals has been raised. There also, a programme of considerable size has been undertaken.

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Every year more hospital accommodation is being made available.

These are some of the things I wanted to say; I am not quite sure if I may not have missed some of the points raised by hon. Members. One point was raised by Mr Oza as to why conciliators are being made arbitrators. The direction is that the parties may choose; if they want arbitration by anyone else. If not, they may accept the conciliator who is undertaking the conciliation proceedings as the arbitrator. Because of shortage of men, we have to adopt this device. I do not think any harm can come from this.

Ultimately, I have just to say that the whole basis of our labour policy is mutual understanding between the parties concerned—the workers, the employers and the Government. This is producing very good results. Everything that is being done in one direction or the other is the outcome of these tripartite deliberations. I feel a great deal of satisfaction that in various ways, this labour policy has been worked well and I am convinced that this is the direction which we have to pursue. I hope that both the industry and the working class will collaborate in speeding up industrial progress and welfare of the workers.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if the hon. Labour Minister has considered that the permanent negotiating machinery in the railways has become a failure due to the third tier, the tribunal, not being set up at all and the meeting not being held in its proper perspective? It is known to him that the recognised unions are being treated in a very bad manner under the threat of intimidation under the Defence of India Rules in the name of emergency, though they are recognised.

Shri Nanda: There are a lot of assumptions there. I am not so much familiar with the details of what is

happening in the railways, because the functioning in the railways is that the workers and the railway administration have set up what is called the three tier negotiating machinery. It is only when it fails that the workers approach the Labour Ministry and we intervene, like in any other relationship between employers and workers. We do not intervene at every stage. Recently I have received some reports of dissatisfaction with the working of the three-tier machinery. I have received some complaints and I am discussing with the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry that there is this grievance and we must consider how to remove this.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In 1957, a study group was appointed to go into the question of workers' participation in management. After visiting some foreign countries, the study group submitted its report, according to which in U.K., France and Sweden, this idea has been introduced. May I know what action is being taken about workers' participation in management in this country?

Shri Nanda: Every year there is some advance. More and more units both in the public sector and in the private sector have accepted the idea of workers' participation and the establishment of joint management councils. The number is, now 50 or so. This is not good enough. Wherever this is done, the reports are good. They accept the fact that the existence of these councils has helped in various ways. Yet, the progress is not fast enough. We have appointed special officers to promote it further. One reason may be union rivalry and the various complications that arise from it. That may be deterring the management from accepting this.

13 hrs.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We cannot continue now indefinitely with these questions.

Shri Mohammad Elias: I want to put a very important question on a point about which he has not answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him a chance. Shri Melkote, I think, wanted to put a question.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): I only want to seek a clarification as to why in the Central Government sector—in the ordnance factories—where thousands of workers are employed, the health insurance scheme has not been extended?

Shri Nanda: Health insurance?

Dr. Melkote: I mean the Contributory Health Service scheme.

Shri Nanda: I said that I am struggling both with the public sector and the private sector to get the acceptance of these things. It is a slow process.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know what would be the arrangement for the rehabilitation of the ten lakh goldsmiths who are now unemployed due to the Gold Control Order. We raised this point in our speeches but the hon. Minister has not answered it.

Shri Nanda: There may be some other things also which I have failed to deal with. There was some correspondence on their behalf. I met some of the people who are interested in this matter. I have discussed it with the Chairman of the Board also. We have offered our good offices in this matter both for training purposes and also the services of our exchanges.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा (कोटा) :
श्रीमत् फैक्टरियों के अन्दर हर तीन महीने के बाद मजदूर को एक दिन दो दिन के लिए बन्द कर देते हैं और फिर उसको नए सिरे से लेते हैं। यह कौन से कानून के अनुसार होता है, और इसके लिए आपने क्या किया है ?

Shri Nanda: Sir I have got information that it is not so. Under the standing orders there is an obligation that after three months a person has to be made permanent. If those orders are not being applied, then certainly we can take action about that. Under the new arrangement it is not open to anybody to leave a worker in a temporary status for a very long period.

Shri K. N. Pande: As the Wage Board for the journalists is going to take a longer time, will the hon. Minister persuade the employers to give some interim relief to the journalists?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; I am not aware of any such proposal at present.

Mr. Speaker: Have I to put any cut motion separately?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Then I shall put all the cut motions moved under these Demands together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74 and 135 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 71—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,84,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 72—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,66,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines.'"

DEMAND NO. 73—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,54,56,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,72,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.'"

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.'"

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 50 to 64 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 50—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,08,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 51—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,69,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 52—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 54—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,81,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 55—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,71,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Census'."

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DEMAND NO. 56—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 57—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 58—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,21,76,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 59—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,47,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,73,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 61—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,14,46,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 62—TRIPURA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,79,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 63—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,58,000 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, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, before you proceed with the discussion, I have to make a two-fold request. Firstly, the time allotted for the discussion on the Demands relating to this Ministry—this was raised in the Business Advisory Committee also and you were so good as to suggest that if necessary it will be extended—may be extended. The importance of this Ministry has increased considerably during the emergency. There are so many important and vital matters to be debated in this House. May I, therefore, request you, most humbly, that the

time allotted to this may be extended by another two hours—that is to say, 12 hours in all? That is the minimum that should be allotted to this Ministry.

Secondly, your new arrangement with regard to cut motions has resulted in some practical difficulties. May I point out, for instance, that in cut motion No. 1, all the three have been lumped together. We had sent in our motions separately. Will you kindly permit later on to detach one from the other?

Mr. Speaker: That we will see separately. Regarding his request for extension of time, I would agree that the time allotted—10 hours—so far as this Ministry is concerned is not sufficient. But what is to be done is the next question? The House has put a limit that all these Demands are to be passed by a certain date. Then the only alternative is that we have to sit late in the evening.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We may sit one hour longer today, and again tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I have absolutely no objection to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We may sit one hour longer today as well as one hour longer tomorrow.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Tomorrow we have got the Private Members' Business.

Mr. Speaker: That we can begin an hour later. But even then, from the list that I have with me, from the chits that I have received, I can assure all the hon. Members that I will have to disappoint about 70 per cent of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: I do appreciate that such a large number of hon. Members want to participate in this debate because this Ministry covers so many subjects. There are so many things that are to be discussed, particularly at the present hour. There are the Defence of India Rules, the Union Territories, the Backward Classes Administration, law and order and other things. The whole country is being administered by this Ministry. I do realise that. But I would also request the hon. Members to help me in arriving at some decision at this moment, because I have a long list and I am getting many more chits. As I said yesterday, some hon. Members get excited if they do not get an opportunity to speak. They do not just appreciate my difficulties. I would request them also to co-operate with me. Sometimes hon. Members have to keep their prepared speeches in their pockets. As my predecessor used to say, a larger number remains undelivered than those that are actually delivered on the floor of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are we sitting an hour longer today and tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, one hour today and one hour tomorrow.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, may I make one request? As you have done on several other occasions, in the case of such of the Members as are not fortunate enough to get time to deliver their speeches on the floor of the House, if they have their own scripts or if they have cared to prepare anything, their speeches may be sent to the Ministry through you to be treated as speeches delivered here so that the Ministry may give attention to the points raised in them?

Mr. Speaker: If there are certain points I shall not have any objection. I shall see that they are sent to the Ministry. I shall also request the Ministry that it pays attention to them. But I cannot just direct that they should go into the debates. That I would not permit. That would only be done in the United States, not here. That I won't allow. But if suggestions are sent by those hon. Members who do not get opportunities here, I will see that they are forwarded to the Minister and I will ask him to examine them as he does in the case of other points that are spoken here.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): In this debate the Opposition should be given some more time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree that the Opposition should be given more chances.

Mr. Speaker: Already I have been doing that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should be 50:50 and not 40:60.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : श्रीमन्, आपने कहा ७ बजे तक बैठने के लिए । लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए, कि उस समय कोरम न रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे मशविरा लूंगा । अगर आप बैठे रहें और मैं भी रहूँ । तो कोरम ही जायेगा ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalazhuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry was entrusted with the most extra-ordinary powers under the Defence of India Act. Sir, I want to examine how they have used these powers. Even at the time of the passing of the Defence of India Act we

have expressed our fears that it may be misused. Now, Sir, experience has confirmed our apprehensions. The Home Ministry have grossly misused the powers that they acquired during the emergency. As was feared, the emergency powers were used to attack the Communist Party of India. Even today, nearly 1,000 members of our party are kept in custody, many of whom are veterans of the national movement and champions of the interests of the working people of our country. Many in the ruling party, and the Government also perhaps, imagine that they can use the present opportunity to smash the Communist movement in this country (*interruptions*). Sir, they should give me a patient hearing at least. After prosecuting us, they do not have the right to interrupt the speeches that we are making here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is right when he says that he must be heard.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As a matter of fact, certain leaders in the ruling party have openly stated that this is a God-send opportunity for them. Certain elements with fascist tendencies were thirsting for the blood of the Communists. We know their true colour, we know their aims and intentions, but it is highly deplorable that Government have decided to oblige such reactionary elements by attacking the Communist Party. The reactionaries know quite well that the Communists are the staunchest and the most consistent champions of genuine democracy and national policies. So, they always want to smash the Communists by attacking them. Government by their action have only helped in weakening the healthy and progressive forces in the country and in strengthening the hands of extreme reaction.

We know there are other causes also why they are making an attack on our party. Certain people have advised

this Government that, perhaps, they can dislodge the Communists from the trade union movement, may be, Government also wanted to make a gesture before their foreign benefactors by large-scale arrests of Communists. This Government may claim that they have made these arrests for the sake of the defence and security of this country. We repudiate this claim. On the other hand, we charge this Government for attempting to sabotage the defence efforts by arresting the beloved leaders of millions of working people in this country at the time of the emergency. You should understand that those people who really love those who were arrested, they were hurt and pained when their leaders were arrested. Government could have done nothing worse to demoralise such people. Their arrests were totally wrong; their continuing detention is still more deplorable; bad treatment to them in prisons is still worse. The sooner the prisoners are released, the sooner will the Government be correcting the gross injustice they have committed.

Government themselves have admitted that there is some improvement in the situation. Otherwise, they would not have agreed to the Election Commission going on with the bye-elections which were stayed at the time of the emergency. Even then, they persistently refuse to release hundreds of people who were kept in prison. I do not understand the logic behind this kind of action by the Government. I do not understand this kind of injustice that is being perpetrated by a Government which say that they are after justice. We would urge upon this Government to correct their mistakes, as at least one of their State Governments have done, by releasing all the detenus. We are glad that at least the State Government of Kerala have released all the detenus two days back. What is standing in the way of other State Governments following suit? The Home Minister should give us a clear answer to this.

Then, what is the condition in the jails? We have made several representations to the State Government and, I believe, the Home Ministry also might have received copies of those representations, about the very miserable situation obtaining in many of the prisons. In the year of 1963 it is a shame for this Government to allow such conditions to continue in those prisons.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): What are those conditions?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Should Government make discrimination between one detenu and another detenu in the matter of classification? I will cite one example.

Mr. Speaker: Is this done by the Central Government?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You should please excuse me.

Mr. Speaker: That ought to be cleared first.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is not done by the Central Government; it is done by the State Government. But it is done under the Defence of India Act and Rules.

Mr. Speaker: Even if a Bill or Act might have been passed by this Parliament and the Central Government might have been responsible for that, if the administration thereafter lies with the States and they administer it, then we cannot hold the Central Government responsible for anything that is done in the States.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): But that is not the correct position.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The Central Ministries, from time to time, have been approached in the matter and they have communicated to us that they have conveyed to the State Governments their desire to change it. That certainly implies that there is at least a moral, if not purely technical, responsibility

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

which devolves on the Central Government, because the same party is running the country.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is the same party or not is not material here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is not the point. So far as the Defence of India Rules are concerned, acting in a way which is prejudicial to the interests of India or prejudicial to the defence of India is entirely a subject under the charge of the Government of India. In the circumstances, if a man is arrested and put behind the bars, it is also the duty of the Government of India to see that proper treatment is meted out to such detenus. So, proper care must be taken of the detenus by this Government.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed so much discussion and criticism that several persons have been detained unlawfully, unfairly and without justification by a number of States. Till then I did not interrupt. But when it comes to the treatment of a prisoner or detenu inside a jail then, perhaps, that is not the responsibility of the Centre. So, we cannot discuss that. If a particular individual detenu or prisoner is being treated inside the jail in a particular way, the Central Government cannot be held responsible for that. I am objecting only to that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then, I would beg of you to permit me to approach the Minister on moral grounds, if not on purely technical and legal grounds, because, ultimately, this Government is responsible for the passing of this Act and, therefore, they should look into the matter. Also, the Union Territories are directly administered by the Government of India. Here I do not want to mention the names of particular States. In a particular State, some of the detenus in a jail are classified as division I. In the same State in another prison, detenus who were detained after arrest under the same section, they are kept in

division II. And when they are kept in division II, they are treated like under-trial convicts and the situation obtaining in such prisons is really very deplorable. As a matter of fact, many of those prisoners have lost their weight. They are sick and they do not get proper treatment. When they request for treatment, Government are dodging their responsibility. Since technically you may not allow me to mention the names of States, I shall not mention them, but this is happening in many States. So, I would request the Minister to look into the cases of prisoners in some States like Tripura and West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: In the case of Tripura he is perfectly justified in making a suggestion. He can ask the Central Government to look into those cases. I agree.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would like him to correct this injustice. When the detenus are kept in prison in division II, they should at least be provided with better treatment facilities. I would very much like to place before this House the history of many of those persons. Government may not like them today, but they are people who were in the national movement at a time when some of us were not even born. Even in 1920, 1925, during those days, they were stalwarts in the national movement. You can understand, in your own State you may know Sohan Singh Josh; Muzaffar Ahmed in West Bengal is known to every one. I do not want to multiply names. Such people are given shabby treatment.

Mr. Speaker: That only means that there were much better people before we were born.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In Punjab, for example, there was a case of handcuffing of an M.L.A. It was brought up in the legislature also. In my State, the manager of a newspaper was handcuffed. I do not know what

would have happened if it was not done. That also is being enquired into. There are several cases of such maltreatment, very bad treatment of these prisoners who were arrested for no fault of theirs. I would like the Home Minister to look into these matters as soon as possible.

I do not want to go into the various instances of absolutely unfounded charges against various persons made by various Governments. I will give one or two instances. For example, in my State, a newspaper was taken to task for publishing a report that some Congressmen have made unauthorised collections for the Defence Fund. A news item was published in the newspaper. The editor was arrested the next day and a case was charged against him. The newspaper produced receipts given by these people who collected money for the Defence fund. Actually, the State Government had instructed all people that they should never collect money for the Defence fund through unauthorised agencies. For publishing a news item, the newspaper was prosecuted. Then, the Government could not justify their action. Because of that, they withdrew the case recently. The editor was released. Another case was brought in his name for making a speech some time before and now he is convicted in that case.

Similarly, another newspaper in my own State was prosecuted. Still the prosecution is going on. I do not want to go into the details of the case. But, the charge is that they reproduced an article published in a weekly edited from Delhi. I do not understand how that becomes a crime in Kerala when it is not a crime in Delhi. All these things are happening in our country. That is why I, in the very beginning, said that the Government is grossly mis-using the most extraordinary powers that they were given by this House. When we gave them these powers, we warned the Government that we have fears that they will mis-use these powers. Now our fears have come true.

Let us look at the other side of the picture. The country was passing through a very serious crisis. We know that forces were at work in the country who wanted to subvert the established policies of this country. It is common knowledge that a persistent campaign was being whipped up against the leadership of the country, against the Government of this country, against the policies of this country. Nobody will say that the leadership should not be criticised or the Government should not be criticised. But, at a time of serious crisis, when the country was passing through a most serious crisis, attempts, organised attempts were being made at subversion of the leadership, of the Government, of the policies. We know, we have all heard about the vulgar, anti-national exhibition at Lucknow which was being connived at by the counterpart of the Home Minister in that State. We have all known about the famous speech made by the Acharya of Acharyas in Madras that we should think of a liberation struggle in this country, an extra-parliamentary liberation struggle in this country. I do not mean to plead here with the Government to put all these people in prison. We never want any such action to be taken against such people. But, what is the attitude of this Government? The attitude of this Government is one of silent support for such forces. I do not say that the Minister is doing it or the Government as such is doing it. But, at least sections in the Government, forces in the ruling party are openly conniving at these actions and with the Defence of India Act and the other rules and things which they possess, they keep quiet. Before such powerful forces, this Home Ministry is spineless; before such powerful forces, this Home Minister is behaving like a coward, I should say. That is the other side of the picture. It is very pathetic that this Ministry is not able to do anything to correct the situation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He should not say coward. There are other

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

words in the dictionary. They are treacherous, we can say. He should not say coward. He should use better words.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Coward is not a word that should be very much objected to.

The Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Not brave is better.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What about the problem of anti-social elements? What has the Government done? I would like the Minister to place a statement on the Table when he replies, of what action they have taken against the profiteers in the country, making use of the Defence of India Act. As soon as the Budget was placed by the Finance Minister, we know what many sections in the trading community had done. I do not say that all of them have done that. Prices have gone up. What specific action was taken by this Government even when they had all these powers with them? That is the other side of the picture. Taking both the pictures into consideration the conclusion that we reach is that the Home Ministry was not a fit Ministry to be entrusted with these powers and that the Home Ministry has really failed in discharging their most responsible duties during the serious crisis that we were facing.

As you said, this is a Ministry which deals with so many subjects. There are so many questions that we wanted to raise. Because of shortage of time, I will devote my attention to two or three problems which mainly concern the Central Government employees. It was good of the Home Ministry that they instructed all the departments and other Ministries to give recognition to the Unions and associations which were de-recognised following the Central Government strike of 1960. On September 12, 1961, a circular was sent down. All

the other Ministries except one department, implemented that instruction of the Home Ministry. But, there is one department, the Audit department which has refused to implement this instruction even today, in 1963. The circular was sent in 1961. I want to know what action the Home Ministry has taken to see that recognition was given back to many of the associations of the Audit department. The associations of the employees of the Audit department in Punjab, in Bombay, in Kerala, even today remain un-recognised.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What excuse has the department produced before the Home Ministry to refuse recognition of these associations? I would like the Minister to go into the matter immediately. At least, it is a prestige question of the Home Ministry. They have given instructions in 1961. Certain other departments go on refusing to implement the instructions without sufficient reason. I hope, before long the Home Ministry will see to it that these unions also are recognised by the Audit department.

There is another problem, which is not a real problem today, but which may be a problem tomorrow. There is some news or some rumour going round that the Central Government is thinking of handing over the administration of the Higher secondary schools in Delhi to the Corporation. It is a welcome principle. Nobody can object to the principle of decentralisation of powers and giving more powers to the local bodies. But, it is represented by nearly 8000 teachers working....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is under the Education Ministry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Home Ministry is responsible for giving more powers to the Corporation and handing over these departments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a function of the Education Ministry: not the Home Ministry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the Delhi Administration, it is responsible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure; the hon. Member is wrong. He should have raised it when Dr. K. L. Shrimali was here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The overall responsibility is with the Home Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not for education.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In Delhi, there is going to be a new set up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Home Ministry is responsible overall....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Administration: not education.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: They decide which are the departments which will go to the Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In Delhi, education is under the Education Ministry.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is the decision on behalf of the Cabinet in which the Home Minister operates.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why does the Home Minister not clarify the position?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I want to give complete and full freedom to hon. Members to say whatever they like. I shall reply at the end. I am not in the habit of interrupting Members when they are speaking.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him reply on Monday. Let it be an exhaustive reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I cannot allow irrelevant things.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, that is for the Chair to decide.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Now, these teachers have naturally a fear that they may lose some of the facilities which they enjoy today. For example, as Central Government servants, today, they can get quarters, and they have got free medical service. But when once they are shifted to the corporation or transferred to the corporation they have a fear that perhaps they may lose some of those benefits and facilities. If such a thing is going to be done, the hon. Minister has to see to it that the *status quo* is maintained in every respect and they do not lose any of the benefits and facilities that they get today.

The third point, which also concerns a section of the Central Government employees, namely the upper division clerks in the Central Secretariat, is this that there is a feeling that they are doing the same work as is being done by the assistants, but at the same time, there is a lot of difference between the emoluments of the assistants and those of the upper division clerks. It seems that the First Pay Commission recommended that there was no necessity of a bifurcation of service as between upper division clerks and assistants in the secretariat. They had a very good case. They took it up with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, but it seems that nothing is happening. It would be well if the Home Minister can take some time to look into their grievances and rectify them if there is any.

I would conclude by appealing again to the good sense and humanism of the Home Minister to see that at this stage at least the prisoners are not allowed to rot in the jails of free India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): My esteemed friend from the Communist Party who initiated the discussion has been, to say the least, less than fair in his criticism of

[**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**]

the Government. I thought that the Communists had at least a sense of realism, but the complete lack of perspective and the lack of a sense of realism displayed by him were really amazing. I wonder how they shut their eyes to the inescapable facts that in this emergency, in this great and vast country, even when it was attacked by a neighbouring communist country in a big way, this Government have not only kept a dignified and a balanced outlook but have been, as a matter of fact, more than generous and humane and fair to all sections, and more particularly to the communists. I wish my hon. friend to cast his eye all around and see what is happening all over the world. I simply shudder to think what would have happened to them if in similar circumstances some other Government had been in power. I wish my hon. friends to realise that in this country when there have been certain agitations and emotional upsurges, even in one individual State, there have been cases when more than five to ten thousand persons had to be put behind the prison bars, but now in the entire country it is less than a thousand persons who have had to be put behind the prison bars in the national interests and in the interests of the security of this country.

I wish my hon. friends to understand and to remember only what has appeared in today's papers regarding the communist members in West Bengal and what the Finance Minister of West Bengal has had to say about it, namely that not only did they have pro-Chinese tendencies but that those people had liaison with the Chinese agents.

An Hon. Member: Shame!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In such circumstances I want my hon. friends to understand how fairer and more humane the Central Government could have been to our communist friends.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why not come out and prove it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why not charge them then?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are being charged and they are being tried. I may say that it is only the wisdom of some of their leaders like Shri S. A. Dange, which has saved the Communist Party's existence in this country.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is not one man but it is our party which has taken the decision.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Can my hon. friend deny that there is a sizable section among Communists who do not agree with them and who are attacking them? Can he deny that there are people who have been carrying on a campaign against them even inside the country and outside the country?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Do all the Members of the Congress party agree with my hon. friend?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Can my hon. friend deny that there are sections amongst the communists who behave in this manner? (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: It is only a small number.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It may be that this sizable section may be in a minority. But nobody can refuse that there is a sizable section amongst the communists who have behaved in a most shabby manner against the national interests of this country. But we do not want to go by the party labels. We do not want to be carried away by prejudice against the communists. We do not want to be carried away by such things. It is, therefore, that we find our hon. friends sitting here and talking all that they like. Let them understand the great humane way in which this Government has treated them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We do not want mercy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think that the Central Government definitely needs to be congratulated on the dignified and balanced attitude that they have taken. They definitely need to be congratulated for the great restraint which they have maintained.

I am very glad and it is refreshing for me to find myself beginning my speech with a compliment to the Ministry and to the Government. I take my congratulations further and I felicitate the hon. Home Minister for the exceedingly good work that he has done by making his visit to Nepal a great success. In his own inimitable way he laid bare the heart of this country, full of friendship good-will and sincerity, before that country, their countrymen and the King. I make a particular mention of this because we have always been nourishing that sort of feeling for our neighbouring countries. But there had been certain misunderstandings, and it is certainly to the credit of the hon. Home Minister that he has played a significant role in this matter by washing out certain misunderstandings.

This treatment and this relationship with the neighbouring countries has a special bearing on our internal administration, and we cannot forget the importance of all this in the present context in particular.

I am making a mention of this particularly because we in this House have not been feeling very happy regarding our vigilance on the Pakistan border. What has happened in Assam particularly has got to be taken note of. Such a colossal scale of infiltration had taken place. I do not know what the Assam Government was doing. I do not know what the Central Intelligence Department was doing. I do not want to go into the details of it, but we cannot forget certain most unfortunate

facts which have come to the surface during this Chinese invasion in Assam. Therefore, I would like to underline the importance of my hon. friend's great responsibility in border areas in the context of the present emergency, in Assam and West Bengal in particular and also in Rajasthan to a small extent.

We have also to take into consideration the important fact that though the Chinese had withdrawn from the NEFA area they have left a psychological impact on the minds of the people there, and, therefore, this Government will have to make special efforts to restore confidence and respect for the Government in the minds and hearts of the people there. I would like to suggest to the hon. Home Minister that he may give a specially helping hand in creating that atmosphere in that particular area.

While we may maintain the individuality and the specialities of the various units in that area, such as Manipur, Tripura, NEFA, Nagaland and Assam, certainly, there is need, however, for a closer association of all these areas. There might be a council constituted to bring all these areas and their administration together, particularly to bring the plains and the hills people together for a common cause. There is a psychological movement, and I feel that the Home Minister will take immediate steps in that direction.

I would also like to invite his attention to what has been happening on the Rajasthan border. Punjab, I am happy to be able to say, is fully prepared. On the Rajasthan border, the situation is a little bit different. On both sides of the border, we have a population entirely different from that in the Punjab area. In the Punjab area, right up to the border, the entire area is thickly populated and cultivated. In the Punjab, out of a police strength of 34,000, they have got an armed police strength of about

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32,000. We have got to cover double the length than they in Punjab have got to cover. But our armed police strength is hardly 12,000, as against 32,000 in Punjab. I hope the hon. Home Minister will take immediate steps to strengthen the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary on the border. He will have to explain how it happens that in spite of good border arrangements, we find dacoity's harboured in Pakistan coming as deep as 40-50 miles inside Rajasthan and committing all sorts of serious dacoities and kidnapping people.

I am glad the Rajasthan Government has recently taken certain effective steps. But they need support and succour from the Centre. Knowing a little about this area and the administration there, I have not the least hesitation in saying that the whole situation is easily manageable. We can make this area so inhospitable, so hot, for anybody to cast an evil eye. But I think the preliminary needful things which have got to be attended to will have to be looked after by the Home Minister.

I think the Home Minister must have a special Inspector General of Police for border areas. He has power under the emergency. It is his special responsibility. He must have a certain establishment responsible directly to him so as to be able to effect co-ordination as between the State agencies. Assam, unfortunately, is in a very unenviable position in this respect. We have not at all been happy about what had happened there in the past and we do not feel assured that proper steps are being taken even now to instil that confidence in the minds of the people there. Even if they have taken certain steps, I think it is very necessary that there is confidence created in the minds of people there as well as in the minds of Members here.

Now I come straightway to the services, the most important function with which the hon. Minister is charged. My first complaint is that in spite of these 15 years working of democracy, our services have not yet, as a matter of fact, inculcated any sort of respect for and faith in democratic and political processes. There is a sort of resistance even to complaints and suggestions. I think for this the responsibility lies mostly with the hon. Ministers, more particularly with the Home Minister who is in charge of the services. The process may be difficult, but they must create a sort of feeling in the minds of the services and the people that if democracy has to survive, there should be a complete reorientation in the thinking and working of the services. This can be done by two methods. One is the method of training. First, training even before entry into service; then training while they are in service and third, the impact which a Minister has, the control which he exercises and the direction which he can give to the services. I think this is very necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Ordinarily ten minutes are allowed. He has already taken 15. There are about 40 speakers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He told me I would get 25 minutes. I do not know how much I am going to get. Could I have ten minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry—two or three minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have hardly begun.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may finish in 5 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will only mention points, as it is not possible to deal with a vast subject within this time.

Whether it is a totalitarian government or whether it is a welfare state, it must be accepted that the growth of bureaucracy would be there, and the power of bureaucracy will strengthen. But if we have to distinguish one from the other, respect for democratic processes has to be created. I leave this point at that.

There are no adequate agencies regarding disposal of grievances, complaints of services against services, sharp and bitter complaints, no pay slips, no pension for years, promotions little to do with merit, supercilious attitude of the bosses, corruption at each other, nepotism, favouritism at all levels. The rules are about 200 years old. The Prime Minister says all the time that we are antedated and all that. But I think the rules by which the services are controlled are more than 200 years old. A young man who secures a high position even in the competitive tests will not be permitted to go up if he happens to be a clerk. I think this is just a remnant of colonialism and imperialism—nothing else. We must permit merit to go up. We must revise these rules. To hell with these rules if they are meant only to perpetuate imperialist tendencies.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajaravis): Any concrete rule?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I can give any number he likes. I have already referred the hon. Minister to two or three cases in which I have mentioned my views like this.

The hon. Minister, busy as he is with big problems, does not get time. The staff does not get justice and we do not get satisfaction. That is the state of affairs. This has got to be remedied. I do not know whether they want to have Whitley Councils or not.

Another most important thing: deterioration in the services, nepotism and corruption, about which there is

so much talk. There is a general, common complaint about deterioration in the services. Go to a district. The hon. Minister of Planning had the worst of his experience knowing what people talk about the services, about administration at the district level. Whether you take the top industrialists—Birles or Tatas—they talk of delays and harassment—whether you take the small businessmen or you take any citizen at any level, they are all full of bitter complaints against deterioration in the administration. Even a balanced person like Shri C. D. Deshmukh had to repeatedly mention about this marked deterioration in the services. What is this all about? What is it due to?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Lower salaries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: To my mind, it is not a question of salaries. It is incompetence at the top; secondly, the right man is not in the right place, thirdly, postings on political choice. Then frequent transfers. In a particular country, frequent transfers brought down that country because the district officers being transferred, all power got concentrated in the hands of certain clerks who were permanent. This is happening here.

Then committee decisions, nobody's responsibility, weak and superficial inspection, political pressures and corruption. We talk about corruption and we have been advised not to do so because talk of corruption breeds corruption. But I think it is much worse and even dangerous to put a cover over corruption about which everyone knows and talks. I am not at all satisfied with the steps taken so far. They have not been effective. We will have to take a correct perspective. As a matter of fact, our entire approach has got to be changed. We have to fight corruption in a big way. We are only tinkering with the problem at present. Corruption will have to be tackled from the top and not from the bottom. There cannot be two

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standards, one for the people at the political level, such as the Ministers and the workers in the political field, and another for those who are in the services. We must come to a definite conclusion about it.

In this connection, when we talk about maladministration and corruption, let me be very clear to this House that we do not talk only against the corruption officers. Our complaint is against the hon. Home Minister, and our complaint is against the Prime Minister, that they are failing to take effective measures in this matter. It is not enough that we have an honest Home Minister, but we want that the honest Home Minister should make it impossible for any corruption Minister to continue in office.

Regarding maladministration, I have just one suggestion to make. I hope my hon. friend must have gone through the very valuable report which has been submitted to the U.K. Government by Sir Oliver Frank. That report has gone into this entire matter regarding the maladministration and the discretionary power with the administration and has suggested what should be done and what processes can be evolved. I would submit that Government must now think of administrative tribunals where discretion is concerned, and they must definitely have a commission for parliamentary investigations. This commissioner for parliamentary investigations is just the counterpart of the Ombudsman about which we have talked so much.

This matter has been thoroughly examined in U.K., and we have got a very illuminating report on it. New Zealand has already accepted it and they have passed a Bill and they have appointed such an authority. Even where we have better Governments we have got this institution. I hope that the hon. Home Minister will give immediate attention to this matter.

In conclusion, I would say a word about public expenditure. We have been asking about public expenditure year in and year out, and we have been saying that public expenditure can be cut down by 20 per cent. But it had no impact. It required a Chinese aggression and a Chinese invasion to drive home that truth. Now, Government are doing something about it, and they have come to the same conclusion now that they can cut it down by 20 per cent at all levels. But this examination by three busy secretaries is absolutely unsuitable and inadequate for the purpose. Government must appoint a three-member or five-member commission on public expenditure. As a matter of fact, this was recommended long back even by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. By spending about Rs. 2 lakhs and a year's time, they would be saving about Rs. 150 crores. That is my humblest estimate, and I have evidence to prove my point. If I had enough time I would have given you the details as to how the expenditure both in the Centre and in the States could be curtailed. At present, what Government are doing is that they are just keeping the present structure as it is, without any change in the structure, without changing the duplication which is already there, keeping the present structure as it is, which is suffering from inefficiency. If a commission like the one that I have suggested were appointed, they could definitely save at least Rs. 150 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, there are 21 cut motions desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. They may now be moved by the hon. Members subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) Inadequate representation to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in the All India Services, (ii) ineffective implementation of prohibition, and (iii) failure to take effective measures for the eradication of corruption and sloth in the Administration. (1)]

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Official Language policy. (3)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Failure to amend the existing rules regarding promotions of Central Government employees, (ii) failure to introduce Whitley Council Scheme during the last three years, and (iii) boundary dispute of Mysore State with Maharashtra, Andhra, Madras and Kerala. (5)]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to increase the number of pre-examination coaching centres for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (ii) need to open more Hindi Teaching Centres for Central Government servants, (iii) need to treat the Railway Sectional Officers on deputation to the Special Police Establishment at par with the police cadre in Special Police Establishment in respect of confirmation, (iv) need to extend the benefit of increase in the age of superannuation to ex-A.B. Railway staff and to those who are on refused LPR, and (v) inadequacy of civil defence measures in the country. (6)]

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to implement the Prime Minister's assurance to non-Hindi speaking people on the official language policy, (ii) need to ensure free and fair elections during the emergency, (iii) need for protection of the fundamental rights given in the Constitution in its present form, (iv) need to allay the fears of the non-Hindi speaking people in the Government services, (v) need to refix the seniority, promotion and pay of the "War Service" candidates in the Central Excise Department. (7)]

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to check corruption and inefficiency in administration, (ii) use of a foreign language by administration, and (iii) need for ending the state of emergency, (8)]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen vigilance in respect of Chinese spies and agents, and pro-China elements in the country. (10)]

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the excessive expenditure of the Cabinet. (11)]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check illegal Pakistani Influx into Assam (12)]

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

(i) That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to give more powers to the Zonal Councils (ii) need for representation in the Zonal Council for the Members of Parliament from the respective States. (13)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to make justice less expensive (ii) need to modify the procedure and increase the facilities for speedy disposal of cases. (14)]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise Jail Manual, (16)]

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Census be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for speedy tabulation of the Census Reports, (17)]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better administration of Delhi. (19)]

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to improve the contacts and the communications of the islands with the east coast, (ii) need to improve the fishing industry. (20)]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Development of the border adjoining Tibet in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. (21)]

Shri H. C. Soy (Singhabhum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to look into the grievances of tribals especially for a separate State of Jharkhand and regional autonomy in Bastar and other parts of India to ensure their fullest development. (22)]

Shri Sezhiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to appoint an expert committee to investigate the cause of untouchability and to suggest concrete steps for its eradication, (ii) need to allocate more grants to the people of the Scheduled and the Backward classes. (23)]

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Failure to give adequate publicity to various development projects in districts, (ii) failure to provide adequate educational facilities in the border areas, and (iii) failure to mobilise technical personnel and its co-ordination for the national emergency. (24)]

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) Continuous detention of large number of members of the Communist Party of India, and (ii) bad treatment to Political prisoners detained under Defence of India Rules. (25)]

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to set up separate Rehabilitation Department for adequately attending to the proper rehabilitation of Indians or people of Indian origin who are obliged to leave such countries as Ceylon, Burma, South Africa, etc., (ii) need to devise measures for increased participation of the people of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the administration of the respective islands, (iii) need to provide more amenities of life in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi and Adnaman and Nicobar Islands, (iv) need to set up a central agency or machinery for promptly taking up *suo motu* and attending to any dispute of any kind before such a dispute attains cantankerous proportions leading to sourness of feelings (26)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Ranga: I am inclined to agree very much with my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in regard to what he has said about the administration and the need for keeping down, if not eliminating totally, the corruption in the administrative services and for maintaining their efficiency. I am also in agreement generally with the remarks which he has made about the manner in which Government have used their powers in restraining certain people from doing or committing or trying to commit or trying to plan prejudicial acts and subversive activities in the country.

