

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(THIRD SERIES)**

*Volume XXXII, 1964/1886 (Saka)*

*[May 27 to June 5, 1964/Jyaistha 6 to 15, 1886 (Saka)]*



**Eighth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)**

*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 7)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
NEW DELHI

# CONTENTS

COLUMNS

[Third Series Vol. XXXII—Eighth Session, 1886 (Saka)]

No. 1—Wednesday, May 27, 1964 Jyaishta 6, 1886 (Saka)

State of health of Prime Minister	1
Member sworn—	
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla . . . . .	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 10 . . . . .	2—36
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 11 to 21 . . . . .	36—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 7, 9 to 47 and 49 to 51 . . . . .	44—76
Obituary references . . . . .	76
Re: Motions for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notices— (Query) . . . . .	76—77, 87—90
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Firing on refugees from East Pakistan at Tiruvelli Railway Station . . . . .	78—87
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	91—93
Presidents assent to Bills . . . . .	93—94
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1964-65 . . . . .	94
Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 1964—introduced . . . . .	94—107
Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill . . . . .	107—41
Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee . . . . .	108—41
Shri Balmiki . . . . .	108—16
Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . .	116—23
Shri Muthu Gounder . . . . .	123—27
Shri R.S. Pandey . . . . .	127—32
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa . . . . .	132—37
Shri Sinhasan Singh . . . . .	137—39
Shri Sham Lal Saraf . . . . .	139—41
Shri D. S. Patil . . . . .	141
Demise of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru . . . . .	142

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



# LOK SABHA

## Alphabetical List of Members

### A

Abdur Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).  
Abdul Wahid, Shri T. (Vellore).  
Achal Singh, Shri (Agra).  
Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikera).  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).  
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).  
Alva, Shri A. Shankar (Mangalore).  
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).  
Alvares, Shri Peter Augustus (Panjim).  
Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).  
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).  
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).  
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

### B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).  
Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khargone).  
Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).  
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).  
Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Drug).  
Bal Krishana Singh, Shri (Chandauli).  
Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).  
Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).  
Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).  
Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).  
Barman, Shri P. C. (Cooch Bihar).  
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).  
Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).  
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar).  
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati (Kalsarganj).  
Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).  
Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).  
Baswant, Shri Sonubhai Dagadu (Thana).  
Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kotah).  
Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).  
Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).  
Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).  
Bhakat Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).  
Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).  
Bhanu Parkash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).  
Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).  
Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore).  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).  
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu (Bastar).  
Bheel, Shri P. H. (Dohad).  
Biren Dutta, Shri (Tripura West).  
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon).  
Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).  
Borooh, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).  
Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi).  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

(ii)

Brij Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri Kotah (Jhalawar).  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).  
Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barackpore).  
Chakraverti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).  
Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chindwara).  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri (Bilaspur).  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Mayuram).  
Chandriki, Shri Jagannathrao Venkatarao (Raichur).  
Chattar Singh, Shri (Chamba).  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip).  
Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Burdwan).  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad).  
Chaudhary, Shri Yudhvir Singh (Mahendragarh).  
Chaudhry, Shri C. M. (Mahua).  
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S. (Mathura).  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur).  
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra Nath (Ghatal).  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampur).  
Chavan, Shri D. R. (Khard).  
Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik).  
Chavda, Shrimati Zohrabai (Banaskantha).  
Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

Dafte, Shri (Miraj).  
Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).  
Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).  
Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).  
Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).  
Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).  
Das, Shri Sudhansu (Diamond Harbour).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).  
Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).  
Dass, Shri C. (Tirupathi).  
Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).  
Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).  
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).  
Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).  
Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao Shankar Rao (Parbhani).  
Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagaur).  
Dhaon, Shri B. K. (Lucknow).  
Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).  
Dighe, Shri Bhaskar Narayan (Kolaba).  
Dinesh Singh, Shri (Salon).  
Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukottai).  
Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).  
Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).  
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).  
Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).  
Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

**G**

- Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratabsinhrao (Baroda).  
 Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh (Ghazipur).  
 Gajraj Singh, Shri (Gurgaon).  
 Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlishahr).  
 Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City Central South).  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalganj).  
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).  
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).  
 Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Jalpaiguri).  
 Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi East).  
 Ghyasuddin Ahmad, Shri (Dhubri).  
 Gokaran Prasad, Shri (Misrikh).  
 Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Kasergod).  
 Gounder, Shri R. Muthu (Tiruppat-tur).  
 Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur).  
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).  
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh (Bhatinda).  
 Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri).  
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta South West).  
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram (Alwar).  
 Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).  
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan (Gonda).  
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi Sadar).

**H**

- Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).  
 Hansda, Shri Subodh (Jhargram).  
 Hanumanthiah, Shri K. (Bangalore City).  
 Haq, Shri M. M. (Akola).  
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Bisauli).  
 Hazarika, Shri J. N. (Dibrugarh).  
 Heda, Shri Harish Chandra (Nizambad).

- Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).  
 Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Godda).  
 Himmatsinhji, Shri (Kutch).  
 Hukam Singh, Shri (Patiala).

**I**

- Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).  
 Iqbal Singh, Shri (Ferozepore).

**J**

- Jadhav, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao (Malegaon).  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas (Nanded).  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram).  
 Jain, Shri A. P. (Tumkur).  
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West).  
 Jamir, Shri Chubatoshi (Nominated—Naga Hills-Tuensang Area).  
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati (Jhabua).  
 Jayaraman, Shri A. (Wandiwash).  
 Jedhe, Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao (Baramati).  
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Bhadrak).  
 Jha, Shri Yogendra (Madhubani).  
 Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Sidhi).  
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Balram-pur).  
 Jyotishi, Shri Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

**K**

- Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).  
 Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand (Dewas).  
 Kadadi, Shri Madeppa Bandappa (Sholapur).  
 Kajrolkar, Shri Sadoba Narayan (Bombay City Central North).  
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar (Fatehpur).  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).  
 Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur).

- Kanakasabai, Shri R. (Chidambaram).  
 Kandappan, Shri S. (Tiruchengode).  
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).  
 Kappen, Shri Cherian J. (Muvattupuzha).  
 Kapur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana).  
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).  
 Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).  
 Karuthiruman, Shri P. G. (Gobichettipalayam).  
 Kayal, Shri Paresah Nath (Joynagar).  
 Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal (Mandvi).  
 Keishing, Shri Rishang (Outer Manipur).  
 Kesar Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur).  
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Khed).  
 Khan, Dr. Purneadu Narayan (Uluberia).  
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Anantapur).  
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).  
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand (New Delhi).  
 Khanna, Shri Prem Kishan (Kaimganj).  
 Kindar Lal, Shri (Hardoi).  
 Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).  
 Kohar, Dr. (Phulbani).  
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).  
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V. (Belgaum).  
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohammad (Kozhikode).  
 Kripa Shankar, Shri (Domariaganj).  
 Kripalani, Shri J. B. (Amroha).  
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Paddapalli).  
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Tiruchendur).  
 Krishnapal Singh, Shri (Jalesar).  
 Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).  
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat).  
 Kureel, Shri Bajj Nath (Rae Bareilly).
- L**
- Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).  
 Lakhn Dasa, Shri (Shahjahanpur).  
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati T. (Khammam).  
 Lalit Sen, Shri (Mandi).  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj).  
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).  
 Laxmi Dass, Shri (Miryalguda).  
 Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar (Farrukhabad).  
 Lonikar, Shri R. N. (Jalna).
- M**
- Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj).  
 Mahananda, Shri Hrushikesh (Bolangir).  
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).  
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh (Anand).  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini (Dharwar North).  
 Mahtab, Shri Hare Krushna (Angul).  
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal).  
 Majithia, Shri Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).  
 Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam).  
 Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).  
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipl).  
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra (Jajpur).  
 Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).  
 Mandal, Dr. P. (Vishnupur).  
 Mandal, Shri Bhupendra Narayan (Saharsa).  
 Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).  
 Mandal, Shri Y. P. (Jainagar).  
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).  
 Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).  
 Mantri, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).  
 Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).  
 Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Rajkot).  
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).  
 Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).  
 Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).  
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).  
 Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).  
 Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).  
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).  
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).  
 Mehta, Shri Jashvantra N. (Bhavnagar).  
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).  
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir).  
 Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).  
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).  
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamdas Guru (Baloda Bazar).  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).  
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).  
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).  
 Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jamshedpur).  
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).  
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).  
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan).  
 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).  
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulanand (Balsore).  
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).  
 Morarka, Shri Radheyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).  
 More, Shri Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkanangle).  
 More, Shri Shankarao Shantaram (Poona).  
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri (Manjeri).  
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martand-  
 rao (Bhiwandi).

Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).  
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).  
 Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).  
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Balija).  
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).  
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).  
 Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).  
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).  
 Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).  
 Muzaffar Husain, Shri N. (Moradabad).

### N

Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).  
 Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).  
 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon).  
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalappuzha).  
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).  
 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).  
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).  
 Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).  
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).  
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).  
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).  
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).  
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).  
 Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

### O

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).  
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

### P

Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).  
 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

- Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).  
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salem-  
 pur).  
 Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).  
 Pant, Shri K. C. (Naini Tal).  
 Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).  
 Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Érode).  
 Parashar, Shri V. C. (Shivpuri).  
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai M. (Broach).  
 Patel, Shri Man Sinh P. (Mehsana).  
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).  
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R.  
 (Patan).  
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).  
 Patil, Shri Deorao Sheoram (Yoot-  
 mal).  
 Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).  
 Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao  
 (Ramtek).  
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).  
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City  
 South).  
 Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).  
 Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).  
 Patil, Shri Vasanttrao Lakhagounda  
 (Chikodi).  
 Patnaik, Shri Baishnab Charan  
 (Dhenkanal).  
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumba-  
 konam).  
 Pattnayak, Shri Kishen (Sambalpur).  
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja (Trivandrum).  
 Pottekkatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).  
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Delhi—Karol  
 Bagh).  
 Pratap Singh, Shri (Sirmur).  
 Prithvi Raj, Shri (Dausa).  
 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).
- E**
- Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).  
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).  
 Raja, Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).  
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).  
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).  
 Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).  
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Auran-  
 gabad).  
 Ram, Shri T. (Sonbarsa).  
 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).  
 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikram-  
 ganj).  
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).  
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimba-  
 tore).  
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri (Karur).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).  
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).  
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).  
 Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).  
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gul-  
 barga).  
 Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
 (Chapra).  
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).  
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bul-  
 dana).  
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).  
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Chee-  
 purupalli).  
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).  
 Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).  
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karim-  
 nagar).  
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).  
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy  
 (Shimoga).  
 Rao, Dr. K. L. Vijayawada).  
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbuba-  
 bad).  
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbub-  
 nagar).

- Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
- Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).
- Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Kakinada).
- Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).
- Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).
- Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
- Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
- Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).
- Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
- Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).
- Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).
- Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
- Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).
- Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur).
- Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
- Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
- Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).
- Roy, Dr. Saradish (Katwa).
- Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).
- S**
- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
- Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
- Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).
- Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).
- Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).
- Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).
- Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).
- Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahana-  
bad).
- Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).
- Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).
- Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta—  
East).
- Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta—North  
West).
- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
- Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).
- Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).
- Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garh-  
wal).
- Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
- Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
- Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
- Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni  
Chowk).
- Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
- Sharma, Shri Anant Prasad (Buxar).
- Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdas-  
pur).
- Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
- Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Pala-  
mau).
- Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
- Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allaha-  
bad).
- Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
- Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasane-  
highat).
- Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
- Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaon).
- Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
- Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Dar-  
bhanga).
- Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Maha-  
samund).
- Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Rai-  
pur).
- Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
- Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh  
(Jhajhar).
- Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamaraja-  
nagar).
- Sidheswar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
- Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-  
bagh).
- Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratap-  
garh).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaf-farpur).

Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).

Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maha-rajganj).

Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shaha-bad).

Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Mid-napore).

Singha, Shri Yagnya Narain (Sun-dergarh).

Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Mon-ghyr).

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samasti-pur).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Sivappraghassan, Shri K. (Pondl-cherry).

Sivaankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbu-dur).

Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).

Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).

Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).

Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).

Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).

Subbaraman, Shri N. M. R. (Madu-rai).

Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Buland-shahr).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).

Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongole).

Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).

Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).

Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).

Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autono-mous Districts).

## T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).

Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Thengondar, Shri M. G. (Nagpatti-nam).

Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopal-ganj).

Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).

Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).

Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mand-saur).

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

## U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).

Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).

Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

## V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandur-bar).

Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittor-garh).

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella).

Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitra-durga).

Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).

Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).



Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti  
(Adoni).

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

Verma, Shri Kunwar Krishna (Sul-  
tanpur).

Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath  
(Hoshiarpur).

Vijaya Ananda, Shri (Visakhapatnam).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).

Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

**W**

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

**Y**

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sita-  
marhi).

Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara  
Banki).

Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesa-  
ria).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal  
(Ahmedabad).

Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).

---

**LOK SABHA**

---

**The Speaker**

Sardar Hukam Singh

**The Deputy-Speaker**

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

**Panel of Chairmen**

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Thirumala Rao

Shri R. K. Khadilkar

Dr. Sarojani Mahishi.

**Secretary**

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### *Members of the Cabinet*

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy—  
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Finance—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister without portfolio—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Swaran Singh.

Minister of Law and Minister of Communications—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Minister of Steel, Mines & Heavy Engineering—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Railways—Shri H. C. Dasappa.

Minister of Education—Shri M. C. Chagla.

Minister of Labour and Employment—Shri D. Sanjivayya.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

### *Ministers of State*

Minister of Works and Housing—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of International Trade—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Industry—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri S. K. Dey.

Minister of Health—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence—Shri K. Raghuramaiah.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Shri A. M. Thomas

Minister of Supply—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Minister of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

Minister of Planning—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

### *Deputy Ministers*

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Dr. M. M. Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

(xii)

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health—Dr. D. S. Raju.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri Bibudhendra Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications—Shri Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering—Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment—Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malaviya.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri L. N. Mishra.

*Parliamentary Secretaries*

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Shinde

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri D. Ering.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri S. C. Jamir.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering—Shri Dodda Thimmaiah.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education—Shri M. R. Krishna.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 27, 1964/Jyaishta 6,  
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATE OF HEALTH OF PRIME  
MINISTER

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a very troubled heart, I have to convey to this House the information about the state of health of the Prime Minister which was just passed on to me by the doctors in attendance on the Prime Minister. Suddenly, at 6.20 this morning, he was taken seriously ill. His condition is causing anxiety.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the Home Minister to convey our deep concern so far as the Prime Minister's health is concerned. We wish him speedy recovery.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central, rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there ought to be anything said just now.

11.01 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Member to the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Mahasamund constituency of Madhya Pradesh in the vacancy caused by his earlier election to Lok Sabha having been declared void.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Security to the Minorities

+

{ Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Mohsin:  
\*1. { Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri Dhaon:  
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to give a full sense of security to the minorities in the context of recent communal disturbances;

(b) the main disturbing as also healthy factors brought out as a result of probe in these disturbances;

(c) whether Government have considered the banning of communal parties in this context; and

(d) in what manner district administration has been strengthened?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi).** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2891/64].

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Home Minister will recollect that at one stage in the process of national integration it was the policy that communal parties could be banned, but it could not be done because of the coming elections. May I know which of the existing communal parties and organisations have been identified as communal, and what are the difficulties standing in the way of the Government in putting them away from the political scene.

**Shri Hathi:** I have mentioned in the reply that while it is true that communal feelings were, to a very great extent, responsible for these communal disturbances, whether banning itself would stop such disturbances is also a matter to be considered. Individuals may combine, groups of people may combine; it is not necessary that only a political party can take part in communal disturbances. The question, therefore, has to be considered, and is being considered.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I think he has not answered which of the political parties and organisations have been identified as communal—that part has not been answered.

**Shri Hathi:** That means parties which took part in the recent communal disturbances?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** This is a general question.

**Mr. Speaker:** When an enquiry was to be made about these things, whether communal parties should be banned, then, was any conclusion drawn that such and such parties are communal and whether they should be banned or not. Were any special parties identified as communal?

**Shri Hathi:** No.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Though isolated, opinions have been expressed by certain respected persons that the minority community lives under the fear and shadow of death. May I know whether the Home Minister has, after thorough investigation, made his own assessment? What is the number of minority community people who have fled from India to Pakistan as compared to four lakhs of persons coming from Pakistan out of a minority of about one crore there?

**Shri Hathi:** With regard to that view which was expressed by a certain section of the people here in this House the Home Minister has categorically denied that there was at all any condition in the country where the minorities are living under the shadow of death. That is wrong. In fact, they are secure, and because of the communal disturbances, I do not think any of the minority has had to go away to Pakistan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri P. K. Deo.

**Shri Badrudduja:** May I draw your attention to certain points affecting the minorities?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called Shri P. K. Deo.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** While feeling ashamed of what had happened in my State, especially at Rourkela, may I know if it is not a fact that there was complete breakdown of the Constitution, and the Orissa Government was a silent spectator of the holocaust, and especially the Home Minister there did not respond by sending timely police aid in spite of frantic telephone calls from Rourkela?

**Shri Hathi:** I cannot say whether the Constitution had broken down or not, but it was a fact that the strict measures that should have been taken could not be taken and were not taken in time.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Part of my question has not been replied to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bedrudduja.

**Shri Bedrudduja:** May I know from the Home Minister what definite security there is against the repetition of all these terrible happenings in the country, especially when the minorities during these last 17 years, realised to their cost that their lives and liberties, their honour and properties, have not been even protected by the civil authorities in India? Unless and until . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Not a speech.

**Shri Hathi:** The Government have taken various measures to inspire confidence about the security of the minority communities. The Home Minister has more than once announced the determined will of the Government to safeguard the person and property of minorities at all costs.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There are certain papers in India—I think their number is very large—which specialise in inflaming communal passions. May I know if the Government has a list of those papers, and if so, has the Government taken any action against any of those papers for setting on fire this communal harmony?

**Shri Hathi:** One of the measures which the Government have taken is to put a check on such news as would arouse communal troubles or communal passions. There is also a special press emergency committee under the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, in which the newspapers are represented, and any action which has to be taken is being taken against those people.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I wanted to know if any action had been taken against any paper so far?

**Mr. Speaker:** If that has been taken, he must have told us.

713 (A) LSD—2.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** We have millions of committees. What action has been taken?

**श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :** लोगों का खयाल है कि कलकत्ता के झगड़ों के बारे में गृह मंत्री साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिये, वे बढ़ा चढ़ाकर दिए गए और उन स्टेटमेंट्स के आधार पर पाकिस्तान के पत्रों ने दुनिया में यह प्रचार किया कि हिन्दुस्तान में माइना-रिटीज पर बहुत बड़ा अत्याचार हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या सोचा है।

**श्री ह.थी :** होम मिनिस्टर ने जो बयान दिया था वह फेक्चुअल था। उस में कोई बात बढ़ा कर नहीं कही गई थी। माइनारिटीज की जो प्रोजेक्शन है वह भी जितनी बताई थी उतनी है, उस से ज्यादा नहीं है।

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** A few days back some responsible Ministers of the Government of India had mentioned the name of Jan Sangh, RSS and Hindu Mahasabha as communal parties. Has the Government of India gone back on that statement?

**Shri Hathi:** The question was: in the present communal disturbances which are the parties which have taken part and which are thought of being banned.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** In view of the wide circulation of certain mischievous books like Shri Golwalkar's "Why Hindu Rashtra?" to which attention was drawn in the House by some Congress Members, may I know if Government is taking any steps to ban at least this particular kind of pernicious publications?

**Shri Hathi:** That is being considered.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Has it been brought to the notice of the Home

Minister that all these riots in Rourkela and other industrial centres had taken place entirely on account of the speeches made by the communists all along and that they had nothing to do with communalism?

**Shri Hathi:** So far as the information is available with us, the main cause of the disturbances was the passing of the refugee trains and the harrowing tales which the refugees told about the atrocities committed in Pakistan. These stories were taken advantage of by sections of people who were communal-minded and it seems mainly it was due to this.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत के अल्पसंख्यकों में क्या गृह-मंत्रालय ने इस प्रकार की जानकारी लेने का यत्न किया है कि विदेशों से आये हुए तत्व कुछ बस गये हैं और वे समय समय पर इस प्रकार के उपद्रव उनके साथ मिल कर कराते रहते हैं जिस से बहुसंख्यकों की स्थिति भी होती है और अल्पसंख्यकों को भी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। क्या सरकार की जानकारी में कुछ इस तरह केकेस आये हैं। यदि हाँ, तो उन की रोकथाम के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

**श्री हथी :** वह भी सम्भव सम्भव है। जो एन्टी सोशल और एन्टी नेशनल एलिमेंट्स हैं वह भी ऐसा कर रहे होंगे।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the recent communal disturbances in some parts of the country which were a deplorable blot on India's secular democracy were to some extent sparked off by the blatantly genocidal policy of the Islamic theocratic State of Pakistan and, if so does Government propose to suggest to the Government of Pakistan that their atrocious policy towards minorities must change radically?

**Shri Hathi:** It was a long question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It was not so long.

**Shri Hathi:** I have forgotten the first part.

**Mr. Speaker:** Was it due to the reaction of the policy pursued there?

**Shri Hathi:** In the earlier part of my replies I have said that the communal disturbances here in our country were mainly the result of the reaction on the treatment of minorities there.

**Shrimati Benu Chakravartty:** Is it a fact that there was one common pattern which was followed in the riots in West Bengal as well as in Rourkela and other parts in Orissa and may I know whether the Government has tried to find out what was behind it and whether people like Shri Gollwalkar had anything to do with it and also whether the RSS had a direct hand in it?

**Mr. Speaker:** So many questions put together.

**Shri Hathi:** As I said the *modus operandi* in the different parts where these riots took place were the same. It appears that a section of the community which were communal-minded had a hand in organising these things and took advantage of the rumours of the hardship and suffering of the refugees.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is it true that Sikhs in particular and other citizens in general have displayed good neighbourliness towards Muslims during the recent riots and if so do the Government think communal politics to be responsible for these riots or a particular political party is responsible?



**Shri Hathi:** We have a number of instances where Hindus and Sikhs and so many other community people did protect minorities in India. In one case 19 Muslims were sheltered by a person of one community; in another case, another protected about 100 Muslims. Different people from different communities did this good work of sheltering and helping the minority communities.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** What steps are being taken to contradict or suppress the rumours which magnify petty incidents into big ones by evil-minded persons who have come from outside or who are citizens of this country?

