Friday, March 12, 1965 Phalguna 21, 1886 (Saka)

Vol. Third Series, XXXVIII-No.18

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1:00

CONTENTS

				_			Columns
No. 18—Friday, March 12, 196	55/ Ph	algur	1a 21,	1886	(Sak	a)	
Oral Answers to Questions							
*Starred Questions Nos. 402 to	414			•			3901—43
Short Notice Question No. 2							3943—46
Written Answers to Questions—							
Starred Questions Nos. 415 to	42 4	•		•	•	•	394652
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1042 to 1122				39534008			
Calling Attention to Matter of Urg	ent P	ublic	Impo	rtanc	e		
Reported attempt by about 170 from Pakistan	o Nag	a ho	stiles	to e nt	er In	lia	400820
Papers laid on the Table .	•	•	•	•	•	•	402023
Public Accounts Committee—	•					•	402023
Thirty-third Report							4023
•						•	
Business of the House .	•	•	•		•		402333
Appropriation (Railways) Bill 1965-	-intro	duce	d				403334
Re: Point of Order .		•		•	•		4034—36
Motion re : Statement of Home l	Minist	er on	Anti	-natio	nal		
activities of Pro-Peking Commu	ınists						4036—63
Shri Nanda .					•		403660
Shri P. K. Dev .			•			•	406062
Demands for Supplementary Grants	(Rail	ways), 196	4-65			4063—82
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh							406566,
							4078—81
Shri Bade .	•			•	•	•	40 66 70
Shrimati Renu Chakravarti	ty	•					4070-71
Shri Priya Gupta .	•	•	•	•	•	•	4071-73
Shri K. N. Pandey .	•	•	•	•	•	•	4 073—75
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri		•		•	•	•	4075-77
Shri Kishen Pattnayak		•			•	•	4077
Shri Sheo Narain 🕟 .					•	•	407778
Armed Forces (Special Powers) Con	tinua	nce B	ill			•	4082—86
Motion to Consider		•	•			•	4082—86
Shri Swaran Singh						•	408283
Shri Daji	•	•	•	•	•	•	4084—86
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—							
Fifty-eighth Report .			•	•		•	4086

^{*}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.

(ii)	PAGES
------	-------

			Columns
Resolution re: Uplift of Scheduled Castes-withdr	awn		4087-4155
Shri Balmiki .			4087—94. 4149—55
Dr. Ranen Sen .			. 4095—97
Shri Gulshan			. 4097—4100
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik			. 4100-03
Shri Mohan Nayak .			. 410306
Shri Ganpati Ram			. 4106—11
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya		•	. 4112—15
Shri M.R. Krishna .			. 4115—18
Shri P.L.Barupal .		•	. 4119—23
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Shri Siddiah		•	. 4123—27
Shri Kamble	•		. 4130—34
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa .			• 4135—37
Shri Veerappa	•		. 4138-41
Shrimati Chandrasekhar	•		4144-48
Resolution re: Structure of education	•		4155—58
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	•	,	4155—58
Resolution re: Session of Parliament at Ba	ngalore	or	
Hyderabad	•		41584160
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	•		415860

3901

3902

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 12, 1965/Phalguna 21, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports to U.K.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
*402.
*Author Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Koya:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in deference to the recent Resolution of the GATT Council, the British Government have decided to make certain concessions in the import levies on Indian goods; and
- (b) if so, the concessions made by the British Government in this respect and whether the Government of India are satisfied with them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the 22nd February, 1965, the British Gov-2424 (Ai) LSD-1.

ernment announced that the surcharge levied on imports into U.K. will be reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent with effect from the 27th April, 1965. The proposed reduction will apply to imports from India of all products subject to the surcharge.

Steps have, however, yet to be taken by the British Government on the lines recommended by the GATT Council to provide concessions in the surcharge to imports of products of special interest to India and other developing countries.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: As a result of this new levy on the imports from India into the United Kingdom, our exports of jute and jute goods are the hardest hit because they have been subjected to double duty, as the hon. Minister already knows, and therefore, may we know if any efforts have been made by the Government to persuade the British Government to remove at least one set of import levy on our jute goods.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly where we are exercising our minds to represent our case along with other developing countries on items like jute and jute goods to the British Government. That is what I have mentioned in my reply: that the GATT Council has pressed the British Government to accede to our request.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May we know what is the nature and function of this newly-formed Commonwealth Export Council and how far our membership of this body would help us in expanding our export trade with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was under the impression that this Council will be for the whole of the Commonwealth but when I met the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Douglas Jay, he made it clear that this Council is only to promote British exports, that is, the sale of goods of the United Kingdom to other Commonwealth and other countries. Therefore, I feel we have a very limited interest or no interest in the matter.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May we know whether the United Kingdom or any other country is expecting similar reciprocal concessions from us also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a surcharge by a sovereign country on the goods entering into their market. There is no question of reciprocity involved in it at all.

Shri P. C. Borooah: At the time when the United Kingdom is considering the withdrawal of the import duty fully in respect of certain Indian goods we have imposed a customs duty of 10 per cent or so, may I know whether it is going to affect our exports to that country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter is exercising the mind of the House very much; I placed before all leaders of the United Kingdom Government that handmade products like handloom cloth, handmade carpets and coir goods which have an intensive labour potential in this country should be totally exempted from the United Kingdom surcharge, whether it is 15 per cent or 10 per cent. This is an international convention, I am sorry to say that so far the response has not been adequate.

भी रामेक्षर टाटिया : क्या हैंडलूम क्लाथ भीर दूसरे हैंडीकाफ्ट प्रोड्क्ट्स के लिए भी लिखा है जिसमें वे इन पर एक दम ड्यूटी न लें? श्री मनुभाई शाह: हमने यही लिखा है ग्रभी तक उसका कोई तसल्लीबख्श जवाब नहीं ग्राया है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do the Government propose to approach the British Government to adopt a similar concessional attitude towards import of Indian labour also?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: We want an answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have proceeded to the next question.

Supply of Pig Iron to Foundries

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
*403. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have set up a panel for studying problems relating to the supply of pig iron to foundries and its proper utilisation;
- (b) is so, the composition of the panel; and
- (c) when its report is likely to be available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The composition of the panel is as follows:
 - Shri K. Prosad, Chairman, Indian Foundry Association, Calcutta. (Chairman).
 - (2) Shri B. N. Roy, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

- (3) Shri R. M. Krishnan, Assistant Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.
- Vaswani, (4) Shri A. Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta.
- (5) Shri B. P. Sinha, Develop-Directoratement Officer, General of Technical Development. (Secretary). . .

One representative of the Hindustan Steel Limited who was also appointed as a member has died. This vacancy will be filled up shortly.

(c) The Panel was required to submit its report by the 30th April, 1965. However in view of the extensive nature of the work, the Panel asked for extension of time and the matter is under consideration.

भी यशपाल सिंह : इस ग्रादरणीय सदन में, जैसी की हमारी परम्परा है, बैस्ट ब्रेन्स ग्राते हैं, सिलक्टेड ब्रेन्स यहां भाते हैं। हमारे इस हाउस का कोई रिप्रेजें-टेटिव क्यों नहीं रखा गया?

मध्यक्ष महोदय : वह वहां चले जाएंगे तो यहां नुक्ताचीनी कौन करेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसमें छोटी फाऊंड़ीज का कोई नुमायन्वा है या नहीं, श्रौर उनको पिग श्रायरन भेजने के लिए कुछ किया गया है या नहीं?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is difficult to give an exact estimate of the small foundries. But some estimate has been made. So far as foundries in the small scale are concerned their number would not be less than 2000. Their case also would be taken up by this Committee.

Some hon. Members rose-

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee-Hon. Members whose names are also

there should give some indication that they are anxious to put supplementaries. When I call them, some hon. Members do not stand up. There must be some indication that they are really anxious to put supplementaries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from considering this problem in all its aspects, may I know whether this Committee will also go into the difficulties experienced by the small foundries in getting pig iron because of the shortage of pig iron and whether this shortage problem will also be considered by this Committee?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: One of the terms of reference of this Committee is to visit different the country and to find out the quality of pig iron that should be allocated to the foundries, taking into account the end-product produced them and also to find out their difficulties.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the requirement of pig iron in the country, what is the present supply pig iron in the country, what is the gap between them, and may I know how far it is going to be met imports?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The demand is estimated at 2 million tons per year and the availability now is 1.2 million tons. There was no import in 1962-63. In 1964 an import of 1.5 lakh tons has been made.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know from what quarters the complaints came that led to the setting up of such a panel?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The complaints were mainly by the consumers that the quality of pig iron supplied was not up to the standard or it was not what was indented. fore, the Engineering Association and also the Department of Steel had a meeting about it and they decided that a committee should be set up.

Shri Bade: May I know what are the terms of reference of this Study Team and whether the Study Team is going to study the different quotas that will be given to the different States as there is a complaint that some States are favoured and some are not favoured?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The terms of reference are two. One is examine the requirements of pig iron by foundries producing various products from the qualitative point view. The second is to inspect the foundries in various parts country and make recommendations as to the type and quality of pig iron be allotted to that should foundries taking into account character and quality of their endproducts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a complaint heard not only in my State by all over India that the small-scale industries are being starved for want of this kind of pig iron. May I know if the interests of small-scale industries will be taken into account and whether they will receive a favoured-nation treatment because they are increasing the employment potential of the country?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I can assure the hon. Member that the Government is very anxious to help small-scale industries to the best of its capacity. Recently we had increased the allocation of pig iron Grade I particularly to small-scale industries.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिंग भ्रायरन के न मिलने से जो भ्रव तक नुकसान हुआ है वह कितने रुपए का हुआ है ? क्या यह कमेटी उसको भी कंसीडर करेगी?

भी त्रि०ना० सिह: इसका ग्रनुमान करना बड़ा मुश्किल है, ग्रीर यकायक इस सवाल पर । Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government placed before this panel the fact, which should be in the notice of the Government, that Ludhiana is practically starved of pig iron?

Shri T. N. Singh: I must pay a tribute to Ludhiana people for their resourcefulness and their acumen to do things of course, there are difficulties, but I must say that despite these difficulties they are doing a very good job. They are not completely starved. That is a wrong presumption.

Shri Ranga: What is being done to improve their position?

Mr. Speaker: They want to do something good. But unless they get the material, how can they do it?

Shri T. N. Singh: I admit there is some shortage of raw materials.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does the hon. Minister know the black market rate of pig iron in Ludhiana?

Mr. Speaker: That is the second question.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस कच्चे लोहे का उचित प्रयोग करने के लिए श्रीर स्मौल इंडस्ट्रीज के डवैलपर्मैंट करने के लिए क्या गांव के किसी लुहार को भी श्रापने इस कमेटी में रक्खा है?

Shri Daji: In view of the Minister's reply that despite insufficient allocations the Ludhiana people are doing very well, does he understand the implication that they must be forced to resort to blackmarket to do very well or to keep going when the allocations are not sufficient?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have not meant nor said that. What I said was that their production is of very good quality and they are doing very well as engineers and engineering companies. That is all what I said.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is a different matter. That is not at all my question. He is giving a commendation certificate to the quality of production of Ludhiana engineers. That is not the question I have put to him. Does he know that Ludhiana is practically starved of pig iron that is, the supply is far short of demand? What is the prevailing black market price of pig iron in Ludhiana?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not know about blackmarket price because I do not deal in it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Find it out.

Shri Shinkre: Which is the Ministry dealing with blackmarket?

Shri T. N. Singh: A_S I said, in Ludhiana the position is very difficult and I do feel that something has got to be done.

Wage Board for Railway Employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

*404. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri A. P. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have finally considered the demand of Railwaymen for a separate Wage Board for Railway employees; and
- (b) if so, when it is likely to be constituted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No separate Wage Board for Railwaymen is considered necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The answer is that no separate wage board is considered necessary. Does it mean that the Railway Ministry would welcome any suggestion for a new Pay Commission for all Central Government employees and that is why they are objecting to a separate wage board?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All the staff matters were covered when we discussed the railway budget till yesterday. Today there is no fresh point to cover.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this demand has been put forward by both the federations and if so, whether the Ministry had any discussions with the representatives of the two federations in this matter?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the two All India Federations have put forward this demand. I was present at one of the annual conferences of the two federations. We are aware of those demands. Our decision is that there is no need for a wage board.

श्री यशपाल सिंहः मंत्रीं महोदय से जो डैपुटेशन मिला है और उसने अपना यह मांग पेश के हैं कि उन्हें भी र्रीनग स्टाफ का तरह से ट्रीट किया जाय तो उस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह : इसमें वह सवाल नहीं उठता है मगर यह सही है कि उन लोगों का एक डिपुटेशन मुझ से मिला था, उनकी तरफ से रिप्रेजेंटेशंज वगैरह भी भाये हैं भव मैरिट के ऊपर इस बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Morning brings wisdom and what was stated yesterday might be revised this morning. In the light of this, may I know whether the necessity for a wage board will be considered in the near future? If not, what are the reasons for not allowing the establishment of a wage

board for the employees of the rail-ways?

Mr. Speaker: During the question hour he should not enter into arguments.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): It is a very wise question. I could assure the hon Member that the railwaymen today enjoy facilities that cost us crores of rupees, which would not come to them under a wage board. Today they are better off than what the wage board would give them. Therefore, in the balance it is not considered necessary.... (Interruption).

श्री श्र० सिं० सहगल: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने जो एक पृथक मजूरी बोर्ड की डिमांड श्राप के पास भेजी है उसे श्राप कसिंडर करेंगे या पे कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन पर श्राप उनकी मांगों को कंसिडर करेंगे?

डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह : पे किमशन की सिफारिशें तो बहुत पहले हो चुकी हैं बाकी उनकी जो मांगें आई है उसके लिए मैंने पहले भी कह दिया है कि मैरिट पर उसकी जांच की आयेगी।

Shri A. N. vidyalankar: Is it a fact that only a few days ago the Labour Minister assured a deputation of rail-waymen that a wage board will be appointed? Is the policy of the Rail-way Ministry different from the Labour Ministry's policy or the labour policy adopted generally by the Government in order not to differentiate between the public sector and the private sector?

Shri S. K. Patu: I explained that if all these facilities that we are giving in their interest were not there. . . .

Shri Daji: Why not?

Shri S. K. Patil:...the wage board would not be worth it. Surely, you

cannot have the best of both the worlds, however much you may like it.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: My question has not been replied to. My question was whether the Railway Ministry's policy is different from the general labour policy of Government.

Shri S. K. Patil: The wage board is not a toy; it has to be related to the actual good that it does to the people. What I am telling is that what good has been done to the people is far more than any wage board would have done.

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Railway Minister said that the railwaymen would be deprived of so many good amenities that they presently enjoy if a wage board is appointed; but the fact is that both the federations have been agitating for a wage board, as has been stated by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee. Does the hon, Minister want to imply that the agitation comes rather from the leaders of the federations and that the railwaymen do not know actually what want?

Shri S. K. Patil: Agitation is something in which the hon. Member has qualified himself; I have not.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I want to ask exactly the same question but in a different language.

Mr. Speaker: If it is the same question, I will not allow it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Not exactly that.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he say that he is going to ask the same question?

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question is very simple.

Mr. Speaker: First he says that it is the same; then he says that it is

simple. What it is then, I want to know.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that the railwaymen are enjoying better facilities at present than any wage board can give. Who will decide whether the railwaymen are getting better facilities—the Railway Ministry, who is the employer, or the workers themselves?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think, the hon. Member, representing the labour, and the Minister, representing the Government. would sit together and decide it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the hon. Minister said that the labour and the Minister will sit together and discuss. If that is so, will the Railway Ministry take immediate steps to see that the two railway federations and the Minister meet and take a final decision in regard to that?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think that the initiative must proceed from the Minister. They are very careful to look after their interests.

श्री विभूति मिश्रः हमारे रेलवे मंत्री जी बड़े प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं तो क्या व इस का भी खयाल रक्खेंगे कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी इस हद तक न बढ़ाई जाये जिससे कि खेतिहर मजदूरों के ऊपर उसका बुरा ग्रसर पड़े ग्रीर वह खेती छोड़ कर दूसरे कामों में जाना चाहें?

श्री स॰ का॰ पाटिल : यह दूसरा सवाल है। मैं मानता हूं कि मेरी तरफ से ही उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है।

Production of Trucks

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Berceah:

*405.
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Industry and

Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Government loan of \$11:8 million had been secured for the expansion of TELCO for production of more trucks; and

3914

(b) if so, the terms of the loan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay (TELCO) have recently secured a direct loan of \$11.8 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development for the import of machinery for their truck expansion programme.

The loan is repayable by the firm in seventeen semi-annual instalments commencing 18 months after the first disbursement. A credit fee of 3/4 per cent and a special charge at the rate of 41 per cent per annum are payable on the un-repaid balance of the loan commencing with the first disbursement. The firm will discharge above obligation by making the said payments to the Government of India, who will make the repayment to the Agency for International Development in accordance with the special Loan Repayment Procedure Agreement sperately to be concluded between the Government of India and the Agency for International Development.

श्री श्रोंकार लाल बेरबा: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो श्रमरीका से 118 लाख डालर का ऋण प्राप्त हुशा है उसमें से कितना खर्च कर चुके हैं श्रीर प्राइवेट सैक्टर को उसमें से कितना विया है?

उद्योग तथा संगरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): यह सारा प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए ही है। यह पूरा 118 लाख डालर के ऋण की जो बात माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं यह सब टेलको के बारे में हैं भौर वह प्राइवट सैक्टर की कसर्न है।

श्री स्रोंकार लाल बेरवा। यह जो ऋण लिया गया है इसी के भ्रन्दर सारा विस्तार कार्य पूरा हो जायगा या भ्रौर ऋण लेना पडेगा?

श्री त्रि॰ ना॰ सिंह : इनका प्रोग्राम बड़ा भारी है। इनको करीब 45,000 ट्रक तक जाना है जबकि मभी कैपेसिटी केवल 22,000 की है।

श्री स्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : इसके लिए क्या ग्रौर ऋण देना पडेगा?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage in the country of trucks, specially good quality trucks like Mercedes-Benz; if that is so, whether the Government will consider manufacturing trucks also along with the small car?

Shri T. N. Singh: The Planning Commission had fixed the target of 60,000 and we have licensed the capacity upto 78,000 which include 15,000 for Hindustan Motors; 15,000 for Premier Automobiles, 24,000 for Tuta Engineering and Locomotive Co.; 7,400 for Ashok Leyland; 1,500 for M|s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.; 12,000 for M|s Simpson & Co. and so on. That is intended to take care of the demand for trucks.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the aid given to TELCO—the waiting period at the moment is about a year or two years—can I understand from the hon. Minister when the production of TELCO will be to the tune of the need of the country as a whole?

Shri T. N. Singh: They are expected to expand to 24,000 and by that

time I think they will be meeting a large part of the demand.

Accident near Madurai

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. Ramanathan

*406.
Chettlar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Madras-bound Trivandrum Express met with an accident on the 23rd December, 1964 at Pallapatti 22 miles from Madurai;
- (b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured;
- (c) the amount of compensation and ex-gratia payment made; and
- (d) whether any enquiry has been held and if so, the findings thereof?

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

- (b) As a result of the accident 4 persons were killed and 23 injured of whom 5 sustained grievous injuries.
- (c) No claim for compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 5,100 has been paid as ex-gratia to the next of the kin of the passengers killed and to the injured.
- (d) The accident was enquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore. His report has not yet been finalised.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the railway accidents are lesser as compared to the previous year and, if it is so, I want to know whether it is

due to the good work done by the Ministry or because of some measures

Mr. Speaker: We are only concerned with this accident.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the compensation will be paid to the next of kin in case they furnish details or are there any criteria laid down by which the compensation will be paid?

Shri Sham Nath: The procedure for filing the claims is prescribed. In this case, we have received 9 applications for claims and they are to be considered by the District Judge, Madurai.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि पांच हजार रुपये का जो एक्स-प्रेशिया कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है, वह बहुत कम है और क्या वहां से यह शिकायतें आई हैं कि जो लोग मर गए है, उनके रिश्तेदारों को और जो इन्जर्ड हुए हैं, उनको कम्पेन्सेशन देने की तरफ़ सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है?

श्री शाम नाथ: जो 5100 रुपये दिये गए हैं, वह एक्स-प्रेशिया कम्पेन्सेशन है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट एण्ड सैशन्ज जज, मदुरा, क्लेम्ज किमश्नर हैं स्रौर उनके पास क्लेम्ज की नौ एप्लिकेशन्ज पहुंच चुकी हैं, जिन को वह डिसाइड करेंगे।

भी बड़े : उन्होंने क्या एमाउण्ट मांगा है ?

भी शाम नाथ: यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : उन लोगों ने कम्पलेंट्स की हैं कि उनको कुछ नहीं मिला है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोवयः डिस्ट्रिक्ट एण्ड सेशन्ज जज के पास एप्लिकेशन्ज भाई हैं । उन्होंने फ़ैसला करना है । भी बड़े : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जुडिशल प्रासेस को ग्राप भी जानते हैं ग्रीर मैं भी जानता हूं। जो मर गए हैं, उनके रिश्तेदारों को तो दो साल के बाद कम्पैन्सेशन मिलेगा, लेकिन जो बीस ग्रादमी इन्जर्ड हो गए हैं, उन की शिकायत है कि उनको कुछ नहीं मिला है। पांच हजार रुपये तो कुछ भी नहीं है।

मध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय।

भी हुकम चन्द कछ्याय : क्या यह सही है कि इस दुर्घटना में जो लोग ग्रपंग हो गए हैं, उनको तत्काल कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई ? यह दुर्घटना 23 दिसम्बर को हुई थी ? माज उस को तीन महीने होने को ग्राए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जांच करने में विलम्ब का क्या कारण है।

भी शाम नाथ: जहां तक एक्स-पेशिया कम्पेन्सेशन का ताल्लुक है, वह तो उसी वक्त दे दिया गया था। यह कम्पेन्सेशन उन चार लोगों के रिश्तेदारों को दिया गया, जो मर गए थे और उन पांच लोगों को दिया गया, जिनके चोट लगी थी। जिन 11 पैसेंजर्ज को कुछ मामूली चोट आई थीं, उन को सौ सौ रुपये दिये गये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट एण्ड सेशन्ज जज के पास भभी एप्लिकेशन्ज आई हैं। जब प्रेस में नोटिफ़िकेशन हुआ, उस के बाद लोगों ने भ्रपनी भ्रपनी दरख्वास्तें भेजीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने यह नहीं बताया है कि एन्क्वायरी तीन महीने तक न होने का क्या कारण है।

ध्यस्य महोदय : मभी एप्लिकेशन्ज माई हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट एंड सेशन्ज जज ने तहकीकात करनी है। विलम्ब कैसे हो गया है ?

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने ग़लत बयान दिया है। किसी को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया गया है। जो लोग मरे हैं, उनको दफ़नाने के लिए तीस तीस रुपये दे दिये गए हैं। बाकी किसी को कुछ नहीं दिया गया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: ग्रगर कोई ग़लत बयानी होती है, तो मेम्बरों के पास उसकी चाराजोई का तरीका है। मैं किसी को पकड़ कर सही बात तो नहीं निकलवा सकता।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या प्रारम्भिक जांच से यह पता चला है कि रेलवे की पटरी की खराबी से यह दुर्घटना हुई है ?

श्री शाम नाय: उस दिन बारिश बहुत हो रही थी ग्रीर उससे रेलवे एम्बेंकमेंट का बीच हो गया। मालूम पड़ता है कि उसकी वजह से यह एक्सिडेंट हुग्रा।

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether all the persons who have been killed have been identified, and whether compensation claims have been received from the families of those persons?

Shri Sham Nath: Sir. Nine applications of claims for compensation have so far been received, but no award or settlement of any claim has so far been ordered by the ex-officio claims commissioner.

Export of Railway Wagons

+

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
*407. Shri Rama Chandra
Mallick:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to export railway wagons;
- (b) if so, the countries where these will be exported; and
- (c) the types of wagons to be exported?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The potential markets for Indian Wagons are the developing countries of Asia and Africa. There may also be some scope for export of wagons to some of the countries in Eastern Europe. If prices, delivery etc. are competitive, it may be possible to develop foreign markets for Indian Wagons.

The Wagon Building Industry in India is now well established and is producing both bogie and four wheeler types. It is capable of manufacturing wagons as may be required by foreign buyers. Although some of the Indian firms, have in the past quoted against foreign enquiries for wagons, no export order has as yet been secured.

Efforts are, however, being continued to promote the export of wagons from India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What sort of publicity has been given in foreign countries about the availability of these wagons from India?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All our diplomatic Missions have been intimated in this regard, and a list has been circulated giving the names of the items that could be exported from here.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the quality and price of Indian wagons have been compared with those of foreign ones, and if so, how our wagons compare with the foreign ones?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The quality is quite comparable, and the price is also comparable. But so far it has not been possible to get them accepted, because even though the prices offered by Japan. Commany etc. are

sometimes a little higher than our prices, they are tied with their loans, and, therefore, their tenders have been accepted and ours have not been accepted.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any efforts have been made to find out markets in the African and Middle East countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The principal markets where these railway equipment can be exported are some of the Asian and African countries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that we do have rupee payment agreements with the East European countries and we are also giving aid to some Asian and African countries, may I know whether we cannot give a boost to our exports by trying to give these things in the form of loans against rupee payments, to people living in the Asian and African countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As has been stated in the statement, the countries of Eastern Europe can constitute a good market for these railway equipment, and we are trying our best to have some of our

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether we also cannot tie them down to loans.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a larger question and that comes under the Finance Ministry.

भी रा० स० तिकारी: क्या भारत में इतने वैगन्ज की उपलब्धि होने लगी है कि यहां की भावभ्यकता को पूरा करके उनको बाहर निर्यात किया जा सके ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंहः हम लोग वैगन्ज के बारे में करीब करीब सैल्फ सफ़िशेंट हो गए हैं।

श्री सरजूपाण्डेय : मन्त्री महोदय ने सभी कहा है कि वैगन्त के कारे में हम सैल्फ सिफ शेंट हैं। लेकिन देखा गया है कि झाम तौर से माल ढोने के लिए वैंगंज नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी ज्यादा वैंगंज पैदा करने लगे हैं कि बाहर भी भेजने लग गये हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वैगंज करीब तीस हजार बनाई जाती हैं। ग्रगर माननीय सदस्य को कहीं वैगन्ज मिलने में दिक्कत होती है तो हम लोग इन्तजाम करा देंगे।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : कुछ दिन पहले भारत सरकार ने कुछ रेलवे कोचिज श्रफीका को सप्लाई किये थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी क्या परफारमेंस थी ग्रीर ग्रव कितने सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंहः परफारमेंस के बारे में सूचना तो पता लगा कर ही मैं दे सकता हूं। लेकिन श्रभी श्रफीका में गई नहीं हैं।

Shri Priya Gupta: Have Government thought that earning foreign exchange by exporting wagons from India is a higher priority than meeting the transport requirements of the country? What is the stand Government have taken to first meet the requirement of the country in respect of transport?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is quite natural, because whatever our needs, they will have to be given first priority. But if the items produced by some manufacturing concerns, both in the private and public sector, are more than what we require, naturally we shall have to find export markets for them.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Minister said that wagon production is surplus to our requirements. If that is so, has the work in those factories manufacturing wagons diminished, and what other work has been given to these?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not only wagons which are produced. There are many other things coming under the term railway equipment. If there is a surplus in one, they can immediately switch on to other items.

Transport of Sand

*408 { Shri S. C. Samanta: *Mri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chairman, Coal Board has made a reference to the Eastern Railway Authorities for consideration of measures for transport of nine million tonnes of sand by 1970 for stowing purposes from a point in the Damodar River near Durgapur;
- (b) if so, whether the existing lines will be able to cope with the situation or a new line is proposed to be constructed;
- (c) whether a detailed study has been made; and
- (d) if not, when the study will be undertaken and decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The matter is under examination jointly by the Eastern and South Eastern Railways.
- (c) and (d). An appreciation of the proposal regarding the materials for stowing required and the transport requirements therefor has just been received from the Coal Board and is under consideration.
- Shri S. C. Samanta: Have demands of this nature been received from colliery owners also because of the shortage of railway facilities?

Shri Sham Nath: I am not aware of any such demands having been received.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that colliery owners are thinking of ropeways because they are not getting these facilities?

Shri Sham Nath: I could not say anything about it offhand, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह एडवाइजेबल नहीं होगा कि इस तरह से रेत ढोने के बजाय चूंकि इतने न तो हमारे पास रेलवे इंजिन हैं श्रीर न ही इतनी कैंपेसिटी हैं, नदियों के किनारों पर ही श्रपने कारखाने कायम करें?

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ताकि बह जायें पानी स्राते ही ।

रेसवें मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): रेत कोयले की कानों में काम प्रातो है। यह जरूरो नहीं कि सारो खानें नदियों के किनारों पर हों। बालू ले जाना पड़ेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसे बीकानेर में कोयले की खाने हैं, उनमें रेत बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पडतीं है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः उस पर भंः गौर करेंगे।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it known to the Minister that the earth level of one of the important industrial and coal towns of West Bengal, Barakar, is going down due to the absence of proper stowing? If so, what steps have been taken in regard thereto?

Shri Sham Nath: This is a different question altogether: I could not say about a particular colliery or coal field and what the position there is.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is not a colliery or coal area.

Mr. Speaker: He wants sand to be carried there for stowing.

Exhibition at Durgapus

Oral Answers

Shri Daji: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: *409 \ Shri Mohammad Elias: | Shri Warior: Dr. Saradish Roy:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government advised the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and some other public undertakings to set up exhibitions at Durgapur during the last Congress Session;
- (b) if so, the total amount spent on this and the amount of ground rent paid by various public undertakings for the land taken from the Durgapur Congress Organisers for the purpose; and
- (c) whether any electricity andwater facilities were extended to the Durgapur Congress Session by Durgapur Steel Plant and the amount spent on it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) So far as Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Bokaro Steel Ltd. are concerned, no directions were issued by Government for setting up an exhibition at Durgapur during the last Congress Session. The request received from the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee regarding participation of public sector enterprises in the exhibition arranged by them at Durgapur was forwarded to these two companies for consideration. Information relating to other public sector enterprises of the Government of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Hindustan Steel Ltd. had taken up a pavilion in the exhibition to display models, photographs of steel plants and the range of their manufactures. That total expenditure incurred on this account is estimated to be about Rs. 3 lakhs, including payment of Rs. 55,650 as ground rent. Information relating to other public sector enterprises of the Government India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No. Sir.

Shri Daji: I would like to know whether the Government considered the utility that actually came out of the exhibition, out of the Rs. 3 lakhs spent at the exhibition at Durgapur by the steel plants? What utility did the Government think it would have in the business of HSL?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): As was stated in the reply, it was HSL that took the decision, and this Rs. 3 lakhs is for the structures and so many other expenses. Land rent is only Rs. 55,000 while structures cost about Rs. 1,17,000 and naturally other expenditure is there like telephones, electricity etc. The utility is that lakhs of people seeing the products naturally would encourage the Hindustan Steel people and also keep the public informed.

Shri Shinkre: When you cannot cope with the demands.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not question of demands alone. Ultimately it would be very useful in general.

Shri Daji: Was the Government aware of the agreed clause of National Integration Committee, to which the Congress Party and other parties were party, that the State machinery shall not be used furtherance of any party ends, and therefore in view of that does not the Government consider this . . .

An hon. Member: No party interest.

Shri Daji: The Congress also is a party. In view of that, does not the Government consider this to be drain on the State treasury only in the interests of one particular party?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am sorry I am not able to agree with the hon. Member. In such gatherings where lakes of people meet, naturally industries not only in the public sector but also in the private sector spend some money—you cannot call it a big amount—on publicity.

Shri Daji: Will you give it to us also?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If I heard him aright the letter for entering the exhibition or taking a stall at the exhibition was sent by the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee to the Government of India and the Government of India forwarded it to the HSL. What were recommendations made the Government of India verbally or in writing to HSL in asking them to open this exhibition at the Durgapur May I case in session? know if this is the only which this has been done, or it has been done in any other case?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I can only speak about this. The letter was forwarded for consideration to HSL. About others I have no information. The letters were forwarded for consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question has not been answered.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The hon. Member must patiently hear. If she does not hear, I cannot help it. The letter was forwarded for consideration. I said that She did not hear it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the are of the ground for which an amount of Rs: 55,000 was paid as ground rent, and the number of days for which this land was rented out by the Congress Party to the Government?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not the Congres₅ Party. There is a separate Exhibition Committee. About 200° x 100° was taken on lease. I think it

was for a month or so. Also, fixed rates are there. It is not only for HSL. Hundreds of other stalls were there. The rates were fixed for the land.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government does not encourage our public undertakings to exhibit their products at places where there is a congregation of a large number of persons, and if so, whether Hindustan Steel Limited has erred in having this exhibition at the Durgapur session of the Congress, and whether a large number of persons did not attend that Congress?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is nothing wrong. We feel that a large number of people could see and appreciate the activities of the Hindustan Steel.

Shri Hem Barua: The number of people attending the Durgapur Session of the Congress was not large. . (Interruptions).

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Whatever may be the number of people in the Congress Session, in the exhibition it was unusually large. I myself was there.

Shri Daji: More than the Congress session?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not answering supplementaries about the Congress session.

श्री बड़े : ग्रभी माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने श्री दाजी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि हम इस तीन लाख के खर्चे को गलत खर्चा नहीं समझते । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जनसंघ पार्टी ग्रीर कम्युनिस्ट ग्रादि पार्टियों के ग्रधि-वेशन होते हैं उनमें भी हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का स्टाल लगाने के लिए इस प्रकार का खर्ची किया जाता है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Out of these three lakhs spent on construction, I think we will recover some money;

(Interruptions) I am coming to the second part. They must have a little patience. I am not so intelligent as the hon. Members; that is the misfortune. Therefore they must tolerate me and give me time to answer the question. If the authorities concerned are convinced that a large number of people would attend, they may take similar action.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Was the stall intended to give greater importance to the Congress session or was it meant for the display of the goods produced?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Congress has got its own importance; by a stall it is not going to gain greater importance. It has had its importance all these years.