I was surprised that my hon. friend to my right came out with such a fulsome demand that all his comrades here who were till very recently in agreement with him and who for the time being do not happen to agree with him should, first of all, not

have been detained and secondly that they should be released immediately, and thirdly I was surprised at his blaming the Government for having detained those persons. He has gone even further than that and he had the temerity to suggest that there are people within the Congress, there are my own leaders and myself and various other people who are behind me and who are with me, and others also in this country, who are trying to subvert the Government. What a word to come from a communist friend! For, he alone knows the full significance of that word and the practice of it not only in this country but all over the world, and he alone knows what sort of Government he would like to have, and what sort of Government he and all those friends all over the world who agree with him, and who are in the same international movement are trying to upset and destroy. And he says that we are trying to subvert the Government because we want to criticise the Government. He had no objection to the criticism of the Government before, but now he has suddenly become, on behalf of his party, a special champion as well as an apologist for the leader of this Government and for the whole of this Government, and he wants now the country to accept him and his friends in his party to be the main pillar of support for this Government, as if the whole of this ruling party does not really matter and is not interested in maintaining its own leaders. It is like the role of Shikhandi in the Mahabharata. I would like my hon. friends to be careful not to play the role of Shikhandi.

I am afraid that most of the Members on the other side would not agree with me when I say that there is no longer any need for continuing this official declaration or proclamation of emergency.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is my hon. friend so sure that the Chinese will not attack us again?

Shri Ranga: My point is this. If China is going to come, we do not know when she is going to come. We do not know when there will be another invasion or another invasive move. All the machinery is already there; the whole legislative apparatus is already there. What Government would need to do is simply to take those things and apply them all over the country and especially in regard to those people who have got to be restrained. We have gone through all that once, and we know what is needed in an emergency. But, since today, there is no emergency, I would like to suggest that it would be best for the Government, in their own interests as Government, and also for the ruling party and other parties in this country, if we were to be honest with ourselves, to say that we are withdrawing these emergency powers and all this legislation but we are ready to bring them back again the moment we spy a real emergency in this country in the shape of war.

Shri Hanumanthaya: What is happening on the Sikkim border is a signal pointing out the necessity for the continuation of this emergency.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Since my hon. friend is just at the beginning of his speech, will he kindly explain how it is not necessary? My hon. friend's complaint all along against this Government has been that they have not been prepared. Now, does he think at this time when all energetic steps have to be taken and all preparations have to be made, that those emergency powers are not necessary?

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Shri Ranga: So far as arguments are concerned, there cannot be much difference of opinion, but actually, it is not being used in an emergent manner.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then, say that.

Shri Ranga: The next thing is that the Prime Minister himself is not

quite clear whether it is going to last for five years or fifty years. And his alter ego, the Labour Minister, wants to take advantage of it in order to push through his plans, the developmental plans, plans based upon their own ideologies and all the rest of it.

Thirdly, I do not want this emergency to be utilised as a cloak by the administrative services and by the Ministries here as well as at the State level, in order to increase the tax burdens on the people and utilise all these additional resources that are being placed at their disposal in order to feather the nests of all these various Ministries and departments, and increase their expenditure at every stage and at every level. That is exactly what they are doing. I do not want to go into details about this matter. We have got here a Cabinet. Then we have a Department of Cabinet Affairs. Then on top of it, the Prime Minister's Secretariat. Then there is also entertainment and hospitality. The whole lot of them want to spend Rs. 87 lakhs. Why? Because of emergency. And how much more since last year? So many lakhs, because of emergency.

You examine this Explanatory Memorandum and also the Demands for Grants for the different Ministries. You will find everywhere it is an efflorescence of their demands for more and more money. Where is all this money going? My fear is that much of it is going to waste.

Take the instance of the Union Public Service Commission. It has itself said that its authorised strength is eight, and it was good enough to carry on its work with only seven Members. It has not asked even for the eighth Member in spite of the special responsibility cast upon it, and it has followed a special procedure in order to help the Government to recruit more and more people. The Government has also given credit to it. All credit to the Public Service

Commission. They have done wonderful work during the past four or six months without asking for the appointment of the eighth Member. If that has been possible for it, why should not similar things be possible for this Government in all the other departments?

Secondly, if it has become possible for these people to do it, including the additional work during the emergency, surely all these years all these great capacities for so much more work must have been there with them, latent with them, and were not utilised. In the same manner, my fear is we have Ministries and administrative services whose latent capacity for rendering national service is very great indeed, but it is not being utilised fully just because the proper leadership, as my hon. friend Shri Mathur put it, was not forthcoming from the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and the other Ministers. They do not exert themselves well. Having failed in the past, the moment this opportunity came, they want to go on spending and spending, asking for more and more. When the ordinary people are foolish enough, patriotic enough, to place afresh more than Rs. 350 crores at the disposal of this Government, why should they not make use of it? Why should they be foolish and found wanting, while all other Ministries are spending so much more? Therefore, every Ministry has come forward with an additional demand. Starting from the Vice-President's Secretariat and coming to all these various Ministries, there is not one department which has not asked for more during the past one year and six months, and especially in these six months. That is why I say this emergency declaration ought to be suspended, if not withdrawn.

It is being utilised for political purposes also, when there is no emergency now. There may be emergency, yes; when the emergency comes, if and when it comes, actually

comes, materialises, certainly all this machinery is there, we have had this experience and we can take advantage of it.

It has also given an opportunity also for many a spurious patriot in this country to come and pose as if he alone is supporting this Government; and this leader of all leaders is so badly in need of support. All these spurious gentlemen come and say: we are behind him; all these other people who had been associated with him, and all the other colleagues of his in the ruling party during the past 30 or 35 years are not good enough, they are not patriotic enough. These new people alone, these neo-patriots alone, are going to support and strengthen him.

We have seen also that if any party really deserved to be brought under this emergency during those few weeks when real emergency prevailed in this country, it was the Communist Party, but the Government, of course, in its own wisdom, thought it fit to allow it go about in a peacock fashion with all the beautiful colours, possibly as the national bird, but I do not know whether, when the real time comes, it will come to be discovered as India's national bird or as an international bird. Whatever it is, that is how the Government has misused this emergency, and for all these reasons, I say it is time that we put an end to this artificial atmosphere of emergency which is created by their declaration. When the real emergency comes, Government knows the people of this country will be behind them, all the political parties and other organisations also will be behind them, all those who care for patriotic duties and *dharma*.

Then there is the question of the services. There also, I am in agreement with my hon. friend Shri Mathur. The hon. Minister has distributed a big report on the Administrative Vigilance Division. In reading it, one is inclined to think that there could possibly be no troublecome or trying

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evil of corruption in this country. But it is there, my hon. friend knows it. When he was the Railway Minister, he appointed an Anti-Corruption Committee for the railways, and he knows the fate of it. And now recently he has appointed another committee, to be presided over by our distinguished friend, Shri Santhanam, to give him suggestions and advice. Yet, will this be put down? It may not be eliminated completely, but it has got to be put down, brought down. My hon. friend happens to be the Home Minister with all the powers that he enjoys and all the confidence that he enjoys also of the Prime Minister, and if it is not put down by him I would like to warn him that it would be very difficult for his successors, and therefore he would be leaving a very bad legacy indeed to others if he does not put his shoulder to this very important task.

I cannot quote the exact words of the late, lamented national leader, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, but I know what he said. It is necessary for us to recognise that the civil service have their rights as citizens as well as civil servants. We should not, therefore, develop a kind of atmosphere of witchhunting wherein they come to be so much demoralised that efficiency suffers, and their sense of honesty also suffers. We should not think, as Shri Mathur was saying, that these people were anti-deluvian, troublesome, undemocratic. After the experience of 15 years of our freedom, I have come to revise my view, and I have come to feel that there is more chance of getting an impartial administration, an impartial look at any particular question, if it comes up before an officer who happens to be IAS man or an all-India service man, than from an officer at a lower rung of the ladder. That is why I want the services to be strengthened.

We have had recently the experience of an ICS officer being persecut-

ed for years and years, not in one case, but in a number of them and the man was heroic enough to put up a stiff fight. From the lowest court to the highest he was heroic enough to go on fighting, keeping up his presence of mind and nerve all these years. In the end he vindicated himself; in that way he has also vindicated quite a large number of such honest, efficient and dynamic and courageous civil servants. Therefore, that is a warning against our giving a free reign to the powermad ministers, whether here or elsewhere who would not care for any administrative rules or civil service rules or even the Fundamental Rights but wish to wreak their vengeance on certain officers just because they refuse to carry out their biddings however unreasonable or dishonestly conceived they may be.

Then, there is the question of the Industrial Management Pool and the pool of scientists. This is also entrusted to this friend. What have they achieved. Has it come up to at least 25 per cent of the expectations of the country? Failure has been writ large.

I am glad that the zonal councils have come into existence and that they do not want anything more than Rs. 2 lakhs for their expenses. I have a suggestion to make here. The Ministers, the M.Ps. here or at least the leaders of the different political parties and the ex-Ministers in the States should come to be associated with these zonal councils in their plenary sessions at least, so that their experience can be used and their good offices could be pressed into service in bringing about a sense of unity and integration as between the different States in the zone.

The Home Minister has got a discretionary grant. I know how my distinguished friend, the late Govind Ballabh Pant had used it to such very good purpose in helping quite a large number of people, patriots who deserved to be encouraged and so on.

I do not know how the present Home Minister is using it. I am certainly in favour of this. But why is it that there should be a discretionary grant at the disposal of the Cabinet, as if there is not enough money for them! It is Rs. 3 lakhs now; I shall not be surprised if in a few years this sum goes up to Rs. 30 lakhs or even more. They have also got the entertainment allowance and all the rest of it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has gone down now; it has been reduced from three lakhs to two lakhs.

Shri Ranga: But why have it? My suggestion is it should be eliminated.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is a different matter. I only point out that it has come down from three lakhs to two lakhs, whereas you added a zero to three and said thirty lakhs. The trend is entirely different.

Shri Ranga: What I said was that in a few years' time you might go up to that level. I shall not refer to the Centrally Administered Areas. They have taken too long a time to provide one or two more shipping services between Andaman and Nicobar. I hope my hon. friend will make haste about it. Himachal Pradesh and other Centrally Administered areas get very poor allotments. Compare that with what is allotted for Delhi. Whoever cries loud gets more. Whoever is nearer to the ruler, gets more. Delhi is nearer to the rulers. It has got a powerful press. Many crores of rupees more than last year have come to be allotted to Delhi. I do not begrudge anything that may be needed for Delhi. But why is it that all the other areas which deserve additional consideration, especially because of security reasons, Himachal Pradesh and other border areas in U.P., Bihar and Assam and all those areas are not being looked after just as carefully? I refer to Manipur and Tripura also. An excellent suggestion has been made by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in regard to these Union Territories that some effort should be made to bring them together through some

special machinery, administrative or legislative, so that they begin to develop a sense of integration with our nation.

Then, there is the question of language. How is it that while my hon. friend the Prime Minister has given an assurance to the whole country regarding English. The Home Minister has not been so energetic and quick to go in for its implementation? Why should he allow all these ugly controversies to go on even in these days when we are so very keen on national integration? Is this not the right time, when we are giving the least possible attention and time to these disruptive forces and disruptive feelings and irritations, that he should come forward with this measure? Boldness is not necessary because the Prime Minister has already taken the courage and made the announcement to the whole country. Is it not for him to come forward with necessary legislative and administrative measures to keep that assurance which all those people who are interested in it are keenly awaiting implementation? (*An hon. Member:* Yes. He will do it soon.) There is the recommendation of the National Integration Conference as well as its Committee. He should see that this is not going to be treated with scant courtesy, as happens with so many other assurances, because their failure on this issue would be exploited by various disruptive forces which are to be found in our country.

Then, there are the tribal people, depressed and backward classes and Harijans. We find information here as to how many of them have been recruited to IAS, IPS and so on and there is an institute to train these people and to enable them to get through these competitive examinations. These are good things but they do not go far enough. These people who have suffered for such a long time are not being recruited in numbers large enough. I suggest that they can even try the process of nomination. They can have competitive examinations among the candidates from these

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categories after deciding first of all how many they want to recruit from these sections. Let the best of them, ablest among them, be recruited to these All India Services. But what is necessary is to take these people in sufficiently large numbers.

Politically they are forging ahead. We are happy about it. Thanks to the introduction of adult suffrage and the need that has arisen for all political parties to go to these people and give them a helping hand as also to ask for their help and assistance in political campaigns, they are forging ahead politically. But socially and economically, they can forge ahead even more rapidly provided Government gives much greater opportunities to them in these services.

Lastly, I would like to make an appeal to my hon. friend in regard to the health efficiency and economy of the administration. He is in charge of it. The Finance Minister is also in charge of it. Perched and coming down on their heads, there is the Planning Commission which says that all these restrictions should not be there. They feel that the PAC or the Estimates Committee are not useful. Everything else is useless. More and more people have to be provided with employment there just because the hon. friend in charge of Employment is not able to provide any other employment for them in the Government services. Therefore, the expenditure is going up like anything. It is time we curbed this, especially now when more than Rs. 300 crores are going to be placed additionally at the disposal of the defence forces alone and another Rs. 100 crores for other services. So, this is the time when he should take emergent steps to show the ways and means of curbing this expenditure, pruning it at every place and removing not only unnecessary expenditure but also the unnecessary heads of expenditure and even unnecessary departments and then, in that way, give a new look and a spring-cleaning to this governmental administration.

In conclusion, I would like to express—

Shri Hanumanathaiya: Appreciation.

Shri Ranga: My satisfaction over the success achieved by my hon. friend. My hon. friend there has already mentioned what he has achieved in regard to Nepal. He achieved an equally good thing in Assam and he has achieved many other good things on a smaller plane. He has got that ability. I hope that he would be able to rise to the occasion and help our country to have a Home Ministry which would be a real watchdog of the finances as well as the conscience of our administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bakar Ali Mirza. Congress Members, I believe, would not take more than 10 minutes each.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry. It is a very big ministry, and as the last speaker has remarked, it deals with a number of subjects, but it has produced the shortest of reports. We have heard speeches from both sides of the House and I would like to refer briefly to one or two points they have made. My hon. friend from the communist party was complaining that some people are arrested and are not given A, B or C class, but soon after he said that the reactionary forces are getting hold of the country and taking advantage of the situation and asked why the Home Ministry does not lock them up. What is good for one party is good for the other and he cannot deny that the people who have been arrested have actually proclaimed, though not in words, their sympathy for the Chinese aggressors.

In the last war, even the conscientious objectors who supported the war in theory but were against violence were put behind the bars. This is not the time to take risks, and I think the Home Ministry has shown a great deal

of restraint and understanding and is trying to release the people when they feel that they are not likely to be dangerous. What more can any Home Ministry do?

My hon. friend Shri Mathur talked a great deal about corruption and pointed out the services. This subject is such that if we speak too much we worsen the situation and if we keep silent we do not improve it! That is why I do not wish today to wash dirty linen, but I would like to try and show how to wash it. It has been said that corruption is more in the lower ranks and not in the higher rungs. Naturally their number is larger, and therefore a larger number of cases will be there. Apart from that, take for instance the ordinary policeman. He is more sinned against than sinning. Look at his career. Look at what he has to face. He joins service as a young man for Rs. 80 or Rs. 90. He has not got married perhaps, and he has got his parents to support or a sister to support. And then, if his sister gets married, he has to tighten his belt. If there is any funeral or anything like that, again he has to tighten his belt. At the same time, if the prices rise, when a person is living from hand to mouth and is spending only for necessities, what is he to do? On the other side, you have given him extraordinary powers. He can get you into trouble and he can take you out of trouble and he has got opportunities. If he succumbs in that, can you blame him? That is why you find an ordinary clerk getting a couple of rupees here and a couple of rupees there to move your file. The teacher gives more marks to a student—the child who takes his tuition, because he is pressed, and he has got no other alternative.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): It is a blot on the teaching community.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: No, no. These are facts. If you want really to root out corruption from the lower classes, only one thing you should do, and one thing you must make sure of doing, and that is, you should hold the price-line.

I have seen countries in Europe while inflation was there. I have seen Germany when the mark was going down by a thousand times every hour. You go and take your lunch and come back; and you find that the prices have gone up! In those conditions, there was not a thing in the whole of Germany, not a house which was not ready to sell anything just for bread. In the same country, when the mark was stabilised and the Renten mark was introduced, the change was noticed. The same people held their heads high; the same people became honest. So, there are certain conditions when we are forced to take a certain path, and that is the position for the lower middle classes. I think they have got a case. If you try to put them down, you see that they are not made to serve under conditions which are really not fair to them. But this cannot be said about the higher sections of society. It is wrong to presume—

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Corruption at higher level.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: It is not the case with people at the higher level because I believe that corruption does not come from below, upwards, but it percolates from up downwards. I have lived in Indian States, and Indian States were not very famous for their honest or clean administration. In Hyderabad, we had one Ali Nawaz Jung, an engineer of great reputation, and in Mysore we had Visveswarayya, and you found that of all the departments these two, just because they were efficient and also honest were cleanest in the whole of India in spite of the whole atmosphere in the Indian States being choked with corruption.

Now, if you become stricter at the higher level, you are sure to create a situation that will help to build up a very clean society. I am not for punishment just for the sake of punishment. Some people think that if you punish more you will safely reach the goal. The Government of India is now trying to amend the Constitution.

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

Why? Just to take more powers so that the advantage of two show-cause notices that a Government servant has is taken away from him and they could come to quick decisions. In the case of gold smuggling, the Finance Minister wants more powers because he wants to go and enter any house, search anybody, search any place, look at the document and come to sure decisions. This craze for power is really a very dangerous thing. It is all right when you have a Home Minister who will not go out of his way to hurt a fly. But take somebody who is unscrupulous and who wants to exercise that power to the utmost. That is a very dangerous thing.

I have always been against preventive detention being so long in the statute-book. I am against increase of power. What is required is a more efficient use of the power that already exists. And that is the way which our Government should follow. So much for corruption.

When you are dealing with this you have also to see that your recruitment is such that people with merit come up. Because, if you do not do that from the very start they come with a feeling that, after all, the dubious way is the way to success, and that completely masters their outlook and their life. On the moral road if you take one wrong turn, that is enough and that is fatal. You cannot say in mechanical way, "I will do one wrong now, doesn't matter, I will start clean again". It is necessary that your recruitment must be made on the basis of merit. Of course, the Union Public Service Commission is there, and they are doing good work. But what about the States? You say it is a State subject. You have to remember that there is a flow in both directions, that is from the Centre to the States and from the States to the Centre. Therefore you cannot have purity at the Centre and impurity in the States co-existing at the same time. What to do in the States?

The conditions there are such that even the Commissions are being influenced. Even the judiciary, in some places, is being tried to be influenced. One way out is to take away the power of appointing Service Commission members and High Court judges by the Governor and the Chief Minister. What interest do they have—when they say that these are independent bodies—what interest could they have in the appointment of these persons? So, if you take away that power.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:that is one way.

I will mention one more point, because there is hardly time, and it is such a big subject. There is talk about corruption among the Ministers. I ask you, and I ask my hon. friends here: what about corruption among the legislators and the Parliament Members? Are we to deal with corruption only among the services? Are we to deal with corruption only in the case of Ministers? Ministers and legislators are one, and we have become a body of vested interests. No one ever says anything about anything being done by Members of Parliament. Our election is such that today we have not formed groups of opinion, and that it is only the floating votes you have really to influence. Every vote that a person casts puts a personal obligation on the elected person and the man expects something in return. So, what is the result? You find the corridors of the secretariat full of legislators doing some little odd jobs for this man and some other little odd jobs for the other, because they have to look to their future. And, apart from that, how many people in this country with one-rupee-a-day average national income can afford Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh expenditure on elections? If somebody gives you that even as a donation, he expects something in return. Naturally, therefore, the very

basis in our whole legislative system is at the root of this corruption. And unless there is some electoral reform and there is a different approach we cannot get away from this mess. It is all right getting hold of an individual here and a service man there and putting him in the dock. You have to create conditions where inefficiency and corruption is thrown out by the machine itself. Today, unfortunately, it is the good and honest man who is thrown out. Unless you change the conditions, unless you have some electoral reforms, you will not be able to create better conditions in this country.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

सबसे पहले तो मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देना हूँ कि उन्होंने नेपाल राज्य में जाकर इतना अच्छा काम किया। मैं नेपाल वार्डर का ही निवासी हूँ, मैं उस राज्य के पड़ोस में ही रहता हूँ। और वहाँ के ऐक्शन और रिऐक्शन से वाकिफ हूँ। इस लिये मैं उनके काम के उत्तम लिये उनको बधाई भी देता हूँ और धन्यवाद भी।

आज मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हरिजनों को जो रिजर्वेशन दिया है उससे मैं बहुत खुश हूँ। सूकिन हार्थी के दो दांत होते हैं, एक खाने का और दूसरा दिखाने का। मैं सरकार से निहायत अदब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार इस को इम्प्लमेंट नहीं करती, इस रिजर्वेशन की पूर्ति नहीं करती तो उसके रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। सबके लिये ओपन कम्पिटेशन रख दिया जाय। आज मुल्क के अन्दर हर शरूस कहता है, हर जगह पर जुमला कसता है, देश भर में चाहे रेल में हो या मोटर में, सब जगह कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्वेशन है।

मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि खुला मैदान हो और आप इस मुल्क के हर नागरिक के लिये एम० ए० तक फ्री एजुकेशन कर दीजिये चाहे वह चमार का बेटा हो चाहे ब्राह्मण का बेटा हो। उसको एम० ए० तक तालीम दीजिये उसके बाद कम्पिट करके जो आ जाय उसको ले लेंगे।

जहाँ तक लैंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह आज गरीबों को नहीं मिलती है। वह जमीन जमींदारों के भाई, भतीजों और भांजों में बंट गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में जमींदारी ऐबालिशन के बाद जमीन गरीबों के पास नहीं गई। पुराने जमींदारों के वक्त में जब हम उनके साथ काम करते थे तो दो चार बीघे जमीन मिल जाती थी, जमींदारी ऐबालिशन के बाद तो वह भी चली गई। आज हमारी हालत बहुत अबतर है।

मैं अपने मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर करणान को बात कही गई। श्री बाकर अली मिर्जा बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। उन्होंने सोसायटी के उस हिस्से पर अटोक किया जो कि सबसे अहम हिस्सा है। उन्होंने टीचर कम्प्युनिटी के लिये कहा कि वह एक रुपया लेकर लड़कों के नम्बर बढ़ा देता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे आज तक इस की एक भी मिसाल नहीं मिली। अध्यापक समाज का सबसे बड़ा अंग है। इस देश के अन्दर उस का स्थान गुरु द्रोणाचार्य का है। आज अगर उसको गुरु द्रोणाचार्य का स्थान दिया जाय तो वह अब भी अज्ञान और अभिमन्यु पैदा कर सकता है। लेकिन अगर उसकी दुर्दशा हांगों और उनको चपरासी का स्थान दिया जायेगा तो यहाँ पर चपरासी ही पैदा होंगे। मुझे माफ कीजिये ऐसा कहने के लिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप इन गुरुजनों की सेवा कीजिये समाज में। मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के मन में जो बात है, उन की जो मांग है, उसको उनको

[श्री शिव नारायण]

पूरा करना चाहिये। आज उनको जो कुछ चाहिये आप सब दीजिये तभी वह अच्छा स्टाफ पैदा कर सकेंगे।

मुझे इत्तफाक हुआ भलवर जाने का। मैंने देखा है कि वहाँ बड़े अच्छे उस्ताद हैं और बड़ी अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। वहाँ पर नेशनल डिसिप्लिन स्कीम की जो ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है वह नेशनल इंटेप्रेशन का एक नमूना है। मैंने बड़े बड़े भावमियों से कहा, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा कि वे उसको जा कर देख आयें कि वहाँ पर जब मद्रासी बोलते थे वह मद्रासी बोलते हैं, जो बंगला बोलते थे वह सब बंगला बोलते हैं, जो पंजाबी बोलते थे वह सब पंजाबी बोलते हैं, लेकिन लड़के और झड़कियाँ सब एकसा काम करती हैं, टेन अवर्स वह लोग काम करते हैं। निर्जन स्थान है, वहाँ न सिनेमा है, न भोटार है, न हाथी है और न घोड़ा है। वह हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति का एक नमूना है। मैंने वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों से, टूनीज से कहा कि मुझे आज वहाँ पर ६०० सुभाष दिखलाई दे रहे हैं। अगर घाने वाली जेनरेशन की वे ऐसी ट्रेनिंग कि उन में डिसिप्लिन आ जाय तो चीन की कौन कहे, दुनियाँ हमारी तरफ आँख नहीं उठा सकता। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज की वह कीमत रही है कि वह अंग्रेजों के लिये लड़ते थे अफ्रीका में और दूसरे तमाम मुल्कों में। आज हिन्दुस्तान की इमर्जेंसी के पीरियड में आवश्यकतः है कि इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाय।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने होम मिनिस्टर पर बड़ा अटैक किया मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने उनकी जान बचा दी। उन को होम मिनिस्टर को बन्धवाद देना चाहिये था कि उन्होंने डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स को लागू कर के कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया, नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तान की पब्लिक उनका मांस षोच कर खा गई होती। गवर्नमेंट ने उनके साथ

एहसान किया। कोई अपकार नहीं किया, उपकार किया। उनको अनुग्रहीत होना चाहिये गवर्नमेंट इससे बड़ी लीनिएन्सी और क्या बरत सकती है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग आज इस हाउस में बैठे हुए हैं और उसने मौका दिया कि इस पार्टी के लीडर फारेन कंट्री में जाकर अच्छी सिचुएशन पैदा करें। लेकिन आज उल्टे हमारी शिकायत की जाती है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : यह सबसे बड़ा जुर्म है।

श्री शिव नारायण : जी हाँ, जुर्म है। आप जुर्म मानते हैं लेकिन आज गांधी जी के चेहे हुकूमत में हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर उस पालिसी के मानने वाले हैं, इसलिये उन्होंने मौका दिया है।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : गांधी जी के चेले जरूर हैं लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मानने के लिये तैयार है, वह कर रहे हैं, देख लीजिये, प्रैक्टिकली आप के सामने है। इतना बड़ा हमला हमारे ऊपर हुआ और हम कम्युनिस्टों को देश में पनपने दे रहे हैं। इससे बड़ा नमूना हम आप को नानवाययोलेंस का नहीं दे सकते कि उन्होंने कम्युनिस्टों की जान को प्रोबेशन दिया। इस देश में जो हमने डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स को लागू किया उसका इस्तेमाल हमने नहीं किया। अगर उसका सही सही इस्तेमाल होता तो बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक और बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति जो हैं, जिन्होंने सोना दवा रक्खा है, कहाँ होते? मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने सोना छीनना चाहा है। नहीं छीना। मैं शिकायत करता हूँ गवर्नमेंट से कि "यू हैव ए, वीक गवर्नमेंट" इस मामले में। स्ट्रिंग गवर्नमेंट होती तो सब को जेलखाने में बन्द कर देती और सब सोना ले

नेती । तब पता चलता । आज इस देश के अन्दर लोग बीस बीस और चालीस चालीस टुक सोना छिपाये बैठे हैं । क्या सरकार इसको जानती नहीं है ? वह जानती है । लेकिन हमने यह तय किया है, यह हमारा विधान है, कि अगर हम किसी की चीज को लेंगे तो उसका मुआवजा देंगे । किसी भी आदमी के साथ, चाहे वह राजा हो या रंक हो, हम एक सा व्यवहार करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । कितनी गालियां मिल रही हैं ।

श्री मृदुलकर हुसैन : हालांकि हुआ नहीं है अब तक ।

श्री शिव नारायण : आपको न दिखाई दे तो यह सूर्य का दोष नहीं है । आपको नहीं दिखायी देता तो हम क्या करें । जो हमने किया वह सामने प्रीजुद है । मौलाना आजाद जो किताब लिख गए हैं "इण्डिया विन्स फ्रीडम" उसको आप पढ़ कर देखिए । जो काम करता है उस पर जिम्मेदारी रहती है । आज लोग हमको गालियां दे रहे हैं । हम उनकी गालियां सुनने को तैयार हैं, उनका क्रिटिसिज्म सुनने को तैयार हैं । लेकिन जो काम हमने किया है उसको भी तो आप देखें । मैं होम मिनिस्टर का बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूँ, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, उन्होंने हरिजन बच्चों के लिए इलाहाबाद में ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए स्कूल खोला है, उसके लिए मैं उनका अनुग्रहीत हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हमारी मदद करे । हम अहसान फरामोश नहीं हैं । सरकार हमारी मदद कर रही है ।

हमारे देश में १२०० साल मुसलमानों ने राज्य किया और दो सौ साल अंग्रेजों ने राज्य किया । मैं इतिहास का विद्यार्थी हूँ । रेमेरा विचार है कि उन्होंने भूल की कि हरिजनों पर ध्यान न दिया । अगर वे ऐसा करते तो दस करोड़ हरिजन उनके दाहिने खड़े होते । लेकिन जब गांधी जी का युग आया तो हमारी और उन्होंने ध्यान दिया । हमने बालगिट्टर हो कर कांग्रेस में काम किया । उन्होंने हमको

पनपाया और उठाया और बड़ा कर दिया । और उसी का परिणाम है कि आज मैं पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य हूँ । हमारे कुछ बच्चे भी सर्विसेज में हैं । लेकिन कम हैं । हम शिकायत नहीं करते, हम ग्राज नहीं करते कि हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे लिए दो रहा है । और होना चाहिए । हम तो इस बात के मानने वाले हैं ।

जब भाषे सन्तोष बन सब बन घुल समान हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि जिस पत्तल में जाएं उसी पत्तल में छेद करें । मौलाना साहब इस बात को समझ लें । मैं इस देश का शुद्ध चिन्तक हूँ । मैं तो साफ कहता हूँ कि अगर साज बहादुर शास्त्री स्वर्ग में रहेंगे तो हम भी स्वर्ग में रहेंगे और अगर वह नरक में रहेंगे तो हम भी नरक में रहने को तैयार हैं । हम देश के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हैं । हम अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि दस करोड़ हरिजन उनके पीछे हैं, पंडित नेहरू के पीछे हैं और हम इस देश के रक्षक हैं भयंकर नहीं हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जो कमियां हैं उनको हमें दूर करना चाहिए हमको कोई शिकायत नहीं है । मेरी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना है कि वे हरिजन बच्चों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में सेना में भर्ती करें । चाहे उनसे सड़कें बनवाए चाहे उनसे गोली चल जाएं । तम से कम उन को डिसप्लिन तो आ जाएगा : मैं अनुग्रहीत हूँ श्री राजबहादुरी जी का उन्होंने कि उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर हरिजन ज्यादा संख्या में फौज में भरती हो जाएं तो फिर बहुत कुछ ही सकता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ज्यादा आदमी मिलिटरी में लिए जाएं । हम यह नहीं कहते कि हमको कलक्टर ही बनाइए । अगर कलक्टर नहीं बना सकते तो डिप्टी ही बनाइए, तहसीलदार ही बनाइए, कानूनगो ही बनाइए । आज इस देश में श्री लाल बहादुर जी होम मिनिस्टर हैं और श्री नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री है । हम जानते हैं कि

[श्री शिव नारायण]

उनको हमारी चिन्ता है। हम उनके डिसिप्लिन में काम करने को हर तरह तयार हैं। जो कौम डिसिप्लिन नहीं मानेगी वह कभी पनप नहीं सकती। नेपोलियन ने हका है

Those who obey can give orders, those who do not obey cannot give orders.

हमने भोंसले साहब के स्कूल में डिसिप्लिन का नमूना देखा है। हम चाहते हैं कि भोंसले साहब के काम को बढ़ाया जाए और उसको हिन्दुस्तान में फैलाया जाए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो लोगों में बड़ा डिसिप्लिन आ जाएगा।

करप्शन के बारे में कहा गया। करप्शन तो हर जगह है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक खास निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में दो चार अखबार ऐसे चल रहे हैं जिनकी यह नार्ति है कि एक होम मिनिस्टर को गाली देता है तो दूसरा प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करता है, तीसरा अगर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करता है तो चौथा खान और इंधन मंत्रों की बुराई करता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बकवास को बन्द कराया जाए।

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : क्या "बकवास" पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : यह पार्लियामेंटरी है। मैं १५ वर्ष से असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य हूँ मैं यह सब जानता हूँ।

तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इन अखबारों में जो इस तरह की खबरे छपती हैं कि किंग मिनिस्टर को कुछ कह दिया किमी को कुछ कह दिया इसको बन्द करवाना चाहिए। मेरा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरवास्त है कि ऐसा करने के लिए वह अपनी पावर का इस्तमाल करे।

मैं बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको करप्शन को चैक करना चाहिए।

और जो देश का रुपया गलत तरीके पर खर्च होता है उसको रोकना चाहिए ताकि जनता को यह विश्वास हो कि जो उससे टैक्स लिया जाता है उसका सदुपयोग होता है और ठीक ढंग से काम चल रहा है। अन्त में मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम आपके साथ हैं, आपके साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry has published its report. Probably the annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs is the smallest report of all the Ministries and it is the only Ministry which governs the greatest and largest number of departments. It has certainly, therefore, economised on its report. What was the desire behind it? Was it a desire only to economise or was it a desire to hide as much as possible? We cannot say. But there it is that the report is very small and the first six pages of the report contain nothing absolutely. They are just matters relating to the services.

When we read this report and the subsidiary reports along with it—the Administrative Vigilance Department's report and the Cabinet Secretariat report—many things come to our minds. In these days, as Prof. Ranga said, we are in a state of emergency no doubt and we feel that the state of emergency must continue as long as the bogey of the Chinese invasion is hanging on us as Damocles' sword. But at the same time, I do feel that this emergency is being made use for colourable legislation in the shape of the Defence of India Rules. Have we really made use of the emergency for the purpose of doing something which we could not do under the ordinary law of the land?

The thing uppermost in the minds of several speakers and in my mind too is how these Defence of India

Rules have been utilised for the purpose of detention. Irrespective of whom we detain or whom we do not detain, it is not a question of one particular party or another. I have seen some important people with a great deal of patriotism behind them being arrested. We had the examples of those who were arrested in Delhi. We have several other examples also. I, as a lover of civil liberty, do not for a moment accept the idea of giving even protective detention for the communists. It is quite true that if they had been allowed to be loose, the people would have molested them; it is just possible. But at the same time, let people do what they like. Let the Government not do what legally they cannot do.

I had a very sad example and I brought it to the notice of the Home Minister also. For the purpose of personal grudge, the Defence of India Rules have been utilised for putting behind bars young men who had the guts of criticising the Government officers—officers of the rank of collectors, officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police, who had the guts of exposing the Inspector-General of Police, who had the guts of bringing to the notice of the public at large regular accounts kept by the police for having accepted bribes and also the distribution of those bribes. One of the examples was that even the wife of a particular minister had utilised the services of that bribe fund for purchasing first-class tickets from Ajmer. Because of the guts that this young man had shown, several actions were taken against him. One of them was under Section 107. It could not succeed; the High Court stepped in and the man had to be released. It is at that time it struck him.....

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall be thankful if the Hon. Member,—I do not say formally—because he had mentioned about a minister and his wife, at least privately, will let me know as to who is that Minister.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will not refer to the case. I have given full details

about it in my letter to the hon. Prime Minister. He can send for that letter and look into it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Has he mentioned anything about the wife of the Minister in that letter? I do not think he has done it. Therefore, I would very much like that he should give that information to me.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon Home Minister can get that information from the Home Ministry of the Government of Rajasthan.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When the hon. Member mentions it in the House he should at least have the courtesy to inform me privately. I am saying that he should inform me privately. I shall keep it as a confidential matter. But I do want to know the name, because it is not proper that an hon. Member mentions about a minister and does not give me the name.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Very good, Sir, you will get it. You will get the whole accounts book also. It is still lying with the Government of Rajasthan.