**Shri Hathi:** In our analysis of the cause of trouble these rumours seem to have played a very important part in inflaming the feelings of the people and therefore, we are taking steps to see that such rumours are not spread.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में मितव्ययता

+

- \*२. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
श्री स० बं० सामन्त :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
श्री दाजी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत किन्-किन समितियों तथा उप-समितियों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और उन के द्वारा किये जाने वाले काम को कैसे पूरा किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम में मितव्ययता तथा दक्षता लाने के लिए कौन से विभिन्न कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री ( श्री सु० बं० सामन्त ) :

(क) जिन समितियों और उप-समितियों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है उनके

नामों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [उत्सुकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टा.—२८६२/६४]

इन समितियों में से बहुत सी समितियों की उपयोगिता नहीं रही थी; अन्य समितियां वह कार्य कर रही थीं जो किसी दूसरी समिति की जिम्मेदारी थी। उपर्युक्त किसी भी वर्ग के अन्तर्गत नष्ट होने वाली समितियों का कार्य या तो मंत्रालय द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार उन समितियों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा जो पहले ही विद्यमान हैं।

(ख) इस सूचना का एक विवरण लोक सभा में २६, फरवरी, १९६४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न सं० ३१८ के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखा जा चुका है।

[(a) A statement giving the names of the committees and sub-committees which have been wound up is laid on the Table of the House.

Many of these committees had outlived their usefulness; others were doing work which was the responsibility of some other committee. The work of committees not coming under either of the above categories will be completed either by the Ministry or by other committees already in existence.

(b) A statement giving this information has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 318 answered on the 26th of February 1964].

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन समितियों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और उन की लिस्ट सदन पटल पर रखी गई है, उन के भलावा भी कोई समितियां ऐसी हैं जिनको मंत्रालय समाप्त करने का विचार कर रहा है। यदि हाँ, तो कौन-कौन सी और कब तक उन को समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री सु० बं० सामन्त : जी, हाँ, मैं विचार कर रहा हूँ। न समितियों के भलावा भी

कई ऐसी समितियाँ हैं जिनकी ज़रूरत नहीं है और उन्हें समाप्त करना चाहिये।

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन समितियों को समाप्त करने के फल-स्वरूप और दूसरी मितव्ययता के फल-स्वरूप मंत्रालय को कितने पये वार्षिक की बचत होगी।

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** मैंने हिसाब नहीं लगाया है लेकिन लाखों रुपों की सेविंग होगी।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether by winding up these committees and sub-committees, any efficiency will be effected?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, Sir; because I find that in many cases committees instead of helping the work detract from carrying out the work and prevent the implementation of the policy of the Ministry. I have no doubt that the winding up of many of these committees will result in greater efficiency.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In the statement, it has been mentioned that the standing committee on moral and religious instruction has also been abolished, I would like to know what method has been adopted to see that the work that this committee was doing is implemented soon because there has been considerable delay in implementing the recommendations of this committee. I would like to know how the Education Ministry is going to see that this committee's work is implemented.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** This was the Sri Prakasa Committee. Most of its recommendations were forwarded to various States and their comments invited. To the extent it is possible to implement them, they have been implemented. To the extent they have not been implemented, they would be

taken up by the Ministry for implementation.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Since there is joint responsibility in the country and the Minister is a full-fledged member of the Cabinet, has he recommended similar treatment of the committees in other departments?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** There is joint responsibility in the country and I have the honour and privilege to be a member of the Cabinet. But I do not think it is part of the joint responsibility for me to suggest to other Ministers how they should administer their Ministries.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अभी मंत्री सहोदय ने कहा है कि जिन समितियों को निरर्थक समझा गया है, उनका तोड़ा जा रहा है, और उनका काम कर लिया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी निरर्थक समितियाँ पहले बनाई ही क्यों गई थीं जो कि आज तोड़ने की ज़रूरत महसूस होने लगी है? क्या देश का पैसा व्यर्थ व्यय करना था?

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** मैंने नहीं बनाई थी ये सब।

#### Gauhati Refinery

\*3. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the offer made by the Rumanian Government for the expansion of Gauhati Refinery; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The proposal for expansion is being examined.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri N. E. Laskar:** May I know what would be the additional production capacity of the new expansion unit and by what time this will be completed?

**Shri Alagesan:** The present capacity is 0.75 million tons. It is proposed to raise it to between 1.0 and 1.25 million tons. The expansion will be achieved by the end of the third Plan.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether there was any short-fall in the production last year, if so what were the reasons and what steps have been taken by Government to prevent a recurrence?

**Shri Alagesan:** This has been explained on the floor of the House fairly in detail. Production started improving from August. From the month of November, there was a stoppage for about three weeks because of the behaviour of the river Brahmaputra. Later on production has caught up and we are now producing almost to the full capacity.

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** May I know what are the terms of the agreement with the Rumanian Government, whether any loans have been asked from the Rumanian Government by the Government of India, and if so, how it will be repaid?

**Shri Alagesan:** All these matters are under consideration.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that this Gauhati Refinery has been experiencing difficulties and breakdowns—the kerosene unit broke down and there was a series of breakdowns—may I know whether the economics of production are being taken into account when the Government are discussing the question of expanding the existing capacity of the refinery?

**Shri Alagesan:** All these will be kept in mind and we will try to reduce the cost as much as possible.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether after the expansion, the refinery will get more of crude oil from within the same area as at present or oil will be found from other places to feed it?

**Shri Alagesan:** We will continue to get the extra quantity of crude oil from the same source. Oil India is producing oil which will also be refined in this refinery.

#### Research Centres

- +
- \*4. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Omkar Lal Borwa:  
Shri Dhaam:  
Shri Gokaran Prasad:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission is considering to establish new research centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether these research centres will be independent of or attached to the universities;

(c) the total expenditure involved;

(d) how many research centres will be opened in each State; and

(e) when the new centres will start functioning?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Scientific Equipment and Machinery

- +
- \*5. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Audit Report on the

Accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for 1962-63 wherein instances of scientific equipment and machinery bought for the national laboratories remaining unused for 13 years have been pointed out;

(b) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(c) whether strict instructions have been issued so that such mistakes are not repeated?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Audit report mentions only one instance of some equipment purchased, which have remained unused for 13 years.

(b) This happened when the Institute concerned was in its initial stage of establishment.

(c) Detailed instructions laying down the procedure for purchase of equipment have been already issued.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी ने जो सोलर कुकर तैयार किया था वह क्यों एबंडन कर दिया गया और उस पर कितना लास हुआ है ?

**श्री मू० क० चागला :** यह सवाल इस में से एराइज नहीं होता है। लेकिन मैं घाडिट रिपोर्ट को देखता हूँ और उस में होगा तो मैं . . . . .

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** सोलर कुकर जो था वह क्या बाहर पड़ा रहा ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** यह जो था इसको छोड़ दिया गया है . . . . .

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** यहाँ जो सवाल है वह सामान का है . . . . .

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** उस पर कितना लास हुआ है . . . . .

**श्री मू० क० चागला :** अगर आप लास की बात पूछते हैं तो वह मैं बता सकता हूँ। सात हजार रुपये का लास हुआ है। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं सब भी दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जी हाँ, सब भी बता दीजिये।

**श्री मू० क० चागला :** तेरह साल से सामान काम में क्यों नहीं आया इसका सबब यह था कि जब ये लैबोरेटरीज स्टार्ट करनी थीं तो ये कई लैबोरेटरीज थीं और उसके अन्दर इस मशीनरी के इस्तेमाल होने का बांस बा। लेकिन बाद में ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि उसकी जरूरत नहीं होगी। लेकिन अब जो नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स आ रही हैं, उन में शायद यह काम आये।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether the research institutional facilities so far created by the Government have yielded internationally recognised and commensurate-with-cost results and if not so, what are the reasons therefor?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Our research institutions have given the finest results which the country can be proud of. As I said last time, I am having a brochure issued, which will be in the hands of every Member of Parliament pointing out what wonderful work our laboratories have done and what fine scientists we have got in our country of whom we should be proud.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know how much of the machinery can be used in future after repair and other things?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have got the figures here. It is hardly 1 per cent of the machinery that has been ordered by the CSIR. Upto the end

of 31st March, 1963, the plant and machinery which was ordered was Rs. 912 lakhs, which included Rs. 132.344 lakhs for 1962-63. The items of equipment mentioned in the audit report for 1962-63 altogether come to about Rs. 1,595 lakhs only, which is about 0.107 per cent of the total cost of equipment ordered till 31st March, 1963 and about 1 per cent of the cost of equipment purchased during 1962-63. Therefore, the audit report criticises only 1 per cent of the purchases made during all these years, which I think is a very fine achievement on the part of the CSIR and the laboratories.

**Shri Ranga:** During the last session, the Minister, answering a supplementary, said that they have appointed a committee which was going round, studying the work of the research centres in order to make recommendations for their improvement and so on. He says now that their work is splendid, we have got some of the best scientists working in the research centres and that he is producing a brochure very soon. Are we to understand that that committee has already made a recommendation and on the authority of that committee's recommendation he is going to issue the brochure, or independently of the work of that committee he has already made up his mind and he is going to issue these advertisement papers?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The two things must be separated. As I told the House some time back, we appointed a high-powered committee to review the working of the CSIR. On that committee we had scientists from this country as well as from abroad, and that report is awaited. The brochure which I am thinking of issuing will give the Members of Parliament definite and concrete results of what these laboratories have done. This has nothing to do with the reviewing committee. That committee will tell us if we have got any defects and faults which could be rectified or removed.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the observations made by the foreign scientist from Yugoslavia, Mr. Stephens Dedger, that there was too much politics in the research centres in India and, if so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** My view is that there is too much politics everywhere. I may assure my hon. friend that I am trying to eliminate politics from all aspects of education and scientific research.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** I would like to know if the hon. Minister is aware that there are some laboratories where the work is suffering because of lack of equipment.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, the hon. Member is right. That is due to our difficulty with regard to foreign exchange. We have not been able to get all the apparatus that we require. Whatever can be produced here, we get them. Whatever has got to be imported depends on foreign exchange and we cannot, unfortunately, get all the foreign exchange that we require.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिफरेंट लेबोरेटरीज के कितने नुकसान के लैटर आये हैं, और उन पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ? कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is asking about the losses suffered by various laboratories.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to—losses in what sense? The laboratories do research work and project work. Sometimes the project results in useful discoveries which are helpful to industry; sometimes they do not. But research has to go on. Research cannot go on with a definite idea that it must produce results. Research is to expand knowledge. Expansion of knowledge sometimes results in help to industry; sometimes it does not.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो मशीनरी रस्टेड हो गयी उससे कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

श्री म० क० चागला : वह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। अगर थाप नोटिस देंगे तो मैं थाप को इस का जवाब दूंगा।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The hon. Education Minister has stated on a prior occasion that committees are not useful, rather they retard the smooth working of the Ministries, and therefore the committees are being dissolved. But he has stated just now that a high-power committee is going to be set up for going into the working of CSIR. May I know whether it is just to change the personnel of the committee that he has dissolved and reconstituted the committees?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir. Under the CSIR Rules a reviewing committee must be appointed from time to time consisting of people in India and outside so that they can make an objective appraisal of how far CSIR is functioning efficiently and successfully. The reviewing committee has been appointed in accordance with the rules. It is not an innovation which I have started.

#### Guards for National Plants

+

- \*6. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri P. C. Boroach:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1055 on the 15th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up Central security forces for protection and guarding of national plants has been finalised;

(b) if so, when this will be set up; and

(c) what is the total estimated cost for setting up this force and the number of people to be recruited for this purpose?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). The scheme has not been finalised yet.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the State Governments have been asked to muster a strong police force for the protection of these plants?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** The State Governments have been asked to give their comments on the scheme of a Central Security Force. A number of State Governments have given their views. We are awaiting replies from some of the State Governments.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Before setting up these forces, may I know whether the State Governments have given their consent to it?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** The whole question was discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference last March and they have agreed that there was need for such a force on the lines of the Railway Protection Force. So, they have agreed to the proposal in principle.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether it is a fact that the State Governments have resisted this idea? If so, what is their argument for resisting this idea and what is the reaction of the Government of India to such resistance by State Governments?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** The Chief Ministers who met in a conference had agreed in principle to have this kind of force. There is no question of resistance from the State Governments. There are some points of detail which are being worked out.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited has a security force of its own, as also some other national plants, and those security forces are employed or engaged by the plants concerned or there is some kind of liaison with the Central Government?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** Every steel plant and big industrial plant has got its own security force, which is more or less on the watch and ward lines. Now we want to have a more organised and more disciplined force and that is why we are having this force.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know whether there will be separate and independent recruitment for these forces or whether the respective State Governments will lend their services of their police officers?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** It will be an organised independent body. Whether the recruitment has to be done by the State Government or the Central Government is a question yet to be decided.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What steps, if any, will be taken to immunise and safeguard the proposed security force from the contamination of the trade union cliques such as inflict the current arrangement in our national plants?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** There is a proposal to keep them away from the purview of the Trade Unions Act. There is also a proposal to amend the Trade Unions Act.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that in the Bhilai steel plant the security forces came into conflict with the State Government and, if so, may I know whether Government have tried to co-ordinate these forces with the State police authorities and give them some right to function effectively?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I am not aware of this particular incident, but there is, of course, a proposal for such co-ordination.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** If I heard the hon. Minister correctly he hinted that the Trade Unions Act is likely to be amended. I want to know what actual amendment he is likely to bring forward and whether all these Central or National plants are going to

be brought under a Central legislation?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** No, we are not concerned with that question at this stage. So far as the Central Security Force is concerned, that has to be kept away from the purview of the Trade Unions Act. The other question of bringing all the national plants under a Central legislation does not arise.

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात प्रायी है कि जब से रेलवे विभाग में सुरक्षा दल प्रायी है तब से चोरियां घोर ज्यादा बढ़ गयी हैं ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई मायती है ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** मेरा ऐसा खयाल नहीं है ।

#### Petro-Chemical Industries

+

- \*7. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooh:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the working group on the development of petro-chemical industries has been considered;

(b) if so, the recommendations that have been accepted; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) to (c). The report of the Working Group on Petro-chemicals is under the consideration of Government and no final decisions have so far been taken on it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know when this report was submitted and how long the Government will take to arrive at a decision?

**Shri Alagesan:** The report was submitted only recently and we have not taken any unduly long time over it. We may take some more time.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know at what level this report is being considered—at a departmental level or some extra-departmental people are also associated with the consideration of this report?

**Shri Alagesan:** I do not know what the hon. Member means by extra-departmental level. The matter was discussed by the production committee of Secretaries fairly well. Now it will be discussed by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet and then the decision will be taken.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कार्यकारी दल में कितने सदस्य थे और क्या इन सदस्यों में कोई विदेशी सदस्य भी था ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are any foreigners included in that?

**Shri Alagesan:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** How many members were there?

**Shri Alagesan:** Ten members.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** A few months back it was reported that in regard to the petro-chemical industry the Government of India sought the assistance of French experts. Are the reports of the French experts combined with the report of the Working Group or is it a different report?

**Shri Alagesan:** The French experts submitted their report and then the Working Group went into the recommendations of the French experts' report and then made their own recommendations. Under the changed conditions they had something new to say also.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** May I know whether this report was discussed by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet and, if so, what is its reaction to it?

**Shri Alagesan:** Not yet; it will be discussed.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Are any of the schemes included in the Fourth Plan being anticipated and preliminary action being taken and, if so, on what petro-chemical industry?

**Shri Alagesan:** As far as the Bombay group of industries is concerned, several industries have been either licensed or approved. One in Bombay, one in Barauni and another in Assam have already been approved.

**Shri Heda:** In view of the new dimension given to the petro-chemical industry by Mr. Khrushchev in his recent statement by saying that they are useful and helpful for agricultural production, may I know whether the consideration of this report would be expedited?

**Shri Alagesan:** I have already said that they are considering it.

#### Oil Concessions in Iraq and Kuwait

\*8. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts made by Government to get oil concessions in Iraq and Kuwait have succeeded; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the estimated supply of crude oil from these sources?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri J. B. S. Bist:** When is it expected to be finalised?

**Shri Alagesan:** We are in the midst of talks and discussions. As far as Kuwait is concerned, we have sent a delegation and their representatives



also visited this country. We are still talking with them. As far as Iraq is concerned, we have just now started talking about it. We have not reached any definite stage.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** During the last Budget session the hon. Minister, Shri Kabir, had said that negotiations with the Kuwait authorities for exploration and for establishing petro-chemical industry were progressing well. Now what is the actual position today?

**Shri Alagesan:** That is what I said, namely, that we are still in the midst of our discussions and negotiations. We want to enter into partnership with that country for exploration purposes and they have also expressed interest in participating in our refinery projects here. All these things are under consideration.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether these negotiations are with the Government of Kuwait and Iraq or with the foreign companies that are exploring oil here; if it is the latter, what is the position in regard to seeking some concession for us in case negotiations are accepted by the other parties?

**Shri Alagesan:** In Kuwait we are talking with a company in which the Government has major interest. So, in that way Government is interested in the Kuwait National Company. In Iraq we are barely at the stage of starting the negotiations. When we are able to talk to them, we will know the present position.

**Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Can we know the name of the company in which the Government has major interest and also to which area will exploration be limited?

**Shri Alagesan:** The name of the company is Kuwait National Petroleum Company.

**Shri J. B. S. Bist:** The other part of my question has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not heard that. Shri Jadhav.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** अपने देश में कितना पेट्रोलियम लगता है ? यहाँ कितना पैदा होता है और बाहर से कितना आता है ?

**अण्णल महोदय :** यह एक बहुत जनरल क्वेश्चन है ।

#### State Education Ministers' Conference

†

Shri Muthiah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

\*9. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:

Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1340 on the 6th May, 1964 and state:

(a) the recommendations made at the Conference of State Education Ministers held in New Delhi in the last week of April, 1964; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). The report of the Conference is under finalization and a copy of the conclusions reached will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Shri Muthiah:** May I know whether the State Education Ministers agreed in the conference to the ultimate adoption of the 12-year school course and to the gradual transfer of the pre-university classes from the college stage to the school stage?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The decision was this. It was accepted as an ultimate target that there should be a 12-year course and three-year agree course. But some States have got a pre-

university course. What we emphasized was that the universities should not be called upon to do the work which the schools should really do and the emphasis should be placed more on the content of education rather than on its duration. There was a general acceptance that gradually this pre-university course should be done away with and the 12-year course will be accepted. But that would take some time. The Centre has agreed to help the States in achieving this ultimate objective.

**Shri Muthiah:** May I know whether the Education Ministers agreed to the establishment of the All-India Education Service as also to the establishment of the Secondary Education Grants Commission?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** With regard to the first, there is a general agreement in principle on the establishment of the All-India Education Service. What we are working out now is what posts from this service the various States will accept. With regard to the Secondary Education Commission, it is a question of the Constitution. The matter has been referred to the Law Ministry and we are awaiting their decision. Also, we are awaiting the decision of the Sapru Committee which is expected any moment.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know whether any decision has been taken to impart compulsory primary education to children of the age group 6 to 11 in various parts of the country; if that is so, when will the target be fulfilled and what will be the financial assistance that will be given by the Central Government to the various State Governments?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Unfortunately, there are certain States which are very backward; others are forging ahead. The target we had placed before us was that by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan every school-going child between 6 and 11 years should be in the school. I am not

quite certain whether we will be able to achieve the target or not; but, I think, the majority of the States will be able to achieve that target.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में त्रिभाषी फारमूले के ऊपर विचार किया गया था, यदि हाँ तो उसकी क्या प्रगति है और किन किन राज्यों में यह कार्यक्रम चल रहा है और किन किन राज्यों में यह नहीं चल रहा है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** There was not very much of a discussion on the three-language formula at the Education Ministers' Conference.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Just now the hon. Minister has said that States will be given financial help by the Centre for starting the 12-year course. What will be the percentage of the grant which will be given to the various States for this?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The whole question of the financial relations between the Centre and the States, so far as education is concerned, is being worked out. The present pattern has not worked satisfactorily and all the State Education Ministers agreed that a new-pattern should be evolved which will bring about better results.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या इस बात की चर्चा भी इस कान्फ्रेंस में की गई थी कि मैचिंग ग्रांट की वजह से बहुत सी स्टेट्स सेंटर से जो ग्रांट दी जाती है उसका फायदा नहीं उठा पाती हैं और यह मैचिंग ग्रांट को खत्म करने के लिए क्या वहाँ पर कोई सुझाव आया था ?

**श्री म० क० चागला :** यह बात सच है कि मैचिंग ग्रांट सबसेसफुल नहीं हुई है और सब का विचार यही था कि मैचिंग ग्रांट का नियम निकाल कर डाइरेक्ट ग्रांट सेंटर स्टेट्स को दे ।

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** May I know whether the training of teachers, science education, advanced research and development of women's

education were some of the subjects recommended by the State Ministers to the Centre; if so, may I know the action taken by the Government on those recommendations?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** It is too early to take action. The Education Ministers' Conference was held only last month and the subjects that the hon. Member has mentioned are subjects which will be largely Centrally-sponsored. The Centre will go all out to try and help making this matter successful.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या इस कान्फ्रेंस में भिन्न भिन्न विषयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम कौन सी भाषा रहे इस बात पर भी कुछ निर्णय हुआ ?

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** मीडियम प्रॉब्लेम्स का जिंक इस कान्फ्रेंस में नहीं हुआ । यह इनका कंट्रोवर्शियल सब्जेक्ट है कि इस कान्फ्रेंस में हम ने इसे डिस्कस करने का ब्याल नहीं किया । इसके लिए शायद एक दूसरी कान्फ्रेंस बुलाने की जरूरत होगी ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that the State Education Ministers attending this conference echoed full-throated the Union Minister's sentiment that education should be expanded and improved but ended up with long speeches by saying that the Centre should provide the funds; if so, did the Education Minister tell them that State Governments should also try to find out funds or did the Education Minister take upon himself the responsibility of providing the funds?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** It is a common complaint from every State Education Minister that he has not got enough funds and that we should supply the funds. That was one uniform pattern noticed in this conference. But what we emphasized was that the Centre will help the quality aspect of education; expansion and the quantity must be left to the States. After all, education is a State sub-

ject; it is not a Central subject. But we said that the Centre will help the States if they will improve the quality of education.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक बार इसी सदन में बतलाया था कि प्राइमरी स्कूल और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों को सब से कम वेतन उत्तर प्रदेश में मिलता है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्मेलन में उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मंत्री से भी किसी तरह की इस बारे में बातचीत हुई थी, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्देश दिये गये थे ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We did appeal to all the State Education Ministers that there should be a uniform pattern of salaries for teachers and the answer was, from UP as from other Governments, that so long as it is a matching grant and the State has to find 50 per cent for that purpose, they will not be in a position to do so; therefore, we must consider what we can do to raise both the...