Shri Hem Barua: It is back-door donation, Sir. They should admit it.

Shri Daji: It is front-door donation....(Interruptions).

Speaker: What else are we talking about? There is nothing to be talked about. Next question.

Rubber Cultivation

+ Shri D. D. Puri: *410. ≺ Shri Himatsingka: | Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pilot project the development of rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been inaugurated; and
- (b) the extent to which the rubber cultivation in these Islands is expected to meet the rubber requirements of the country?

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

- (b) According to surveys conducted by the Rubber Board, an area of about 15,000 acres of land might be suitable for rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. area, when cultivated, is expected to produce about 10,000 tonnes of natural rubber per year, equivalant to about 1* per cent of the country's estimated requirements of natural rubber at the present rate of consumption.
- Shri D. D. Puri: From the data gathered from this experiment, have Government been able to work out the cost of production of natural rubber and how it compares with the cost of production of synthetic rubber?
- Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are just now having a pilot project and getting it ready. We have not worked out the cost yet.
- Shri D. D. Puri: Is it the intention of Government to start pilot projects elsewhere in the country also?
- Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. There was land available in Andaman Nicobar Islands and the climatic conditions were suitable, they were similar to Kerala climate. Therefore they could use it for the pilot project.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Minister said that we were short of production in natural rubber. If so, will Government consider other concessions on rubber cultivation just as in the case of tea plantations, to promote rubber production?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No such measures are needed. We are subsidising and giving loan assistance to several schemes and we are stepping up production. In 1950 the production was about 15,000 tons and it has steadily increased to 44,000 tons in 1964; it is still going up.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether the Government propose to set up some corporation for the plantation of rubber in the public sector?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no idea to set up any public sector corporation. There is the Kerala Rubber Corporation which the State Government is running and they have a programme to increase it by about 20,000 acres. They have increased it by 12,000 acres.

Shri Kappen: Would the Government consider the question of increasing the price of natural rubber so as to increase production?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That question does not arise. The price had been raised recently. It is a paying proposition. There has been no case for revision of prices.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Depreciation allowance is given to rubber producers in Kerala. May I know to what extent it has increased the production and whether this allowance will be provided for the rubber producers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are giving this loan under the scheme in Kerala. So far as Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned,—this is a new scheme,—hitherto, there was only timber there and now we are trying to develop rubber.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether experienced rubber manufacturers in Kerala will be allowed to take up rubber cultivation in the Andamans?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: First of all, we must try out our pilot project. The administration in the Andaman Islands is taking up this project under the guidance and help of the Rubber Board. We will have to wait and see how the pilot project works.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any sizeable synthetic rubber industry in our country and, if so, how does synthetic rubber compare with the biological rubber in productivity-cost and utility?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a plant in Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. At present, it produces 11,800 tons. The price is a little higher than that of natural rubber.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered my question completely.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaiya.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार ने इस योजना पर कितना खर्चा किया और कितना और खर्चा करने जा रही है, और जो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा क्या उससे उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जाएगी, और पहले कितनी कमी थी ?

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः उन्होंने कहा कि 16 परसेंट की पूर्ति होगी।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The plan is to spend about Rs. 35 lakhs in the course of 11 years. Already, about Rs. 50,000 has been spent.

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने परसेंट रिक्वायरमेंट्स पूरे हो जाएंगे ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said, 16 per cent of our consumption will be met.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Government propose to have a complete survey so far as the potentiality of the rubber cultivation is concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have the schemes. We have a survey in Tripura, in Assam, in Maharashtra and in Mysore. In fact, the trial experiments have succeeded in Tripura and Assam.

Shri P. R. Patel: The factories producing synthetic rubber are not able to produce more of it, out of the full capacity, because there is no market.

I want to know why the land is not put under cereals like rice and other crops rather than under rubber.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The point is, natural rubber or synthetic rubber alone cannot make tyres or rubber goods. A combination of natural rubber, SBR rubber and isocream rubber is required for rubbermanufactured goods. So, synthetic rubber has come to stay along with natural rubber.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In spite of the repeated requests from the people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and from the major organisations in this respect, why has the Government taken so much time to take up a scheme and finalise it? I want to know how much time it will take to finalise the scheme and for the production of rubber to start there?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There have been three committees: one in 1957 and another in 1959 and the third in 1962. We have been able to finalise the pilot project only after the last report. As for the yield, it will take about seven years from the date of plantation.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the large-scale family planning measures which we are going to launch and as we will be needing a lot of rubber goods in that connection, may I know what impetus is being given for large-scale propaganda for rubber in this country?

Mr. Speaker: The two cannot be connected together.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी: निकोबार ग्रौर एंडमन्स की पापुलेशन का खयाल रखते हुए वहां रबर के लिए क्या पूरा लेबर मिल सकेगा? यदि नहीं तो क्या लेबर बाहर से भेजने का इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All these things have been gone into. The 2424 (Ai) LSD—2.

pilot project has been put into action now.

Phosphate in Bay of Bengal

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
*411.
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

Shri Himatsingka:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large reserves of phosphate rock have been found in the Bay of Bengal and Western Coast of India;
- (b) if so, an estimate of these reserves; and
- (c) the steps so far taken for exploiting and utilising these reserves towards fertiliser production and the results achieved thereby?

इस्पात भीर कान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) ऐसे कोई भण्डार प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) स्रीर (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

ी यशपाल सिंह : जब सरकार फासफेट से उर्चरक तैयार करेगी तो उसकी कीमत इम्पोर्टेड फरटीलाइजर से कम पड़ेगी या ज्यादा पड़ेगी ? उसकी क्या कीमत पड़ेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: सवाल यह है कि फासफेट डिपाजिट मिले हैं या नहीं ग्रीर ग्रगर मिले हैं तो उनको इसके उत्पादन में

लगाया गया है या नहीं । फासफेट के डिपाजिट मिले ही नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनको उत्पादन में लगाने का स्रौर उसकी कीमत का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ग्रापने इसके लिए कितने परीक्षण किए ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेटी : इस का परीक्षण काकी निडा के पास किया गया, बे ग्रीफ़ बंगाल में किया गया । इसके लिए विदेशी एजेंसी जो थी उस ने भी परीक्षण किया जिसका कि नाम रिशयन रिसर्च वैसल विटियाज है उस ने भी इसका परीक्षण किया लेकिन ग्रभी तक कोई बहुत सन्तोषजनक परिणाम नहीं ग्राया है ।

Purchase of Small Plants from Japan

+
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

*412. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Government of India and Japan has been signed for the purchase of small plants from Japan during the current year;
- (b) if so, the main features of this agreement;
- (c) the types of plants to be supplied by Japan; and
 - (d) the total expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Yes. The agreement is a procedural one between the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, a Government of India undertaking and Japan Small Plant Committee, to have Japanese machinery and equipment smoothly supplied to National Small Industries Corporation under the Fourth Yen Credit.
- (b) The main features of the agreement are briefly as under:
 - (i) The Japan Small Plant Committee will assist the N.S.I.C. by recommending suitable suppliers/manufacturers of Japan, who will be in a position to supply machinery required by the N.S.I.C. All trade enquiries will be routed through the Japan Small Plant Committee.
 - (ii) Orders placed by the N.S.I.C. on Japanese suppliers/manufacturers will be confirmed in Contract Notes in the form specified by the Japan Small Plant Committee.
 - (iii) The contract sheets are forwarded by the N.S.I.C. to the Export-Import Bank of Japan through the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and as soon as the same is approved by the Export-Import Bank, "Notice of Approval" is issued to the N.S.I.C.
 - (iv) Immediately on receipt of "Notice of Approval", N.S.I.C. opens the necessary letter of credit and takes further action for import of the machinery.
- (c) There is no stipulation regarding items of machinery to be imported from Japan. It depends upon the requirements of the small-scale units, whose applications for supply of machinery of Japanese origin on hirepurchase basis are accepted by the N.S.I.C.

(d) An allocation of \$1 million has been made to the National Small Industries Corporation under the Fourth Yen Credit for its Hire-purchase Scheme under which the Corporation supplies machinery to smallscale units.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: When we have got the Hindustan Machine Tools and other machine building plants both in the public sector and also in the private sector in the country, may I know what are the reasons that we are thinking of importing these small plants from Japan? May I also know whether we have examined the possibilities of our making them in our country?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Whenever any application is received by the NSIC they take into consideration many factors like the utility of the plant, whether it is indigenously available and all that. If it is indigenously available they do not allow the import. There are many plants which are necessary for small scale industries and which are not indigenously available.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: know whether they will be imported under the export incentive scheme or otherwise?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is only under the special procedure against this allocation of one million dollars.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know in which particular small scale industries are the Japanese machines most in demand and found suitable?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): There are various kinds of machines. It is very difficult to the various industrial enumerate machines.

New Steel Plants

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
*413.
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that plans are in the making to set up steel plants in Goa-Hospet and Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam regions; and
- (b) if so, when these plants are likely to be finalized?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In the 4th Plan period it is proposed to set up at least new steelworks apart Bokaro. The British American Steelworks for India Consortium have been asked to study the Goa-Hospet, Bailadilla-Visakhapatnam and Neyveli-Salem regions and to recommend sites for location of the new steelworks. These recommendations are expected by the end of May 1965. Feasibility studies for different regions have also been commissioned for setting up a few blast furnace complexes, one of which may be developed into a steelworks later. These studies expected to be completed during the next few months, after which their location and programme for their construction would be finalised.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the total production which is being expected to be achieved by this steel plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The total production which we expect from the sixth steel plant would be from 1 million tons to 1.5 million tons.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the special varieties which are going to be produced in it? I would like to know whether pig iron or any

other useful variety which is in short supply will be produced by it?

Oral Answers

Shri P. C. Sethi: All these details about products would be decided later.

श्री यशपाल सिष्ठः क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस योजना पर कूल कितना स्पया खर्च होगा ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: ग्रभी योजना की प्रोजैक्ट रिपोर्ट भी नहीं माई है इसलिए यह बताना मुश्किल है

Shri Heda: Are Government taking into consideration two aspects: (i) the growing consumption of steel; and, (ii) the political problem that would arise if only one plant is taken up in the Fourth Plan; and, therefore, are Government re-considering their view-point and more than one steel plant, apart from Bokaro, will be started in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Steel plants are not so easily set up. There are various problems. It will be very difficult to set up too many steel plants to solve political problems.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that sometime ago experts as well as ministers here had thought it fit to install steel plants with a much smaller capacity-one lakh tons to 5 lakh tons-why is it that Government has given up that idea of starting three or four steel plants of smaller dimensions and then, in course of time, develop them with higher capacities in the same way as they have done in regard to Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Evidently, my hon, friend is mistaking the pig iron plant. It is the desire of the Government to start a number of pig iron plants which could ultimately be converted into steel plants. For the present, we are thinking about eight sites. To begin with, they will be pig iron units with blast furnaces. If and when finance and other facilities are available, they could be developed into steel plants, which is a separate stage. For that the team is visiting Kakinada. Orissa and other places. The fifth steel plant will have a capacity of 1 million tons.

Shri T. Subramanyam: May I know whether the USA consortium of experts have visited Goa-Hospet and Bailadilla areas?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Since my hon. friend comes from Mysore, he knows very well that the team visited Hospet. They are now going round the rest of the places and by the end of May we will get their report.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Technical experts of U.S.A-U.K. consortium have visited Salem recently and if so, whether they have given a favourable report about the feasibility of locating a steel plant at Salem?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have received any report from them. They are still visiting places. It is only by the end of May that we will get their report.

Shri P. K. Dao: When there is a firm of consulting engineers in India, M/s. Dastur & Company, why were their services not utilized for selection of the site and for the submission of a project report?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: M/s. Dastur & Company have given a report about the Hospet area. The Hindustan considered Visakhapatnam-Steel Bailadilla area. The consortium is to advise the Government about the suitability of other sites also.

Shri Shinkre: If I heard the Minister right, there are political problems in deciding about the location of the steel plant in the Fourth Plan. Sir, may I have an assurance from the Minister that no political considerations will weigh with his Ministry or

the Government and the merits of each case will be examined and decision taken on that basis?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have repeatedly stated on the floor of this House that merit will be the only consideration. That is why I said that we cannot take decisions on political considerations.

Powerlooms

Shri M. S. Murthi:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
*414. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have issued orders discontinuing the scheme of introducing powerlooms in the Handloom Section; and
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

In the statement I would like to correct reason No. (ii). Now it will read as follows:

"In some States scope for handloom weavers for forming powerloom co-operatives could not be found."

Statement

- (a) and (b). The old scheme was discontinued because it was found that:
 - (i) The scheme was not progressing satisfactorily in many States and large amount of allocations on this account remained unutilised.
 - (ii) In some States corporations of handloom weavers for form-

ing powerloom corporations could not be found.

Because of the above difficulties the powerloom committeee under the Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta was formed to review the matter.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the All India Handloom Weavers' Congress as well as the Weavers' Congress in South India and whether it is not a fact that the Andhra Government as well as the Madras Government have declined to organise the so-called co-operatives for powerlooms?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have not declined. They have represented that the report of the Asoka Mehta Committee that there should be free licensing should not be accepted. But Madras Government is in favour of co-operatives being formed.

Shri Ranga: What about the representations they have received from the State Governments?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are all under consideration.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: इस स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ राज्यों में हैंडलूम बीवर्स की पानरलूम कारपोरेशंस नहीं पाई जा सकीं तो मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राज्य में बहुत सारी दरख्वास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन उनकी सोसाइटीज रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हो रही हैं तो क्या इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से कोई सूचना प्राप्त की है कि किस किस जगह उनकी सोसाइटीज को रजिस्टर्ड नहीं किया गया है?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is specifically with regard to this in part (ii) I made the correction. It is not "corporation" but "co-operatives". So, the question will have to be amended.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं ने कहा है कि कई स्टेट्स में को-ग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटियां र्राजस्टर्ड नहीं हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसा किया है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: श्रगर माननीय सदस्य हमारा ध्यान दिलायें कि कोई को-मापरेटिव सोसाइटी रजिस्टर्ड हुई है, तो हम उसको फौरन मंजूर कर लेंगे । श्रभी तक कोई रजिस्टर्ड हो कर हमारे पास नहीं श्राई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने हैंडलूम सेक्टर में पावर-लूम लगाने से इन्कार कर दिया है स्रौर ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं, जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में मांग की है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई इन्कार करने का सवाल नहीं भाता है । भभी मेरे कलीग ने कहा है कि जब तुतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में यह स्कीम चालू हुई, तो मद्रास भीर भांध्र को छोड़ कर किसी राज्य ने हमारे पास ऐसी योजना नहीं भेजी, जिसके द्वारा हैंडलूम सैक्टर में पावरलूम की को-भापरेटिव लगाई जाये । इसलिए उस स्कीम को बन्द कर दिया गया । इस सारे सब्जेक्ट की जांच करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने श्री भ्रशोक मेहता की भ्रष्ट्यक्षता में पावरल्म कमेटी बिठाई है भौर थोड़े दिनों में इस बारे में फैसला होने वाला है ।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

National Coal Development Corporation

S.N.Q. 2. Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether Government have

ordered decentralisation of the Ranchi Office of the National Coal Development Corporation;

- (b) if so, since when and the number of staff who have been issued transfer orders to different zones;
- (c) whether the directors have been asked to shift their offices to different zones outside Ranchi; and
- (d) whether the directors are instigating other employees not to move out of Ranchi for which a strike notice has been served by the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In August, 1963, the Board of Directors of the National Coal Development Corporation decided that the Accounts Office, and not the entire Office, of the Corporation be decentralised on an area-wise basis. Under these orders, 94 employees (including six officers) were transferred during the third quarter of 1964. Another batch of 257 employees (including seven officers) was transferred on March 1, 1965.

- (c) Presumably the reference is not to the Directors on the Board of Directors of the Corporation but to certain officers designated as Directors of their respective departments in that organisation. Only one of these was recently ordered to be transferred outside Ranchi. This order was subsequently cancelled.
- (d) Government have no information about such alleged action by Directors. The association of the employees had served a notice to go on strike on March 12, 1965, if the management did not concede their demands, including the demand for holding their transfer in abeyance. The latest information, however, is that strike notice has been suspended by the Employees Association.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact—it appeared in

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In those places?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They will be provided there.

newspapers on the 3rd of this month that the Managing Director and the Director of Production are quarrelling among themselves and thereby production has been affected for the last three or four months?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir; as a matter of fact, the question of transfer of the Production Director had been decided once by the Managing Director but later on the management took a decision to terminate the services of the Production Director. They have given him three months' notice. In view of that necessary action will be taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the newspapers I find that in the NCDC not a day passes without an incident and rumours and that the employees have no mind to work. Is it true?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The head office of the NCDC organisation has grown unwieldy and, I think, the decision taken by the NCDC is correct. They should disperse them to different places and should increase production. Therefore they are taking all these steps; naturally, there will be a little unrest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that this scheme of decentralisation or dispersal will involve hardship to hundreds of employees, Class III and Class IV, who will have no place to stay and no educational facilities for their children. If so, what steps do Government contemplate to take to see that their family members are not disturbed, proper educational facilities are given to their children and they are provided with houses near the place of work?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: When they are transferred to a different mine or a different area of operation, naturally, facilities will be provided there also. But all of them cannot be concentrated in Ranchi, thereby creating problems.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*415 \ Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the installed production capacity of the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi cannot be utilised due to lack of necessary orders for equipment; and
- (b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir, so far as the Heavy Machine Building Plant and the Coal Mining Machinery Plant are concerned.

(b) The Heavy Engineering Corporation has initiated action for procurement of orders by contacting prospective customers. Government are also seized of the matter and are taking necessary steps in consultation with consumer Ministries.

Collision between two Goods Trains

- *416. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the collision of a goods train with another goods

train on the 24th January, 1965 between Mahali Marup and Sini Junction on the South-Eastern Railway resulting in the death of the Guard of one of the trains;

- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the loss of Railway property involved; and
- (d) whether the family of the Guard has been paid compensation and if so, the amount thereof?

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

- (b) The accident was due to failure of railway staff.
- (c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,33,500.
- (d) An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 250 has been made to the widow of the deceased guard. Necessary arrangements are being made for paying compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Export of Textiles to West Asia

*417. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is fast losing market for cotton textiles in West Asia; and
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The total exports of cotton textiles to West

Asia and to the World Markets has been as under:—

Value of export of cotton textiles

To West Asian To World markets Market

1962	. Rs. 3 · 175 crore	s Rs.50.04 crores
1963	Rs. 3.037 crores	Rs. 55.50 crores
1964	. Rs.3.064 crores	Rs. 61 · 90 crores

कार्ड पंचिग

*418. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या माटुंगा वर्कशाप (बम्बई) के बिजली दुरूस्ती विभाग के कर्मचारियों ढारा कार्ड पंचिंग की समस्या पर कोई भौद्योगिक विवाद खड़ा किया गया है; भौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस विवाद को भौद्योगिक भदालत के पास फैसकें के लिए भेजने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): (क) सरकार ऐसा नहीं समझती कि वहां कोई मौद्योगिक विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है; लेकिन कुछ समय से, इस कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारी, दोपहर बाद की पारी में फाटक पर पंचिंग घड़ियों में भपना हाजिरी कार्ड पंच करते समय, इस बहाने विलम्बकारी रवैया भपना रहे हैं कि पंचिंग के समय भपर्याप्त है। इस सम्बन्ध में वे भ्रभ्याबेदन भी देते रहे हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Loading of Paddy in Madras State

*419. Shil M. Malaichami: Shri M. G. Thengondar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the paddy procured in the Tanjore District, Madras State by Government is being held up for want of railway wagons; and
- . (b) if so, for how long it is being held up and the steps taken to provide railway wagons for its immediate transhipment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There is no difficulty in supplying adequate wagons to meet the normal demand for the transport of rice by rail from lanjore District. The supply had, however, to be regulated during the recent civil disturbances in the Madras State and is now having to be controlled due to limited release of inward loaded wagons in Madras area by the Madras Government.

The supply of wagons can be increased as soon as the Madras Government, with whom the matter has been taken up, is able to arrange release of more wagons loaded for them.

Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Shri Vishram Prasad: •420. Shri Bade: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Himatsingka: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 251 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the formal acceptance of the Government of Ceylon regarding the setting up of a joint Indo-Ceylon Tea Commission has been received; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production Targets for Industries

Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri D. N. Tiwary: Shri P. C. Borooah: *421. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Ram Manoĥar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Shri Madhu Limaye: Shri Himatsingka: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production targets fixed for certain industries in the country are not likely to be achieved during Third Plan period;
- (b) if so, the names of those industries;
 - (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to achieve the targets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3981/65].

Tractor Project

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Maheswar Naik: Shri Bishwanath Roy: Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:

| Shri P. C. Borooah: | Shri D. J. Naik: | Shri P. H. Bhee. | Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a tractor project with the collaboration of Czechoslovakia:
- (b) if so, the nature of assistance of Czech Government has assured to give; and
- (c) whether any decision has been taken for the location of the proposed project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Government are considering a proposal for the estblishment of a public sector project for the manufacuture of agricultural tractors. Czechoslovakia is one of the countries whose collaboration is being sought for this project.

- (b) This is one of the projects for which Czechoslovakia have offered assistance under the Second Agreement on Economic Collaboration between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic concluded last year.
- (c) As the project is still in a preliminary stage, the question of its location has not yet arisen.

Export-Import Advisory Council

- *423. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a meeting of the Export-Import Advisory Council was held in the third week of February this year to chalk out a broad programme for exports and imports during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

- (b) if so, the recommendations made by the Council in this meeting; and
 - (c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A Meeting of the Export-Import Advisory Council was held on the 15th and 16th February, 1965, at which the problems relating to Import and Export Policy and procedures with special reference to Export Promotion were generally discussed.

- (b) A copy of the procedings of the Meeting has already been placed in the Parliament Library.
- (c) The recommendations of the Council are at various stages of examination.

Asian Development Bank

- *424. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that ECAFE has urged the member countries to consider the proposal to set up an Asian Development Bank;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto; and
- (c) whether all the member-countries have favoured this proposal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the ECAFE on economic co-operation in the ECAFE region an Expert Group appointed by the ECAFE Secretariat has studied the problem and submitted a report recommending inter alia that an Asian Development Bank be set up.

- (b) The report is under examination.
- (c) The other member countries are also understood to be examining the proposal at present.

Railway Traction

1042. \int Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in the introduction of Diesel Traction on the Kalka-Simla and Kangra Valley sections of the Northern Railway;
- (b) whether the old tractions are being replaced by diesel tractions; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Narrow Gauge diesel locomotives are already in service on the Kalka-Simla Section of the Northern Railway. In addition to these locomotives. 10 more diesel locomotives out of the 25 on order from West Germany have also been allotted to the Northern Railway for this Section. The balance 15 have been allotted to South-Eastern Railway.

Of the 10 locomotives allotted to the Northern Railway, 5 are for replacing old overaged locomotives and 5 for meeting requirement of additional traffic.

The question of alloting diesel locomotives specifically for Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway is under technical examination.

Heavy Industries in Bikaner and Jodhpur

1043. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the Rajasthan Government for the establishment of heavy industries in Bikaner and Jodhpur districts; and (b) if so, the names of industries proposed to be set up there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). No proposal has so far been received from the Government of Rajasthan for the establishment of heavy industries in Bikaner and Jodhpur districts. A proposal has, however, been received for setting up a Woollen Mill in Bikaner and it is under examination.

Import of Fertilisers

1044. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to tie import of fertilizers with certain export incentives; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Directorate of Industries, Delhi

1045. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the advantages of decentralising the Directorate of Industries by dividing the urban area of Delhi into four zones?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): With increasing number of industrial units coming up over the whole area of Delhi State, it has been found that for efficient supervision and expeditious implementation of the development schemes included in the 5-Year Plans, it is necessary that the Directorate of Industries should be strengthened by suitable field staff and that it should be re-organised in a zonal pattern. Experience has shown that the development of industries in Delhi has

reached the stage where without such decentralization, further development will suffer.

Steel Allocation to Rajasthan

1046. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

- (a) the quantity of iron and steel allotted to Rajasthan during 1964-65; and
- (b) the quantity proposed to be allotted to that State during 1965-66?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The quantity of iron and steel allotted to Rajasthan during 1964-65 is as follows:

Steel*-1,832 tonnes.

Pig Iron-4,245 tonnes.

- *The quantity represents allotted quota ceilings for controlled categories only. Other categories of steel are decontrolled and indentors can place orders for these items without restriction.
- (b) The allotment of iron and steel for the period 1965-66 has not yet been finalised.

Iron Ore Deposit at Nanmanda (Calicut)

1047. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

- (a) whether any detailed investigation to assess the exact reserves of iron ore deposits in Nanmanda in the Calicut District of Kerala has been concluded; and
- (b) if so, the result of the investigations carried out so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. Detailed investigation by the State Government is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

नारनौल में कच्चे लोहे का भण्डार

1048. \int श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री म्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंस्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में नारनौल नामक स्थान पर कच्चे लोहे के भण्डार का पता चला है ; ग्रौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र में खुदाई कार्यं कब तक भारम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) श्रीर (ख). इस क्षेत्र में कच्चे लोहें के भण्डारों का बहुत समय से पता है। पंजाब राज्य का लगभग 1966 के भन्त तक इन भण्डारों के विदोहन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Foreign Collaborations Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements approved by Government since 1948 (Industry-wise);

- (b) the total amount of foreign private capital invested in India through these agreements:
- (c) the total amount so far remitted abroad by the foreign collaborators by way of profits, royalty and techni-
- (d) whether Government have reviewed the working of these agreements; and
 - (e) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (e). The information to the extent available is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Foreign Exchange for Brick **Manufacturers**

Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: 1050. A Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: | Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to release foreign exchang to brick manufacturers to modernise their plants provided the cost is reduced by 2-1/2 per cent; and
- (b) if so, how long it will take to finalise the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Britain's Low-priced Books

Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is receiving more than three million abridged copies of the text books and general books from the U.K. under Britain's low-priced book scheme:

- (b) if so, the subjects which these books will cover; and
- (c) the criteria for their distribution?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Unabridged low price text books on Scientific and technical subjects are imported from the U.K. and distributed through the normal trade channels under the Britain's Low-Priced Book Scheme. Statistics relating to the number of books so imported are not maintained but the value of import licences issued in 1963-64 was Rs. 12.47 lakhs as against Rs. 14.87 lakh₅ in 1962-63.

Corruption Cases on Railways

1052. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of corruption cases registered, disposed of departmentally and proceeded against in the court in different zones of the Railways in 1964; and
- (b) whether the cases of corruption had gone up during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. I T-3982/65].

(b) There was a negligible increase in the number of cases registered during the year 1964 when compared with the figure of 1963, as shown below:

No. of cases	No. of cases				
registered	registered				
in 1963	in 1964				
2382	2400				

Iron Ore Deposits in Bastar

1053. Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

- (a) whether Government have made any survey in the Bastar District for iron ore; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves of iron ore in the different areas as estimated by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

Bailadila range 1,135 million tonnes.
Rowghat 740 ,, ,,
Parrekaro 26 ...

The grade of the ore is, on an average, 60 to 66 per cent. Fe content.

Raw Materials for Small Scale Industries

1054. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri Yashpal Singh

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set up a Research Institute to find out suitable raw materials for the small scale industries; and
- (b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deuty Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Heavy Plates

1055 \int Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to secure Soviet Co-operation for setting up a

Plant for the manufacture of heavy plates, vessels, and heavy structurals in India; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to secure Soviet collaboration for setting up a Plant for the manufacture of heavy plates, vessels and heavy structurals in India.

राज्य विधान-मण्डलों के सदस्यों के लिये रेलवे सुविधायें

1056. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलबे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि:

- (क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने राज्य विधान-मण्डलों के सदस्यों को नि:शुल्क रेलवे यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये केन्द्र से मांग की है : भीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ग्रौर किस प्रकार की सुविधान्रों की मांग की गई हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सूभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रीर पश्चिम बंगाल । इन राज्यों ने यह ग्रनुरोधिकया था कि राज्य विधान-सभा के सदस्यों को उस तरह के पास दिये जायें जिस तरह के पास संसद् सदस्यों को दिये जाते हैं।

फिश प्लेटों की चोरी

1057. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 दिसम्बर, 1964 को नागपुर से 70 मील की दूरी पर नागरी रेलवें स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे पटरी से कुछ फिश प्लेटें हटा दी गई थीं;
- (खा) क्या यह भी सच है कि बारखेडा के पास सिगनल के तार भी काट दिये गये थे; ग्रीर
- (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई जांच की गई है, यदि हां, तो उस से क्या परिणाम निकला ग्रौर ऐसी घटनामों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): (क) सही स्थित यह है 25 दिसम्बर, 1964 को नागरी स्टेशन के ग्राप निकट सिगनल के पास, किलोमीटर 825/16-15 पर, रेल घटरी के एक जोड़ के दो काबले ग्रीर एक जोड़ी रेल पटरियों की चाभियां निकाल दी गयी थीं, जिन्हें पटरी के पास पड़ा हुग्रा पाया गया।

- (ख) जी, नहीं।
- (ग) जी, हां। पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है। प्रश्न के भाग (क) में जिस मामले का हवाला दिया गया है उसकी जांच के लिये रेल प्रशासन ने प्रफसरों की एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति के निष्कर्ष के प्रनुसार यह मामला तोड़-फोड़ का नहीं, बल्कि किसी/किन्हीं प्रज्ञात व्यक्ति/ व्यक्तियों की शरारत का है। इस तरह की घटनायें रोकने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय पहले से ग्रपनाये जा रहे हैं:—
 - (1) रेल पथ की सुरक्षा के लिये रेलवे सुरक्षः दल, जिला पुलिस ग्रौर रेलवेपु लिस के बीच सभी स्तरों पर घनिष्ट सम्पर्क ग्रौर तालमेल रखा

जाता है। सूचनाश्रों के श्रादान-प्रदान के लिए समय-समय पर बैठकें होती हैं;

- (2) जिन खण्डों पर इस तरह की घटनान्त्रों का खतरा रहता है वहां जिला पुलिस सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, रेलवे पुलिस तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा गम्त लगायी जाती है :
- (3) अपराध करने का इरादा रखने बाले व्यक्तियों के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिये विशष खुफिया दल तैनात किये जाते हैं, ताकि उनकी रोक-थाम की जा सके।
- (4) रेलवे लाइन के पास रहने वाले गांव के लोगों को ऐसी शरारत-भरी कार्रवाइयों के गम्भीर परिणामों भौर रेल पटरियों से छड़-छाड़ करने के दुःखद परि-णामों से परिचित कराने के लिए जिला/रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता ली जाती है।

Stations on Jullundur-Ferozepur Section

Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of stations on Jullundur-Ferozepur Section of the Northern Railway demoted from crossing to flag stations during the Second World War;
- (b) whether, in view of the heavy rail traffic on this section, it is proposed to upgrade any of these stations; and
- (c) whether, in view of the development of the area in the production

of sugarcane and foodgrains, it is proposed to resume goods booking at such stations as no road facilities (specially between Makhu and Ferozepur) exist?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) and (b). Two stations viz. Pajian and Mahalam were converted to flag stations. A proposal to reconvert these stations to crossing stations is under examination.

(c) Goods booking facilities already exist at Pajian station. It is not proposed to provide goods booking facilities at Mahalam as there is not sufficient justification.

Delhi Division of Northern Railway

Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of electrical chargemen, Assistant chargemen and Mistries working on the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway and Headquarters Office, Baroda House, New Delhi who continued in service beyond 60 years of age on the 31st December, 1964; and
- (b) the reasons for employing them beyond the age of 60 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) One person as Electric Chargeman in authorised scale of Rs. 250—380.

(b) In the public interest.

Mail Train between Pathankot and Ferozepur

Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:

Will the Minister of Railways not pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal

to run a mail train between Pathankot and Ferozepur via Lohian Khas; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir. There is no tra-Mc justification.

(b) Does not arise.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी

- 1061. भी नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में प्रनुसूचित जातियों के प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; ग्रीर
- (ख) यह संख्या इन दो श्रेणियों के लिये रक्षित स्थानों की तुलना में कम है या ग्रिधिक?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) ग्रौर (ख). ग्रनुसूचित जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के पांच रिक्त स्थानों में से चार पर इन जातियों के चार व्यक्ति नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं?

Photographic Papers

- 1062. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:
- (a) the total requirement of photographic papers in the country for 1965 and 1966 in square metres and in weight; and
- (b) the expected indigenous products brand-wise in square metres and in weight?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The requirements of photographic papers

during 1965 and 1966 may be around three million square metres. Figures in terms of weight are not available.

(b) On the basis of figures of production for 1964, it is expected that the indigenous production of the various brands namely: Brovira, Lupex, Agfastat, Adross, Lipi and Maxphoto would during 1965-66 reach at least 1.5 million square metres. Figures in weigh are not available.

Alarm Chain Pulling

1063. | Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: | Shri Yashpal Singh: | Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study of the organised alarm chain pulling in the Delhi area has been made; and
- (b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes; but the incidence in its present form cannot be treated as "organised alarm chain pulling".

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3983|65.]

Fire in Washery Rejections near Bokaro

1964. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire was detected in the washery rejections heap lying on the bank of Bokaro river in December, 1964 and it threatened other collieries of superior grade coal and the washery;

2424 (Ai) LSD-3.

- (b) if so, the damage done so far;
- (c) the action taken to retard the progress of the fire and to prevent it from spreading?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. This fire does not threaten other collieries and there is also no immediate danger to the underground workings of the West Bokaro colliery or to the washery.