Sir, I am glad that it has touched the heart of the hon. Home Minister. This is one of the things which we cannot but call corruption. That is why I was saying that this piece of legislation—rule 30 which has been provided under the Defence of India Act—is really a piece of colourable legislation. It has been utilised for the purpose of rending and wreaking vengeance upon those who were not in the good books of the executive.

We are a free country and a democratic country. We have to stand against ministers and have occasions of getting defeated by ministers or defeating ministers in the elections. But that cannot be a ground for just crushing us between two stones. Because we had the audacity of standing against Ministers, we cannot be crushed like this. Now, this thing has happened in the case of this young

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man about whom I just mentioned. If it has happened at one place, it must have happened in sundry other places. Therefore, it will be fit and proper for the Government to have a complete retrospection of this situation.

Then, are we growing merely into a police power by the use of these Defence of India Rules? Take the Gold Control Order, for instance. Some people might be happy, some may not be happy. It is very immaterial for my personal purpose whether the Gold Control Order remains or it goes. But it does touch me that 27 lakhs of goldsmiths are just put out of employment in these days when everyone is crying for employment. And, use is made of the Defence of India Rules for the purpose of promulgating this Gold Control Order. If the Government thinks that there is justification for having a legislation of the type of the Gold Control Order, why does it not come before the Parliament and have it passed into a law the same thing which they are now doing under the Defence of India Rules? Are the Defence of India to be utilised for these purposes? I read in the papers this morning that some people are suggesting to Government to make use of the Defence of India Rules for evicting the tenants or for evicting people from juggies and jhopries. Do these things constitute the emergency that is facing us today, or is the emergency facing us across Himalayan border? What are the things that we have done to face this emergency which is hanging over our head?

Now, I would like to bring one point to the notice of the hon. Home Minister—probably he might not have looked into it. When the Defence of India Ordinance was first published, there was absolutely no provision there for arresting or detaining any person. That authority was not taken in the Defence of India Ordinance. Then, probably, it dawned upon some execu-

tive officer that in the Ordinance they had committed a mistake. Then an amendment of the Ordinance took place after 10 days or 15 days. In that amendment the power to arrest and detain any person was taken, and rules were made under that. Under these rules people have been detained. Various provisions exist in the Defence of India Act. There are so many things which are provided for in section 3(2) of the Defence of India Act. Have we made use of any of these provisions except for promulgating this Gold Control Order and this order for detention of people?

Sir, many a time it has been stated, and this morning also the Speaker had occasion to mention, that the administration of the Defence of India Rules is in the hands of the States. If the Home Ministers and the Chief Ministers of the various States come to consult the Home Minister at the Centre as to how these Defence of India Rules are to be administered, is it not fit and proper for this House to tell our Home Minister that he should take a hand in the proper administration of these Rules?

Notwithstanding the new amendment that has been made in the Defence of India Rules, has any use been made of the provisions made in them for release of people on parole? Has the hon. Minister tried to find out the fact that people who have been incarcerated under the Defence of India Rules have been put in solitary confinement? One young man about whom I spoke a little earlier has lost about 14 pounds in weight during the last three months. Who is going to investigate into it? What maintenance has been provided for his family, while the sole bread earner has been put behind bars? Absolutely no provision has been made for his aged parents. Why, then, make the rules that maintenance will be provided for them? Why is it that the Government of India is not looking into it?

15 hrs.

Sir, the next question is that of corruption. To what extent corruption has extended in the administration of criminal justice in our country is just to be visualised. Take the case of those unfortunate people whom the police arrest on suspicion. Although there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code under Section 497 that a Station House Officer has got the authority to release on bail any person whom he merely suspects of having committed an offence, has that ever been acted upon? Every time a man is arrested, even at the stage of remand what happens is that the man is asked to furnish bail. On furnishing the bail, who is going to verify that bail? The verification paper is sent to the Tehsildar. When my friend the Tehsildar finds that this thing has come to him, he slips away. He requires Rs. 100 before he verifies it. After he verifies, there is the clerk who would like to get something for himself before he pushes the paper further. Then the police will come and say "your verification is incorrect" and the trouble will start again. I should congratulate the Home Minister for making the suggestion—I do not know whether it is being worked or not—that this question of offering bail should be left, at least in the Delhi territory, in the hands of the magistrate himself and no verification from any other source is necessary. But in Palwal in Punjab, very near us, it costs as much as Rs. 1,000 before a bail is obtained. The same is the position in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and it is abominable in Gujarat. Why? Why is this note being pushed to the front in the same manner in which the Delhi State has been told to do, that is that the verification and granting of bail must be the business of the magistrate? The provisions of section 497 are very wide. Yet, after 1939, I have noted this practice, and this practice is growing,—I do not know the reason for it, the magistrates have lost their guts, probably—no bail is granted unless a notice has

been given to the police. Irrespective of the type of affidavit he is making, a notice to the police is necessary. Under what provision of law is this notice to the police necessary? Why is it that no action is taken on this even though it has been brought to the notice of Home Ministry? Only under rule 130A of the Defence of India Rules this provision was there that the magistrate could not release a person on bail unless notice has been given to the police. Those were the days of the Defence of India Act. There is no provision whatsoever to that effect in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Yet, within our knowledge, in the day-to-day affairs we find that this practice is growing, and the net result is that corruption increases.

Then I come to the new provision about the age of retirement. Government have decided to raise the age of retirement from 55 to 58. But, if we read the rule relating to this, we find that it opens the door of corruption. It is for the appointing authority to decide whether an extension should be granted or not, and during the period of extension from 55 to 58 an officer can be compulsorily retired without giving him any reason whatsoever by just giving him one month's notice. What kind of rule is it? It means that the old man, when he has reached the age of 55, should remain in a state of nervous breakdown, always wishing in his heart of hearts that he will be continued, always assuming that he is the most obedient servant. He will become supine and will have no guts to do anything against the wishes of his superior officers and will not be able to discharge his duties honestly. The incorporation of this provision is yet another instance of giving with one hand and taking it away by the other.

Then I come to the question of the rising expenditure on our police forces. I come from a place which is the headquarters of the Central Reserve Police. I have no mind to divulge things like the strength of the police

(Shri U. M. Trivedi)

force because it will not be in the interest of our country to do so, but I find that we have increased it, and increased it tremendously. Yet, what do we find? Are the recruits happy? Is the smaller man happy? Are the rank and file happy? The Central Reserve Police Act, 1949, nowhere provides for the administration of the Act. An officer of the rank of Inspector-General of Police has been stationed at Delhi to administer this force. With a few clerks attached to him, he controls thousands of men at different places. A single cadre is not created for the Central Reserve Police. Officers are borrowed from one State, a second State, a third State and so on. They come and go away, leaving a legacy of corruption and favouritism that they have shown, because somebody has been able to woo them and they render them some service. How long are we going to wait for creating a cadre for controlling the whole army of the Central Reserve Police? It is this sort of administration which is bringing a feeling of frustration in the minds of several officers.

A jemadar of the Central Reserve Police receives different treatment as compared to a jemadar of the army. A jemadar of the Central Reserve Police is better educated, a graduate, sometimes a law graduate, never less than an intermediate. But when he travels, he is given a second class pass. At the same time, when a jemadar of the army travels, he is given a first-class pass, though both of them receive the same kind of training and both of them are imbued with the same spirit and loyalty of defending the country. Why should a jemadar of the Central Reserve Police be relegated to a second place? Why should he not enjoy the same privileges which are enjoyed by his counterpart in the military service?

Sometimes military officers are posted to the Central Reserve Police. They come there with a particular type of feeling. The police officers are also

posted there. They also go there as if they are adopted into a new family and after the period of adoption they are going back. So, their step-motherly treatment of this force is very patent. I would, therefore, suggest that it is high time the morale of this force is raised and it should be organised properly.

Then I come to the Vigilance Department, which is growing. Is there anybody to be vigilant upon this Vigilance Department?

An Hon. Member: Super vigilance.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, super vigilance.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The hon. Member might himself take it up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If I were like you, I would have done it. But, unfortunately, I am on this side of the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In whichever side you are, you may take it up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am thankful to you for that offer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it really unfortunate?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question to be considered is this. I have often noticed that the Special Police Establishment have some method of recruitment by virtue of which only people from particular areas are drawn into it and trained, and not people from all over India. Some of them are quite known for their corruption. Very recently, one of them was caught drunk while on duty. One of our Members of Parliament caught him with the result that this great preventer of corruption ran away by the backdoor from the off-side of the railway station and hid himself. His name could be found out only because he had left behind his luggage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then he behaved as if he is quite sane; not drunk.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What I am suggesting is that amongst these officers there are sufficient number of officers who, simply to secure money for themselves in the form of TA or DA, run up false cases. I remember one case of misappropriation, temporary misappropriation of Rs. 64-10-0. For investigating a case of Rs. 64-10-0, the bills of the investigator and the various other persons who were involved in that investigation came to about Rs. 9000 and the net result was that the District and Sessions Judge, who tried the case as a Special Judge, said that there is not an iota of evidence on which this man could be convicted. Reports were made even by higher officers. Yet, because one of the officers concerned directly had demanded payment of Rs. 500, to save that man, that poor boy he had been hardly two years in service, had never done anything wrong, only committed a mistake. He had paid Rs. 64|10 as soon as the mistake was discovered—yet, he was prosecuted for 4 years and I do not know whether he has even now been able to recoup himself for all the trouble he has taken. From these people, we do not expect that corruption can be rooted out. It is high time that some new blood of a new type, a different type of organisation is let in so that we may know how the police administration should proceed, not these police officers who have been known for years. It has always been my suggestion and today I maintain it that those police officers who did everything in their power to crush our movement for getting freedom of our country, between 1939 and 1947 should all be sacked, one and all and new blood must be brought in so that they may realise what it is to serve the country, in the interests of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 30 minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: One or two minutes, more. One reference was made and it is only on account of that
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reference that I at all refer to the Member sitting on my right. A big bogey has been created on account of a certain picture having been shown at some exhibition in the U.P. and it appears that one of the hon. Ministers at the Centre was displeased with that particular show and made a fetish of it, so much so that he took upon himself the right to be the shield to our worthy Prime Minister. I do not know whether he was justified in it or not. What I feel is that, I will request the Home Minister that this bogey must be checked and checked in a proper manner. I am not one of those who like to run down the Prime Minister at this juncture. But, at the same time, I do not agree for a moment that the Prime Minister needs the protection of friends sitting to my right. He can protect himself quite well and the Home Minister is sufficiently competent enough to protect him if he needs that protection. I will therefore say in all humility that I do admire and give credit, not to the Home Minister, but the person of Lal Bahadur Shastri for what he has done in his approach to Nepal. This he has done in his personal capacity. I will request him that the man in him should rise in the same manner to discharge his duties as Home Minister also.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while I extend my wholehearted support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I must congratulate the great and loving personality of our Home Minister and our smiling lady Deputy Minister who deals with questions relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the new Minister of State in the Home Ministry, Shri Hajarnavis. Why I congratulate them even after the Chinese invasion, we must look to the work done to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I had no intention to refer to it in this time of national emergency. As my hon. friend Shri Ranga—Acharya Ranga—

[Shri Basumatari]

has referred to, I want to refer to the services.

About the services, though there are calamitous disparities, still, there is still considerable improvement in the services in regard to Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. That is due to the institution established at Allahabad for training to couch the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Also I am glad that one institution of that kind is going to be set up in the south. I would be very glad and thankful if such institutions would be established in such places where the Tribals are in a majority such as Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Why I say this is, unless such institutions are there, they cannot come up in competition. Shri Ranga rightly said that if the examination be held among the Scheduled Caste and Tribal people, then only it will be possible for them to come up in the services. Therefore, I whole heartedly support that. At the same time, I would request our beloved great leader, the Home Minister to look into this matter.

I do not like to confine myself to only Tribal matters in this situation. I am inclined to say something about the reference made by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. He rightly asked, what is the situation in Assam, what is the feeling of the people there. I think he knows very well. He had no time to deal with this in detail. I want to inform the House clearly and frankly—I hope I will not be misunderstood—if, say, why these misunderstandings and feelings of apprehensions were there in the mind of the people of Assam. This is mostly because of the infiltration of population from Pakistan. This infiltration of population from Pakistan is not a new thing. If you will allow me to go into the details of figures, in 1911, the Muslim friends were only 3,35,320. In 1921, their number rose to 5,85,955. Why I say this is, because since 1921, the late Mohammed Saadulla ruled Assam. After he came into the administration, he tried his level best

and very effective measures were taken to take away Muslim population from Mymensingh which was in Bengal not then Pakistan. So, in 1941, it rose to 16,97,509. Even though there was opposition from the Congress side, Mr. Saadulla was not the man to be prevented. He brought such a big population, in such a way, and so efficiently that even after the partition on the basis of population, one district Sylhet went to Pakistan in 1947. Still, in 1951, it rose up to 19,96,456. You can well imagine from these figures how methodically Shri Saadulla brought Muslim population from Mymensing of Bengal. After the partition, on the basis of population one district went to Pakistan. Again in 1961 the rise of population in Assam was 34 per cent., the highest in the country. From 96 lakhs it has risen to 118.7 lakhs, and you can easily calculate the figures of the infiltrators, because this increase of percentage from 23 to 32 or 34 is not natural. This shows that he wanted to include Assam into Pakistan. And he was successful to some extent, because of which one full district was tacked on to Pakistan. In fact, they wanted to make the whole of Assam, Punjab and Bengal as part of Pakistan. You know it very well. They had a conspiracy with the British to make all these States part of Pakistan. I do not like to go into that.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur was referring to the position in Assam. Why is there a feeling of insecurity in Assam today? Even though there is a Ministry there, and a competent Ministry according to some quarters of course but, why is there this feeling of insecurity? There is a reason behind it. The reason is this. In the situation as it obtains today, and with the attitude of Pakistan also being what it is, if we find that all the key posts are held by the people of this community, who have inflated the population; when that is the case, then naturally this feeling of insecurity will come. If I might be allowed to go into the

details, key posts like that of the Chief Secretary, key posts like that of the IG of Police, key posts like that of the Registrar of the High Court, key post like that of the officer in charge of civil defence which is a very important post especially in this national emergency are held by the members of that community. And only the other day, a question came up about another very controversial appointment, namely the appointment of a principal. Generally, the principal of a college is appointed from amongst the officers of the Education Department. But in our Assam everything is quite different, and everything is quite amazing. From executive posts, one man has been tipped for this post as principal of the only Government college there, namely the Cotton College. These are the reasons why there is a feeling of insecurity which has come in the minds of the people of Assam. I do not understand why when such reports are there, why when such a feeling of insecurity is there, the Home Ministry is not competent enough to consider this question and transfer some of these officers to the other States, just in order to create harmony, and just to create some healthy climate. I appeal to the Home Minister to do something in this matter. I have been telling him for a long time, several times personally and also privately, and I have also been telling the Prime Minister about this kind of feeling. If prompt action is not taken in proper time, I do not know where the people of Assam will stand.

I feel very seriously about this matter. I feel very seriously about this as a citizen of that State, I feel very seriously about it also as a tribal. Do you know, Sir, why I feel much more seriously about it as a tribal? I have stated the figures of the population of Muslims that had been pumped out from Pakistan to Assam since 1941, only to point out how Sir Saadullah conspired; he tried just to get all my tribal leaders into his

hand by constituting the Tribal League. Then, he introduced an Act known as Line System. By his line system, my tribal people had to take shelter in sub-mountainous areas leaving their hearths and homes. Do you know, Sir, what is called a sub-mountainous area? Sub-mountainous areas are those where cultivable lands are not available. The tribal people who were there as the sons of the soil had to take shelter there in the forest of the sub-mountainous areas. That makes my heart boil as a tribal leader of my people.

Therefore, I would beseech the leaders of the country that in the name of secularism, I hope my tribal people will not be reduced to ashes. I again appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister just to think about it. This is high time that prompt and effective action is taken to save the people of Assam, and the poor and simple tribals in particular. I have to speak with this kind of feeling and with this kind of emotion because I have been a victim myself personally and not merely as a tribal leader. I myself had to take shelter in other districts when we were being swallowed by all this population. I would not have minded the increase in the population of a certain community had there been cordial relations and had there been good relations with Pakistan and had there not been a statement of the type that has come from Pakistan's leaders, and had there not been a challenge after challenge from the side of Pakistan.

I do not know when we can reach such a position where we can follow the path of this secularism safely. Secularism is possible only when there is some reciprocity. If there is no reciprocity, are we not fools just to think about secularism and to sacrifice our lives for the sake of this one word 'secularism'?

So, I would appeal once again to the Home Minister to consider about these matters very seriously.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for the splendid and magnificent work done by the Home Ministry during the last six months. The Ministry attended to various difficult and intricate problems, which arose in the country following declaration of national emergency, with promptitude and firmness.

I endorse the demand of my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur for appointing a commission on public expenditure. I also think that it is rather overdue and this matter should be attended to immediately.

This year, due to the national emergency, for the strengthening of our defence, we demand from the country a very large amount in the shape of taxation. Therefore, the country would expect us to go into this problem and satisfy it that there is no wastage in public expenditure.

The report of the Administrative Vigilance Division has been circulated. From this report, one fact is borne out and that is this, that the number of complaints that have been pending over one year is about 483 and the number pending over two years is 151. The number of vigilance cases which are over one year old is 384 and the number of cases over two years old is 466. As regards appeals etc., the number of cases pending which are one year old is 165, and the number over two years old is 44. I would submit that the performance as far as this particular point is concerned is not very satisfactory, because if these complaints and these vigilance cases continue to keep on pending for more than a year or two, they lose their importance, and sometimes, the delay in the enquiries do not give the desired results.

One important fact which has come to our notice, and perhaps that is very important, is this that during the last year, the number of fresh complaints against the gazetted officers was 2361 and against the non-gazetted officers

13,974. Out of these complaints, the number of complaints dropped without enquiry was 546 in the case of gazetted officers and 2,768 in the case of non-gazetted officers. The numbers dropped after enquiry were 1,168 and 7,095 respectively.

From this, it will be observed that more than 50 per cent of the complaints have been dropped owing to various reasons. Now, the question that arises is this. If this tendency continues to make complaints which are not substantiated later on, in my view, that creates a sense of uneasiness and insecurity amongst the members of the staff and that leads also to certain problems which the House does not want should be created.

There is no doubt that as far as the complaints against corruption and all that are concerned, those complaints should be enquired into. But, at the same time, it is necessary that at this stage we should ensure that the complaints are not frivolous and the complaints are not without basis and grounds, and something has got to be done about those persons who indulge in those sorts of complaints, so that the morale of the services is high and they are in a position to discharge their responsibilities well.

There is one more important point in this connection, and that is, that in these corruption cases, legal proceedings take a very long time with the result that many a time these corruption cases lose their importance and the culprits go scot-free. Something has got to be done about this. I think the Committee which has been appointed regarding prevention of corruption might go into this matter.

One more tendency has come to notice. Persons who launch complaints and are instrumental in getting persons arrested later on blackmail the accused.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

They favour the accused and give wrong statements before the investigating authority, departmental inquiry committee or the court. This tendency has also to be checked. Something has to be done about it.

It is needless to point out that theft and damage to public property is going on on a very large scale in the country. I think the time has come when strong action should be taken to combat these two crimes. It is a known fact that there is very scant respect for government property and every year a lot of theft of government property takes place.

A lot of complaints have been made here in the House and outside regarding the police administration in Delhi. While there is room for improvement, at the same time, I think it is our duty to ensure that the police personnel are given adequate amenities and facilities as are given to other government servants. I need not mention the strength of the police, whatever it is, but it is a known fact that not more than 20 per cent of them in Delhi are provided with residential accommodation. Besides, the benefits they were getting upto 1959 regarding TB leave concessions etc. have been withdrawn. Their total emoluments after implementation of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations come to about Rs. 112.50—the pay of a class IV employee in Government. Under these circumstances, perhaps it is desirable to go into this question of improvement of their working conditions.

Coming to the future set-up of Delhi, the Congress in Delhi has been demanding a full-fledged democratic set-up in Delhi to satisfy the urges and aspirations of people of Delhi. This was stated in the election manifesto of the Delhi Congress also. It is unfortunate that we have not been

able to convince the Government of India about this demand so far. Nevertheless, the Government have been thinking for sometime about making some changes in the set-up of Delhi as the present set-up has not been successful in achieving the desired results. At present, there is the Corporation, NDMC, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Administration and various Ministries of the Government of India responsible for the affairs of Delhi. Although there are elected representatives in the Corporation and two eminent public men are associated as advisers with the Delhi Administration, the present arrangement is far from satisfactory. The administration is not responsible to the elected representatives. There is no doubt that the Home Minister gives special attention to the problems of Delhi, and this august House is always very considerate to this ancient city which has the privilege to be the capital of the country. But it is too much to encroach upon the valuable time of this House, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other Ministers regarding the affairs of Delhi. Therefore, the necessity has arisen to do something about this matter and work out a scheme which can be in the best interests of Delhi and which does not in any way embarrass the Government.

We feel that the Tokyo pattern may suit Delhi. At the administrative level, there may be Chief Commissioner or Lt. Governor or Minister for Delhi Affairs at the Centre who may be empowered to deal with all matters on behalf of the Government of India. He may deal with all matters regarding police, jail and administration of justice, and should have general powers to go into any questions regarding local administration and find remedies for any ills and ensure its smooth and proper functioning.

The local administration, with the remaining functions of the Delhi Administration, the functions of the

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta.]

Corporation, Delhi Development Authority, NDMC etc. may be put under one administration which may be called the Metropolitan Administration, which should have jurisdiction not only upto the present boundaries of Delhi but extend up to the metropolitan area as envisaged in the Master Plan in the interest of planned development of the capital.

The Metropolitan administration may be headed by a Mayor as its executive head. He should have a committee of 11 to 15 members in which powers should vest jointly and severally for discharging duties, functions and responsibilities of the Metropolitan administration.

The Metropolitan Council should have elected representatives and may have also some nominated members. The Mayor-in-Committee should be responsible to the Council. The Council may have a presiding authority to preside over the meetings of the Council. The Chief auditor should be responsible to the presiding authority. The presiding authority should have powers to appoint a financial scrutiny committee which may discharge more or less the functions of the Public Accounts and Estimates Committees in legislatures. Their reports should be laid before the Council for discussion.

In conclusion, I would only say that this is a broad outline of the scheme. Details can be worked out. I have no doubt in my mind that government experts can work out details on these lines which may satisfy the people of Delhi for the present and remove the misgivings of the Government of India also.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak for a few minutes, to say something about the very important Ministry of Home Affairs. While I associate myself with other friends in congratulating the Ministry headed by our inimitably polite Home Minister, I also

wish to say something about the working of the Ministry and offer a few suggestions.

First of all, I wish to say that the most homely of our Ministers, the Home Minister, has been able to discharge his duty so well that he has received congratulations from the Opposition as well. We passed during the last year through a very hard and trying time because we faced an external aggression. Before that, we were discussing the problem of national integration because we were challenged by certain internal forces of disintegration. Faced with these two problems simultaneously, we had to deal with various questions. Therefore, it becomes all the more necessary to mention that our Home Minister has very ably handled the situation, and if he continues to do so in the same way, I think we will not only have solved the problem of national integration but would have created a very strong and united India which will face not only the type of aggression we had to face last year but all kinds of aggression and all kinds of dangers, internal as well as external.

According to me, this is the most important of the Ministries in the present context of challenges to national integration and also in the context of our requirements of building up a socialist democratic and secular India which is a very urgent need of the time. Speaking about this Ministry, first I wish to say something about the Defence of India Rules. It is true that we had to pass this legislation because we were faced with such a situation, but I think I should associate myself with my other friends in telling the House and also the country that we have very leniently applied these powers. Maybe in individual cases there might have been some kind of injustice because of the information received from the lower levels, because I am not prepared to guarantee that at the lower levels the people who are in

charge of administration, the question of reporting and things like that, have been very discreet. So, I would request the Home Minister to give more attention to such cases which require sympathy and more of understanding.

. So far as national integration is concerned, I would like to say a few words about the problems that we are faced with. There are so many challenges, the challenges of communalism, regionalism, linguistic loyalties, religious loyalties and various other kinds of things. In a general way I would like to say that they are all questions in which the minority-majority question is involved. By and large, the majority in this country happens to be Hindu in religion, and Hindi-speaking in language in relation to any other language group. Belonging as I do to the Hindi-speaking area, I would like to make a sort of confession, that it is in this area that all sorts of sectionalisms are pretty strong. The groups, the elements that function in the name of national political parties advance a kind of thesis whereby they begin to condemn all minorities not only as anti-national but as fifth-columnist. This is the tendency that the Home Minister has got to check, because we say that in a secular India all the minorities have the same equality, the same privileges and the same rights as any other people. We have tried to build that psychology in this country. A very great price has been paid for that.

We lost the Father of the Nation because of that. Of course, due to the after-effects of partition, some kind of bitterness was bound to arise, but it subsided because of the heavy price we paid. But a positive follow-up programme was not carried out. Therefore, such tendencies continue to bother our minds. I would request the Home Ministry that if they want to provide this country with healthy secularism, they must take positive steps about this challenge, because it is not a kind of vague and general

thinking only. It is now organised by a section of the people. They speak in the name of the nation, in the name of the majority community, culture and so many other things. I wish to ask these people, their leaders and the protagonists of this kind of Indian culture and Indian nation, whether they have ever thought of the fact that the Hindus or the Hindi-speaking people are in a minority in the wider context of the world, that they are only a very small, insignificant minority as compared to other people in the world. Why have they begun to isolate themselves from others, to give names to others, whose representatives are here in the name of the minorities who are born and brought up here, who are not outsiders though they may belong to some religions which have origins outside, they may belong to certain ideologies that have come from outside.

In this context, I would refer to the communists also as a minority. That is why I say it is a challenge of sectionalism. It is not only a challenge of communalism, or religious or linguistic thinking, but a challenge from sectional interests and feelings and propaganda.

I would request the Home Minister to give more attention to this problem which had subsided in the context of the Chinese aggression, but is again raising its head because it is organised by a group. I do not know how far they are infiltrating into the various political parties, they might be in all the parties. It is a kind of thinking which is most dangerous for this country. Speaking about Chinese aggression, I had said that all extreme opinions in a democratic set-up are bound to be anti-national in effect. I repeat that thing again. I say that this kind of sectional thinking in the wider context of the world is not only harmful and dangerous to the country but is harmful to the existence of India; it is anti-national. If any action is needed, it is against

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these people who speak in the name of the nation and culture and religion and bring down the name of the country, the name of the religion, the name of our ancient heritage and all that we stand for in the eyes of the world. Therefore, I wish that besides taking punitive and preventive action against such elements, positive steps should also be taken.

Then there is the question of administrative problems in the country and various suggestions were made and I think they would be forthcoming in the speeches that are to follow. Madam, I am quite conscious of the time limit. Being a teacher myself I would like to confine my remarks within that time. When there was the reorganisation of States, we made provisions for zonal councils where the concerned States take part in the deliberations to solve their disputes and settle certain outstanding problem or settle things of common interest. Administratively it is working very well. But it is not effective. It should be made more effective. I need not go back to the advantages and disadvantages of the States reorganisation. Suffice it to say that the problems created have increased. There are various kinds of territorial demands. I think we would gradually be more conscious of the fact that this kind of States reorganisation would not work well. Firstly, we have created States within the States. As a student and teacher of political science I cannot understand why we succumbed to the idea of giving the name 'State' to the provinces. It is not like the United States of America where they are apt to be unconventional and unorthodox nor do we have such a kind of affluent society so that we can afford to have those things and still maintain the unity and integration of the country. The problem here is different. People are becoming conscious of their linguistic identities and we have given the names 'States', creating States within a State and they are raising their heads to threaten the very existence

of the country because river water and other disputes could not be solved to their satisfaction. By making these zonal councils more effective, widening their scope within the framework of the present Constitution a climate could be created in this country in which we may be able to amend the Constitution and have a strong Centre, with five or six zones or even seven zones and 45—60 provinces and not States. That may be a very happy solution of the present impasse. .. (Interruptions). (An Hon. Member: Have you read the Congress election manifesto?) The Home Ministry has to discharge a great responsibility and give leadership to the country because it is dealing with Central Services and these have to set up an example to States civil services. Naturally, by some kind of traditional thinking or so, the Central Services occupy a very prominent place in the social life of this country. Of course in America, they do not count for anything because there business executives or the managerial classes occupy a very important position in the social life of the country. Here the Central Services are ambitions about a place in the political life of the country also. Whatever might be the result of this, they must set an example of integrity, honesty and efficiency in a secular and socialist India. In this context of building up a secular and socialist India, I want the Home Ministry to take stern steps so that the people have no feeling of disillusionment and desperateness about the Central services and it might set an example for all the States to follow.

Mr. Chairman: I want to remind the Congress Members that they should keep up to the time-limit of ten minutes each. There are so many names that I will have to cut out not only 70 per cent of them but more. So, I request the Congress Members to keep to the ten-minutes limit. For the Opposition, they have of course the time allotted to them. It will depend upon the time taken by

one speaker or two speakers. **Shri Kamath.**

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): If you see to it that Members on this side keep to time, it will be good, because they are in your hands.

Mr. Chairman: It is not for me to make them sit down. All that I can do is to ring the bell, and request them to conclude their speech. Finally, I will have to leave it only to the fate of other Members.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: That should not be the case!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Madam Chairman, as we survey the national scene, the wide and sprawling home front, what do we find? During the short period between Diwali and Holi, the Administration failed to channelise and organise the physical, mental and psychic energies of a re-awakened, roused nation for fruitful endeavour to fight and end Chinese aggression. The Home Minister is the youngest Home Minister we have had since Independence. There have been five Home Ministers, and he is the youngest. We expected the Home Minister to be more vigorous in his action and to be more vigorous in his initiative, but what did we see during the last three or four months? As the poet says: "They preach to the people the steep and thorny path of privation and sacrifice, while themselves the primrose path of dalliance tread." In the administration over which the Home Minister presides, and exercises angelic supervision, we find today descending the same somnolence, the same complacency, the same apathy and the same sloth as existed before, and business goes on as usual. We expected that the emergency powers, these powers assumed by the Government, would be used for strengthening the nation and for mobilising the nation's resources. But what do we actually find? The Government has bloated itself, has aggrandized itself with these powers, but the powers have not been utilised for shaking off, for dispelling the stagnation that has overtaken the national economy and

the administration as well. The administration today, unfortunately, displays the same sloth, the same indolence and, I am sorry to say, the same degree of corruption that had tainted and stained its escutcheon in the days before the emergency.

May I invite your attention and the attention of the House to what one of the Ministers—I do not need any other authority—in his correspondence with another colleague of his has said? He has pointed out this malady, this malaise, this miasma that has overtaken this administration, this canker of corruption that is eating into the vitals of the administration.

Shri Khanna, in his letter to Shri A. K. Sen—both are cabinet colleagues and both are Cabinet Minister, . . .

An Hon. Member: Noth both. One is Cabinet Minister and the other is Minister of State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. Shri Sen is a Cabinet Minister; Shri Khanna is a Minister of State. He has advised the Cabinet Minister. Here is what Shri Khanna has said:

"that we should set an example to the country in this matter, in exercising economy. . ." He goes on to say that corruption to which I have just referred, "in his own department is not more than the corruption in other departments."

I suppose even the Opposition Members could not have put it better than Mr. Khanna has done. I do not want to say anything more about this particular matter, except to set forth certain remedies, which I would like the House to consider.

Corruption has been endemic in the administration, because the genesis, the etiology, of this cancer, this malady, is that there are no norms, no values, no standards in the administration. Time was during the British regime—it was a foreign, imperialist regime; we fought against imperialism; we fought against their policy—but may I suggest that during those days, there were better standards, better values and better norms, in the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

administration. Taken *per se*, that was a better type of administration than the administration today. What has the Government done to eradicate, to uproot, this corruption in the administration? I warn the Treasury Benches that if this malady is not eradicated and uprooted, destroyed root and branch, I am afraid the Congress Party also, the ruling party, will go the Chiang-kai Shek way. I hope and pray to God that fate may not overtake this country and this party which the hon. Home Minister represents.

I have suggested time and again in this House that not merely the officers, not merely the Government employees should be asked to disclose their assets—visible asset, maybe perhaps invisible also—when they assume office, when they lay down office and also at periodical intervals. Only last month I again raised this question and said, why exempt the Ministers? Because, the fountain-head, the fountain source, of this malady is at the highest level, and thence it percolates to the lower ranks. We tried in the Constituent Assembly and we failed. Again we have failed in this Parliament. May I say that the only way is that the Ministers should be compelled by law, if not by convention to disclose their assets. May I say that the only way is the disclosure of assets by the Ministers at the Centre and in the States; and non-disclosure of assets should be penalised. I would like, to go further and request the House to consider the desirability of providing for of revising the penalty that was abolished, namely, flogging in public for proved corruption and adulteration of foodstuffs and drags. When I suggested it last time, the Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, said, "I do not like flogging; hang the man". All right, yes; hang him. But flogging in public is the least that should be provided, after the offence has been proved in the highest court of law, of course not before that. Bring him to trial; let him be convicted and then the penalty should be flogging in public plus imprisonment,

if you like, and subsequently deprivation of civil rights. That is the deterrent sentence which should be provided. If the Government has got the determination, a sense of dedication and firmness of will, to eradicate this evil, that is the least that the Government can do. Otherwise, worse times are ahead and they should take heed betime, lest worse befall. I would like to say more about corruption, but I am racing against time.

16 hrs.

I would now refer to the apathy and sloth in the administration. Here is a moneyorder form, which I obtained from Parliament Street post office. One crore of copies of this form were printed on 9th May, 1962. The money order form refers, among other matters, to Ceylon and Portuguese India. Nearly six months after liberation, the money order forms printed by the Government—one crore of copies—carry these words: "Portuguese India" after "Ceylon". Something about the charges to Ceylon and Portuguese India is said there. Is this what the Administration is expected to do? Six months after liberation they still think there is something like Portuguese India within India. God save us. I do not know whether it is wishful thinking on their part that Portuguese should come back to India.

May I with some trepidation refer to the mentality, the outlook, rather, of certain officers—I have spoken of Ministers and I do not want to say anything more about them at the highest level who are expected to set an example to other officers because, as the Gita says:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवंतरो जनः
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

That has been said in other words by Shri Khanna in a letter to Shri Sen. Here is the Cabinet Secretary—who is, I suppose, one of the topmost rank; perhaps beyond whose position there are few higher in the Administra-

tion—who attended a meeting at the Institute of Public Administration on the 13th February, about a week before this Parliament session opened. In the course of his speech at the Institute of Public Administration, the Cabinet Secretary referred to various matters of the constitution like directives and other matters. Then he took the draft Address of the President to Parliament and said it was a secret document till the 18th when it will be delivered to Parliament. But then he quoted from that document, from the draft Address of the President to illustrate what he was saying. That means, in my humble judgment, he committed a breach of the Official Secrets Act.

An Hon. Member: Privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wrote to the Prime Minister about this matter. I do not want to quote his reply in full, but the Prime Minister seems to agree with me that what I said was correct, he mentioned this and he read from the Address also. He also said that he was aware that it was an official secret till the 18th of February. But the Prime Minister said ultimately, in the last para of his letter to me.

“I do not think there was any impropriety....”

That is in spite of all this. He says:

“I do not think there was any impropriety about his doing so, and there was certainly no bravado.”

I said that a certain bravado was shown by the Secretary. He said there was no bravado, no impropriety also. After such an act on the part of the Cabinet Secretary who is supposed to be a responsible officer, is an exemplar of manners and duty to other officers and subordinates, the Prime Minister backs him. The Prime Minister has been in the habit of doing this since independence, shielding his favourites, his friends, those who bask in his favour, right from the days of the jeep scandal.