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मेरा प्रश्न उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में है ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That applies to Uttar Pradesh.

**Mr. Speaker:** He claims that his State is the most backward. What has been done about it?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Well, he is not far wrong. But there are others who are also competing with him.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** The hon. Education Minister had assured the House in regard to the introduction of uniform standard in English in different States. May I know what steps the Government have taken to persuade the States in this regard?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** One of the matters that was discussed and on which most of the State Education Ministers agreed was that special steps should be taken for the training of teachers of English and Science where most States were backward

and the education of English was going down. We did not have the necessary teachers either for English or for Science. There was general unanimity amongst the Education Ministers that something should be done with regard to that. One proposal suggested was that a little higher pay should be given to teachers of English and of Science.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri B. K. Das.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Sir, my question has not been replied to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he must wait.

**Shri B. K. Das:** In view of the fact that certain States have preferred the High School Course to the Higher Secondary Course, may I know whether those States are now agreeable to change their opinion that the Higher Secondary Course is better than the High School course and that they will take to the 12-year course?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We are trying to persuade all the States that the pattern suggested by us is the proper one. Every State has not yet converted High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools. But we have told them that we will give them financial assistance if they convert High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know how far the Education Ministers of different States have agreed to accept the suggestion that Education should be made a concurrent subject?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am glad to say, without accepting that suggestion at this Conference, that we went sufficiently far to get the Education Ministers to accept that in substance at least that Education should be a Concurrent subject because they have agreed to intervention on the part of the Centre on many important aspects.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** May I know whether the different State Education Ministers are not for taking up

Higher Secondary course because of lack of funds? Is it that if they get funds, they will try to experiment it. Is that the only reason given by them?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That is one of the reasons, not the only reason. Funds are always available. We will give them 50 per cent if the States can find 50 per cent. They have not got the funds. There is also the difficulty of availability of teachers.

**श्री हुकम चन्व कचवैया :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्मेलन में इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया था कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के ग्रन्थमकों का चरित्र ठीक रहे, क्योंकि उनका चारित्रिक स्तर गिस्ता जा रहा है, जिस के कारण विद्यार्थियों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir. That was not specifically considered.

#### Corruption

+

- \*10. {  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 on the 1st April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption have been considered;

(b) whether a *modus operandi* for dealing with complaints of corruption at the Ministerial and political level has also been devised; and

(c) if so, the outcome of (a) and (b) above?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajhi):** (a) to (c). The matter is being given

urgent consideration with a view to taking early decision.

**Shri Hari Vishna Kamath:** Has the Government at least fully realised that corruption in the Services and the administration cannot be eliminated or even drastically reduced unless and until corruption at the higher political and ministerial level is vigorously tackled and, if so, why this delay in considering the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee received by the Government? The report was received more than a month ago.

**Shri Nath:** As I said, the Government is urgently considering this question. But as the House will appreciate, the recommendations deal with the code of conduct of the Members of Parliament, Legislatures and political parties. This morning, the Home Minister had called the leaders of various groups in this Parliament and wanted to discuss this particular question. Unfortunately, as the Prime Minister was ill, he had to go away. But we are considering this question and as early as possible a decision will be taken.

**Shri Hari Vishna Kamath:** Is there any truth in certain reports to the effect that the Union Cabinet is divided in its approach and attitude to the various preventive and punitive measures suggested by the Santhanam Committee Report and if the answer be in the negative, when, Sir, can Parliament expect a final decision by the Government in this regard?

**Shri Nath:** I do not know the source of information of the hon. Member on the earlier part of the question. But we shall consider the question and reach an early decision.

**श्री सरजू पम्बडेय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने सन्तानम् कमेटी की किन सिफारिशों को शीघ्र भ्रमस में लाने का क्रैसत्ता किया है ।

**श्री हाथी :** सन्तानम् कमेटी की रिपोर्टमें डेशन्ड में कुछ ऐसी हैं, जिन के सम्बन्ध

में लैजिस्लेटिव चेंजिज करने की जरूरत है, कुछ रिपोर्टमें डेशन्ड ऐसी हैं, जिनके बारे में कान्स्टीट्यूशनल चेंजिज करने की जरूरत है और कुछ रिपोर्टमें डेशन्ड ऐसी हैं, जिन के लिए सिविल सर्वैन्ट्स कन्डक्ट क्लूड में चेंजिज करने की जरूरत है । जो रिपोर्टमें डेशन्ड ऐसी हैं, जिन को तुरन्त भ्रमल में लाया जा सकता है, उन पर भ्रमल हो रहा है । होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज के साथ चर्चा की है और जिन स्पेसिफिक रिपोर्टमें डेशन्ड पर तुरन्त भ्रमल हो सकता है, उन के बारे में कार्यवाही करने के लिये सब मिनिस्ट्रीज को कह दिया गया है ।

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** In view of certain allegations against Ministers being made outside the House as well as inside the House which bear partly on the nature of corruption, may I know if the Government intends or has any machinery to go into those cases and give very rapid decisions in regard thereto rather than keep them hanging fire for a long time? I ask this because many cases seem to be hanging fire and no steps are being taken. Does Government wish to do something about it?

**Shri Nath:** That is also a part of the recommendation and at present the machinery which is there or which we are having accordingly has been announced by the Home Minister.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Is it a fact that whereas the Home Minister—who has lost practically no opportunity to demonstrate his determination to root out corruption in less than two years—seems to be raising a kind of such bodies, with which Parliament, the Constitution and the administration have nothing to do, like Sadachar Samities who have been given all facilities and resources to fight corruption, one body created by Parliament, rather accepted by Parliament, that is, the Vigilance Commissioner of India, has neither got an adequate office accommodation nor staff and he is feeling extremely disturbed about conducting his job, and may I know

whether he has made any complaint to that effect?

**Shri Hathi:** So far as the bodies outside Parliament, namely, the Sadachar Samities referred to by the hon. Member are concerned, they are non-official bodies and their main function is to create an atmosphere, to cultivate public opinion and also to hear complaints and grievances of the people and then to approach the Vigilance Commission itself. It is not that the Sadachar Committee is doing anything to deprive the powers and jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission. What they have to do is to take complaints and to cultivate public opinion. If the complaints are received, they approach the administrative authorities and the Central Vigilance Commission and then the Central Vigilance Commission directs further inquiry according to the merits of the case and decides it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** On a point of order, Sir. My question was different. Whereas the hon. Minister has laboured very honestly and perhaps sincerely, I believe, to reply, he has not replied to the basic question which I asked namely whether the legal and constitutional authority, namely the Vigilance Commission, is being deprived of all amenities, facilities and funds, such as accommodation and staff....

**Shri Hathi:** I am sorry that I had forgotten to reply to that part of the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** When so many questions are put together and the question becomes long, the hon. Minister could reply to only those parts of the question which he could remember, and which he has understood.

**Shri Hathi:** In fact, I am thankful to the hon. Member for drawing my attention to it. But, as I said in the beginning, since the question was very long, I tried to reply to the earlier part in detail and I had left out the other parts. The allegation that the

Vigilance Commission is starved and is not given staff...

**Shri Nath Pai:** He eats his meals all right. I did not mean the staff physically. I was referring to resources.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister also means the same thing which the hon. Member means.

**Shri Hathi:** He has all the staff and all the facilities and everything else, and he has been receiving complaints, and he has been investigating into them and he has been giving advice and doing all the functions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : केन्द्र और राज्यों के मंत्रियों में जो झूटा चार फीला हुआ है, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए भी क्या कोई कार्रवाई की जायगी ?

श्री हाथी : संतानम कमेटी की रिक-मंडेशन के बारे में जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है वह इसी के बारे में है ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### C.H.S. Scheme for University Students and Teachers

- \*11. { Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Dharon:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has appointed a committee to go into the question of introducing a contributory health services scheme for the benefit of students and teachers of universities along the lines of the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) whether the final implications of the scheme have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a Health Service for staff and students in Universities and Colleges. The Committee will commence its work in June, 1964.

**Increase in Muslim Population in Border States**

\*12. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Baswant:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an enormous increase of Muslim population in the border States of India during the period from 1951 to 1961;

(b) if so, the percentage of the rise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the general rise of Muslim population in India during the said period and its percentage?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes; there has been a marked increase in some of the border States.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Total Population of Muslims in India	1951	1961	Percentage increase
	35,414,284	46,939,357	25·61
Assam	1,995,936	2,765,509	38·56
Bihar	4,373,360	5,785,631	32·29
Gujarat	1,451,214	1,745,103	20·25
Punjab	284,993	393,314	38·01
Rajasthan	991,246	1,314,613	32·62
West Bengal	5,118,269	6,985,287	36·48
Tripura	136,940	230,002	67·96
Manipur	37,197	48,588	30·62

The reasons for increase is partly the influx from Pakistan and partly the natural growth and migration from other parts of India.

(c) The rise is from 35,414,284 to 46,939,357, i.e. 25·61 per cent.

**Conference of Home Ministers of India and Pakistan**

\*13. { Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has had any correspondence with his counter-part in Pakistan as regards the next series of meetings to be held between him and the Pakistan Home Minister at Rawalpindi; and

(b) whether the dates for the meeting and its agenda have been finally fixed?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** (a) and (b). There has been no correspondence between the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan on the subject of the next

meeting of the Home Ministers as envisaged in the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the first series of meetings between the two Home Ministers from April 7 to April 11, 1964.

The matter is under consideration through diplomatic channels and no date or venue of the meeting has yet been fixed.

#### Madras and Haldia Refineries

\*14. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision on the offers for collaboration in the construction of the Madras and Haldia refineries have been put off; if so, for how long; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. The proposals received from various parties are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Complaints Received by Vigilance Commissioner

\*15. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints registered with the Vigilance Commissioner up to the 31st April, 1964 against Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Government officials in connection with corruption; and

(b) how many have been investigated so far and action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 302; 71 against Gazetted officers and 103 against Non-Gazetted officers. The remaining 128 being unclassi-

fiable in terms of gazetted and non-gazetted officials of the Central Government.

(b) 147 complaints, which appeared to be suitable for examination, are under investigation through the authorities concerned.

#### Communal Riots

\*16. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's programme for rehabilitation of the victims of communal riots in India; and

(b) what has been done so far in this matter by—(i) Government, and (ii) private agencies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Broadly, Government's programme for the rehabilitation of victims of communal riots in India places special emphasis on the speedy restoration of their sense of security and confidence so that the displaced persons could return to their houses. Rehabilitation benefits are extended in the form of grants and loans for reconstruction of dwellings, and for purchase of means of cultivation which might have been destroyed and for starting trades and occupations which might have been disrupted. These measures are being taken by the State Governments concerned. We extend help and assistance, wherever necessary.

We have noted that some private agencies have also organised relief measures in this regard such as raising of funds, and distribution of food and clothes to riot affected victims.



**Limited Competitive I.A.S. Examination**

- \*17. { Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shri Maheshwar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for holding limited competitive examination for I.A.S. has been revived; and

(b) if so, the reaction and response of the State Governments in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter has been taken up again with the State Governments and their reactions are awaited.

**Service Conditions of Teachers**

- \*18. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers from all over the country have appealed for better conditions of service, uniform pattern of Secondary education and the establishment of a Secondary Education Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Teachers and Teachers' Associations from many parts of the country have sent memoranda covering *inter alia* these topics.

(b) The demands have been noted and are under consideration, as far as the Education Ministry's jurisdiction is concerned. Most of them are within the purview of the State Governments.

**Eviction of Pakistani Infiltrators**

- \*19. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani infiltrators evicted from Assam, Tripura and West Bengal since 1st January, 1964;

(b) whether any action has been taken against those who harboured them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) During the period from January to March, 1964, 8,430 Pakistani infiltrators were evicted from Assam and 46 from Tripura. Information in respect of West Bengal is awaited from the State Government.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

**Pakistani Infiltration in Rajasthan**

- \*20. { Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. L. Barupal:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Pratap Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a full assessment of Pakistani infiltrators in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government have made any proposals in this connection; and

(c) if so, the nature of the proposals and Government's reaction in the matter?

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

(a) According to the report from the State Government, there has been some infiltration of Pakistani Muslims in Rajasthan. An assessment of the actual number is, however, being made.

(b) and (c). The State Government have made some proposals for modification of the procedure for deportation of Pakistani nationals. This matter is under consideration.

#### Oil Price Enquiry Committee

- \*21. { Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up the Second Oil Price Enquiry Committee has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group on Oil Prices has been set up.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The Composition and terms of reference of the Working Group on Oil Prices are as follows:—

#### (A) Composition:

- (1) Shri J. N. Talukdar, 3, Albert Road, Calcutta-16—Chairman.
- (2) Shri S. S. Shiralkar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi—Member
- (3) Shri N. Krishnan, Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Min-

istry of Finance, New Delhi—Member.

#### (B) Terms of Reference:

The Working Group shall examine and report upon—

- (i) the manner of determination of the ex-refinery prices of refined petroleum products, including bitumen produced by the refineries;
- (ii) the manner of determination of landed prices in respect of similar products which may be imported;
- (iii) determination of marketing and distribution charges of products mentioned in (i) & (ii) above;
- (iv) the determination of ceiling selling prices in respect of lube oils, greases and specialities.

The Working Group may also consider the possibility of linking prices with the physical supply areas for the products of individual refineries, and consider the possibility of uniform or pooled prices for the whole of the country or in different zones which may be created for the purpose. It is possible that physical supply areas may differ for the different products from the same refinery.

#### I.C.S. Officers

**1. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers belonging to the I.C.S. in service and on pension; and

(b) how many departmental inquiries were held during the last ten years against I.C.S. Officers and on what charges and with what results?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). The informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पवित्र बाल की चोरी

२. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :  
श्री दे० दे० पुरी :

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

(क) हजरत बल दरगाह से पवित्र बाल की चोरी की जांच और वास्तविक अपराधियों को दंड देने के लिये और क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पवित्र बाल संघर्ष समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा कोई अभ्यावेदन सरकार को भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री हाथी ) : (क) इस मामले पर जम्मू व काश्मीर की सरकार निःसन्देह ही विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस विषय पर "संघर्ष समिति" की ओर से भेजा गया एक पत्र ७ मई, १९६४ को मिला है । उस पत्र में यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि जांच जल्दी करने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाय ताकि वास्तविक अपराधी पकड़ा जा सके, तथा इस मामले में मुकदमे के लिए एक न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया जाय ।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों का पाठ्यक्रम

३. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
श्री दाजी :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन की लोक कल्याण समिति ने इस बात की सिफारिश की है कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रम में इस प्रकार से परिवर्तन किया जाये कि विद्यार्थियों में सदाचार, संस्कृति और राष्ट्र के प्रति निष्ठा के भाव उत्पन्न हों ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय ने इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री ( श्री मु० क० चागला ) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन की अभी तक ऐसी कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Coordination of Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare

4. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Kunzru Committee for bringing about coordination in various schemes of physical education, recreation and youth welfare in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement these recommendations in various States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Government have accepted the main recommendation of the Kunzru Committee, namely, the introduction of an integrated Programme at the school stage. A syllabus has accordingly been prepared by a Committee of Experts as recommended by the Kunzru Committee, and administrative arrangements for integrating the programmes under Physical Education, NDS and ACC are being

worked out. Other recommendations are under consideration.

#### Wooden Sculptures in Jammu and Kashmir

5. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late, some collection of wooden sculptures has come to light in the forest area near Basholi in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, their details and to which period they belong; and

(c) the steps taken for their preservation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Science Policy Commission

6. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Scientific Workers of India has urged upon Government to form a Science Policy Commission to ensure co-ordination between different scientific agencies and for effective utilisation of material and man-power resources; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):**

(a) Yes, Sir. This is one of the suggestions contained in the publication "Some observations on Scientific Policy Resolution and its implementation" issued by the Association of Scientific Workers of India.

(b) The suggestion is being examined.

#### Fertiliser Plant in West Bengal

7. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the setting up of a fertiliser plant in West Bengal in the public sector;

(b) if not, what stands in the way of coming to a decision; and

(c) the difficulty in setting it up at Haldia (West Bengal)?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) It has been accepted in principle that a fertiliser factory may be set up at Durgapur in West Bengal subject to detailed examination of the technical features of the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present land and necessary facilities will not be available at Haldia for some time for a fertiliser plant. Haldia will be considered at a later stage when the refinery is being set up and ancillary development has taken place.

#### Minerals and Chemicals in Indian Ocean

9. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Harris B. Stevart, Chief Scientist of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship "Power" emphasised the availability of minerals and chemicals from the Indian Ocean, i.e., from off shore of Andamans; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals: (Shri Alagesan):** (a) According to a report in the *Indian Express* dated the 28th April, 1964, Dr. Harris B. Stewart, Jr. Chief Scientist of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship "Pioneer" emphasised the possibility of economic recovery of minerals and chemicals from the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government are aware of the possibility of exploitation of oil deposits in the shelf areas of seas in which the water depth is small. At present, it is not considered feasible to exploit, economically, oil deposits located in deeper portions of the seas.

#### Central Aid for Secondary Schools

10. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have offered to the State Governments assistance on hundred per cent grant basis for certain selected schemes for Secondary Schools during the rest of the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance given or offered for the States; and

(c) the nature of selected schemes for the secondary schools for which grants have been offered?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) to (c). Yes, it is proposed to give 100% grant to the States for the implementation of the following schemes:—

- (1) Strengthening of Science Laboratories.
- (2) Special Training of Science Teachers.
- (3) Improvement of School Libraries.

The details of the amount of assistance to be given to each State are under finalisation.

#### Arms Factories near Kanpur

11. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the two arms factories found near Kanpur; and

(b) if so, whether there was any foreign help in setting up these illegal factories?

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

(a) and (b). An illicit arms factory was unearthed in village Bilgaon, district Banda on 30-3-1964. One SBBL .12 bore gun, four country made .12 bore pistols, six unfinished pistols together with some parts and tools were seized. Three persons, who were at work there, were arrested under section 25 of Arms Act, 1959.

Another miniature illicit arms factory was discovered in village Sikandra, district Kanpur on 6-4-1964 and one finished country-made .12 bore pistol together with a large amount of tools and accessories was recovered. Three persons, who were found in the house, were taken into custody under section 25 of arms Act, 1959. Another person surrendered in court on 10-4-1964.

Investigations are continuing. So far, nothing has come to light to show that the factories were set up with any foreign help.

#### महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दी

१२. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ६ मई, १९६४ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या २८६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दि को राष्ट्रीय समारोह के रूप में मनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके ग्रन्थसूची और सदस्य कौन कौन हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना एवं कार्यक्रम कौन बना रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री ( श्री म० क० चागला )  
(क) नहीं । शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने ऐसी कोई समिति गठित नहीं की है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय को ज्ञात बांधी स्मारक निधि ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक समिति बनाई है ।

#### Assistant Commissioners of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

13. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to open six new offices of Assistant Commissioners of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the estimated annual expenditure on the new offices and why it has been considered necessary to open these during emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):  
(a) Yes.

(b) The total estimated expenditure on these new offices will be about Rs. 2.10 lakhs per annum. This will be met from savings from the existing allocations.

Though the decision to have these new posts has been taken recently, the question of re-organisation of the

Commissioner's establishment was under examination before the Emergency was declared.

The decision was taken after a full examination of its merits to ensure better results in the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes.

#### Three-Year Post-Graduate Courses

14. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recommended three-year post-graduate courses in subjects like Physics and Mathematics in place of the present two-year courses; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Cochin Refinery

15. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the Cochin Refinery; and

(b) the steps being taken to prepare a scheme for setting up a complex of petro-chemical industries around this refinery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Work for acquisition of land is proceeding satisfactorily and the vacant possession of the whole site is likely to be obtained by end of May, 1964. Work on site preparation and access roads is in progress. Contract for construction of houses with the architects and town planners is under consideration. Discussions are also in progress with the Cochin Port authorities in regard to port facilities.

(b) At present there are no plans for establishing petro-chemical industries at Cochin based on the refinery other than fertilizer plants.

#### Education Schemes

**16. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government proposed to give hundred per cent grant to the States on certain schemes of education;

(b) if so, the nature of the specific schemes; and

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to this proposal?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2893/64].

#### Government Employees Strike of 1960

**17. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees who owing to their participation in the strike of 1960 are still out of service and those whose punishments such as stoppage of increment and loss of past services have not yet been condoned; and

(b) whether Government received resolutions in this connection adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee of Central Government Employees Unions on 10th April, 1964?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):**

(a) The latest information available with Government is as follows:

(i) Number of employees who are out of service	145
(ii) Number of employees who were awarded other punishments—	
Reduction in rank	182
Reduction to lower stage/ lower time-scale	1555
Withholding of promotion	7
Withholding of increment	4953
Censure	9243

Under the orders there is to be no loss of past service for purpose of pay, pension, leave, increments, etc.

(b) No such resolutions have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Central Reserve Police Force

**18. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the Central Reserve Police force; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of the expansion proposed to be made?

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

(b) The strengthening of the Central Reserve Police has been found necessary for internal security. The Government of India have sanctioned the raising of three additional Battalions and propose to sanction one more Battalion.

#### University Industrial Estates

**19. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of university industrial estates are proposed to be set up in various States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal

**20. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to West Bengal during 1963-64 for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the amount actually given to the State during the same period;

(c) the Schemes on which it has been spent; and

(d) the amount allotted to the same State for 1964-65 so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):**  
(a) Rs. 70.12 lakhs.

(b) Only Rs. 56.76 lakhs were utilised by the State Government.

(c) State Sector Schemes

**I. Education:**

1. Payment of tuition fees and examination fees.

2. Hostels.

3. Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes.

**II. Economic Uplift:**

1. Development of Lac cultivation.

2. Animal Husbandry.

3. Minor Irrigation.

4. Reclamation and development of waste land.

5. Purchase of agricultural lands.

6. Training centres for carpentry.

7. Communications.

8. Subsidy for agricultural aids.

**111. Health, Housing and other Schemes:**

1. Houses and house-sites.

2. Water supply.

3. Aid to voluntary agencies.

4. Establishment of welfare centres.

**Central Sector Schemes**

1. Pre-matric scholarships.

2. Co-operation including Forest co-operatives and market-

in-cum-consumer cooperative societies.