- (b) There is no damage to collieries or other installations. The rejects themselves are not marketable.
- (c) To check the progress of the fire, water was poured on to the reject heap and the portion which is on fire has already been isolated from the rest of the heap.

बुलगारिया को कश्चे सोहे का निर्मात

श्री झोंकार लाम बेरवा : 1065. २ श्री बढ़े : श्री हुकम चन्द कछ्दाय:

क्या चाजिक्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत द्वारा बुलगारिया को 10,000 टन कच्चे नोहे का निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है; भीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो करार की कर्तें क्वा हुँ ?

वाजिक्स संजी (श्री मृतुभाई मस्) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ब) प्रस्त ही नहीं उठता ।

मैसूर में इस्पात कारखाना

भी बड़े : 1066. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या इस्पात भीर खान मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर में एक इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए जर्मनी से कुछ ऋण प्राप्त किया गया है ;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि तथा व्याज की दर क्या है;
- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैसूर भायरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड, भद्रावती के 17 इंजीनियरों का एक दल ब्रास्ट्रिया में एक फर्म में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये गया है : ग्रीर
- (व) इस दल के कब तक बापस ग्राने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात भौर खान मंत्री (भी संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) के० एफ० डब्ल्यू०, पश्चिमी जर्मनी के बैंक ने मैसूर भायरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड को वर्तमान कारखाने का मिश्र भीर विशेष इस्पात कारखाने में परिवर्तन करने के लिए एक ऋण दिया है।

- (ख) 60 मिलियन डयूश मार्क्स । ऋण की शेष रकम पर स्थाज की दर 6 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है।
- (ग) मैसूर] द्यायरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड के 12 इंजीनियर झास्ट्रिया में मोलस के पास प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए गए हुए हैं।
 - (ष) दिसम्बर, 1965।

International Coffee Agreement

Shri Bade: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Technical Mission of the International Coffee Organisation visited India in January, 1965;
- (b) if so, the object of their visit; and
- (c) at whose instance they visited India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). At India's instance, a Technical Mission of the International Coffee Organisation visited India during the period 18th January, 1965 to 29th January, 1965, for studying India's case for an export quota higher than what has been allotted to her under the International Coffee Agreement.

Cost of Steel

1068. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated cost of production of steel per tonne when each of the steel plants at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela, was planned and how such an estimate compares with the actuals;
- (b) the reasons for the difference, if any, between the estimated cost and actual cost; and
- (c) the steps taken to reduce the cost of production by introducing economy in all fields with a view to ensure profitability of the plant, which is running at a loss continuously?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The works cost per tonne of ingot steel estimated in the project reports for the million tonne plants at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and the actual works cost during the year 1963-64 are indicated below. In the case of Durgapur Steel Plant, a similar comparison is not possible because no detailed project report was prepared for the million tonne stage.

Works cost Works cost as per Plant project report during 1963-64

Rourkeia (a) O.H.ingets: Rs 257.95 Rs 184.43 (b) L.D. ingets: Rs 233.81 Rs. 137.81 Bhilai Rs 113.32 Rs. 214.20

(b) In both Bhilai and Rourkela the increase in the works cost over project report estimate is due to increases in the price of the major raw materials, viz., coal, iron ore, limestone, etc. and increases in the cost of operating supplies, stores and spares.

(c) A constant watch is kept over the cost of production which is reviewed regularly in monthly meetings held at the plants. Economies are effected in the cost of production through the application of improved operational techniques, the maximising of production and yields, better recovery of scrap leading to reduction in the use of purchased scrap in the steel melting shop, special efforts to reduce coke rate in the blast furnace, the maximum utilisation of available rolling hours in the rolling mills, etc.

व्यनिजों की स्रोज

1069. श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या इस्पात भीर सान मंत्री यह बताने की क्रपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कौथी पंचवर्षीय बोजना में खनिजों की खोज करने के लिए कोई विस्तृत योजना बनाई है ; श्रीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख् बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) भ्रीर (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विभिन्न खनिजों के भ्रन्वेषण के भ्रस्थायी प्रस्ताव प्राथमिकताची म्राधार पर बनाये गये हैं। इस कार्यक्रम की स्थल रूप-रेखा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल ० टी ०---3984/65] । प्रस्तावों पर इस समय चर्चाकी जारही है ग्रौर उन्हें पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रमों के साथ ग्रन्तिम रूप दिया जायगा ।

Railway Accidents

Shri Daljit Singh: 1070. | Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway accidents which occurred since 1st October, 1964 (zone-wise);
 - (b) the causes thereof;
- (c) the loss of life and property sustained by the Railways (zonewise); and
- (d) the compensation paid by the Railways (zone-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) During the period 1st October, 1964 to 31st January, 1965, there were 451 train accidents on the various zones of Indian Government Railways in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into

road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains as detailed below:

Railway				No. of cidents
Central	 -		•	47
Eastern				25
Northern				
North Eastern				50 60
Northeast Frontier				74
Southern				91
South Eastern				48
Western		•	•	56
	-	TOTAL		451

(b)	The causes of these accidents are	
give be	low :	

Cause	No. of accidents
Failure of Railway staff	215
Failure of other than Railway staff Failure of Equipment:	36
Mechanical Track . Tampering with track Accidental . Cause could not be established . Cases not yet finalised	44 27 3 31 4 91
(c)	451

Railway	Loss of life	Approximate cost of damage to railway property

Railway		damage to railway property
-		Rs.
Central .	3	1,50,897
Eastern .	5	11,86,571
Northern	3	3,89,934
North Eastern	37	1,20,191
Northeast Frontier.	1	45,196
Southern	122	5,46,433
South Eastern	3	13,37,994
Western	4	1,43,531
TOTAL .	178	39,20,747

(d) No claim for compensation, except Rs. 7,000 in one case on the

Western Railway, under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, has been paid so far.

Other claims received are under consideration.

However, ex-gratia payments made by the various railways are as under:

Railway		Amount held
		Rs.
Central .		900
Eastern .		6,050
Northern		50
North Eastern		6,300
Northeast Frontier		3,700
Southern		17,850
South Eastern		250
Western .		. 2,000
	TOTAL	37,100

Railway Line connecting Candigarh

1071. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

- (a) whether any survey of a new railway line to connect Chandigarh with other main cities has been made; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) Only a Traffic Survey to connect Chandigarh with Ludhiana on one side and Jagadhri on the other side was carried out in 1957, which revealed that the project (Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana about 171 KMs —BG) is not financially The project was then estimated to cost Rs 10.18 crores (approxi-The present day cost will mately). be much more.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant

1672. \int Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 228 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

- (a) whether Government have since examined the possibility of setting up a low temperature carbonisation plant based on Singrauli coal; and
 - (b) if so the decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination. As laboratory tests are involved, the examination is likely to take some more time.

Ranchi-Rourkela Rail Link

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the total cost of the railway line recently opened to passenger traffic linking Ranchi with Rourkela;
- (b) when this work was taken in hand; and
- (c) whether the same was completed in time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The total cost of the Ranchi-Bondamunda (Rourkela) line is estimated to Rs. 18.39 crores.

(b) and (c). The line was sanctioned and completed in stages. A statement showing the dates of sanction and completion of the different

sections is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3985|65.] The completion was more or less in accordance with anticipations.

Punjab Mail between Delhi and Ferozepur

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the great rush in Punjab Mail between Delhi and Ferozepur, Government propose to introduce another mail or some fast moving train on the metre gauge line between Deihi and Bhatinda via Hissar:
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees are also allowed to travel by this train on passes and P.T.Os. thus adding to the rush of passengers travelling by this train; and
- (c) when the new train is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is some overcrowding on 37 Up/38 Dn. Punjab Mails between Delhi and Ferozepore Cantt., but the extent of overcrowding is not such as to warrant the introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Bhatinda either via Rewari & Hissar or via Rohtsk and Jind. Introduction of an additional train via Rewari and Hissar or on the broad gauge route is also not feasible due to the non-availability of spare line capacity.

As the Punjab Mails are running full load, it is also not possible to augment the number of coaches on these trains.

- (b) Yes, only gazetted railway officers and non-gazetted staff drawing Rs. 450 and over in prescribed scale (Rs. 525 and over in authorised scale) are entitled to travel on passes and P.T.O.s by Mail trains, but this does not result in much overcrowding.
- (c) Does not arise in view of answer given to part (a).

Heavy Structural Fabrication Plant

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to set up a Heavy Structural Fabrication Plant in the public sector for steel industry;
- (b) if so, where this plant will be located; and
- (c) whether any detailed scheme has been worked out for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Government have decided to set up at Allahabad a project in the public sector for the manufacture of heavy structurals in collaboration with M/s Voest of Austria on the basis of a detailed project report submitted by them.

Express Train between Madras and Hyderabad

1076. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1257 on the 25th September, 1964 and state whether Government have since decided

to reintroduce a direct express train between Madras and Hyderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No, Sir. The main difficulty is the non-availability of spare line capacity.

Rail-cum-Road Bridge on Godavari

1077. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any representation from the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was received for the rail-cum road bridge on the Godavari near Rajahmundry; and
 - (b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) No representation from members of Parliament has been received for rail-cum-road bridge over Godavari near Rajahmundry, after the decision to build it as a rail bridge only, was taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Production in Fourth Plan

1078. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Joint Working Committee of the coal industry has drawn up the coal production programme for the Fourth Plan; and
- (b) if so, the salient features of this programme?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Joint Working Committee drew up the following programme of additional coal production during the

Fourth Plan, over and above the expected production level in 1965-66:

Cocking and blendable coal . II·2

Non-coking coal . 20·4

Total . 31·6

After necessary scrutiny, a total offer of 7.38 million tonnes of coking coal has been accepted as feasible. The industry has been advised to furnish the necessary plans and blueprints in respect of the proposed development of the various mines from which this additional output will come. It has been further advised to make additional offers to bridge the gap between the estimated demand and production of coking coal in the Fourth Plan. With regard coking coal, the present thinking is that it is not necessary for the private sector to take up any schemes additional production in the Fourth Plan.

Export of Iron Ore to Bulgaria

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has entered into an agreement with Bulgaria for the export of Indian iron ore; and
- (b) if so, the quantity of iron ore to be exported to Bulgaria, and the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the contract entered into with M|s. Rudmetal, the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. shipped 10,000 tons of iron ore to Bulgaria. It is not in the business

interest of the Corporation to disclose the terms of contract.

Freight Rates of Sensitive Commo-

1080. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have set up a Committee to go into the freight rates of sensitive commodities;
- (b) if so, its composition and terms of reference; and
- (c) when this Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Bridges and Culverts

1081. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether in view of recurring breaches on the Hanumangarh Town-Suratgarh and Suratgarh-Sarupsar sectors of the Northern Railway owing to Ghaggar floods, Government have considered the feasibility of providing outlets for the free flow of water from beneath the railway track by constructing bridges and culverts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): All the important towns in this area have developed in what was originally the bed o the Ghaggar, which dried up. Consequently the Railway line which was constructed to serve these towns had also to be in the same terrain. This river has activated recently by extensive irrigation and drainage schemes executed by the Punjab Government. Any number of bridges constructed under the Railway track will not help protecting the track against floods. scheme for controlling the floods in Ghaggar by provision of diversion

channel is under consideration of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Finance. It is expected that when the scheme is implemented, the railway track in question would not experience any trouble.

Tea Industry

1082. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the total fertilizers requirement of the tea industry in India during the Third Five Year plan period (year-wise); and
- (b) the quota allotted during the current year and how much of this has been distributed?

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

	(In metric tonnes)
1961-62	. 1,49,884
1962-63	1,51,602
1963-64	1,52,034
1964-65	1,69,000
1965-66	1,68,351

(b) Against an allotment of 92,500 tonnes for North India, 76,344 tonnes had been despatched upto the 31st January, 1965. It is expected that by the end of March, 1965, the entire quantity of 44,000 tonnes allotted for South India would be despatched to the gardens.

Central Silk Board

1083. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Silk Board has decided to in-

troduce a scheme to stamp pure silk fabrics with the certification trade mark "Centrosilk"; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. The scheme has been introduced with effect from the 2nd January, 1965.

(b) The main features of the scheme are the inspection and testing of pure silk fabrics produced in India for purposes of ascertaining the of fibre contents. After necessary inspection and testing, the fabrics found to be manufactured wholly out of natural silk are stamped with the Central Silk Board's Certification Trade Mark "CENTROSILK". A certificate certifying the purity of the fabrics is also issued by the Central Silk Board. The scheme aims countering any unhealthy tendency of passing off cheap substitutes as pure silk and thereby providing protection to the consumers of pure silk goods and installing confidence in the overseas buyers.

Newsprint Plant in Punjab

Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 255 on the 20th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the Newsprint plant with the Canadian collaboration in the Himalayan-Beas basin of Punjab; and

(b) whether the expert examination of the Report in Canada has been completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The report referred to in the question was considered by the Canadian and the Indian Companies and representatives of the Canadian Company visited this country in January last. The details of the collaboration terms etc., are still awaited.

Vending Contractors on Delhi-Ferozepur Division

1085.

Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations on the Northern Railway (Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions) where vending contractos have been continuously working for more than 9 years as on the 1st January, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The names of stations on the Northern Railway (Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions) where vending contractors have been continuously working for more than 9 years as on 1-1-1965 are given below:—

DELHI DIVISION

- 1. Ambala Cant.
- 2. Ambala City.
- 3. Bhatinda.
- 4. Barog.
- 5. Barnala.
- 6. Barara.
- 7. Dhuri.
- 8. Daurala.
- 9. Deoband.
- 10. Delhi Kishengani.

- 11 Shahdara.
- 12. Delhi Main.
- 13. Rupar.
- 14. Gharaunda.
- 15. Ghaziabad.
- 16. Hazarat Nizamuddin
- 17. Jagadhri.
- 18. Jakhal.
- 19. Jind.
- 20. Kurukshetra.
- 21. Kaithal.
- 22. Kalka.
- 23. Karnal.
- 24. Khanna.
- 25. Khatauli.
- 26. Meerut City.
- 27. Meerut Cantt.
- 28. Muzaffar Nagar.
- 29. Murad Nagar.30. Modi Nagar.
- 31. Mansa.
- 32. New Delhi.
- 33. New Delhi Kela Siding.
- 34. New Delhi Goods Shed.
- 35. Narwana.
- 36. Nabha.
- 37. Narela.
- 38. Panipat.
- 39. Patiala.
- 40. Rajpura.
- 41. Rohtak.
- 42. Rampuraphul
- 43. Saharanpur.
- 44. Sirhind.
- 45. Shakurbasti.
- 46. Subzimandi
- 47. Simla.

..

- 48. Sonepat.
- 49. Tara Devi.

FEROZEPUR DIVISION

- 1. Ferozepore Cantt.
- 2. Ferozepore City.
- 3 Jalelabed.

- 4. Guru Har Sahai.
- 5. Faridkot.
- 6. Kot Kapura.
- 7. Jaitu.
- 8. Gidderbaha
- 9. Malout.
- 10. Moga.
- 11. Jagraon.
- 12. Makhu.
- 13. Lohian Khas.
- 14. Kapurthala.
- 15. Nakodar.
- 16. Malsian Shahkot.
- 17. Ahmedgarh.
- 18. Maler Kotla.
- 19. Sangrur.
- 20. Sunam.
- 21 Ludhiana.
- 22. Phagwara.
- 23. Nawan Shahr Doaba.
- 24. Hoshiarpur.
- 25. Jullundur City.
- 26. Jullundur Cantt.
- 27. Kartarpur.
- 28. Dhilwan.
- 29. Beas.
- 30. Amritsar.
- 31. Fategarh Churian.
- 32. Dhariwal.
- 33. Dinanagar.
- 34. Batala.
- 35. Nagrota.
- 36. Nurpui Road.
- 37. Kangra.
- 38. Baij Nath Paprola.
- 39. Guler
- 40. Phillaur.
- 41. Abohar.

Bookstalls on Railway Stations

Shri Buta Singh: 1086. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be

pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to open bookstalls on the Rajpura-Bhatinda section of Northern Railway where such a provision is not available at present; and
- (b) if so, when it would be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): On the Rajpuraand (b). (a) section bookstalls Bhatinda already been provided at Dhuri and Patiala stations. There is no proposal at present to provide bookstalls at other stations on this section.

Spices Export Promotion Council

1087. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 on the 18th December, 1964 and state:

- (a) whether the scheme furnished by the Spices Export Promotion Council has since been considered by Government; and
- (b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The whole question of incentives on exports of spices was gone into by the Seminar on 'Exports of Species' held jointly by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Spices Export Promotion Council at Bangalore from the 8th to 10th February, 1983. The matter will be considered further by Government when the final report of the Seminar is received.

Rourkela

Shri P. C. Borocah:

1088. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

- (a) whether a five-member West German Delegation of steel experts led by Mr. W. Solveen visited Rourkela recently:
- (b) if so, the purpose of their visit; and
- (c) the nature of discussion held with that Delegation.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was agreed at the time of the Hindustan Steel Delegation's visit to West Germany in July, 1963 for discussions with representatives of the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development that there would be half-yearly meetings for mutual consultations in questions connected with the implementation of expansion programme and the operation of the Plant. It was in accordance with this decision that the Delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in India in February, 1965 to hold discussions with the Hindustan Steel Ltd. The discussions held were of a general nature and the main points discussed centred round the operation and maintenance of the various units, requirements of personnel and German technical other matters connected with implementation of the recommendations made by them earlier.

Cement manufacturing Industry

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of X-ray

study of cement crystals, a method by which the production cost in USSR could be reduced by 16 per cent, has been introduced in the Cement Manufacturing Industry in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The system of x-ray study of cement crystals does not have any direct bearing on lowering production costs. Such studies of the various minerals and crystals present in cement do undoubtedly help in the adjustment of proportions of the various ingredients to make it more suitable for specific end-uses such as rapid-hardening or low-heat cement. Cement factories in India do not as yet have any such facilities.

Export of Iron Ore

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested in a study report the rationalisation of the country's iron-ore export to meet world competition; and
- (b) if so, the steps Government have taken to implement the suggestions of the Council?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions made in the Report will be kept in view in the implementation of the developmental programme, already in hand, for increasing the export of iron ore.

Collieries with 500 Workers

1691. Dr. U. Misra: Dr. Ranen Sen: Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

- (a) the names of the collieries which employ over 500 workers per day for their daily production; and
- (b) the names of the Companies which own them?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3986/65].

कोट कपूरा-फाजिल्का लाइन पर रेलगाड़ी में डकैती

1092. श्री **गुल**शन : क्या रलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्वा बह सच है कि 20 जनकरी, 1965 को कोट कपूरा-फाजिस्का लाइन पर चलती गाड़ी में कुछ डाकुचों ने घृस कर कुछ महिलाओं के जेवर उतार लिवे;
- (श्व) यदि हां, तो नया इस घटना की आरंच की गई है; धीर
 - (ग) इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलबे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग). कोई डाका नहीं डाला गया था। जो घटना हुई वह इस प्रकार थी:—

जब रिवाड़ी से फाजिल्का जाने वाली सवारी गाड़ी नं० 2 वांडर जटाना जो कि एक छोटा स्टेशन है से चली तो दो प्रज्ञात सिख नवयुवकों ने दूसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में घुसने की कोशिश की। एक नव-दम्पत्ति नै जिनके साथ रिक्ते में वर की एक बहिन भी थी ग्रन्दर से इस डिब्बे की चिटकनी लगा रखी थी। उसे दरवाजा खोलने में कुछ झिझक हुई । भाष्टिर में जब उसने दरवाजा खोला तो दोनों सिख नवयुवक डिब्बे में घस गये श्रीर उन्होंने दरवाचा खोलने में देरी करने के कारण झगड़ना शुरू कर दिया । डर के कारण उनमें से एक महिला दूसरे डिब्बे में बैठे हए अपने सम्बन्धियों से मदद लेने के विचार से दरवाजे पर ग्रा गयी। इसी बीच वर ने सतरे की जंजीर खींच कर गाडी को रोकने की कोशिश की। इस पर यह सोच कर कि कोई परेशामी न खड़ी हो जाये दोनों सिख गाड़ी से कृद पड़े। इस हंगामे में दरवाजे पर खड़ी महिला बाहर गिर गयी। गाडी को रोका गया धौर उस महिला को लेने के लिए उसे पीछे वापस लाया गया । महिला को मामुली चोटें पहुंचीं थीं। गाड़ी के गार्ड ने उसकी मरहम-पट्टी की । जांच से मालूम हुमा कि नवयुवक कोई अपराध करने के विचार से गाडी में नहीं चढ़े थे। सरकारी रेलवे पूलिस ने पूरे मामले को सिर्फ़ एक दुर्घटना माना है।

Fluorspar Rock

1993. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a substantial reserve of fluorspar rock has been located at Amba Damgar in Baroda district in Gujarat State; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken for its exploitation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A reserve of 10 million tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in the area.

(b) A mining lease for 1530 acres of land has been granted to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (an undertaking of the State Government) and mining operations are expected to start shortly.

Mineral Survey of Gujarat

1094. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has undertaken a detailed survey of minerals of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details of mineral deposits discovered in various parts of Gujarat; and
- (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The details of deposits as assessed by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:
 - Flourite.—Sampling and drilling carried out in Ambadongar has indicated a reserve of 10 million tonnes.
 - Copper-Lead.—At Khandia a mineralised zone was found over a length of 1800 metres and drilling by the Geological Survey of India is in progress.
 - Bauxite.—Bauxite was recorded in coastal tracts of Saurashtra, Kutch and in the districts of Kaira, Broach and Surat. So far a total of 12 million tonnes of the ore has been estimated. Detailed work by the State Government is in progress.
 - Lignite.—Is found to occur at Umarsar, Lefri, Jhulrai and Baranda. A reserve of 11 million tonnes of the ore is estimated. Detailed work is being carried out by the State Government.
 - Manganese.—Occurs in Panch Mahals and Baroda. The reserves are estimated at 1:73 million tonnes.
 - Limestone.—The reserves are 10 million tonnes at Pasuval; 15:24 million tonnes at Karamudi in

Banaskantha; 3 million tonnes in Panch Mahals, 18 million tonnes in Kutch; 5 million tonnes at Vanji and 2 million tonnes at Gora in Broach; 812 million tonnes at Balasinor in Kaira; 3 million tonnes in Surat; 5 million tonnes in Amreli; and 27 million tonnes at Jafrabad. Further detailed work is being done by the State Government.

- Gypsum.—Occurs in the districts of Jamnagar, Broach, Kutch, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar and Junagadh. A total of 7 million tonnes of ore has been estimated.
- (c) The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., a state owned Corporation has been granted a lease over an area of 1530 acres for the exploitation of fluorite deposits at Ambadongar. They are also contemplating the setting up of an alumina plant based on the lignite and bauxite deposits.

Allotment of Non-Ferrous Metals to Orism

1005. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Rama Chandra Malliek:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of non-ferrous metals allotted to Orissa during 1964-65;
- (b) whether Orissa Government have requested the Centre to increase their quota during 1965-66; and
- (c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibuthendra Misra): (a) Allocations

3992

of non-ferrous metals to Orissa were as follows:

Item	Quantity a in April-Sep		Quantity allotted in October: 64 March 65
	(I		in Metric Tons)
Copper . Zinc . Tin Aluminium			Allocations have not yet been made
Lead .		2.5	11

(b) and (c). No specific request from the Orissa Government for increasing their allocations during 1965-66 has been received. However, having regard to the very limited availability of Foreign Exchange for the purchase of non-ferrous metals and the recent rise in the prices of some of the metals, it would be extremely difficult to increase the quota of any State.

Industrial Licences in Orissa

1096. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Orissa during 1964; and
- (b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number of those rejected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a).

(b) Approved: 2; Rejected: 3; and under consideration: 4.

Platform Shelters

1697. \int Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of platform shelters

to be built on various stations on the South-Eastern Railway during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount to be spent thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Provision has been made in 1965-66 Works Programme of S.E. Railway for works of new platform shelters at 12 stations at an anticipated cost of Rs. 6:59 lakhs. In addition Works already in progress at 15 stations will be carried over as Works in progress.

Thefts in S.E. Railway Workshops

1098. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of theft cases detected in the South-Eastern Railway Workshops during 1964-65; and
 - (b) the monetary value thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 27 (upto January 1965).

(b) Rs. 4,315.

Chandrapura-Muri Track of S.E. Railway

1099. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated capital cost of the Chandrapura-Muri Section of the South-Eastern Railway;
- (b) the date when this section was opened to goods and passenger traffic;
- (c) the approximate gross earnings on this section during 1963-64 and 1964-65 (so far); and
- (d) whether any economic analysis of project was made prior to its execution and whether it justified financially?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) The estimated capital cost of Chandrapura-Muri section was Rs. 4.81 crores.

- (b) The section was opened for goods traffic on 10-11-59 and passenger traffic on 22-12-60.
- (c) The approximate gross earnings on this section during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 were Rs. 86:23 and 83:07 lakhs respectively.
- (d) An economic analysis for the section Chandrapura to Muri was made prior to authorising the scheme which indicated a return of 10:86 per cent in the 6th year after opening of the line.

Delay in Running of Trains on Southern Railway

1100. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he is aware of the inordinate delay in the running of trains between Shoranur and Ernakulam (Southern Railway) due to a number of level crossings; and
- (b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the doubling of this section?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is no delay to trains running on the Shoranur-Ernakulam Section due to the existence of level crossings.

(b) Does not arise.

Mathura-Aligarh B.G. Rail Line

- 1101. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to construct a broad-gauge railway line from Mathura to Aligarh via Vrindaban and Khair was considered some time back;

- (b) if so, the reasons for not taking up this project so far; and
- (c) the stage at which the matter stands now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) and (b). An examination of the traffic prospects for a B.G. line, from Mathura to Aligarh, 41 miles/66 KMs in length, was made in 1936-37 which showed a negligible return. Since the project was not found remunerative, the proposal was dropped. With the increase in present day cost of construction, the line will be even more unremunerative.

(c) This line is not included in Railways' programme of construction of new lines for the Third Plan. With the limited financial resources and material, the line cannot be considered for construction in the near future.

Coal Production

1102. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the coal industry has not been able to meet the requirements of the consumers and industry during the last six months; and
- (b) if so, the efforts made to step up coal production?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Machine Tools Plant in W. Bengal

1103. Shri Mohammad Elias: Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have sanctioned a plan for a machine tools plant at Andul in West Bengal; and
 - (b) if so, the main features, thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) A private firm has been granted a licence for the manufacture of machine tools in the State of West Bengal. They are considering various sites, including Andul, for setting up their factory.

(b) The licence has been issued for the manufacture of turret, capstan and bench lathes with a total capacity of 440 Nos. per annum.

Import of Cotton from Sudan

1104. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Sudan is in a position to offer long staple cotton at competitive prices both from the existing stock and the incoming crops; and
- (b) if so, whether India proposes to take advantage of this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Sudan has been one of the principal suppliers of cotton to India, and Indian cotton mills will import cotton from Sudan against their quotas if the prices are competitive.

Central Sericultural Research Institute

1105. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Expansion Scheme for the Central Sericultural Research Institute, Berhampur, West Bengal has been drastically changed;
- (b) whether this change has been duly approved and recommended to the Central Government by the Central Silk Board;
- (c) whether the expansion of the Reeling section of Central Sericultural Research Institute has been stopped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. The Expansion Scheme for the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal) has, on the other hand, been recast on sound lines under the reorganisation Scheme with far greater expansion than was originally anticipated to suit all aspects of Sericultural Research.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Re-organisation Scheme of the Research Station envisaged the setting up of four Divisions to meet the full needs of the Sericultural Research. In view of the National Emergency, this Re-organisation Scheme was reviewed and two Divisions out of the four, viz., the Division of "Reeling", and the Division of "Statistics, Economics and Information" were deferred for implementation later.

Board of Trade

1106. Shri P. C. Borocah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the main observations made and decisions taken at the meeting of the Board of Trade held on the 15th February, 1965?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement showing the main observations made and decisions taken at the 17th Meeting of the Board of Trade, which was held in New Delhi on 16th February, 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3987/65].

New Railway Stations on N.E. Railway

1107. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new railway stations on the

North-Eastern Railway during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof and the names of the places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) Yes.

- (b) The following stations are proposed to be opened:
 - 1. Between Farukhabad and Shamsabad stations;
 - 2. Between Anandnagar and Purandarpur stations;
 - 3. Between Pipra and Jiudhara stations; and
 - 4. Between Ghora Sahan and Chauradano stations.

Names to be given to the stations are yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

स्वीडन की व्यापार संस्था के साथ करार

1108. भी विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने स्वीडन की 'सुकब' नामक व्यापारिक संस्था के साथ भारतीय सामान के निर्यात भीर स्वीडिश सामान के भ्रायात के लिये एक करार किया है : भीर
- (ख) यदि हां तो करार की मुख्य मरुष शर्तें क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस करार के द्वारा मूंगफली से बनी वस्तुएं, तम्बाकू, कालीन, कायर की चटाइयां और फर्श, काफी, स्रध्नक स्रधकमा । चमड़ा और खालें स्नादि भारती वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायगा। इनका कुल एफ० स्नो० वी० मूल्य 100 लाख रुखे होगा। इन के बदले में राज्य व्यापार निगम स्वीडन से कम्प्रेशर 2424 (Ai) LSD—4.

बनाने के लिये हिस्से पुर्जे और कच्चा माल (लागत बीमा भाड़ा सहित मूल्य 15 लाख रु०) और भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण उपकरण (ला॰ वी॰ भा॰ मूल्य 35 लाख रु०) प्रर्थात् कुल 50 लाख रु० लाख रु० ना माल मंगायेगा । 50 लाख रु० की शेष राशि पारे का प्रायात करने के लिये मुक्त विदेशी विनिमय के लिये उपलब्ध रहेगी ।

करार 30-12-64 को किया गया है भीर एक वर्ष तक वैध रहेगा। इसके पश्चात् 6 महीने की एक अनुगृह अवधि भी रहेगी जिसमें आयात तथा निर्यात में रही कमियां पूरी कर देनी होंगी।

स्वीडन का माल सामान्य मूल्यों पर ग्रथवा टेण्डरों के म्राघार पर म्रायात किया जाएगा।

हैदराबाद में बिजली का सामान बनानें का कारखाना

1109. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार एक स्वीडिश कम्पनी के सहयोग से हैदराबाद में बिजली का सामान बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है; और
- (ख) यदि हां तो यह कब स्थापित होगा इसकी भ्रनुमानित लागत क्या होगी भ्रौर स्वीडिश कम्पनी से कितना सहयोग मिलेगा?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (भी विभूषेंग्द्र मिश्र)): (क) भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि० स्वीडन की एलिमन्ना स्वेस्का इलेक्ट्रिस्का एक्टीबोलगेट के सहयोग से एयर ब्लास्ट सर्किट ब्रेक्स (132 के० वी० 230 के० वी० तथा 400 के० वी०) का उत्पादन करने के लिए हैदराबाद में एक कारखाना स्थापित कर रही है।

3999

(ख) इस कारखाने में 1966 तक उत्पादन भ्रौर पूजों को जोड़ने का कार्य शुरू हो जाने की ग्राशा है। इसकी कुल ग्रनुमानित लागत लगभग 247 लाख रु० है। स्वीडन की फर्म के साथ हुए सहयोग समझौते के ग्रनुसार उन्हें तकनीकी जानकारी प्रदान करनी है । पूंजीगत माल तथा उपकरणों के भायात के खर्चे को पूरा करने के लिए एक सम्भरण-कर्ता ऋण के लिए पत्न व्यवहार चल रहा है।

Jhansi-Sawai Madhopur Rail Line

- 1110. Shri Parashar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is any proposal for laying a broad-gauge railway line between Jhansi and Sawai Madhopur; and
- (b) if so, when the survey of this project is likely to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Electrification Projects

1111. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) when the various railway electrification projects are likely to completed;
- (b) whether the Eastern and South-Railway authorities have engaged some contractors for the project works;
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that increases in wages and rates have been sanctioned for Railway Electrification Project workers since 1958?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

- (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3988/65].
- (b) The electrification works on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways are being executed by the Railway Electrification Organisation and the said organisation has given works on
- (c) Being in the nature of a specialised project work it was let on contract for expeditious execution.
- (d) No. The class III and Class IV railway servants have been given increases in pay and allowances according to the II Pay Commission's recommendations. The wages of casual workers have been increased from time to time to fall in line with the local prevailing rates.

Kunzru Committee

- 1112. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased
- (a) whether Government's tion has been drawn to the observa- . tion made by the Kunzru Committee regarding the unwieldy size of the present Northern and Western Railways and making it administratively difficult to be managed efficiently; and
- (b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Kunzru Committee commented that the workload on the Northern, Southern and Centeral Railways appears to be more than a normal zonal administration is in position to cope with and referred to the "increasing traffic" and further prospective increases. The Committee suggested an expert study by the Railway Board of this subject. There was no reference to Western Railway in this context.

(b) The Efficiency Bureau of the Railway Board is keeping and will continue to keep the workload on Railways under constant review. The review indicates that the traffic and the workload on the Northern Railway has tended to decrease during the current financial year.

Industrial Units in Delhi

- 1113. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government propose to undertake a comprehensive survey of industrial units in the Capital with a view to increasing the quota of raw materials and other facilities;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that in 1950-51 such a survey was undertaken but was never completed;
- (c) if so, the reasons for not completing the same; and
- (d) when this survey is likely to be started and completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (d). The Delhi Administration has already started a survey of the industrial Units in the Union Territory with a view to collect data for formulation of schemes for the Fourth Plan and also to study their future requirements of skilled manpower, machinery, raw materials, common facility services, finances etc.;

The survey is expected to be completed in about two years.

(b) and (c). The survey undertaken in the year 1950-51 was completed and a Report published.