In this connection, I may tell the House that when I went to London in 1952 I had learnt from an authentic source, in our High Commissioner's Office, that certain files relating to the jeep scandal were missing and they could not be transmitted to Delhi because they were missing. Who had spirited them away, nobody knew. Still, from that time, the first thing that our Defence Minister Krishna Menon—he was the High Commissioner in England and he became the Defence Minister later on—did was not to reward those who had done well but to see who had written against him on the jeep scandal file, shut them somewhere else. This is the spoils system. In other words, from that time onwards till recently when my colleague raised a question of certain Ministers being mentioned by name in the records of rather shady dealer in Calcutta, an industrialist of Calcutta, from that day till now, there is not a single instance of a Minister being prosecuted, or being charged with corruption. As I was just saying, this is all because there are no to remove them from his Ministry and norms, no standards, no principles. Here I do not say that there is corruption in the case of the Cabinet Secretary; there is gross impropriety, and yet the Prime Minister says that there is no impropriety at all. Unless you remedy this evil and set standards, norms and values in administration, this diseases would never be cured.

Then I would like to refer to the powers under the Defence of India Rules that Government had assumed. We wish the Defence of India Act and the Rules had been utilized to strengthen the nation, strengthen the economy, strengthen and streamline the administration and really to strengthen the forces of national integration. But what have they done? National integration, spontaneously displayed by the people in the wake of the Chinese aggression now stands dissipated, now stands disorganised and disintegrated. Government, however have certainly

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

done something which is not very much to their credit. They have bludgeoned the press. In the matter of bludgeoning the Press also, the way they have gone about it is not very creditable to them. Look at the manner in which they served notice on one or two papers in India—I do not want to mention names—and the way extracts are selected for castigating them.

One extract of an article in one of the weeklies here in India reads as follows, and this has been taken exception to by the Home Ministry. They are singularly lacking in humour, I think. Somebody puts a question in the editor's mail column:

"On what basis is Shrimati Indira Gandhi made President of a number of committees?"

Because, so many committees were recently formed.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It was there in all the papers. Sir, you would have read it in so many papers in Mysore also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should not mention names.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is from an article.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not here to defend themselves.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you are not following.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. I was referring to the bludgeoning of the press. The answer to that question in the paper was:

"because she was clever enough to choose the right father."

This has been taken exception to. Another paper wrote about the National Defence Council and gave a picture of the National Defence Council in session and went on to describe "this is the picture of the National Defence Council in session". Then it went on to say:

"many of the members in the conference table will be recognizable by the readers of the paper. There are, however, two persons in this august assembly who are of special interest. One is the new Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, and the other is the former Commander-in-Chief, General Cariappa. It is ironical."

the paper went on to say:

"that Mr. Nehru is finding it necessary to consult the same General who, according to Mr. Nehru in 1959 was off track, mentally and otherwise. Significantly, the same General K. M. Cariappa."

the paper went on to say:

"is now a member of the National Defence Council."

At this rate, I do not know whether Government wants to have a regimented press, or free press in this country. If they want a regimented press under the Defence of India Rules, let them have it and let us see what will happen.

This emergency is being exploited by certain elements to convert the ruling party into a totalitarian party. I appeal to my Congress friends, opposite, to take notice of this, beware of this and see to it that they are not duped and trapped by the technique of the Communist friends. One nation, one party, one leader; this is a Fascist slogan. Hitler's Germany had it, Mussolini's Italy had it. *Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Fuehrer*, this was Hitler's slogan, and the Communists want it in our country

just to protect themselves. As my friend has rightly stated, they have to protect themselves and, I am sorry to say my Congress friends are being hired and trapped by this slogan. Beware of this technique and see to it that the Congress party remains democratic and democracy is not merely strengthened, during this emergency, but democracy lives and grows and prospers in our country, and for not degenerate into a vile, filthy totalitarianism in our country. That is what we stand for, that is what we all, except the Communist party, stand for.

I have referred to some matters of administration. I will now refer to another. I have heard about a General who did not do too well in the war against China recently—there was some rumour, there was a report, there was some suggestion—that he should be appointed as the Lieut. Governor of some State. I am sorry if that is true. I hope it is not true.

Further, during this emergency, at least in three States, the Chief Ministers of those States have been functioning as feudal chieftains than democratic Chief Ministers. I do not want to mention the names of the States because from the names, the men will be known. I do not wish to do that. That has been my reading of the situation in those three States.

Shri Ranga: Not three; six.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will now come to the Delhi Administration and say a few words. I am sorry to see this report that we have got this year. Look at these two reports, last years and this year's. Is this the effect of the emergency? Perhaps the Emergency has brought about this. There are at least 70 pages in the last year's report on Union territories with which the Home Ministry is directly concerned. This time, it is only 3½ pages on Union territories. What can we do after seeing this? I have got the Crime statistics for Delhi. Crime shows an upward tendency. Recently, we had one or two murders in the

Last week. I am glad that the investigation has succeeded of the murder of the journalist Atkinson. May I suggest, in all investigation of murders and other major crimes the credit or appreciation of the Government should not go merely to the Superintendent of Police, who directs it, but also to the policemen in the lower ranks, the Sub-inspector of police and others, they also deserve appreciation from the Ministry and the Government and from all of us here. I hope that would be done in all cases where crime is successfully investigated.

I want to ask the Government whether it is a fact that in many cases in regard to the first information reports, when they are lodged, here is no registration at the police thana and that is why in some places they show that crime is decreasing? Actually, many cases go un-registered. They must tighten up the administration in this respect.

One word more and I have done. I hoped and we all hoped—friends opposite and my colleagues on this side—we all hoped that this feeling of integration which had come over the nation in the wake of the Chinese invasion would be strengthened, and that the nation would be truly integrated during this have you got to say about NEFA? What is the position in Goa? What is the position with regard to the boundary disputes in the country still raging? Kashmir: why is it not fully integrated? One-third of Kashmir is in enemy occupation. One-fourth of the population of Jammu and Kashmir live in occupied territory. Central grants-in-aid run into crores to Kashmir. There is no regular audit. The Parliament does not scrutinise, the Estimates Committee does not scrutinise, the Public Accounts Committee does not scrutinise these in any manner. Why should it be so? Is this the way of integrating that State with India? what about NEFA? Is the philosophy of Verrier Elwin....

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: (Jammu and Kashmir): The Auditor General

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni].

has jurisdiction there and he audits the accounts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad if he does. Why not the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee also scrutinise?

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Does the Estimates Committee look into the accounts of the other States?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Central Grants-in-aid must be scrutinised by Parliament and the Committees.

About NEFA, is Mr. Verrier Elwir's philosophy still ruling the roost, and is that the reason why Government are not trying to integrate NEFA more closely with Assam and the rest of India? It has been hermetically sealed during the last few years from the rest of India. That must go.

Why should Goa still be divided between the Home Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry? Why should the administrative set-up there be still divided between the Home Ministry and the External Affairs Ministry? Goa should be fully integrated with the rest of India, and the Home Ministry should exercise full control over Goa also.

About boundary disputes between Mysore and Kerala and between Maharashtra and Mysore, why does the Central Government not step in and take advantage of the powers that it has taken to itself, and see that these disputes are finally settled in the interests of national integration? They are festering sores in the body-politic. Why should the Central Government not step in and see that the disputes are settled?

I shall take one minute more and I shall close. I have already referred to the crime statistics in Delhi.

From the handbook of the Ministry I find that the recruitment figures in respect of the IAS, IPS and the IFS are given, but I would be glad if the hon. Minister could give a break-up

of the figures in the course of his reply to the debate, with regard to the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in these various cadres.

Tripura and Assam also face a grave danger from Pakistani influx into those territories, and the action taken against the Pakistani illegal infiltrants into Assam and Tripura has neither been vigorous nor rigorous at all. I hope that the Home Minister will wake up betimes and see to it that these illegal infiltrants no longer clutter our soil and our country.

Before I conclude, I would make an appeal to the Home Minister and his colleagues as well as to my hon. friends on the Congress Benches. What we want today at this hour of destiny and in this hour of crisis is that the Home Minister and his colleagues should give us a clean and an honest administration. Let him keep a rigorous watch on the spies, saboteurs and the pro-China elements in this country. The Communist Party, I am sorry to pro-China elements. Let him keep a strict watch over them. Let him not spare the corrupt and inefficient in the administration. If he does these things, then it would be good. Above all, let him and his colleagues be the exemplars of a straight, simple and industrious life illumined by moral courage and spiritual dignity. If that is assured, I can promise, and I am sure my hon friends will agree with me that this ancient but ever young nation *Sanatano api nitya nutanah*, this Bharat, will again become resurgent, and will develop strength to build a verile nation which will be able to drive out the invader from our sacred soil; not merely that, but also within the foreseeable future, we shall build a vigorous democracy that our country can grow and prosper, so that every man, woman and child in our country may have life and have it more abundantly.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (दिल्ली)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं होम मिनिस्टर सहित

मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, इस लिये नहीं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा और माकूल बजट पेश किया है, बल्कि इस लिये कि अभी पिछले दिनों होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो कार्रवाई हुई है उस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जान है। पिछले दिनों जब चाइनीज ऐग्रेसन हुआ था, हम ने देखा कि होम मिनिस्टर कभी असम में नजर आते थे, कभी तेजपुर में नजर आते थे और कभी गोहाटा में नजर आते थे। इस से पता चलता है कि अगर कभी भी हमारे मुल्क पर मुसीबत आयेगी तो उस से हम बच सकते हैं।

इस के अलावा मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट है इससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि समन्दर में कूजे को बन्द कर दिया है। बहर कैफ उन्होंने बार्डर एरियाज के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में कहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब बार्डर एरियाज के डेवेलपमेंट का सवाल होता है तो क्यों होम मिनिस्टर साहब की नजर में सिर्फ काश्मीर, बंजाब और यू० पी० ही रहते हैं। इसके अलावा उनको कोई और बार्डर एरिया क्यों नजर नहीं आता। मैं ने पिछली बार कहा था कि बिहार और बंगाल का बड़ा हिस्सा बार्डर एरिया है, उसको डेवेलप करना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। चुनावें हमने देखा कि पिछली दफा हमारी जो बटालियन्स नेफा के लिए गयीं उनको पचास पचास घंटे की देरी हो गयी। मैं ने रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को भी लिखा था कि वहां कम से कम सैकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस के तौर पर एक दूसरी रेलवे लाइन भी बना दीजिए। वहां पर एक नेशनल हाई वे है और बाकी सड़कें बेकार हैं। मैं ने बार बार कहा है कि आप सैकिड लाइन आफ डिफेंस के तौर पर इस बारडर एरिया को डेवेलप करे लेकिन उस एरिया में कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसकी तरफ गौर क्यों नहीं करते समझ में नहीं आता। सिलिगुड़ी और बिहार का इस्टर्न हिस्सा सहरसा, पूर्निया स्टेटिजक मुकाम है। वहां पर बारडर रोड्स का डेवेलपमेंट होना चाहिए। अगर

होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस काम को नहीं कर सकते तो वह मेहरबानी फरमाकर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को या ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को इसके लिए मजबूर करे कि इस एरिया को डेवेलप किया जाए ताकि जब इमरजेंसी हो तो उस एरिया से सामान लाने ले जाने में दिक्कत नहो इसका बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान करें। मैं ने बार बार इसके बारे में कहा लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया।

इसके अलावा मैं दूसरी बात जो अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह पार्लामेंटल साइड की है। आपने नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के बारे में, लेकिन रिपोर्ट से पता नहीं चलता कि नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के लिए जो जोनल काउंसिलज बनी थीं, उन्होंने क्या किया। यह जरूर है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस मामले में बहुत काम किया है और खुशी की बात है कि हमारे मुल्क में नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन मुकम्मल तौर पर हुआ है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि यह नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन बाकी भी रहेगा या नहीं। इसके बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि जहां तक हुकूमत का ताल्लुक है उसने तो अपना काम ठीक किया है, लेकिन आफिसर्स का खर्चा ऐसा है कि डर है कि इंटीग्रेशन के बजाए डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंटीग्रेशन न हो जाए। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं दो तीन बातें पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी हमारे हल्का इन्तखाब एक बी० डी० श्री० साहब रेंट वसूल करने के लिए गए। उस दिन जुमे का दिन था और रोजों का महीना था। उन्होंने बस्ती के लोगों को बुलाया, मस्जिद के इमाम को भी बुलाया और उन से कहा कि रेंट दीजिए। लोगों ने कहा कि हमको थोड़ा टाइम दीजिए। तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम टाइम नहीं दे सकते। इमाम ने कहा कि मुझ को इतना वक्त दीजिए कि मैं जाकर लोगों को नमाज पढ़ा दूँ, लेकिन उनको वक्त नहीं दिया गया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस दिन जुमे की नमाज नहीं हुई। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके आफिसर इस तरह सिक्कलरिज्म

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

के खिलाफ काम करते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों के दिलों में चोट आती है। वहाँ के लोग परेशान हो गये कि हमको नमाज तक नहीं पढ़ने दिया जाता। आपको ऐसे अफसरों को बतलाना चाहिए कि वे ऐसा काम न करे क्योंकि इससे गवर्नमेंट की बदनामी होती है और कांग्रेस पार्टी का भी बदनामी होता है।

मैं एक दूसरी मिसाल पेश करना चाहता हूँ। दारउल्ग्रन्म देवबन्द में हमारा एक बड़ा तालीमगाह देवबन्द में है। उसका हेसियत बैनउल्लकवामी है। अभी हाल में उसकी तलाशी ली गयी। मदरसे का तलाशी ली गयी। यहाँ नहीं वहाँ के जो वाइस चांसलर कारी मुहम्मद तबीब साहिब हैं उनके मकान तक का तलाशी ली गयी। नतीजा यह निकला कि मुल्क भर के मुसलमानों के दिलों पर चोट आयी अगर वहाँ पर कोई खराबी थी तो उसकी तहकीकात कर ली जाती और उसके बाद तलाशी ली जाती। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी कार्रवाई अफसर लोग क्यों करते हैं। यह वह इदारा है जिसमें मौलाना हिफ्जुर्रमान साहिब, हुसैन अहमद मदनी, साहब व मौलाना महमूदुल हसन साहिब जैसे बुजुर्ग लोगों का ताल्लुक रहा है, जिन्होंने जो आजादों के लिए अपने खून का पाना कर दिया था। अगर उस इदारे में कोई खराबी होती तो कार्रवाई जरूर करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन तलाशी लेने के कदम यह मालूम तो कर लेना चाहिए था कि कोई खराबी है या नहीं। इस तरह से यकायक तलाशी लेकर उसको बदनाम करना वहाँ तक मुनासिब था।

मैं तीसरी बात नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बड़ा खुशी है कि हमारे मुल्क से काऊ सेक्रेफाइस खत्म हो गया। यह अच्छा हुआ कि यह बला हमारे यहाँ से चली गयी। लेकिन अब मुसलमानों को बकरे का भी सेक्रेफाइस नहीं करने दिया

जाता। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। मेरे पास पंजाब में पानीपत के लोगों की शिकायत आयी, और वहाँ के लोगों ने एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी दिया है, जिसको मैं हॉम मिनिस्टर साहिब के हवाले कर दूंगा। कि वहाँ पर लोगों को बकरे का सेक्रेफाइस भी नहीं करने दिया जाता। इसके मानी यह है कि आप काऊ सेक्रेफाइस के खिलाफ नहीं है लेकिन आप हमारे सेक्रेफाइस के रिवाज के ही खिलाफ हैं। इसके लिए जन संघ और आर० एस० एस० वालों को बदनाम किया जाता है। लेकिन यह उनका काम नहीं, यह तो हमारे अफसरों की खराबी है। अगर आपके अफसर लोगों को सही रास्ते पर लाने का कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तो नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कैसे हो सकेगा। जहाँ आफसरान इस तरह का गलत काम करे तो ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ हुकूमत को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी।

इसके अलावा दो तीन बातें और कह कर खत्म करूंगा।

हमारे वसुमतारी साहब ने अस्साम में इर्नाफलट्रेशन के बारे में कहा है। कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान से करीब तीन लाख आदमी अस्साम में आ गए हैं। अगर ऐसा है तो गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि उनको वापस जाने के लिए मजबूर किया जाए। जल्द उनको आप हटाइए। लेकिन मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वाक़े आप समझते हैं कि वे इर्ना मुल्क के रहने वाले हैं और उनका घर यहाँ है तो उनको बेचर न क जिए क्योंकि ऐसा करने से वे लोग हा मुनबतजदा नहीं होंगे, बल्कि खुदा भी नाराज होगा। यह स्थल हाल में ही उठाया गया है, पहले कोई ऐसा सवाल हमारे सामने नहीं आया था। उनको हटाने से पहले हुकूमत का चाहिए कि यह अच्छी तरह देख ले कि वाक़या क्या है कि वाक़ई वे लोग पाकिस्तान से नाजायज तौर पर आ गये हैं

या उनका धर और उनका जमीन काबल से यहाँ मौजूद है। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो जरूर उनका निकाल देना चाहिये।

एक और बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमने ट्रिब्यून अखबार में कल पढ़ा है कि सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट मुसलमानों के परसनल ला में तबदीली करने जा रहा है। उनके शर्तों के कानून में और तलाक व तरका वगैरह के कानून में तबदीली करने जा रहा है।

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but this is the third time he is referring to a matter which is not the concern of the Central Government at all.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर अगर ऐसा वाक्या नहीं है तो हमारा कोई शिकायत नहीं है। मैं ने पेपर में देखा था इसलिए यह अज किया। लेकिन अगर यह सही नहीं है तो ठीक है। लेकिन अगर आप ऐसा करना चाहते हैं तो मुसलमानों के उलमा को बुलाइए और उनको कंसल्ट कीजिए कि क्या इस कानून में कोई चेंज की गुंजाइश है। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है इस कानून में तबदीली की गुंजाइश नहीं है, और अब तो सारा दुनिया इसको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मान रही है। अगर आप मुसलमानों के परसनल ला में कोई तबदीली करना चाहते हैं तो पहले तहकीक कर लीजिए, वरना ऐसा न हो कि आप कमेटी बना कर एक लेजिसलेशन ले आएँ। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात होगी।

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (कशन क्लिप)]

आदिवासी कमेटी - मुसलमानों के परसनल ला में तबदीली करने का मुसलमानों के उलमा को बुलाइए और उनको कंसल्ट कीजिए कि क्या इस कानून में कोई चेंज की गुंजाइश है। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है इस कानून में तबदीली की गुंजाइश नहीं है, और अब तो सारा दुनिया इसको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मान रही है। अगर आप मुसलमानों के परसनल ला में कोई तबदीली करना चाहते हैं तो पहले तहकीक कर लीजिए, वरना ऐसा न हो कि आप कमेटी बना कर एक लेजिसलेशन ले आएँ। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात होगी।

है कि हलदोस्तान में जान है -
 पिछले दिनों जब चार्लियु इन्कविशन
 हुआ था - हम ने देखा कि हम मन्स्टर
 साहब केही आसाम में نظر आते थे
 केही नैजोर में نظر आते थे और केही
 गोवा में نظر आते थे - इस से
 पते चलता है कि अगर केही मन्स्टर
 मन्स्टर पर मन्स्टर आते कि तो उस से
 हम बच सकते हैं - इस के علاوه
 में एक बात और عرض करना चाहता
 हूँ - यह जो हम मन्स्टर की
 रिपोर्ट है इस से ऐसा معلوم होता
 है कि मन्स्टर को कोरुप्ट में बदल कर
 दिया है - बेरकहफ़ अहम ने बारडर अरिया
 के डोलेमन्ट के बारे में कहा है
 मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि
 जब बारडर अरिया के डोलेमन्ट का
 होता है तो केही मन्स्टर साहब
 की نظر में केही मन्स्टर साहब
 लुई - यो - यी - ही रहते हैं - इस
 के علاوه उन को कोणी और बारडर अरिया
 केही नैजोर में आता - में लै पिछले
 बावू कहा भी था कि बेरकहफ़ और
 बारडर अरिया के बारे में - इस को
 डोलेमन्ट करना चाहते - लेकिन ऐसा
 नहीं हुआ - चलाचले हम ने देखा कि
 दफ्ते हमारी जो बिलियन निफा के लै
 केही उन को बचा - पिछले केही
 देवी हुन्टी - में ने देखा मन्स्टर
 को भी लखा था कि वहाँ कम से कम
 सेक्रेटरी लॉ ऑफ़ डेवेलपमेंट के
 टोपर पर

[شہی محمد طاہر]

ایک دوسری ریلوے لائن ہی بنا دیجئے۔ وہاں پر ایک نیشنل ہائی وے ہے اور باقی سڑکیں بھگڑا ہیں۔ میں نے بار بار کہا کہ آپ سیکلڈ لائن آف ڈیفینس کے طور پر اس بارٹر ایریا کو ڈولپ کریں۔ لیکن اس ایریا میں کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ اس کی طرف غور کریں نہیں کرتے سمجھ میں نہیں آتا۔ سلیگری اور بہار کا ایسٹرن حصہ سہرسا۔ پورنیا وغیرہ اسٹریٹجک مقام ہیں۔ وہاں پر بارٹر روڈس کا ڈولپ منٹ ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر ہوم منسٹر صاحب اس کام کو نہیں کر سکتے تو وہ مہذبانی فرما کر ڈیفینس منسٹری کو یا ٹرانسپورٹ منسٹری کو اس کے لئے مجبور کریں کہ اس ایریا کو ڈولپ کیا جائے تاکہ جب امرجنسی ہو تو اس ایریا سے سامان لانے لے جانے میں دقت نہ ہو۔ اس کا بہت زیادہ خیال رکھیں۔ میں نے بار بار اس کے بارے میں کہا لیکن ابھی تک کچھ نہیں کیا گیا۔

اس کے علاوہ میں دوسری بات جو عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ پولیٹیکل سائڈ کی ہے۔ جس میں آپ نے نیشنل اینٹگریشن کے بارے میں کہا ہے۔ رپورٹ سے پتہ نہیں چلنا کہ

نیشنل اینٹگریشن کے لئے جو زونل کالیں یہی تھیں انہوں نے کہا کیا۔ یہ ضرور ہے کہ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے اس معاملہ میں بہت کام کیا ہے۔ اور خوشی کی بات ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں نیشنل اینٹگریشن مکمل طور پر ہوا ہے۔ لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ نیشنل اینٹگریشن باتی یہی رہے گا یا نہیں۔ اس کے بارے میں میں کہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک حکومت کا تعلق ہے اس نے تو اپنا کام تھیک کیا ہے۔ لیکن آفیسرس کا رویہ ایسا ہے کہ قدر ہے کہ اینٹگریشن کے بجائے اس اینٹگریشن نہ ہو جائے۔ مثال کے طور پر میں دو تین باتیں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

ابھی ہمارے حلقہ انتخاب میں ایک بی۔ سی۔ او۔ صاحب ریٹ وصال کرنے کے لئے گئے۔ اس دن جمعہ کا دن تھا اور روزوں کا مہینہ تھا۔ انہوں نے بستی کے لوگوں کو بلایا۔ مسجد کے امام کو بھی بلایا اور اس سے کہا کہ ریٹ دیجئے۔ لوگوں نے کہا کہ ہم کو تھوڑا ٹائم دیجئے۔ تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم ٹائم نہیں دے سکتے۔ امام نے کہا کہ مجھ کو انڈا وقت دیجئے کہ میں جا کر لوگوں کو نماز پڑھا دوں۔ لیکن ان کو وقت نہیں دیا گیا اور نتیجہ یہ

ہوا کہ اس دن جمعہ کی نماز نہیں ہوئی۔ تو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے افسر اس طرح سکریولرزم کے خزانہ کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ لوگوں کے دلوں میں چرت آتی ہے۔ وہاں کے لوگ پورہشان ہو گئے کہ ہم کو نماز تک نہیں پڑھنے دیا جانا۔ آپ کو ایسے افسروں کو بھلانا چاہئے کہ وہ ایسا کام نہ کریں کیونکہ اس سے گورنمنٹ کی بدنامی ہوتی ہے اور کالجوں میں بڑی بڑی بدنامی ہوتی ہے۔

میں ایک دوسری مثال پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ دارالعلوم دیوبند ایک بڑا تعلیم گاہ ڈیوبند میں ہے۔ اسکی حیثیت بین القوامی ہے۔ ابھی حال میں اس کی تلاش لی گئی۔ مدرسہ کی تلاشی لی گئی۔ یہی نہیں وہاں کے جو وائس چانسلر قاری محمد ظہیب صاحب ہیں ان کے مکان تک کی تلاش لی گئی۔ نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ ملک بھر کے مسلمانوں کے دلوں پر چرت آئی۔ اگر وہاں پر کوئی خرابی تھی تو اس کی تصدیق کرائی جاتی اور اس کے بعد تلاش لی جاتی۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ ایسی کارروائی افسر لوگ کریں کرتے ہیں۔ یہ وہ ادارہ ہے جس سے مولانا حنفیہ صاحب صاحبین احمد مدنی صاحب و مولانا محمود الحسن صاحب جیسے بزرگ

لوگوں کا تعلق رہا ہے۔ جنہوں نے جنگ آزادی کے لئے اپنے خون کو پانی کر دیا تھا۔ اگر اس ادارے میں کوئی خرابی ہوتی تو کارروائی ضرور کرنی چاہئے تھی۔ لیکن تلاش لینے کے قبل یہ معلوم تو کر لینا چاہئے تھا کہ کوئی خرابی ہے یا نہیں۔ اس طرح سے یکایک تلاش کر کے اس کو بدنام کرنا کہاں تک مناسب تھا۔

میں تیسری بات نیشنل انٹی - ریشن کے بارے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ ہمارے ملک سے کاٹو سیکریٹنس ختم ہو گیا۔ یہ اچھا ہوا کہ یہ بلا ہمارے ہاں سے چلی گئی۔ لیکن اب مسلمانوں کو بکری کا بھی سیکریٹنس نہیں کرنے دیا جانا۔ یہ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے۔ میرے پاس پنجاب میں پانچویں کے لوگوں کی شکایت آئی۔ اور وہاں کے لوگوں نے ایک ریپریزنٹیشن بھی دیا ہے جسے گو میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کے حوالے کر دینا۔ کہ وہاں پر لوگوں کو بکری کی سیکریٹنس بھی نہیں کرنے دیا جاتا۔ اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ آپ کاٹو سیکریٹنس کے خلاف نہیں ہیں لیکن آپ ہمارے سیکریٹنس کے خلاف کے رواج کے ہی خلاف ہیں۔ اس کے لئے جن سلگہ اور آر - ایس ایس - والوں کو بدنام کیا جانا ہے۔

[شری محمد طاہر]

لیکن یہ ان کا کام نہیں ہے۔ یہ تو ہمارے افسروں کی خرابی ہے۔ اگر آپ کے افسر لوگوں کو صحیح راستہ پر لانے کی کوشش نہیں کریں گے تو نیشنل انٹیگریشن کھسے ہو سکیگا؟ جہاں افسران اس طرح کا غلط کام کریں تو ایسے افسروں کے خلاف حکومت کو کارروائی کرنی چاہئے۔ اگر ایسا نہیں کیا گیا تو بڑی مشکل ہوگی۔

اس کے علاوہ دو۔ تین باتیں اور کہہ کر ختم کروں گا۔

ہمارے ہسٹوری صاحب نے اس میں انفلٹریشن کے بارے میں کہا ہے کہا جاتا ہے کہ پاکستان سے قریب تین لاکھ لوگ اسام میں آگئے ہیں۔ اگر ایسا ہے تو گورنمنٹ کا فرض ہے کہ ان کو واپس جانے کے لئے مجبور کیا جائے۔ جلد ان کو آپ ہٹائیے۔ لیکن میں یہ کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر واقعی آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ اس ملک کے رہنے والے ہیں اور ان کا گھر یہاں ہے تو ان کو روکنا نہ کیجئے کیونکہ ایسا کرنے سے وہ لوگ ہی مصیبت زدہ نہیں ہونگے بلکہ خدا بھی ناراض ہوگا۔ یہ سوال حال میں ہی اٹھایا گیا ہے پہلے ایسا دینی سوال ہمارے سامنے نہیں آیا تھا۔ ان کو ہٹانے کے پہلے حکومت کو چاہئے کہ یہ اچھی طرح

دیکھ لے کہ واقعہ کیا ہے۔ اگر واقعی وہ لوگ پاکستان سے ناجائز طور پر آگئے ہیں یا ان کا گھر اور ان کی زمینیں قبل سے یہاں موجود ہے۔ اگر ایسا نہیں ہے تو ضرور ان کو نکال دیا جائے۔

ایک اور بات جو میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ ہم نے ٹوہنوں اخبار میں کل پڑھا ہے کہ سہیلنگورنمنٹ مسلمانوں کے پرسنل ۱۱ ماہوں چونچ کرنے جا رہی ہے۔ ان کے شادی کے قانون میں اور طلاق و ترکہ وغیرہ کے قانون میں تبدیلی کرنے جا رہی ہے۔

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but this is the third time he is referring to a matter which is not the concern of the Central Government at all.

شری محمد طاہر۔ اگر ایسا واقعہ نہیں ہے تو ہماری کوئی شکایت نہیں ہے۔ میں نے پیپر میں دیکھا تھا اس لئے یہ عرض کیا۔ لیکن اگر وہ صحیح نہیں ہے تو ٹھیک ہے۔ لیکن اگر آپ ایسا کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو مسلمانوں کے سامنا کر بلائیے اور ان کو کلسٹ کیجئے کہ کیا اس قانون میں کوئی چیلنج کی گنجائش ہے۔ جہاں تک میرا خیال ہے اس قانون میں تبدیلی کی گنجائش نہیں۔ اور اسے تو ساری دنیا اس کو آہستہ آہستہ مان رہی ہے۔ اگر آپ مسلمانوں کے پرسنل ۱۱

میں کوئی تبدیلی کرنا چاہتے ہوں
 تو پہلے تحقیق کر لہجئے۔ روانہ
 ایسا نہ ہو کہ آپ کہتی بنا کر ایک
 لہجسلسشن لے آئیں۔ اگر ایسا ہوا
 تو یہہ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہوگی۔

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri V. K. Ramaswamy - absent Shri Siddiah

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the demands of the Home Ministry and I want to make a few observations. I entirely agree with the views expressed by Shri Kamath so far as prevention of corruption is concerned. There is a feeling in the country that in the British Raj it was far better than the present raj for the simple reason that the standard of morality and integrity was better and higher than the present. As he has already explained, that is the general feeling. The point is that corruption is not prevalent in a particular section of society. It is not only among the services but among non-officials also, among members in the legislatures. Corruption has overtaken the country. This great malady can be removed only by taking some drastic action. For instance, soon after a Member of Parliament or a member of an assembly is elected, he must declare his assets. Similarly, Minister concerned should also declare his assets when he takes office and again when he leaves office. If that condition is made, perhaps it may minimise corruption to a great extent. An hon Member said that economic position was so bad that the people who were in the lower strata of society were compelled by circumstances to take to corruption. I do not agree with that view because if that is conceded, everybody will have some explanation to defend these corrupt practices. I appeal to the Home Minister to take this as a serious matter and bring in legislation as soon as possible.

Special measures have been brought forward in the Five Year Plans for

ameliorating the conditions of the backward classes and particularly the scheduled castes and tribes. These measures are to supplement the general development programmes that have been incorporated in these Five Year Plans. I understand that the benefits that are to accrue to these people from the general grants are not being made available to them on the simple ground that there are special schemes meant for them and that they must take advantage of them only. In Mysore, whenever the question arises say, for instance, of the acquisition of land for scheduled castes and tribes, immediately the department or the Minister concerned will send the papers to the Minister in charge of Social Welfare, who is in charge of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It is admitted that even in the Third Plan these Scheduled Castes and Tribes have not been able to get their fair share of the benefits from the general programmes. Therefore, I suggest to the Home Minister to assess how far the general development plans had an impact on the conditions of these people, in the States and in the Union Territories.

The second point is with regard to the services. I am glad that the percentage in the services,—the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—particularly in the IAS and IPS is on the increase. On 1st January, 1961, the number of IAS and IPS in respect of the Scheduled Castes were 61. It has increased to 75 on the 1st January, 1962. Similarly, the number of Scheduled Tribes in the IAS and IPS was only 20 in January, 1961. It has increased to 26 in 1962. This increase is mainly due to the special encouragement given by the Home Minister by starting the pre-examination coaching centres, one at Allahabad and the other at Bangalore. If this coaching was not given, I am sure so many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates would not have passed this examina-

[Shri Siddiah]

tion. Therefore, it is in the right direction, and I would appeal to the Minister to start a few more such centres in various parts of the country.

While speaking about reservation, I want to point out to the Minister that reservation was made not only in regard to recruitment but also in regard to promotion. It was first done in the Railway Board, which was challenged by some official, and the case went to the High Court. The High Court held that the order of reservation of certain seats in promotion is illegal and unconstitutional. The matter went up to the Supreme Court in appeal, and the Supreme Court held that this reservation order making provision for certain seats to be reserved in the case of promotions also was perfectly legal. Afterwards, I am told that the Railway Ministry is thinking of relaxing these orders, and already promotion from Class III to Class II has been abolished. I read in the papers that the Home Minister has taken initiative to reserve certain percentage of posts in Class IV and Class III only in promotion. "Adequate" representation does not mean only in posts in Classes III and IV. It should be equally given in Classes I and II also. If the Minister is not willing to accept the reservation in Classes I and II on the ground that it will demoralise the administration and so on, I appeal to him to increase the percentage of recruitment for Classes I and II by double of what it is now. It is only 12½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and five per cent for Scheduled Tribes. It should be increased to 25 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and 10 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Then the question of demoralising the administration will not arise and the so-called heart-burning in the case of the other staff will not be there.

Coming to the question of removal

of untouchability, the tempo with which things were done in the previous years has not been seen nowadays. Not only the State Governments but also the Central Government seem to be somewhat slack on this point. I have been bringing to the notice of the Minister concerned that sometimes even the State Governments are actually encouraging in a way the evils of untouchability. For example, I will give only one instance. In the old Mysore area, there are separate primary schools opened for Harijans only. There was reason, about 25 to 30 years back, for starting these schools when untouchability was so vigorous and people were not prepared to admit them in the common schools. But now the things have changed so rapidly, but the Government sticks to these separate schools even today. There are also separate hostels. Government is encouraging separate hostels by giving them grants. I will request the Home Minister to look into the matter and see that the separate schools and hostels for Harijans are abolished.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must take it up with the Mysore Government.

Shri Siddiah: In that connection, I wrote to the Government of Mysore also and I brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister also, but no action has been taken so far.

Shri Bhakt Darshan (Garhwal): The Deputy-Speaker can help you.

Shri Siddiah: Yes, the Deputy-Speaker also helps me, because he comes from Mysore State.

So far as the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is concerned, this question has been pending for a long time. Our friends are asking for a revision of the list and it has been urged in this House also so many times. The late Home Minister, Pantji, had agreed to revise the list, particularly in Mysore, because the

Mysore Government has recommended to the Central Government that there are nine different communities which are included in the list of scheduled castes, but which actually do not suffer from the stigma of untouchability. This requires the consideration of the Home Minister and I hope that suitable legislation would be brought to amend this list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as early as possible.

The inter-State seniority list of officers has been finalised and that is shown in the annual report. But there is no mention of Mysore State. I am told that the list has been finalised for Mysore also. But in the case of officers of the forest department of Mysore, some injustice has been done and the matter has been referred back by the Mysore Government to the Central Government. I request the Home Minister to look into the matter.

Certain number of posts are reserved for State services—officers of each State. In the answer given by the Home Minister to Unstarred Question 720, I find the allocation made for each State does not seem to be based on any principle. For example, Assam gets 17 posts reserved for State officers, all of which have been filled up. Mysore has been allotted only 17, out of which only 9 have been filled up. I do not know the reason why only 9 were filled and the others are kept vacant.

In conclusion, I would submit that the backward classes have been given so far post-matric scholarships since the last 5 or 6 years. But this time I am told it has been removed and they have been asked to take scholarships only on merit. Even previously, merit was the only consideration for the award of scholarships, but this time, all the other progressive communities also have been allowed to participate in these scholarships. Thus, the needy and poor backward classes have been denied

the scholarships. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to look into the matter and see that something is done for these people.