3. Research and Training.

4. Improvement of working conditions of persons engaged in unclean occupations including eradication of the practice of carrying night-soil as headloads.

5. Subsidy for the construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of house-sites to members of Scheduled Castes, who are (a) engaged in unclean occupations or (b) who are landless labourers.

(d) Rs. 81.37 lakhs.

**National Loan Scholarships Scheme**

21. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Loan Scholarships Scheme has been introduced in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the total amount given to the students from Orissa State under the scheme during 1963-64?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total amount disbursed to the scholars under the scheme is Rs. 2,55,362/-.

**Grants for Physical Education in Orissa**

22. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant or loan has been given to the Government of Orissa for the development of physical education during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the amounts given for each year?



The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Financial assistance has been given to the State Government of Orissa during 1962-63 and 1963-64 by way of grants as under:—

1962-63	Rs. 1950 -
1963-64	Rs. 12730 -

जबलपुर में बम बनाने के कारखाने

२३. { श्री बट्ट :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री गोकुल प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या जबलपुर में अग्रवैद्य रूप से बम और शस्त्र तैयार करने के कारखाने मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अपराधियों के पास जो मसाला मिला वह प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों का था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शासन ने प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों से चोरी रोहने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री हाथी ) : (क) जबलपुर में बम और शस्त्र तैयार करने वाले कोई कारखाने नहीं मिले हैं, परन्तु २२ तथा १२ बोर की सिगल-शोट पिस्तौल अग्रवैद्य रूप से तैयार करने के अपराध में एक व्यक्ति ४-५-१९६४ को जबलपुर नगर में पकड़ा गया था । उसके पास से छः पिस्तौलें प्राप्त : तैयार तथा एक पिस्तौल अंशतः तैयार और पिस्तौलें बनाने के औजार बरामद हुए ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Ammonium Chloride

24. { Shri Bal Krishna Singh:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2384 on the 22nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) the reasons for allowing the Sahu Chemicals Soda Ash Factory at Varanasi to produce the Ammonium Chloride Fertilizers in powder form from when it had got the licence for its production in crystal form;

(b) whether there is any proposal for extension of the plant; and

(c) if so, whether it is expected to be completed by the end of the current Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):

(a) The licence issued to M/s. Sahu Chemicals and Fertilizers for the production of ammonium chloride does not require that it should be produced in any particular form. It is produced in their Soda Ash Factory at Sahupuri, Varanasi, as a co-product. They are unable to get bigger size crystals of ammonium chloride from their crystalizer due to technical difficulty and the product comes out in the form of fine crystals, which appear as powder.

(b) and (c). A licence was issued to this party in 1960 for doubling the capacity, which has not yet been implemented. There is no proposal to expand the plant still further.

#### Research Grants to University Teachers

25. { Shri Rishang Kelshing:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to render financial assistance has been insti-

tuted by the University Grants Commission to encourage teachers to undertake research works;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of teachers so far benefited by the scheme; and

(c) the nature and the duration of the research work?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2894/64].

(c) The scheme for the grant of financial assistance envisages promotion of fundamental research|learned work in Silence subjects and Humanities (including Social Sciences) in all institutions of higher learning recognised under the University Grants Commission Act.

The duration of the research work depends on each project. But a grant sanctioned under the scheme is normally to be utilized within one year of the date of payment.

#### Oil in Cauvery Basin

**26. Shri P. Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the latest stage in the exploration of oil near Pattukottai and in the Cauvery basin in Madras State;

(b) whether drilling has been completed near Pattukottai; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Drilling of the structural well near Pattukkottai has been completed on reaching a depth of 839 metres. Drilling of a deep well near Karaikal will commence shortly. Seismic Survey is being continued.

(b) The well was projected to a depth of 1200 metres but due to drilling difficulties drilling had to be discontinued at 839 metres.

(c) Statigraphic information was obtained. No indication of hydrocarbons has been observed.

#### Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

**27. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent out of the amount allotted for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1963-64;

(b) the schemes on which the amount was spent; and

(c) how much unspent money was refunded to the Central Government from the above Schemes?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) The final figures of expenditure during 1963-64 have not yet been received from the State Government. The estimated expenditure as reported by the State Government during 1963-64 is of the order of Rs. 133.39 lakhs, as against the allotted amount of Rs. 133.10 lakhs

(b) A statement showing the schemes is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2895/64].

(c) The estimated expenditure is actually more than the allotted amount.

#### Literacy Survey

**28. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) by what percentage literacy has increased according to the limited survey conducted in 1963 in the country; and

(b) the percentage of increase of literacy among women?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). This Ministry has not conducted any survey on literacy during 1963. The Directorate of National Sample Survey, Department of Statistics, Cabinet Secretariat, has, however, collected some information on educational standards, but the data so collected have not yet been tabulated.

**Social Welfare Extension Projects**

**29. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Orissa State in 1963-64 so far for the Social Welfare Extension Projects and for the Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare Programmes; and

(b) how many projects have been running till the end of March, 1964?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram):** (a) Rs. 1,61,263—Welfare Extension Projects.

Rs. 83,000—Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare Programmes.

(b) 11.

**Teachers of Local Body Schools of Orissa**

**30. Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government sent any proposal for the revision of the salary scales of the teachers of Primary and Secondary Schools of local bodies in the State last year; and

(b) if so, the total amount given to the Orissa Government by the Central Government for this purpose?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Jammu and Kashmir**

**31. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 746 on the 25th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any further steps have been taken towards abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution and bringing the State of Jammu and Kashmir at par with other States of the Indian Union in all respects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). There has been no change in the position.

**बिहार में खुदाई**

**३२. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्सौल-चम्पारन और पूर्णिया (बिहार) में तेल की खुदाई का काम बन्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झलगेशन) :** (क) रक्सौल क्षेत्र में व्ययन कार्य छोड़ दिया गया है। पूर्णिया क्षेत्र में व्ययन कार्य शुरू करना है।

(ख) रक्सौल क्षेत्र में व्ययन करने का उद्देश्य उस क्षेत्र में चट्टान संरचनाओं की गहराई से सम्बन्धित जानकारी प्राप्त करना था। यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो चुका है।

### काशी विद्यापीठ को अनुदान

३३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी को अनुदान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का एक पैनल वाराणसी गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी सिफारिशें क्या थीं और उन सिफारिशों पर अनुदान आयोग ने क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) क्या इस संस्था के विकास के लिए सरकार कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री ( श्री म० क० चागला ) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) आयोग ने, काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी की विकास आवश्यकताओं की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त 'निरीक्षण समिति' की सिफारिशें स्वीकार कर ली हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, निम्नलिखित अनुदान देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है :—

	अनुमोदित विश्वविद्यालय, लागत अनुदान आयोग का हिस्सा	
	१	२
१. सामाजिक कार्य और समाज-विज्ञान	रुपये १,३०,००० (अनावर्ती)	रुपये ६५,००० (अनावर्ती)
	२,०१,२०० (आवर्ती)	१,००,६०० (आवर्ती)

	१ २	
	रुपए	रुपए
२. सामाजिक कार्य के लिए भवन	२,५०,००० (अनावर्ती)	१,२५,००० (अनावर्ती)
३. पुस्तकालय भवन	५,००,००० (अनावर्ती)	३,३३,३०० (अनावर्ती)
	१०,८१,२००	६,५३,६००

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर विद्यापीठ के विकास के लिए अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पर भी विचार करेगा ।

### दिल्ली में चोरियां

३४. श्री ठुक्कम चन्द्र कछुवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९६३ से ३० अप्रैल, १९६४ तक दिल्ली राजधानी में कितनी चोरियां हुईं;

(ख) इन चोरियों में कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा हुई और कितनी घनराशि का पता लगा व कितनी घन-राशि का पता ही नहीं लगा; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिन में चोरियों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का या कितनी राजनैतिक पार्टियों के लोगों का हाथ था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री हाथी ) : (क) ११,२२६ ।

(ख) ७३० व्यक्तियों को सजा हुई, ७७६ व्यक्तियों की अन्वीक्षा की जा रही है तथा २० व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच हो रही है । १६,३८,६७७ रुपये ५४ नये पैसे के नूत्य का चोरी का सामान बरामद हो गया तथा शेष २७,१३,०७३ रुपये

१० नये पैसे के मूल्य के सामान का पता नहीं लगा ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**Central University at Bhopal**

35. { Shri D. D. Puri:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Centre for a centrally sponsored university at Bhopal;

(b) whether a decision has been taken to this effect; and

(c) if so, when the new University is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

**दिल्ली में रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी**

३६. श्री हुसम खन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने पाकिस्तानी अवैध रूप से बसे हुए हैं;

(ख) इनको निकालने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) पिछले ५ महीनों में कितने पाकिस्तानियों को पुलिस ने पकड़ा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री हाथी ) : (क) ५० ।

(ख) उन्हें खोजने तथा विदेशी अधिनियम, १९४६ के अधीन उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) ११ ।

**हिन्दी को केन्द्रीय सेवा सम्बन्धी परीक्षाओं का माध्यम बनाना।**

३७. { श्री सितम्बर प्रसाद:  
श्री प्र० चं० बबघा:  
श्री रामपुरे:  
श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री:  
श्री धर्मलिंगम:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी को केन्द्रीय एवं संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाने के लिये अंतिम निर्णय लेने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री ल० ना० मिश्र ) : अखिल भारतीय तथा उच्च केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिये हिन्दी को एक वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में लागू करने के प्रश्न पर १२ मार्च, १९६४ को केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री तथा राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों व मंत्रियों ने विचार-विमर्श किया था । यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि सितम्बर, १९६५ से होने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को एक वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में लागू किया जाये, यदि इस अवधि में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में लिखे गये परीक्षा पत्रों के मूल्यांकन का स्तर समान बनाये रखने के लिये आवश्यक पद्धतियां तथा तकनीक बना सके ।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग अब इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है ।

**Sulphuric Acid Plant**

38. Shri Jashwant Mehta: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1241 on the 29th April, 1964 and state:

(a) how many global tenders had been received for the manufacture of

sulphuric acid plant by the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Ltd.;

(b) the foreign exchange involved in this project;

(c) at what stage the progress of the Project stands now;

(d) when the construction of the Project will actually start; and

(e) the reasons for delay, if any?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Eleven.

(b) Rupees eighty lakhs approx.

(c) to (e). Tenders have been invited on turn-key basis. The tenders are under examination and a decision is likely to be reached shortly. According to the terms of the tender, the plant should be ready for production within the maximum period of 2½ years of the date of acceptance of the tender and placement of a firm order. The delay, if any, is due to the fact that this will be the first sulphuric acid plant of this kind in India based on pyrites ore.

#### Supply of Gas to Gujarat Industries

39. { Shri Jashvant Mehta;  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any interim report has been submitted by the Arbitrator, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao in connection with the fixation of price for the supply of gas to the industries in Gujarat;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question requires a very careful study and it may take some time before the Arbitrator is in a position to decide.

#### Salt Price in Andamans

40. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty;  
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of salt in Andamans is higher than in interior places in India;

(b) why there is no canning industry for the plentiful supplies of fish, pork, venison;

(c) whether bananas and pine-apples which are widely grown cannot be exported for want of proper cold storage on board the ships; and

(d) what steps have been taken to send frozen fish to the huge market in West Bengal?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) The present retail price of salt in Andamans is 30 n.p. per Kg. No information is available about the prices of salt in interior places in the country.

(b) The present catch of fish is just enough for local consumption and the supplies of pork and venison are limited.

(c) The existing level of production of bananas and pine-apples in the Islands is not enough even to meet the local demand.

(d) The present supply being small, the question of exporting frozen fish has not arisen. The Andamans Administration have, however, taken up schemes for increasing production of fish; and cold storage facilities are also proposed to be provided.

#### Drilling in West Bengal

41. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has finalised its plans for oil exploration and drilling in some parts of West Bengal;

(b) the sites selected for this purpose; and

(c) the possibilities of success in view of the earlier failures by private foreign oil concerns to locate oil in the Gangetic basin?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Plans for the initial stage of exploration and drilling have been formulated.

(b) Seismic survey is to be carried out in the Port-Canning and Ranaghat areas. The location for the first well proposed to be drilled is about 2 miles west of Port-Canning on the Calcutta-Port Canning road.

(c) We have to await the results of drilling.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में  
भूगोल

४२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में भूगोल नहीं पढ़ाया जाता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली के कुछ उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों में भूगोल पढ़ाया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा का विश्व-कोष

४३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा को विश्व-कोष के प्रकाशन का जो काम दिया गया है उसमें अनावश्यक देरी की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब का कारण क्या है; और

(ग) विश्व-कोष के सम्पूर्ण खंड कब तक प्रकाशित होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) से (ग) तक. यह सही है कि हिन्दी विश्व-कोष के तैयार करने और प्रकाशन में काफी देर हो रही है। सभा अभी तक दस खण्डों में से तीन खण्ड प्रकाशित कर सकी है। चौथा खण्ड तैयार हो चुका है और प्रैस को भेज दिया गया है, साथ ही साथ शेष खण्डों पर भी कार्य हो रहा है।

सरकार ने इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की है कि भविष्य में कार्य तेजी से हो और कोई अनावश्यक देरी न हो। ऐसी आशा है कि सम्पूर्ण कार्य तीन से चार वर्षों के बीच पूरा हो जायेगा।

Central Grants to States

44. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri M. Rampure:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have not utilised the Central grants for various educational schemes and have allowed the grants to lapse; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons for their non-utilisation of grants?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). It is not possible at this stage to indicate the names of the States which have not been able to utilise in full the Central

grants last year as the accounts for 1963-64 have not yet been finalised.

In 1962-63, however, excepting the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal (so far as general education schemes are concerned) and Andhra Pradesh and Madras (so far technical education schemes are concerned) no other State was able to utilise the Central allocation in full. This was because during the emergency expenditure on buildings etc., had to be drastically curtailed. Non-availability of qualified and trained teachers, difficulties in the procurement of material and equipment etc. were also contributory causes.

#### Technical Specialists in Audio-Visual Education

45. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a special short-term programme of training technical specialists at the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education in Delhi;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the programme; and

(c) the number and qualifications of the trainees and the duration of the course?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) The National Institute of Audio-Visual Education has introduced a short term Technical Training Course for Teachers, Projectionists and Technicians incharge of Audio-Visual equipment in Educational Institutions.

(b) The Course covers the principles of working, maintenance and repair of important items of Audio-Visual equipment and also Elementary theoretical instruction in Electricity, Optics and Electronics.

(c) The prescribed minimum qualifications are Matriculation/Higher Secondary with Science. In case of candidates otherwise well experienced relaxation can be made. The number of trainees is 12 and the Course is of

three months' duration followed by practical training for one month.

#### Archaeological Excavations near Kashi

46. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavation conducted by the Archaeological Department at Kumauli village has proved that the original Kashi was situated some miles east of the present Varanasi town;

(b) if so, whether any articles of great historical and archaeological interest have been found in that excavation; and

(c) whether any period has been ascertained regarding the antiquity of that town?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) to (c). The excavation is being carried out by the Banaras Hindu University. Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Promotions of Class I Officers

47. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1070 on the 11th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Officers of Grade I and Selection Grade of C.S.S. who are drawing maximum in their grades were duly considered for promotion to the posts of Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary or equivalent before Government decided to bring officers of other services to the Central Secretariat;

(b) the number of Officers of Grade I and Selection Grade of C.S.S. and Officers of other services e.g., I.A.S. and I.A. and A.S. who have been promoted on a regular basis to the posts of Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary or equivalent separately during the last 4 years, year-wise; and



(c) the number of posts that were required to be filled in during the last 4 years, year-wise and separately?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). The sources from which officers are ordinarily drawn for manning senior administrative posts at the Centre of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary are laid down in para 2(i) of the Scheme published with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. F. 34(3)EO/57 dated the 17th October, 1957, which reads as follows:—

“(i) Such posts will ordinarily be manned by officers of one or other of the following categories:—

(a) Officers borrowed from the State Cadres of the IAS and from other Class I Services of the States (other than the State Civil Service) on tenure deputation;

(b) Officers borrowed on tenure deputation from Central Services, Class I including officers serving in Public Industrial Undertakings (hereinafter referred to as Central Services);

(c) Officers of the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service;

(d) Officers of the Central Administrative Pool;

(e) State Civil Service officers whose names are included in the Select List referred to in Regulation 7(3) of the IAS (Appointments by Promotion) Regulations; and

(f) State Civil Service officers other than those mentioned in (c) may also be appointed to senior posts in consultation with the UPSC in each case.”

Each State IAS cadre carries a specified quota for deputation to the Central Government, and 45 posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary have to be provided to members of the Central Secretariat Service. But apart from these provisions there is no reservation, direct or indirect for any service. The posts of Deputy Secretary and above are not reserved. Selections for these posts depend mainly on three considerations—(i) requirements of the posts; (ii) experience, background, merit and suitability of the available eligible officers of various services; and (iii) seniority of the said officers within their respective Services.

A statement showing the number of officers appointed on a regular basis to the posts of Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary or equivalent during the last 4 years is as under:

Name of Service	Deputy Secretary & Equivalent				Joint Secretary & Equivalent			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
ICS/IAS	19	25	34	37	8	12	21	30
IA & AS	..	6	5	6	..	..	..	..
ID.A.S.	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..
I.R.S.	5	6	8	3	1	..	..	2
Indian Postal Service	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
C.S.S.	8	9	24	4	2	..	6	..
Others*	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>

\*This does not include appointments made in the Ministries of External Affairs and Law of officers belonging to the Indian Foreign Service and Central Legal Service.

**Andaman Special Pay**

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of increasing the Andaman special pay for the employees working in the Andamans in view of the rise in cost of living; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Education System in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

50. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team which was appointed by the Education Department of the Central Government has completed its enquiry regarding the education system in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether the study team has made any recommendation regarding the medium of education for the non-Hindi speaking students in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if so, what is the recommendation?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) The Ministry of Education has not appointed in the recent past any such study team.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

**Firing at Port Blair**

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

(a) whether the one man commission of enquiry which was appointed by the Central Government to enquire

into the firing at Port Blair in 1962 has completed its enquiry; and

(b) if so, the finding thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The requisite information was laid on the Table of the House on the 16th March, 1963.

12.00 hrs.

**OBITUARY REFERENCES**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha and Dr. Hari Mohan.

Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha was a sitting Member of the House from Monghyr constituency of Bihar. He was also a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He passed away at Monghyr on the 15th May, 1964, at the age of 65.

Dr. Hari Mohan was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. He passed away on the 18th May, 1964, at the age of 52.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)*

12.02 hrs.

**RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING-ATTENTION NOTICES**

(QUERY)

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notices of adjournment motions as well as

calling-attention notices on the matter of rehabilitation of the migrants, and they relate to:

"The reported firing by police on refugees from East Pakistan on the 19th May, 1964, at Tiruvelli railway station, resulting in the death of five refugees and injuries to several."

I have not thought it proper to admit the adjournment motion. I could not do so. But I have admitted the calling-attention notices, and the names of all those Members have been clubbed together. I shall call upon Sri Krishnapal Singh whose name appears first, to call the attention of the hon. Minister.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** May I know the reasons why the adjournment motion has not been admitted? Through the adjournment motion, we wanted to censure the Government for the brutal firing on the refugees for whom so much is said on the floor of the House and outside. After all, we wanted to censure the Government, though the hon. Minister has expressed his regret. We should have been given an opportunity. Even after the statement is made in reply to the calling-attention notice, if the facts are revealing, I would request you to see that the adjournment motion may be admitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member knows that the reasons cannot be given in their very nature.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is a purely Central matter. The Centre is concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a purely Central matter.

Now, Shri Krishnapal Singh.

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.**

**FIRING ON REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN AT TIRUVELLI RAILWAY STATION**

**Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar):** I call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported firing by police on the refugees from East Pakistan on the 19th May, 1964, at Tiruvelli railway station, resulting in the death of five refugees and injuries to several."

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** The Government of Orissa have opened five camps, which include Sunabeda and Tiruvelli, under a programme to resettle 5,000 migrant families in small-scale industries. Agricultural land available in the country being limited, it is inevitable that a large proportion of the migrant families should be resettled in occupations other than agriculture. Pending establishment of small industries in these areas for permanent employment of displaced persons, opportunity of temporary employment in unskilled jobs (e.g., earth work for road building, railway track and contour bunding, bamboo cutting, brick loading and unloading, stone quarry work, work as helpers for masons etc.) have been arranged for the entire adult population of these camps and also for some skilled workers among them (e.g., carpenters, teachers, clerks, masons, blacksmiths, brick moulders etc.). The employment opportunities are being displayed prominently on notice boards and also through cyclostyled charts and are being announced to the displaced persons practically every day in each camp by the rehabilitation staff at the camps. No compulsion or force of any kind is, however, used to make the migrants to work.

[Shri Tyagi]

The total number of families staying at Tiruvelli camp on 18th May, 1964 was 597. As the families arrived at Tiruvelli, they started demanding settlement on agricultural land only. They were, however, advised to avail of employment opportunities in non-agricultural work which had been arranged near the camp, for all adult males. They were also told that the Orissa Government did not have any agricultural land on which they could be rehabilitated.

On the 16th May, the migrants gave an ultimatum to the Rehabilitation Officer of the camp that unless the Government decided to provide them land within 24 hours, they would get the demand fulfilled by resorting to other means. Out of the 597 families in Tiruvelli camp, about 375 deserted the camp on the 17th and 18th May and reached the Tiruvelli railway station. On 18th May, the migrants threatened the Assistant Station Master, Tiruvelli, with serious consequences if he failed to arrange special train for them within one hour for their return to the transit centre at Mana. The Minister in charge of Tribal and Rural Welfare in Orissa, the Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner and the Additional Superintendent of Police, Koraput, advised them to return to the camp and not to disturb the peace and tranquillity at that place but this had no effect at all. About 200 persons squatted on the railway track and thus delayed the departure of a train.