दिल्ली जंक्शन पर खोरी के मामले

- 1114. श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : क्या रेसके मन्द्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) 1963-64 में दिल्ली जंकशम पर उत्तर रेलवे के माल कार्यालय में चोरी के कितने मामले दिल्ली प्रशासन के सामने लाये गये ;

- (ख) इन सब मामलों में रेलवे को कितमी हानि हई; ग्रौर
- (ग) इन चोरियों के लिये कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी (रेलवे संरक्षण पुलिस दल के कर्म-चारियों सहित) उत्तरदायी ठहराये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

रेलबे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा॰ राम मुभग सिंह) : (क) 4 (इनमें उठाईगीरी के 2 मामले शामिल हैं)।

- (ख) 1498 रुपये।
- (ग) 4 कर्मचारी जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये हैं जिनमें रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का एक रक्षक भी शामिल है। इन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ विभागी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

लिपरिंग में ला

- , i115. श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या भारत ने इस महीने में हुए लिपजिग व्यापार मेले में भाग लिया था ; भीर
- (ख) यदि हां तो वहां पर भारत के व्यापार तथा उद्योग के किन पहलुद्यों का प्रदर्शन किया गया ?

वागिक्य मंत्रीः (अंः म्नुभ.ई द्याह) : (क) जी, हो ।

(ख) इंजीनियरी श्रीर बिजली का सामान, वैज्ञानिक तथा शस्य चिकित्सा के श्रीजार, वस्त्र जिन में होजरी श्रीर सिले कपड़े भी थे, खेल का सामान, प्लास्टिक का सामान, जूते, खाद्य तथा पेय, दस्त-कारी तथा हथकरघा का माल, रसायन, खनिज श्रीर सम्बद्ध उत्पाद, तापसह वस्तुएं, पुस्तकें श्रीर प्रकाशन ।

Movement of Coal

1116. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some two hundred workers of Parbelia Colliery demonstrated before the Divisional Superintendent's Office, Adra for removal of restrictions on the movement of wagons beyond Moghalsarai; and
- (b) If so, the steps being taken to step-up movement of coal to help collieries in the area to maintain production and employment and also to meet the increasing demand for coal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). During the first week of February 1965, some labourers claiming to be workers of Parbelia collicry demonstrated before the Divisional Superintendent's Office at Adra for movemet of Grade 11 coals from this colliery for consumers above Mughalsarai contrary to the rationalisation scheme which has been in force for more than a decade. As this movement is extremely difficult from the operational point of view and as consumers above Mughalsarai can obtain adequate supplies of Grade II coals from rationl sources more closely situated, it will not be possible for the Railways to entertain this irrational movement which can only result in increased movement of coal from recognised irrational sources at the expense of recognised rational sources. The solution to the problem is for the Parbelia and other collieries of the Chaurasi sphere to secure more orders from consumers for whom movements are permitted from this sphere according to the long standing rationalisation scheme.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1117. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any types of finished products were exported to foreign

countries during 1963-64 and 1964-65 from Rourkela Steel Plant:

- (b) if so ,the names of those foreign countries; and
- (c) the total foreign exchange earned on this account so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No finished steel was exported during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. But some byproducts, viz. Hot-pressed Naphthalene, Benzone and Crude anthracene, were exported during these years.

- (b) In 1963-64 to Argentina, Japan and the United Kingdom and in 1964-65 to Argentina, Columbia, Australia, Pakistan, France and the United Kingdom.
- (c) Approximately Rs. 2.68 lakhs in 1963-64 and Rs. 4 lakhs in 1964-65.

Employment to S.Cs. and S.Ts.

1118. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of people appointed in various departments of the South-Eastern Railway from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities during 1964-65:
- (b) whether the appointments were made against the reserved quotas;
- (c) the number of posts kept reserved in various categories during the same period;
- (d) whether all of them have been filled up;
 - (e) if not ,the reasons therefor; and
 - (f) the steps taken to fill them up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed dur-

ing the period 1-4-1964 to 31-12-1964, is as under:-

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class III	171	36
Class IV (b) Yes. (c)	. 829	533
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class III	247	215
Class IV	. 910	792

(d) to (f). There was shortfall as indicated above. In Class III it is mainly in technical categories and is due to paucity of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes candidates with requisite technical qualifications.

In Class IV the shortfall is mainly of Scheduled Tribes and is attributable to their general reluctance serve in unfamiliar surroundings away from their tribal territory.

To make good the shortfall in Class III the General Manager has been vested with special powers to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates without reference to Railway Service Commissions.

As regards the shortfall in Class IV. the General Manager has been authorised to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates direct in relaxation of the normal procedure of recruitment through Selection Boards. He is further authorised to delegate this power to the Divisional Superintendents, etc.

With a view to finding candidates of these castes and tribes, besides advertisements in local papers, the Employment Exchanges and the Associations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the areas concerned are also contacted. In addition, Personnel Officers of the Railways also visit the areas where there is a concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Export of Peacock Feathers

1119. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the total export of peacock feathers from India during 1963 and 1964;
- (b) the names of foreign countries where there is a great demand of peacock feathers; and
- (c) the total foreign exchange earn. ed during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Peacock feathers are in demand in West Germany, U.S.A. Japan and Netherlands. A total quantity of 2 million pieces was licensed from export during October, 1963-September, 1964 against 2.5 million pieces in the corresponding period in 1962-63. Statistics of export of peacock feathers and the foreign exchange earned therefrom are, however, not available as the same are not maintained separately.

Industrial Estates

1120. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the number industrial of estates sanctioned during 1964-65 in different States; and
- (b) whether Government propose to sponsor only co-operative industrial estates in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 50 Industrial Estates have been technically approved by the Central Government

4008 returning from Pakistan (CA)

during	1964-65	in	different	States	as
under:					

ı.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Madras	2
5.	Maharashtra	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	I

38 7. Punjab TOTAL 50

(b) No, Sir. The State Governments will continue to provide industrial estates wherever they consider the provisions of such estates desirable and necessary in order to promote the development of small scale industries.

Loans for Purchase of Machinery

1121. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications for loans for the purchase of machines on hire-purchase basis sanctioned by the National Small Industries Service Institutes in different States 1964-65 so far; and
- (b) the number of applications still pending for sanction and the number of rejected cases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Machinery is supplied on hire-purchase basis by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. and not by the Small Industries Service, Institutes in various States. 988 applications for supply of machines valued at Rs. 385.44 lakhs have been accepted by the Corporation from April 1964 to the end of February, 1965.

(b) 234 applications for machines valued at Rs. 144.71 Takhs are pending with the Corporation for accept-733 applications ance and machines worth Rs. 502:48 lakhs have been rejected by the Corporation.

Tractor and Power Tiller Unit in M.P.

1122. Shri Parashar: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any application was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesn for the grant of a licence for establishing a Tractor and Power Tiller Manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh in the State sector; and
- (b) if so, when the licence was issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A scheme for the manufacture of tractors in the 20 to 30 DBHP range has been received from the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh. It is under consideration.

12:05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTEMPT BY ABOUT 1700 NAGA HOSTILES TO ENTER INDIA FROM EAST PAKISTAN

श्री यद्मपाल सिंह (कैंाना) : मध्यक महोदय. मैं ग्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ग्रोर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं ग्रीर प्रार्थना करता हं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य

> "लगभग 1700 नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत में प्रवेश करने के प्रयास के समाचार"।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): As the House is aware, a large of Naga hostiles crossed into Burma in October/November, 1964, with the intention of going to East Pakistan. I had mentioned this in a statement I made in the House on November 18. The Minister of Defence also made a statement about this on November 24. This movement was a clear violation of the spirit of the agreement, which led to the suspension of operations, and was, therefore, brought to the notice of the Peace Mission, who informed the underground leaders that they took a serious view of the matter.

According to reports which been received recently, this gang about 1500 strong, has left East Pakistan and is now on its way back towards Nagaland. It is also reported that the gang has undergone training and collected quantities of arms and ammunition in Pakistan. It will be recalled that earlier gangs which went to East Pakistan, between May, 1962, and June, 1964, had also obtained training and arms in Pakistan. We had, in May, 1964, lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government against assistance given to the Naga hostiles. That Government, however, denied the facts that were mentioned in our note.

The Government are fully aware of the situation and our forces are taking necessary measures to meet it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि सवाल को समझते सुनते नहीं हैं बीच में बोलने लगते हैं। प्राप उन को समझा दें कि **बीच** में न बोलें।

द्मध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रच्छा । माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें।

श्री यद्मपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर ग़ौर किया है कि नागा-लैंड हमारा देश है भीर नागा लोग हमारे भाई-बन्द हैं भौर वे हमारी ग़लती की

बजह से हास्टाइल हो गए हैं ? इस वक्त फ़ीजीबल यह है कि उन को प्रेमपूर्वक भारत में भाने दिया जाये, इन के हथियार ले लिये जायें भीर उन को जेलखाने की शोभा बढ़ाने दिया जाये भ्रौर वहां उन का ब्रेन-वार्शिंग किया जाये Why are Government making a mountain out of a molehill?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुपा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब मिलना चाहिए ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राप की बातें ठीक हैं।

भी यशपाल सिंह : क्या वह इस काम को करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भ्राप कहेंगे वह गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं करेगी ? जरूर करेगी।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): the hon. Minister has admitted that the import of arms and ammunition from Pakistan by underground Nagas is a clear violation of the agreement for suspension of operations in Nagaland, may I know whether Government have told the leaders of the Naga Federal Government specifically that this is a clear violation of agreement and that if they continue to do so, if they do not take proper steps against this matter and if they encourage people to come with arms and ammunition, the cease-fire cease to operate?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has used the expression We neve' Federal Government'. accepted that and it is not our case and I am surprised that he should use that expression. But the substantive point . . .

Shri Hem Barua rose-

Mr. Speaker: It is only a retalia-

Shri Hem Barua: I will clarify.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have made the position clear. Even in my reply, I have said that we have conveyed to the leaders of the Naga hostiles that this is a violation of the spirit of the.......

Shri Daji (Indore): Not the letter.

Shri Swaran Singh: . . . agreement and, therefore, we take a serious view of it. The Naga hostile leaders are fully aware of our views in this respect.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of carification.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that if they do not pay any heed to this, is the Government going to revoke the agreement which they have entered into?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would not go to that extent at the present stage.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of personal explanation....

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said against him personally.

Shri Hem Barua: I would take only half a minute. He has said certain things.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: He has taken objection to

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said against the hon. Member, and, therefore, there is no question of any personal explanation.

Shri Hem Barua: Who is to judge it?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Hem Barua: He has said certain things against me.

Mr. Speaker: No; he has said nothing against the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister of External Affairs has said just now that one batch had arrived some time back and another batch has arrived now. How many batches are still there, and with whom are we negotiating for peace in Nagaland? How many persons are there with whom we are negotiating for peace, and how many persons are still there receiving training and ammunition and everything else?

Shri Swaran Singh: As for the number, I have already given it in my statement; according to our information, the number is 1,500.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know how many are there still besides these 1500 who are on their way to this side. Can the hon. Minister mention that number?

Shri Swaran Singh: In Pakistan or in Nagaland?

Mr. Speaker: In Pakistan

Shri Swaran Singh: This covers...

Shri D. C. Sharma: I take strong objection at this levity of the hon. Minister. I do not want this kind of thing....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order,

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has himself said in his statement that one batch had gone there and arrived; and now he says that a second batch has arrived. You, Sir, have tried to clarify the position. But the hon. Minister does not understand it. What can I do?

· Mr. Speaker: If I have clarified, then the hon. Member should wait to get the answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has not understood my question at all.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has got a certain right to say this kind of thing because he was a professor when I was a student . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am ashmed of calling him as my student.

Shri Swaran Singh: .. So, the House need not take his objection too seriously.

I have explained the position quite clearly that the number of Nagas on their way after getting training and arms from Pakistan is 1,500.

The other question was about the people with whom we were negotiating. Some hon. Members have aiready visited Nagaland. We are dealing with the Naga hostile leaders, and they claim to represent a certain section of the people. It is very difficult for anybody to say the total number of people over whom the Naga hostiles have got any control or the number of people whom they represent.

Shi J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Was that what he taught?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In addition to taking up this matter with the Naga hostiles through the Peace Mission, what other security arrangements have been made by Governmnt to interrupt the coming of the Naga hostiles fully armed from Pakistan? May I know whether any arrangements have been made to stop their coming into Nagaland, and to take away the arms from them?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yesterday, the hon. Home Minister had made a statement here that three subdivisions of Manipur had been declared to be disturbed areas, and the security forces and the police there would have special powers to arrest etc. Within three miles of the border also, our security forcs are there. I would request the hon. Member not to ask for more details, because that does not help the situation.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): The hon. Minister has stated that it was partly the cease-five agreement which was responsible for permitting the Nagas to move across our border. So far as I understand it,, the ceasefire agreement gives perfect freedom to our security forces to operate within a strip of three miles along border. We have adequate security forces there, over one division, why has it not been possible for those security forces to stop such a huge number of men from crossing the border? What were the arrangements made in that And why could we not get inormation about the movement of such a large force when they crossed our border?

Shri Swaran Singh: When they actually leave Nagaland and over to Burmese territory, they generally do not do it in that large number. In small batches, twos, threes etc. they can easily slip over to the other side. The terrain also is difficult. Therefore, even before this present period of cessation of operations, in the earlier years, as I have indicated in the statement itself, they were able to slip away. I think it will not be quite correct to connect it with the cessation of operations against hostiles.

Shri Hem Barua: What is this argument?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): What is the extent of the strategic border through which Government anticipate that the Naga hostiles will try to come back to India and what is the number of checkposts we have at that border to check infiltration? ,Are we having regular patrolling in that area? What is the distance between two checkposts and

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla] which is vulnerable for such penetration by the Naga hostiles?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not got the information about the number of checkposts. Also that will not be a matter which would be in the public interest to disclore.....

Shri Hem Barua: What information does he have then?

Shri Swaran Singh: About patrolling, it is within three miles of part border.

Shri Hem Barua: If he does not have information of the number of checkposts, what information does he have?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachavaiya. No hon. Member shall speak unless identified by me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : पिछले ग्रनेकों महीनों से हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि इन से शान्ति वार्ता कर के समस्या का हल निकाल सकें। लेकिन कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार शान्ति वार्ताग्रों को भंग करने की तैयारी में है ?

नागालैंड ग्रौर पाकिस्तान का जो बार्डर है क्या वहां सरकार ग्रामीं पहुंचा कर उस को सील करना चाहती है। जो 1700 हथियार ले कर नागा ग्रा रहे हैं उन से मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या हमारी तैयारी पूरी है ग्रौर क्या हम उन का मुकाबला करेंगे ?

भी स्वर्ण सिंह: पहले सवाल का जवाब तो मैं यह दूंगा कि अभी बातचीत चल रही है भीर ऐसे वक्त में यह कहना कि अगर बातचीत सिरे न चढ़ी तो हम यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे, यह बहुत वाजिब बात नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि नागा-लैण्ड और पाकिस्तान के दर्म्यान की सीमा को क्या हम सील करना चाहते हैं। मैं उन से विनती करूंगा कि वह जुग्नाफिया देख लें। नागालैंड और पाकिस्तान के दर्म्यान कोई हद नहीं है। वे नागालैंड से बर्मा चले जाते हैं और फिर उधर पाकिस्तान में जाते हैं या बर्मा की तरफ से इधर ग्रांते हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जब ये वापिस भ्रायेंगे तो इन को रोकने के लिये लड़ाई करने की तैयारी होगी ? लड़ाई करने का भ्रगर सवाल हो तो वह तो बड़ी भ्रासानी से की जा सकती हैं। तकलीफ इसलिए ज्यादा होती है कि लड़ाई का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। वे चुपके से रात के वक्त दो दो तीन तीन कर के भ्राते हैं। हथियार-बन्द हो कर एक जत्थे की शक्ल में नहीं भ्राते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम क्या करते हैं उन को रोकने के लिए । उस के ग्रन्दर हम क्या करते हैं ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रव ग्राप 'बैठ जायें।

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उन से मुकाबला करने के लिए हम क्या करते हैं? वे हथियार ले कर म्राते हैं, हम क्या करते हैं।

ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने दूसरे मैम्बर साहब को बुलाया है, भ्रब ग्राप बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछ्डवाय : प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं भ्राया है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एक एक दो दो करके भ्राते हैं । मैंने पूछा है कि हम क्या करते हैं ? क्या हम उनको अन्दर आने देते हैं ? हम क्यों नहीं उनको रोकते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee. Shri Bade (Khargone) rose-

Mr. Speaker: I have not called the hon. Member. No hon. Member shall speak unless called.

Shri Bade: Have I not a right to make a request to you? Do we not have that right in Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: No. I have not called the hon. Member.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछ्वाय : प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं भाया है। उत्तर तो भाना चाहिये । इतने महत्व का यह सवाल है, इस का उत्तर तो म्राना चाहिये। हथियार ले कर वे भ्राते हैं भीर हम रोक नहीं पाते हैं, क्या वजह है ?

भ्रव भ्राप बैठ घ्रध्यक्ष महोवय जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे लोग दो दो चार चार कर के हथियार ले कर हमारे यहां भाते हैं तो हम उन को रोकने के लिए क्या करते हैं ?

मध्यक महोदय : मैं ने कछवाय साहब से तीन चार बार बैठने को कहा कि बैठ जायें ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is a fact that in the agreement there was no specific provision against entry into and return from Pakistan, and whether this was done at the instance of one of the members of the Peace Mission, a missionary, who is still conniving with Phizo in the matter of boosting of the Naga hostiles?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir. That is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. My question is specific. The first part of the question is whether it is a fact that there is no specific provision in the agreement against entry into and return from Pakistan. The second part is about Michael Scott. I want an answer for this.

Shri Swaran Singh: I answered it as "no" because he said that the absence of this was due to the suggestion of Mr. Michael Scott. So, I have said no to that. It is a fact that there is no specific entry on that, but that is a matter which does not require an answer. I have placed a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House, and it is for the hon. Member to see if this is not there.

श्री किञ्चन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : क्या पाकिस्तान श्रीर बर्मा दोनों देशों में नागा विद्रोहियों को समान प्रकार की हमदर्दी भीर मदद मिलती है ?

भी स्वर्ण सिंह : जो हिन्दुस्तान के नागा हैं उनको हम बतौर हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से के भ्रपने यहां रखना चाहते हैं। बाकी जो नागा होस्टाइल्स हैं उन के खिलाफ हिन्द्स्तान भ्रपने ढंग से कार्रवाई करता है भीर बर्मा गवर्नमेंट

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल कुछ है ग्रीर जवाब कुछ ग्रीर है।

भ्रष्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछते हैं कि पाकिस्तान या बर्मा से उन को मदद मिलती है।

श्री किञ्चन पटनायक : मैं ने पूछा कि क्या पाकिस्तान भौर बर्मा इन दोनों देशों में नागा विद्रोहियों को समान मदद श्रौर हमदर्दी मिलती है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: जो नागा लोग हमारे खिलाफ काम करते हैं उन को बर्मा से मदद नहीं मिलती ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक सवाल पूछा गया था कि 1500 हथियारी नागा पाकिस्तान से नागालैण्ड की श्रोर बढ़ रहे हैं उससे जो शस्त्र सिन्ध हुई है वह टूटती है ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया । दूसरे कुछ दिन पहले समाचार श्राया था कि हथियारी नागा देहातों में हथियार ले कर जाते हैं श्रौर वहां की जो देहात जनता है उस को धमकाने का प्रयास करते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी शस्त्र सिन्ध के बरखिलाफ है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राप सवाल कीजिए । श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पहले पृष्ठ भूमि बता रहा हूं ।

भाज स्टेट्समैन में स्काट साहब का एक बयान भाया है भीर उस से पता चलता है कि जब नागा विद्रोहियों की भोर से शस्त्र सिन्ध तोड़ी जाती है—उसमें एक हमले का जिक किया गया है—तो उस को वह स्पष्टी-करण के तौर पर कहते हैं कि कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है।

जब ऐसे लोग शान्ति दूत का काम करते हैं जो उन से मिले हुए हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ये जो तीन चार उदाहरण मैं ने पेश किये हैं उन को ले कर इस शस्त्र सन्धि को खत्म करेगी धौर ये जो तथाकथित शान्ति दूत जोकि ध्रसल में देश तोड़क हैं उन को स्पष्ट रूप से कहेगी कि ध्राप की सेवा की हम को ध्रावश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: ग्रभी ऐसा करने का इरादा नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो यह शस्त्र सन्धि बोड़ी जाती है उस के बारे में भाप क्या कहते हैं ? मैं ने इस के तीन उदाहरण दिए हैं ?

म्राध्यक्ष महोदय : म्रार्डर म्रार्डर।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the matter relating to smuggling of arms by the Naga hostiles through Pakistan from Burma was discussed with Gen. Ne Win when he visited Delhi and if so, whether the Burmese Government has given any indication to help in this matter to prevent Naga hostiles doing so?

Shri Swaran Singh: Unfortunately, I could not be present at the time of this discussion on account of illness; but according to my information, this was not discussed.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Reports under article 151(1) of the Constitution:
 - (a) Audit Report (Civil), 1965.[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3970/65.]
 - (b) Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1965. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3971/65.]
- (ii) a copy of Appropriation
 Accounts (Civil), 1963-64.
 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3972/65].

WHITE PAPER CONTAINING CORRESPON-DENCE BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA AND INDIA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) White Paper No. XI containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between January, 1964 and February, 1965. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3973/ 651.
- (ii) Government of India's note dated the 10th March, 1965, given to the Embassy of China in India. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3974/65].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOP-MENT CORPORATION, ETC.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3975/651.
- (ii) Text of Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for cooperation in the construction of an Iron and Steel Works at Bokaro and for

extending a credit for this purpose. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3976/65].

REPORT ON TOBACCO

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Tobacco.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 1|2|65-EP(Agri.) dated the 22nd February, 1965 on the recommendations made in the above Report.
- [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3977/65].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir. on behalf of Shri T. N. Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Burdwan, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments the Comptroller of General Auditor thereon. under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act. 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
- [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3978/651.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COFFEE ACT, ETC.

- Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:
 - (i) The Coffee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]
in Notification No. G.S.R. 170
dated the 30th January, 1965,
under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act,
1942. [Placed in Library, see
No. LT-3979/65].

(ii) The Tea (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 253 dated the 20th February, 1965, under subsection (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3980/65].

12.28 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Thirty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) 1962-63 and Audit Report (Defence Services) 1964.

12.281 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 15th March, 1965, will consist of:—

- Discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers.
- (2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (3) General Discussion on the General Budget for 1965-66.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Speaker, would you allow me to make a statement about the way in which the discussion of the Budget is being constantly pushed back? It is now ten days since the Budget was presented to this House, and the whole country is discussing it and the other House is discussing it. Although it was first put on the Order Paper for the 9th and then on the 15th, now it is constantly being shoved back. May I, with reference to the proposal made by the hon. Minister, make a plea that at least now, better late than never, we shall decide to take the General Discussion immediately after the motion of no-confidence. is only one item of business which lies between the motion of no-confidence and the general discussion according to the Minister's proposals and that is the continuance of the Armed Forces Bill. I appreciate that the Bill has to be enacted sometime by the beginning of April. May I, however, suggest that it would be perfectly feasible if that Bill is put after the General discussion on the Budget but before the Demands for Grants are taken up? I hope, therefore, that there will be no further pushing back of what is the fundamental business of this House, the Money Bill, which had been presented before us. I do feel that it is hard on some of us. We follow the British practice of speaking first on the Budget in this House, following the House of Commons tradition. it does not mean that we should be gagged for three or four weeks from speaking on the fundamental issue of the day. I hope, Sir, that my suggestion will be considered.

Shri Daji (Indore): Without meaning or intending to raise any hot controversy about the powers of the House and without meaning disparagement to the other House I rise to stress the point which I made yesterday that this House is the sole House which could vote the grants. It is in the fitness of things and in proper form that the general discussion on

the Budget should commence here. If it commences somewhere else, the discussion here loses its importance and becomes stale. It is not as if the Lok Sabha should benefit by the dissomewhere else. The discussions in the other House are not like the discussions in the Press. This House has this very important privilege, that is the exclusive power of voting the grants and the discussion on the Budget should, therefore, in the fitness of things begin here each year and every year. I am told that there is some sort of an agreement reached between some persons. The agreement was never brought, as far as I know, to the notice of the House. I do not know of any agreement that it should not originate every time in Lok Sabha. No such agreement is binding on us. If there is some such thing let us give a fresh look to it. I want to reiterate that it is a very precious privilege of the House of the People that we alone vote the grants and therefore we alone must have precedence in voting grants.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, reinforcing the plea which has been made so effectively by my hon. friends Shri Masani and Shri Daji, may I invite your attention to the proceedings here on the 5th March, 1963almost two years ago-when I raised this issue for the first time. I am glad to find that my hon. friend who has moved to the other side-he was nearer this side at that time-Shri with at that Tyagi agreed us (Interruption.) He was then nearer this side of the House. then said, "Does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs appreciate the feelings of the House in this matter? That is all I want to know". means, by implication, he supported us, and the others who were on this side supported us on this matter. Therefore, I would plead that this issue which has been raised is a constitutional issue which determines parliamentary procedure, and in the best traditions of Parilament, in accordance with the highest Parliamentary traditions, our House should have precedence over the Council as regard discussion of the budget.

The other matter to which I should like to refer now is the no-confidence motion which has been mentioned by the Minister. I take it that two days have been firmly decided upon for that Debate.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Including the Prmie Minister's reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It begins on the 15th March, Monday. I attempted to warn the Government in the words of the soothsayer in Shakespear's 'Julins Caesar' "Beware the Idas of March"-March, 15th. want to utilize as much time as possible on Monday and Tuesday. request that the House might agree to sit, as it would have otherwise sat for the general discussion on the general budget, on the 15th and 16th till 6 O'clock, on Monday and again on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up when it comes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): 1 support Shri Masani and Shri Daji on their points. My second point is this. You are well aware of the judgment recently delivered in the case about Shri Keshav Singh. I request that some opportunity should be given to this House to discuss it, which is a most vital problem, a question of conflict between the judiciary and the executive.

Mr. Speaker: We can take it up after financial business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has become all the more necessary now. I request you to find out some time.

श्री मण्डु लिमये (मुंगेर) : ग्रभी श्री बनर्जी ने जो कहा उस से मैं सहमत हूं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो ग्रपनी राय दी है उस के बारे में सदन् में जरूर विचार

[अं मधुलिमये]

किया जाना चाहिए। इस के साथ ही यह जो मिटटी के तेल के दामों के बढ़ने का मसला है जिस पर कि मैं ने एक प्रस्ताव दिया है भीर जिसे भ्राप ने स्वीकार भी किया है उस पर भी सदन में विचार के लिए समय दिया जाय । यहां मैं ने म्राने पर देखा है कि कोई तीन चार बार मोटर-गाडियों के दामों पर सदन में बहस की जा चुकी है लेकिन यह मिट्टी का तेल जिसे कि करोड़ों लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं उस की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए संसदीय मामलों के मंत्री इस के लिए भी भवश्य कुछ समय दें इस सप्ताह में दें या, फिर किसी एक दिन रात का सन्न रक्खें. मधिवेशन रक्खें ताकि इस तरह के मावश्यक मामलों पर सदन् विचार कर सके । जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्रपने सरकारी कर्म-चारियों के काम के घंटे में ग्राध घंटे की वृद्धि कर दी है उसी तरह मैं समझता हं कि यह पालियामेंट भी रोज एक घंटे म्रधिक बैठे ताकि जनता ने जो हमें यहां पर चुन कर भेजा है उन से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर सदन् में विचार करने भौर फैसला लेने का समय मिल सके।

मध्यक महोदय : इसे देख लेंगे ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, Shri Masani made two suggestions. So far as the suggestion with regard to the taking up of the general discussion on the budget immediately after the no-confidence motion is concerned on behalf of the Government I accept his suggestion. But that Bill will be taken up before we take up the Demands for Grants of the separate Ministries.

As regards the other question which was raised yesterday, I regret to say that this question has more or less become chronic. Ever since 1952, when both the Houses came into exis-

tence, the general discussion took place in the Rajya Sabha first. No constitutional objection was raised then. It was not a constitutional issue but we thought that just for the passing of Government business it could be done like that and it was done. I remember in 1955, the then Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, announced certain concessions in the other House before the general discussion was taken up here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was very wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us listen to the Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am just placing the facts before you. It is for the House to accept or reject or to decide anything that it wants to. I am in the hands of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say you were wrong. I said he was wrong.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Theu, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, one of the enthusiastic Members like Shri Kamath, who would never allow any grass to grow under his feet, took up the matter and raised the objection in this House. He raised the objection as to why Shri Deshmukh had announced this kind of concession other House. Your illustrious prede-Mavalankar, who was cessor, Shri then in the Chair-and perhaps you were also one of the Members in the Opposition then, who raised that objection with Dr. Lanka Sundaram...

Several hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Shri Deshmukh explained the legal position which vested in the Government, the right to reduce a tax....

Mr. Speaker: My position has not changed, when I was in the Opposition; the same thing I said when I was here.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You showed consistency. I am not challenging your consistency, Sir. Deshmukh had explained the position which vested in the Government: the right to reduce the tax at any time through notification, without coming to any House of Parliament. Shri Mavalankar—your illustrious predecessor-ruled out the point of order and observed that Government had the right to announce any reduction in tax suo motu or at the instance of one House or the other. Shri Mavalankar held that if some concession has been made in the other House before the general budget was discussed in this House, it was absolutely in order.

Last year, for the first time, we discussed the general budget in this House first,—the first time after 1952---

Shri Ranga: This is the longest speech he is making. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Last year, for the first time, this House took up the general discussion first. Protests and counter-protests and demands and counter-demands came from the other House. They raised the issue and asked, "What is this and why do you support this"? I made a commitment in this House that I would call a meeting of all the leaders of Groups of both the Houses, and said that whatever their decision the Government would implement Now, there is one difficulty which I may mention for the information of the House. Shri Daji has also referred to it. It has been the experience for more than once: we call a meeting either of the Business Advisory Committee or some meeting on some other occasion. The other day, the problem arose because of that ruling also. The leaders of the Groups are called and

some decision is taken and later on the Members of that Group stand up and say, "What does it matter"? (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Law Minister and the Prime Minister differed on that. Why should he charge us? Let him mind the Treasury Benches.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He is charging us; but there was a difference between the Law Minister and the Prime Minister that day. (Interruption).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I say it may be on this side also; either way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones at others. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may be allowed to proceed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Either this side or that side, they questioned the whole thing. So, there is no finality anywhere. For the information of the House, I may say this. What I did was, according to my commitment, I called a meeting of all the Groups, of both Houses-Swatantra party, Praja-Socialist Party, Communist party, Jan Sangh, Indepen-Some persons among those dents. invited could not attend. Of course, the Congress party was also represented by the secrtary. (Interruption). The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Groups, namely, Swatantra Communist party, PSP, and some Independent Members as well. representative of the Congress party was also invited. The minutes of the meeting were placed there and I said I would inform the House of those decisions. Each one had said, including Shri Dwivedy, Shri Ranga and Shri Nambiar who was then their representative—there was no 'Right' and 'Left' then; there was no group practically-that they were all agreed

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

and there was no objection to the general discussion being taken up in the other House. There was a unanimous decision. They did not raise even one word of objection. Later, the minutes of the meeting were sent to them. Shri Nambiar said that he entirely agreed with what had been decided. Only Shri Dwivedy suggested that it would be better if we took up the general discussion alternately, once in the Rajya Sabha and then in the Lok Sabha. This is the position. I have placed before you the decision of the leaders of both the Houses and all the groups. If you want to change it, I will have to again convene a meeting. But it is no edifying spectacle, I must say, for both the Houses to quarrel over this matter. I am in the hands of both the Houses. I have nothing to say. Whether you take it up here or it is taken up in the other House, I have nothing to say.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Sir, we congratulate the Minister for his very fine speech-very good.

Mr. Speaker: Both the Houses are sovereign in their own spheres. There ought not to be any rivalry or jealousy in that respect.

Shri Hem Barua: Where is the rivalry. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: We should not in any manner show or appear that we grudge their exercising their own rights. But there are certain rights which are vested in this House. That also must be taken into consideration. If the Constitution has vested certain privileges in this House alone, then it is our duty that we should not curtail it. The hon. Minister quoted certain observations to show that the Government has power to vary taxes and other things. That they are allowed under the law. They can always do it. But when the discussion takes place in that House it may become necessary, sometimes,-I do

not say this time or next time-on certain occasions, and the Minister might feel persuaded to make any announcement so far as that taxation is concerned. That position would rather be a queer one because it is only this House which can urge for those things and the Minister can make concessions in response to that.

On the 10th May, 1962, the same question had arisen and I had said:

"There is one thing. happened before also, but it does not apply to the present case. If the hon. Minister has to make certain concessions and give certain other things making a change in the speech that he has made or the taxes that he has proposed, those rather require that they should be done here and not there."

Then again, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, had said:

"So far as next year is concerned, as I have promised to you Government is considering the matter and whatever is possible will be done."

Probably, that meeting was convened in view of that. But at that time I had also said:

"I have already taken up this matter and drawn the attention of the Government to this point through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I also feel that certain rights and privileges enjoyed by the Members of this House should not be curtailed in any manner. The convenience of Government alone cannot be a valid reason for curtailing the privileges of this House. ernment have to see that the discussion on the budget takes place here first and then in the other House, because it is the privilege of this House to discuss 4033 Appropriation PHALGUNA 21, 1886 (SAKA) Re: Point of Order 4034 (Railways) Bill

that and to make any modifications or sanction the grants without any modifications."