16.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Jena (Bhadrak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the demands of the Home Ministry. The Ministry of Home Affairs is not only in charge of maintaining peace and tranquillity in the country, but it has also to see to the smooth running of all sorts of internal matters of the country. The Home Ministry is to look after the health and strength of this entire nation.

In full appreciation of this tremendous responsibility, I would like to make certain observations with regard to the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in this country.

Of course, some progress has been made in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes of people of the society during the First and the Second Plan period, but as there is no proper and exact assessment of the progress, it is difficult to say off-hand how far the progress has been made in this direction.

But I may please be excused to mention here that the progress made in this direction is far from satisfactory in comparison with the amount spent on it. Although the allocations of funds for this welfare work in the First and in the Second Plans were far less than were necessary for the projects, still the same could not be utilised. The reasons for the slow and poor progress were: firstly, due to lack of required amount of enthusiasm shown by our workers and officers for this missionary work; and, secondly, I may submit that the required amount of co-ordination and

[Shri Jena].

co-operation in various departments of the Government were not available for implementing the welfare schemes. Sir, for implementing the welfare schemes and bringing about social reforms cooperation and co-ordination are mostly needed. For instance, if unfortunately, one incident of practice of untouchability was detected and was brought to the notice of the local police for further action and if the police did not behave properly and did not take as much interest as he should have taken, then the progress of welfare work suffers for want of proper co-operation.

In this manner we were not able to achieve as much results as we expected during the last two Plan periods in this direction. As far as I know, all the States in our country do not have a uniform policy for implementing these welfare schemes. When the methods and policies vary, the progress is bound to differ from State to State. During the First Plan period Rs. 39 crores were provided for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. But I am sorry to say that out of that only Rs. 29 crores were spent and the balance of Rs. 10 crores were left unutilised. Similarly, in the Second Plan Rs. 91 crores were provided for this welfare work, and for this I must thank our planners. But I am sorry to say that only Rs. 65 crores were spent and the balance of Rs. 26 crores were left unutilised. Sir, every individual or nation grows up by experience. But here we find that our past experience does not help us much in making future progress.

Moreover, if we turn to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes we find that the money provided for implementing the various schemes of social welfare was not fully utilised. So I would request the Home Minister

to see that the entire funds provided for this purpose in the Third Plan are fully utilised. I come from a poor State, namely, Orissa. The condition of the Harijans and Girijans in that State is not good. They are backward not only economically but educationally, culturally and socially also. Their housing condition is very, very bad. I am glad to say, and I am thankful to our Government for that, the Government has granted money to some of them for building houses. But the amount granted to a family for building a fire-proof-roofed house is Rs. 600. Just imagine how one fire-proof-roof house could be constructed with that small amount when the same is far short of meeting the cost of an ordinary-roof house in these hard times.

I would, therefore, earnestly request our generous Home Minister to allocate more funds for this purpose and advise the State Governments to increase the grant from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900.

As far as the practice of untouchability is concerned, I should say it is dying away day by day, and I am optimistic about it. I hope within a few decades the question of untouchability would be totally absent from our sacred soil, if keen interest is taken in the matter. In this connection, I would like to thank our State Government and their social workers who directly deal with this question in a very satisfactory manner.

For complete eradication of untouchability every effort has got to be made to impart education by providing more scholarships and stipends to the scheduled castes students. Education is mostly needed for shaking off the shackles of social backwardness. Sir, I am thankful to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, who is reported to have issued strict orders for safeguarding the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Tribe candidates in the matter of

employment in various departments. I would request the Home Minister, who has got a kind and sympathetic heart, to see that the reservations made in service for the down-trodden are filled only by them and by nobody else.

When I say this, I also think that the enemy is at our doors and we shall have to be prepared. We are prepared and we are doing everything necessary in that direction. But, we have also been waging a war against poverty, unemployment, backwardness and social evils of the society since independence, and that has got to be carried on side by side.

Before I conclude, I would like to say one thing about my poor State of Orissa. If we compare the census figures of 1951 and those of 1961, we find an increase in population everywhere. But, I am sorry to learn, that according to the last census figures the reserved seats for the Harijans of Orissa in this House are going to be reduced by one. I feel that this is on the basis of wrong census figures. Some mistake in the census figures is bound to be there, which would be rectified before taking a final decision in the matter. This is a very serious matter which requires re-thinking. I would earnestly request the Home Minister to see that the *status quo* is maintained.

Then, in a democratic society like ours, the legislature plays vitally important role. For detailed consideration and wise deliberation bi-cameral legislatures are needed in a State like Orissa, which has got only one House at present. So, I would request the Home Minister to look into this question sympathetically and help us in getting bi-cameral legislature there.

Then, I would heartily congratulate the Home Ministry, particularly

the Home Minister, for being able to bring about oneness throughout the length and breadth of the country within a short period after the declaration of emergency. In this connection, I would like to say that the co-operation of people from all walks of life and religion is noteworthy. They are found to form into batches and teams of receiving training of home guards and village guards with much interest.

In a state of emergency, the responsibility of internal security is no less important than that of the army at the border. Therefore, I would appeal to the Home Minister to see that internal peace and tranquillity are properly maintained and harmful propaganda and anti-national activities are properly checked.

As a measure of economy and austerity, I would like to suggest one thing. In the development blocks we find that they can work without much difficulty even without having the Assistant BDO, Progress Assistants and Social Education Organisers. So, I would request the Government to see to this and advise the State Government to abolish those posts immediately. If possible, they can be employed in some other more important posts.

With these words, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, we have before us the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and we have been debating these proposals in this House. This whole Budget is a war budget. When the Budget proposals were placed before the House, the main consideration in the Finance Minister's mind was to give as much as possible by raising funds for preparing the nation for war, to keep the whole army on a war footing in as short a time as possible and also make the people of the country war-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

minded during this period. Therefore, if there are any proposals placed before the House on behalf of the Home Department, I shall try to judge them from this point of view.

Defence and Home departments, in my opinion, are the two principal departments which are concerned with war. While Defence is concerned with making preparations for fighting on the front when it is necessary to go to the front, it is for the Home Department to keep the whole country ready to give all the help that is needed by the Army in that period. It is a very great responsibility that it has to shoulder in this period. People have to be kept war-minded. Not only that. We have to see that the enthusiasm which was created in the people after the massive attack was launched by China on India, is sustained and that it does not in any way decline so that the war effort is not hampered. All these are matters to be managed more or less by the Home Department with the help of other departments. Because, the main duty of the Home Ministry, as has been rightly laid down, is:

"The Ministry of Home Affairs chiefly deals with maintenance of public order, manning of the public services, administration of the Union Territories, study of manpower problems and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes."

All these matters are so intimately connected with preparations for war that the Home Department's activities in the period are more or less in the nature of preparing the country for the sake of war.

When I look at this, I sometimes find that the enthusiasm which was created in the mind of the people, a

readiness to make any sacrifice to give the Army all facilities for the sake of fighting against the enemy, is not being sustained among the people. Particularly in the course of the debates in this House, I have found that certain questions were debated, and that indicated that though every one of us was keen that we must win the war yet, that feeling is not kept sufficiently alive by us. We are not aware of it all the time that that thing has to be done. For example, there was the unfortunate debate on what I may call the Krishna-Godavari affair, and another debate took place on the Gold Control Order. From these things, I feel and these discussions do not indicate that even the Government is taking sufficient precaution for keeping up that spirit without which it would be difficult for the nation to carry on effective preparation and give a good account of itself. Let us take, for instance, the discussion on the Krishna-Godavari waters. I found a good deal of provincial feeling evoked and excitement in the course of the discussion, as if one State was looking upon another State as something that was bent on doing injustice to that State or was devising something to benefit itself at the cost of the other. The feeling of national solidarity and the feeling of national unity, which is the essential thing, and without which a proper fight cannot be given was more or less disturbed and was not taken note of when we discussed those matters here. In fact, my impression is this. If some foreigners were there in the galleries and they had been watching our debates in this House, they might have formed the impression that the energies that were generated when the first attack was made or when the first invasion was made on the easternmost part of the country are probably not there at all now, and people are taking to these matters more or less in a routine manner, and they think that they are only in a routine period and not in a period of exigency or in a period of emergency. That is the kind of feeling

likely to be produced, I believe, on the minds of those who watch our proceedings and listen to our debates and then form their impressions.

17 hrs.

My submission is that when we debate upon these things, we should not forget that we are in a period of war or we are in a state of hostility with China, and we ought also to bear in mind all along that that impression must be not only present with us, but that must be the impression of those who look at our activities and try to find out what the mood of the country is; the impression must be there that the country is full of that feeling of indignation without which we shall not be able to fight the war and oust the enemy from the territories which he has brutally and illegally occupied. That is our aim and the impression should be there that this country is in that spirit.

The discussion that we are having now on the budget proposals this year, if read by anybody, ought to convey that impression that the country is in that mood of indignation and not in an ordinary mood of doing things in a routine manner; the latter sort of impression should not be there. That is my first point.

My second point is that Government also should try to avoid doing anything which may hamper the unity that has been formed in this country. In the wake of the Chinese aggression, a certain amount of national unity has been formed in this country. The attempt of Government should be to strengthen that unity. In fact, that duty is more upon the Home Ministry than upon any other Ministry.

Our Home Minister has done a very splendid work by visiting Nepal and bringing about a good understanding between the two countries; he has removed the misunderstandings, if there were any at all, and he has strengthened that cordial feeling that has existed between Nepal and India. He should see also that the attitude of

the whole country towards war is sustained.

My submission, therefore, is that Government should be chary of bringing forward any measures that are likely to create controversy, that may excite feeling between one State and another and disturb the relations of cordiality between one State and another. Such measures ought not to be taken up at a time like this.

For example, I may mention this. I speak on my own responsibility, and I do not know what Government mean to do. For example, they want to bring in a measure now, or at least they have given the impression to the people that they are bringing forward a measure to provide that the place of Hindi which is the *Rashtra-bhasha* as enshrined in our Constitution is going to be disturbed, and English is going to be the associate official language for an indefinite period. This is a matter which is bound to create a good deal of controversy, controversy which at a time like this would be very undesirable; and Government may not like that the people should take the matter very seriously. But I think that it is a greater responsibility upon the Government in a matter of this kind than upon the people to see that such things are not done now, because the people's feeling on this particular subject has been already known; we also know that there is a strong feeling in some parts of India as regards the necessity of the continuance of English for some more time. A proper time should be chosen by Government to come up with a Bill like that making English as an associate language for a definite period. Otherwise, I do not know what will happen. I do not know whether the solidarity that Government has created in this country, which is essential for success in our war with China, will be sustained. This is a serious matter.

There are also certain other sentiments among people which have been formed for years and years. Habits have been formed over a course of centuries. If these habits have to be

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

disturbed, a proper time should be chosen by Government for coming up with measures for that purpose. In my opinion, whatever may be the motive of the Finance Minister in bringing into force the Gold Control Rules, it disturbs a long-cherished feeling among the people about certain matters. If he wants to disturb those feelings, let him do so not at a time of emergency like the present one; but at some other time when he can introduce that higher principle of dislike for that precious metal, disregard for their feelings which, according to him and also according to the Communists, are going to spoil the economic future of India. I am not talking about merits of the question. I am only looking at it from the point of view of the immediate effect it is likely to produce in the country. Is it going to help the solidarity and unity brought about by the atmosphere of emergency? Or is it going to generate other forces which will gradually create distances and differences between one party and another? That is the danger.

Thirdly, there are certain other matters on which feelings have been existing for a long time. Take, for example, the dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra. After all, it does not speak very highly of the Central Government that a dispute like that should remain hanging for years together. It may be decided one way or the other. Government must make up its mind on the question. But even now the dispute is hanging fire. In 1956, we passed the law creating the two States, among others. Certain minor adjustments remained to be discussed and decided upon. As I said, it does not speak very highly of the Central Government that this matter could not be finally decided for all these years. The result is that the two States, which were created, instead of continuing in friendship between themselves, are quarrelling and hating each other. One looks at the other as its rival and so on. This is not the way in which a nation can

be built up. At least, this is not the way a nation should bring all its constituent units together to face a common foe.

My point is that in a period of emergency like this, the attitude of the Government as well as of the people should be such that the sense of solidarity and unity that has been created, without which a war cannot be successfully fought by us, should be promoted. We know what China is what preparations she is making. After all, the people, stand like one man behind the Government in the hope that this Government will take measures to consolidate and strengthen that unity so that a united India can fight against China, and one day succeed in getting the territory which she has illegally occupied vacated. This should be the approach. In his Address, the President clearly stated that everything else is secondary; the main point on which Government should concentrate all its efforts should be the winning of the war. That should be the key for the Government to proceed. It should go about the job with that determined attitude at a time of emergency like this. All the parties having joined together, I expected that the first step that the Government would take would be to keep this union, strengthen it further and consolidate it. But the parties had some differences of opinion, and they carried on some propaganda, and in the course of that, under the law some persons have been prosecuted. When all the parties show loyalty and want to stand by the Government in the cause of the war, Government's attempt should be to make that unity perfect, complete and impregnable. For the sake of doing that, little points of difference and grievances under which the people are smarting and which make the parties a little bit less enthusiastic should be removed. In any country when there is external aggression, the parties come together, and the first thing that is done is declaration of general amnesty to all political prisoners, all pending cases are with-

drawn, and thereby unity is consolidated.

17.10 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

I made that suggestion at the beginning when this war was declared, when I had an opportunity of speaking in this House. I have no separate party. I was then a Member of the Congress. Today I am a Member of no party, and am sitting here. There was a question of the demand of Vidarbha State in which I had to carry on a fight with the Congress for some time. People of Vidarbha carried on a fight with the Congress Government for the last three years. A number of persons have been sent to jail. I do not want to go into the whole of it. Today, about 36 persons are undergoing punishment for having committed offences, for having contravened certain laws, for having done something that was considered rude conduct. There are cases pending against persons who are out of jail also. I expressed the wish that they should be released.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I point out to the hon. Member that the matter remains exclusively within the authority of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I know.

Shri Hajarnavis: . . . who is very sympathetic, at least was at one time very sympathetic to the point of view now advocated by the hon. Member?

Dr. M. S. Aney: I anticipated the objection of my friend. Nothing new.

My duty is this. In fact, my point is this. It is the Central Home Minister who, in a time of war, in a time of emergency, has to see that all the Home Departments of the State carry on their work in such a way as to give effect to the policy which the Central Government has got on this matter. In a

period like this, they cannot assert their rights of autonomy. If you think like that, we do not agree with you. This thing can be tolerated in times of peace, not at a time when we are at war with a foreign power, which we intend to win. That States, no doubt, have got their problems to be solved, but if there is a suggestion from the Centre, they will certainly bow down to it and discharge their duties properly.

In a time like this, all barriers must disappear. Not only should the people come together and rally under the Government but the States also must come together and rally under the flag of the Central Government, because national considerations are more important than conceptions of autonomous government of the States. Only when things become like that the nation is said to have prepared itself fully and perfectly to give a fight to the enemy, and the enemy will also feel that things have changed and he cannot trifle with the feelings of the Indian people. He will not have the courage to come forward; if he does it, he does it at his peril.

Sir, I thank you for the time you have given me.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I fully support the demands for grants of the Home Ministry and congratulate the Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri for his excellent stewardship. If we survey the working of his Ministry, the first impression that we form is that he has dealt with various aspects that were confronting the Government with firmness tempered with generosity. Take any facet of his work. The most outstanding development in my opinion has been his decision to grant popular set-up to the Union Territories. After the SRC report it has been taken for granted that these Union Territories will either be merged with the neighbouring States or would be administered directly by the

[Shri J. B. S. Bist]

Centre. There was a general demand from the people for revival of the popular set-up but there was little hope of their getting it. It was Shastriji's decision that has led to the revival of popular set-up in these territories and he certainly deserves the sincerest thanks of the people of these areas.

Take another instance. After the Chinese attack on India, Government had to promulgate the Defence of India Rules to deal with anti-social and anti-national elements. Whatever my friends, the communists, might say, in my view the Home Minister has handled the situation with firmness and tact. I am certain that in a case of hardship where there is any miscarriage of justice, he will always be available to consider it and take action according to the ends of justice. The Budget demands of the Home Ministry cover a wide field from personnel matters to miscellaneous issues like prohibition and census. I would like to confine myself to the problems of border areas and border civil defence. What I say must naturally apply to the hill areas adjoining the declared border areas. These in fact are the mother districts of the declared border areas which had been slashed away from them. In the matter of defence one cannot separate one from the other. As I have been telling the House for sometime, we should always be vigilant so far as our border is concerned. The present uneasy lull may not last long. As I have said in the past, I would like to reiterate again the need for a border militia. I regret to say that nothing much has so far been done and there is a good deal of frustration among the people because of this. The militia ought to be trained in guerilla warfare.

My other suggestion is that more PAC units should be raised to assist the Army in its work. The British Government had raised a special Assam Rifles, a police-cum-military

organisation for the NEFA and other border areas thereabout. I would like to know why a similar organisation cannot be created for the central sector. It is not still too late to raise a special border constabulary as far as possible locally. In the new budget a provision of Rs. 313.65 lakhs has been made for the Uttarkhand division of Uttar Pradesh as against the revised estimates of Rs. 184 lakhs for 1962-63. This is a substantial increase and is welcome. But the point that has to be kept in view is whether the money has been properly utilised. Recently, there was an acrimonious discussion on the question in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. While I do not like to go into the merits of the allegations, I do certainly feel that there should be a check-up to see whether the allocations made to different departments have been fully utilised, and whether the work carried out is commensurate with the expenditure incurred on it. When you are too far away from the centre of power, there is always a danger of neglect. One of the basic faults of the administrative set-up in these border areas is that though the district magistrate is supposed to be the co-ordinating authority and an overall boss of the set-up, in actual practice, the departmental heads, I have a suspicion, tend to function independently. The most guilty in this respect are the P.W.D. authorities. With crores of rupees earmarked for road construction work, their failures have been most marked. There is a general feeling that the army could be entrusted with the road construction work. I have been feeling that one of the ways in which a watch could be kept on the working of the administration in these border areas is by having small committees of M.P.s, M.L.A.s and experts from the Centre and the States concerned which could make an on-the-spot inspection of the progress achieved.

Another point to which I would draw the attention of the Home

Minister relates to the special privileges enjoyed by Nepalese citizens in the inner line of the border areas. These rights are not available to Indian citizens. While I am not in favour of the withdrawal of these privileges, I certainly expect the Government to see that these rights are not abused. There may be people with anti-Indian and anti-Nepalese ideals and sentiments. The Home Minister's visit to Nepal has been a matter of satisfaction. We know of the continual, long harmonious relations between India and Nepal. In my humble opinion it is vital that this relation continues and each country helps the other as far as possible with no tinge of an elder-brother treatment. I hope that in the future these two countries will be going together and not be going away from each other because that would be detrimental to both of them.

श्री प्रगत सिंह (तिरमूर) : माननीय उपायक महोदय, चीनी हमले की वजह से होम मिनस्ट्री की अहमियत और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। एक तरफ मुल्क के अन्दरूनी मामलात की देखभाल और अमन कायम रखना और दूसरी तरफ फ्रंटियर की देखभाल और वहाँ पर सिक्युरिटी का इन्तजाम करना, ये दोनों काम उसके मातहत आते हैं। चीनी हमले के बाद इस मिनस्ट्री ने जिस खुश-उत्सलूबी से ये दोनों काम किये हैं, उस के लिए वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है। उस ने जो काम किया है, वह सराहनीय है।

इस के इलावा यूनिदन टेरीटरीज का संघा सम्बन्ध इस मिनस्ट्री से है। मैं माननीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी, का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि जिन्होंने यूनिदन टेरीटरीज का जनता की मांग और उस के जज्बे को अदेगार रखते हुए यूनिदन टेरीटरीज में

डेनोकेटिक सेट-अप लाने का बिल सदन में पेश किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सदन उस बिल को बहुत जल्द पास करेगा और उसको अपनी स्वीकृति देगा, ताकि उन इलाकों की जनता अपने हुक्क को हासिल करके अपनी तरक्की के लिये काम कर सके।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी के वक्त देश को डिफेंस परपजिज के लिए अधिक से अधिक रुपये की जरूरत है, मगर उस के साथ ही हमारे डेवेलपमेंट के लिए भी उतने ही नहीं, बल्कि उतने भी ज्यादा रुपये की जरूरत महसूस होती है। इस लिए हमें सोचना है कि हम सब फालतू खर्च को रोक कर वह रुपया मुल्क की बहुरूरी के कामों में खर्च करें। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यूनिदन टेरीटरीज के लिए बहुत से अच्छे काम किये गए और उन में से बहुत सराहनीय भी हैं, लेकिन चूंकि यूनिदन टेरीटरीज का संघा सम्बन्ध होम मिनस्ट्री से है, इस लिये इस सिलसिले में जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम हांता चाहिए था, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो सका है।

यूनिदन टेरीटरीज का कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं है, जिस का डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध होम मिनस्ट्री से न हो। मैं आप के सामने इंडरट्रीज की दावत कुछ बहना चाहता हूँ, जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कायम की गई। हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस महकमे का तो खुदा ही हाकिम है। सेशन में एक इंडरट्रनल एस्टेट कायम की गई, जहां पर पंद्रह सोलह इंडरट्रीज लगाई गईं। लेकिन आज उस एस्टेट को देखने से पता चलता है कि उन में सिर्फ दो इंडरट्रीज हैं— और वे भी छोटे पैमाने पर— काम करती हैं। हजारों रुपये उन इंडरट्रीज पर खर्च किये गए, लेकिन आज उनमें से कोई इंडरट्री भी कान नहीं कर रही है।

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

एक फूड प्रिजर्वेशन प्लान्ट भी मंडों में लगाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया। एक कम्पनी को जमीन भी दी गई और उसके लिये कोई पंद्रह लाख रुपए का एस्टीमेट बताया गया। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आता वह रकम उसको दी गई या नहीं, लेकिन वहां पर वह प्लान्ट आज तक नहीं लग पाया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को बाहर बचोटा न मिलता हो और जिन का बड़ा रसूब हो, उनको हिमाचल प्रदेश में इंडस्ट्री लगाने की सुविधाएँ दे दी जाती हैं। जब बचो को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचने के खिलाफ उन की थोड़ी सी रोक थाम की जाती है, तो वे अपनी इंडस्ट्री को बन्द कर देते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में, और खास तौर से हिमाचल प्रदेश में, अच्छी तरह से जांच नहीं की जाती है कि वहां पर कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी चाहिए और कितने इंडस्ट्री से फायदा हो सकता है। वहां पर संवावृष रूपदा खर्च करने के लिए दे दिया जाता है। जो इंडस्ट्री देखो, हिमाचल देश में लगा दो, लेकिन उन में कोई भी कामयाब नहीं होता है।

वहां पर काफी जंगलान हैं -- श्राभ के और दूसरे और जंगलान हैं -- और उन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर लगाई जा सकती हैं। वे इंडस्ट्रीज बड़े पैमाने पर भी लगाई जा सकती हैं और अगर हम काटेज इंडस्ट्री की शक्ल में लगाना चाहें, तो उन में भी कामयाबी मिल सकती है। लेकिन इस तरह कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जापान में छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं, जिन में बांस और लकड़ों का छोटा छोटा सामान बनता है, जिनको वे लोग बाहर दूसरे मुकों में भेज कर रफ्तार कमाते हैं। एक तरफ तो वे अपने लोगों को रोजगार देते

हैं और दूसरी तरफ पैसा कमाते हैं। लेकिन यह बात हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं हो रही है।

अब मैं एक बात शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि उनको लिए काफी कुछ किया गया और काफी कुछ किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक भी शैड्यूल कास्ट्स की हालत बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है। उनको भलाई की बहुतों स्कीमें बनाई तो गई हैं लेकिन उनका वहां कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। ये स्कीमें आल-इंडिया बेसिस पर बनाई गई हैं और उनको जंवा उठाने की कोशिशें भी हुई हैं और उनमें कुछ हद तक कामयाबी भी मिली है, लेकिन हिमाचल जो कि एक पहाड़ी इलाका है, उसको अपनी ही विशेष समस्याएँ हैं और उन समस्याओं को ध्यान में रख कर ये स्कीमें नहीं बनी हैं।

पहाड़ी इलाका होने के अलावा दूसरी वजह उसकी यह भी है कि वहां पर कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयों में उनको रहना पड़ता है। राजाओं के गुलाम वे रह चुके हैं जब वहां पर राजा महाराजा थे, जैतदारों की गुलामी उनको पड़ती थी, नम्बरदारों की गुलामी उनको करना पड़ती है। इन सब गुलामियों में से निकलने के बाद अब उनकी जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनका जब तक सर्वे न किया जाए उनको किस प्रकार के काम दिये जा सकते हैं, इनको न देख लिया जाए, कौन कौन सी स्कीम्स उनके लिये फायदेमन्द साबित हो सकती हैं, इसका पता न लगा लिया जाए तब तक उन लोगों की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। किस तरह से वे दूसरे लोगों के पंजों में से निकल सकते हैं, इसका जब तक पता न लगा लिया जाए तब तक जो स्कीम्स हैं, इनको जिस हद तक कामयाब होना चाहिये, उस हद तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकती हैं। अगर

इसी तरह से स्कूलों में बनतीं रहीं तो उनको उन से जो लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये, पहुंच नहीं सकेगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि पहाड़ों इलाकों के लिये खास तौर पर अलग सर्वे किया जाएगा और इन काम के लिये एक कमेटी बिठाई जाएगी जोकि जा कर जांच पड़ताल करे और बताये कि किस तरह से उन लोगों को ठीक रास्ते पर लाया जा सकता है, किस तरह से उन लोगों को ऊपर उठाया जा सकता है।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा हिमाचल प्रदेश के खर्च के बारे में अजुं करना चाहता हूँ। इससे आपको पता चल जायेगा कि कैसे वहां पर खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है।

For instance, the expenditure on the Territorial Council set-up in 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 9,10,342—more than twice that on the Pradesh Legislature. The expenditure on the executive at the headquarters alone, inclusive of emoluments of the Chairman and members of the Territorial Council, comes to Rs. 5.89,698—Rs. 1.5 lakhs above the average of the former legislature.

Again, the expenditure on the Lieutenant-Governor's Secretariat, in 1956-57, the last year of the ministerial regime was Rs. 45,000, while in 1959-60 it rose by 25 per cent to Rs. 56,000. It will thus be seen that, as far as the expenditure is concerned, much more money is being spent on the Territorial Council than on the Ministry, and similarly more expense is incurred on the Lieutenant-Governor's Secretariat now than in the previous regime.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बात मैंने कही है, यह बहुत पहले की है। आज जब मैं इन डिमांड्स को देखता हूँ तो मुझे पता चलता है कि मोटर वाहिकल्य भूफ लैण्डिंग गवर्नर पर खर्चा पहले से बहुत अधिक किया जा रहा है। १९६१-६२ में यह खर्चा, १०,९९९ था। १९६२-६३ में यह बढ़ 3206 (A1) LSD—8.

कर १७,६०० हुआ। जो रिवाइज्ड खर्चा था १९६२-६३ में वह २४,७०० था। अब १९६३-६४ के लिए २५,३०० रुपये प्रोवाइड किए गए हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि १९६१-६२ के मुकाबले में यह खर्चा करीब पंद्रह हजार बढ़ गया है। इसी तरह से स्टाफ एंड हाउसहोल्ड ग्राफ लेफ्टिमेंट गवर्नर का जो खर्चा है, वह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। १९६२-६३ में यह खर्चा ३५,००० था और जो रिवाइज्ड था वह ४०,००० था। अब १९६३-६४ में यह बढ़ा कर ४५,००० कर दिया गया है। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जरूरी जो भी खर्च है, वे तो किए जायें लेकिन जहां तक फ्राल्टू खर्च है, उनको बचा कर वह रुपया डेवलपमेंट के कामों में लगाया जाये।

अब मैं हिमाचल के एम्प्लायीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उनका कम्पेंडरी एजार्जस बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसके कारण से उन में बड़ा असन्तोष है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और तुरन्त माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जहां तक छोटे छोटे एम्प्लायीज का सम्बन्ध है, उनको तरफ ध्यान देना निहायत जरूरी है। मैं इसको मानता हूँ कि शिमला में पंजाब के स्केल लागू है। लेकिन आज पंजाब सरकार के सभी दफ्तर चंडीगढ़ चले गए हैं और अब वहां पंजाब सरकार के केवल दो सी के करीब एम्प्लायीज शिमला में हैं। इसके अलावा वहां कुछ मूनिसिपल कमेटी के भी मुलाजिम हैं। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इसी वजह से इस एजार्जस को खत्म कर दिया है कि मुलाजिमीन शिमला में रहने की इच्छा छोड़ दें। शिमला में हिमाचल का सन्टेंडरियट है। पंजाब सरकार के केवल दो सी एम्प्लायीज हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ मूनिसिपल कमेटी के एम्प्लायीज हैं। वे हिमाचल को डिमारेलाइज करना चाहते हैं पोलिटिकली ताकि वे लोग शिमला को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले जायें। क्यों कम्पेंडरी एजार्जस वहां देना शुरू किया

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

गया था, इसकी हिरट्टी को आप देखें। १८६२ से इसको शिमला में लागू किया गया था। १९२० में वहां के डी० सी० जिन का नाम मि० लिगल था, ने भारत सरकार से खास तौर पर शिमला की आबहवा को देखते हुए, वहां की सर्दी को देखते हुए, वहां की मंहगाई को देखते हुए तथा दूसरे हालात को देखते हुए इस को मंजूर करवाया था। वहां पर वारहों महीने रजाई लेनी पड़ती है, बारहों महीने गर्म कोट पहनना पड़ता है, गर्म कमीज पहननी पड़ती है, गर्म पतलून पहननी पड़ती है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हर एक चीज का खर्चा मँदानी इलाके से वहां दुगना होता है। वहां पर सर्दी की वजह से कोयला भी अधिक खर्च होता है। आज भी शिमला में हिमाचल के छः हजार एम्प्लॉयीज हैं। इसके अलावा सेंट्रल एम्प्लॉयीज कोई दस हजार के करीब हैं। अगर मैं आपके सामने उनकी तनख्वाहों का मुकाबला करूँ तो आप को पता चल जाएगा कि हिमाचल के लोगों को कितनी कम तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं। जो चपड़ासी हिमाचल का शिमला में काम करता है, उसको ६२ रुपये माहवार मिलते हैं और जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एम्प्लॉयी चपड़ासी है, उसको वहां पर १०२ रुपये मिलते हैं। हिमाचल के बर्क को वहां पर ११६ रुपये मिलते हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के क्लर्क को वहां पर १५५ रुपये मिलते हैं। आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना फर्क दोनों की तनख्वाहों में है और एक चपड़ासी जो कि ६२ रुपये माहवार पाता है, वह इस में कैसे गुजारा कर सकता है। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि वहां पर कोयला अधिक खर्च होता है, गर्म कपड़े अधिक पहनने पड़ते हैं, मंहगाई अधिक है, रेल का किराया अधिक है वहां जाने के लिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जरूर इस पर गौर करेगी और कम्पेसेटरी एलाउंस उनको देगी।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ और उन को ही बधाई नहीं देता हूँ बल्कि इस गृह मंत्रालय को भी बधाई देता हूँ कि जब से इस देश में आजादी के बाद गृह मंत्रालय का काम आरम्भ हुआ तब से यह मंत्रालय बहुत ही योग्य हाथों में रहा। पहले यह सरदार पटेल के हाथों में था, जिन को लीह पुसप कहा जाता था, उसके बाद रवगीय पन्त जी, जो एक कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ थे, उन के हाथ में यह मंत्रालय रहा। यह सीभाग्य की बात है कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय अब शारत्री जी के हाथों में है। यह खुशी की बात है कि इस मंत्रालय को ऐसे लोगों के सुपुर्द किया जाता रहा है।

इस मंत्रालय का कार्य क्षेत्र बड़ा व्यापक है बल्कि अगर यों कहा जाए कि कुल गवर्नमेंटल मशीनरी एक मनुष्य के तौर पर है, जिस के सभी अंग हैं, उस मनुष्य को चलने के लिए जिस तरह से हाथ, पांवां, मुंह, जबान इत्यादि की आवश्यकता होती है, उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट के भी हाथ, पैर, जबान, मुंह इत्यादि हैं लेकिन इन सब से जरूरी जो चीज मनुष्य के लिए होती है, वह जान होती है, उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंटल मशीनरी की जो जान है, वह गृह मंत्रालय है। इस वारते इस मंत्रालय के कार्य को सफलता के साथ चलाने के लिए वास्तव में यह जरूरी है कि यह मंत्रालय योग्य व्यक्तियों के हाथों में हो।

जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, इसका कार्य क्षेत्र बहुत व्यापक है। इसके अंग भी विशाल हैं। इनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ चीजें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं फ्रिक्टाचार के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। इस सदन में सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका जिक्र किया है। मैं तो इसके बारे में इतना

ही कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद, आजादी मिलने के बाद जिस तरह से बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट्स खुले हैं और खुल रहे हैं, उसी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार के स्रोत भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अब तो वह स्टेज आ गई है कि समस्त राष्ट्र का वायुमंडल इस भ्रष्टाचार से दूषित हो गया है। यह बात केवल मेरी नहीं है। इसी सदन में कई बार माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने भी इसको स्वीकार किया है कि जहाँ तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर उनका उस हद तक नियंत्रण नहीं हो रहा है जिस हद तक होना चाहिये। इतना ही नहीं अभी हाल में जो बिल्डिंग में गृह मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य निकला है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन से प्रश्न किया गया था प्राइमेट रीक्टर में भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में, जिस के जवाब में माननीय शारत्री जी ने सरल और सीधे रवभाव में, व्याकुल हो कर कहा कि ये सब साले चोर हैं। इन शब्दों से यह पता चलता है कि उनके हृदय में भी इस भ्रष्टाचार का क्या असर पड़ रहा है।

जहाँ तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, उस के दो एक मूल कारण मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जिलों के अन्दर जो राजनीति चल रही है, जिलों के अन्दर जो शासन चल रहा है, अगर आप उस को देखें तो यह पता चलता है कि जिले का कोई भी अधिकारी स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य नहीं कर सकता है। वहाँ पर जो रूलिंग पार्टी है उस के दो दल होते हैं। जैसे ही कोई जिलाधीश या सुपरिन्टेंडेंट जिले में प्रवेश करता है, यह प्रश्न उठता है कि रूलिंग पार्टी के किस सज्जन के असर में वह होगा। नतीजा यह होता है कि उस पर राजनीतिक दलों का इतना जबरन असर होता है कि अगर वास्तव में कोई अफसर ईमानदार होता भी है तो उस के लिये असम्भव हो जाता है कि वह अपने काम को ठीक तीर से कर सके।

इतना ही नहीं, इस के बाद मुझे यह भी कहना है कि इस संकट काल के समय में,

जब कि चीन का युद्ध आरम्भ हुआ, हम सोचते थे, हिन्दुस्तान यह सोचता था, राष्ट्र यह सोचता था कि शायद हमारी गवर्नमेंट मर्शिनरी के ऊपर उस का कोई रिएक्शन हो और शायद यह चीज कुछ सम्भले। परन्तु मुझे यह कहने में बड़ा दुःख होता है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति का कोई भी रिएक्शन, किसी प्रकार की कोई प्रतिक्रिया हमारे शासन के ऊपर नहीं हो रही है। वास्तव में पहले मैं देखता था कि जब कोई मंत्री किसी जिले में जाता था तो वहाँ पर इस बात का प्रश्न उठता था कि कौन सज्जन रूलिंग पार्टी का उन को दावत दे सकेगा या चाय पिला सकेगा। इस के लिये एक रेस सीं होती थी। आज भी सब जगहों पर मंत्रियों के बारे में इस के मुताबिक जिक्र होता है कि कहां कहां दावत हो और कहां कहां चाय हो। मैंने अपने जिले में इस का विरोध किया। मेरे जिले में एक सप्ताह में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के दो मंत्री गये और मैंने इस बात पर विरोध किया कि कम से कम संकटकालीन स्थिति में बहुत बड़ी दावत इन मंत्रियों को शोभा नहीं देती है। परन्तु होता यह है कि जो स्थानीय राजनीतिक पुरुष हैं वे जिले के अधिकारियों को यह दिखलाते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे यहाँ दावत खाई है, और इस तरह से जिले के अधिकारियों के ऊपर, जिले के शासन के ऊपर वे अपना प्रभाव रखते हैं। मैं बहुत अरब से यह निवेदन करूंगा अपने गृह मंत्री जी से कि वे कांग्रेस के सर्वश्रेष्ठ अधिकारियों में से हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम संकटकालीन स्थिति में मिनिस्ट्रों के लिये कोई कंडवट रूस बनाये जायें और उन को आदेश दिया जाय कि संकटकालीन स्थिति में जो मास फिस्टिंग होती है, जो मास रिजर्वार्यसिंग होती है, उस को वे स्वीकार न करें। मेरे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि अगर मंत्री किसी जिले में जायें तो उन के लिये खाने की व्यवस्था न हो। जहाँ वे रहें वहाँ इस की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, परन्तु ऐसा करने से यह होगा