On the 19th May, the migrants assumed a violent mood and threatened to kill the Railway and other Government officers. The District Magistrate, Koraput, and the Rehabilitation Minister entreated them in Oriya and Bengali not to violate the law, and to clear the track and the platform. The District Magistrate also asked them to send two of their representatives to discuss their grievances with him there. This was, however, replied to by violent gestures and slogans and some more migrants jump-

ed on the railway track. Seeing their threatening attitude and tendency to take law in their own hands, the District Magistrate promulgated orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 14 persons who were the main agitators. Warnings were issued on microphone in Oriya, Bengali and Hindi that their assembly had been declared unlawful. As this proved ineffective, the District Magistrate ordered immediate arrest of the leading agitators. The police party which included the Additional Superintendent of Police made two arrests but the mob surrounded the police officers and snatched away one of the arrested persons. The situation, therefore, demanded immediate use of force to disperse the mob and to rescue the officers who had been surrounded.

Owing to unfavourable conditions, tear-gas could not be used and, therefore, a lathi charge was ordered. As soon as the charge started, big-sized stones were hurled by the mob. Several agitated migrants took out tangias (a sort of axe), lathis and knives and started brandishing them. A Sub-Inspector of Police was hit on the head by a big stone and another stone hit a constable on the chest. An officer of the police party who went to rescue the Additional Superintendent of Police was thrown on the ground by the mob and belaboured. (Shri S. M. Banerjee: Nobody died.) Fifteen police personnel including the Additional Superintendent of Police and two Assistant Commandants received injuries and were later admitted to hospital. Seven members of the police party received serious injuries including fractures.

Having regard to the situation that had developed, the District Magistrate was satisfied that no time could be wasted on a further lathi charge and that firing was the only alternative to disperse the violent mob and to save the lives of the police officers who were subjected to brutal attack by the mob. The District Magistrate, therefore, ordered the dispersal of the

mob by fire. (*Shri S. M. Banerjee*: That is the report of the police officers who ordered the firing.) Before opening fire, due warning was given on the microphone. The firing was done under the control of the Superintendent of Police and 12 rounds were fired. Two persons died at the spot, three died *en route* to hospital and one died in the hospital. Six other persons from the mob also received injuries. Some persons have been arrested. Police investigation against them is in progress. The others have all returned to the camp and the position is now peaceful and under control.

This incident which has resulted in the loss of six lives and injuries to several others, including some police personnel, is very shocking indeed. But the hon. Members will appreciate that under the circumstances which developed, firing had become unavoidable. It is indeed a great pity that some of the displaced persons, who have all our sympathies in their plight and for whom we are trying to provide shelter and succour in this country, have instead of co-operating with us in our efforts to help and rehabilitate them have taken to an agitational role coupled with violence which no Government can ever tolerate. I earnestly hope that better counsels will prevail and that the Central Government and the State Governments will receive the co-operation of the migrants, who are undoubtedly in distress and deserve every help and support.

*Shri Krishnapal Singh*: In view of the frequent firings these days, and in view of the fact that several unfortunate incidents have taken place within the last few weeks including one at a Gurudwara, I think it is time that we decided upon a more strict discipline and certain preventive measures. I want to know if Government is considering of adopting...

*Mr. Speaker*: He is making a speech. If he wants to put any question about the incident that has happened, he

may; otherwise, I will pass on to the next Member.

*Shri Kapur Singh* (Ludhiana): He is giving the background.

*Mr. Speaker*: No, I do not want the background.

*Shri Krishnapal Singh*: Will the Government consider adopting preventive measures in order to check such unlawful assemblies in cases where ample warning has been given?

*Shri Tyagi*: As regards these refugee camps, Government is seriously thinking of enforcing some discipline in these camps, because Government cannot afford, as I said, this behaviour of the campers, and therefore, there must be some order, and for that purpose, some rules of discipline are being framed; they are being examined, and very soon they would be enforced.

*Shri Hem Barua* (Gauhati): May I know what steps Government have taken (a) to make the conditions of life in the camps conducive to the temper and way of life of the new migrants, and (b) to screen the new migrants so as to find out possible Pakistani agents, spies etc., infiltrating into their ranks?

*Shri Tyagi*: The latter part of the question is very important, and the Government is seriously considering to screen the migrants from that point of view. Maybe that some people who are pro-Pakistani are creating trouble. I might also inform the hon. Member that when some of the campers who are not loyal and helping the administration, threatened that they would like to go to Pakistan, I announced that if they wanted to go to Pakistan, I shall be happy, I shall send them, but if they wanted to be in the camp, they must be within the discipline, and must be happy to take up any work which was given to them.



**Shri Hena Barua:** My question is not replied to. I wanted to know the conditions of life in the camp.

**Shri Tyagi:** My attention was diverted by the other important question. Conditions of life are not really yet very satisfactory, I must confess. Because they are coming suddenly in such large numbers, it has become difficult to make the conditions quite fit, but all efforts are being made. There was climatic difficulty in some places. For instance, in Mana camp, it was very hot, and there were no sheds or trees. So, many other camps have been opened in better climate, near rivers and forests. All that is being looked into.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur):** May I know if it is a fact that these people were sent from Mana and other transit camps near Dandakaranya to these five camps in Orissa, one of which was at Tiruvellii, for industrial employment, without any proper screening or job orientation, and whether it is a fact that definite assurances were held out to them that those people who went outside Bengal would be settled on land; if so, may I know if that aspect of the question has been gone into.

**Shri Tyagi:** As regards any technical training etc., to be given to these people who will be employed in industries, the Orissa Government had made ample arrangement for it. Just now, the Orissa Government was busy putting up the camps, their houses etc. For that purpose, the Orissa Government was engaging them in brick-laying, house-building and all these activities. They were never given an assurance that every family would be rehabilitated on agricultural land. It is not possible to find so much of agricultural land, and therefore that assurance has never been given. If the refugees are under that wrong impression, I might here and now clarify it that everybody cannot be rehabilitated on agricultural land.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** May I know whether the Government have done, or intend to do, any classification of the refugees so that each section which wants industrial work or agricultural work should be classified and some arrangement made in the long run to provide them with that work for which they have got the aptitude, and not impose something on them, as has been done now?

**Shri Tyagi:** This system had been started by my predecessor already, and when I went to inspect the camp, I found that they were being classified category-wise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that this is exactly what the police have said. I want to know whether Government propose to hold a judicial enquiry into the brutal firing, and if not, the reasons for the same. If they do not want to hold such an enquiry, may I know whether they would invite a parliamentary delegation to go into this?

**Shri Tyagi:** With regard to the law and order situation, whenever such situations arise in a State, it is for the State Government to look after peace and tranquillity. It was a case where lives were being threatened.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They have been shot dead by Pakistanis, they are being shot dead by Indians.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is very difficult for the Central Government to intervene in every such case.

**Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East):** The hon. Minister read out a report which is obviously from the police. May I know whether Government tried to know why the police party, instead of resorting to firing, did not take resort to tear gas shells, and later on disperse the crowd?

**Mr. Speaker:** That he has answered.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** No, he has only said this much that the condition was not favourable. I want to know if the Government of India have investigated into this police report that the condition was not favourable.

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be investigated by the enquiry officer or body that is appointed there. The Members should realise that initially it is a matter of law and order, be it in a camp; then, too, it is a State subject, but because the refugees were involved in it, I have allowed it. They ought now to have patience till we get the report of the enquiry. Therefore, that enquiry is being made.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That is a different enquiry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it is.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Let there be a parliamentary delegation to report.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should not go on making such repetitions.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Six people have died.

**Mr. Speaker:** What should I do now? This ought not to be their impression that everything that is said on behalf of the Government is wrong, and we ought to support the other side. The enquiry is being conducted.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We do not support, we want that there should be a proper enquiry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Mukerjee.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** These unfortunate refugees are going through a stupendous and continuous strain right from the time when they were pushed out from Pakistan, and if they succumb to certain psychological difficulties when they feel as if they are coming from the frying pan into the fire, certain problems arise which require to be

sympathetically considered. May I know if Government has any mechanism for approaching these refugees in order to persuade them, which mechanism is operated not by police agencies or by District Magistrates, but other kinds of people who can make an impression on the mind of the refugees?

**Shri Tyagi:** This suggestion is very much in my mind. I may assure the House that in spite of the lapses on part of the refugees, they are not going to be blacklisted. But what is expected of them is that they must abide by the camp discipline, etc. The hon. Member has given a good suggestion. Quite a number of non-official agencies have come forward to render service to the refugees. They are not being treated as prisoners or anything like that; they are being treated as citizens and the persuasion process is amply being employed.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** May I know whether the Government has examined the proposal of Mr. Satish Raj Gupta and the other left parties who have submitted a memorandum for the rehabilitation of these refugees in West Bengal itself because there is enough scope to rehabilitate all these refugees in West Bengal instead of sending these refugees to different States?... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** He is only to put a question and not make a speech.

**Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):** This statement regarding firing is very much shocking to all of us.

**Shri Tyagi:** Shri Satish Chandra Gupta is a personal friend of mine and when I went to Calcutta I called on his house and had a long talk with him. I have taken note of all the points he had to give about this problem. But I must confess to the House that not only the West Bengal Government is against the idea but I also feel that once I start putting camps in West Bengal it will be diffi-

[Shri Tyagi.]

cult for me to maintain and keep the Bengalis outside in distant places; they will all like to stick to West Bengal because they love their language so much that they would not go to any other State.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee** (Nabadwip): The Minister has given a version of the persons who fired. But has he ascertained the version of the persons who have been fired upon? I would ask him to enquire what they have to say about this. Would he hold any enquiry personally, or would he allow an enquiry to be held by a deputation of Members of Parliament?

**Shri Tyagi:** May I inform the House that I have been having hour to hour information through telephone as well as on telegrams; when these refugees deserted the camp, I got information; when they reached the station I got information; I got a message when they squatted on the rails. It is not the version of the police alone; the Deputy Commissioner was there and one of the Ministers was also present. It is their version that I have given... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether he proposes to form a committee of Members of Parliament—that is what he wants to know.

**Shri Tyagi:** There is no such intention.

12.25 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT  
AND CALLING ATTENTION  
NOTICES

(QUERY)

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid... (Interruptions.)

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): The question about Heavy Electricals,

Sir... (Interruptions.) One M.L.A. is fasting.

**Mr. Speaker:** When I have disallowed an adjournment motion and information has been conveyed to the hon. Member, I have told them that this is not the manner in which it has to be raised.

**Shri Nambiar:** Tell us the reasons.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, Sir.

**Shri Mohammad Elias** (Howrah): Regarding another adjournment motion with regard to Indian nationals in Burma...

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he not received any intimation?

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will have the intimation sent to those Members who have not received it. I have allowed no adjournment motion. The calling attention notice which I allowed—that was what I just allowed.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): If you can say whether the other adjournment motions for which alternative calling attention motions also have been given would be considered by you so that the calling attention might come up later...

**Mr. Speaker:** I have kept some of them pending and they will be informed when I decide what to do with them. I might have received more than fifty notices today and I cannot recollect which one of them I had dealt with.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Sir, one word. While rejecting the calling attention notice on abnormal rise in prices, it has been stated here that the motion had been rejected because an unstarred question had been admitted for the 2nd June, 1964.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not seen this.



**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is from this Secretariat; signed by M. C. Joshi, supposed to be one of the Under Secretaries... (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** That did not form the subject-matter of any adjournment motion... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी):  
मदुंग ई ते बारैम मने भी एक कार्य स्वयं  
प्रस्तुत दिया था ।

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): An explosive situation is prevailing in West Bengal.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There has been the Centre's failure... (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** They should not continue interrupting in this manner. If I do not agree with him...

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You have agreed with me.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not agreed; I had not allowed that calling attention notice. I disallowed the adjournment motion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Centre's responsibility is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Who is to decide? Somebody has to decide... (*Interruptions.*) If the hon. Member continues in this manner, I cannot tolerate that. I have asked them to keep order three or four times. If he has any grievance he can write to me. I cannot argue about the notices here.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty** (Barackpore): Sir, it was a very important question to disappearance of rice from West Bengal shops. That was an adjournment motion which you have disallowed. We want to know whether the same motions tabled as calling attention motions have been disallowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. lady Member must realise that I cannot remember each and every calling attention notice that may have come to my notice and the orders that I have passed on each of them. I have always requested hon. Members who disagree with me either to come to me so that I can explain the reasons. But if some hon. Members are not prepared to come, they can write to me and I will give a reply. But that is not the manner in which reasons can be discussed here indefinitely.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): I have also tabled a calling attention motion on the same subject—total disappearance of rice in West Bengal. We have not received any intimation while he has received some intimation.

**Mr. Speaker:** He must have sent that earlier.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** No, Sir; he sent it yesterday.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I sent it earlier, from Calcutta.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsau): On the question of refugees from Burma a calling attention notice has been given. I would like to know whether that matter will be taken up in the course of the day.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will have the information sent to the hon. Member. The Secretariat should send intimation to all the hon. Members who gave notice and who have not received any information so far.

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): ....\*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.... (*Interruptions.*) This will not be recorded.

\*Not recorded.

12.31 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## INDIAN TELEGRAPH (2ND AMENDMENT RULES)

**The Ministry of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (2nd Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 1050 dated the 28th March, 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2884/64].

## NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT AND DEFENCE OF INDIA (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathal):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—
- (a) G.S.R. 182, dated the 30th November, 1963.
- (b) G.S.R. 484, dated the 28th March, 1964.
- (c) G.S.R. 485 dated the 28th March, 1964.
- (d) G.S.R. 486 dated the 28th March, 1964.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2885/64].
- (ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 525 dated the 4th April, 1964 making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2886/64].

(iii) a copy of the Defence of India (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710 dated the 1st May, 1964, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2887/64].

## RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 747 dated the 16th May, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2888/64].

## ORDERS OF DELIMITATION COMMISSION

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962:—

- (i) Order No. 21 determining delimitation of assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Pondicherry published in Notification No. S.O. 1516 dated the 2nd May, 1964.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2889/64].
- (ii) Order No. 7 determining delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Kerala published in Notification No. S.O. 1610 dated the 7th May, 1964.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2890/64].

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** On a point of clarification, Sir, with regard to item (ii) here, in view of the ambiguous answers given by the Government is

the last session. Does this indicate a firm and final decision taken by the Government to hold the general election in Kerala next year?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** This has nothing to do with the holding of general elections. This is only with reference to the question of delimiting the parliamentary and assembly constituencies by a statutory commission, namely, the Delimitation Commission.

12.33 hrs.

#### PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th May, 1964.

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Taxation Laws (Continuation and Validation of Recovery Proceedings) Bill, 1964.
- (3) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (4) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th May, 1964:—

- (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1964.
- (3) The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Bill, 1964.

- (4) The East Punjab Aryurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (5) The Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration as High Court) Bill, 1964.
- (6) The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (7) The Industrial Development Bank of India Bill, 1964.
- (8) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (9) The Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (10) The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

#### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

12.34 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (NINETEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL\*

**The Minister of Law and Minister of Communications (Shri A. K. Sen):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

\*Published in Gazette of India—Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27-5-64.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** On a point of order, Sir. I beg to submit that besides infringing the various democratic conventions and precedents, this Bill contravenes the very fundamentals of democracy. This Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill is a carbon copy of the Seventeenth Amendment Bill, which has been negated by the collective wisdom of this House. This Bill has got far-reaching effects and tries to rob the citizen of his right over property and the poor peasant of his proprietorship. In the debate on the 17th Amendment Bill, various speakers from the treasury benches also opposed it.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should come to his point of order.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I am coming, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should come to his point of order first and then explain it.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** My point of order is that it is the inherent prerogative of the Chair either to disallow it or allow it to be introduced, because your function is not just to interpret the comma, semi-colon, etc.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be the prerogative of the Chair, but what is his point of order?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Government cannot bring it back in a different name under the pretext that it was a snap vote.

**Mr. Speaker:** Can he point out any article of the Constitution or any rule? He should come to that now.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The various provisions in the Constitution are not there to be broken for the convenience of the ruling party.

**Mr. Speaker:** Which one is broken?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The fundamental right over property. Above the Chair, it is written: " धर्मचक्र - पतनं नाय " It is for you to see that proper democratic principles are observed. You

are the custodian of all the democratic rights.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it his point of order that this *chakra* should be removed or I should be removed?

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** He is shedding crocodile tears over the peasants.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Question.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** My point of order is that when there is a national emergency and when the Prime Minister is not keeping good health, it is all the more imperative that we should not bring a legislation of this type. A Government with 43 per cent of backing of the people is trying to thrust an unconstitutional Bill of this nature. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Rather there ought to be some limit to my patience also. So far he has been arguing his case, but no point of order has been made. That is not fair. It should come straight. They want to oppose it. That is all that they want to say. They should say it straight. Why should they resort to these things? Shri Yashpal Singh.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस आदरणीय सदन की यह मर्यादा रही है कि अगर कोई बिल पास न हो सके तो दुबारा उसको हाउस में लाने के लिए बीच में 6 महीने का समय देना पड़ता है। इस कन्वेंशन को आज तक निभाया गया है. . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** यह कहां लिखा है ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** हमारे रूल्स ऑर्डर ग्युलेशंस में लिखा हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मुझे बतलाइये कि वह कौन सा रूल है ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** मुझे कह लेने दीजिये। (इंटरफॉस)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** फाईंर, फाईंर।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** आज तक कोई भी गैर सरकारी विधेयक ऐसा नहीं आया है जो कि एक दफे अग़र रिज़ेक्ट हो गया हो और दुबारा उसे लाया गया हो तो उसके बीच में ६ महीने के समय के लिए इंस्टिस्टन किया गया हो . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ठाकुर साहब, आप ने रूल का हवाला दिया है मुझे देखने दीजिये कि वह कौन सा रूल है ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** यह फुटरूल है (इंटरप्रेस)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर । ठाकुर साहब ने कहा है कि रूलस हमें ६ महीने से पहले इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देते कि रिज़ेक्टड बिल दुबारा हाउस में पेश किया जा सके । मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगा कि वह कौन सा रूल है ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मेरी अर्ज करने की पंशा यह है . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य किसी रूल पर इनहिसार नहीं रखते ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अब अग़र सरकार की इनएफिशिएंसी से यह बिल पास नहीं हो सका है और वह उसे पास कराने के लिए जरूरी बहुमत कायम नहीं कर सकी है तो सरकार की इस इनएफिशिएंसी की सजा टैक्स देने वाली जनता को दी जाय यह बिलकुल अनपार्लियामेंटरी है . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार उस वक्त जब जरूरी बहुमत कायम नहीं कर सकी तो यह लाखों रुपया पब्लिक का यहां ख़राब न कर के इस का जो खर्चा हो वह सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स की तनक़्वाह में से लिया जाय । जनता के ऊपर यह बार न डाला जाय ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बिल पर बहुमत के दौरान माननीय सदस्य तक्रार कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अभी जो फरमाया वह कोई प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर नहीं है । जब उन्हें बहुमत के दौरान तक्रार करने का मौक़ा मिले तो वह अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह कोई प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर नहीं है । मैंने बार बार इस चीज़ को कहा है कि प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर के नाम पर कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं करनी चाहिए जो डिबेट के लेविल को बहुत नीचे ले जाय । उस लेविल को इतना नीचे न ले जाय कि उसका मज़ाक़ बनाया जाय । तमाम दुनिया हमारे काम को देख रही है और प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर को लेकर ऐसा मज़ाक़ न बनाया जाना चाहिए और हमें जज करने वालों को यह कहने का मौक़ा नहीं देना चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर्स यह समझते नहीं हैं कि प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर है क्या ।

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, according to me this Bill is an attack on the Constitution itself and especially the chapter on fundamental rights.

**Mr. Speaker:** A question has been asked whether he is opposing the hon. Minister.

**Shri Ranga:** I am opposing him. I am opposing the very introduction of this Bill. It is very destructive of the fundamental rights and it is derogatory to the dignity and status and position of the Supreme Court which the founders of our Constitution had constituted to be the third pillar and third arm of our Constitution. Secondly, it is wrong on the part of government to have brought forward this Bill in this shape, if they really care for the real wishes of Parliament and for the spirit of democracy, especially when this was not allowed to be proceeded with by Parliament by the requisite majority that was stipulated in the Constitution itself when it was presented before this House as the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, as amended by

## Bill

[Shri Ranga.]

the Joint Committee. When the Government had the opportunity of giving a second look into this matter by Parliament itself, they should not have called this special session. A special session would have been justified if there had been invasion of the country. When an invasion took place no such thing was thought of. Now they have resorted to this method in order to destroy the fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. I consider this to be immoral and Rajaji thinks it may also be indecent and it is highly destructive of democratic privileges of our people.

So, Sir, it should be referred to the jurists of this country and also the eminent jurists of the World Jurists' Association to advise us, to advise Parliament whether it is legal or not. Apart from it, we have to consider whether it is proper and conducive to democratic institutions, liberties and freedom of spirit that government should be pursuing this kind of procedure, after the earlier Bill had been rejected.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can make these suggestions, whether the opinion of jurists should be secured or not etc. when the motion for consideration is made. This is the introduction stage.

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, you should bear with me patiently. They should do it now. It is never too late. Otherwise, they would be destroying the Constitution. After they pass this amendment, it would be too late thereafter. Then what would happen? What would be the choice left to the citizens, those who feel very strongly that it is an immoral way of proceeding, an illegal way of proceeding against the Constitution, after once this amendment comes to be passed in this House? Just because some of our citizens rose against one particular amendment that was passed, there was a special legislation passed and so many people, hundreds of people have been sent to jail because it was

alleged that they did not show sufficient respect, or they showed disrespect to the Constitution. It would be forcing the vast mass of this country to resort to some such procedure if they were to fail to take necessary advice from jurists in this country as well as abroad and if they were to proceed with this Bill in this way.

**Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):** Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether general discussion can take place before the introduction of a Bill. He has started the general discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I decide in favour of Shri Elias. I hold that no general discussion can take place at this stage.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** I thank you.

**Shri Ranga:** If the framers of the Constitution had no objection to party mandates and party whips, they would not have stipulated the special majorities for the passage of the Constitution Amendment Bills. It is because they expected all members, irrespective of their party loyalties, to exercise their individual judgments and to the promptings of their consciences, they made it incumbent for the absolute majority of the House to permit the passage of the second reading and for two-thirds of the members present alone to pass the clauses and the Bill, and in pursuance of this procedure the House once had refused to pass it. Therefore, I say that it is immoral for them to have brought it forward now. So, I appeal to the chief whip of the ruling party to assure the House categorically that his party does not issue a whip, or cancels the whips already issued and gives complete freedom to its members to vote as they freely choose to do and no reprisals or compulsions will ever be imposed upon them for the manner of their voting on this Bill. If the ruling party and its whip do not choose to give this freedom to its members and allies—and there

are plenty of allies for them—and if they persist in forcing the passage of this Bill through the House through their inflated numbers, then we wish to declare that we would not hold ourselves bounden to recognise and respect this Bill, when it comes to be incorporated in the Constitution by such undemocratic and immoral means.