I do not doubt that sometimes it may become necessary, but the business might be so arranged that it does not happen. Because that House is sitting and it wants work the general discussion should take place there first is no reason. I will ask Government just to consider it again and think over it. It is proper that these privileges that are given to this House through the Constitution must remain with this House.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कैरोसीन के सवाल के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय जो बजट का डिस्कशन होगा, वह सारा वक्त कैरोसीन का है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में सारा जिक कैरोसीन का है ।

12.45 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
BILL, 1965*

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1965-66 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year

1965-66 for the purposes of Rail-ways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I introducet the Bill.

12.46 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): Sir, by your leave, I rise to a point of order, taking my stand on proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 376 read with article 351 of the Constitution. The reference, Sir, is to the list of business before the House.

I have been rather bewildered, as many hon, friends must have been also, during the last many days since the opening of this Session, at the list of business in Hindi that has been coming down upon us from day to day. May I, Sir, invite your attention to the sort of hybrid Hindi which is being minted or evolved here—the Secretary of the Lok Sabha has signed it and so I believe it has your approval...

Mr. Speaker: That is a much bigger question and it would not be possible to solve it now. It cannot be dealt with in a point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I draw your attention, Sir, and I request you to consider the matter, because it reflects indirectly upon the linguistic decorum and propriety in Parliament—this kind of language—and you, Sir, as the Presiding Officer, must come to our rescue whether we should use this kind of Hindi or some other kind of Hindi. For example, here are some words that have been use. For "Table"

टेबल has been used टेबल पर रखेंगे Then there are words like "His Highness" which have been used in Hindi also. I do not know why these words should not be translated into Hindi. Then there is the word "pass"

पास करना The word "pass" has been retained. Then "coffee" has been

^{*}Published in Gazette of India Ex taordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 12-3-65.

[‡]Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] changed into कहना The word "report" is retained, and "powers" becomes मक्तियां —I think it should be

श्रीधकार and not शक्तियां

May I invite your attention, Sir, to article 351 of the Constitution which is very pertinent to this matter. It bears repetition. It says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, whereever necessary or desirable, for its vocabullary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.".

Now, Sir, in the languages listed there is no English Language, Therefore, either the Constitution should be amended to provide for the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule if these words are to be retained in the Hindi that is being inflected upon us in this House or, otherwise, the list of business cannot contain these words if the Constitution has got to be implemented.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a question that can be settled by a point of order. It is a much serious question. Now that my attention has been drawn to it, I will take care and look into that Hindi. I will try to make it simpler, if it is possible. No doubt, I agree that it should be simpler.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not hybrid.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Which is hybrid and which is not hybrid? We always get confused about it and we do not know the posi-

tion. If it is Sanskrit, some people say that they cannot understand it. If it is Urdu, some other people say that they cannot understand it.

12.51 hrs.

MOTION RE: HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF PRO-PEKING COMMUNISTS—contd

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, I took your permission to start my speech on a pernal note. This refers to the attitude of some of the hon. Members on the other side who spoke in the course of this discussion. It appears that because of certain steps that the Government had to take, some of the friends on the other side have taken a special aversion for me. Yesterday they managed to find some very delectable words or expressions for me. As hon-Members remember them. I do not want to go into this.

I am prepared to make very liberal allowances for the state and frame of their mind. I can understand that there must be a great deal of irritation in their minds. I may assure them and you. Sir, that I am not the sort of person who will take any pleasure in curtailing the liberties of anybody in curtailing the liberties of anybody What has been done, is out of painful necessity, to protect the vital interests of the nation and there can be nothing more vital than the security of the nation.

I was asked how I make a distinction in my mind and in my dealings between the Rightists and the Leftists in the Communist Party. I believe it will be conceded that political attitudes, affinities and ideas are not static always; they change. There has been a healthy change in Soviet Russia and there are attractive features in Yugo-slavia. Therefore, there can be healthy trends here also. Though some hon. Members might not agree with me,

based on my experience of earlier years, I have some appreciation of the constructive outlook on some problems on the part of hon. Members who belong now to the CPI Right. Among the others, those who are called CPI Left there are persons who have passionate devotion for their creed, ideals cause. $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}$ long as they are support of a desirable objective, they are welcome. But when that passionate devotion gets attached to position which is inimical to the larger interests of the nation, to its security, then we cannot welcome them and our attitude has got to change.

Our friends, the members of the Right Communist Party, are under a constraint. I can understand their position. They are not able to express themselves in the way they might be feeling and they might have some other duties to discharge. But I may express the hope that in course of time-I hope it will be seen-there will be an Indian Communist Party, shorn of its foreign nexus, and completely pledged to support parliamentary institutions. Let them by peaceful and constitutional ways pursue their radical policies; they will welcome to do so.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Then how can it be a Communist Party?

Shri Nanda: Apart from Rightists and Leftists, there are some persons who combine in their personalities both the Rightists and Leftists.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): As you yourself are in the Congress.

Shri Nanda: For instance, there is this gentleman called Shri Namboodiripad. I was asked why is it that we allowed him to remain out. The answer is that on our part there is punctilious regard for the proprieties and adherence to our main objectives. If in this case we took some steps against some people, it is because we felt, we knew, we were aware and we

were satisfied, that they had Chinese feelings, they were prepared to go against the interests of nation, in the interests of China. This gentleman, Shri Namboodiripad, had openly declared that he was not with the Left Communists in matter; that is to say, he regarded the position of China as that of the aggressor. That was all right and quite good. But what do we find now? This gentleman has allowed himself to take a certain stand recently which is rather disturbing. In the first instance, regarding Right or Left, when a gentleman came to congratulate him, said that he will not shake with his right hand but only with his left hand. I do not know whether his right hand will be permanently in disuse hereafter. Such is the antipathy.

Then, coming to the main point, recently this gentleman has said that he will launch mass agitations. Mass agitation may be all right. But for what purpose? To break the jails? This nation will not brook such a threat.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): He has not said that he will break the jails.

Shri Nanda: Well, he has not at least contradicted it. And this is the essence of what he has said on several occasions. This will not be tolerated. Of course, he is free to use all the constitutional means and methods that are available. That is all right. But this kind of agitation will not be tolerated or permitted. I hope they will desist from pursuing a course of that kind, because it is not only a threat to this government, it is something like a challenge to the whole nation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Would it not be constitutional to agitate for the release of the prisoners?

Shri Nanda: Then, Sir, there is something more disturbing. I do not know in what mind or mood this gen-

[Shri Nanda] tleman was, but when somebody asked him whether the detention of these people will affect our position, the position of this country, he says: "May be, so far there has been no aggression by the Chinese. But who can say whether this will affect that position?". This is a blackmail of the nation. Because some action has been taken against him or a few other persons, therefore, he talks in this fashion. It is something which is extraordinary.

श्री मधु लिसये (मुंगेर) : श्राप भी यही कहते थे चार साल पहले ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राब ग्राप ग्रौर स्पीच चला रहे हैं ?

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-बाद) : नन्दा जी, गिरफ्तारियों के पहले भ्राप ने महूर्त्त दिखलाया ? (इंटरप्रशंज) ।

Shri Nanda: Then Shri Namboodiripad said that if it encouraged China to do so, Shri Nanda should take the entire responsibility for it. May be, this nation might have to function under handicaps, may be it will be pitted against another stronger nation, may be it is against heavy odds, but this nation will do everything in its power, mobilise all its strength to safeguard its liberties, its integrity and its independence. It was shown the time of the invasion by the upsurge, the enthusiasm and the spirit of sacrifice generated in those days. It will be generated again and, I believe, many of the things which are coming in the way the impediments

13 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह श्राप के द्वारा नहीं हो सकता।

Shri Nanda: . . . will be removed in the way of strengthening the Indian nation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्रव की बार पचास मील एक दिन में भागना।

Shri Nanda: Children were mobilised in Kerala going about shouting that if you do not vote for the Left Communists, we will call China.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Who?

Shri Nanda: I do not want to disclose it. I have a source of information which the hon. Members will recognise when I will tell them; I need not tell them now. It is not the question of a personal source; it is general information. This is the position. I would now come to . . .

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Is it the way to explain away the defeat of the Congress Party?

Shri Nanda: I will come to that. I will show whether it was a defeat or what. This is a very facile way of putting a colour on something . . .

भी मधु लिमयेः कुछ तो शर्म कीजिए।

प्रध्यक्ष महोवय : यह तो नहीं चल सकता कि उग को स्पीच करने की इजाजत ही न दी जाय । एकाधवार इंटरप्शन ग्रा सकता है ग्रीर वह समझ में ग्राता है, किसी वक्त इंटरप्शन डिबेट को लाइबली भी बना देता है। लेकिन ग्रगर स्पीच को बदस्तूर रोका जाय तो हाउस का काम नहीं हो सकता । मैं चाहूंगा कि मेम्बर साहिबान ग्राराम से सुनं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कभी कभी मजेदार बात—बढ़िया रोक ग्रच्छी, घटिया रोक बुरी ।

प्राप्यक्ष महोवय : नहीं नहीं, श्राप **इस** को मजेदार बात समझते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: The hon, Member raises this question of the election. I will say her clearly, categorically and with the fullest conviction that elections there did not have the least bearing on the decision that was taken. It was absolutely unrelated to it. There was no political motivation in it. I am saying it with all the confidence and conviction that I can command. This is the actual fact. We knew then the position that might arise in Kerala and that it is liable to be misconstrued; also, that it may be that it might lend some advantage to the other party at the moment,

Shri Ranga: Indeed.

temporarily.

Shri Nanda: But we thought that the nations security was of much greater consequence than even a little loss in the elections to one party. I thought that though this has not occurred. I will be able to explain that that has not been the outcome for various reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Tell your own party people.

Shri Nanda: This could be the position in the short run. I was told the next day when I was in Hyderabad that this may give an advantage to the communists. Well, it may be; we have to pay the price for it, because we could not for a single day postpone that decision as there was something much bigger involved there.

Now, I come to the verdict of the electorate and what it means. In the first place, I might ask hon. Members to bear this in mind that when we think of national security, it is not a small part of one State; it is the security of the whole nation. Therefore the issue has to be viewed in relation to the entire country. It is not the question of a few persons; they may have attached themselves to a certain party for a period and they continue to fasten on to certain ideas for a time because they have been coloured by those ideas. I know it

from the labour movement days that the worker has a loyalty; even though he suffers he carries on that loyalty for a time and it takes some time to wean him away. That may be so; but here it is the whole nation and, therefore, this has no meaning from that point of view. It is the interest of the entire country and in that interest it has been done. It is said that there has been a fraud on the Constitution. If the elections do not lead to formation of a ministry then the election process becomes abortive. Therefore we would ourselves like to avoid that situation as long as it is consistent with that other bigger purpose of which I have given an indication, that is, national security.

I may ask those friends who put up as candidates people who were detained—it was a voluntary choice—as to how they assumed that they were going to be let off since they were detained for a certain purpose. Then, they should at least not have assumed that they were going to be let off simply because they would stand for election and some of them might be elected. Therefore if they find themselves in that position now, it is their own making. They should not have exposed themselves to this situation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You gave them all facilities to contest the election.

Shri Nanda: How were those votes obtained? There may be other reasons which may be explained. Children of these detenus were sent round to meet the children of the voters and say, "If you give us a vote, we will be able to get the release of our fathers".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Every son, every boy says that. Do not bring those children here.

Shri Nanda: Large portraits were displayed with the detenus behind the bars and begging with this gesture (with folded hands), "Please give us

[Shri Nanda] votes in order that we may be released".

Some hon. Members: What is the harm there?

Shri Nanda: No harm; the people have natural sympathy.

भी स० मो० वनर्जी: : सारे फूलपुर में ग्रापने हाथ जोड़ कर नेहरू जी के नाम से चुनाव जीता है । कुछ शर्म कीजिए।

Shri Nanda: But ultimately what happened? Let us see that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नन्दा जी, जुझा खेले थे हार गए, क्यों नाराज होते हो ।

भी नन्दा : नहीं हार गए, यह गुलत है।

It was said there. It was claimed as if it was a victory for something which they stood for. It is not so. How can it be interpreted in a context where the CPI Right, Left and Independent, together get 19:5 lakh votes? This makes a percentage of 29 and odd against their previous one of 44 or 45 per cent. Such a big drop in the record of elections in the case of any big party in one election—I do not think it has happened. Such a big drop—drop in the number of votes, drop in the percentage of votes!

It may be said that there are some fallacies. What is the fallacy? They contested between themselves, the Left, the Right and the Independents, for all but ten seats. That was about the same in the previous election also; it was about six seats. All the persons who wanted to vote Communist had voted. If we add even the votes of the Samyukt Socialist Party which got their support and if

we say that they made a contribution of even half, it will not make any substantial difference.... (Interruption).

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह विषय पर बोल रहे हैं या चुनाव पर बोल रहे हैं ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many Ministers lost?

Shri Nanda: That is an individual matter. The swing is very, very clear. In every district—if I take district by district—they have lost consistently in the number of votes and the percentage of votes; in every district. There is not a single district where they have improved their position.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Not one Congress member from Kozhikode District was elected.

Shri Nanda: I may be told that the question is of the number seats won here. There are independent factors which are very familiar. At any one time one party fighting alone against all the others combined, naturally the result is different. has different kinds of complications -alliances and all those Therefore, from that no conclusion can be drawn. The Congress Party had to fight in conditions when there had been food agitation and there had been all those things naturally influence the mind of the people. And then there is the question of resources. I thought that the Communists are rather poor people. But the information is that they had massive resources there. I will have to throw some light on that. It is not those poor people on whose behalf they function.

The other thing, which is the principle question, is: Why it that we had detained them? Here I have to first refer to the hon. Members there. The question is: Why had we to resort to extraordinary powers of

preventive detention to deprive so many citizens of their freedom? What are the grounds? What is the justification? Why did we not put them to the test of the criminal law in the courts? That is the question. Members of the C.P.I. sitting here are in a very good position to give a satisfactory answer to this question.

Dr. Ramen Sen: We have not arrested them.

Shri Nanda: They are in a position to give an answer....

श्री मध् लिससे : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय,

Shri Nanda: They were close to the scene and knew a good deal inspite of the fact that the activities of the....

भी मधु लिमये : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला दक्षिण पक्षी भ्रोर वामपक्षी कम्यु-निस्टों की

स्रध्यक महोदय : श्री लिमये द्वारा इस तरह की बार बार की मदाखलत को मैं बर्दाक्त नहीं कर सकता । उन को मैं ने 5, 6 दफ़े चुप बैठ कर सुनने के लिए कहा है लेकिन श्रगर वह शांति में बैठ कर नहीं सुन सकते तो इस का इलाज वे खुद कर सकते हैं । सही या ग़लत जो भी वह कहना चाहते हैं उसे सुनना पड़ेगा ।

Shri Nanda: Those who are now the Left Communists were functioning along with them. Their activities must be familiar to them although an attempt was made on the part of the Leftists to shroud their activities in secrecy so that they could hide their activities from them also. I ask them why they had to give up their association with them. It has caused them a very great wrench to part from them. One does not easily give up old ties and break with people who have been comrades in the fields of activity for many years.

It must have been a very serious matter. It could not have been a light thing for them. The separation took place not on account of any fine shades of ideology. There were substantial reasons. There were also prolonged efforts to avoid this split. I have to say this to Shri Hiren Mukerjee and to the other members of the Party here that they were right in taking up this course. That is why they are called the Right Communists.

They will recall the adoption the November 1962 Resolution of the Nutional Council of C.P.I. The Party -and it is to their credit--condemned China for transgressing south of the MacMahon Line and thus mitting aggression on Indian tory. They offered to support Government effort to defend country against Chinese aggression. The Leftists opposed the adoption of such a resolution. They even earlier supported China over the border question even before the invasion in October 1962. They were disloyal to country during hte Chinese aggression and during the period of invasion, they adopted a line in keeping with Peking's open call to revolt. That was published in Peking Peoples' Daily on October 17, 1962.

Some of the leaders of the Right C.P.I. have at least apparently worked themselves into some kind of a righteous indignation. But may I ask themif it was not the considered judgment of their own leaders that the Chinese leadership wished the Indian Communist Party to help their advance into NEFA by an attack from within the country and thus hold the Nehru Government in a sort of pincer movement? And did they not indicate fairly broadly that the Left faction in the Communist Party was willing-if it could-to come up to the Chinese expectations? That is well known.

An hon. Member: Shame!

Shri Nanda: There was the Central Control Commission that was set up.

[Shri Nanda] It has now said in its report published in April, 1964 that the pro-Peking Communists are indeed guilty of disloyalty to the country and are a menace to our internal as well as external security. I have no doubt myself that what the Central Control Commission has said is true.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After all this, they were released by your High Courts.

Shri Nanda: They were released and they were re-arrested and they have been detained—that is not relevant at all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us bury the past!

Shri Nanda: How did the Left faction break away from the Communist Party of India? I want to bring that out. They know well enough that this rift did not orginate in India. It was in response to a call from China. Peking call was to form a real Communist Party and not a bogus Communist Party. This coincided with the failure of the bilateral meetings between the Communist Parties of Soviet Russia and China in July, 1963.

The schism occurred on the initiative of China in order that unhampered by the nationalist elements in the Party, the Left faction might pursue with vigour an ideological line programme of action congenia] Peking and suited to Chinese purposes and designs. The faction then held an All-India Convention at Tenali July, 1964. And I may tell the friends here that a powerful motive was at work behind this decision that there was the need for secrecy regarding the further courses of their action. They could not remain together. Then, they could not pursue their ways unobserved-secrecy not from the people and the Government alone but also they could not trust the Rightists.

The instructions to them were that underground apparatus should be set

up, as secret as possible—it was a specific instruction—that information should not leak out to the Rightists because the masses have to be prepared for an armed revolution.

The history of their struggle and strife with the left faction inside the Party is certainly better known to them. The separation had become inescapable. If it has been possible for either faction to detain the members of the other, they would have done it. But it was not possible for them. The Government had to step in for similar reason in the national interest.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are obliging us? That is exactly the point that is being stated. It is not necessary for you to oblige us. We can look after ourselves.

Shri Nanda: We are not obliging you.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagal-pur): How can we oblige you?

श्री मध् लिमये : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है । मैं श्राप का ध्यान नियम संख्या 352(8) की भ्रोर श्राकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिसके कि श्रन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि कोई भी सदस्य श्रौर उस में मंत्री भी भ्राते हैं, सदन की कार्यवाही में बाघा डालने के लिए ग्रपने भाषण का इस्ते-माल न करें। यह जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है वह वामपंथी कम्यनिस्टों के देश तोडक कार्य, तोड़फोड़ के कामों के बारे में है। वाम-पंथी कम्युनिस्टों की विचार प्रणाली, यह इस प्रस्ताव का विषय नहीं है। ग्रगर वह रक्खा जाता है तो हम बहस के लिए तैयार हैं। ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी भ्राप से यह भर्ज है कि मंत्री महोदय का यह फर्ज है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलते समय उन्हों ने जो, जो देश तोडक कार्य, विचार नहीं, विचार प्रणाली नहीं, लेकिन क्या ऐसा काम किया है, हिंसा-त्मक काम, उस के बारे में वे श्रपना निवेदन करें नहीं तो इस नियम के अन्तर्गत मंत्री महोदय से ग्राप कहें कि सदन की जो ग्रगली कार्यवाही है यह चलने दें। वे हमारा समय

4049

बरबाद कर रहे हैं और सदन की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाल रहे हैं इसलिए वह अपने भाषण को अब समाप्त कर दें।

Shri Nanda: I only touched the position of the Rightists. As for the Leftists themselves....

भी मधु लिमये : मैं भ्राप का फ़ैसला सुनना चाहता हूं।

मध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे ग्राप के सवाल में ऐसी ताकत नजर नहीं ग्राई कि मैं फ़्रीसला दूं।

Shri Nanda: Regarding the Communists, they are self-confessed. It is not necessary at all to cite the . testimony of the Right Communists for establishing the true character of the Left Wing, because they themselves have said it, and in so many ways and at so many places they have proclaimed their identity their mission. They have made secret of their stand regarding the Chinese aggression. They have been in favour of launching campaigns and mass strugles to force the ment to come to terms with without insisting on any pre-condition.

Now, I come to their propaganda during the last few months. Their propaganda has been all along based on the pronouncement of Chinese leaders, and the literature they have disseminated on a large scale drew heavily on the Chinese documents. This has been emphasising the importance of revolutionary armed These are the things which struggle. are being disseminated in the country at a time when the country is engaged in a struggle for survival, and thus the will of the people is being undermined in this manner. A large mass of clandestine literature is being distributed. There was secret printing of some of the Chinese docu-There was the CPI, but ments. this faction, that is, the Left faction,

had set up a parallel centre, and it functioned in the country through a parallel organisation. Separate organs were created by some of them such as a number of newspapers, and magazines to propagate their antinational views. The basis of idealogy was that violent revolution was the universal law, transition socialism through peaceful means was impossible, and that the party should get rid of its legalistic illusions should strengthen the underground appratus, and that Communism come to India only through Chinese help. They have rejected the Soviet line of a peaceful transition. There are three peaceful approaches, namely peaceful coexistence, peaceful competition and peaceful transition. They have rejected all these things. Their leaders, the leaders of the Left Communist maintained contact constantly with the Chinesè Embassy in Delhi for directions and funds, so that a parallel party owing its allegiance to Peking was coming into being.

बा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मंत्री महोदय एक भी कम्यूनिस्ट का नाम बता तें, जो बढ़ती हुई चीनी सेनाग्रों के सामने भागा न हो । जब चीनी सेना बढ़ रही थी, वहां रुक्त उन के साथ हो कर किस कम्युनिस्ट ने क्या किया ? जैसे ग्राप भागे, वैसे वे भागे —सब भागे।

भी नन्दा : उन को भागने की क्या जरूरत थी ? उन को तो भ्रागे जाने भ्रौर उन से मिलने की जरूरत थी।

There were several stages of the evolution of the Leftist Party's attitude. A stage came when at Tenali the rift practically crystallised. And there was that famous Mao Tse-tung's portrait not only in that place but in several other places. That was really a symbol of their loyalties and also a warning to us as to what we were actually facing and what we were up against in this country. They proceed lated on to Calcutta in a few

[Shri Nanda]

months, and there, they changed the constitution and had a new constitution. And they changed the premable to that in which they said—it was an open challenge to everybody—that they did not believe in peaceful activity. It was thereafter in December that certain other things happened.

I shall just give a brief idea of what happened then. The members of the Left faction have been feeling that they had in fact wasted an opportunity by not arriving at an standing with the Chinese Army at the time of the Chinese invasion and capturing power in India with Chinese help. What is the relevance of this now? I shall explain this, this is important. They want to make up for that now. Towards the end of last year, they received certain instructions through certain ย important agency. In that note was stated that the Telengana movement had failed because at that time there was no socialist country on the border of India which could help the Communists in organising armed insurrection or guerilla warfare and that it had been for the Government to surround, isolate and crush hte armed struggle? The note proceeded to say that the situation had now changed with the presence of the Chinese Republic on the border of India, and that the situation for a Telengana type of warfare was ripe. I think we have forgotten that, because it was too grusome for anyone to forget what happened then. This note was effect an instruction from the Chinese Party to adopt a particular course of action. Copies of this mote were made and circulated to each State party of the Left CPI surreptitiously. But there were instructions side by side and they were told that it should not be reduced to writing, nor should too many copies be made, but it should be communicate from mouth to mouth. That was the kind of secrecy. This was not a very old thing, but this is a very recent

thing. And they have been going on with that. These kinds of instructions are being now conveyed to members in order to prepare themselves for a certain situation which they have in mind.

Then, the question of the of China arose. It was asked by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri or other hon. Member how it was that the Indian currency was being picked up in certain places. It is so, I cannot give immediately an idea of the volume and size of it. This considerable in several places, but where is it going? Then, what is this Bank of China? We might not have given full information, but it is very clear after our having studied the working of it that it was used for those purposes; it was used for the purpose of assisting and acquiring various facilities for the who were functioning in collaboration with the Chinese. The Bank of China extended financial backing to the Communist Party of India by giving loans and other facilities to leading communists without rity; they assisted Communist Party's book-shops by advancing large credits without any security and ultimately wrote off large dues; they also assisted in running espion-age and subversive agencies which had directions straight from Pekin and whose identities were not closed even to the officials of the bank but to whom payments were made by the bank.

Shri Ranga: The rightists also benefited themselves by that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why do you not the name the foreign Missions who are abetting China? Why are you afraid of naming them? Indonesia is inimical to you. Indonesia is abetting China.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): And also tell us the extent of the amount involved.

भी मौर्य (ग्रल गढ़) : जब मंत्री महोदय को मब मालूम है, तो वह उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यधाही क्यों नहीं करते ?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Would the hon. Minister yield for a moment? Could he explain to us why this very interesting and significant material is being withheld from Parliament and public? Would it not be in the national interest if these facts become known in detail?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : यह इतने महत्व की बात है। मंत्री महोदय को सारी सूचना देश के सामने रखनी चाहिए, ताकि देश को धोखा न हो।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Perhaps, Shri Nanda knows that Mr. Jyoti Basu who is one of the leaders of the other Communist Party has given a public statement from which I quoted yesterday, challenging Government to prove the allegation which Shri Nanda is repeating, that through clandesti**ne** sources, whether it was the Bank of China or otherwise, moneys have come to the Left Communists or to any other persons. And I' have said in this House over and over again that I would like very much to know if X or Y or Z have has got moneys from the Bank of China. I quoted yesterday Congress financiers who have got overdrafts from the Bank of China. So, I do not know what this kind of

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I want you, Sir, to decide this matter once and for all, whether on the plea of national interest, this information could be withheld. For I find from the papers that the Indonesian Communist Party on which President Sukarno and his Government heavily lean, said only two days ago, soon after the Kerala elections, that the of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's Government are numbered, unless they

permit the Kerala Left Communists to form a Government. This is a very serious matter, and still Government are afraid of naming the Foreign Missions involved. Indonesia and some other missions who are functioning in collaboration with China are doing this kind of thing. So, I would like to know where the question of national security comes in here. On the other hand, by not disclosing this information, Government are jeopardizing national security.

भी बड़े: एज ए प्लीडर मैं जानता हूं कि बैंक भाफ चाइना में जिस प्रकार के एकाऊंटस थे, उनको ग्रौर उस प्रकार की डीलिंग्ज को कोर्ट में कोई सबत नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन जनता को कनविन्स करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय को वे फिगर्ज श्रीर नाम सामने रखने चाहिएं। जैसे मखर्जी साहब ने कहा है ये फिगर्ज सामने भानी चाहिये। सामने इनको भाष क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। जब उन्होंने कहा है कि चाइना बैंक की रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित कर दिया जाए तो भ्राप उसको प्रकाशित क्यों नहीं करते हैं? इसको प्रकाशित न करके भ्राप पूरे के पूरे देश को धोखें में रखेहए हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि एम्बैसीज से पैसे लिये जाते हैं। दो एम्बैसीज के बारे में ऐसा कहा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हं कि वे दो एम्बैसीज कौन सी हैं भीर भगर वे ऐसा करती हैं तो क्यों नहीं भाप उनको बन्द कर देते हैं। इस तरह सारी जितनी इनफार्मेशन है इसको छिपा कर रखकर कांग्रेस पार्टी भारत को भौर इस पालियामेंट को धोखे में रख रही है। ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप कस्टोडियन भ्राफ डैमोकेसी है। भ्राप को चाहिये कि ग्र.प इनको गाइडेंस दें। इनको ग्राप बाधित करें कियह इस चीज को पालियामेंट के सामने रखें। एक बार

[श्रीबड़े]

इन्होंने देश को घोखे में रखा है हमले की बात को छिपा कर, जब पहले हमला हुग्रा था । दूसरी बार ये देश को इसको छिपा कर घोखे में रखना चाहते हैं। इस तरह का घोखा देश के साथ ग्रीर इस सदन के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये।

भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): कल भी मैंने इस बात को कहा था भीर भ्रव फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी भ्रपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को भ्रीर स्पष्ट करेगे. कि बैंक ग्राफ चाइना की जांच रिपोर्ट जो वित्त मंत्रालय के पास ग्राई हुई है उसमें कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो प्रमुख प्रमुख नेता हैं जैसे ज्योति बसु हैं, डांगे है, उनका भी हिसाब किताब उसमें है या नहीं है? भ्रौरक्या यह सत्य है कि 1957 के इलैक्शन के पहले श्रीर 1962 की इलैक्शन के पहले लाखों लाखों रुपया इस प्रकार के चैकों पर बैंक भ्राफ चाइना से लिया गया था जिसमें लेने वाले के कोई हस्ताक्षर भी नहीं थे भौर उस नाम का कोई भ्रादमी भी हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है ? जब मुखर्जी साहब भी चाहते हैं ग्रीर हम भी चाहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित कर दिया जाए तो क्यों सरकार उस जांच रिपोर्ट को दबा कर बैठी हुई है, देश हित में इस रिपोर्ट को क्यों प्रकाशित नहीं करती है।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया: चीन बैंक की रिपोर्ट तो बहुत ही जरूरी है। उसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में विदेशी पैसे की चर्चा छेड़खानी की तरह हमेशा हो जाया करती है। लेकिन इस मामले का कहीं खामा नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए इस प्रश्न के ऊपर सरकार को भी ग्रीर ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन को भी जड़ तक जाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह विदेशी पैसा हमारी राजनीति को विगाड़े हुए है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के बारे में भी यह शक है कि जैसे इंग्लिश इलैंक्ट्रिक कम्पनी बहुत पैसा कांग्रेस पार्टी को देती है, उसी तरह से हो सकता है कि चीन बैंक में भी कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुत से लोगों का बही खाता रहा हो, उनको भी पैसा मिला हो....

ग्रध्यक्षः महोदयः ग्रच्छी बात है। मब ग्राप खत्म करदें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: पूरी बात तो ग्राप मुझे कह लेने दें। यह सारा पैसा जो विदेशी है यह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को विगाड़ रहा है। उसके बारे में नन्दा साहब बहुत ग्रच्छी तरह से कहें, छेड़खानी खाली न करें। ग्रीर ग्राप हमें मौका दें कि उस पर यहां बहस हो।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): After the closing down of the Bank of China in this country for helping the Left Communists we are kept in the dark. After that it transpired that China was paying money to the Left Communists through two foreign missions and two diplomats of these two foreign missions have asked to withdraw from this country. We are kept completely in the dark about these two foreign missions and diplomats who two foreign were to. withdraw asked from Now the Minister of this country. Home Affairs should come out with a categorical statement about the activities of these two foreign missions whose diplomats were asked to withdraw because they were helping Left Communists; they were channels through which money was coming to them from China.

Shri Nanda: We can give information consistent with our other obligations. Regarding the Bank of China the position is that sometime towards the end of 1961 the licence under the foreign exchange regulation was withdrawn. Before that the bank operated like any other bank and many persons had dealings

with that bank. So, a line has to be drawn and we were trying to examine who were the persons....

Shri Ranga: We have been asking for it for the past two years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can he say that Indonesia and Vietnam are not involved?

Shri Nanda: So with all this help and support, they started doing preparations for violent activities after the Calcutta Conference including plans for formation of party cells for imparting training in guerilla fare on the model of another country. Technical apparatus is to be created district with in every shelters. couriers and secret dumps. All this was reminiscent of certain types of revolueion. Now the question for us to consider is whether in the face of all these factors that we have before us we could have stayed our hands for a single day. We have asked by some persons as to why is it that we did not act and stayed our hands for some time for the elections to take place.

Shri H. N. Mukerje: Could there not be one prosecution? Are we a volcano which would erupt all over the country? You are giving a picture of an armed revolution.

Shri Nanda: I will now give the constitutional aspect. We were asked: Why were they not detained much earlier and more drastic action taken? Regarding the question whether there are adequate grounds or not, I can say that the need for such appears to be obvious action to most people and the threat on our borders was quite well known. country as a whole has understood it and appreciated it. There is this question: Why did we not do it earlier? Why did we not take drastic action meaning the banning of the party? This is the sentiment reflected in the

House during yesterday's discussion. There are some on the other hand who said that the material is not specific enough. I have given some more information.

The recent developments have great significance for the nation. We were asked: Why is it that you have given so many pages to the past? The past has a significance. It is only in the light of the past and the earlier history to which many pages been devoted, that we can fully grasp the sinister developments that are taking place. It is that past that invests the few pages at the end with urgency and grave meanings. have been stages in the evolution of the internal threat which the Chinese Communists pose for country. Their anti-national attitude and ideas have persisted over some years. Their links with China developed and the second stage came to view sometime before Tenali. It was the crystalisation of intentions. was the second stage. This was completed in Calcutta towards the end of the last year when the left faction acquired a separate existence. came the stage of active preparation for underground activities for the purposes of subversion of the nation's defence efforts. If we are asked: what did they do? Have they destroyed any bridges? Have they set fire to any installations?—I will say: we did allow them to go to that extent. They would prefer to wait. Should we also have waited and let them go ahead with the execution of their plans? Should we not realise that it will become very difficult later on to cope with them knowing their methods and techniques, if they are not dealt with quickly? It was our duty not to let a day more pass when we had satisfled ourselves that any delay would spell danger to the security of the nation. And in this discharge of duty, nothing should deter us Many persons pointed out that so many people have still voted for them It is a poisonous influence. We have to do social, political and every possible work of

[Shri Nanda]

amelioration to eradicate that wherever it is there. A question was raised about the Constitution and why it that we have not taken even one person to the court. To call our action unconstitutional is rhetoric. It is no logic. We have the Supreme Court here to guard the Constitution. It is safe in their hands. Government not decide about these constitutional matters. The Constitution itself provides for certain eventualities in the light of these things and the Defence of India Act derives its sanction from the Constitution. Action under that is fully legal and constitutional action. This is when we are in a proclaimed emergency. If it is a question of an individual you can deal with him in a court of law. Here it is a big party, a big force and if you take these people to courts of law, lawyers will go on arguing and they will go on doing their job. No, that is not the way we should proceed in the matter.