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

कि इस का जो खराब असर पड़ रहा है उस पर जरूर अंगुठ लगाया जा सकेगा। इतना तो मैं अष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं एक दूसरे विषय पर आता हूँ। जहाँ तक न्याय का सम्बन्ध है हम लोगों को यह आशा थी, देश को यह आशा थी, कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त होने के बाद हमें न्याय शीघ्र मिलेगा, न्याय सस्ते दामों में मिलेगा। परन्तु आज राज्य सरकारों में इस बात को रस्साकशी है, एक घुड़ दौड़ सी मची हुई है कोई फीस को बढ़ाने की। आज हालत यह हो गई है कि कोई भी निर्धन न्याय नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता है। आज हमारे न्यायालयों में जितना समय पहले लगा करता था, उस से भी कहीं ज्यादा समय लगता है। मुहदमे एरियर्स में पड़े हुए हैं। आज फीजदारी का न्याय हो या माल का न्याय हो, सधारण व्यक्ति का कहीं भी न्याय प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय हो जाता है। किमों भी प्रजातन्त्र शासन में अगर न्याय सस्ते दामों पर नहीं मिल रहा है, शीघ्रता से नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा है तो जस्टिस डिनेड इन जस्टिस डिनाइड वाली बात हो जाती है। मैं बहुत अदब से गुजरातिश कल्ला कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक हमारी सरकार को कोई कामयाबी नहीं मिली है।

जहाँ तक समाज के नैतिक स्तर का सम्बन्ध है, वह रोज ब रोज गिरता जा रहा है। बल्कि अष्टाचार का यह भी एक मूल कारण है। इस की ओर मेरे संकेत करने का कारण यह है कि आज देश में कोई भी धार्मिक धार्मुंडल नहीं रह गया है। आज इस देश का कोई भी मनुष्य पाप नाम की चीज को जानता भी नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि यह शब्द ही लोग से हटा दिया गया है, उस में यह है ही नहीं। इस का एक मात्र कारण यह है

कि जनता का नैतिक पतन हो रहा है। आप आज समाज में जाँचें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि आज हर एक शब्द बड़ी हिम्मत से कहने के लिये तैयार है कि मैं क्यों रिश्वत न लूँ? मेरे भी तो बाल बच्चे हैं। आज से कुछ ही वर्ष पहले, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि दस या बीस वर्ष पहले, लोग कहते थे कि नहीं मैं रिश्वत नहीं लूँगा, मैं झूठ नहीं बोलाँगा, इस लिये कि मेरे भी बाल बच्चे हैं, मैं बाल बच्चों वाला आदमी हूँ। किन्तु आज बिल्कुल उल्टी तरह से हो गया है। बाल बच्चों के नाम पर ही आज यह प्रश्न उठता है। जब कोई सरकारी नौकरी करने के लिये जाता है तो सब से पहले उस के घर वालों के और गाँव वालों के हदसों में यह प्रश्न उठता है कि उस में नौकरी में वेतन के अतिरिक्त कोई ऊपर की आमदनी भी है या नहीं। जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था यह चीज आज धार्मुंडल में प्रविष्ट हो गई है और सारा धार्मुंडल दूषित हो रहा है।

यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त होने के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी आर्म्स ऐक्ट लागू किया जा रहा है। आज भी लागू है, उस में संशोधन हुए और फिर संशोधन हुए। परन्तु मैं आप से बतलाऊँ कि आर्म्स ऐक्ट को लागू करने का दुष्परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग आर्म्स के लाइसेंस लेने के लिये पहले राजनीतिक लोगों के पास जाते हैं और बन्दूक का लाइसेंस, रिवाल्वर का लाइसेंस, राइफल का लाइसेंस लेने के लिये कहते हैं तो वह राजनीतिक लोग लाइसेंस दिलाने के लिये शीघ्र मांगते हैं। इस तरह से इस के अन्दर अष्टाचार होता है।

अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जो कल के आंकड़े लें, तमाम देश के, तो वे इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि ६६ प्रतिशत जो मर्डर होते हैं वे कंट्रीनेड पिस्टल से होते हैं। होता यह है कि एक तरफ कंट्रीनेड पिस्टल बड़ी आसानी से २०, २५ या ४० ६० में बन रही है, कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश का तो मुझे तजुर्ग है

दूसरी तरफ सरकार लोगों को हथियार नहीं दे रही है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बाकई शरीफ तबका है, सभ्य तबका है, वह उन लोगों से परेशान होता है। वे उन लोगों के कारण मुसीबत में हैं जिन के पास बिना लाइसेंस के कर्टूमेट पिस्टल है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसा श्रीर देगों में है, श्रीर राष्ट्रों में है, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के इतने वर्षों के बाद हमारे यहां भी फ्री लाइसेंस हो जाने चाहिये। उस से देश की रक्षा भी हो सकती है और श्रष्टाचार में भी कमी हो सकती है।

मैंने आज अपने मित्र श्री महेश दत्त मिश्र का भाषण सुना। वे मेरे साथ पढ़ते थे और मेरे मित्र हैं। उन्होंने एक ऐसी बात कही जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। वे पोलिटिकल साइंस के प्रोफेसर हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में जो लोग बहुमत में रह रहे हैं, मजारिटी में हैं, उन में एक सेक्शनलिज्म की भावना है और वे सेक्शनल बेसिस पर विद्रोह या ऐजिटेशन कर रहे हैं। उन का ऐसा कहना अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के विषय में था। जहां तक हिन्दी के राज भाषा होने का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो हमारे संविधान में स्वीकार की हुई चीज है। जो चीज संविधान में स्वीकृत हो चुकी है और जिस को देशवासियों में से एक बहुत बड़ा बहुमत मानता है, उस के लिये आज एक दूसरा बिल ला कर इंग्लिश को एसोशिएट लैंग्वेज करने की बात सोची जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बिल बाद में पार रहा है।

श्री ग. री शंकर कक्कड़ : जी हां, वह आ रहा है, तभी तो मैं वह रहा हूँ। मैं यहां पर यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक अंग्रेजी किसी भी रूप में रहेगी यहां पर, अगर एसोशियेट लैंग्वेज के रूप में भी रहेगी, तो हिन्दी को कभी कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा। और हिन्दी कभी इस काबिल नहीं बन सकती

कि वह आफिशल लैंग्वेज के तरीके पर उपयोग में लाई जा सके। यहां पर अंग्रेजी जवान की बात नहीं है। परन्तु अंग्रेजी जवान के साथ साथ जो अंग्रेजीयत यहां के लोगों में आ गई है, जो कि अंग्रेजों की देन है, उन के जाने के बाद वह इस कदर व्यापक हो गई है कि जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि चाहे फर्स्ट क्लास में आप सफर करें अथवा किसी होटल व रेस्टोरेंट में बैठें, दो सज्जन अगर एक ही प्रदेश के भी हैं तो भी वे आपस में अंग्रेजी में ही बातचीत करेंगे। अगर कोई हिन्दी में बातचीत करता है तो यह समझा जाता है कि शायद यह सभ्यता में पीछे है। यह बैकवर्ड है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : मैं बेल एक् मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

अभी मैंने यह सुना कि हमारे मित्र श्री शिव नारायण ने एक बात कही। उन्होंने शास्त्री जी को संबोधित करके यह कहा कि वह अगर स्वर्ग जायेंगे तो मैं उन के साथ स्वर्ग भी जाऊंगा। उनकी यह बात सुन कर मुझे एक बात याद आ गई। इसी दिल्ली शहर की बात है। महारमा जी के निधन के कुछ मास बाद कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने एक एकांकी ड्रामा खेला। उसमें यह दिखाया कि गांधी जी का निधन हो गया है। स्वर्ग से विमान उनको वहां ले जाने के लिये आता है। उन से यह कहा गया कि आप इसमें सवार होकर स्वर्ग को चले। आप ने तो इस कलियुग में वह वह चीजें निभाई हैं जिन्हें कि सतयुग में भी नहीं निभाया गया है। इस पर गांधी जी ने जवाब दिया कि मैं स्वर्ग अबेला नहीं जाऊंगा। स्वर्ग तो मैं तभी जाऊंगा जब मेरे जितने भी साथी रहे हैं वे सब भी स्वर्ग जायें। इस को लेकर एक काफी वादविवाद बढ़ा। श्री-मन्, यह भी देखा गया कि इसके बाद जो पैराडाइस के गीठ थे, स्वर्ग के परमेश्वर थे,

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

उनको आना पड़ा। उन्होंने भी प्रार्थना की लेकिन गांधी जी तैयार नहीं हो रहे थे। तब अंत में उन्होंने गांधी जी को यह विश्वास दिलाया कि मैं आपको यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ और गौड आऊँ पराडाइस के तौर पर यह वचन देता हूँ कि स्वर्ग में आप को जो आनन्द मिलेगा वह तनान आनन्द आप के साथियों को यहीं इसी भूतक में मिलेगा। इस लिये आज यह जो स्वर्ग की बात आई तो उस पर मुझे यह चीज बरबस याद आ गई।

यहां पर मेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट निनिस्टरीज और आफिसेज के करीब ३५०० अस्सिस्टेंट्स ऐसे हैं जिनका कि १५-१६ साल का सेविस है परन्तु उन का प्रमोशन नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं उस और गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि कम से कम प्रमोशन के लिये कोई कौटा ऐसा जरूर होना चाहिये जिस से रैंक और फाइल के लोगों को भी प्रमोशन मिल सके और अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाती है तो यह न्यायसंगत होगा।

मैं अपने स्थान पर बैठते हुए अन्त में सिर्फ यही कहूंगा कि जहां तक कैपिटल पनिशमेंट को हटाने का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में एक और सरकारी प्रस्ताव सदन में आया था लेकिन वह प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत हो गया। मैं पुनः गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करूंगा कि इस के बारे में वे पुनर्विचार करें कि आज के युग में यह कैपिटल पनिशमेंट कहाँ तक जायज व न्यायसंगत है? वे इसको हटाने के बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचें।

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): While supporting the Demands for Grants, I would like to make a few observations which I hope the Minister of Home Affairs will take notice of.

First of all, I would like to say something about the Administrative Vigilance Division. From the report,

I find there are two types of officers employed in this organisation. I find that the number of part-time officers is much more than the number of full-time or permanent officers. I do not know how part-time officers have come to be appointed in this organisation. I understand there are vigilance departments in all Ministries and departments and these are manned by persons deputed from their department. As far as I know about the railways, vigilance and investigation officers are all deputed for a certain period to work from the railways to this department, and after completing that period, they are again sent back to their parent department. I do not think if this policy of recruitment is followed, they can work efficiently, because the officers who are deputed to this organisation have to work under the same officers when they are sent back to their parent posts.

Secondly, there is no impetus, no reward for their good work. I know in the railways, particularly in the South Eastern Railway, there are a number of officers and some engineers who have detected some frauds and irregularities, but as the persons concerned were their superior officers, they were victimised. I am not going to mention names, but if this vigilance organisation is to work efficiently, the officers should not be deputed from the same department. They should be from other departments, so that, after completing their deputation period, there is little chance of their being victimised by their superior officers. At the same time, there should be some sort of encouragement for their good work.

Coming to backward classes, I would like to point out that the welfare of these people is the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government. In the last two Plans, as far as I remember, various schemes were taken up to improve their economic and social conditions. In the Second

Plan particularly, 43 multipurpose blocks were taken up for intensified development of the tribal areas. Rs. 27 lakhs were ear-marked for each of the blocks, but I do not know how much money was spent. I had the opportunity of seeing some of the blocks, and I found that in many blocks not even 50 per cent of the money was not spent. Even out of this 50 per cent spent, the benefits have gone to non-tribal people.

All these multi-purpose projects are administered by the Community Development Ministry. When the Home Ministry spends Rs. 15 lakhs on each block, I do not see the justification of putting these projects under the Community Development Ministry. The Home Ministry does not even have a hand to see that the money is spent.

In the Third Plan, there are 300 blocks to be opened throughout the country, and I think the contribution of the Home Ministry is also very substantial. Since past experience shows that the actual benefits have gone to the non-tribal people, I suggest it is the duty of the Home Ministry to take over these projects. Or, they should withdraw the amount set apart for the benefit of these people, and spend it on specific schemes for their welfare. Only then will they be benefited.

A consolidated list of the scheduled tribes for the whole country has not yet been prepared. Answering a question in this House, the hon. Deputy Minister said that as the conditions of the tribal people differed from place to place, it was very difficult to prepare such a list. I do not know how conditions differ, or the criteria by which the scheduled tribes are recognised. For instance I am here in Delhi. I do not know whether my character, my customs, my language has changed, whether I will not be recognised. There are lakhs of scheduled tribes people who are not recognised. In Assam there are a few lakhs.

Shri Basumatari: 12½ lakhs.

Shri Subodh Hansda: My friend states there are 12½ lakhs. Some-time back, the Ministry said that these were floating population. I do not find any justification for saying so. These people have gone there fifty years back and had settled down. They have a representative, an M.L.A. in the Assam Assembly also. How can they be called floating population? Therefore, I request that a consolidated list of all the Scheduled Tribes should be prepared and they should be given the benefits guaranteed under the Constitution. One part of the same Tribe is given full facilities under the Constitution and the other part is not given. I can mention some examples. In Andhra Pradesh, one section is a Scheduled Caste in one Taluk but if you go to the other taluk, it is not. Such instances are there in Madhya Pradesh also. Government should prepare a consolidated list so that equal justice can be given to all of them in this country.

18 hrs.

Many of my hon. friends referred to the services, IAS, IPS, etc. Take class III and class IV services. If you look at the report and the progress made, you will see how things proceed. The Ministry claims that progress has been made. Now, with regard to class IV staff, chaprasis, khalasias, etc. where only semi literacy is necessary—I shall give the figures for two years—the figure in 1961 was 29588 and in 1962 it has come down to 29246. With regard to class III also in 1961 it was 8289 and in 1962, it was 8197. That is so in class I and II services also—in all the category of services. The number is going down. Why is it happening? The Railways are the biggest employers in the country. I have seen how recruitment is done in the South-Eastern Railway. I am glad that this Ministry has put some cells. If the cells cannot give any life, I do not think they will be able

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to fill the shortfall that is there still today. In respect of promotion also the same procedure is followed. I do not think there is any organisation from this community to represent to the Home Ministry. It is very difficult to represent individual cases. But in the Eastern Railway, the Bengal Provincial Depressed Classes League represented the cases of the Eastern Railway employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people. I think recently they have represented to the Home Ministry about the injustices and irregularities that are done to them. If Government at all wants to fill up vacancies, there must be someone to see that the interests of these people are safeguarded. Otherwise, it will remain only at the policy level. The implementing authorities who are responsible for the implementation of schemes do not want the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to come into the service. In my sub-division there was one SDO. Once he told the President of the Adivasis Mahasabha: you people come from jungles, why do you want services here? You better go to jungles. This is the attitude of the implementing authorities.

Lastly, I would like to emphasise one point regarding budget cuts. A few days back, the Minister replied that there is no budget cut as such, but there is a re-orientation of the programmes of the budget. But I would like to submit that in my State all the construction work, particularly the construction of hostels for girls and boys, has been completely stopped this year. You want education to be spread and you want to develop all these people, and you want the girls to be educated, who are still behind some were hundred years in education, but then, when the construction of hostels is stopped, it means they should not get education! I cannot understand this. In my State I am told that there is a cut in the provision in the State budget, to the extent

of about Rs. 43 lakhs. So much has been cut down. Then how do you want to develop these people? Therefore, I request that the grants for the construction of hostels should be retained and I hope the Home Minister will kindly look into these matters. I request the Home Minister to take all my points into consideration.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me congratulate and thank the hon. Members for expressing very kind sentiments about the Home Ministry. This gives encouragement not only to us but to the people who are connected with the work of the Ministry because they are the people who help in the day-to-day work with us.

There were quite a few points which were mentioned during the debate today. I would like to say that the work relating to the backward classes progressed steadily during the last year. The Central and the State Governments took special interest and made a note of all these requirements. The conference of the State Ministers, which was mentioned by one of the hon. Members, took special note of the Dhebar Commission's report along with other points which were to be considered for the welfare of the backward classes. Most of the recommendations which were made at the State Ministers' conference were placed on the Table of both the Houses in September last. We have very nearly completed the examination of the recommendations and we will be taking the final decision very soon.

Coming to the progress of the schemes for the welfare of backward classes, last year, 1962-63, the progress seems to have been better than in the previous years. Out of the total outlay of about Rs. 1,295 lakhs which was approved for expenditure during 1962-63, the State Governments

are expected to spend till the end of the financial year an amount nearing Rs. 1,261 lakhs which comes nearly to 97 per cent of utilisation, which is much better than the previous years performance. We hear a lot of criticism that much has not been done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No one can deny that there has been some improvement, but the improvement has not come faster as we expected. When we achieved Independence, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different services was very, very low. There has been some increase in the volume of employment since then, but the bulk of the total employment at present existing should also be greater. Therefore, to reach the maximum percentage reservation with which many Members are concerned—we are also equally concerned about it and it is not that we are not concerned—we have to make recruitment at corresponding levels and in addition make up for the backlog which was left over before Independence. We all know that in the services, except for Class IV, fairly high educational qualifications have been prescribed. The educational programme that has been envisaged by the Centre and the States is going to bring about a certain amount of good results. The educational facilities that have been taken up by the Centre and States will bring certainly a good result. It would be seen that in the period 1944-45, the number of people who benefited by this scheme was only 144. But in 1961-62 the number has risen to 47,965. In the period 1948-49 to 1961-62 the number of scheduled tribes students in the colleges went up from 84 to 7824; prior to 1948-49 there were no scheduled tribes at all.

In 1954-55, Government spent a nominal amount of Rs. 47,987 on the grant of post-matric scholarships for the backward classes, whereas this expenditure has gone up to Rs. 310 lakhs in 1961-62 and is expected to be about Rs. 363 lakhs during 1962-63, without taking into consideration the

amount spent on the other backward classes, which is nearly about Rs. 78 lakhs and odd. With this increase in educational programme, we hope to step up the representation in the services of these communities. We have not lost sight of the fact that the bulk of the employment is in the technical side and we are also seriously thinking if ensuring the maximum benefit to these people from programmes like craftsmen-training. We are also examining how best to implement the reservation in respect of the public sector undertakings and also in regard to the employment in local bodies. The representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is gradually growing and it is also steady.

An hon. Member said that even in Class IV the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is very low. I would differ from him. In Class IV services, the scheduled castes constitute about 17.36 per cent of the total number on 1-1-1962. This is exclusive of the sweepers belonging to Class IV, who are about 4000, according to the second Pay Commission's report. But in class III, the proportion is not so great; it is only 7.76 per cent, though the number has increased considerably. We are not very happy with the situation and we will try to find out ways and means as to how best this can be increased. Even in this, the number was 45,181 on 1-1-1957, whereas in 1962 it has gone up to 70,854. There has been a considerable increase, but we are not satisfied with it. We are still examining how to help them. In Class II and Class I, the number has increased from 290 to 832 and from 44 to 185 respectively during the same period.

The scheduled tribes have not fared so well. Their representation in different classes of services has also progressively improved. Mr. Siddiah was pleased to mention about this increase in the number of scheduled caste officers in IAS and IPS. I would give the numbers. In 1961, 22 scheduled castes and 4 scheduled

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tribes candidates entered IAS, 10 scheduled castes and 5 scheduled tribes entered IPS and 29 scheduled castes and 5 scheduled tribes entered the Central Services, Class I. In 1962, the result which has been recently published, the House will be happy to know that out of 105 candidates recommended for appointment to IAS, IFS and IPS on the basis of the competitive examination, there are 15 scheduled castes and 4 scheduled tribes, which fills up the full quota given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, namely, 12½ and 5½ per cent. This year we do not have any backlog to be carried forward. So we are doing well. It may be due, as Shri Siddiah said, to the pre-examination centres which are functioning both at Allahabad and at Bangalore. We have recently started one at Bangalore and it will give its results in the next year. These two centres are fully financed by the Central Government. There was also a mention by some hon. Members that we should have many more centres like this. In this connection, I would like to say that the sanctioned strengths of the two institutes are not fully utilised. When these are fully utilised and when we feel that there is need for more, we may think of it later.

With regard to the educational programme that has been taken up for the backward classes, I would like to say a few words. With the increase of education among the backward classes, the disabilities which are being experienced by these communities, particularly the Scheduled Castes, we hope, would die out. During the Third Five Year Plan, every Scheduled Tribe boy or girl studying in a college will be given scholarship—the post-matric scholarship. They will not be denied this scholarship due to paucity of funds. The Scheduled Caste students also will be eligible to the same facility subject to a simple means test. This exemption limit which is fixed in the means

test is too high that it keeps out only the positively affluent students. According to the test, candidates whose family incomes are below Rs. 300 per month get full scholarship, those with family incomes between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 per month get partial benefits and only those whose family incomes are above Rs. 500 per month are excluded. To minimise hardships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates, the procedure hitherto followed has been modified. The awards are now made on the basis of a simple declaration by the parents or guardians stating their monthly income without insisting on a certificate from the Revenue Department for the income. We have now suggested to the State Governments that the renewal should be given to the heads of the institutions themselves so that once a student gets the scholarship it is renewed in subsequent years without any lengthy formality. We are following this to reduce the difficulties and the delays that are experienced by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students. This sort of complaints have been coming to us, and we thought this would be one of the methods by which the difficulties and hardships experienced by these students would be removed.

In order to facilitate the admissions of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into medical colleges and engineering colleges, reservations are made for them to the extent of 20 per cent in the institutions controlled by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

There was a mention about the revised list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being delayed. The hon. Member, Shri Subodh Hansda has misunderstood my answer on a previous occasion when I answered questions in this House. I did not say this was because they are varying from place to place. We are in the same State guided by the same criterion in the States. We have the re-

commendations from the State Governments.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Home Minister himself has replied like that, and I have got the debate with me.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: If it is a matter of argument, Sir, I would request the hon. Member to come to me afterwards, and we will try to straighten out any irregularities that might be there. Where certain Tribes or Castes are to be de-scheduled we have to get the proper reasons for it. Either for scheduling or for de-scheduling, if the proper reasons are not given, we have to write to the State Governments to find out the position. So, this has been going on between the State Governments and the Central Government, and now we have given the last date as 31st March by which time we are expecting the replies to come from all the State Governments. Since most of the replies have already come, we would be taking the final decision shortly.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not in his seat, So, he cannot put a question.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is another important aspect which I should like to mention at this stage. During the general discussion on the budget, Dr. Deshmukh made a strong plea against Government adopting the economic criterion for other backward classes. So, I would like to clarify the impression in the mind of the hon. Member, who is not here now. We have already decided to use the economic criterion instead of the caste criterion. It was decided at the State Chief Ministers' Conference in early 1961. Again, in the State Ministers' Conference in 1962 which I mentioned earlier, this was discussed and the conference was of the unanimous view that the economic criterion should be adopted. The only scheme for the "other backward classes" which is

wholly financed from the Central funds is the post-matric scholarship. For that, it is proposed to adopt the economic criterion with effect from the next academic year, 1963-64.

I would like to mention the salient features of this just now. While we are following the economic criterion, we want to include the de-notified tribes and nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes as "other backward classes". For the purpose of this economic test there will be two groups—one, people whose family income is less than Rs. 1,500 per annum and the other whose family income is above Rs. 1,500 but less than Rs. 2,000 per annum. Except in the case of post-matric scholarship, for technical courses like medicine engineering, agriculture and veterinary, the upper limit may be raised up to Rs. 2,400 per annum. Persons from the first group would be taken up first and whatever is left over from the amount allotted for "other backward classes" for post-matric scholarship, the rest would be given to the second group, to those whose family income is between Rs. 1,500 to 2,000. In order to avoid hardship during the transitional stage, students belonging to the "other backward classes", as at present defined on the basis of caste, will not be allowed to suffer; they will continue to receive their scholarships, as renewal scholarships for the period within which they will complete their studies and take their degree or diploma. After this is taken care of, the rest will be given to the seminomadic, nomadic and de-notified tribes; that is to say, about 33 1/3 per cent, and the rest will be given on the basis of economic criterion.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

This is being followed even by the States in the matter of financial assistance given to students of "other backward classes". Maharashtra and Gujarat are following this pattern. Recently, Mysore has also adopted it. We

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have already written to the State Governments to adopt the same economic criterion for schemes benefitting "other backward classes" wholly assisted by the State Governments, or partly assisted by the State Government and partly by the Centre.

I have not much to add. If I have not replied to any of the points referred to here, it does not mean that they will not be looked into or replied to. There will be discussion on the Dhebar Commission Report and on Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then there will be ample opportunity to discuss this subject and give a very elaborate reply.

श्री ह० च० सोय : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री श्री मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया कि सरकार किस तरह से कोशिश कर रही है पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि पिछले सोलह वर्षों से हर साल शूल्ड कास्ट्स और शूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टें हमारे देश के सामने पेश होती हैं। हर रिपोर्ट में यह विशेषता देखता हूँ कि कमिश्नर अपनी रिपोर्ट में बेलफेयर के काम में जो गलतियाँ होती हैं, जो नाकामयाबी होती हैं, उनको एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त देते हैं। उनको एक और विशेषता यह है कि उनको हिम्मत टूटती नहीं है और वे हर साल यही कह दिया करते हैं। कितनी बेदर्दी और लाचारी हैं।

बेल कमिश्नर की आखिरी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है जिसके लिये मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस पर विशेष महम इग हाउस में हंगो। जैसा अभी कहा गया, डेवर कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स की और केन्द्र के मिनिस्टर्स की एक कांफ्रेंस हुई और उसमें यह तय किया गया कि इस रिपोर्ट की कितनी बातों को सरकार लागू करेगी। इस पहलू से भी जब हम देखते हैं तो यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कितनी दूर तक वह रिक्-

मेंडेशन्स लागू हुई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहूँ कि बेलफेयर के संघ में सेपरेट बजेट बनाया जायेगा, यह डेवर कमिश्नर की बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट रिक्मेंडेशन थी, जो कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेंस में मान ली गई थी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कितनी दूर तक उसको स्टेट लेवल पर और सेण्ट्रल लेवल पर लागू किया गया।

इसी तरह से एक दूसरी रिक्मेंडेशन भी है जो कि मान ली गई थी और जिसके बारे में अक्सर हाउस में हम जोर देते आये हैं, और वह यह कि आज जो इतना अधिक आर्थिक गौ-करण हमारे देश में हो रहा है उसमें जो प्राइमरी डिस्प्लेस होते हैं उनका पुनर्वास उसी प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में किया जाय और उसका सारा खर्च उसी प्रोजेक्ट के खर्च में शामिल हो, उनको ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाय, यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण रिक्मेंडेशन थी जिसको मान लिया गया था। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो नये प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनमें नये साल में कितनी दूर तक इस रिक्मेंडेशन को लागू किया जा रहा है? हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, स्वर्गीय पंत जी थे, अब हमारे शास्त्री जी हैं, यह सभी लोग पिछड़े वर्गों के बारे में विशेष रूप से हमदर्द हैं, इतना ही नहीं, सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि बापू जी और श्री ठक्कर बापा जैसे लोगों को, और जो हमारे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, जिन में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं, सब को विशेष हमदर्दी है। वे चिन्तित रहते हैं कि सारे देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको कैसे उठाया जाय, वे चाहते हैं कि कम से कम समय में उनका सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर ऊँचा कर दिया जाय और इसके लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाया जाय लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इन सारी बातों के बावजूद, उनको सारी सहृदयता और हमदर्दी के बावजूद, हम देखते हैं कि डेवर कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हर साल की जो कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है उसमें इस बात

का जिक्र होता है कि वेल्फेयर के बजट से इतना खर्च सरंज हो रहा है। इसकी ओहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मगर हर साल बहुत मोटी रकम लोटाई जाती है।

हमारे संविधान में संरक्षण के कुछ प्राविकल्प हैं, उनको जमोन के संरक्षण के बारे में और जो उनके जंगल हैं उनके संरक्षण के बारे में। लेकिन उन के बावजूद हम देखते हैं कि जो उनकी अपनी जमोन हैं वे उनके हाथों से चने जा रही हैं और के हाथों में और उन्हीं की तरह के दूसरे लोगों के हाथों में, जबकि उन के पास जाना नहीं चाहिये।

अध्याय महोदय, यह विशेष कर आदिवासियों का जिक्र कि हमेशा जमोन और जंगल ही जिक्र का एक मात्र जरिया रहा है, हमारे देश ने आजादी मिलने से पहले ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का यह पालिसी था कि उनके जमोन में और उनके रहने सहने के डंग में कम से कम हम हेरफेर करें। यह एक पालिसी उत समय की गवर्नमेंट की थी। आजाद होने के बाद सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने और देश के नेताओं ने यह सोचा कि प्रोग्रेसिव तरीके से धीरे धीरे करके इन आदिवासियों और दूसरे लोगों के बीच में एक इंटीग्रेशन हो। इस नीति को अपनाया गया और इस नीति को सामने रख कर सारी वेल्फेयर की स्कीमों की गईं। इन के मुताबिक हमारा संविधान भी बना और जितने भी अन्य सारे काम हो रहे हैं वह इसी इंटीग्रेशन को सामने रख कर हो रहे हैं। निश्चय ही यह बात अच्छा कदम है। मगर हमें देना यह है कि इस इंटीग्रेशन को रख कर किसानों दूर हम सफल हुए हैं? यह कोई मेरा खानो अपना ही विचार नहीं है, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि हर साल शेड्यूल कार्ड्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की जो रिपोर्ट आती है उससे पता लगता रहता है कि इन किसानों दूर तक वाकई सफल हुए हैं। डेबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट बता रही है कि दरप्रत्यक्ष किसानों दूर तक हम सफल हुए हैं। सफलता की बात

तो छोड़ लीजिये हम ब्रेड नाकामय रहे हैं। जहां हम लोग और यह सरकार कहेंगे है कि हम अच्छों को अलग नहीं रखना चाहते उनका प्रोग्रेसिव इंटीग्रेशन हम करें, तो मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि उस पालिसी में अभी तक हम बहुत हद तक नाकामयाव रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि संविधान के मुताबिक दस साल बाद जो यह डेबर कमिशन पंठा और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट बनाई, उस रिपोर्ट में जो वास्तविकता रखी गई है और अब तक की अपनी पिछड़ी अंतफलताओं को ध्यान में रख कर हम उनके लिये क्या नई पालिसी चला रहे हैं? मेरा अपना ख्याल यह है कि स्कालरशिप, रिजरवेशन और ग्रैनगोला आदि चीजों की व्यवस्था कर के ही हमें अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री मान कर सन्तोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहूँ कि बिहार, उड़ीसा, बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश जो कि एक बड़ा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनता जा रहा है वहां आदिवासी काफी संख्या में आबाद हैं और इसलिये क्या सिर्फ स्कालरशिप और ग्रैनगोला देकर ही हम उनकी सारी समस्याओं को हल कर सकते हैं? इस औद्योगिक विकास और विस्तार की बैंकप्राउन्ड को अपने ध्यान में रख कर हमें अपने सारे कामों को करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये सिर्फ यही सोचकर सन्तोष नहीं कर लेना होगा कि हमने उनको इतने स्कालरशिप दे दिये। आप को यह नहीं भूलना होगा कि हजारों की संख्या में गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग जो कि अपने जंगल और जमीन पर आश्रित हैं, उन से हटा कर उनको बेजमीन और बेसहारा बनाया जा रहा है। एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से दूसरे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में सूखे पत्तों के समान झर से उबर भटकते फिर रहे हैं और बड़े पैमाने में बेजमीन और बेसहारा जो यह भटक रहे हैं तो उनके आवास और भरण पोषण की सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था न करके हम कितना अन्याय उन लोगों के साथ कर रहे हैं।

देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये इन की जमीन हन लेते हैं और जबरन पड़ने पर

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

लेनी भी चाहिये मगर इसके साथ ही हमारी यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि सिर्फ जमीन के एवज में उन्हें कुछ पैसा देकर ही हम अपनी ड्यूटी खत्म न समझ लें। 300 बी० सी० और इटिया के बारे में रिपोर्ट में हिसाब लगा कर बताया गया है कि 18000 आदिवासी फम्लीज को वहां से अर्थात् उनकी जमीनों से हटा दिया गया है। गवर्नमेंट 18000 बेजमीन और बेघर लोगों में से केवल 3000 को ही बसा सकी है। खाली जमीन का मुआवजा देकर छोड़ देना तो काफी नहीं है और सरकार का इसी से कर्तव्य तो पूरा नहीं हो जाता है। करीब 19000 फम्लीज को बेजमीन बना कर छोड़ दिया गया है। अब वे कहां रहते हैं और किस तरह अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। एक कल्याणकारी राज्य होने के नाते सिर्फ कुछ पैसा देकर ही अपनी ड्यूटी खत्म हुई समझ लेना उन आदिवासियों के साथ अन्याय करना होगा। हमें अपनी इस कल्याणकारी राज्य बनाने की पालिसी पर गंवा अनुभव होता है और यह निश्चय ही बहुत ऊंची पालिसी है लेकिन जब हम हजारों लोगों को इस तरह बेजमीन और बेसहारा इधर से उधर भटकते हुये देखते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म से नीचे झुक जाता है। यह उनके साथ बड़ी बेइसाफी है। मेरा इस संबंध में सरकार से आग्रह होगा कि इस औद्योगिकरण की बैकग्राउन्ड में उनके लिये जितनी भी हमारी वेलफेयर की स्कीमें हैं उनको हमें रिवाइज करना होगा। हर एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हर एक प्रोजेक्ट में ऐसे डाइरेक्टोरेट हों जहां कि सिर्फ ट्रेनिंग और बहाली देने की ही बात न सोची जाय बल्कि उस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाय कि उनको रोजी कमाने के नये नये धंधे और काम मिल सकें। उनको इस बारे में डाइरेक्शन और गाइडेंस मिलनी चाहिये कि वे कौन कौन से नये धंधे और रोजगार के साधन अपनायें

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि ब्लावस और वेलफेयर का जो रुपया रखा जाता है वह काफी सटंडर हो जाता है। उन पर खर्च नहीं होता है। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूं और यह सही है कि वेलफेयर के लिये जितना रुपया रखा होता है उसका पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक बर्गर खर्च विये सटंडर हो जाता है। डेवर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी इसी चीज को कहा गया है। इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि इन लोगों के बीच में जो सरकारी अधिकारी काम करने के लिये भेजे जाते हैं वे इधर अधिक ध्यान नहीं देते हैं और ठीक से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करते हैं। यह हम लोग जोकि पालियमेंट के मेम्बर्स हैं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता हैं वे इस बात को अपने जाती अनुभव के आधार पर जानते हैं कि रुपये का प्राविजन तो कर दिया जाता है और वेलफेयर की स्कीमें भी बन जाती हैं लेकिन जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों पर उनको अमली जामा पहनाने की जिम्मेदारी होती है वे इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ जो एक विशेष ट्रेनिंग इसके लिये उन्हें होनी चाहिये वह उन्हें मिली नहीं होती है।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि और जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में इशारा किया गया है इस तरह का एक ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोला गया है जिस में इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है ताकि ब्लाक में हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बीच में जो सरकारी अफसर काम करते हैं उनको उन कामों के संबंध में विशेष ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त हो सके। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं वह अपर्याप्त है और ऐसे ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स और अधिक खुलने चाहियें।

जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा इनको यह विशेष ट्रेनिंग न होने के कारण यह अपना कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं और उस में फेल होते हैं। इनकी मनोवृत्ति, तैयारी और

रस्मोरिव.ज न जानने को वजह से आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इनको समझने में और उनकी समस्याओं को सफलतापूर्वक हल कर पाने में फेल हुआ है। खुद मेरे अपने राज्य में इन लोगों को न समझा सकने की वजह से आदिवासी लोगों के बीच में काफी फायरिंग हुई, गोलीकांड हुआ। मेरे अपने जिले सिंहभूम में कई फायरिंग हुई। आदिवासियों को और उनके रहन रहन व समस्याओं को ठीक से न समझ पाने के कारण नागालैंड जैसी जगह में हमें काफी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी। शुरू में हम ने सोचा कि पुलिस व मिलिटरी के बलबूते पर हम उन्हें ठीक कर लेंगे लेकिन अनुभव ने हमें बतलाया कि हम उसमें नाकामयाब रहे। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि अब हमारी संप्रदाय गवर्नमेंट को सुबुद्धि आई है और उन्हें एक अलग स्टेट दे दी गई है।

हम लोग अपने राज्य में देखते हैं कि राज्य सरकार चाहती है कि आदिवासियों के बीच में वेलफेयर के वे अन्य अच्छे काम किये जायें मगर उनके ऐसा चाहने के बावजूद खुद बिहार सरकार के लोग आपस में लड़ते हैं, पार्टीबंदी इतनी ज्यादा होती है कि वे कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। पार्टीबंदी और आपस में इतना झगड़ा चलता है कि हम लोगों के चाहने के बावजूद कांग्रेस पार्टी में हम लोग नहीं रह सके। हर दफ्तरे यह रूलिंग पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी इस के लिए चिंतित रहती थी कि आखिर यह छोटा नागपुर के लोग नाराज क्यों हैं? कभी वहां पर डेवर भाई को भेजा गया और कभी इंदिरा जी को भेजा गया। लेकिन इन सारी बातों के बावजूद इस बात को वे नहीं समझ सके कि ये लोग क्यों नाराज हैं। उसी तरह की स्थिति बस्तर में उत्पन्न हुई। वहां की राज्य सरकार ने बस्तर के आदिवासियों की समस्याओं और दृष्टिकोण को सहजता से देखने की कोशिश नहीं की, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां आदिवासियों पर भी फायरिंग की। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में हम लोगों को एक नये

दृष्टिकोण से सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम उन लोगों के साथ हकीकत में हमदर्दी करें और उन के स्वालात और उन की समस्याओं को ठीक तरह से समझें।

हम लोग समझते हैं कि कई मानों में आदिवासियों को दूसरे दर्जे का नागरिक समझा जाता है। आज हमारे देश में कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन लागू करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। जहाँ माइनारिटीज के विषय में एक धी-लैंग्वेज फ़ॉर्मूला बनाया गया है, वहाँ हम देखते हैं कि बिहार जैसे राज्य में जहाँ तीस चालीस लाख आदिवासी हैं, हिन्दी भाषा को हमारी मातृभाषा करार दिया जाता है। संथाल, मुंडा और हो आदि हमारी अपनी भाषायें हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर प्राइमरी स्टेज में भी हमारे बच्चों पर हिन्दी थोपी जाती है। वही हाल उड़ीसा, बंगाल, मध्यप्रदेश में है। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जहाँ तक प्राइमरी स्टेज में कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन का स्वाल है, वह इस सम्बन्ध में एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री और राज्य सरकारों से अविलम्ब बातचीत करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हमारे भाषाओं का विकास हो। यह बात जरूर है कि राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी हम लोग पढ़ेंगे और राज्य की भाषा, बंगला या उड़िया, भी हम जरूर पढ़ेंगे और पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन हमारी मातृभाषा से जो इन्कार किया जाता है, यह एक ऐसी बात है, जो कि आदिवासियों के दिल में बड़े दुख का विषय है।

मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि सोवियट रशा में कुछ ऐसी छोटी छोटी नेशनलैटीज हैं, जिन में बीस तीस हजार लोग हैं। पहले उन लोगों की भाषा ही नहीं थी, उन को कोई स्क्रिप्ट ही नहीं थी। जब सोवियट यूनियन बना, तो ऐसा इन्तजाम किया गया कि उन को स्क्रिप्ट और भाषा का विकास किया गया। जब वे लोग अपनी माइनारिटीज के बारे में यह व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, तो हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते, जब कि हमारे वहाँ आदिवासी लोग

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

काफ़ी संख्या में हैं, संथाल पापुलेशन, कम्पेक्ट पापुलेशन, पचास लाख से अधिक है, मुंडा पापुलेशन तीस लाख से अधिक है और एरु ही जगह पर काफ़ी लोग एरुत्रित हैं। इसलिए भाषा के सम्बन्ध में उन लोगों के साथ अवश्य न्याय किया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री सुबोध हंसदा, को इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि अगर एरु ही ट्राइब के लोग किसी दूसरी जगह पर चले जायें, तो भी उन को आदिवासी माना जाना चाहिए। आज-कल स्थिति यह है कि अगर एरु ही ट्राइब के लोग दूसरी जगह जाते हैं, तो उन को आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए अगर छोटा नागपुर से कोई आदिवासी आसाम जाते हैं, तो उन को आदिवासी नहीं समझा जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन के साथ अवश्य ही न्याय होना चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों को आदिवासी समझना चाहिए और उन को सारी फ़ैसिलिटीय़ देनी चाहिए।

मुझे आशा है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर ध्यान दें और हम लोगों के प्रति एरु नया दृष्टिकोण अपना कर आवश्यक कदम उठाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas. Shri Barupal. Shri Muzaffar Husain. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik. Shri Abdul Ghani Goni. Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar. Shri Virbhadra Singh. All absent. That will make my task easier. Shri Bhattacharyya.

May I know how many there are who want to speak?

Some Hon. Members: rose—

Mr. Speaker: If they are prepared to sit, we will conclude all these names that are here.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right then. We will sit and finish. All those who are absent will not be invited to have another chance. Shri Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Any time I look upon the map of India, two particular spots in it strike me as vital spots of weakness. One is in the east, and the other is in the north. In the east it is the region including Assam, up to Tripura and Manipur, and in the north it is Kashmir. In the North Jammu and Kashmir juts out from India and is surrounded on all sides by China and Pakistan and linked with India by a very narrow stretch and in the east too the territories in the eastern region are also linked with India by a very narrow stretch and over 30-40 miles. So, these two particular spots require very special attention from the Home Ministry. I had expected that there would be two chapters in the report devoted to these special requirements and to the broad features of the situation in these two spots. It is not there in the report; it is all mixed up. I searched from the other ancillary reports from the Library and there also I found all this mixed up together. My suggestion to the hon. Home Minister is that in the future reports that they may present to us, special attention should be devoted to the requirements of these two particular spots in India.

Regarding the eastern region, when we got Independence, in the eastern regional providence had thrown together different types of areas Assamese speaking areas, Bengali speaking areas, Manipur and Tripura, Nagaland hill tribes speaking different dialects—all these people conglomerated in an area linked with India by a very narrow strip. What was necessary at that time was that there should have been a broad minded administration in that area which could integrate the whole into one territory, one State and one minded people and to integrate with the nation as we want to have now. Somehow, it did not strike anybody's imagination at that time and the result is that we find in that area today different territories claiming protection and satisfaction of their own narrow interests. In spite of

integration programme that we have adopted, I believe it will be difficult to have all these integrated into one State now. There is already a proposal that Tripura and Manipur will have sets of legislatures and their own administrations though the SRC did not approve of it. That shows that we had not worked in a way which would have met the necessities of those areas but we may do it now.

In connection with the eastern region the is this question in Assam. Assam came to be referred to in a number of speeches. Pakistani infiltration was referred to by our friend from Assam. He laid great stress on that problem. The report that the Home Minister has presented us gives the number of Pakistanis infiltration between 2.5 to 3 lakhs. I believe the Chief Minister of Assam also made a statement to that effect. But there is another ex-Minister of Assam, Shri Debeswar Sarma. He says that the number of Pakistanis who have infiltrated into Assam would not be less than 7.5 lakhs. That is a statement not from an irresponsible person but from one who had been a minister in the Assam Cabinet and also held a very prominent position in the Congress organisation. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will give any credence to this statement of Shri Debeswar Sarma. If he does, he has got to re-check the figures that have been presented in his own report.

I am associated with an area which also borders on Pakistan I would suggest again that these areas should have been separately treated in the report and not be mixed up with the situation that we find in other parts of India. I say so because the requirements of this area, the problems of this area, have to be considered separately. They are different from what they are in the States in the interior of India.

Regarding the area with which I am associated, that is North Bengal, the problems there relate particularly to

those of security of life. When I toured that area, the ordinary peasants told me that they would give us votes but then we should give them assurance that the Government will give us peace and security. They said they cannot sleep night after night and asked "how can we work in the fields passing sleepless nights?" Almost every night, or on alternate nights, there is a raid from Pakistan, and the raids are particularly intended to carry away the cattle. I was surprised at the way they sleep. They keep their cattle within their bed-rooms. The cattle will be kept in the midst of persons sleeping and the persons will be sleeping all around. Even then, the wall will be broken and the Pakistani people will come in and take away the cattle at night. That was a general complaint all along the North Bengal border. After my election I tried to impress upon the authorities that this required special attention on their part.

Dealing with this point, I would also say that the Home Minister should have an arrangement to check the border administration. I would say again that the border roads are all in a state of disrepair. Even the defence department will find it difficult to lead their army towards the border if it becomes necessary.

Another point relating to administration is this. One peasant told me that previously they used to be under one *lat sahib*, but that they are now under so many *lat sahibs*. "Could you save us from this?", they ask. The District Magistrate is a *lat sahib*; the SDO is a *lat sahib*. The Block Development Officer is a *lat sahib*; everyone is *lat sahib*. They ask, "would you save us from so many *lat sahibs*?"

Mr. Speaker: Member of Parliament is not included there?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: No Sir, from Members of Parliament people want relief. They said that the Members of Parliament should do something for them; they expected it,

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

But they feel that the Members of Parliament are not effective in the way they would like them to be.

I would now like to deal with the question of language. The question of language came up again and again—whether Hindi or English, I do not know. If it were left to me, I would suggest that the only language which satisfies the needs would be Sanskrit. The two tests that we can take up for our national purpose must be, it must be an all-India language and, at the same time, it must be a language which is Indian. That language is Sanskrit. I had made this suggestion previously and I would suggest it again.

The question of minorities was raised. We are now having adult suffrage. After the adoption of the principle of adult suffrage in the Constitution and the formulation of fundamental rights as guaranteed in the Constitution, the problem of minorities should be regarded as having been solved. No question of minorities arises now. That is my suggestion.

The Home Minister has done many outstanding things during his tenure-ship, and the latest thing is in respect of Nepal.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: A quiet man has got the greatest amount of power of the Government and he has the confidence of the people. I only wish that the difficulties that the people face will be considered by him and remedied in the best way that he can.

श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :
मन्त्रीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा करते समय मेरा ध्यान शान्ति और सुरक्षा को आरंभ जाता है, जो हम मंत्रालयने देश में कायम रखी। किसी भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए यह जरूरी

होता है और उसके विकास के लिए भी यह जरूरी होता है कि देश में आन्तरिक शान्ति रहे। गृह मंत्रालय इस बात के लिए बधाई का पात्र है कि संकटकाल में सारे देश में परिपूर्ण शान्ति उन्होंने कायम रखी। इस तरह से गृह नीति का संचालन किया, इस तरह का वातवरण इस देश में निर्मित किया कि कहीं किसी किस्म के उपद्रव नहीं हुए। संघर्ष में फंसने के पूर्व स देश में बहुत फूटफाट थी, जगह जगह रगड़े झगड़े थे लेकिन मंत्रिमंडल ने ऐसा वातावरण इस देश में बनाया और जनता ने इस तरह से सहयोग किया कि संघर्ष समाप्त हुआ और देश विदेशी दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने के लिए सन्नद्ध हो सका।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह के वातावरण को अधिक से अधिक मजबूती से इस देश में कायम रखा जाये और इसके लिए कारगर कदम उठाने जायें। आज भी मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस देश में ऐसे दल हैं, ऐसे तबके हैं जो कि फूटफाट की बात को फैला करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जरूरी है कि शासन उस तरफ बहुत सजग दृष्टि रखे। अभी भी मजहबीपन, धार्मिकता की बात को ले कर के इस बात की कांशिश की जाती है कि देश को अंधर अंधर से उभारा जाये। जब इस तरह की भावना फैलाने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो उसकी तरफ से हमें सावधान रहना है। इस तरह की भड़काने वाली बातें जो होती हैं, उनको हमें दबाना चाहिये।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों को अफसोस है कि उन्होंने कुछ अ. मा. मा. जेल में बन्द किया गया है। इस संकटकाल में हम देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को शक्ति का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें दुख होता है जब किसी को कष्ट पहुंचता है। लेकिन देश रक्षा के लिए अगर इस तरह का कठोर कदम उठाना आवश्यक होता है, तो इस तरह का कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये और ऐसा कदम उठा करके उचित ही किया गया है। शासन के पास मुझे विश्वास है,

एसे आदमियों के खिलफ निश्चित रूप से प्रमाण होंगे और उसके सीक्रेट विभाग के पास इस तरह की सूचनाएं होंगी जिस के कारण इस तरह की मजबूती का बंदम उठाना पड़ा है। क्रमशः ऐसी लंगों के केसिस पर विभिन्न अन्तिय सरकारी दिचार कर रही हैं और जिन से आरवासन गत हो रहे हैं अथवा जिन के खिलाफ कोई ठूठ अथवा गलत बंदम उठाने के प्रमाण नहीं हैं, उन को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता छोड़ा जा रहा है। यह उचित ही है।

असम के मामले को ले करके इस सदन में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। निश्चित रूप से असम पर हमारा अधिक से अधिक ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहां असम में जो विदेशियों का इनफ़िल्ट्रेशन पाकिस्तान से हुआ है उस तरफ हमारी दृष्टि सदैव रहनी चाहिये। पिछले वकत जब असम में अशान्ति फैली थी, उससे हम को नसीहत लेनी है। उस अशान्ति से किन लंगों को कष्ट उठाना पड़ा और क्यों उठाना पड़ा था और क्यों एक तबके विशेष के लोग उससे बच सके थे, वह एक सूत्र देता है उस आपत्ति के स्रोत का। मुझे विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्रालय उस तरफ से पूरी तरह सजग है और भविष्य में उस तरह के इनफ़िल्ट्रेशन को दह बढ़ने नहीं देगा और जो लंग का गये हैं उनके केसिस का गारीकी से अध्ययन करके, जो रजिन्वन केसिस है उनको छोड़ कर के दूसरों को दापिस करने का पूरा प्रयत्न करेगा, ऐसी में आशा करता हूं।

इस सदन में अष्टाचार की बहुत चर्चा हुई और यह कोई पहला मौका ही नहीं है जब कि अष्टाचार के बारे में चर्चा हुई हो। जब भी अक्सर उपस्थित होता है इस विषय की चर्चा होती है। मैं यह आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि शासन का इस तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान जाय। किसी भी शासन की मजबूती लिए यह आवश्यक होता है कि जनता का उस पाय। किसी भां शासन की मजबूती के तभी ह आवश्यक होता है कि जनता का जनतार पूर्ण विश्वास हो और वह विश्वास दारपदा होता और क्रयम रहता है जबकि

ऊपर है और वह निष्पक्षता से भरा हुआ है। सही आदमी को सही जिम्दगी दिताने के लिए पूरी तौर से गुंजाइश है। जब जनता में ऐसी भावना रहती है तभी वह शासन सफल, आदर्श और बृद्ध होता है। मैं यह जो अदृश्य स्वीकार करता हूँ कि देश में अर सदन में अष्टाचार को लेकर जो चर्चा की जाती है, उस में ऐजंजरेशन काफी होता है लेकिन इस तथ्य से तो इकार बिया ही नहीं जा सकता कि देश में अष्टाचार पनप रहा है। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस अष्टाचार को पनपने नहीं देना चाहिए और इसको देश में से समाप्त करने के लिए शासन को गम्भीरता से इस पर सोचना चाहिए और मजबूती के साथ उचित व सक्रिय क्रम तत्काल उठाने चाहिए।

19 hrs.

विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट में ने देखी है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि शास्त्री जी का शासन इस दिशा में पूरी शक्ति के साथ सचेत व सजग है और अष्टाचार को शिघ्रातिशीघ्र उन्मूलित करने की दिशा में सक्रिय है।

अष्टाचार की जब चर्चा चलती है तो कुछ लंग तो कहते हैं कि छोटे तदक में यह अष्टाचार होता है तो कुछ अन्य लोगों का मत होता है कि अष्टाचार ऊपर के लंगों और बड़े लंगों द्वारा किया जाता है और वे उन पर इसका आरोप व लांछन लगाते हैं। मैं अष्टाचार को धन से सम्बन्धित नहीं करता। मैं उसे मनुष्य के मन को और मनुष्य के आचरण का स्थिति का एक सहज परिणाम मानता हूँ। गरीब आदमी भी इस देश में बहुत ईमानदार होते हैं और धनिक आदमियों भी ईमानदार व्यक्ति मिलते हैं। बहुत से छोटे अफसरान भी ईमानदार होते हैं और उसी तरह बड़े अफसर भी ईमानदार होते हैं। इसलिए इस में बड़े और छोटे को कोई बात नहीं है। छोटे अफसरान जोकि बहुत कम तनखाह पाते हैं मजबूरियों के बीच में अपना जीवन बिताते हैं। बड़े अफसरान हालाकि उनकी तनखाह काफी होती है तो भी उनमें से कुछ लोगों में

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

खामियां है। इसलिए जब हम भ्रष्टाचार के प्रश्न पर विचार करें तो हमें बड़े और छोटे का खयाल न रख कर यह देखना होगा कि भ्रष्टाचार चाहे किसी भी कोने में क्यों न पनप रहा हो उसको मजबूत हाथों से खत्म किया जाय। भ्रष्टाचार चाहे बड़े कर्मचारी का हो अथवा छोटे कर्मचारी का, पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर्स का हो अथवा मिनिस्टर्स का, भ्रष्टाचार तो भ्रष्टाचार ही है और इसके लिये मैं सज्जता हूँ कि सब पर समान रूप से कड़ो नजर शासन की होनी चाहिये। भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने और उसे पनपने न देने की उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये और कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिये।

प्रजातंत्र को यह कह दिया जाता है कि प्रजातंत्र एक ढीलढाल का शासन होता है, कमजोर शासन होता है और इसलिये उसमें इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचारों तत्वों को पनपने का मौका मिल जाता करता है। हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा और प्रजातंत्र को जड़ खोखलो न होने देने के लिए और उसको अपने यहां उत्तरोत्तर मजबूत बनाने के लिये भी यह जरूरी है कि भ्रष्टाचार का पूरी शक्ति के साथ उन्मूलन किया जाय।

हमारे पड़ोस में ही एक राज्य था जिसकी कि प्रजातंत्रात्मक बुनियादी थी लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार जब वहां पर पराकाष्ठा को पहुंच गई तो वह राज्य रह नहीं सका। सौभाग्यवश हमारे देश की यह स्थिति नहीं है। हमारे देश का प्रजातंत्री शासन भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिये सजग व यत्नशील है। मैं चाहूंगा कि विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में और अधिक मजबूती के साथ खानबीन हो और भ्रष्टाचार तत्वों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाये जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सैड्यूंड कास्ट्स और सैड्यूंड ट्राइब्स के उत्थान को दिशा में हमारा

शासन सजग है। उनके शिक्षण के लिए और उनको नौकरियों में अधिक स्थान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी के साथ उनके औद्योगिक विकास के लिए और अधिक सहूलियतें दी जायें। नौकरियों में इधर उधर कुछ आदमियों को ले लेने से या कुछ आदमियों को स्कलिरशिप दे देते से ही किसी समाज का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ जाता है जोकि वे आवश्यक चीजें हैं और उनको यह मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन आज के समाज के अन्य वर्गों के समान ही उनका आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तर हो सके इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी उनका विकास हो। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आर्थिक विकास व सहयोग के जो तत्व हैं उनको आदिवासी और हरिजनों के क्षेत्र में और अधिक तेजा के साथ बढ़ाया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subbaraman.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): My number is fourteen in the list.

Mr. Speaker: There is no number allotted to anybody.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, let us sit till midnight.

Mr. Speaker: We could, if we can. But I would not like the idea of Members waiting till they get their chance, speak and immediately leave the House. In that case, they will not be entitled to speak. They should sit till the end. On that condition, I am prepared to sit as long as they want, even till midnight. I have no objection.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What about those who wait and still do not get an opportunity today?

Mr. Speaker: Those who wait till the end do not get an opportunity today will certainly get an opportunity tomorrow; but not otherwise. Now, Shri Subbaraman.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity at least at this late hour to speak on this Ministry. Our Home Minister has earned regard and respect from all sections of the House. He richly deserves the admiration of all members of this House for the wonderful way in which he is carrying on the several activities of this Ministry.

Removal of untouchability and amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is one of the important functions of this Ministry. Government have done a lot to uplift their condition. They are also doing very good service to remove untouchability. Every year, a number of boys and girls are getting higher education and some job or other in Government service. Schools and hostels are started and run for them.

There was a time when there was necessity to have separate schools and hostels for the various communities. Now times have changed. We want integration. So, there should not be any separate institutions for the various castes. At least one-third of the strength of the schools and hostels should be filled up by communities other than Harijans or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for whom they are meant. Of course, there should be separate institutions for boys and girls. If students mix freely from their boyhood in their schools and on playground and during study and work then all distinctions of caste and community will disappear.

I would like to submit that untouchability is a great blot on society, as we all know. This evil exists nowhere else except in the minds of the caste Hindus. That has to be tackled. Caste Hindus have to be educated and convinced of the serious damage it has done to our country and society.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: They all know it.

Shri Subbaraman: If they know it, there is no necessity for them to observe it. Until they give up this evil custom or habit of untouchability,

there would not be any strong foundation for our society. To tackle this problem, *katha kalakshepam* will be the best. No step that would increase the gulf between the caste Hindus and the Harijans would be useful. The steps that we take should unite the people. We have passed laws. There are Acts in force. If people refuse civil rights, we can prosecute and punish them. Such steps are taken in several places. These, in most of the cases, do harm than good. As a result of these punishments, we see, the relations between the two classes are not at all happy. Rigorous action should be taken only in unavoidable cases. Films, dramas, propaganda lectures should be conducted in such a way that they appeal to all classes of people, especially those who observe untouchability.

As in schools, and hostels, in colonies also, there should not be separate colonies for Harijans or Scheduled Castes. At least one-third or one-fourth of the houses that are built for Harijans should be set apart for Caste Hindus. So also, there should be no colony or housing society where there are caste Hindus without Harijans. These Harijans should be sprinkled in the caste Hindu colonies and caste Hindus should be sprinkled in Harijan colonies.

Houses are built for Harijans. Most of them are not quite satisfactory. Now that the cost of building has gone up, it takes at least Rs. 1500 to have a good house. The Harijans are not in a position to contribute anything. We have to think the whole scheme anew. Till now, about a few lakhs of houses have been built. Of course, they have done a lot of benefit to the Harijans. I do not deny that. If you look into our requirements, then, at this rate, it will take several decades. So, I would like to suggest that we can have good housing colonies wherein we have a good lay out, good roads, good lighting facilities, big common wells, common community halls, lavatories and

[Shri Subbaraman]

schools. If, after that, we find enough money, we can give materials to build houses. If we do that, I think we can cater to the needs of Harijans in a greater degree.

In the Housing colonies, I would like to suggest that we should have some guides. Even if we spend a lot of money, it is unfortunate that they are not able to keep it quite clean and neat. If you have some good guides, they will be useful to them to guide them live a very clean and corporate life. Among the Harijans, there are a lot of people who are very backward. These weaker sections of the Harijans should be specially attended to.

About scavengers, I would like to say a few words. They are in the lowest rung of Harijans. More houses should be constructed for them. The Central Government should go to the help of the State Governments and municipalities to construct houses for them. They are reluctant and refuse to go to places even a little away. If transport facilities are afforded to them, I think that these scavengers etc. are likely to go half a mile or one mile away. If we find out good and proper means of disposal of excreta, then the scavengers' position will be greatly improved. Handling of nightsoil by hand and disposing of excreta by hand should be immediately stopped, and proper steps should be taken in this regard.

Out of the Scheduled Tribes, there are very few people in Tamilnad. They are the most backward among all the communities. They should be given proper encouragement. The *Narikkuravars* are a sect among them; they are nomads. Special attention should be given to colonise them in some place and make them live a good life.

As regards backward classes, they should be given more scholarships and other facilities which Government are

offering. They should also be made happy and contented and feel satisfied. They can feel satisfied if they have some more share in the administration and they are given more scholarships.

About the official language, though Hindi is the official language and it has been accepted by us, I would like Government to remember that unity and consolidation are more important than the question of official language. Therefore, I would suggest that they should leave it to the non-Hindi-speaking areas to decide the time when that should be brought into force.

About prohibition, on no account should it be scrapped....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. There is no prohibition on speaking.

Shri Subbaraman: And all steps should be taken to enforce prohibition throughout the country.

About infiltration, the situation is like this. We are allowing infiltration first and then we feel worried about how to solve this problem. It is like allowing a poisonous weed to grow up and then finding it difficult to cut it. Infiltration should be checked in proper time, and all steps should be taken to stop infiltration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बेरा बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि प्रायः ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। जनतंत्र में एक दूसरे के बिचारों पर शक करना किसी की नियत पर सन्देह करना महापाप है। अगर हम ठीक न हों, तो हम को पाप बढ़ता है और अगर हमारे कहने पर अमल न किया जाये, तो फिर सरकार को पाप बढ़ता है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से पढ़ा हुआ हूँ और उन्होंने मुझे पढ़ाया था :

‘स कि सखा साध न शास्ति र विषम
हितान् यः संत्रणिते सकिम् ।’

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह उस्ताद और शागिर्द का मामला है, तो फिर हमें इस झगड़े में क्यों लाते हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो शिक्षा उन्होंने मुझे दी थी, मैं उस पर अमल करता हूँ ?

जो दिक्कतें आज हैं, वे मैन-मोड हैं, गाड-गिवन नहीं है। आज अगर इस देश में जनता का राज होता, अगर जनता को उभरने का भौका दिया जाता, तो जनता अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होती। जनता आज भी उसी नौकरशाही के नीचे पिस रही है, जिस के नीचे वह पहले पिस रही है। अगर आप किसी आई० सी० एस० कलेक्टर या डिप्टी कमिश्नर के कमरे के सामने या बगल के बरामदे में जा कर बैठ जायें और उन्हें यह पता न हो कि आप संसार ही सबसे बड़ी पार्लियामेंट के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, उन्हें पता न हो कि यह सरदार जो हैं, यह इंडिया के सब से बड़े भ्रादमी हैं, तो फिर आप देखिए उस आई०सी० एस०के नखरे, उसके चपरासियों के नखरे। आज जनता को उसी तरह से ट्रीट किया जाता है, जिस तरह कि अंग्रेज के जमाने में ट्रीट किया जाता था। जिन अफसरान के बंगलोड के बाहर आज भी यह लिखा है 'बिबेअर आफ डाग्ज', कुतों से सावधान रहो, जनतंत्रवादी हुकूमत में अफसरान के दरवाजों के बाहर जब यह लिखा रहता है, तो मैं इसका एक ही मतलब समझता हूँ कि***

आज तक मैं उन कोठियों में नहीं गया हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ अगर मैंने कोई गलत बात कह दी है। अगर यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत तो है ही।

अगर उन्होंने यह लिखा कर लग रखा है कि "बिबेअर आफ डाग्ज" तो उसका मतलब यह है कि आने वालों को वे यह बतलाना चाहते हैं कि होशियार रहें, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कुत्ता उनको काट खाये। उन्होंने सिविलाइज्ड तरीके से आपको यह बात कही है। लेकिन आपके लिये इस तरह की बात कहना उचित नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्षमा मांग रहा हूँ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : आप इसको मानेंगे कि वह शब्द तो निकाल ही दिया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शब्द को काट दिया जाय। हमें पता नहीं था कि उस्ताद जी ने ऐसी शिक्षा दी है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह गलती हो गई है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी जनतन्त्रवादी देश के अन्दर अफसर इस तरह से नहीं रहते हैं जिस तरह से इस देश में रहते हैं। अगर शिष्टाचार नहीं, अगर इखलाक नहीं तो यह विद्या और आपका जनतन्त्र बेकार हो जायेगा।

न हों जिसमें अदब और हो फिजाबों से सदा फिरता।

जकर उस भ्रादमी को हम तसब्बुर बैल करते हैं ॥

अगर भारतवासी भारतवासी से मुस्करा कर नहीं मिल सकता है, हिन्दुस्तानी हिन्दुस्तानी के साथ प्रेम का व्यवहार नहीं कर सकता है, तो आपका यह जनतन्त्रवाद चल नहीं सकता है।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज से दस साल पहले मैं ने आजाज उठाई थी कि हथियारों पर से लाइसेंस हटाया जाये। वह नहीं किया गया और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश कमजोर हो गया। आप कुरुषन की बात पूछते हैं, वह भी मैं आपको बतला देता हूँ। आप जा कर देखिये एक इजलास में जहाँ पर राइ-फ़्ल्ड की, रिवाल्वर की दरखास्तें दो दो सालों से पड़ी हुई हैं। अगर यह कुरुषन नहीं है तो और क्या है, क्यों दो साल से पड़ी हुई है। अगर आज एक दो हजार पया रिश्वत का मिल जाये तो आप को लाइसेंस मिल जाये और जो नहीं देगा उसको नहीं मिलेगा। गाव सभा का प्रेजिडेंट एक हस्ती रखता है, उसको हथियार का लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता है, ब्लाक डिवलेपमेंट का चेयरमैन एक हस्ती रखता है, उसकी नहीं मिलता है, ब्लाक प्रमूव की एक पोजीशन है, उसको नहीं मिलता है। मैं आपको एक केस बतलाना चाहता हूँ। शाहजहाँपुर के कलेक्टर साहब, जिन का मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, ने एक एम० एल० ए० की दरखास्त बंदूक की खारिज कर दी और यह कह कर कर दी कि वह डिजर्व नहीं करते हैं। असेम्बली में इस बारे में दो दिन तक शोर मचता रहा। यह पता चला कि क्योंकि वह दरबार में जा कर झुके नहीं थे। इस लिये उनको लाइसेंस नहीं मिला। हमके प्रोटेस्ट के तीर पर मैंने यू० पी० असेम्बली में वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब के आगे अपने हथियार अर्पण कर दिये और यह कह दिया कि जब तक देश के एक एक एन्जिनर, देश के एक एक ईमानदार बालक को हथियार रखने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाता है, तब तक मैं भी नहीं रखूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेज ने जो इस बारे में कानून बनाया था, वह आज भी लागू है। उसको बदला नहीं गया है। उसने हमारी गुलामी की जंजीरों को मजबूत करने के लिये हम को कमजोर करने के लिये, हम को न-

नयुंसक बनाने के लिये यह कानून बनाया था और आज भी वह स्टैंड कर रहा है। उस वक्त तो हथियारों के लाइसेंस इस लिये नहीं दिये जाते थे कि लोगों के अन्दर जोश था और साथ ही साथ लोग यह समझते थे कि हमारा सम्मान बढ़ेगा और सरकार यह समझती थी कि सब का सम्मान बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं। आज हथियारों की कमी हो गई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो सिस्टम आज है, वह डिसपैरिटी क्रिएट करता है, विषमता क्रिएट करता है। लेकिन वह सिस्टम ऐसा भी नहीं है कि जिससे देश की रक्षा हो सकती हो। उसको बदला जाना चाहिये।

आज जब प्रोहिबिशन की बात की जाती है तो सरकार डुबक पड़ती है और अपनी पालिसी को साफ नहीं करती है। यह गांधी जी का देश है, स्वामी विवेकानन्द का देश है, गु गोविंद सिंह जी का देश है, स्वामी दयानन्द जी का देश है राजा राम मोहन राय का देश है। आज भी अगर इस देश में प्रोहिबिशन को इस दृष्टि से अंका जाये कि इससे आय कम हो जायगी और हम को आय बढ़ाने के लिये और अधिक टैक्स लगाने पड़ेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी आजादी के ऊपर सब से बड़ा कलंक होता। शराब को एक कलम खत्म किया जाये, गन्दे गानों को एक कलम खत्म किया जाये, गन्दे सिनेमाओं को एक कलम खत्म किया जाये। इन सिनेमाघरों में मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोले जायें। जहाँ अश्लील गाने और नाच होते हैं उन घरों के अन्दर फीजां तालीम दी जाये, इन घरों के अन्दर उन लोगों को बसाया जाये जो लोग उजड़ कर आये हैं। अगर ऐसा किया गया तभी देश की रक्षा हो सकती है।

विकास का मतलब क्या है? हम चारों तरफ देखते हैं कि विकास का काम हो रहा है लेकिन इस विकास के क्या लाभ अगर हमारा

चरित्र ठीक नहीं होता है। चरित्र तो तभी ऊंचा हुआ समझा जाएगा जब हर एक आदमी इस देश की प्रपना देश समझे। अगर ऐसा होता है तो एक दूसरे से लाग रिश्तवत नहीं लेंगे, एक दूसरे के घरों में डाके नहीं डालेंगे, एक दूसरे के घरों में चोरी नहीं करेंगे। जहां तक स्ट्रेंट इंडिसिप्लिन का संबंध है, उसके बारे में जितना कम कहा जाये उतना ही अच्छा है। उनका यह हाल है कि संसार को एक बहुत बड़ी विदुषि, संसार की बहुत बड़ी लेखिका जिस की बल्डवाइड फेम थी, उसको कत्ल करने वाला एक स्ट्रेंट देहरादून का है। एलन राय का उसने ही कत्ल किया है। उसने कहा है कि चूक उसके पास फीस के पैसे नहीं, सलिए उसने उसका कत्ल किया है। जिस देश में भूख की यह हालत हो, तो आप समझ सकते हैं उस देश में ईमानदारी कायम कभी भी नहीं रह सकती है। आज भी इस देश में लो लो चार और पांच पांच हजार रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती हैं और दूसरी तरफ बे लोग हैं, जो खूदकशी करके मरते हैं। यहीं पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को नाक के चिंच यमुना के उत पार, शाहदरा में जहां पर कृष्ण नगर बसा हुआ है, एक पंजी भाई ने जिस का नाम सोहन माल था, जिस वक़्त देखा कि उसके तथा उसके बच्चों के टैट का ज्वला भड़क उठी है और उसके पास खिलाने के लिये कुछ नहीं है, तो अपनी चार बेटियों को जहर दे कर मार दिया और खुद नहर में बूबने के लिए चल पड़ा और आज तक गुम है। यह बहुत दिन की बात नहीं है, एक महीने की ही बात है। इतिहास इस तरह की बातों को क्या भूल जाएगा। जिस देश में एक तरफ रगीनेयां और गुलकारियां हो रही हों, एक तरफ एक आदमी को चार और पांच हजार रुपये तनख्वाह मिल रहे हों उसी देश के लो भूख से तड़प कर सतरह अपनी जानें तें फिरते हों, खुदकशी कर करके मर रहे हों, इतिहास इस तरह की बातों को भूल सकता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह शर्म की बात तो जरूर है हम सब के लिये और आपको तक़ीर की जो आजादी है, उसमें मैं दखल भी नहीं देता हूँ, मगर इसको बहुत ज्यादा ब्राडकास्ट करना, यह भी हमारे लिये कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आइन्दा नहीं कहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम सब जानते हैं और हमें शर्म भी आती है कि इस तरह की बातें हमारे देश में होती हैं। लेकिन सको बहुत ज्यादा लम्बा चौड़ा करके कहा जाये, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। यह सब के लिए शर्म का बायस है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : विदेशों में मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। भारत में ही बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : आपकी धावाज सारी नुनियां तक पहुंचती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां से जो एक लपक भी निकलता है, वह सब नुनियां में जाता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पता होता है हरगिजन कहता।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की खुशहाली तब बढ़ेगी जब इस देश के ४४ करोड़ ईंसान इस देश के साथ सच्चा मेल करेंगे और अपने आप को स देश का सच्चा नागरिक समझेंगे। अभी कल परसों यहां पर बेशचन हो रहे थे और दिन रात कार्लिग एटेशन नोटिसिस दिए जाते हैं कि जिन को इस मिनिस्ट्री में से निकाल दिया जाता है जा करके दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में कोशिश करने लगते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक देश में भूख है, तब तक देशभक्ति पनप नहीं सकती है।