In all the democratic countries of the world, right to property has been recognised and held sacred.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** Sir, we must be given the right to answer also.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it also a point of order? What is this? (*Interruptions*). Is my statement to be treated as a speech? I do not understand it.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the difference between a statement and a speech? The statement is a speech that he has prepared earlier which he is now reading. That is the only difference. When I was about to point it out he told me that I should have patience. At this stage only a short statement can be made. I had allowed him. Now he is going into the details and asking for an assurance from the Minister that he will not issue a whip, so far as this Bill is concerned. What has that to do with the introduction as such? It has nothing to do, so far as introduction of the Bill is concerned. Now he might just conclude his speech.

**Shri Ranga:** If I were to go into the subject matter of the Bill, you say that I should not go into it. If I say something on the procedure by which this Bill has to be tackled or say the present procedure is wrong or immoral you say it has nothing to do with the Bill. Then what is it expected of us here? When this Bill is destructive of democracy and we are opposed to it, we must have the freedom to say why we oppose it. I have already said it is an immoral procedure, it is an illegal procedure, 713 (A) L.S.D.—5.

it is unconstitutional, it is destructive of the Constitution, particularly, the third pillar of the Constitution, namely, the Supreme Court. It is also destructive of the fundamental rights. Therefore, we hold ourselves free to arraign this government in every part of the country, in every Mohalla and then say to the people that they are the enemies of the peasant, enemies of private property, enemies of personal freedom.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Mr. Speaker, I must confess that I shall not be able to match professor Ranga in his eloquence or in his vehemence against the Bill itself. But what I would submit respectfully for you and to the hon. House and also to Professor Ranga is this, that the Constitution need not be quoted in support of his untenable arguments. He has attempted to quote the Constitution to go against the very principles and directive guides of the Constitution itself. If I may quote from the judgment of a very great judge, he has attempted to make the river overreach its source. The Constitution is being quoted to subvert itself. It is no use quoting the Constitution for such an untenable proposition. We are pledged in this House under the Constitution and also by the various laws we have passed to bring about land reform in all its aspects, to see that every man who tills the land has a minimum holding.....

**Shri Ranga:** Which is not there.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** . . .and we shall overcome all obstacles, procedural or otherwise, if it is necessary, to achieve this objective.

**Shri Ranga:** Even constitutional?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** It is, therefore, in consonance not only with the spirit of the Constitution but with its letter also. It is, therefore, incumbent on us to see that all technical fetters which inhibit our capacity to bring about land reform are completely washed away.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Lok Sabha divided:

**Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar):** My vote is for the "Ayes".

**Mr. Speaker:** Did the machine not work?

**Shri Krishnaapal Singh:** It is not working.

**Shri Maurya (Aligarh):** It is not working.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might also make a statement. What did he vote for?

**Shri Maurya:** "Ayes".

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) :  
प्रकाश नहीं हुआ है। मैंने बटन दबाया था।  
मेरा वोट नोख के साथ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** There is one neutral light; it should be green.

**Mr. Speaker:** Did he press the green button?

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** I feel, I pressed the green button.

**Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur):** My button is not working; I am for "Ayes".

**Shri Bateshwar Singh (Giridih):** I am for "Noes".

**Mr. Speaker:** Did he press the button? Did it not work?

**Shri Bateshwar Singh:** It did not work.

**Shri Valvi (Nandurbar):** The machine is not working; I am for "Ayes".

**Mr. Speaker:** All these statements have been recorded.

### Division No. 1.]

### AYES

[12.54 hrs.]

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi  
Achal Singh, Shri  
Achuthan, Shri  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alagesan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Alva, Shri Joachim  
Alvares, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bakliwal, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka  
Berman, Shri P. C.  
Barua, Shri Hem  
Barua, Shri R.  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basappa, Shri  
Basumatari, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Beara, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhakt Darsan, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.

Bhatkar, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Brahm Prakash, Shri  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandriki, Shri  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.  
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.  
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.  
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabai  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Daji, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Das, Shri N. T.  
Das, Shri Sudhansu  
Dasappa, Shri

Dass, Shri C.  
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Dey, Shri S. K.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dighe, Shri  
Dixit, Shri G. N.  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gahmari, Shri  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Ganapati Ram, Shri  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Ghosh, Shri N. R.  
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani  
Gopalan, Shri A. K.  
Govind Das, Dr.  
Guha, Shri A. C.  
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
Haq, Shri M. M.  
Harvani, Shri Anwar  
Heserika, Shri J. N.



Heda, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Raja, Shri C. R.
Hem Raj, Shri	Matcharaju, Shri	Rajaram, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri	Mate, Shri	Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Imbichibave, Shri	Mathur, Shri Hariah Chandra	Raju, Shri D. B.
Ic-bal Singh, Shri	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Ram Sewak, Shri
Jadhav Shri M. L.	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Ram Swarup, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Melkote, Dr.	Ramabadran, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Menon, Shri P. G.	Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
jedhe, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati	Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Jena, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rampure, Shri M.
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Rananjai Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Mishra, Shri M.P.	Rane, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Misra, Dr. U.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker	Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda	Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Mohiuddin, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Kamble, Shri	Mohsin, Shri	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Kandappan, Shri S.	Morarka, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Kanungo, Shri	More, Shri K. L.	Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Kappen, Shri	More, Shri S. S.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Kayal, Shri P. N.	Muhammad Ismail, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Mukane, Shri	Rattan Lal, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Raut, Shri Bhola
Khadilkar, Shri	Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rawandale, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali	Murti, Shri M. S.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Khan, Shri Shahnewaz	Muthiah, Shri	Reddier, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Naik, Shri D. J.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Kindar Lal, Shri	Nair, Shri N. Sreekantam	Reddy, Shrimati Yaashoda
Kisan Veer, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Roy, Dr. Saradish
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar	Nallakoya, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.	Nambiar, Shri	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri	Nath Pai, Shri	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Nayak, Shri Mohan	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Kumaran, Shri M. K.	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Kunhan, Shri P.	Oza, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Pande, Shri K. N.	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri	Pandey, Shri R. S.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Panna Lal, Shri	Sen, Shri A. K.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Parasahar, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.
Laxmi Dass, Shri	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Sezhiyan, Shri
Lonikar, Shri	Patel, Shri N. N.	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Patel, Shri P. R.	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Mahatab, Shri	Patil, Shri D. S.	Sham Nath, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajsheri	Patil, Shri J. S.	Shankaraiya, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Patil, Shri S. B.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patil, Shri T. A.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Majithia, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Sharma, Shri K. C.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Pillai, Shri Netaraja	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Mullick, Shri Rama Chandra	Pottekkatt, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mansen, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Shinde, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.	Pratap Singh, Shri	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Mandal, Shri J.	Puri, Shri D. D.	Siddanajappa, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yemuna Prasad	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Siddiah, Shri
Maniyangaden, Shri	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Mantri, Shri	Rai, Shrimati Saboórabai	Singh, Shri D. N.
Maruthiah, Shri	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Singh, Shri K. K.

## AYES—Contd.

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Sinhasan Singh, Shri  
Sivapparghassan, Shri K.U.  
Sonaface, Shri  
Soundaram Ramchandran,  
Shrimati  
Soy, Shri H. C.  
Srinivasan, Dr. P.  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
Surya Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. N.  
Swamy, Shri M. P.

Swaran Singh, Shri  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
Thomas, Shri A. M.  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Tombi, Shri  
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Tyagi, Shri  
Uikey, Shri  
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra  
Vaishya, Shri M. B.  
Varma, Shri M. L.  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Veerabassappa, Shri

Veerappa, Shri  
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Verma, Shri K. K.  
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Vijaya Ananda, Maharsajkumar  
Vimla Devi, Shrimati  
Viashram Prasad, Shri  
Vyasa, Shri Radhelal  
Wadiwa, Shri  
Warior, Shri  
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna  
Yadav, Shri Ram Harsh  
Yadava, Shri B. P.  
Yajnik, Shri  
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

## NOES

Bedrudduja, Shri  
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu  
Bheel, Shri P. H.  
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati  
Ghosh, Shri P. K.  
Himmatsinhji, Shri  
Kapur Singh, Shri

Karni Singhji, Shri  
Kohor Shri  
Lahri Singh, Shri  
Mahananda, Shri  
Masani, Shri M. R.  
Prithvi Raj, Shri  
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati  
Ram Singh, Shri  
Rameshwaranand, Shri  
Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Seth, Shri Bishancharnder  
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati  
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
Singh, Dr. B. N.  
Singha, Shri Y. N.  
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.  
Solanki, Shri  
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati  
Yaashpal Singh, Shri

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is:

Ayes: 318; Noes: 31.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Ranga:** We walk out as a protest the failure of the Chief Whip to give the assurance not to issue a whip and the challenge hurled at the peasant masses by the Law Minister.

**Shri Ranga** and some other hon. Members then left the House.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.56 hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mehr

Chand Khanna on the 6th May, 1964, namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Balmiki was on his legs. He may continue his speech

**श्रीबाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) :** मैं पिछले सत्र में गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा सफाई) संशोधन बिल के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए कह रहा था कि देश में औद्योगीकरण के साथ साथ गन्दी बस्तियों में भी वृद्धि हो रही है और यह वृद्धि इतनी तेजी से हो रही है कि वह रोकें नहीं रोकी जा रही है। तत्काल इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। लाखों ऐसे भाग्यहीन मनुष्य हैं जिनके लिए घन, धरती और रोजगार का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। विशेषकर उन लोगों के लिए जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आते हैं और गन्दी बस्तियों में घा कर बस जाते हैं और गन्दी वातावरण में रहते हैं

तीन योजनाओं के पश्चात् भी ग्रामीण जीवन में औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो सका है और न ही कोई उधर चमत्कार उत्पन्न हो सका है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार, धंधों के, जीवन यापन के, नित्य-प्रति की रोजी के कोई अच्छे साधन नहीं पैदा किये गये हैं। व साधन जो किसी प्रकार से नगरों में उपलब्ध हैं व वहां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मुश्किल यह है कि तीन योजनाओं के पश्चात् नित्य-प्रति की रोजी जो कम से कम तीन रुपये हो सकती थी, वह भी नहीं हुई है। यदि उधर प्रयत्न किया जाता और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उनको उन्हीं स्थानों पर आकर्षण देकर रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाता तो आज यहां दिल्ली नगर के अन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि देश के अनेक दूसरे नगरों के अन्दर भी जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कानपुर, नागपुर इत्यादि में जो इस तरह की बस्तियों में वृद्धि हो रही है, वह न होती। छोटे उद्योग-धन्धे व रोजगार, कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के अनेकों वायदे किये गये हैं, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वे भी न के बराबर ही बढ़े हैं। डिस्पेंसल आफ इंडस्ट्रीज की बात का उल्लेख तीसरी योजना में किया गया है। इधर यह कहा गया है कि जहां बहुत से उद्योग हैं उन को वहां से उखाड़ कर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में ले जाया जायेगा, लेकिन इधर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि ग्रामों में जब तक इन भाग्यहीन भाइयों को रोकते का प्रयत्न, वहां पर उद्योग दे कर, रोजगार और धन्धे दे कर, छोटे उद्योग और अन्य प्रकार के जीवन यापन के साधन दे कर, नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह बस्तियां इसी प्रकार बढ़ती रहेंगी। यह बस्तियां जिस तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं, मैं समझता हूं वह एक विकट काम है। वैसे प्रयत्न तो किया जाता है, लेकिन उदासीनता से किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की बस्तियों की वृद्धि यहां पर न हो। लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा भी यह बात पूरी हो सकेगी, इस में मुझे सन्देह है।

13 hrs.

इस बिल को दिल्ली तक ही सीमित न रख कर सारे देश के लिये एक व्यापक और विस्तार का बिल लाया जाये जिससे उसका व्यापक प्रभाव हो सके। आज सारे देश के अन्दर गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले भाइयों को विशेष सुविधायें देते का सवाल है। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस बिल के द्वारा इन बस्तियों में सुधार और सफाई का काम हो सकेगा और वहां के रहते वालों के कल्याण के लिये प्रयत्न किया जायेगा लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि उन लोगों के लिये जीवन-यापन के और साधन न देकर इस प्रकार उन्हें मजबूर किया जाता है कि वे भाई जो भूमिहीन हैं, जो ग्रामों से आते हैं, वे यहां भी गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्दर, गन्दे कटरों के अन्दर, गन्दी जगहों के अन्दर ही रहें। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आप इधर ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि किसी प्रकार से इन कामों में सुधार कर के, वहां की सफाई पद्धति में सुधार कर के, वहां दूसरे छोटे मोटे तामीर के काम आरम्भ करके, इस काम को किया जाये, लेकिन इसकी सफलता में भी मुझे सन्देह है। जो भाई इस तरह से कष्ट उठाते आये हैं उनके लिये, विशेषकर जब हम वायदा करते हैं कि हम समाजवाद के मानने वाले हैं, समाजवाद हमारा आधार है, जीवन-यापन के साधन उत्पन्न करने के साथ साथ हमें उनके आवास का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये, विशेषकर उन लोगों के लिये जो धनहीन हैं, भूमिहीन हैं, सम्पत्तिहीन हैं या रोजगारहीन हैं।

अभी दस या ग्यारह दिन पहले मैं दक्षिण के कुछ भागों में, विशेषकर मैसूर क्षेत्र में घूम कर आया हूं। सभी जगह इस तरह के लोग हैं जिन का जीवन देखते में बुझा हुआ प्रतीत होता है और वे गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को विशेषकर छोटे छोटे जमीनो के टुकड़े रहने के लिये देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

वैसे प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे मैसूर राज्य ने कुछ प्रयत्न किया है इस तरह के लोगों को जमीन देने का। वैसे हम ने गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में विचार करते हुए, चाहे वह मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हो या आवास मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हो यह माना है कि गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले भाइयों में से जितनों को हम वहां बसा सकते हैं वहां बसायेंगे, बाकी को वहां से उखाड़ कर दूसरी जगह बसाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे, और वह काम एक तरीके से चलता है, किन्तु गति अत्यन्त धीमी है।

विशेषकर बड़े नगरों के अन्दर जो स्क्वैड काम करते हैं मकान गिराने वाले, व बम्बई में हैं, दिल्ली में हैं, कलकत्ते में भी हैं, वे जिस बेरहमी से काम करते हैं और मकान गिराते हैं उससे दुःख होता है। अभी चार दिन पहले मैं ने बम्बई में पेपर्स में पढ़ा और दूसरे अधिकारियों से भी बातचीत हुई तो पता चला कि वहां पर एक विशेष मकान गिराने वाला स्क्वैड खड़ा किया गया है जो केवल एक विशेष नम्बर घुमाने पर आयेगा और गन्दी बस्ती का सफाया कर देगा। मैं इस स्क्वैड की, इस प्रतिक्रियावादी तरीके की निन्दा करता हूँ और इसलिये निन्दा करता हूँ कि जो सरकार समाजवाद के आधार पर चलने वाली है, समाजवाद के आधार को मानती है उसके लिये इम वायदे को निभाना आवश्यक है कि उसे उन लोगों के लिये भूमि का प्रबन्ध करना है, उन को रहने के लिये आवास का स्थान देना है। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को उसी स्थान पर बसाया जाये। ऐसे प्रयत्न चले हैं किन्तु दुःख का विषय है कि ऐसे काम करने वालों को, चाहे वे सफाई पेशा भाई हों या दूसरे हों, दस मील दूर, पन्द्रह मील दूर की बस्तियों में बसाया जाता है। उन को ऐसे स्थानों में बसाया जाता है जहां जीवन के साधन नहीं हैं, रोजगार के साधन नहीं हैं। वे लोग वहां पर नहीं रह सकते हैं। इधर ध्यान देने की

आवश्यकता है। यह बात रुकेगी, लेकिन अभी तो हो रही है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये आन्दोलन यहां दिल्ली में हुआ था, हमारे देहात के कुछ भाई आये थे, और माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि हरिजनों को विशेषकर सफाई पेशा भाइयों को, गरीब गुर्बा लोगों को आवास के लिये जमीन देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, उन के लिये इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, उन के जीवन को ठीक प्रकार से सुलभ बनाने की चेष्टा की जाये।

मुझे विशेषकर इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है। इन गन्दी बस्तियों में, हालांकि वे नाम से ही गन्दी बस्तियां हैं, लेकिन वहां सफाई की जो पद्धति है अत्यन्त गन्दी है। यहां दिल्ली में ही, जिस के बारे में यह विधेयक है, गन्दी बस्तियों में पाखाने इस तरह के हैं। वहां पर कूड़े के ढेर लग हुए हैं और मालूम होता है कि वहां सफाई होती ही नहीं है। इधर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आप इस के लिये मालिक मकान को किसी तरह से मजबूर करना चाहते हैं कि वह इधर कुछ ध्यान दे। हमारी स्वायत्त संस्थाये, विशेषकर कारपोरेशन आदि, खास कर दिल्ली में, उनकी ओर से मलकानी कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यहां का काम बड़े गन्दे ढंग से, बड़े धिनोने ढंग से किया जाता है। पाखाने भी बहुत पुराने हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि उन को ड्राइ टाइप से वेट टाइप का बनाया जायेगा, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बस्तियों में आप का प्रबन्ध है, जैसे कि चाणक्यपुरी है, वहां पाखाने सैनिटरी टाइप के हैं, सैटिक टैंक टाइप के हैं, लेकिन फिर भी पानी के प्रबन्ध के न होने के कारण और दूसरे सफाई के प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण वहां पाखाना

ज्यों का त्यों बढ़ा रहता है और उन की सफाई की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर भ्राप का प्रबन्ध है, जहाँ पर भ्राप की अपनी बस्तियाँ हैं, वहाँ भी काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो रहा है इसलिये इस ओर माननीय मंत्री जी विशेष ध्यान दें।

जहाँ तक पुरानी दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, जिन गन्दी बस्तियों में हमारे भाई रहते हैं वहाँ बहुत गन्दे ढंग से काम चलता है। यह केवल इसलिये है कि ज्यादातर बस्तियाँ वहाँ सीवर्ड एरियाज के अन्दर हैं, जहाँ पर सीवर हैं, लेकिन कनेक्शन के लिये कम्प्लेशन नहीं है। जहाँ जहाँ पर सीवर हों वहाँ कम्प्लेशन कर के कनेक्शन देने की आवश्यकता है। जहाँ पर सीवर नहीं हैं वहाँ पर रिसेप्टेकल टाइप लैट्रिन्स इंट्रोड्यूस किये जा सकते हैं, बकेट्स व सक्केपर वगैरह दिये जा सकते हैं, ह्वील वरो इंट्रोड्यूस कर के काम को सुलभ बनाया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक गन्दी बस्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी गन्दी बस्तियों का जब भी प्रश्न आता है, हमारे भंगी भाइयों की बस्तियों का प्रश्न भी उस के साथ है। मंत्री जी स्वयम् जानते हैं कि जब भी आवास मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह बात चली है तो कहा गया है कि विशेषकर जिन बस्तियों के अन्दर हमारे बाल्मीकी भाई, भंगी भाई, सफाई पेशा भाई, रहते हैं उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा और उन को ऐसे प्लाट्स दिये जायेंगे जहाँ पर वे प्रिडामिनेन्टली रहते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। यह बात पेपर पर जरूर है लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर हमारे भाई विशेष संख्या में रहते हैं वहाँ पर उन को सुविधायें दी जायें और उन को विशेष ढंग से वहाँ पर बसाने की चेष्टा की जाये। ऐसे बड़े शहरों में जहाँ पर वे जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते हैं, वहाँ पर जो कोई भ्रपा-

रिटी, कारपोरेशन, म्युनिसिपैलिटी या इस तरह की कोई और स्वायत्त संस्था हो, वह उनके लिये जमीन का प्रबन्ध करे। मुझे इसमें शक है इस ओर कितना ध्यान दिया जायेगा। इसलिए मैं इस ओर भ्राप का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ।

भ्राप ने कहा है कि इन कामों को करने के लिये मकान मालिक इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और उन को ऐसा करने के लिए मजबूर किया जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों के पुनर्विकास और सुधार का काम सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। जहाँ तक मकान मालिकों का सम्बन्ध है उनकी इस काम में रुचि नहीं है। उनका ऐसे किरायेदारों से और विशेष कर कम आमदनी वाले किरायेदारों से किराये का ही सम्बन्ध है। वे विशेष रूप से किराया बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं और उनकी कोशिश पगड़ी वसूल करने की रहती है। बम्बई में एक मामूली मजदूर से बात करने में मुझे मालूम हुआ कि जिस कोठरी का किराया १५ या २० रुपया है उसके लिए कम से कम २००० और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५००० रुपये की पगड़ी देनी पड़ती है। और दिल्ली में भी यह पगड़ी छोटे रूप में चलती जरूर है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। यह स्थिति बड़ी विकट है और इस ओर सरकार को कोई कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि यह पगड़ी का व्यापार समाप्त हो सके।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बस्तियों में सुधार और तामीर का काम चले। लेकिन इस बिल में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि उन भाइयों को हटा कर कहां किस स्थान पर ले जाया जायेगा। न इसमें यह बताया गया है कि इसकी जिम्मेवारी सरकार की होगी या मकान मालिक की। इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कमजोर कमजोर ही रहता है। चाहे छुरी खरबूजे पर गिरे या खरबूजा छुरी पर गिरे, नुकसान खरबूजे का ही होता है। ये गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले भाई

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

सदियों से निर्बल रहते चले आये हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री जी के हृदय में उनके लिए समबदना है और व सहृदयता से उनके प्रश्न पर विचार करते हैं। मैं उनको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को हटा कर अल्टरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन देश में सब जगह नहीं दी जाती है। उनको कई स्थानों पर जबरदस्ती उठाकर फेंका जाता है जैसे कि अरुणा नगर में और अन्य नगरों में हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा प्रबन्ध करे कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले भाइयों के मस्तिष्क में इस बात का सन्देह नहीं रहना चाहिए कि उनको हटाकर अल्टरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन नहीं दी जायेगी। आप ने इस बारे में जो वायदा किया है वह सारे देश में पूरा होना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कानून के अधीन उन बस्तियों में कुछ नालियाँ और खरजे आदि बनाये जायेंगे। लेकिन इसके लिए भी वहाँ से लोगों को हटना पड़ेगा। इस में उन लोगों की दिक्कतें बढ़ेंगी जैसी कि पहले भी बढ़ चुकी हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को सरकार मकान मालिकों पर न छोड़ कर खुद अपने हाथ में ले और उस कार्य को अच्छे तरीके से करे।

मैं यह चाहूँगा कि आप इस बिल का ऐसा व्यापक रूप बनावें कि वह केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में लागू हो और इस काम के सिलसिले में इन बस्तियों में रहने वालों को कोई दिक्कत न हो। यदि इस तरफ आप ने ध्यान दिया तो यह एक बड़ा काम होगा।

जैसा कि आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है, दिल्ली में जो प्लाट बंटे हैं वे खास लोगों को मिले हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन जमीनों पर गरीब लोग और सफाई पेशा लोग

तीस-तीस और चालीस-चालीस सालों से रह रहे हैं। यदि उनको हटाया जाता है तो उनको दिक्कत न हो यह मैं चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि इस बारे में काम्पटेंट आथॉरिटी को अधिकार हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि व्यापक रूप से उसके हाथ मजबूत किये जाने चाहिए, और जिस तरह सरकार इन लोगों को हटाने में मदद करती है, उसी तरह इनको दूसरी जगह बसाने में और फिर उनको दोबारा उसी अपनी पहली जगह पर बसाने में मदद करे। मुझे शक है कि इस काम में गरीब लोगों को दिक्कत होगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन प्लाटों का वितरण करते समय इन लोगों के साथ न्याय किया जावेगा। यह प्रश्न केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं है, दूसरे नगरों में भी है। झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के साथ भी यह प्रश्न चलता है। जितने लोगों को वहीं बसाया जा सकता है बसाया जाये और बाकी लोगों को भी उनके काम के स्थान से बहुत दूर न ले जाया जाये बल्कि वहीं करीब बसाया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझावों की ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे और ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिसका असर सारे देश पर होगा। इस बारे में सरकार की नीति कमजोर नहीं होनी चाहिए। इन लोगों के लिए तो सरकार की दृढ़ नीति होनी चाहिए जिससे इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके और उनके आवास का उचित प्रबन्ध हो सके।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is a Bill with broad socio-economic objectives. It is a very very human Bill. I would say that this Bill contains many humanitarian overtones and undertones. I am glad that this Amending Bill has been brought forward to correct the bottlenecks that have been found in the original Bill.