Let us draw a distinction between normal and abnormal times. I fully agree that in normal times all these procedures, legal procedures, courts of law and all that should be there. But this is the essence of the matter—this is an abnormal situation. Members of all parties know how much it costs us to step up our defence preparedness. There will be the budget. We know all that. On the one side, we do this. But on the other, to allow all that to be neutralised makes no sense.

The question of civil liberties was raised. I ask: is there not also something like self-defence? When one is faced with an attack, even in common law, there is something like self-defence. We have before us the defence of the liberty and freedom of the nation. Democracy has to assert itself in self-defence.

श्री जग देव सिड् सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : पार्टी पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नही लगा दिया जाता ?

Shri Maurya: What is the reply?

Shri Nanda: We took the minimum action. This was according to the conditions then. Whatever was necessary at that juncture was done. As conditions change, what further action will be necessary, will depend upon conditions as they develop. It may be that they may change for the better. That will be very welcome.

(M)

I am sorry I have taken a long time. in the end, I would only say this. All or us should view this matter not from a sectional angle, not from the point or view of a few persons here there. There is a broader national angle which has to be kept in mind. The threat which we are facing something real. We are so much frittering away, dissipating our energies in other things when the nation's efforts should be mobilised to the full for its self-preservation. I hope the House will support every action that is taken in this direction.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Speaker, this debate has been helpful in the sense that it has been made clear that the consensus of this House and of the country is that the Communist Party has to be dealt with firmly. So far as the assurance of the Home Minister is concerned, I beg to submit that he has evaded the main issue of banning the Communist Party I do not know with what motive. We wanted a categorical answer from the Home Minister about the intention of banning the Communist Party. that regard, I beg to submit his reply is very unconvincing and disappointing.

In the course of the debate, except a lone voice here or there, everyone has supported the proposition that we will have to deal firmly with the Communists. It is very difficult to convice professors and teachers, because they have a one-track mind and they think in a groove.

Mr. Speaker: What about Acharyas?

Shri P. K. Deo: When Prof. Hiren Mukerjee was trying to put up a case out of nothing by his oratory and by his rhetoric, I was reminded of two lines of Goldsmith in the Village School Master':

"In arguing too the parson
owned his skill
For even though vanquished he
could argue still".

So he tried his best. He made a reference to the Swatantra Party. I would tell him that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. I would remind him of one thing. Had he been in a communist country, would he ever have had the privilege to speak about or criticise the Government with the words he has used?

In my speech, I made a reference to certain communists who had joined the Congress Party in Orissa and who were in the pay roll of the Kalinga empire of Biju and Biren. If you want, I can name some of them. One is, my information is correct.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Baisnab Charan Patnaik who was an MLA with me in the Orissa Assembly for five years on a communist ticket; he now adorns the Congress Benches here. Then there is Shri Baidyanath Rath, former Member of Rajya Sabha....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Deo:... and now Circulation Manager of the Kalinga Paper. We have made a persistent demand to ban the Communist Party. We placed a very reasonable proposal before Government, that they should be tried in a court of law. We do not want that they should be kept behind bars merely by executive flat or by the use of emergency powers. They should be given a chance to be tried in a court of law. As I have already said, if the 2424 (Ai) LSD-6

arm of the law is not long enough, let us amend the law. We will give our support to Government in any such action.

Mr. Speaker: The question is....

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात मुन लीजिए ।

मध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब कुछ नहीं, मैंने ग्रापको बहुत मौका दिया ।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो इतना सुन लीजिए कि नन्दा जी उतने ही देशद्रोही हैं....

Shri Ranga: Is there a vote on this?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The question is:

'That this House takes note of the statement of the Minister of Home Affairs on the anti-national activities of the pro-Peking Communists and their preparation for subversion and violence, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th February, 1965".

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think this is the first occasion when such a motion has been put to vote. What does it indicate?

Mr. Speaker: This is a substantive motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you look into the records, you will find that such motions are not put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: That is so when the motion is that a particular matter be taken into consideration. That is not a substantive motion. There no vote is taken. But when the House

[Mr. Speaker] is asked to 'take note' of a particular matter, it is a substantive motion and is put to vote.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It did not perhaps happen when she was in the Chair.

13.474 hrs.

DEMANS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1964-65

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65.

13,48 hrs.

| MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMAND No. 1 .- RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 4—Working Expenses— Administration

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES— REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,63,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 6—Working Expenses— OPERATING STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,96,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND No. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 31,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1965, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES— LABOUR WELFARE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

^{*}Moved with the recommendation of the President.

4065 D.S.G. (Railways), PHALGUNA 21, 1886 (SAKA) D.S.G. (Railways), 4066 1964-65

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Labour Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 12—PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Payments to General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,26,000 be granted to the President to refray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements'."

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): इसमें केवल 9 डिमांड्स हैं और एक एप्राप्रिएशन है और 25 करोड़ 16 लाख की मांगें हैं । इसमें ऐसी कोई खास बात नहीं जिसके बारे में किसी को कोई एतराज करने की जरूरत पड़े। जहां तक संचालन व्यय का सवाल है इसके लिये कूल 18.76 करोड़ (ग्रास) की पूरक मांग की व्यवस्था की गई है जो अनुदान के संशोधित धनुमान से 1.06 करोड़ कम है। यह कमी इसलिये हो सकी है कि 1965-66 का बजट पेश करने के बाद रेल प्रशासनों ब्रारा इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ संशोधन भेजे गये हैं । लेकिन निर्माण सम्बन्धी मांगों में बोड़ी बहुत व्यवस्था की गई है कि जहां कोई बचत हुई है उसको दूसरी ग्रांट में दे दिया जाए भीर जहां कुछ कमी पड़ी है वहां दूसरे से लेकर रख दिया जाए। इस प्रकार वे विमांब्स नम्बर 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 भीर 12 हैं भीर वर्क्स के मुतास्लिक ग्रांट नम्बर 15 है।

इन सब चीजों को सदन के सामने इसिलए रखा गया है कि इनके लिये सदन की अनुमति मिले और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि सदन इन डिमांड्स को स्वीकार कर लेगा ।

भी बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स पर बोलते हुए सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आडिट रिपोर्ट है 1965 की उसमें लिखा है कि जब जब रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ग्रांट लेती है तब तब उसी महीने में सरेंडर करती है। इसमें पेज 5 पर लिखा है:

"During the year under report, surrenders made under 6 grants charged appropriations proved inadequate as the savings inclusive of surrenders were largely in excess of the surrenders. The table below gives details of surrenders made and final savings in respect of Grants Nos. 2 and 13 during the last five years, from which, it could be seen that savings occurred year after year despite surrender of funds towards the close of the year, except in the case of Grant No. 2".

जब से मैं पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं तब से मैं बराबर देखता हूं कि हर साल यही गलती की जाती है । जो इनके फाइनेन्शल एडवाइजर या बजट बनाने वाले हैं उनको यह देखना चाहिए । झापको इस पर चैक रखना चाहिए । इस प्रकार के रेडेडर क्यों होते हैं । जिस महीने में आप ग्रांट लेते हैं उसी महीने में सरेंडर क्यों करते हैं?

5 supplementary grants covering 4 demands proved excessive. While additional funds provided in these cases totalled Rs. 706.98 lakhs (of which

4068

[श्रः बडे]

Rs. 706.97 lakhs was voted in March the amount utilised Rs. 396.19 lakhs, i.e. only 56% of the supplementary grants taken. It may be mentioned that out of the Rs. 706.98 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 184:12 lakhs was surrendered in the very month in which supplementary grants been voted. In the case of Grant No. 9 the surrender in the same month was Rs. 98.70 lakhs or 39.7 per cent of the supplementary provision of Rs. 248.55 lakhs.

D.S.G. (Railways),

1964-65

इसे भी भ्राप सरेंडर करने वाले हैं या खर्च करने वाले हैं? देखा यह जाता है कि जिस महीने में सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट मंजूर होती है उसी महीने में वह सरेंडर कर दी जाती

तीन करोड़ रूपया ऐसीनैटीज पर खर्च करना है। इनके यहां हर साल सेविंग होती है पूरी ग्रांट नहीं लगायी जाती है लेकिन इस पर भी यह तीन करोड रुपया ऐमि-निटीज के लिए टैक्स लगाते हैं। जो बर्च करना चाहिए वह खर्च नहीं किया जाता है श्रीर उसे सेविंग बतलाते हैं । श्राखिर यह ग्रांट्स पूरी पूरी खर्च क्यों नहीं की जाती **₹** ?

सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के वास्ते पैसा मांगा है हालांकि सब जानते हैं कि यह पुलिस की सिक्योरिटी फोर्स रेल यात्रियों को क्या सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है ? मैं भ्रभी दो दिन पहले धुलिया गया था तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर गृंडों द्वारा कैसे यात्रियों को परेशान किया जाता है। वहां हर जगह जब वह थर्ड क्लास बोगी स्राती है स्लीपिंग या कोई भी हो तो उनमें गुंडे लोग बैठे रहते हैं भीर जब तक उन्हें एक रुपया न दिया जाये तब तक वे सीट नहीं छोड़ते हैं। पुलिस को रिपोर्ट की जाती है तो वह कहते हैं कि हमें क्यों मरवाते हो ? किस्सा मुख्तसर यह कि गुंडागर्दी इस तरीके से चलती है। अभी बो तारीख की बात है जब मैं थड़े क्लास में बैठा वापिस ग्रा रहा था तो उस डिब्बे में एक एक बैंच पर एक एक म्रादमी सोया हुआ था। जब भैंने कहा कि चाभी लगा दो तो हमाल ने कहा कि एक रुपये की चाभी लगाइये काम हो जायेगा । इस पर मैं ने कहा कि एक रुपया नहीं ग्राठ ग्राने की चाभी लगाम्रो तो उसने कहा कि यह ताला गोडरेज का है भौर उसमें चाभी दो रुपये से कम की नहीं लगेगी । नतीजा यह होता है कि जब उनको रुपया दिया जाता है तब जाकर कहीं सीट मिलती है। मैं चाहंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इनकौगनिटो भेष बदल कर यात्री बन कर इस बात की सच्चाई देख लें श्रीर मैं समझता हं कि जब वे मिनिस्टर नहीं रहे होंगे तो उन्होंने भी सीट पाने के लिए एक रूपया दिया होगा । मंत्री जी ने सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के वास्ते डिमांड की है लेकिन ग्रगर वह यात्रियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकती है भौर गुंडों से उनको बचा नहीं सकती है तो उस फोर्स को रखने का मकसद ही क्या है ? मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि इसके बारे में वे ग्रच्छा केस रक्खें।

दूसरे इसमें नई लाइनों के डालने के वास्ते डिमांड की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह खंडुवा दाहौद नर्मदा वैली रेलवे नई लाइन चलाई जाय । यह पूरा का पूरा ट्रैक एक भादिवासी एरिया है जिसमें कि **झाब्**ग्रा धार श्रौर वैस्ट निमाड के जिले शामिल हैं। इस इलाके में रेल लाइन चलाने के लिए सर्वे कराया जाय । इन जिलों में कौटेन भीर ग्राउन्ड नट काफ़ी होता है। कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक लेडी मेम्बर श्रीमता जम्ना देवी ने भी इस इलाके में नई रेल लाइन बिछाने की मांग की है लेकिन ग्रभी तक उधर मंत्रालय का ध्यान नहीं गया है। रेल मंत्रालय में श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री भ्राये, मानपन्न लेकर चले गये, श्री जगजीवन राम धाये वे भी चले गये श्रीर श्रब इसमें पाटिल साहब ग्रौर डा॰ राम सूभग सिंह भाये हैं। क्या हम भाशा करें कि इनके कार्यकाल में यह लाइन वहां दे दी जायगी? उत्तर प्रदेश मद्रास ग्रादि प्रान्तों से जब मांग की जाती है तो वहां उनकी ग्रावाज सुन ली जाती है और वहां पर रेलों की सुविधाग्रों का विस्तार कर दिया जाता है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की इस बारे में उपेक्षा की जा रही है। मांगने पर भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं मिलती है। शौर सर्वे कराने को भी तैयार नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मेरी यह पुर-जोर मांग है कि दाहौद टु खंडवा लाइन का सर्वे होना चाहिए।

कैटरिंग के बारे मैं मेरा निवेदन है कि इसकी व्यवस्था में सुधार लाया जाय। मेरे पूछने पर कि उन्हें क्या कमीशन मिलता है मुझे यह बतलाया गया कि 100 रुपये की बिकी हो तो 10 परसेंट कमीशन मिलता है। इसके अलावा सब जगह कमीशन एक जैसा नहीं है बिल्क प्लेस टु प्लेस वह डिफर करता है। इस दस परसेंट में जितनी टूट फूट हो वह भी उस बेचारे के जिम्मे रहती है। मन्द्रालय को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह देखे कि कैटरिंग का कमीशन बराबर उनको मिलता है या नहीं।

ड्रैस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि वह एक जगह मास स्केल पर बहुत बड़ी, ढीली और लम्बी बनवा ली जाती है जिसमें कि एक की जगह दो, दो धादमी समा जायें। पोशाक जो रेल कर्मचारियों को प्रोवाइड की जाय वह ढंग की बनाई जाय जो कि पहनी जा सके।

सरेंडर के बारे मैं मन्त्री जी को ख़ास तौर पर घ्यान देना चाहिए। पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी का मैं दो साल से मैम्बर हूं और हर साल मैं देखता हूं कि इस सरेंडर को लेकर वहां काफ़ी ग्रापत्ति की जाती है। देखा यह जाता है कि जिस महीने में ग्रांट दी जाती है जसी महीने में सरेंडर कर देते हैं। मन्त्रालय इस बारे में घरा सावधानी बर्से और देखे कि व्यर्थ में पालियामेंट का समय बर्बाद न हो। भव जहां तक इन सप्लीमैंटरी ग्रांट्स की मंजूरी का सवाल है इन्हें पहले खर्च कर लिया होगा तो भव तो उनकी मंजूरी देनी ही पड़ेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had full discussion on the Railway Budget. For this one hour is allotted and let us try to finish this within that time.

Shri Hari Vishuu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): The Railway Budget is for next year; but the Supplementary Demands are for the current year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is true. I am just appealing to the Members so that this can be finished before 2:30 P.M.; otherwise it will have to go to Monday and the discussion on General Budget will be held up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the dead-line for passing of the supplementary Demands—the dead-line is the end of March, I believe. It can go to Monday, if necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): In passing the Supplementary Demands for Grants, we are voting quite a large amount on Demand No. 15-Open Line Works, Structural Engineering Works, etc. Now, Sir, I would just appeal to the Minister of Railways to see that we should have a plan in which these works connect the district headquarters and takes the priority. Actually in my State because of the formation Pakistan there are some headquarters which even today do not have rail links. I have that that is the case with Bihar also. I would plead the case of Balurghat, which should now be connected by a rail link, It is strategically an important matter and also important for the entire people of that area. We had hoped that, when the Katihar Broad-gauge line was going, Balurghat would be connected. But that

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarti] did not happen. This is one of the important points I would like to make.

Then, in certain parts of West Bengal there are still narrow gauge lines which are terribly over-crowded. That is the case of Burdwan—Katwa line and also Ahmadpur-Katwa line. This line, I believe, is going to be dismantled. If that is so, it will be a terrible disaster for the local people and before that is done, at least a broad-gauge line must be there.

Regarding Demand No. 16, we are voting something for the amenities of passengers and railway-users. I would just like to urge that in the case of EMU coaches for the suburban traffic there must be more cleanliness and clearing of coaches because sometimes they are left so dirty. Secondly, there must be some sort of a regulatory machine in order prevent the thefts. Large number of bulbs etc. are being regularly taken away. Lastly, there is need for introduction of lavatories in these coaches which are sometimes going for quite long distances. This should also be looked into.

14 hrs.

One last point and I am finishing and that is with regard to Demand on Labour. There is the case of those who have lost their jobs under secu-I may mention one particular case, that of Shri Satyendra Nath Pal, who has not only been thrown out of his job, but his Special Contributory Provident Fund been taken away. I would urge that this kind of victimisation should not take place. I have tried to speak to the Railway Board people, but they are out to victimise him. I personally think that it was unfair to deprive him of his job, but at least the provident fund money should be paid to him.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Uhave no objection to the sanctioning

of these Supplementary Demands, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some points.

D.S.G. (Railways).

1964-65

Demand No. 10 is for expenditure on medical facilities, health and welfare services, education, canteens and other amenities provided for railway staff. I would like to lay stress on education. The railwaymen's and daughters and relatives do get facilities in this respect from the State Government or from the Central Government. When we go to the State Governments, say that we are putting the cart before the horse, and when we go to the Central Government, they say it is not a concurrent subject, it is a State subject, and therefore it is the States' business to solve it. few schools have been opened by the railways, and even the primary schools that they had opened in some of the centres have been wound up. I submit that, as enshrined in the Constitution, education is one of the privileges of the citizens of India and it should not be denied. The Railway Ministry should find ways and means of solving this problem.

In regard to medical facilities we have seen that in different railways and health centres, the amount on this item is curtailed on the plea of economy. The availability of medical facilities does not depend finance alone; it depends on doctors, their prescribing proper medicines etc. I would like to say here that for the same delivery case different medicines are prescribed by doctors depending on the status the railway employee, whether belongs to Class I, Class II, III or Class IV. If better medicines are prescribed for Class III and Class IV, the doctors are taken task by their superiors. At least in the matter of medical facilities, there should be no discrimination.

In Demand No. 6, there is reference 40 enhancement of the rates of mile-.age overtime and running allowances of ruuuing staff sanctioned April 1964, and the upgradation certain posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, orders for which were issued in April 1964. the process of this upgrading, scale of Rs. 150-225 (P.S.) has been abolished and replaced by the scale of Rs. 200-300 (P.S.), but the posts in the latter scale are selection posts. Therefore, an incumbent in the scale of Rs. 150-225 may not necessarily be selected and may have to revert to thelower scale of Rs. 100-185 (P.S.) the while an incumbent in scale of Rs. 100-185 (P.S.) may selected for the grade of Rs 200-300. The incumbents in the Rs. 150-225 (P.S.) should not be placed under this handicap, and should automatically get the scale of Rs. 200-300.

In respect of mileage, overtime and running allowances of running staff, I suggest that on the light of modern conditions the RARS rules should be changed, since they were framed in British times.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाता) : उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत कम समय लूंगा । मुझे सिर्फ़ दो तीन बातों की तरफ़ माननीय मन्त्री जी का थ्यान ग्राकषित करना है ।

ग्राज देश में उद्योग धंधे बढ़ रहे हैं भीर बहुत सी ऐसी जगहों ें उद्योग लगाये जा रहे हैं, जहां पहले रेलवे लाइन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी । उदाहरणस्वरूप मिर्जापुर जिले में बहुत से उद्योग धंधे चल रहे हैं । वहां एलु-मीनियम फ़ैक्टरी है और रिहन्द डेम है । उनके श्रलावा श्रीर भी छोटे मोटे उद्योग बढ़ रहे हैं । इसलिए यह स्वाभाविक है कि ऐसी जगहों पर रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था की जाये । जब इन नई जगहों में रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाती है, तो वहां पर दस पन्द्रह हजार वर्कर काम करते हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह जान कर श्राष्ट्यं हुआ कि जिस वक्त लाइन बन जाती है उस वक्त जब वहां पर रेगुलर झादिमियों या परमानेंट झादिमियों के काम करने का प्रश्न उठता है तो उन पुराने झादिमियों को हटा कर नये झादिमी रखे जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलबे मन्त्रालय कम से कम इस बात पर घ्यान दे कि जिन लोगों ने जंगल और पहाड़ काट कर रेलबे लाइन बनाई, स्वभावतः उनको यह हक हो जाता है कि वे लोग पहले रोजगार पायें। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो लोग पहले काम करते थे उन की समस्या पर विचार किया जाये और उनकी व्यव-स्था की जाये।

वहां पर जो नई लाइन बन रही है, मैंने देखा है कि उसके सम्बन्ध में चोपन में करीब करीब एक हजार से ज्यादा वर्कर एक वर्कशाप में काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनमें बहुतों के लिए न तो पानी की व्यवस्था है भौर न लाइट की व्यवस्था है। जब मैं ने वहां के भिधकारियों को कहा, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि ये टैम्पोरेरी वर्कर्ज हैं। माननीय मन्त्री जी यह देखें कि इन्सान के लिए जो जरूरी चीजें हैं—पानी भौर प्रकाश वे उन को जरूर मिलें।

रेलवे मन्त्रालय के प्रन्तर्गत जो कैजुमल लेबरजं काम करते हैं उन की तनस्वाह रिजनबाइज मलग मलग निश्चित की जाती है। कैजुमल लेबरर बेचारा ऐसे ही प्रस्थायी मजदूर होता है उन्हें मजदूरी समुचित नहीं मिलती। फिर उन्हें मिजीपुर में कुछ मिलता है, गोरखपुर में कुछ मिलता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कैजुमल लेबरजं के बेतन की एक दर होनी चाहिए। जिस क्षेत्र की बात मैं कर रहा हूं, वहां पर कैजुमल लेबरजं का बेतन बहुत कम है। इस के बारे में मभी वहां पर बहुत लड़ाई हुई। उन का बेतन डेढ़ रुपये निश्चित किया गया है। मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें कि

[श्रीकार्शनाथ पांडे]

4075

श्रगर रेलवेज के कैजुश्रल एप्पलाईज सिर्फ़ हैढ रुपया पार्येंगे, तो भाज के जमाने में वे कैसे प्रपने खानदान का गुजारा करेंगे।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कैटरिंग के बारे में कहा है। मुझ प्रसन्नता है कि रेलवे मन्त्री ने कहा है कि हम उसमें प्रतियोगिता पैदा करेंगे । इसका मतलब यह है कि कैटरिंग का काम चलाने के लिए कुछ प्राईवेट लोगों को को भी लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे । यह ठीक बात है। कैटरिंग के क्षेत्र में प्रतियोगिता की जरूरत है, ताकि वहां पर कुशलता बढ़ श्रीर लोगों को भ्रच्छा खाना मिले । लेकिन में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर इतनी इनएफिशेंसी है कि ग्रगर प्रतियोगिता हुई, तो रेलवेज का कैटरिंग सिस्टम फ़ैल हो जायेगा । कब्ल इस के वह एक-दम खात्म हो जाये एक कमेटी बिठा कर इस बात पर विचार किया जाये कि वहां पर काम करने वाले हजारों भ्रादमी बेकार न हों साथ ही कैटरिंग की स्थिति भी सुधर जाये।

भी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन मनुपूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में केवल दो बातें रेल मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूं।

मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के द्वारा नई लाइनों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में जो पुस्तिका हम को दी गई थी, उस में कुछ ग्रावश्यक कार्यों का उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं पिछले चार पांच वर्षों से रेलवे मंत्रालय के भनुदानों पर यह बात दोहराता चला श्राया हूं कि एक लाइन पर इतनी भ्रधिक गाडियां बढ़ा देना कि उन का पूरा उपयोग न हो पाए भीर दूसरी लाइनों पर गाड़ियों का बिल्क्ल न होना समाजवादी सरकार की नीति के सर्वया विपरीत है।

मंसूरी एक्सप्रैस दिल्ली से देहरादून के लिए सहारनपुर हो कर रावि को जाती है

जिस लाइन पर वह जाती है, वहां तीन एक्सप्रैस ट्रेन्ज भीर दो पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज रात्रि को चलती हैं। पहले मसूरी एक्सप्रैस गजरोला बिजनौर ग्रौर मौजमपुर नाराण के रास्ते से जाती थी। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है चंकि सहारनपुर के रास्ते से फंटियर मेल, जनता एक्स्प्रैस भ्रौर दूसरी गाड़ियां जाती हैं, इस लिए देहरादून जाने वाली मसूरी एक्स्प्रैस को गजरौला, बिजनीर भ्रौर मौजमपुर नारायग्र के रास्ते से पास किया जाये।

D.S.G. (Railways),

1964-65

पुनर्वास मंत्री (भी त्यागी) : ग्रच्छा सुझाव है ।

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं त्यागी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस मांग का समर्थन किया है। मैं श्राशा करता हुं कि डा० राम सूभग सिंह जी इसको भी देख लेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति संविधान में निर्धारित की गई है, उसमें कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उलटी गंगा बहने लगे श्रौर जो निर्णय पहले से लिये जा चके हैं उनके विपरीत काम होने लगे। मैं इस दिल्ली का ही उदाहरण श्रापको देता हं। कनाट प्लेस में भ्रापका भ्राफिस है। 26 जनवरी के पहले वहां पार्सल जिन पर हिन्दी में पते लिखे हए रहते थे, स्वीकार कर लिये जाते थे लेकिन 26 जनवरी के बाद जिन पर हिन्दी में पते लिखे रहते हैं उनको लौटाया जाने लगा है।

कानपुर में भी ग्रापके ग्राफिस से इसी प्रकार का एक सर्क्युलर जारी हुन्ना है रेलवे बोर्ड के नाम पर कि रेलवे बोर्ड की इस प्रकार की इच्छा है कि जो बिल भीर वाउचर वगैरह तैयार किये जायें वे केवल इंग्लिश में ही तैयार किये जायें। मैं चाहता हूं कि डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह जी इस को विशेष रूप से देखें कि क्या कछ सरकारी घधिकारी इस प्रकार के हैं: कि जो संविधान श्रौर राजभाषा श्रिधिनियम के श्रादेशों की श्रवहेलना करते हुए, सरकार श्रौर संसद् दोनों के निर्णयों की श्रवहेलना करते हुए, रेल मंत्रालय की जो श्रव तक नीति रही हैं, उसकी श्रोर जानबूझ कर तो उपेक्षा का मार्ग नहीं श्रपना रहे हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो इसके दुष्परिणाम श्रागे चल कर देश को किसी दूसरे रूप में देखने पड़ेंगे। मैं श्राशा करता हूं कि श्राप इन दोनों पर श्रवश्य प्यान देंगे।

इन मज्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक बात मंत्री महोदय को कहनी है भीर वह ट्रेन्ज में जो कोच एटेंडेंट होते हैं, उनकी हालत के बारे में है। उनमें जो कोच एटेंडेंट हो कर चलते हैं वे लोग कहां रहेंगे, रात कैसे बितायेंगे, इसका कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता है। जहां कहीं रनिंग रूम्ब भी हैं स्टाफ के लिए वहां भी कोच एटेंडेंट्स के लिए कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता है। उसके कारण वे लोग इधर उधर भटकते रहते हैं। एक घटना की तरफ मैं श्रापका घ्यान दिलाता हूं। इक निसार मली नाम का भादमी कानपुर से दिल्ली भाया। जब वह दिल्ली में था तो उसका एक झाठ साल का लड़का मर गया। कानपुर से उसको इसकी टैलीग्राम के जरिए से सूचना दी गई लेकिन चुंकि इन जोगों का रहने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता है इनके रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है इस वास्ते वह टैलीग्राम उसके पास नहीं पहुंच सकी भौर उसके लड़के की मौत की खबर भी उसके पास पहुंच नहीं सकी । मेरा मंत्री महोदय से धनुरोध है कि जब वह जवाब दें तो कुछ कोच एटेंडेंट्स के बारे में भी कहें। ान के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती हो तो उसके बारे में भी जरूर बतायें।

श्री ज्ञिव नारायण (बांसी) : मैं इन मांगों का समधंन करता हूं। लेकिन एक दो जरूरी बातें मैं निवेदन करना चाहत हूं। बजट स्पीच में भी मैं ने कहा था लेकिन मेरी उस बात का जवाब सरकार की तरफ से नहीं दिया गया है। ब्रिपुरा पाकिस्तान के मुंह में है। उसके साथ रैल से हमारा कोई लिंक नहीं है। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट चीज है। जब हम सप्लीमैंटरी डिमांड्ज पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो इस तरफ भी हमारा घ्यान जरूर जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत स्ट्रेंटेजिक इम्पार्टेंस रखता है। इसका सम्बन्ध रेल द्वारा जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस प्वाइंट को नोट कर लें।

हमारे मिल्ल ने भार० पी० एफ० वालों की बहुत शिकायत की है । मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूं । जब चीन का हमला हुन्ना था नेफा में तो जितना काम इन्होंने किया था, जितना काम इन सिपाहियों ने किया था उतना किसी भौर ने नहीं किया । ऐसे ही हमें किसी की म्नालोचना नहीं करनी चाहिये । जो सराहना के पाल्ल हों, उनकी सराहना की जानी चाहिये ।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन बच्चों का भी भ्राप खयाल रखें उनको भी भ्राप प्रोत्साहन दें। सही मानों में भ्राप रुपये का इस्तेमाल करें यह भी मैं चाहता हूं।

का० राम सुभग सिंह : घभी बड़े जी ने कहा कि ग्रांडिट रिपोर्ट में रेल विभाग की बुटियां दिखाई गई हैं। उन्होंने सरेंडर करने की बात का भी जिक किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर ग्राप ध्यान से पहेंगे तो ग्रापको पता चलेगा कि ग्राउवें पैरा में 29 की कमी ग्राई है 1962-63 में। यह बृत थोड़ी सी कमी है। 1963-64 में भी यही है कि 48 की थोड़ी सी बढ़ोतरी है। इतनी मी कमी-वेशी पर ग्रापको कोई एतराज नहीं ोना चाहिये।

4080

[डा॰ राम सुभग सिंह]

रुपये वापिस करने की बात भी यहां बतलाई गई है। तीन करोड़ रुपये जो याती सुविधाओं पर खर्च होते हैं उन में ग्राप देखेंगे कि कोई भी पैसा वापिस नहीं किया जाता।

बड़े जी ने स्नार० पी० एफ० का भी जिक्र किया था। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हमारे मित्र श्री शिव नारयण ने उनके बारे में पूरी तरह से बता दिया है। शायद बड़े साहब को इसका पता नहीं था कि कितनी किटन स्थिति में उन सभों ने काम किया है वम्बई में जो उन्होंने रिजर्वेशन वगैरह की दिक्कत का हवाला दिया है, उसपर हम लोग पूरा ध्यान देंगे।

श्रभी शिव नारायण जी ने विपूरा के बारे में कहा है कि वह पाकिस्शान के मंह में है। हमारे विदेश मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। विपुरा, नेफा, तिब्बत भ्रादि पर चीन भ्रौर पाकिस्तान की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं श्रीर उनसे ्न इलाकों की हमें रक्षा करनी है। जैसा कल मैंने कहा था रेलें स्वतंत्रता को कायम रखने का एक साधन है। इसकी बदौलत ही ग्राम जनता का इस में विश्व स दढ होता है। इन सब बातों को दुष्टि में रखते हए मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि त्यागी जी श्रौर सरदार साहब जैसे ध्रंधर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर विपूरा की ही वाजिब मांगों को न केवल मंत्रीमंडल में रखेंगे बल्कि प्लानिंग कमिशन से भी इसके बारे में कहेंगे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि धर्मनगर तक जो लाइन गई है उसको बढ़ाने की बात ये कहेंगे। उसी तरह से मनीपूर श्रीर नेफा की स्थिति का भी वे ध्यःन रखेंगे।

इधर पश्चिमी इलाके में या पहाड़ी इलाके में भ्रौर रेगिस्तानी उलाके में जो स्थिति है, उसको भी वे भ्रपने सामने रखेंगे।

प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा है। कल भी मैंने कहा था भौर मैं स्वयं चाहता हूं कि भारत की भाषा, भारत का शासन भाम जनता के हित की दृष्टि से चले न कि किसी नौकरी पेशे के हित की दृष्टि से । भाषा नीति संसद् द्वारा निर्धारित होती है । इस नीति में किसी भी विभागीय भिकारी को परिवर्तन कने का कोई हक नहीं है । यदि कहीं ऐसा हुम्रा है, कोई गड़बड़ी हुई है तो उसे हम देख लेंगे——

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कर रहे हैं श्रापके श्रीधकारी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी श्राएगी उसको हम जरूर दुश्स्त करा टेंगे ।

श्री श्रिय गुप्त: रिफेशर कोर्स में इज्जत-नगर के एक एस० एम० ने श्रोरल टैस्ट में हिन्दी में जवाब दिया तो उसको डी० सी० एस० ने कहा कि तुम तो मैट्रीकुलेट हो, इंग्लिश में क्यों जवाब नहीं देते हो। उन्होंने कहा कि जो किताबें पढ़ने के लिए दी गई हैं वे तमाम हिन्दी में हैं श्रीर श्राप भी हिन्दी जानते हैं, मैं भी हिन्दी जानता हूं तो क्यों न मैं हिन्दी में जवाब दूं? इस पर वह गुस्सा हो गए श्रीर उन्होंने उसको फैल करवा दिया। उसको तब दुबारा ट्रेनिंग में रहना पड़ा श्रीर तब जाकर उसने पास किया। यह मामला एन० इ० रेलवे मुजफ्फरपुर ट्रेनिंग स्कूल का है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंहः इसको भी मैं देख लुंगा ।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने बालूरघाट वगैरह का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि रेल से जोड़ा जाना चाहिये । यह बहुत सुन्दर बात है । तकरीबन 33 जिले हैं और सारे के सारे जोड़े जा सकेंगे या नहीं या जोड़े जायें या नहीं, यह भी संसद पर निर्भर करता है । श्रभी जो सोलह राजधानियां हैं वे भी नहीं जुड़ पाई हैं। ध्रम्रताला की बात मुझे श्रुच्छी लगी । इम्फाल, कोहिमा, श्रीनगर इत्यादि राज-धानियां भी कटी हुई है। यह कम जरूर होना चाहिये कि हम जिलों को भी जोड़ें। उससे जनता का मनोबल बढ़ेगा। लेकिन जहां यहां रुपये का प्रावधान है उसको देखते हुए जो भी मुनासिब होगा छोटी लाइनों के बारे में भी या और जगहों के बारे में भी कराया जाएगा।

कोच की सफाई के बारे में भी उन्होंने कहा । उस पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त जी ने शिक्षा श्रीर स्वास्थ्य के बारे में जिक किया। एन० एफ० रेलवे में सौ से ज्यादा स्कूलों को चालू रखा गया है श्रीर भी बढ़ते जाते हैं श्रीर जो रेलवे के श्रस्पताल हैं वे काफी शानदार हैं। श्रगर कहीं कोई बुटि होगी तो उसको दूर करा देंगे ताकि रेलवे के किसी मुलाजिम के लड़कों को कठिनाई न हो।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे ने चोपन के बारे में कहा श्रीर पुराने लोगों के काम के बारे में जिन्न किया। वह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसका पता लगाकर जवाब दिया जा सकेगा।

गजरौला से होकर गाड़ी जाने की जो बात है उसके बारे में मैं शास्त्री जी तथा स्यागी जी को इत्तला भिजवा दूंगा।

ग्रटेंडेंट के सम्बन्ध में ग्रभी कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूं, पता लगा कर बता दूंगा और ए० एस० एम० के बारे में भी बता दुंगा।

मुझे इस बात का बहुत हर्ष है कि चारों श्रोर से समर्थन किया गया है।

रिंग स्टाफ की मांग है। उनमें से कई लोगों ने मुझ से मुलाकात की थी और उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी हमारे सामने है। उसके मैरिट्स पर विचार करके उसके बारे में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"That the respective mentary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the column thereof-

Demands Nos. 1, 4 to 8, 10, 12 and 15.