भुक्ति: कि न करोति पापम्।

देश का सुधार तब होगा जब एक तरफ तो मारेल एजुकेशन हो, एक तरफ धार्मिक शिक्षा हो, इखलाधियत ही शिक्षा हो, दीनियत की सलामत हो और दूसरी तरफ 'दण्ड : शान्ति प्रजा सर्वा, दण्ड एवाभिरतते' हो। एव तरफ तो यह तानोम दी जाए कि चाह मर जाओ,

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

रिश्वत न लो किसी तरह की तंगस्ती में बचत गुजार लो लेकिन रिश्वत न लो और दूसरी तरफ यह ख्याल भी होगा कि अगर रिश्वत लेते हुए कोई शरूब पकड़ा जाए तो उसको प्राण दण्ड दिया जाए। आज तो सिफारिश चलती है। घों में मिलावट कोई करता है तो उसकी सिफारिश चलेगी, दूध में करता है तो उसके लिए सिफारिश चलेगी। यह बहुत गलत है। इस तरह का देश में एटमसफीयर पैदा किया जाना चाहिए कि लोग समझ कि ये देश के रक्षक है, बच्चा बच्चा देश का रक्षक है। अगर इस तरह का वायुमण्डल आपने तैयार किया होगा तो आज जनता की खुराक बदल जाती, जनता की पोशाक बदल जाती, सोने जागने के घंटे बदल जाते, जिस तरीके से हम लोग काम करते हैं, वह तरीका बदल जाता। ये तरीके बदले नहीं हैं।

स्पार्टा के देश में यह कानन बना था कि बच्चा जब पैदा हो, उसको चौबोस घंटे के लिए छत पर डाल दिया जाये और अगर वह उसी सर्दी, गर्मी बरसात को बरदास्त कर ले तब तो उसको पाल लिया जाये और अगर कमजोर साबित हो तो उसको पालने की जरूरत नहीं है। देश को उसकी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है। देश में ताकतवर बच्चे पैदा हों, हमारी जेनरेशन स्ट्रॉंग हो, इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज बढ़ती हुई आबादी की भी बात की जाती है। सैल्फ कंट्रोल ही इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी का इलाज है, आत्म-संयम ही इसका साज है, सदाचार और ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन ही इसका इलाज है। यह बर्ष कंट्रोल, यह फमेली प्लानिंग सब गलत है। इसका इलाज नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी ने एक बार नहीं हजरत बार कहा है कि बर्ष कंट्रोल भ्रूण हत्या के समान है, नग्न व्यक्ति से भी ज्यादा बुरा है। अगर लोगों को सदाचार की तालीम दी जाती

सैल्फ कंट्रोल की तालीम दी जाती, सदा रहने की तालीम दी जाती तो आज ये जो शार्ट कट्स हैं इनकी आवश्यकता न पड़ती। अगर लाग यह कहते हैं कि सैल्फ कंट्रोल असम्भव है, आत्म-संयम असम्भव है, नामुमकिन है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का डिफेंस और देश का डिवेलेपमेंट, ये दोनों भी असम्भव हैं। दोनों तर्भा हो सकेंगे जबकि हम आत्म-संयम और सदाचार का पालन करें और आगे बैठें। देश की रक्षा हमेशा वे लोग करते हैं, जिनके बाजुओं के अन्दर ह्यचर्य का प्रताप होता है, जिनकी छाती के अन्दर सदाचार का तेज होता है, जिनकी आंखों के अन्दर अकाल पुरुष की भ्रोज और अकाल पुरुष का तेज होता है। जो लोग ढीले होते हैं वे कभी देश को रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब हमारा खानपान बदलेगा, रहनसहन बदलेगा, महकूम और हाकिमों के बीच का रिश्ता बदलेगा और एक दूसरे को महकूम और हाकिम न समझ कर सभी ४४ करोड़ इंसान एक साथ प्रेम की गंगा में स्नान करेंगे, तब जाकर हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। देश का सवाल किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, किसी एक धड़े का सवाल नहीं है। यह मैं कोई क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं हम में से कोई ऐसा है जिसको बजारत की जरूरत हो। जब जेलखाने जाने की जरूरत थी उस वक्त हम साथ थे, जब नमक सत्याग्रह हुआ तब हम साथ थे, जब इंडिजिब्रल सत्याग्रह हुआ तब हम साथ थे, सन १९४२ के आन्दोलन में हम साथ थे, फरारियों, नीलाभियों, कुर्तियों, फांसी की कोठारियों में हम साथ थे। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह कुर्तियाँ आप को मंत्रा-रक रहें। बजारत आप को शोभा देती है, लेकिन देश का स्तर ऊंचा उठे। आपसे बढ़ कर और कौन अग्रणी मिल सकता है, आप से ज्यादा तपा हुआ सिपाही कौन मिल सकता है, आप अर्च्छे से अर्च्छा कर सकते हैं अगर आप करना चाहें, लेकिन आप करना नहीं चाहते।

आप उन लोगों से सलाह नहीं लेते, आप सलाह उनसे लेते हैं जिनको सलाह गलत है। सलाह लोजिये उन लोगों से जिन्होंने देशभक्ति के काम किये हैं, जिन्होंने यन्त्रागारों सहो है और कठोर तपस्या की है। लेकिन आप सलाह उन लोगों से लेते हैं जिनका नेशनल मूवमेंट में कोई हाथ नहीं रहा, जिनका आजादी की लड़ाई से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, जो जब हमारे ऊपर डंडे बरसा करते थे सन् १९३० और सन् १९४२ में तो हमारे बिनाफ जासूसी किया करते थे और आज उधर को बैंबों पर बैठे हैं। अगर कोई और मुक्त होता तो वह इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था।

हमेशा फिक्र रही है जिन्हें जमाने की।
वे बिजलियां हैं मुहाफिज अब आशियाने की।

हम यह चाहते हैं कि ४४ करोड़ लोगों के मन से यह तफरीह निकाल दी जाय कि कौन ऊंचा है कौन नीचा है, कौन महकूम है कौन हाकिम है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि सारे ४४ करोड़ इन्सान सभी भाई बहन की तरह रहें। यह ऐटमास्फियर आप क्रिस्ट नहीं कर सके आज कि इस देश के अन्दर लोग भ्रातृ भाव से रहें। जब यहां पर सच्ची देशभक्ति पैदा होगी तभी सच्चे कानून चलेगा। दुनिया में कानून कोई चीज नहीं है, जनता की राय ही कानून है। **Law is nothing but the will of the People expressed in terms of law.** कानून जनता है, जनता देख रही है। आज भी अगर नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में कोई देता है तो जनता देती है, मजदूर देता है, रिक्शेवाला देता है, मेरे जैसा किसान देता है, ग्रामीर आदमी नहीं देता है। मैं एक गरीब किसान हूँ, मैं अपनी आमदनी का ५० फी सेंटी देता हूँ नेशनल डिफेंस फण्ड में लेकिन लखरति बजोर अब तक अपनी आमदनी का ५ फी सेंटी देते हैं। आज लखरतियों से चन्दा नहीं लिया जाता, बिड़ला को १ अरब रुपया देना चाहिये था, टाटा को १ अरब रुपया देना चाहिये था, लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ लाख रुपये देकर खत्म कर

दिया। मगर किसान और मजदूरों से सरकार आज भी चन्दा मांगी है। इन लोगों से चन्दा न मांग कर पूंजीपतियों से और जिन खोजों ने चार छैं आगा खां को दोरे जवाहरात से तोला था, उनसे लिया जाना चाहिये था, जिन के पास करोड़ों रुपये हैं। नवाब साहब हैदराबाद को आज २६ हजार ६० रोजाना मिलते हैं तनख्वाह के, उनसे लीजिये। सारा देश प्रेम की गंगा में बहे, काश्तकार और मजदूर को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाय, सिपाहियों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जायें, जिनकी तनख्वाह ५०० ६० माहवार से ज्यादा है उनमें से ककर जवानों की तनख्वाहें दी जायें, तभी देश का उद्वार हो सकता है।

Sbri Mohsin: I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

I support the Demands of the Home Ministry, and at the outset I must congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Sastriji, for the wonderful work that he is doing in maintaining law and order in the whole country. His simplicity, sincerity and hard work have won the appreciation of the Members from all sides. At the same time, I would be falling in my duty if I do not mention the services of the late Minister of State, Shri B. N. Datar, who had imbibed all the qualities of his senior colleague, and worked with all sincerity and ability. We wish he were amidst us today to render more sincere service. He would have been of great help to the Union Home Minister.

Before I begin.....

Mr. Speaker: He has to begin yet?

Shri Mohsin: These are introductory remarks. I was rather shocked to hear the speech of the Member from Assam, Shri Basumatari, this afternoon about certain matters regarding Assam. I must congratulate Shri U. M. Trivedi for not having mentioned anything about the Muslims of India as is usual with him.

[Shri Mohsin]

Perhaps the national emergency came in his way, or there has been some reorientation in his mental outlook, and I must thank him for that. But the shock came from my own party, when Shri Basumatari spoke about certain happenings in Assam. Of course it is a matter of concern for us all when we see the magnitude of the infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam. Everybody is concerned over that matter. Lakhs of people are coming and have come already. The report says 2.5 lakhs people. Shri Bhattacharyya has said about 7 lakhs. It is a big matter anyway. They will have to be checked out. At the same time Shri Basumatari was of the opinion that the presence of some Muslim officials in Assam has created a sense of insecurity among the other people. I take very strong objection to this kind of thinking that merely because the IGP or some Secretary or Chief Secretary is a Muslim there is insecurity to the people of Assam. A person who professes to belong to a party which stands for secularism, should these words emerge from the mouth of such a Member? I come from Mysore State where about ninety per cent of the officials are non-Muslims. Should I feel insecure in my place also? There is no other State where Muslims are in high office in big number; perhaps they may be in high office in Assam. In the Central Government too among high officials, many of them are non-Muslims. Are we feeling insecure? Certainly not. If there are any charges against these officials, let them be charged and tried. I have not stepped into Assam; I do not know them personally. But the kind of remark that certain Members are making will not help the idea of integration especially when the Kashmir problem is before us. We have heard from Abdul Ghani Goni, a Member from Kashmir, several times as to what Kashmir has stood for, in spite of 80 per cent of its people being Muslims, what they are thinking about India and Indian conditions. They

have expressed strong feelings of attachment towards India and they have also resolved that they shall remain at all times with India. Will it not be sufficient to show that there is nothing in the Muslim mind, be it in Kashmir or in Assam or Madras or Mysore? They think in terms of India and when the time comes everyone is ready to forego his life against Pakistan, even though it is a Muslim country. Such ideas should not infiltrate into the minds of our people. There may be other people who may be thinking like him but not expressing themselves. There must be a racket going on against such officials. You being the custodian of the rights and liberties of minorities especially, I appeal to you to check this and see that minorities are safeguarded properly. There may be certain elements there, subordinates, who may think that if those at the top were eliminated, they could come up. They may be responsible for such a feeling. I appeal to the Home Minister to look into the matter and set matters right.

The Members who spoke about the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute have forgotten that they are still in the emergency. To rake up such disputes at the time of emergency will be a matter of great headache to the Union Ministry. I am of the opinion that when matters are settled once for all under the SRC Act, when linguistic States have come into existence, not on the basis of language alone but also on the basis of geographical and other consideration, it should set matters at rest and there must not be anything left for any dispute. Otherwise, you may have to open the Pandora's box. There will be many more disputes even after some adjustments. Certain persons belonging to the linguistic minorities will have to remain in other areas, and the disputes will always have to be settled, and this would be a permanent headache to the Union Ministry.

As regards the integration of services, Mysore State has not done well. Even today, after seven years of the formation of linguistic States, we see that the services of that State have not been integrated, as a result of which so many people have suffered and so many have already retired. They would not have retired, and they would be in better positions and on better pay-scales of pay had the services been integrated; they have suffered a good deal. If the initiative does not come from the Mysore State, I request the Union Ministry to see that the integration of the services takes place early and the seniority is fixed up early.

As regards the raising of the retirement age from 55 to 58 in the case of the central services, I am of opinion that at this time when the unemployment problem is increasing, it is a very unwise decision. Yesterday and also today we have heard from the Labour Minister, that unemployment is great and therefore, at this stage, it is a very unwise decision to raise the age of superannuation to 58. But when you have done so, it is your duty to see that all the States also follow this principle. Now, I learn that some States have raised the age of superannuation and some States have not done it. This will create heart-burning, especially when the Central Government employees who serve in the States can retire at the age of 58, while those who are employees of the State Governments do not have that advantage. This will create heart-burning and so it will not be proper to have such a difference.

As regards prohibition, I will have to say a few words. It is the avowed policy of the Government that prohibition will be proceeded with. It was intended that there should be total prohibition before the end of third Five Year Plan. All the States were prepared for it. But in the meanwhile this emergency came, and afterwards there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States, and there a decision was taken to maintain the *status*

quo. That means, wherever there is no prohibition, that will continue to be so, and wherever there is prohibition that will continue to be so. It is very anomalous position. If prohibition has proved to be a failure, it should not be a prestige matter. We should be bold enough to scrap it. As we see, in the rural areas and even in urban areas, prohibition has not done good, because it has not been properly implemented. The persons who have spoken against prohibition are not against the policy of prohibition itself, but they have pointed out the defects of implementation. They have been opposing this policy because it is not properly implemented.

I may just cite an instance. The Home Minister of my State raided a hut in Hubli city, and about Rs. 12,000 in cash was found along with big quality of liquors. It was all ill-gotten money. Most of the ex-criminal tribes are engaged in this kind of illicit manufacture of liquor, and when there was a raid for about two or three days the cost of illicit liquor went up. This is the thing they are doing. Not only the illicit manufacture of liquor is going on, but the police officers are greatly benefited out of this. If this is the kind of implementation, it is better that it is scrapped. We should not stand on prestige. If we are very serious about it, let there be some better way of implementing it. I do not see in the report of this Ministry, any new or better way of implementation.

I would like to say a few words about the detention of communists. It has been made out by some communist Members that above 1,000 persons belonging to the communist party are under detention. The emergency is there, and the Defence of India Act has come into force only to check these anti-social and anti-national elements. It is correct. If we see the communist party's resolution, we will find that 33 out of 100 went against India's interests.

[Shri Mohain]

So, 33 members of the Council means that they must have a big following. Even thousand communists are a small number compared to the vastness of the country. The emergency is still there and it should persist, because we are not out of danger.

With these words, I support the demands of the Home Ministry.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपाल गंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों पर कुछ कहूँ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे इससे सन्तोष है कि आपने आज यह कड़ाई की कि जो कोरम पूरा कराते हैं उनको बोलने का मौका दिया जायेगा और जो स्पीचेज देकर चले जाते हैं उनको मौका कम मिलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नोट कर रहा हूँ जो ऐसे हैं उनको आयन्दा चांस देने में गुरेज कलंगा। मगर आप भी हमेशा कोरम में मदद नहीं देते।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं बराबर रहता हूँ, बाहर नहीं जाता।

सबसे पहले मैं गृह मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। बधाइयाँ तो उनको बहुत मिली हैं लेकिन कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि :

He is very lovely.

वह न तो बहुत मुन्दर हैं और न प्रिय दर्शनीय हैं, लेकिन उनकी कार्यशीली विलक्षण है और उनकी कार्य क्षमता अद्भुत है और वह बड़े अध्यक्षवसाय और धीरज से काम करते हैं, जिस कारण वह बड़ी से बड़ी समस्या को सुलझाने में सफल होते हैं, इस गुण के लिये मैं उनको बधाई दे रहा हूँ, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके जीवन में और भी सफलताय आवें।

श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री : मैं बहुत अगली भी तो नहीं हूँ शकल सूरत से।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : प्रिय दर्शनीय नहीं हैं।

यह गृह स्वामी हैं। हमारे इलाके में गृह-स्वामी के बारे में लोग कहते हैं :

गृह कारज नाना जंजाला

घर के काम को संभालने में बहुत सी समस्याओं को देखना पड़ता है और वही सफ़्त गृह स्वामी है जो सब की बातों को मुन कर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सके कि लोगों के दिनों में उद्वेलन न हो, कोई असन्तोष न हो।

मैं दो तीन छोटी छोटी बातें कहूँगा जिनके कारण लोगों के दिनों में हल चल है और लोग चाहते हैं कि उनका समाधान हो। इस देश में ८० प्रति शत ऐसे लोग हैं जो अपने घर का खर्च नहीं संभाल सकते हैं और अपने लड़कों को नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं चाहे ये लोग किसी भी जाति के हों। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और हरिजनों में ज्यादा हो सकती है, लेकिन जो सर्वण लोग यह जाते हैं जैसे ब्राह्मण या और जाति के, उनमें भी ८० प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकते।

बहुत दिनों से यह बात चल रही है कि बैकवर्ड का डेफीनीशन कर दिया जाये। मैं समझना था कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस मामले में सारे हिन्दुस्तान को लीड देंगे और उस समस्या को हल करेंगे। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री ने यह लीड नहीं ली। हाँ पंजाब ने इसमें लीड ली है और पंजाब ने जो बैकवर्ड का क्राइटेरिया फिक्स किया है उसी को लेकर गृह मंत्री जी और राज्यों को सुझाव दें कि वे भी ऐसा करें।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हमारा तो फंसला हो गया है। इस पर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : उन्होंने बैकवर्ड क्लास के बारे में कहा है कि उसमें भी दो क्लास हो गये हैं। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यह

क्लासिफिकेशन बढ़ता जाता है। इसको कम करना चाहिये। बैंकवर्ड क्लास में और हरिजनों में भी बैंकवर्ड और एडवांस्ड क्लास हो गये हैं। तो इस तरह डिबीजन और अधिक होता जाता है। यही डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज और हरिजनों में भी दो दो तबके हो गये हैं। और पहले उन तबकों को सहायता दी जायेगी जो ज्यादा बैंकवर्ड है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि एक आमदनी फिक्स कर दी जाये, जैसे जिस आमदनी की माहवारी आमदनी ५० रुपये से कम होगी उसको बैंकवर्ड समझा जायेगा, चाहे वह किसी जाति का हो। हो सकता है कि ऐसे लोगों की संख्या हरिजनों में और बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज में ज्यादा होगी जोकि पिछड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन इसमें ऐसे लोग भी आयेंगे जो कहे तो जाते हैं फारवर्ड हैं दर असल बैंकवर्ड। यहीं दिल्ली में देखिये क्या हो रहा है? हमें दूसरी जगह यह देखने को नहीं मिलता है जोकि हम यहां देख रहे हैं। दिल्ली में क्षत्री, ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर जातियों के लोग घरों पर सेवा करते और बर्तन मांजते दिखाई देते हैं। घर में लोगों का खाना बनाते हैं और दूसरी टहल करते हैं। यह ब्राह्मण, राजपूत और दूसरी जातियों के लोग घर-घर टहल करते हैं और इनके मालिक चाहे किसी भी जाति के क्यों न हों, उनकी हर प्रकार से सेवा करते हैं। अब ऐसे लोग बैंकवर्ड हुए या फारवर्ड हुए? इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज की डैफिनीशन ऐसी होनी चाहिये और बैंकवर्ड वह लोग माने जायें जिनका कि आर्थिक स्तर नीचा हो। आर्थिक स्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बैंकवर्ड की परिभाषा होनी चाहिये।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कहना चाहता था कि जो अभी हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा उसका मत-सब ही यह था कि अब जो स्कालरशिपस दिये

जायेंगे वे मींस स्टेट के आधार पर दिये जायेंगे। यह देखा जायगा कि किस की कैसी आर्थिक हालत है? बिना इस बात का ख्याल किये कि कौन ब्राह्मण, है क्षत्री है, चमार है या भंगी है, चाहे कोई भी हो एक आर्थिक स्तर निश्चित कर दिया जायेगा कि इसके लिये नीचे वाले को बगैर जाति पाति का ख्याल किये सरकारी सहायता व स्कालरशिपस दिये जायेंगे।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस क्लेरिफिकेशन के लिये बधाई देता हूँ कि क्योंकि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब के कथन से ऐसा समझ में नहीं आया था।

अब मैं रीजनल पैरिटी के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। मैं देखता हूँ कि इसमें इंटरेशन की सम्भावना अधिक रहेगी। अब मैं बिहार का उदाहरण देता हूँ। बिहार में बहुत से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं लेकिन अब उम्मीद की जाती है कि वहां पर बिहार के लोगों को अधिक इम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा, चपड़ासियों और सिपाहियों में नहीं बल्कि और ऊंचे दर्जे की नौकरियों में। लेकिन वास्तविकता क्या है? ५०० से ऊपर की नौकरियां बिहार वालों को बहुत कम मिलती हैं हालांकि बिहार में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उनमें सब प्रांतों के लोगों को नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के अलावा अन्य प्रांतों में जहां कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं उन में बिहार के कितने लोगों को चांस मिलता है? इससे विपरीत बिहार के सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स में कोई भी प्रांत ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जिसके कि लोग उनमें नौकर न हों। अलबत्ता बिहार के लोग जब दूसरी जगह जाते हैं तो वहां पर उनको जगहें नहीं मिलती हैं। इसके लिये आप किसी भी स्टेट में देख लीजिये, मद्रास, बंगाल, और अन्य जगह भी जहां सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं, उनमें बिहार के लोगों को उतनी जगहें

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

नहीं मिली हुई हैं। अब हम किसी से प्रज नहीं करते लेकिन यह अवश्य चाहते हैं कि आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में सब जगह सभी लोगों को नौकरी का अवसर मिले। उससे नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन भी होगा। आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में सब लोगों को चांस देने से यह नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन होगा। मुझे जहां तक याद है इसी हाउस में यह बतलाया गया कि हाईकोर्ट के जज एक प्रांत में से दूसरे प्रांत में जाया करेंगे। उनकी एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत में बदली की जाया करेगी लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है। अगर बंगाल हाईकोर्ट का जज बिहार में आ जाय, मद्रास व बंगाल में चला जाय और बंगाल का उत्तर प्रदेश में चला जाय तो उनको वहां की भाषा को जानना होगा। इससे उन पर कुछ असर भी पड़ेगा और नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन में यह ज्यादा कामयाब होगा।

लखेज विल के बारे में जो कि सदन में आने वाला है मैं एक दो, सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री भट्टाचार्य ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की नेशनल लखेज संस्कृत हो। अब देश की राज भाषा अगर संस्कृत होती है तो हमें उसमें कोई उज्र नहीं है। लेकिन जो देश में चार या साठे चार करोड़ मुसलमान बसते हैं वे संस्कृत को कभी राज भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि उनके पढ़ने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I would like to interrupt the hon. Member. It was under the Muslim rule that Sanskrit language flourished to some highest extent. So, the statement just now made by the hon. Member is historically wrong. It is in history that during the Muslim rule Sanskrit language flourished and poet Jagannath, who was court poet of Shahjehan, wrote in his own poem:—

“दिल्ली वल्लभ-पाणि-पल्लव-तले नीतम्
नवीनम् वयः”।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : जब हिन्दी को

राजकाज की भाषा बनाने की बात की जाती है और हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी का स्थान लेने की बात की जाती है तो बंगाल के लोग जल्दी सहमत नहीं होते हैं और अपत्तियां खड़ी करते हैं तब मुसलमान लोग जो कि इस कैरेक्टर को भी नहीं जानते, वे संस्कृत को कतई नहीं जानते हैं वे इसके लिये कैसे सहमत होंगे ?

हिन्दी को राज भाषा बनाये रखने के बारे में जो दक्षिण के लोगों का विरोध होता है वह हिन्दी भाषा के लिए ऐतराज नहीं है। यह ऐतराज पॉलिटिकल है। श्री राजगोपालाचार्य ने अपने भाषणों में हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर कई बार कहा है कि हिन्दी के राजभाषा के पद पर आसोन हो जाने से मद्रास व अन्य दक्षिणवासियों को नौकरियां मिलने में कुछ बाधा पड़ेगी। इसलिए दो लखेज हिन्दुस्तान की कर दी जाय। हिन्दी नार्थ की भाषा हो और साउथ के लिए दूसरी भाषा हो और दोनों में कार्यवाही हो। अगर ऐसा किये बिना भाषा समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती तो बहतर होगा कि इसे कर दिया जाय चूंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि अंग्रेजी इस देश में हमेशा हमेशा के लिए चला करे। बाहर से कोई व्यक्ति जब आकर हमारी पार्लियामेंट को देखता है तो उसे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट न होकर कसी विदेश की पार्लियामेंट हो। भारतवर्ष की पार्लियामेंट में सारी कार्यवाही लगभग विदेशी भाषा में होती है और हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा में उसका न होना बाहर के लोगों को अजीब सा लगता है और यह चीज हमारे मन को भी कचोटती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अंग्रेजी न पढ़ाई जाय। अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई जाय लेकिन पार्लियामेंट की भाषा देश की भाषा अर्थात् हिन्दी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर विदेशी भाषा को ही हम ने अपनी पार्लियामेंट में जारी रक्खा तो विदेशों में भी हम लोगों की इज्जत कम हो जायगी। संसार में जितने भी स्वतंत्र देश हैं सब की अपनी अपनी भाषा है और उसी के माध्यम से वह अपना शासन कार्य चलाते हैं। केवल एक हिन्दुस्तान ही ऐसा देश है जिसकी

कि अपनी भाषा नहीं है। इसलिए मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर भाषा समस्या के हल के लिए यह आवश्यक ही हो जाय कि देश में दो भाषाये हों, तो वैसे कर देना चाहिए, एक उत्तर की और एक दक्षिण की कर दी जाय लेकिन जल्द से जल्द अंग्रेजी को राष्ट्रभाषा या राज भाषा के पद से हटा कर किसी देशी मातृभाषा को राष्ट्रभाषा और राज भाषा के पद पर आसीन किया जाय और उसके द्वारा राजकाज चलाया जाय।

जहां तक नौकरियों की बात है मेरा एक सुझाव है कि अगर आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में हर एक स्टेट की आबादी के हिसाब से उस के लिए जगह सुरक्षित कर दी जायें कि कमांडावश इस परमेंट से अमुक अमुक स्टेट के आदमी उन में रहेंगे तो यह झगड़ा मिट जायेगा। सर्विसेज में उचित अनुपात से नौकरियों न मिलने के कारण क्लामस के लोग इस डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की बीमारी को ज्यादा उकसाते व उभाड़ते हैं। इसलिए इस ओर उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मैं ने रिपोर्ट में देखा है कि हिन्दी क्लासेज खुले हैं। कितने ही लोग हिन्दी में शिक्षित हुए हैं लेकिन चूंकि उस शिक्षा को फौलो अप नहीं किया जाता है इसलिए वे फिर जो कुछ हिन्दी उन्होंने सीखी होती है उसको वे भूल जाते हैं। मैं जब जेल में था तो उर्दू फारसी पढ़ता था। उर्दू की पांच, सात किताब मैं ने पढ़ी और मैं ने उर्दू सीखी लेकिन जब जेल से बाहर आया तो उसे भूल गया। अब होता यह है कि क्लासेज में जो पढ़ाया जाता है वह चूंकि बाद में फौलो अप नहीं किया जाता है इसलिए वे उस को भूल जाते हैं। जो पढ़े अगर वह प्रैक्टिकल काम में न आये तो उसे भूल जाते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता यह है कि हिन्दी क्लासेज तो रखे ही जायें लेकिन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हिन्दी में काम भी शुरू करवाया जाय, नोट्स आदि हिन्दी में लिखवाये जायें तब हिन्दी उनको नहीं भूसेगी।

3206 (Ai) LSD—10.

बस एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाऊंगा। करप्शन की इस हाउस में बहुत चर्चा होती है। हर साल और हर भ्रवसर पर करप्शन की चर्चा की जाती है। अब उसकी अगर अधिक चर्चा न हो तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि क्या तो मिनिस्टर, सरकार या और किसी को अब यह जन्ते की जरूरत नहीं रह गयी है कि करप्शन हमारे बीच में मौजूद है। मैं ने तो कहा था कि कौन ईमानदार है और कौन ईमानदार नहीं है इस के लिए अब बेईमान को खोजना नहीं होगा लेकिन चिराग लेकर हमें यह अवश्य खोजना पड़ेगा कि ईमानदार कहां है। ऐसा मैं इसलिए कहता हूं क्योंकि इस भ्रष्टाचार की व्यापकता बढ़ गयी है। भ्रष्टाचार कहां तक हमारे बीच में घुस गया है इसका पांच सैकंड में मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा। मेरे अपने गांव में एक लायब्रेरी बनी। पहले १,००० रुपया गवर्नमेंट से ऐडवांस मिला। उस के बाद उसका एस्टिमेट बना तो वह ७,६०० रुपये का हो गया। उस में गवर्नमेंट का आधा रुपया देना था। गवर्नमेंट को आधा रुपया अर्थात् ३,६०० रुपया डेवलपमेंट फंड से देना था लेकिन आज तक वह रुपया नहीं मिल सका है। ऑफिस वालों ने कहा कि अगर २५० रुपया उन्हें दे दिया जाय, १२५ रुपया प्राविशियल ऑफिस के लिए और १२५ रुपया डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑफिस के लिए अगर मैं उन्हें दिलवा दूं तो वह यह रुपया दिलवा देंगे और यह काम करवा देंगे। चूंकि मैं ने लोगों को मना कर दिया कि घूस आदी न दी जाये आज तक रुपया नहीं मिला। मैं ने बार बार लिखा पढ़ी की और वहां के रिवेन्यू डिप्टी मिनिस्टर को भी इस बारे में लिखा लेकिन पांच साल हो गये आज तक वह रुपया नहीं मिला। इस से अच्छी तरह से समझा जा सकता है कि भ्रष्टाचार कितने व्यापक रूप में फैला हुआ है। अब बार बार कहने से भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है क्या बनता है।

20 hrs.

अध्यक्ष मोदय : श्री आर० एस० पाण्डेय।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण शुरू करेंगे और उस के बाद हम हाउस को एडजर्न करेंगे। मेरे पास जिन ग्यारह माननीय सदस्यों के नाम आये हैं, कल मैं जरूर उन को वक्त दूंगा।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के १९६२-६३ के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की पुस्तिका हमारे सम्मुख है। गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यों में मुख्य रूप से शान्ति कायम रखना, लोक-सेवाओं की भर्ती, संघीय क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन, जन-शक्ति की समस्याओं

का अध्ययन, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण आते हैं। इस पुस्तिका का अध्ययन करने के बाद सहसा इस प्रकार की भावना उत्पन्न होती है कि हम

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपनी भावना को कल प्रकट करें।

20.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, 29 March 1963|Chaitra 8, 1885 (Saka).

[Thursday, March 28, 1963'Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)]

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623.	Acquisition of land for colonies . . .	6566-68
624.	Electricity from Rihand Dam Project . . .	6563-71
625.	River Boards . . .	6572-74
626.	Committee for negotia- tion with foreign col- laborators . . .	6575-77
627.	Power supply for indus- trial purposes in Delhi . . .	6577-80
628.	"Project in Nepal . . .	6580-83
629.	Allotment of land to Government employees . . .	6583-85
630.	Houses for N. Ps. . .	6585-86
631.	Steam boilers . . .	6589-91
632.	Seizure of watches at Santa Cruz Airport . . .	6591-93
633.	Indian currency for Per- sian Gulf countries . . .	6593-95
634.	Mental diseases . . .	6595-98
635.	Delhi Water supply . . .	6598-6600

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . . 6601-32

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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637.	Allotment of residential quarters . . .	6601-02
638.	Barrages on Jamuna in Delhi . . .	6602
639.	Government's stationery bill . . .	6603
640.	C.H.S. Scheme . . .	6603
641.	Office space in capital . . .	6603-04

U.S.Q.
No.

1241.	Gold production . . .	6604
1242.	Government Officers' visits abroad . . .	6604
1243.	Dandakaranya officials . . .	6605
1244.	Kerala River waters . . .	6605-06
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1246.	Ganja, Bhang, Charas and Opium . . .	6606-07
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

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1249.	Machkund and Hirakud Projects . . .	6609-10
1250.	Blood donation in Orissa . . .	6610
1251.	National Malaria Eradi- cation Programme in Orissa . . .	6610-11
1252.	Hindustan Housing Fac- tory . . .	6611
1253.	Aid India Club . . .	6611-12
1254.	Tungabhadra High Level Project . . .	6612-13
1255.	Fuel wastage . . .	6613
1256.	Pensioners . . .	6613-14
1257.	Audio-metre Centres . . .	6614
1258.	'C' Thermal Station in Delhi . . .	6614-15
1259.	Contributions to N.D.F. . . .	6615
1260.	Shortfall in irrigation of Rabi and Kharif crops . . .	6615-16
1261.	Engineers in P.W.D. Manipur . . .	6616
1262.	Smuggled gold . . .	6616-17
1263.	Burmese employees of L.I.C. in Burma . . .	6617
1264.	Under-invoicing export of jute . . .	6617-18
1265.	Migrants from West Pakistan . . .	6618
1266.	Excise duty on small- scale battery manufac- turers . . .	6618-19
1267.	U. N. Commissioner for Industrial Development . . .	6619
1268.	Issue of capital by com- panies . . .	6619-20
1269.	Import of small-pox vac- cines . . .	6620-21
1270.	Injections for birth con- trol . . .	6622
1271.	Number of employees in Finance Ministry . . .	6622-23
1272.	Cardiac and respiratory diseases . . .	6623
1273.	Transfer of D.V.C. Headquarters . . .	6623-24
1274.	Purchase of electricity from Nepal . . .	6624-25
1275.	Electric crematorium in Delhi . . .	6625
1276.	Seizure of diamonds at Santa Cruz Airport . . .	6625-26

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

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1279.	Doctors in Government hospitals	6627-28
1280.	Tax collections in Pun- jab	6628
1281.	Rural electrification in Punjab	6628
1282.	Work Centres in Danda- karanya	6628-29
1283.	Dandakaranya Project	6629
1284.	Small Savings Certificates	6629-30
1285.	Closure of Old Delhi factories	6630
1286.	Rural electrification in Madras State	6630-31
1287.	Family Planning Pro- gramme in Madras State	6631-32
1288.	Ramkrishnapuram Col- ony, New Delhi	6632

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1961-62 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- 2) A copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

	COLUMNS
R. 423 dated the 9th March, 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.	
(3) The Minutes of the third and fourth sittings of the Committee on Petitions held during the current Session.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED	6633
First Report was presented.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANT	6633-6854
(i) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment concluded and all the demands were voted in full.	
(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs commenced. The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH, 29, 1963, CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA)	
Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs and consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions.	