There are two observations which I wish to offer on this Bill. My first observation is this. These slums are not to be found only in big cities whose names have been reeled off by some of my hon. friends, namely, Delhi, Nagpur, Raipur, Calcutta, Bombay, etc. These areas are the worst slum areas. They are a disgrace to urban life and a disgrace to the conditions of human living in any part of the world. But those of us like you, Sir, who have fought the election and who have visited not only big cities and small towns, but also villages, will be convinced of the fact that slums exist even in villages where you will find 50 or 60 families living. Slums are a remainder of the inequalities which exist in our country and those are to be found not only in big cities but also in villages and big towns and small towns.

Now, are we going to stop this problem by bringing forward this Bill? Perhaps this Bill may be an indicator of the way in which we should work. It may show the path. It may be a kind of pioneering attempt. But I would say that this Bill should proliferate and multiply. This Bill should be the parent of Bills which are going to be passed by our legislative assemblies in this country and also which are to be made use of by our newly sprung towns and in those panchayat areas where the Panchayati system works.

So, I would submit very humbly and respectfully to the hon. Minister that he should, after this Bill has been passed, circulate it to all the State Governments and ask them to pass similar Bills. So far as the big cities are concerned, the Central Ministry should also formulate the model Bill and offer suggestions for this purpose. That is something not only for cities which have a population of 3 lakhs and more but should also be meant for towns which have a population from 25,000 upwards. At the same time, the attention of the zilla parishads, block samities and

panchayats should be drawn to the sub-human standard of living which goes with living in these slum areas. That is my first point.

My second point is this. Our Government is a very generous Government, a very charitable Government and a very tender-hearted Government.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): And a tender-hearted Minister.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: Unfortunately, when it comes to dealing with men of property, men of wealth, men of means, and men of substance.....

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Nominated-Jammu and Kashmir): And men of position.

**Shri D. C. Sharma**: ...our Government becomes a Government of 'do-gooders'—I can use that word, which is a very good word now. But when it comes to dealing with people who have come from East Pakistan and do some kind of violation of rules or when it comes to dealing with persons who are dispossessed or who are living in sub-human conditions, our Government at that time show their might. I think that it should be the other way round. The tenderness of the Government should be extended to those persons, to the unfortunate specimens of humanity living in my country, and the might should be reserved for those persons who are becoming richer and richer every day, who keep three types of ledgers, who conceal their income and who evade the taxes. Our Government have no power to lay their hands on those persons; they are thriving, they are flourishing and they are going from strength to strength. But what is the position in regard to these slum-dwellers? What have our Government done for them?

The hon. Minister is one of the noblest men I have seen in my life.

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)**: What is wrong with me?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am proud of being known to him. Of course, he would not call me as his friend. But I want to ask of him one question. Why does he not want the Government to make the first move, or the second but only the third move? I would say that all these bastis, all these *katras* and all these slums should be taken over by Government straightway. Of course, our Constitution provides that we should give them compensation. We should give them compensation and take over all these slums and other places and build houses on them, or tenements on them—you may call them by any name you like—and then give these slum-dwellers the right to live there. I want Government to become a landlord, and a landlord of a generous, noble and humane kind.

**An hon. Member:** Not a landlord in the sense in which Shri Ranga wants.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** And I want Government to do away with these land-racketeers, and to do away with those persons who have been making ill-gotten money out of the sufferings and needs, and I should say, also the helplessness of these slum-dwellers. What does the hon. Minister say in regard to this matter?

He says that the owner will be asked to develop the land and improve the land, and he will be asked to do all these things. If he does not do so, then after some time, the land will be taken over, and he will be paid some kind of compensation. I do not understand which landlord is there who will let go this golden goose which gives him money with no end.

Therefore, I would say that judging by the socialist pattern of society and by the socialist principles which we hold dear, Government should come forward with a measure to the effect that all these basti should be taken over by Government and should be developed by Government.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The third point that I want to make is this. I take it for granted that this Bill will be passed as it is. Perhaps, some time may elapse before by suggestions will bear fruit and some dynamic person will come forward to take over these lands. But till that happens, I think this Bill will be passed and it will be put into operation. The problem here is this. Here is a landlord who wants to develop this piece of land; he wants to improve it, and the kind of improvement which he can introduce has been very well enumerated in this Bill. I would like to ask how the rights of the tenants are going to be protected. If my hon. friend tells me that the competent authority is there to protect his rights and that the Administrator is there to see to it that the tenant will not suffer, I would say, without being disrespectful to any civil authority in this country, that that is a very poor safeguard for the rights of the tenants. Why is it that our land legislation is not being implemented fully? It is because most of the persons who have to administer this land legislation are themselves landlords. So, so far as these poor people are concerned, do you mean to say that these competent authorities, or these white-collared gentlemen—some of them are very good; I do not deny that they are good—are going to have any compassion in their hearts for these poor slum-dwellers? Will they ever go near them? Will they ever shake hands with them? Will they ever like to visit those places? Certainly not. Therefore, the problem of eviction will not be solved by entrusting it to these big officers of ours for whom I have a great deal of respect.

So far as the problem of eviction is concerned, I would suggest that in every basti and in every *katra* or slum, Government should constitute a committee of social welfare workers. That committee should be the



guardian and the sentinel of the rights of these slum-dwellers. Justice is a good thing, and our country is known for its justice. But you must also know that the administration of justice does make some difference between a rich man and a poor man. It is not always that the poor man wins against a rich man. Therefore, I would say that proper and unshakable safeguards must be provided to these persons for not being evicted from their places.

Another point that I want to make is this. Now, there are certain things which have to be taken note of for the purposes of giving some right to these persons. May I submit very respectfully that in this Bill there should be some provision by which a slum-dweller can also become the proprietor of the tenement or house which he is occupying. Of course, I do not think that the hon. Minister will be able to change this Bill in accordance with my suggestion. But he may bring forward some other Bill at some other time incorporating this provision. Of course, you have given this right to the low-income group people; you have given this right to the middle-income group people; you have given this right to the high-income group people also because they can build their houses by taking loans. After paying those loans in easy instalments they can become masters of the houses. Why should these slum-dwellers alone remain always tenants? Why should they not be placed in the position of low-income group people? I would very respectfully submit that, if possible, you will kindly introduce it in the rules so that a slum-dweller may be able to own the house after some time, after repaying the loan in instalments. It does not matter whether the house is owned by an owner or by the Government. Something of that kind should be done to these people. To be a slum-dweller is not the result of one's karma in the past life or in this life. Hindu philosophy teaches us to transcend

our karma. If I have committed sins in my past life, Lord Krishna says that I can overcome these sins and social defects. Therefore, once a slum-dweller should not always be a slum-dweller. I hope the hon. Minister who is a very ingenious and experienced person in these matters will be able to bring this about in the case of the ownership of lands.

I must say that it is not only the slum-dwellers who are there; there are also, what are called, the *jhuggi* and *jhompri walas*. I must submit very respectfully that the hon. Minister has taken note of their needs also. Provision has been made for the construction of 50,000 dwelling units. Those units are to be divided into three classes—those for Government servants and employees of local bodies, for migrating labour, and for others who do not come under these categories. Each one of them is given a proportionate piece of land in order to build. For this, it is believed that about Rs. 6 crores will be required and central assistance will be available to the extent of Rs. 4 crores. This is all very good. I hope that the rehabilitation of these *jhompri* and *Jhuggi* dwellers will also go hand in hand with and will be part of the general plan. I will take only two more minutes and I will finish.

There are certain slums of which we know a lot. But there are certain places which are called *katras* and *bastis*. They are also slums of a kind. I would say that some plan should be drawn up for the improvement of these *katras* and *bastis*.

My last point is this. We are having in our country, what we may call, rural industrialisation so that people do not migrate from villages to cities, so that villages become self-sufficient in terms of employment potential for agriculturists and non-agriculturists. I would say that so far as these slum areas are concerned, they should be provided with all those amenities which are necessary. If necessary,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

they should be given a school; they should be given a dispensary; they should be given a panchayat and they should be given a children's park. They should be given all those things which are given to other areas. They should be given a market also. If necessary, it should be seen to it that there is some kind of rural industrialisation scheme put into operation. In other words, we should not think of slum-dwellers only in terms of tenements. We should bring a comprehensive approach to bear upon their problem. We should not only solve their problem of housing, but also education, sanitation, employment, and all other problems. I am sure that the hon. Minister who has gone to take his lunch will look into all these things and will try to give the slum-dwellers, the dwellers of *katras* and *basti* and *jhuggies* and *jhompri* a new hope and new incentive and a new stimulus for a better and happier life.

**Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as per the latest survey conducted to find out the number of persons living in slums and as squatters, it is understood that about 50,000 families are living in slums and 70,000 as squatters. Thus, we are having in Delhi 1,20,000 families without proper housing. On the basis of five members in a family, the figure comes to about 6,00,000. Delhi has a population of 2,27,00,000 and out of that, one-fourth is living in slums or on some grounds as squatters. Government want to provide shelter and housing facilities for about 5 lakhs of people at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. But you can solve the problem only by checking further influx of migrating labour. Labourers from rural areas, not only from the adjoining States, but also from the Southern States like Madras are pouring into Delhi, Bombay and other cities. Unless you find out ways and means to check this population of migrating labour, you cannot solve the problem. By the time you provide

shelter for these five lakhs, another five lakhs will have come. In every tram coming from Madras there are at least about 25 persons who come to Delhi for various jobs. Thus about 10,000 people have come from Madras to settle down in Delhi. Out of these 10,000, most of them come from my own district. I have contacted some of them who are living in these *jhuggis* and *jhompri*. Many of them, I can say, even own a bit of land in my district or good houses, but they are living in slums here. I asked them why they prefer to come to Delhi, and why they want to live in these slums. They say they are able to earn daily Rs. 7, whereas they are not able to earn more than Rs. 2 by doing agricultural labour. In Salem or other districts of Madras State, you cannot say that there is no employment. Actually, agriculture is suffering a lot for want of labourers, but agriculture is not so much remunerative as to give them wages beyond Rs. 2, whereas in Delhi, they simply do some household work, they clean some vessels or household utensils, by which they are able to earn daily Rs. 5. A family of five members is able to save Rs. 150 per month, and they send that money to their homes. They are earning good wealth by doing such small work here.

They want to live only in the slums. I suggested to them to go to some quarters or buildings constructed by the municipality somewhere around the city. They say they cannot go because they are doing only household work, cleaning utensils etc., and therefore they have to be in the midst of the city only, in the centre of some colony like Vinay Nagar or Karol Bagh, and they cannot go beyond these places of employment. Therefore, by providing housing facilities for these labourers who are now living in slums, you will not be able to take them there, because they will find out some means or other to be only among these residential colonies, and therefore, unless we see to it that the population of Delhi does not increase, we will not be able to solve the problem.

The population of Delhi is increasing year by year by one lakh, and in direct proportion to the increase of population in Delhi, there is an increase in population in the slum areas, because in Delhi people are making cheap money very easily. People are able to pay a servant Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month for working for only one or two hours daily. In the rural areas, we are not able to give that much. Therefore, instead of having all these Central Government offices in Delhi, Government should shift many of them to towns in the South like Hyderabad, Bangalore or Madras, or even smaller towns.

Also, there is always a tendency to start industries, heavy, medium and light, in and around Delhi. Industries like making radios, cycles and small engineering goods are thriving, and therefore the population is also increasing. Officers are coming in good numbers and officers are also always expanding, and therefore, there is increase in the population. That is why they require so many household servants.

In foreign countries who find that even upper middle class people are not engaging servants for household purposes, or as drivers. In America, it is said, that even a big man earning thousands of rupees per month, is not able to have a servant, whereas here, a person earning Rs. 500 is able to have two or three servants, a servant to carry his bag, one to clean his vessels, and another for anything else. There is such a mentality, and this always invites many poor people from the South to go over to Delhi.

Not only to Delhi, but to Bombay also people from our State are rushing like anything, but there they have got other attractions. People especially from my district are very capable in illicit distillation of arrac or liquor. So, the Salem people have gone to Bombay in thousands, not one or two; there are about 20,000 and their only occupation or chief occupation is distillation of this arrac or country liquor.

It is a very good business, they are able to save monthly Rs. 500, because this is the only cottage industry which is thriving very well in India on account of prohibition. In many parts of South India also, this is the biggest cottage industry which is giving occupation for several thousands of people, because they are masters of that art. They have come and settled in Bombay. It is nothing of a secret. The Tek Chand Committee Report says that many of these people especially from Salem District, are engaged in this business.

So, we should make town life less attractive, and rural life more attractive, but how to do it? The agriculturist should be in a position to give a decent wage. We are not able to get a remunerative income out of agriculture, and that is why we are not able to give as much as the town people. A trader or a businessman or a so-called industrialist or a speculator is able to earn thousands and thousands of rupees per month in cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Therefore, he wants to engage many servants. Almost all agricultural labourers have taken to migrating to cities like Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Therefore, by providing housing facilities to a few thousand families, we are not going to solve this problem. I can assure you that from Madras State, 10,000 people will be coming every year. It is not possible to obstruct them. Therefore, make Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta less attractive for people coming from the rural areas. That is the only way in which we can solve the problem.

Not only in Delhi, but also in many State capitals, this is the problem. In Madras also, there are so many slums, but you are not very liberal in giving funds to Madras City to fight out and improve these slums or construct new buildings. You are liberal in improving slums in Delhi. We are glad. That is also a duty of the Government, for which they are now prepared to spend Rs. 10 crores. So far, we are glad, but providing these facilities will

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

not solve the problem for ever, because there is a tendency among the rural people to migrate to the towns.

East Pakistan refugees are pouring into the Calcutta or West Bengal region, but the people from the South and the poor peasants and agricultural labourers from UP also are rushing to Delhi in every train and bus. They come without knowing whether they can get any employment or not. They come with their children, to whom they are not able to give good education. They are not only spoiling the health and atmosphere of this capital city, but they are also spoiling the rural areas. In the rural areas in our parts, there is a very great scarcity of agricultural labour. Even if you are able to pay Rs. 2 or more, there are no workers available. The agricultural labourers have begun to go to cities like Delhi and Bombay.

Therefore, you please put a stop to this migration of labourers from the rural areas, especially from the South to Delhi and other places. Then only you will be able to solve the problem. Otherwise, by spending on constructing more houses you will not solve the problem. Lakhs and lakhs of people are ready to move to Delhi. That will be the biggest problem, which you will have to face. As a remedy for all this, make rural life more attractive, more remunerative, and make town life less attractive, so that it cannot attract more people from the rural areas.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्लम क्लीयरेंस बिल में जो संशोधन हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने उपस्थित किये हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। स्लम क्लीयरेंस की बड़ी समस्या हमारे देश में है। वैसे तो औद्योगिकरण के साथ साथ यह समस्या सारे विश्व की है। मैं ने विदेशों में बहुत सारे नगर देखे। वहाँ पर भी यह समस्या है, और यह समस्या इस लिए कि जब गावों के

नागरिक काम की खोज में नगरों में जा बसते हैं, उद्योगों में काम करते हैं, तो उन के सामने रहने की ही नहीं, तमाम आवश्यक सुविधायें प्राप्त करने की समस्या होती है। लेकिन मैं ने बहुत से ऐसे नगर भी देखे हैं जो औद्योगिकरण के विकास के साथ साथ रहन सहन की समस्याओं पर भी निश्चित रूप से बड़ा ध्यान रखते हैं। जो ऐसे देश हैं और जो ऐसे देशों में नगर हैं वहाँ स्त्रम्स की समस्या कम है। हमारे यहाँ भी ऐसी भवस्था है। मैं जयपुर शहर का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। शहर का एक प्लैन बनाया गया, मास्टर प्लैन बनाया गया, उस की स्ट्रीट्स, सड़कें, मकान के डिजाइन तैयार किये गये और एक मकान और दूसरे मकान के बीच में थोड़ा सा डिस्टेंस रहे, इस का ध्यान रखा गया। एक अच्छा शहर है बम्बकावले उन शहरों के जहाँ कोई अधिक व्यवस्था न होने के कारण सटे हुए मकान, सड़ी हुई गलियाँ हैं, जहाँ ड्रेनेज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, ऐसे शहर बनाये गये। और क्या, मैं बम्बई का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। देश में बम्बई का एक ऐसा नगर माना जाता है जिस का अर्थस प्राइमा एन्डीज यानी देश का सब से बड़ा नगर कहा जा सकता है, जहाँ उद्योग बहुत पनपे और बढ़े, लेकिन वहाँ के नागरिकों की स्थिति अगर आप देखें, खास कर जदूरों की, ता आँखों में आंसू आये वगैर नहीं रह सकेगे। इन्ही लिए जिस सिविलाइज्ड वर्ल्ड और सुसंस्कृत समाज और देश की हम कल्पना करते हैं, जहाँ एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं, जहाँ हम मानव मात्र के अधिकारों और उन की कल्पना की बात करते हैं वहाँ हम इस बात से कैसे नजरें हटा लेंगे कि वहाँ के लोग कैसे रहते हैं। हम कहते हैं बहुत सी बातें हैं लेकिन कैसे वह रहते हैं इसे नजरअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते। एक खाली अथवा बमरा १० बाई १० का होता है, मैं प्रमाणित कर सकता हूँ कि उस में २०, ३० व्यक्ति रहते

हैं। टट्टी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं, पानी वहाँ नहीं आता, गलियाँ संकरी हैं, हवा जो प्रकृति की देन है, वह भी नहीं मिलती। पानी की जो व्यवस्था है वह बहुत कम है। घंटे दो घंटे सुबह और घंटे दो घंटे शाम को सिर्फ पानी आता है। नहाने के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता और स्वच्छ हवा की कमी रहती है। दिन में आप किसी मजदूर की खोली में चले जायें आप स्वयम् अपना हाथ नहीं देख सकते, इतना अन्धेरा रहता है। इस का दायित्व आखिर किस पर है। जिस समाज की बात हम करते हैं, जिस सुसंस्कार की बात हम करते हैं, जिस गणराज्य की बात करते हैं, जहाँ हम मानव मात्र के अधिकारों की बात करते हैं, उस के नीचे यह सारी बात हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को सकार ने समझा और महसूस किया कि हमारे स्लम क्लब्स के विकास के मार्ग में जो गल्थबरोध पैदा होता है उसे कैसे दूर किया जाये।

इस विधेयक में कुछ सेवशन्स ऐसे हैं जिन में आप ने परिवर्तन किया। इस के लिये मैं आप को बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन इस से पहले कि मैं सेक्शन्स की तरफ जाऊँ जिन में आप संशोधन करना चाहते हैं मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या को आप हल कैसे करेंगे। जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक बार कानपुर गये थे तो उनको उस अहाते में बुलाया गया जहाँ मजदूर रहते थे। उन को देख कर वे दुखी हुए और थोड़े क्रोधित भी हुए। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसी एरिया को जहाँ श्रम करने वाला समुदाय रहता है क्यों न आग लगा दी जाये। यह बात उन की मनःस्थिति को प्रकट करती है कि वह कितने दुखी हुए। एक स्लम क्या, कानपुर में, बम्बई में, कलकत्ते में, ऐसे तमाम बड़े शहरों में जहाँ औद्योगिकरण हुआ है, वहाँ मजदूरों की स्थिति को आप देखें, नागरिकों की स्थिति को देखें तो पंडितजी के कथनानुसार उन को जला देना चाहिये, फेंक देना चाहिये, हटा देना चाहिये, साफ कर देना चाहिये, और अब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे।