The motion was adopted.

14.22 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POW-ERS) CONTINUANCE BILL

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation 1958 for a further period, be taken into consideration."

The Bill before the House **see**ks to continue for a further period Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958. The regulation was promulgated by the President in 1958 in exercise of the powers conferred by article 240 of the Constitution read with paragraph 18(2) the Sixth Schedule thereof. It conferred certain special powers on officers of the armed forces to enable them to aid effectively the civil power in those areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts which were declared as disturbed areas by the Governor by notification in the official Gazette. The regulation was initially in force for a period of one year. Since the disturbed conditions in the areas of Kohima and Mokokchung districts continued

[Shri Swaran Singh]

to prevail, the regulation was extended from year to year till 1963 by appropriate regulations promulgated by the President. After the formation of the State of Nagaland on the 1st September, 1963, the 1958 regulation could be continued only by mentary legislation and for this purpose of continuance of the regulation for a further period of one year from the 5th April, 1964 the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Act, 1964 was passed. The said period is due to expire on the 4th April, 1965. It is, therefore, necessary to extend the regulation for a further period of one year beyond that date.

I would like to assure the House that it is not our intention to invest members of the armed forces with special powers for longer than is necessary and that is why we are extending the regulation for a further period of one year only. As this is a piece of legislation which has been accepted in principle and as the conditions in Nagaland and the adjoining areas are such and about which concern has been expressed in the House from time to time, I would appeal to the House that this regulation may be extended for one more year.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 for a further period, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Deputy-Speaker, if I heard the Mi-Parliamentary nister of a right earlier in the day, when the issue with regard to the priority of Houses in respect of the two discussion of the budget was raised by my hon. friends Shri Daji and Shri Masani, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs agreed to the suggestion made on this side the House that this Bill would be taken up after the discussion of

general budget was concluded. But now we have been taken unawares. This Bill has been taken up without fresh notice to us. It is rather unfair to the House to be hustled in five minutes, because the policy in regard to Nagaland, the peace talks with regard to Nagaland....

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): The speech of the Minister is concluded. (Interruption.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope it would be hustled in five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time, allotted is one hour.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): It is an innocuous Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It nay be innocuous for you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I do not want it to be finshed in five minutes! Shri Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that the principles of this Bill have already been accepted by the House and the Government is coming forward only for an extension of the period of the regulation for another period of one year and that it nt require any further debate. point, however, is that in this particular case, it is not a question grudging the powers given, but one of raising the question whether, even with these provisions which arm Government with these powers, the Government and the machinery at its disposal have been able to fulfil the purpose for which these regulations were passed and given consent to by this House.

The most important question is this. We have given special powers to the military. The regulations are enumerated—(a), (b), (c), (d) and so on—and comprise the powers which are possibly required for the maintenance of law and order and for carrying out the work in the concerned

areas. And yet, two things stand out very glaringly. This very morning, we had a Calling Attention Notice, where in it was admitted that 1,500 Nagas are recrossing from Pakistan after bringing arms. It is also admitted that about 1,500 persons crossed from this side and went into Pakistan. This is what we have been hearing about year after year. Almost every year, one batch after another is crossing and recrossing. I think it seems that the Naga hostiles have opened a college, a military academy, across border in Pakistan. Every year, they come in batches for training and after graduating and getting the diplomas or the honours degrees, they march back! Each time we are told that because of the terrain we are unable to prevent such things happening. certainly appreciate the difficult situation in Nagaland. Please understand that we also have a little working knowledge about the difficult terrain. But how is it that when 1,700 filtered through in batches of two or three, we are not able to apprehend or arrest or stop even one batch? We have not yet heard about it. Of course, one expects the authorities to stop the whole 1,500 hostiles. But have been able to apprehend even one single batch of these trainees who go seasonaly from Nagaland to Pakistan, get themselves trained, get themselves armed and drilled and then come back? It seems as if across the whole border, the Naga hostiles are enjoying immunity from apprehension, arrest or anything.

An hon. Member: They have the support of the people there.

Shri Daji: What is the military doing? If the military, because of the difficulty of the terrain, are unable to hold the Naga hostiles, are they holding the loyal Nagas there? From the stories that we hear, the position seems to be this: only the military personnel are posted there. There are so many complaints about harassment of the villagers. It is just like raising the idle devil. Once the devil

is idle, it has got to do some work. It seems that if they cannot prevent the Naga hostiles from going across into Pakistan, and if there are complaints of harassment also, then how can they fulfil the mision? have to justify their existence. The question is, is the Government serious about the whole question. This morning, a question was pointedly put to the Minister, and the Minister diplomatically evaded a clear reply to The question was put: is it not a fact that their agreement deliberately, purposefully kept beautifully vague, and whether during the peace talks these hostiles could go to Pakistan and cross our borders? That was a specific question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He may continue the next day.

14:30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shri Muthiah.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th March, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th March, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14:31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: UPLIFT OF SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Resolution moved by Shri K. L. Balmiki on the 26th February, 1965.

"This House is of opinion that even after three Five Year Plans there has been no specific progress in the work of social, economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes and, therefore, calls upon the Government to appoint a high powered Commission to evaluate the progress made so far in this regard and measures for the welfare of Scheduled Castes with special reference to the promotions and reservation of seats in Government services, allocation of land, etc."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Balmiki. He has taken eight minutes.

भी बाह्मं की (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 26-2-65 को मनुसूचित जातियों के उत्थान के संबंध में सदन् के सम्मुख अपना संकल्प रखते हुये मैं कह रहा था कि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाम्रों के पश्चात भी म्रभी तक हरिजनों की दशा ग्रत्यन्त शोचनीय है। यह बात कही जाती है कि हरिजन मब उस हालत में नहीं हैं कि जिस हालत में कभी थे। मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता हूं कि कुछ उन में उठने की शक्ति नहीं माई है। शक्ति माई है लेकिन कुछ जाति विशेष कुछ परिवार विशेष या कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष की ही उन्नति देख कर केवल सारी हरिजन जातियों की उन्नति समझी जाय मैं इसे नहीं मानता हूं। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि ग्राज भी यदि देखा जाये तो जैसा कि मेरे संकल्प का

मतव्य यह है कि उनकी उन्नति सामाजिक दुष्टि से, शैज्ञणिक दुष्टि से ग्रीर ग्रायिक दुष्टि से उल्लेखनीय नहीं हुई है। कुछ मेरे भाइयों को उस पर विशेष ग्राश्चर्य होता है भ्रौर वह इसलिये होता है कि जो बात सुनी जाती है वह सच नहीं होती है लेकिन जो बात देखी जाती है वह सच होती है। इन पन्द्रह सालों में सारे देश के ग्रन्दर सारे राज्यों के ग्रन्दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों ग्रीर नगरों के मन्दर मैं स्वयं घमा हं ग्रीर ग्रपनी जानकारी की बिना पर यह कहने के लिये तैयार हं कि श्राज भी इस ग्रस्पश्यता का जो सामाजिक बन्धन है वह ढीला नहीं हम्रा है। ग्राज भी उन के रास्ते में सामाजिक बाधायें है। धार्मिक कट्टरता है। विचारों का कट्टरपन श्राज भी रास्ते का रोडा है। यह बात ग्राप जानते हैं और सदन भी जानता है कि लोक-तंत्रीय सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीयकरण के पश्चात भौर पंचायती राज्य के लाग होने के बाद भी ग्रामः ण क्षेत्रों में हमारे ग्रपने भाईयों की बाधायें बढ़ी हैं, घटी नहीं हैं। म्राज भी उन पर जो कत्ल, स्रागजनी, सामाजिक बहिष्कार, ग्रामों से निकाला जाना, जबरन मारपीट, बलात्कार और इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटित होती हैं जोकि बहुत सी मैं श्रापके सामने कह सकता है। ग्रब उन में हमें दुःख ही होता है। जो भाई यह कहते हैं कि इनके रास्ते में ग्रब इतनी दिक्कत नहीं है भ्रौर भ्रस्पश्यता के बन्धन भी ढीले हो गए हैं तो ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्राप यह समझिये कि यह कोई पुरानी बात नहीं है डेढ़ साल की बात है कि दक्षिण में श्रौरंगाबाद के पास में जो 10-12 मील की दूरी पर ग्राम है वहां जिस प्रकार से ग्रमानुषिक ढंग से हरिजन स्वियों को नग्न किया गया श्रौर इस प्रकार से जो ऐसी श्रौर घटनायें घटित होती हैं उन से हरिजनों के मस्तिष्क में एक रोष उत्पन्न होता है श्रौर इस प्रकार श्राप श्रह के ही है से हरिजनों के हिस प्रकार श्राप यह देखें कि ग्रस्पण्यता के ही

कारण केवल ऐसी घटनायें होती हैं। स्राज इतने दिन के बाद भी क्या समाज में उन को सम्मानप्रद स्थान प्राप्त हो गया है? क्या वह किसी भी जगह मम्मान के साथ खड़े हो सकते हैं? कुछ थोड़े से भाई ऐसा कह सकते हैं लेकिन प्रधिकतर ऐसा नहीं होता है।

जहां तक सन् 1955 में पास किये गये अस्पृथ्यता निवारण अधिनियम का सवाल है वह एक डैंड लैंटर बन कर रह गया है। उसके अधीन मामले दर्ज नहीं किये जाते हैं। पुलिस ध्यान नहीं देती है जबिक वह कोगने-जेबुल औफैंस है लेकिन फिर भी कोई प्रगति नहीं की है। हमारे सामने इस तरह के केस नहीं आये हैं और मंत्राणी जी भी यहां बैटी हुई है वे भी इसे जानती हैं कि इस अधिनियम का कडाई के साथ पालन नहीं होता है।

जहां तक ग्राधिक दिक्कनों का सबंध है ग्राज भी देश में जैसे कि हमारे संविधान में हमने कहा है कि म्रार्थिक विषमतायें भ्रौर सामाजिक विषमतायें दूर की जायेंगी इस दिशा के अन्दर यदि आप देखें तो हमारे हरिजन भाई हमारे भपने भाई जो विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं वे ही सामाजिक विषमतात्रों ग्रीर ग्राधिक विषमताग्री सब से बड़े शिकार हैं। ब्राज भी देखिये कि इस प्रकार से जो बेगार ग्रादि की प्रधा है जबरदस्ती काम लेने की बात है उस तरह की घटनायें भी सामने ब्राती हैं। इस तरह से बाधायें ग्रब भी मौजद हैं। इस तरह से ग्राप देखों कि जो रास्ते में एक तरह की दिक्कत है वह सभी तक ढीली नहीं हुई है सौर विशेष कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ग्रोर से ध्यान ग्राकर्षित किया जाता है राज्य सरकारों का लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के मस्तिष्क पर किसी भी प्रकार का एक प्रभाव होता नजर नहीं म्राता है मौर वह उधर ध्यान नहीं देती हैं । विशेष कर यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत सी रिपोर्टस श्राती हैं। हमारे गैडयल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर ने भी

रिपोर्ट दी है भीर पीछे जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमें शन या इस तरह की रिपोर्ट हैं उनके ऊपर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हं कि इधर प्रयत्न किया गया है भौर विशेष कर कुछ इस तरीके का प्रयत्न प्लानिंग कमिशन के जरिये भी किया गया है। मेरे हाथ में रिपोर्ट ग्राफ दी स्पेशल विका ग्रप भ्रौर कोभ्रापरेशन फौर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज--वालयम । है उस की भी सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों को भेजी गई हैं। मेरे हाथ में एक दूसरी रिपोर्ट ब्राफ़ दी सेमीनार मान एम्प्लायमेंट माफ़ शैडयल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्युल्ड ट्राइय्स की है। मेरे पास मलकानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है भ्रीर यह रेणका रे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उन सब की सिफारिशें बराबर भेजी गई हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने भी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का ध्यान भ्राकर्षित किया था लेकिन उधर कोई भी प्रभाव नजर नहीं द्याता है। मैं समझता हं कि जब तक भारत सरकार इन पर भ्रमल के लिए एक कड़ा क़दम नहीं उठाती है भौर एक बिशेष कार्यवाही नहीं करती है मेरी समझ में उधर कोई बहत उन्नति होने वाली नहीं है।

देवर किमशन हमारे झादिम जाति के भाइयों को उठाने के लिए मुकरंर हुआ है। हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 339 के अधीन उसने सिफारिशें दी हैं। यही नहीं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के अधीन जो वैक्वडं क्लासेज कमीशन कायम हुआ उसकी भी सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों के सामने भेज दी गई हैं लेकिन उधर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस स्थिति में एक ऐसे कमीशन या आयोग को नियुक्त करना आवश्यक है जो केवल अनुसूचित जातियों शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के संबंध में पूरी तरह से जांच कर मके कि किम हद तक अस्पूश्यता निवारण हुआ है किस हद तक उनके लिये काम हए हैं उनके कल्याण

[श्राबालमाकी]

के लिए विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाम्रों में कितना म्रनुदान रखा गया है भौर उसको किस प्रकार व्यय किया गया है ।

मरे हाथ में एक रिपोट है जिसकी बिना पर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रभी तक योजनाओं में सभी पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए जिन में अनुसूचित जातियां और आदिम जातियां भी हैं कितना धन रखा गया था और उस में से कितना धनं हुआ है। पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 39 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जिसमें से केवल 30 करोड़ रुपया खनं हुआ दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 90 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जिसमें से 79 करोड़ रुपया खनं हुआ तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 114 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जिसमें से 1961 से ले कर 1964 तक केवल 50 करोड़ रुपया खनं हुआ है।

ग्राप देखिए कि इतना धन ग्रव भी बेकार पड़ा हुग्रा है। विकास क्षेत्रों में ग्रौर सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण के लिए जो धन भेजा गया है बी० डी० ग्रो० तथा दूसरे ग्रधिकारी या ब्लाक डेंग्लपमेंट कमेटी उसकी तरफ़ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते हैं ग्रौर वह पैसा बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं होता है। जब तक ऊपर से बराबर इसकी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तब तक इस काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूं कि ग्राधिक दृष्टि से या सामाजिक दृष्टि से ग्रनुसूचित जातियों में उतनी उन्नति नहीं हुई है जितनी कि होनी खाहिए।

हमारा सामाजिक व ग्राधिक स्तर भव भी गिरा हुन्ना है। धार्मिकता के कारण श्रव भी हम पर संग्ट ग्राते हैं ग्रीर श्रव भी मन्दिरों के द्वार हमारे लिए बन्द हैं। ग्रभी हृदय भी बन्द है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ मन्दिर खुले हैं लेकिन इस दिशा में पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं हुई है। हमारे हरिजन भाई किसी तरह से देश की एकता को खंडित नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम हृदय से चाहते हैं कि हमारे साथ सामाजिक न्याय हो और हमको सामाजिक सुरक्षा मिले । हमारे संविधान में सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक सुरक्षा की जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसके अनुसार हम को सामाजिक न्याय और सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है ।

यह भी देखना चाहिए कि नगरों में भीर विशेषकर ग्रामों में भ्राधिक दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जातियों की कितनी उन्नति हुई है। सफ़ाई-पेशा भाइयों के मुहल्ले, डोम टोलियों भीर दूसरे ग़रीब हरिजनों के मुहल्लों तथा ग्रामों की दशा भ्रत्यन्त शोचनीय हैं, भंयकर है भीर वहां किसी भी प्रकार की उन्नति नहीं हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने उनको भ्राधिक दृष्टि से पूरे हक देने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाए हैं। यद्यपि उन के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए गए हैं, लेकिन उन का प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है।

मनुसूचित जातियों के लिए जो धन राशि रखी गई है, वह भी खुर्च नहीं की गई है। जहां तक जेनेरल सेक्टर से, जेनेरल पूल से, स्वास्थ्य, छोटी सिंचाई, खेती या दूसरी विकास की स्कीमों में उन पर कितना खर्च किया जाता है, ये श्रांकड़े या ब्योरा नहीं रखा जाता है । विशेषकर नगरों या ग्रामों में श्रावास या जमीन देने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जेनेरल पूल से कितना पैसा दिया गया है, सरकार के पास ऐसे कोई भांकड़े नहीं हैं भौर न ही वह दे सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक सरकार पूरे तरीके से अनुसूचित जातियों के जीवन-स्तर को, उनके ग्राधिक स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए प्रयत्न न करेगी, तब तक कोई काम आगे नहीं बढेगा । भाज तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना ग्रपने ग्रन्तिम चरणों पर है श्रौर चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ होने वाली है, किन्तू मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हं कि इस दिशा

में कोई विशेष उन्नति नहीं हुई है। वे विकास की परिधि से सभी बहुत दूर हैं।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, उन में श्रव भी संकट है। किसी भी राज्य या केन्द्र से जिला स्तर से लेकर भारत सरकार के विभागों तक कहीं भी हमारी नौकरियों का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया है श्रौर न पूरा किये जाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। यद्यपि हमारे लोग काफ़ी पढ़ लिख गए हैं, लेकिन हजारों हाई स्कूल, इन्टरमीडिएट, बी० ए०, एम० ए० श्रौर विद्या के डाक्टर भी बेकार घूमते हैं। उनको नौकरियों के साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने एम्पलायमेंट श्रौरियंटिड स्कीम्ज चलाई हैं, लेकिन इस म प्रगति न के बराबर है श्रौर हमारे लोगों को नौकरी के पूरे श्रवसर नहीं मिलते हैं।

जहां तक पदोन्नित का सवाल है, हमारे लोगों के साथ ग्रन्याय किया जाता है ग्रीर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिवीजन की स्पिरिट का भी पालन नहीं होता है । होम मिनिस्ट्री से जो जि॰ ग्रो॰ गए हैं, विभिन्न राज्यों में, जिला स्तर पर, विकास क्षेत्रों में ग्रीर विशेषकर हमारे यहां केन्द्रीय विभागों में भी उनका पालन नहीं होता है । प्रोमोशन के सम्बन्ध में जो ग्रन्याय होता है उस पर विचार करने की ग्रावश्यकता है ।

सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा जाता कि अस्पृथ्यता मिट गई है, लेकिन वह घृणा अब भी मौजूद है भौर वह पढ़े लिखे लोगों के क्लिन-दिमाग़ में सबसे ज्यादा बैठी हुई है। इमारे लोगों के अधिकारियों द्वारा का फ़िडेंगल रिकार्ड किस तरह बर्बाद किये जाते हैं, ख़राब किये जाते हैं, इन सब बातों की श्रोर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि उस की श्रोर भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

चूंकि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को भी बोलना है, इसलिए मैं घधिक समय नहीं लेना 2424 (Ai) LSD-7.

चाहता हूं। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां आधिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से अब भी अवनित है और उसकी जांच करने के लिए एक कमीशन कायम किया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं भ्रपना संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that even after three Five Year Plan there has been no specific progress in the work of social, economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes and, therefore, calls upon the Government to appoint a high powered commission to evaluate the progress made so far in this regard and suggest measures for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes special reference to the promotions and reservation of seats in Government services, allocation of land, etc."

There are two amendments that have been tabled.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya (Dewas): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—
after "development of Scheduled
Castes" insert—

"except one or two such Castes as have been benefited by every kind of facility provided by Government for their political and economic uplift,". (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original motion and the amendment are now before the House. There is a large number of hon. Members who have expressed their desire to participate in this debate. We have only two hours out of which half-an-hour has already been taken by the mover. So, hon. Members may take each five minutes.

श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर) : मेरा सुझाव है कि चूंकि इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने वाले सदस्यों की संख्या ज्यादा है, इसलिए इसका टाइम कम से कम दो घंटे श्रीर बढ़ा दिया जाये । श्रगर सदन यह चाहता है, तो उसका निर्णय क्यों न माना जाये ?

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : मेरा सुझाव है कि बोलने वाले ज्यादा नहीं हैं, समस्या ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए इस पर पूरे दिन वहस होनी चाहिए ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): इस पर बोलने के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज ग्रौर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ग्रादि कई ग्रवसरों पर मौका मिलेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय : (माननीय सदस्यों को इसके लिए बहुत टाइम मिलेगा । होम मिनिस्ट्री, एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज और जेनेरल बजट पर माननीय सदस्य प्रपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं ।

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with the basic idea of the resolution. After 18 years of independence it is a very sorry spectacle that the lot of the Scheduled Caste people has not improved to any appreciable extent.

What are actually the problems of the Scheduled Castes? As we understand them, the main problem is that the Scheduled Caste people suffer from social and economic disabilities. Both the social and economic factors today bear upon the Scheduled Castes people. Firstly, let us consider what are the professions of the majority of Scheduled Castes. In the cities, they are either sweepers or cobblers, men who are working in the lowest rung of factories or people who are self-employed but doing some jobs which are both socially and economically considered to be very backward. In

the villages most of the landless labourers, at least quite a large percentage of them, come from the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, in spite of the best wishes of the upper class people and their professions, the economic and social disparities between these people and the upper class people could not be removed from the soil of India It is a stigma on the fair image of India. It is only when we tackle this problem from this angle that we can say that we in India have no social or economic disparities between various sections of the community.

Now in cities like Bombay and Calcutta there are separate colonies for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Due to the rapid growth of industrialization these distinctions are going away. Yet, side the factories most of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes are illiterate unskilled workers and they are the lowest paid. So, we have to consider the question of raising salaries or wages of people who are in the lowest rung of the ladder. Therefore this is a bigger economic problem and unless the Government tries to solve it with courage, mere passing of resolutions or setting up of commissions would not help.

Secondly, in the villages the object of the peasant movement has been the distribution of surplus land among the landless peasants. That has also been the demand of a large section of the Congressmen during the early days of the freedom struggle. Even now all those pious wishes remain only on paper. The land reforms are halfhearted and halting. Sometimes the land reforms are exploded by subterfuge from below. Therefore, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes continue to remain in a pitiable condition.

When we discuss this resolution I say that though the setting up of the commission is necessary, there should be a clear reference as to what the commission should do and

how the commission should proceed with its work, and after the report of the commission is received what government is going to do with it. Because, in the matter of land tenure and land reforms it is only the Government which is in a position to make some radical changes and improvements.

Then, in the factories the unskilled labour belonging to the Scheduled Caste should be given proper education and training. That should be the responsibility of government. Europe and other countries with Industrialisation illiteracy has banished. In our country also, that industrialisation is in progress, illiteracy should be removed. Practical training should be given in technibelonging cal trades to people Scheduled Castes so that they could come up Government should take measures for improving housing conditions of these people in cities and towns. While houses, they should ensure there is people separation of these from the rest of the people. They should live side by side.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

भी गलकान (भटिंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं श्री बाल्मीकी जी के उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं जो उन्होंने इस सदन में पेश किया है। भ्रनुसूचित जातियों के बारे में विधान सभाग्रों में पालियामेंट में ग्रीर बहुत बड़ी बड़ी कान्फोंसिस में चर्चा चलती है ग्रीर बड़ी बड़ी घोषणायें भी होती हैं कि हम इन लोगों के लिए बहुत कुछ करते हैं श्रीर बहुत कुछ करेंगे। लेकिन जो इसका नतीजा होता है वह निल होता है। मिनिस्टर लोग भी कहते हैं कि हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के लिए बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहने वाले इस देश में जो शैडयुल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं वे खुमाछूत के शिकार होते रहे हैं भीर भव भी हो रहे हैं। संविधान को लागू किये हुए कितने ही साल हो गए हैं भीर हमको भाजाद हए

सतरह साल में भी ऊपर हो गये हैं लेकिन श्रभी तक भी छूआछूत मिटी नहीं है गरीबी मिटी नहीं है बोराजगारी मिटी नहीं है और हम लोग ही हैं जोकि इनका सबसे ज्यादा शिकार होते हैं। यह जो छूआछूत है यह हमारे देश के माथे पर एक कलंक है सरकार के माथे पर भी एक कलंक है।

भूमि देने के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। गन्दी बस्तियों को अच्छा बनाने के लिए भी सरकार ने कुछ प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं। मालूम नहीं वे कहां हैं। इन लोगों की बस्तियों में जाकर जब हम देखते हैं तो हमें शर्म भाती है।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। बाल्मीकी जी ने कहा है कि एक उच्च ग्रधिकार प्राप्त कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि वह यह चाहते हैं कि इनकी सियासी सामाजिक ग्राधिक हालत का ग्रच्छी तरह से ग्रध्ययन किया जा सके। कमीशन नियुक्त करने से पहले हमें एक बात पर विचार करना होगा। क्या वह मत्तारूढ़ दल का ही कमीशन हो या विरोधी दल वाले भी उसमें हों? मैं समझता हूं कि शैंडयूल्ड कास्ट के जो यहा सदस्य हैं उनमें से सदस्यों को लेकर एक कम शन नियुक्त किया जाए।

यह भी देखना होगा कि जो लोग प्राधिक तौर पर सियासी तौर पर एजुकेशनल तौर पर इन श्रेणियों में से श्रागे निकल गयं हैं उनको निकाल कर वैकवर्ड क्लासिस में दाखिल कर दिया जाए या न किया जाए। मैं कहूंगा कि उनको वैक्वर्ड क्लासिस में दाखिल कर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि जो दूसरे लोग बहुत पीछे रह गये हैं बहुत पिछड़ गए हैं उनका हालत सुधारने में सरकार को मुश्किल पेश न श्राए।

नौकरियों के बारे में भी यहां कहा गया है। सरकार कहती है कि इन जातियों के लोगों के लिए नौकरियां सुरक्षित कर दी गई हैं।

[श्रीः गुलशन]

लेकिन इनकी सर्विसिस में क्या हालत है इसकी एक मिसाल मैं ग्रापको देना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि समय की कमी है इस वास्ते बहुत ज्यादा मिसालें तो मैं नहीं दे सक्ंगा लेकिन एक विभाग पोस्टस एंड टेलीग्राफ विभाग की मिसाल मैं ग्रापको देना चाहता हुं। जो फिगर्ज़ मैं दे रहा हुं वे सरकार द्वारा हमें दिये गये हैं। एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में सरकार ने 1-1-1963 को हमें बताया था कि इस विभाग में 540 क्लास 1 की पोस्टस थी उस वक्त जिन में से 67 इनके लिए रिज़र्व थीं ग्रीर 6 पास्टस ही भरी जा सकी थीं भ्रौर बाकी 61 नहीं भरी जा सकी थी। 61 पोस्टस पर शैडयुल्ड कास्टस का कोई नहीं लिया गया । क्लास 2 की 848 पोस्टस थीं जिन में से 106 रिजर्व थीं ग्रीर उनमें सिर्फ एक ही इन जातियों में से लिया जा सका था ग्रीर 105 खाली थीं। क्लास 2 नान गजेटिड तीन पोस्टस थीं ग्रौर कोई भी शैडयुल्ड कास्ट का नहीं लिया गया । क्लास 3 की 1,27,941 पोस्टस में से 15,992 रिजर्व पोस्टस थी जिनमें से 11,295 लिये गये 4,697 नहां लिगे इसी तरह से क्लास 4 की 36,622 पोस्टस थीं जिनमें 4,577 रिजर्व थीं लेकिन 5,076 इनके द्वारा भरी गई जिसका मतलब यह हुग्रा कि 499 पोस्टस ज्यादा इनको दी गईं। मेहतरों का भी यहां जिक्र स्राया है। यह जो नलास हैं इसमें भी इनको ग्रपने कोटे से ज्यादा स्थान मिले हैं । 729 पोस्टस थीं जिनमें 91 इनके लिए रिजर्व थीं ग्रीर 644 इनको मिलां। इस तरह से 553 जगहें इनको ज्यादा मिलीं। इसी तरह से जो टेम्पोरेरी पोस्टें हैं वे भी कुल 11 हैं। ये फर्स्ट क्लास की हैं। इनमें एक रिजर्व है ग्रौर इनमें एक भी गैडयुल्ड कास्ट को नहीं मिली। क्लास 2 की 40 पोस्टें हैं इनमें पांच रिजर्व हैं तीन की पोस्टिंग हुई पर इनमें से एक भी शैडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों को नहीं मिली । इसी तरह से क्लास 2 की नान गजेटेड पोस्टें हैं। ये दो हैं। इनमें भी कोई शैडयूल्ड कास्ट वालों को नहीं मिली। क्लास 3 की 55,280 पोस्टों की कुल गिनती है। रिजर्व 6,910 हैं पोस्टिंग 6,806 की हुई और इसमें 1,400 की कमी रही है। इसी तरह से क्लास 4 है। इसमें कुल पोस्टें 18,048 हैं जिसमें 2,255 रिजर्व हैं 3,606 की पोस्टिंग हुई हैं और इसमें 351 की बढ़ोतरी हुई है चूंकि यह छोटी पोस्टें हैं। क्लास 4 की और 496 पोस्टें हैं इनमें 62 रिजर्व हैं और 453 पोस्टिंग हुए हैं और इन में 391 की बढ़ोतरी हुई है क्योंकि ये छोटी पोस्टें हैं। जो भी गजटेड पोस्टें हैं उनमें भैडयूल्ड कास्ट की रिजरवेशन किसी में पूरी नहीं होती।

15 hrs.