तक हम जिस स्वस्थ और सुन्दर समाज की कल्पना करते हैं वह कभी स्थापित नहीं हो सकता। एक मजदूर जिस स्थिति में रहता है उस से वह फ्रस्ट्रेट हो जाता है? जिस गन्दी बस्ती में वह रहता है उसे उस काविकान्त नहीं हो पाता है। मन पर, शरीर पर, बुद्धि पर, उस का असर पड़ता है। इस पर बड़ी रिसर्च हुई है दुनियाँ में कि बच्चे सड़कों के लैम्प पोस्ट्स की बत्तियों को तोड़ते हैं, यह क्या बात है। पता लगा है कि यह बच्चे उन एरियाज रहने वाले हैं जो स्लम एरियाज हैं, वे फ्रस्ट्रेटेड हैं, दुखी हैं। उन के खेलने के साधन नहीं हैं, बिजली का प्रकाश नहीं है, खेलने के लिये खिलौने नहीं हैं, इस से उन में फ्रस्ट्रेशन पैदा होता है। स्लम एरिया में रहने वाले बच्चों को इस तरह की शरारतें करने में सुख मिलता है। उन को इसी में सुख मिलता है कि वे पब्लिक प्रापर्टी को नुकसान पहुंचायें, बत्तियों को तोड़ें। इस में बड़ी मनोवैज्ञानिक खोज हुई है जिस में ऐसा पाया गया है कि यह वही बच्चे हैं जिन को जीवन में कभी दुलार नहीं मिला, कभी प्यार नहीं मिला, कभी आनन्द नहीं मिला, कभी सुख नहीं मिला, कभी स्वस्थ वातावरण नहीं मिला। इस लिये गन्दी बस्तियों को दूर करने के लिए और अच्छी नागरिकता को मुखरित करने के लिये प्रावधान करने और निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ाने का काम बहुत शीघ्र होना चाहिये।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों न ऐसा किया जाये जैसे कि खादी के विकास के लिए हम ने सेस लगाया और उस सेस का जितना पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ उस से हम ने खादी को बढ़ाया। क्यों न उद्योगों पर हम एक ऐसा सेस लगायें क्योंकि उन लोगों की कास्ट की पर ही प्रोडक्शन होता है और इंडस्ट्री बढ़ती है। इंडस्ट्री में एक प्रावधान हुआ है लेकिन उस से पहले इंडस्ट्री बढ़ती चली गई फिर भी इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर के लिए कोई कालोनी नहीं बनी। राउंड अबाउट लोग रहने लगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्री पर सेस

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

लगाइये और जो पैसा इकट्ठा हो उस से, जैसा आप ने प्रावधान किया और कहीं आप ५० परसेन्ट देते हैं, कहीं साढ़े ३७ परसेन्ट देते हैं, काम को बढ़ाया जाये। आप बहुत पैसा दे रहे हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से यदि आप कल्पना करते हैं कि सारे देश में स्लम क्लियरेंस हो जायेगा, अच्छी बस्तियां बन जायेंगी, तो यह कभी सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। आप के सामने बड़ा भारी काम पड़ा हुआ है, बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में से एक योजना आप ने यह भी रक्खी है, लेकिन जिस कारण से यह गन्दी बस्तियां उत्पन्न होती हैं उस को देखते हुए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप सेस लगाइये और जो पैसा इकट्ठा हो उस से कालोनी बनाइये। केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा दे, राज्य सरकार दे और सेस का जो पैसा इकट्ठा हो उस से सुन्दर कालोनी बनानी चाहिये और इस प्रकार से उन मजदूरों को बसाया जाये। अब तक लिटिगेशन होता है जिस की लैड सरकार लेना चाहती है उस से उस को लेने में उसे दिक्कत आती है। इस के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। काम्पिटेंट अथॉरिटी को रख दिया गया है, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है क्योंकि जो लीगल प्रोसीजर है वह अच्छा काम करने में बाधक होता है। चूँकि हम ने इंडिविजुअल राइट्स की व्यवस्था की है वह गत्यावरोध पैदा करता है। लेकिन जो प्राविजन बना अब, वह ठीक बना। पहले तो जमीन लेने में कठिनाई होती है, अगर जमीन ले ली तो उस जमीन में बने हुए मकान को, गिरने वाले मकान को, सड़ें हुए मकान को टेनेन्ट खाली नहीं करता। इस के लिये आप ने प्रावधान बनाया। तीसरी जो बात की है वह यह कि उन को पड़ोस में कोई जगह दी जाये ताकि जब मकान बन जाये। सो मकान बनने के बाद फिर से आदमी को उसी में बसाया जाये। चौथी बात यह कि मकान निर्माण करना जिन व्यक्तियों के हाथ में है वह यदि मकान न बनायें तो उस के लिए काम्पिटेंट अथॉरिटी आप ने रख दी है।

अगर कोई हीला हवाला हो तो वह इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले ले। इस से यह काम निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ेगा।

जिस तरह से मैं ने सेस लगाने की बात कही उसी प्रकार से इस इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के युग में आप तब तक इंडस्ट्री को लाइसेंस न दें जब तक स्पष्ट प्रावधान हाउसिंग का इस में न हो जाये। यदि आप की दस करोड़ की कोई इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट हो तो उस में हाउसिंग का प्राविजन आप निश्चित रूप से रखिये। यदि उस इंडस्ट्रियल कैपिटल में हाउसिंग का प्रबन्ध न हो तो उस का लाइसेंस रिजेक्ट कर दीजिये क्योंकि देश के श्रमजीवी समुदाय के भाग्य के साथ खिलावाड़ नहीं किया जा सकता। जो आप की इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वे ठीक हैं, स्वागत है उन का, लेकिन जो उत्पादनकर्ता श्रमशील समाज है उस के भाग्य के साथ इस प्रकार खिलावाड़ नहीं हो सकता, इतना ध्यान अवश्य रहे। आज एक एक खोली में ३०, ३० आदमी रहते हैं, उन के लिए न पानी है न संडास है, न स्वच्छ हवा का वातावरण है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में जो आप ने संशोधन रक्खा है वह इस मार्ग को प्रशस्त करेगा कि जिस में वे तमाम लोग जो स्लम में रहते हैं, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं वे स्वच्छ और सुन्दर वातावरण पा सकेंगे, और हम उन को अच्छे मकान दे सकेंगे।

इन दो सुझावों के साथ मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूँ।

14.00 hrs.

श्री अशोक लाल बेरना (कोटा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है इसके बारे में मैं दो चार बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

आज तक सरकार ने इस स्लम के प्राबलम पर ऐसा विचार नहीं किया कि इसे कम किया जा सके। इस काम के लिए कुछ

जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है। इसके सप्ताह मनाए जाने चाहिए। अभी हम देखते हैं कि कुछ हरिजन बस्तियों के लिए सफाई सप्ताह बनाया जाता है और किसी हरिजन को उसके मकान की सफाई के लिए इनाम दे दिया जाता है। लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता कि जो उस के आस पास मकान हैं उनके क्या अवस्था है। यह नहीं देखा जाता कि उस बस्ती में नलियों का, पानी का और सफाई आदि का आम तौर पर क्या प्रबन्ध है। अक्सर तो कुछ लोगों को तो म्युनिसिपल आफिस में बुला लिया जाता है और उनको इनाम दे दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि उनको सफाई के लिए इनाम दिया गया। लेकिन हमने आज तक यह विचार नहीं किया कि ये गन्दी बस्तियाँ पैदा किस प्रकार हो जाती हैं।

गांवों के अन्दर उद्योग घन्घे नहीं होते जिनमें वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। गांवों के लोग जो मेले दशहरे पर शहरों में आते हैं तो वे वहाँ की चमक दमक को, यहाँ की डामर की सड़कों को, यहाँ की रंग बिरंगी रोशनियों को देख कर प्रभावित हो जाते हैं और उनका दिल भी शहर में आ कर रहने को करने लगता है और वे शहरों में, अपना खेती बाड़ी का काम छोड़ कर, आ जाते हैं और वहाँ उनका जीवन निर्वाह भी किसी प्रकार हो जाता है। उनको गांवों में जहाँ रुपया बारह आना मिलता था वहाँ उनको शहरों में डेढ़ रुपया दो रुपया मिलता है। लेकिन उनके रहने की कोई ठीक व्यवस्था न होने से वे जहाँ तहाँ रहने लगते हैं और इस तरह स्लम पैदा हो जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस चीज को रोकने के लिये सरकार को यह नियम बनाना चाहिए कि किसी भी उद्योग को खोलने का लाइसेंस देने के पहले यह देख लेना चाहिए कि मजदूरों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जब तक मजदूरों के लिए मकान न बन जायें उस उद्योग को स्टार्ट करने का आर्डर न दिया

जाए। अगर ऐसे उद्योग वाले कुछ क्वार्टर बनाते भी हैं तो वे अपने निजी लोगों को और नौकरों को दे देते हैं। इन में से कुछ लोग फ़ैक्टरी में काम भी करते होते हैं। लेकिन अन्य मजदूरों को क्वार्टर नहीं मिलते। वे इधर उधर झोंपड़ियाँ बना कर रहते हैं। आज यह प्रवृत्ति है कि जो भी उद्योग खोले जाते हैं बड़े शहरों में खोले जाते हैं और ये स्लम बढ़ते जाते हैं। आपने इस काम के लिए जो दस करोड़ रुपया रखा है उससे यह काम नहीं होगा। अगर आप किसी एरिया में दो सौ चार सौ क्वार्टर बनाते हैं और वहाँ नालियों, पानी, सफाई आदि का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, तो कुछ लोग खुशामद करके उनको ले लेते हैं और मजदूर वर्ग रह जाता है। मैंने देखा है कि अनेक इस प्रकार की बस्तियों में मोटर कार वाले लोग रहते हैं जो शराब बनाने के और सोने के ब्लैक आदि के काम यहाँ के लोगों के सहयोग से करते हैं। इस प्रकार के लोग इन बस्तियों का आश्रय लेते हैं। इनको मिटाना चाहिए और इनको मिटाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन गांवों में जो कि शहरों के किनारे पर हैं लघु उद्योग खोले जायें ताकि गांव वाले जो शहरों की रोशनी से चमकृत हो कर शहरों में आते हैं उनका शहरों में आना रुक जाए और उनको अपने गांवों में ही रोजगार मिल सके। लेकिन हम यह करते हैं कि जहाँ चार फ़ैक्टरियाँ पहले से खुली हैं वहाँ पांचवीं और छठी फ़ैक्टरी खोलने का लाइसेंस दे देते हैं। सैठ लोग भी गांवों में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। वे भी शहरों में अपने कारखाने खोलना चाहते हैं जहाँ वे अपने एजेंटों और मैनेजर्स की मारफत और इन गरीब लोगों की मारफत ब्लैक कर सकें। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर आपको इन गन्दी बस्तियों को मिटाना है तो आपको गांवों में लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि इस काम को एक प्रचारिणी के हाथ में

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा].

सौंपना चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि म्युनिसिपैलिटी, कारपोरेशन और वक्से हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री में आपस में इस काम के सिलसिले में झगड़े चलते हैं। अगर एक जमीन दे देता है तो दूसरा मकान नहीं बनने देता, अगर मकान बन जाता है तो दूसरा उसको छाने नहीं देता, अगर उसको छा दिया जाता है तो उस एरिया में रोशनी, पानी, सफाई आदि का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यह सारा काम एक ही अथॉरिटी के अधीन होना चाहिए जिससे कि यह सुचारु रूप से चल सके।

मैंने देखा है कि अलग अलग अथॉरिटीज के हाथ में काम होने से यह होता है कि कुछ क्वार्टर बन कर तैयार हो गए हैं पर उनमें बिजली और पानी का इन्टिजाम न होने से उनमें कोई नहीं रहता और सरकार को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। और ये मकान गिरते जा रहे हैं।

मैंने अशोक होटल के पास देखा है कि झुंभी झोंपड़ियों की यह दशा है कि कोई उनमें जा नहीं सकता है। जब सरकार को इनसे चिढ़ आती है तो वह इनको गिराना शुरू कर देती है। वह उनको बिल्कुल नहीं देखना चाहती। अगर सरकार उनको देखना नहीं चाहती तो वहाँ के लोगों को बसाने का उचित प्रबन्ध करे। पहले उनको बसाने के लिए मकान बनाए जाएं, फिर उनको हटाया जाए। आजकल गर्मियों में उनके लिए पानी का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। अब बारिश आवेगी तो नालियां न होने से वहाँ मच्छर पैदा हो जावेंगे। उस अवसर पर थोड़ा सा डी० डी० टी० छिड़क कर कह दिया जाता है कि मच्छर मर गए। तो इस प्रकार काम नहीं चलेगा। हम बंगलों में बैठ कर स्लम साफ करने की योजनायें बनावें तो यह काम नहीं हो सकता। हमको इस काम की या तो स्वयं निगरानी करनी चाहिए

या जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को यह काम देना चाहिए जो कि इसको अपना काम समझ कर करें। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तब तो यह काम हो सकता है, वरना यह चलने वाला नहीं है।

आज तो ये गन्दी बस्तियां टी० बी० की बीमारी की तरह बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। जितने ज्यादा कारखाने शहरों में खुलेंगे उतने ही ज्यादा गांवों के लोग उनमें काम करने के लिए आवेंगे और उनके रहने की उचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वे अपने काम के पास पास झोंपड़ियां बना कर रह जाएंगे। ये मजदूर थर्ड क्लास में भी नहीं आते, न इनको शहर का बाशिन्दगान ही समझा जाता है। इस तरह ये गन्दी बस्तियां बढ़ती जाती हैं।

आज से दस साल पहले गन्दी बस्तियों का इतना बाहुल्य नहीं था। आज दिल्ली में ही ११ या १२ गन्दी बस्तियां हैं, उदाहरण के लिए अशोक होटल के पास, झंडवालान के पास, जंतर मंतर के पास आदि। अगर आप अलग अलग इनकी बस्तियां नहीं बनाना चाहते तो एक जगह इनकी कालोनी बना दीजिये आज ये लोग झोंपड़ियों में बसे हैं, अगर एक में आग लग जाती है तो सारी जल जाती हैं और सरकार समझती है कि चलो एक क्लेश मिटा। उनको दूसरी जगह जमीन भी नहीं दी जाती। उनको बीस बीस पच्चीस पच्चीस रुपया दे देते हैं और फिर वे उसी प्रकार बस जाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह से यह काम नहीं चलेगा। और यह समस्या केवल शहर की ही नहीं है। यह समस्या बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, कानपुर आदि सभी बड़े शहरों में है। मुझे डर है कि यह समस्या कोटे में भी पैदा न हो जाए क्योंकि वहाँ कारखाने खुल रहे हैं। वहाँ कर्मचारियों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं है और वे नहर



के किनारे टापेरियां ढाल कर रह रहे हैं । न उनके लिए पानी का इन्तिजाम है, वे बिना छना हुआ पानी पीते हैं और वहां पड़े हैं । गवर्नमेंट फ़ैक्टरी बनाने का लाइसेंस दे देती है पर इन लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था का ध्यान नहीं रखती । अगर कारखाना बनाने के पहले कर्मचारियों को रहने का इन्तिजाम कर दिया जाए तो ये स्लम पैदा ही न होंगे । अगर किसी कारखाने में सौ कर्मचारी काम करने वाले हैं तो पहले उनके लिए क्वार्टर बनाए जाएं, और उनमें लाइट पानी आदि का प्रबन्ध किया जाए और तब कारखाना चालू करने दिया जाए । अगर कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बनते भी हैं तो इनमें फ़स्ट क्लास के लोग आ कर रहने लगते हैं । हम देखते हैं रेलवे के कर्मचारी नहरों पर आकर रह रहे हैं । ये हरिजन लोग हैं । दिन में फ़ैक्टरियों में काम करते हैं और रात को इन शॉपिङियों में आकर रहते हैं उनके लिए जो क्वार्टर बने हैं वे दूसरों को दे दिये जाते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इन दूसरे लोगों को इन क्वार्टरों से निकाल कर हरिजनों को इनमें बसाया जाना चाहिए । ये लोग डेली वेज्ज को बेसिस पर काम करते हैं । इनके रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । अगर सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है तो कारखाने वालों को इनके लिये रहने को, और पानी तथा लाइट आदि की व्यवस्था करने पर मजबूर किया जाए ।

अन्त में मेरा फिर निवेदन है कि अगर आप स्लम्स को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो गांवों में छोटे उद्योग चालू कीजिए जिससे गांवों के लोग शहरों को न आवें । ज्यादा से ज्यादा छोटे उद्योग गांवों में खोले जाएं जिससे गांवों के लोगों का वही जीवन निर्वाह हो सके और उनको शहरों में न आना पड़े ।

**श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा सफाई) संशोधन बिल का मैंने अध्ययन

किया और उसे देखने से मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ा कि यह पुराने अधिनियम का इधर उधर से महज एक कागजी और शाब्दिक बदलाव भर है । इससे क्या लाभ अन्ततोगत्वा होगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । आज से कई वर्ष हुए जब महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जब तक दिल्ली में एक तरफ झुग्गी शॉपिङियां और गन्दी बस्तियां रहेंगी और दूसरी तरफ बड़े बड़े बंगले और अट्टालिकायें बनी रहेंगी तब तक देश का उद्धार शायद न हो सकेगा । आज देश को स्वराज्य प्राप्त हुए १७ साल हो गये लेकिन यह झुग्गी शॉपिङियां और गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में जो विधेयक आया है वह अपनी जगह पर क्या काम करना चाहता है और उससे क्या तरक्की होगी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन्हीं झुग्गी शॉपिङियों के मालिकों को एक विशेष अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि वह उन झुग्गी शॉपिङियों को उन्हीं नोटिफिकेशन्स के अन्दर चाहे बढ़ा दें और चाहे गिरा दें, चाहे मकान बना दें । उनकी सफाई वह नहीं कर सकते । यह तो केवल सरकार कर सकती है । अगर सही मायनों में उन गन्दी बस्तियों और स्लम्स को दूर करके एक साफ आवादी बनाने का गवर्नमेंट का ख्याल हो तो उचित यह था कि उन झुग्गी शॉपिङियों की जमीनों को उन गन्दी बस्तियों को सरकार प्राप्त कर लेती और वहां पर नये ढंग से आवादी बसाती और उनके आवास का प्रबन्ध करती । गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या तभी हल हो सकती है जब हम अपने वर्तमान व्यवसायिक दृष्टिकोण को बदलें । अभी तक जितने भी नये उद्योग, नई इंडस्ट्रीज अथवा कारखाने प्रारम्भ होते हैं वह मुल्क के सारे भाग में न जाकर केवल शहरों में ही केन्द्रित हो रहे हैं । गांवों की इस बारे में बिल्कुल उपेक्षा की जा रही है । सारे उद्योग, धंधे बड़े बड़े शहरों बम्बई, कलकत्ते, मद्रास और दिल्ली आदि के अन्दर ही केन्द्रित हो रहे हैं और जब वहां पर मजदूर

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

वर्ग बहुता है तो उसके साथ ही यह गन्दी बस्तियों और झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की समस्या भी पैदा हो जाती है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार अपने व्यवसायिक दृष्टिकोण को बदले और देहातों और रूरल एरियाज़ में भी इन्स्टीज़ लगाये और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो शायद यह प्रॉब्लम हल हो सकती है। बस मुझे इस अवसर पर इससे अधिक और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to me it appears that some of our friends have confused the issue of slum clearance, which is an issue in itself quite separate from housing and other things. Therefore, when we take up the question of slum clearance, we should look upon it as a very important social measure, not only from the general point of view of health, sanitation and hygiene but from the point of view of the living conditions in the particular slum areas.

While welcoming this Bill, I would like to submit two or three things. Firstly, the Bill has categorised the persons who will be entitled to get housing or living quarters after these are constructed after the slums are cleared. There are government servants and servants of local bodies. Whether they live permanently in Delhi or not, so long as they serve these bodies or institutions they will get a place to live. Then, there is migratory labour, those who come during migrating seasons, work and live here and when the work is over go elsewhere. Certainly, they must get "rain basera"; they must get a place where they can live till their work is over. Thirdly, there are persons who might be permanent residents of this place who have got no place to live. They may be employees in the private sector or small traders. They must be provided some place to live in.

I would again submit that slum clearance is a very important problem all over the country, more particularly in towns and cities. My hon. Friend, Shri Sharma, referred to slum conditions in villages and panchayat areas. If we want to cover them also, it would mean widening the scope of the Bill too much. At the moment, I would restrict myself to what is obtaining in towns and cities.

When we talk of slum clearance, I would again submit, we should not confuse the issue with the question of housing. It may be that incidentally you may be able to provide living space for some people but, as far as housing itself is concerned, let us treat it as a separate subject, and slum clearance as an absolutely separate subject. What is the condition in slums today? They are most unhygienic, most insanitary, with no or poor light, no ventilation, no street lights, no drainage; nothing of that sort. Therefore, if these areas are to be improved then, certainly, the general hygienic and sanitary conditions not only of particular areas but cities and towns have to be improved. From that point of view, we must give first preference to clearance of slums. Then we can take up the question of housing; it should be taken up separately. Maybe, this will be solved partially by slum clearance. From this point of view, I would very much welcome this Bill as it has been introduced.

In this Bill conditions have been laid down that the owners of buildings have to provide accommodation for tenants who have been permanent tenants. Giving of protection to Tenants is welcome, but here I would like to point out one thing. Suppose a tenant creates nuisance or trouble or behaves in a manner which is not conducive to peaceful living by decent people. Should they be given safeguards? I hope the hon. Minister in his reply will say as to what will be the condition with regard to them.

whether they will be tolerated even at the point of creating nuisance or behaving in a manner which is not conducive to peaceful living. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमान) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा सफाई) संशोधन बिल जो कि सदन के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

14-19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

गन्दी बस्तियों की समस्या जो हर नगर पीर हर प्रशासन के लिये एक चिन्ताजनक प्रश्न बन गया है उसके तीन कारण हैं . . . . .

#### DEMISE OF SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Speaker, Sir I have very grave news to announce to the House and to the country. The Prime Minister is no more. The light is out.

Mr. Speaker: It is the greatest tragedy that could befall this country at the moment. Let us pray that we prove equal to the occasion. I must, at this time, adjourn the House without saying anything. The House is adjourned to meet again at 11 O'Clock tomorrow\*.

14-20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 29th May 1964/ Jyaistha 8, 1886 (Saka).

\*Subsequently the sitting of the House for 28th May, 1964 was cancelled.