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उच्च ग्रधिकारों वाला कमीशन बने ग्रौर उसमें सिर्फ शैंडयूल्ड कास्ट के ही सदस्य रहें। ग्रीर वे उन सारे कामों की जांच करें जो कि शैंडयूल्ड कास्ट की उन्नति के लिए ग्रब तक किए गए हैं।

श्री बालकृष्ण वासिनक (गोंडिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने जो यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए मैं उनका अत्यन्त आभारी हूं। उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करके इस समस्या की ग्रोर सरकार का ध्यान ग्राकृष्ट किया है और मेरा विश्वास है कि इस प्रस्ताव के कारण इस समस्या की ग्रोर न केवल इस सरकार का ध्यान ग्राकृष्ट हुग्रा है बल्कि सारे देश का ध्यान इस की ग्रोर ग्राकृष्ट हो गया है।

ग्राज जो यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है वह चर्चा साफ साफ रूप से यह बताती है कि जो लोग इन वर्गों के उत्थान ग्रीर उन्नति के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं, वे कहते कुछ हैं ग्रीर करते कुछ ग्रीर हैं। जितनी बातें जबान से कही जाती हैं उतनी सारी

बातें यदि ग्रमल में लायी जातीं तो मेरा खयाल है कि श्री बाल्मीकी जी को यह प्रस्ताव लाने का प्रसंग ही पैदा न हं।ता।

म्राप जानते हैं कि गत कई वर्षी से ग्रीड्यूल्ड कास्ट, ग्रीडूल्ड ट्राइब्स ग्रीर ग्रदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए जो कमिश्नर नियक्त किए गये थे वे हर वर्ष भ्रपनी एक रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को प्रस्तुत करते हैं, भ्रौर उस रिपोर्ट में यह ब्योरा होता है कि उस वर्ष कितनी प्रगति हुई है, क्या बाते हुई हैं स्रौर कौन सी बातें नहीं हुई हैं। उस रिपोर्ट में इन वर्गों की हालत को देखने के बाद वह कुछ सिफारिश भी करते हैं भौर अगर आप शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट भीर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की भ्राज तक की रिपोर्टी को देखें तो भ्राप महसूस करेंगे कि उन्होंने ढाई हजार सिफारिशें सरकार को की हैं, लेकिन इतनी सिफारिशों के बावजूद ग्राप देखेंगे कि इन वर्षों में शायद ही किसी सिफारिश पर सरकार ने ध्रमल किया हो। मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि साल भर काम करने के बाद जो वह कमिश्नर सिफारिश करते हैं उन पर क्यों भ्रमल नहीं किया जाता, क्यों उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । जब यह हाल है तो क्या फायदा है इस तरह का दफ्तर रखने से भीर उस पर फालतू रुपचा खर्च कर तेसे। मैं तो यह कहंगा कि यह कमिश्नर साहब का दफ्तर रख कर इस पर रुपया खर्च करने से तो यह ज्यादा भच्छा होता भगर यह रूपया इन वर्गों की उन्नति भीर उत्यान के लिए खर्च किया जाता। इसी लिये जो एक ब्रायोग की मांग की गई है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हुं। मुझे विश्वास है कि चाहे इस प्रकार के दस श्रायोग नियुक्त कर दिये जाएं तो भी उनकी सिफारिशों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा श्रौर न उन पर भ्रमल होगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि केवल नाम माल के लिए एक भ्रायोग का निर्माण कर देने से कोई लाभ होगा।

समाज में जो यह मनोवृत्ति फैली हुई है उसका कुछ चित्र हम सरकारी काम-काज में भी देखते हैं। इस मनोवृत्ति के दूर रहने की भ्रावश्यकता है।

जहां तक ग्रस्पृथ्यता का सवाल है मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो लोग श्रस्पृश्यता कहे जाते हैं उन में श्रस्पृश्यता नहीं होती, ग्रस्पुश्यता होती है उन लोगों के दिमाग में जो उनको भ्रस्पृष्य कहते हैं। भ्रौर इसलिये जब तक लोगों के दिमाग में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा यह प्रश्न चलता रहेगा भीर हल नहीं होगा।

जब पिछले दिनों रेलवे बजट पर बहस हो रह थी तो एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्नको उठायाभी था। स्राप जानते हैं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय में नौकि यो को पाने के लिए भ्रौर प्रोमोशन के लिए हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नियम बनाए गये थे। जहां तक प्रोमोशन का सवाल है, वह सवाल सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गया भीर सूत्रीम कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया कि जो कुछ बात रेलवे बोर्ड ने की थीं प्रोमोशन की दृष्टि से वे ठीक थीं। इनका संविधान से कोई विरोध नहीं है। परन्तु इसके बावजूद जसे ही एक मंत्री महोदय से चले गये भीर रेलवे मंत्रालय दूसरे ग्रागये वैसे ही नौकरियों में भरती करने की दुष्टि से भौर प्रोमोशन की दुष्टि से सरकार के नियम ही बदल गये। में यह समझ सकता हूं कि सरकार बदल जाये तो मंत्रालय की न ति भी बदल जाये लेकिन वही सरकार बनी रहने पर भी जब एक मंत्री बदल जाता है तो सरकार कः नीति भी बदल जाती है, मंत्रालय के नियम बदल जाते हैं इस बात को मैं नहीं समझ पाता हं।

मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन सारी बातें यहां कहने से लाभ नहीं है। मैं जानता हूं कि जब हर साल कमिश्तर [श्रं बालकृष्ण वासनिक]

माहब की रिपोर्ट यहां पेश होती है और गृह-मंत्रालय की रिपोर्टों पर चर्चा होती हैं उस समय बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं, और वहुन वड़ा आलोचना भी की जाती हैं। लेकिन ऐसा लगता हैं कि वे सारी बातें बहरे कानों पर गिरती हैं। उनका सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि इन वर्गों की उन्नति के लिए बहुत कुछ बातें करना बेकार है। बाल्मीकी जी ने जो आयोग बनाने का मुझाव दिया है, उस आयोग से तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं होगा जब तक सचमुच सरकार सच्चे रूप से इन वर्गों के उत्थान का प्रयत्न न करे।

श्री मोहन नायक (भंजनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या, श्री बाल्मीकी जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। हरिजनों के उद्धार के बारे में बहुत सी रिपोर्टे माई हैं, मगर उनको ग्रमल में लाने में इस लिए भी दिक्कत होती है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें उनका विरोध करती हैं श्रौर इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई भ्रच्छा दृढ़ रास्ता नहीं पकड़ती है । तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना खत्म करने वाली है, मगर प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो रुपया मन्जूर किया गया था, वह ग्रभी तक खर्च नहीं हुन्ना है। यह मालूम होता है कि स्वा-धीनता से पहले इस काम के प्रति हमारे दिलों में जो भावना थी, वह भावना अब नहीं रही है। स्वाधीनता से पहले, जिस वक्त महत्मा गांधी थे, यह काम धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से देखा भीर किया जाता था, नेकिन भ्रव उस दृष्टिकोण का डाइवर्शन राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण में हो गया है।

ग्राज जब हम देखते हैं कि कितने ही हरिजन भाई मीर बहनें केन्द्रीय सरकार मीर

प्रदेश सरकारों में मंत्री हो गये हैं या पालियामेंट भीर एसेम्लीज के सदस्य हो गए हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि हरिजनों के उद्धार का काम हो गया। मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाये कि जो भाई मैम्बर भी बन जाते हैं वे यह सोचते हैं कि यह काम ऐसे करना चाहिये कि हम को ग्रगले चुनाव में कोई दिक्कत न हो क्योंकि भ्रगर हम सच्ची बात कहें गे तो हमारी पार्टी हम पर नाराज होगी स्रौर हम को टिकट नहीं मिलेगा । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह काम करने के लिए हम सरकार पर जितना दबाव डालते हैं हमें भ्रपने म्राप पर भी उतना ही दबाव डालना चाहिये ग्रौर ग्रपने दिलों को पूछना चाहिये कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक मेहतरों का सम्बन्ध है वह एक ऐसा सैक्शन है जिस से हरिजन लोग भी घृणा करते । मैंन देखा है कि गांवों भ्रौर शहरों में हरिजन लोग भी उन को छूते नहीं हैं । भ्राख़िर हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? हम लोगों का जो कि पालियामेंट या एसेम्लीज के मेम्बर हो अश्ते हैं पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि धृथ अपने भ्रन्दर की छूभ्राछूत को मिटा दें ।

सरकार हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिए रुपया खर्च करती है लेकिन वह रुपया ग्रच्छी तरह से खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। मैं भाप को एक दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

उड़ीसा में बरहमपुर म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में एक मेहतर कालोनी बनाने के लिए प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में डेढ़ लाख रुपया मन्जूर हुमा। उस कालोनी में सौ मकान बनाए गये। मेहतर लोगों ने कहा कि चूंकि ये मकान छोटे हैं इसलिये हम उन में नहीं जायेंगे हस्बेंड-बाइफ़ के लिए हम को दो दो मकान दे दिये जायें वर्ना हम उन में नहीं जायेंगे। म्यूनिसि-पैलिटी ने कहा कि वह एक फ़ैमिली को एक एक मकान देगी। इस का परिणाम यह हुम्रा कि मेहतर लोग उन मकानों में नहीं गये भौर वे मकान किराये पर चढ़ा दिये गये भीर वह किराया म्य्निसिपैलिटी को मिल रहा है। मैं रे हिसाब लगाया है कि उन मकानों से दो लाख रुपये किराया मिला है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो रुपया मेहतरों के मकानों के लिए दिया गया था मेहतरों को उस से कोई लाभ नहीं हुन्ना। दो तीन बार यह बात सरकार के सामने लाई गई लेकिन इस की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सोचती है कि हमन रुपया दे दिया, रिपोर्ट म्रा गई है कि मकान बन गए हैं, मगर उन मकानों का ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल हो रहा या है या नहीं, यह कोई देखता नहीं है।

मैं स्रभी पांच दिन पहले उड़ीसा एक कांफेंस करके स्राया हूं। वहां पंद्रह रेजोल्यूशन पास हुए हैं। मैं सोचता हूं कि स्रगर तीन चार महीनों में कोई फ़ैसला न हुस्रा तो रेवोल्यूशन हो जायेगा क्योंकि उड़ीसा में ऐसी परिस्थित की सृष्टि हो गई कि उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट ने फ़ैसला दे दिया है कि गांवों में जितनी सरकारी बंजर जमीन है जिसके नाम पर पट्टा नहीं है उस से वह जमान ले कर साम पंचायत को दे दी जाये। जिन हरिजनों लोगों ने बीस तोस सालों से जंगल साफ़ करके उस जमीन को साबाद किया है वह जमान उन से छीनी जा रही है।

प्राम पंचायतों के द्वारा नूतन मेहतरों की सृष्टि हो रही है। गांवों में जो मेहतर काम करते हैं उन को तीस रुपया, सताइस रुपया तन्छवाह मिलती है जिसमें से नौ रुपया देती है ग्राम पंचायत भौर सत्रह्र रुपये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है। जो मेहतर काम नहीं करते उन से जबदंस्ती काम लिया जाता है—उन को कहा जाता है कि या तो मेहतर का काम करो वर्ना गांव छोड़ कर चले जाग्रो।

हम देखते हैं कि देश की उन्नति के लिए हम जो योजना बनाते हैं कहीं कहीं उस से उल्टा काम होता है जिस से हरिजनों को हानि भी होती है। मगर
9 फ़ीट म्रीर 3 फ़ीट इन दो डायामीटर का
चक्र चूमता है तो 9 डायामीटर वाला 9
फ़ीट म्रागे बड़ेगा मीर 3 फ़ीट डायम टर
वाला 3 फ़ीट म्रागे बढ़ेगा मीर वह पीछे
रहेगा । तो फिर प्रगति कैसे होगी ?
यह योजना ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि तीन
फ़ीट म्रीर नौ फ़ीट के डायामीटर को डिमालिश कर के सारे देश को एक डायाम टर
से घुमाना चाहिये, नहीं तो ऊंबा ऊंचा
हो जायेगा म्रीर नीचा नीचा रह जायेगा।

श्री गणपति राम : उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय मुझे तो उर्दूका यह शेर याद श्राता है:

हम भ्राह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम, वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।

हम देश के उस समाज से भाए हुए हैं जिस ने सदियों भीर युगों से समाज की सेवा की लेकिन इन्सान नहीं समझा गया, जिस ने देश के लिए स्कूल भीर कालेज बनाए, लेकिन भपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा पाया, जिस ने धार्मिक स्थान मन्दिर भीर मस्जिदें बनाई, लेकिन जिन के लिए पूजा का स्थान नहीं है। क्या मैं भाज यह पूछूं कि जो देश का पढ़ा-लिखा तबका है, जो देश की प्रजातंत्रीय सरकार है, जो इस राष्ट्र के जाग्रत भीर जिम्मेदार नागरिक क्षोने का दावा रखते हैं क्या उन्होंने [श्री गरापति राम]

कभी दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचा है कि इस देश की छूप्राछूत क्या केवल हरिजनों की समस्या है प्रगर वे यह सो ते हैं कि यह केवल हरिजनों के समस्या है तो यह देश के लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह केवल हरिजनों की समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह तो राष्ट्र का कलंक है।

मुझे वह दिन याद भ्राता है जब हिन्दु-स्तान का राष्ट्रपति काशी नगरी जा कर वहां के उन पंडों के पावों को चूमता है जो मन्दिरों में हरिजनों के प्रवेश का विरोध करते हैं। उस वक्त सैंकड़ों हरिजन जेलों में जाने के लिए तैयार थे भ्रौर हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रपति उन पंडों के पांव छू रहा था। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। म्राज का राष्ट्रपति कहता है कि सामाजिक न्याय मिलना चाहिये भ्रौर भ्राथिक विषमताभ्रों को दूर करना चाहिये। क्या मैं नभ्रतापूर्वक उन से यह निवेदन कर सकता हूं कि क्या वह उदाहरण पेश कर सकते हैं?

लोक समा के 40 मैम्बर पिछले साल राजस्थान के दौर पर गये थे। उन में मैं भी एक बदनसीब था। पुश्कर में श्री राम मंदिर के सामने हरिजन झंडा लिये हुए खड़े थे क्योंकि उनका मंदिर प्रवेश निषिद्ध था। बहुत से मैम्बर मंदिर में चुस गये। लेकिन उन्होंने विरोध किया धौर हम लोगों ने उसका बहिष्कार किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक कलंक का टीका देश के माथे पर लगा हुआ है, इसको दूर करने के लिए न्या किया गया है। माननीय सदस्य इससे भली भांति धवगत हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भाप सच्चे मानों में इस देश से छुआछूत को दूर करना चाहते हैं? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सनरह क्यों के बाद भी

म्राज हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा कोई गांव हैं जिस पर उंगली उठा कर ग्राप कह सकें कि वहां छूमा-छूत नहीं बरती जाती है ? स्कूलों को ही ग्राप देख लीजिये। वहां पर भी हरिजन बच्चों के लिए ग्रलग बरतन होते हैं भौर दूसरों के लिए मलग होते हैं। जो सरकारी छात्रावास हैं, बड़ी बड़ी यूनिवस्टियां हैं उन तक में उनके लिए मलग इंजाम होता है दूसरों के लिए मलग। उन्हें दूसरों की तरह से क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है, उनको एक साथ मैस में क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है। इतना ही नहीं मैं ग्रापको जो बतलाना चाहता हूं उसको सुन कर ग्रापको ग्राश्चर्य होगा कि विश्वविद्यालयों में या कालेओं के छात्रावासों में बरतन मांजने के पैसे तो इन से ले लिये जाते हैं, रसोई की फीस तो ले ली जाती है, पंखो ग्रादि की फीस तो दूसरों की तरह से ले ली जाती है, सब कुछ ले लिया जाता है लेकिन खाने के बाद बरतन उन छात्रों को खुद मांजने पड़ते हैं।

कोचिंग क्लास इलाहाबाद में चल रही है जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के आई॰ एस॰ एस॰ तैयार किये जाते हैं। वहां भी क्या यह मसला सरकार के सामने नहीं आया है? जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के राजकाज को चलाने के लिए आई॰ए॰एस॰ तैयार किये जाते हैं, वहां पर भी अगर छूआछूत बरती जाए तो यह कितने सर्म की बात है।

बतौर एम॰ पी॰ यह मेरा तीसरा टर्म है। झाप कहते हैं कि झापने एक किमझनर गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और गैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का बिठा रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस किमशनर ने साल में कभी एक बार भी एम॰पीज॰ को बुलाने की चेष्ठा की है और उनकी सलाह जानने की कोशिश की है? हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में चक्कर काट कर बह रिपोर्ट सो पेस कर देते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की ग्रसैम्बलियों के मेम्बरों से या पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों से उन्होंने क्या कभी राय लेने की कोशिश की है कि वे इस मामले में क्या सोचते हैं ? इस किमशन का मतलब क्या है ? इस तरह से जो कमिशन काम करता हो उसको कायम रख कर क्या हरिजनों के ऊपर एक तरीके का बोझ नहीं लादा जा रहा है?

ग्राज ग्राप कोर्टस को ले लीजिये। मैं भी उन बदनसीब श्रादिमयों में से एक हं जो वकालत करने के लिए गये भौर वकील लोगों के बीच में से भी हमारी क्लास ग्रलग कर दी गई। सरकारी दफ्तरों में भी देखा गया है कि हरिजन कर्मचारियों के लिए ग्रलग ग्लास होते हैं भौर दूसरों के लिए भ्रलग।

इनकी ग्रार्थिक दशा चिन्तनीय है। इनकी प्राधिक दशा सुधारने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इनमें भूमि वितरित की जाए। जो चकबन्दी हो रही है उसको भ्राप देखें। इस में उनके घर भीर उनके द्वार भी दूसरों को दे दिये ज.ते हैं। जो चक उनको मिलने चाहियें नहीं मिल पाते हैं। उनके घरों भौर कुंझों की चारों तरह की जमीन दूसरों को दे दी जाती है।

म्राचार्यं विनोवा भावे ने भूदान म्रान्दोलन चलाया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हुं कि इस म्रान्दोलन में कितने गांव ग्रौर कितनी भूमि प्राप्त हई है भौर उस में से कितनी भूमि हरिजनों भादि को दी गई है? कितनी भूमि उनको दी गई हैं जिन को वास्तव में भूमि मिलनी चाहिये थी ? जो परती भौर बंजर जमीन है वह उनको मिलनी चाहिये थी लेकिन मिली नहीं है। मैं जानना बाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं उनको यह भूमि दी गई है?

जहां तक व्यापार ग्रौर उद्योग का सम्बन्ध में, क्या मैं पूछ सकता ह कि कितने कोटे भ्रौर परिमट हरिजनों इत्यादि को दिये गये हैं भीर कितने बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों भीर पुंजीपतियों को दिये गये हैं, पैसे वालों को दिये गये हैं? ट्रांसपोर्ट के कितने परिमट इनको दिये गये हैं, क्या यह भी मैं स्नापसे पूछ सकत हं? स्टेट्स से ग्रांकडे मंगा कर म्रापको बतलाना चाहिये कि इस क्षेत्र में इनके लिए क्या कुछ किया गया है?

जो सरकारी भन्दान सैंटर की तरफ से या स्टेटस की तरफ से विये जाते हैं, क्या वे सारे के सारे खर्च होते हैं। सैंट्ल गवर्ममेंट भांख मंद कर बैठी है। तीन योजनायें पूरी हो चकी हैं भ्रौर इन योजनाभ्रों में जो भ्रनदान प्रान्तों को दिये गये थे वे भी खर्च नहीं हो सके हैं।

सरकारी नौकरियों का नाम लिया जाता है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लोक सभा की जो कमेटियां होती हैं उन मे भी दूसरों को भर दिया जातः है भौर जो पददलित हैं, जो शैड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं चाहे वे एजकेटिस हो या न हों, स्वालिफाइस हों या न हों, इगनो न कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनको देख कर तरस भाता है। सरकर इस देश में जनतांत्रिक समाजवाद लाने का दावा करती है। क्या मै सरकार से पूछ सकता हूं कि उसके दिल में समाजवाद की परिभाषा क्या है? कब नक वह समाजवाद ला देगी? मैं....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is casting reflections on the Speaker. They are all appointed by the Speaker. The hon. Member should not cast such reflections the Chair.

श्री गगपित राम: इन चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य ने जो कमिशन बनाने का मुझाव दिया है श्रीर सामाजिक, श्राधिक, गैक्षणिक तथा राजनीतिक हालत को सुधारने की जो मांगें हैं, जो विषमता है, उसको दूर करने के लिए जो मांग की है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate on this resolution should conclude at 4.22 p.m. But as there is a large number of speakers, we shall extend the time by another half an hour, so that there would be some time left for the next resolution also.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग): ग्राध घंटे से काम नहीं चलेगा। समय ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा मौका मिलेगा।
The maximum time that can be allotted is only 2½ hours.

श्री प० ला० बारूपान: सभी प्रान्तों के लोगों को बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। जो श्रनुसूचित जातियों के लोग हैं उन सब को मौका मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीर मौका मिलेगा।

श्री प॰ ला॰ बारूपाल : पंद्रह साल हो गए हैं, चिल्लाते चिल्लाते ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: बजट म्ना रहा है ग्रीर उसमें मौका मिल जाएगा। श्री हुकम चन्द कछ्वाय : जो प्रस्ताय बाल्मीकी जी ने रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। जनसंघ की ग्रोर से मैं यह मांग करता हूं सरकार से कि चूंकि इस क्षेत्र में जिस ढंग से उन्नति होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई है इसलिए एक कमीशन बनाया जाना बहुत प्रावश्यक है। इस कमीशन के ग्रन्दर सभी दलों के लोग होने चाहियें ताकि ठीक ढंग से इस समस्या के सभी पहलुग्नों पर विचार किया जा सके श्रीर काम को संतोषजनक ढंग से श्राग बढाया जा सके।

15.26 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

हम ने देखा है कि इन लोगों को जिस **ब्रम्**पात में नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिये थीं नहीं मिल पाई हैं। जब इस का कारण पूछा जाता है तो बताया जाता है कि ठीक प्रकार के पढे लिखे लोग नहीं मिलते हैं। इस कारण से जो कोटा हरिजनों के लिए, ग्रैड्यूल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर गैडयुल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता । हरिजन लोग अच्छे पढ़े लिखे लोग आप को कहां से मिलेंगे जब कि उन को शिक्षा ठीक प्रकार से नहीं मिलती है। शिक्षा के लिए जो उन को वजीफें मिलते हैं वे भी समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं और इस कारण से उन को बहुत ग्रसुविधा होती है। बहुतों को तो पढ़ाई ही बन्द कर देने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि समय पर इन को वजीफे मिलने चाहियें। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी

कहना चाहता हूं कि छात्रावासों का भी ग्रधिक संख्या में ग्राप को निर्माण करना चाहिये श्रीर इन छात्रावासों में उच्च जाति के लोगों को भीर इन लोगों को भी एक साथ रखने की व्यवस्था करन चाहिये ताकि इन को मालुम पड़े कि इन के साथ कोई भेद भाव नहीं बरता जाता है। यह जो छुम्राछ्त की भावना, यह जो भेदभाव देश में फैला हुआ है, समाज में फैला हुन्ना है, इस को समाप्त करने के लिए हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। इस दिशा में सरकार ने कदम तो उठाये हैं लेकिन जिस गति से, जिस तेजी से उठाये जाने चाहिये थे नहीं उठाये हैं। हमारा भी यह कर्तव्य है कि हम लोगों में जा कर उन में यह भावना भरें कि ईश्वर के बनाये हुए सब जीव हैं, सब प्राणी हैं भ्रीर मनुष्य मनुष्य में भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रादिवासियों ग्रीर हरिजनों को ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक जमीन दी जानी चाहिये। हम ने देखा है कि ठीक प्रकार से उन की जमीन नहीं मिलती है। उन के पास करने के लिए कुछ नहीं । वे बेरोजगार हैं। चकबन्दी की बात होती है ग्रीर उसके बारे में नियम भी बनाय गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि कितने लोगों को, कितने पिछडे हए, कितने हरिजन लोगों को भ्राप ने जमीन दी श्रौर कितनी दी । बहुत ही कम लोगों को जमीन मिली है। जमीन दिलाग्रो ग्रान्दोलन देश के श्रन्दर रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की मोर से प्रारम्भ किया गया था और इस ग्रान्दोलन के दौरान में कितने ही लोग जेलों में गये थे। उनका एक ही उद्देश्य था कि गरीब लोगों को, पिछड़ हुए लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन मिलनी चाहिये।

देहातों के अन्दर उद्योग भी खुलने चाहियें भौद्योगिक शिक्षा भी इनको दी जानी चाहिये। ताकि भ्रधिक से भ्रधिक लोग इन में से उद्योग धंधों में लग सकें। वे जो हाथ की चीजें बनाएं उन को बेचने के लिये एक बाजार भी होना चाहिये ताकि ठीक ढ़ंग से उन की चीजें बिक सकों ग्रीर ठीक दाम उन को ग्रंपनी चीजों के मिल सकों। जो चीजों, जो वस्तुयें वे हाथ से बनाते हैं वे बड़े बड़े कारखानों में भी बन रही हैं। उस के कारण से ग्राज काफी लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं। जहां तक ग्रादिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है ग्रादिवासी ग्रीर पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के ग्रन्दर ग्राज लाखों की तादाद में लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उन को ईसाई बनाया जा रहा है। मेरा ग्रंदाजा है कि पादरियों द्वारा डेढ़ ग्ररब रुपया इस काम पर खर्च किया गया है, उन का धर्म परिवर्तन करने पर खर्च किया गया है। इस ग्रोर भी हमारी सरकार को देखना चाहिये।

पिछली बार हमारे मध्य प्रदेश ग्रादिवासो क्षेत्रों के ग्रन्दर जिन ग्रादिवासियों के पास जमीनें थीं वे जमीनें भी उन से छीन ली गई और उन की लगभग एक करोड़ की फसल को समाप्त कर दिया गया एवं उन के झौंपडे भी जला दिये गये थे। श्रीर उन्हीं के बारे में हम मंत्री महोदय से मिले थे श्रीर उन्हों ने भ्राक्वासन दिया था कि वह इस भ्रोर परा ध्यान देंगे भीर इस बारे में जांच करने ं के लिए श्रपने डाइरेक्टर को भेजेंगे । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हों ने ग्रपने डाइ-रेक्टर को भेजा, भीर भ्रगर भेजा तो उनकी रिपोर्ट क्या है। एक तरफ कहा जाता हैं कि हम जमीन देंगे श्रौर दूसरी तरफ उन को उजाडा जाता है, जो उन को पैसा मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता ।

ग्रभी तक पिछड़ी जातियों के नाम से कुछ संगठन चल रहे हैं। इन संगठनों को सरकार से काफी पैसा मिलना है जिम का दृष्पयोग किया जाता है। इन दिलतों के नाम से वे सोसाइटियां चलती हैं ग्रीर उनको सरकार से काफी पैसा मिलता है। इस का लाभ कौन उठाता है? यहां पर बहुत से मदस्य बैठे हैं जिन का उनसे सम्बन्ध है। वे श्रपने चुनाव ग्रें [श्रें हुकम चन्द कछवाय] उस का लाभ उठाते हैं। मैं इस का प्रमाण देसकता हुं।

हम कहते हैं कि हम को तरक्की करनी चाहिये हरिजनों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहियें लेकिन हरिजनों के एक दो जाति को छोड़ कर बाकी को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। कुछ लोग यहां पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल से सदस्य बने हुए हैं और वे अपनी कुरसी नहीं छोड़ना चाहते। वे अपनी जाति की ओर अपने भाई भतीजों की तरक्की चाहते हैं और इसलिये दूसरी जाति के लोगों की तरक्की नहीं हो पाती। ऐसी भावना उन में फैली हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सब जातियों को आगे आने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और धन्धों में हरिजनों की सब जातियों को ठीक प्रकार से सहायता मिले।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): This is a resolution which has come very late in the day. I stoutly oppose it simply because in these 17 years, for over ten years there were committees which constantly went into this question to find out to what extent the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this country have been benefited. Ten years is not a short period. In addition to these reports which must have cost the public exchequer an enormous amount of money, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes brings out an annual report. He presented 12 reports. That organisation also costs Government quite a bit of money.

I do not think there is any need for trying to find out what is the problem and to what extent it still exists. Saints like Vivekananda have preached against untouchability. When Mahatma Gandhi fasted on this issue—that episode is known as the Poona Pact—the whole world came to know of the problems of untouchables in this country. Critics like Miss Katherine Mayo have written voluminously about the condition of scheduled

castes in this country. I am surprised that the Government still feel that they have to examine this problem. When they say this when resolutions of this kind come before us, it only creates the feeling that there is no dearth of money in this country or with Government, but there is definitely deficiency of intelligence and interest among the people at the helm of affairs.

Before independence, who was the person handling this portfolio of Harijan welfare? No less a person who is internationally known as the saint-politician, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Nation and mother of untouchables. He did not even care to entrust it to his stoutest lieutenants known for their fame and for their interest in the upliftment of the minorities and the downtrodden communities. He himself dealt with it.

But what has become of the fate of this community after the achievement of independence? It has been half-Ministers entrusted to half-Secretaries in centre and in some States, and to a three-fourth Minister in my own State of Andhra Pradesh; if there are any full-fledged Cabinet Minsiters, they are too good to handle the Harijan portfolio because many of them have a complex, not superiority complex, and they feel complex is the adoration of modesty. This is the fate of the sche**dule**d castes and their welfare programmes When that is the in the country. position, I was really surprised that Shri Balmiki has brought this resolution before this House and this House and also forces Government to spend some more money which is going to be a waste,

I can narrate many instances which are happening against the Scheduled castes in the States under Panchayat Raj. The Central Government are not unware of them. I am

certain the reply would come from the Deputy Minister that the Central Government are honest, serious sincere in implementing the grammes and also in finding money, but it is State Governments which have to ultimately implement This is not an innovathe schemes. tion or discovery. It does not need any intelligence to say this. This is the very answer which has been given in this House and elsewhere, these problems are to be dealt with by State Grevonments for the last 17 years. But when the Central Government have taken it upon themselves, and when they are convinced that the programmes which they want State Governments to implement are implemented, what are the Central Government steps and the concerned Ministry are taking or propose to take. the Report the Commis-Of for scheduled castes is alsioner most treated like an 'untouchable' report. Therefore, it does not get priority for discussion in this House. I would definitely like you to impress upon the Mnisiter of Parliamentary Affairs, who has really become hectic and active nowadays to see that the things which have been implemented in the States, certain measures which Governments have adopted and implemented successfully in the States as well as those measures taken by the Centre will have to be made known to this House in every session. That would be a constructive thing for Government to do. It is not going to satisfy anybody in this House or outside if they simply come to House and say that they have got the schemes which will have to be implemented by State Governments. What is needed is the information about the progress in implementation.

Three Plans are almost over now. The Planning Commission has never given any thought to the problem of the scheduled castes. There are people who want land reforms to be implemented. Land reforms are really a very good thing. But I think it

going to be suicidal to any Harijan who gets a bit of land, mostly barren or hilly, but does not get or has any money to develop it. That is not only harmful to the person who gets that land; it is also a national waste because food production definitely suffers if land is fragmented and given to people who cannot cultivate it because of poverty.

The Supreme Court's decision there. It has been flouted by Govern-What has the Ministry which ment. is handling this problem done? not think there is any reply given so far in this House as to why the Supreme Court decision which is in favour of Harijans has been flouted or kept in abeyance. I would like an answer from the Minister.

Another thing. In the departments concerned, people handling this problem, which is really very vital, are those who have neither interest nor problems. konwledge about Harijan I would certainly plead that people who have been devoted to this kind of service like Vyogi Hari, are the people who should handle this department. It should not be just entrusted to officer who is more careful about sticking to the rules than having human feeling towards this community.

Lactly, I want that there should be a Ministry in the Centre. When a Rehabilitation Ministry is there, I do not see really any reason why there should not be a separate Ministry for Harijan Welfare. When I ask for a separate Ministry, I would like to make one thing clear. I do not want a separate Ministry, whether it is in States or at the Centre, to be manned by a Harijan, because as I said earlier, the Harijan Ministers in the States are really very nice persons, but they are too good to be Ministers. Therefore, I plead that this Ministry should be entrusted safely to somebody who has got the interests of the downtrodden people at heart.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : सभापति महोदय, श्री बाल्मीकी ने जो संकल्प सभा में रखा है मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूं।

हमारे भाइयों और हमारे सहयोगियों ने इस बात पर गहरी चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि मैं लगातार सन् 1952 से तथा भ्रन्य मेम्बर्स भी प्रतिवर्ष हरिजनों की दशा सुधारने ग्रौर उनका उद्धार करने के लिए चिल्लाते रहते हैं लेकिन भभी तक हम हरिजनों भौर म्रछूतों की दशा दयनीय बनी हुई है। जहां तक छुग्राछूत ग्रीर ग्रस्पुश्यता का सवाल है वह पुलिस विभाग में भी है, पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ़ डिपार्टमेंट में भी है भीर रक्षा मंत्रालय में भी है। हिन्दू समाज के जितने भी मंग हैं उसके जारें जारें में यह म्रस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है। सरकार ने इस बात का हमें भाश्वासन दिया था कि हरिजनों के सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार उनको पूरा समर्थन देगी भ्रौर हर तरह की इसके लिए उन्हें पूरी पूरी सहायता प्रदान करेगी लेकिन हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे सपने भाज साकार नहीं हो रहे हैं भौर वे धूमिल होते जा रहे हैं। श्रफसोस की बात है कि हम मनुष्य होने के नाते जो हमारे मूलभूत ग्रधिकार हैं उन भिधकारों के लिए, भ्रपने सामाजिक मार्थिक, शैक्षणिक तथा राजनैतिक मधिकारों के लिए हम यहां पर भीख मांगते है, भिखमंगों की तरह हाथ फैलाते हैं तो यह हमारे लिए नहीं बल्कि इस कांग्रेस भौर बापू के भनुयायियों की सरकार के लिए चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरने की बात है। मैं भ्राप से कहना चाहता हूं कि भाज हम लोगों की यह जो हालत है यह ज्यादा दिन बर्दास्त कर सकने की नहीं है। भाप लोगों ने भी मैं समझता हूं देखा होगा कि जब यहां पर सामन्तशाही का बोलवाला बा, राजा लोग शासन करते थे तब भी उनके राज्य में हरिजनों भीर भछतों पर इतना भ्रत्याचार भीर जुल्म नहीं होता या जितना

कि माज होता है। माज तो हालत यह है कि जो हरिजन कुंए से पानी लेना चाहते हैं तो उसे गोली का शिकार होना पड़ता है। मैं भ्रापको बतलाऊं कि राजस्थान के भ्रन्दर गांव भ्रवाय, तहसील नाचना जिला जैसलमेर जहां कि मेरे रिश्तेदार ग्रीर स्वजातीय बंधु रहते हैं उन 3 मेघवालों के नाक, कान व हाथ काट डाले गये क्योंकि वह भौरतों को जैवर पहनाते हैं। 10 तारीख़ को इसी सदन में मैंने एक कौलिंग श्रटेंशन नोटिस देकर सरकार का ध्यान उस घटना की श्रोर दिलाया भ्रौर यहां पर उसको लेकर काफ़ी चर्चा भी हुई। मुझे लोग लानत देते हैं कि तुम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर इतने दिनों से हो भीर श्रभी तक तुम यह गरीब हरिजनों पर ग्रत्याचार व जुल्म बंद नहीं करा पाये जबकि तुम्हारी अपनी कांग्रेनी सरकार है और वह कहते हैं कि यह मेरे लिए भीर मेरी सरकार के लिए कितने शर्म की बात भौर डूब मरने की बात

एक जमाना वह भी था कि जिस समय सरदार पटेल के पास यह रियासतों का विभाग होता था श्रौर उनके सामने इन देशी रियासती का भारतीय संघ में विलीनीकरण का मसला पेश था । हमने देखा कि उस समय कुछ राजाभ्रों ने थोड़ी चूं चां की थी, टालमटोल करने की कोशिश की थी तो सरदार साहब ने जहां भ्रपनी भवें जरा तानी भौर उनकी तरफ़ घर कर देखा तो बस उनका पेशाब गिरने लगा था भौर सारे एकदम सीधे रास्ते पर भा यये थे । भाज सरकार की ढ़िलमिल नीति हो गयी है भौर वह सब तत्वी को खुश करने की चेष्टा करती है नतीजा इसका यह होता है कि वह किसी को भी खुश नहीं कर पाती है। सरकार की म्राज कुछ ऐसी हालत बन गयी है :---

"जग तन को भगतन हो,
ग्रीर कहो वेश्या को बहन ।
डायन को मौसी कहो,
सब बातन को चैन ।।"

बरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार एक सही नीति ग्रपनाये भीर फिर उस पर दढ़ता के साथ ग्रमल करे । ग्राज हरिजनों की बडी दुर्दशा हो रही है भीर जिस तरह से शमा पर परवाने जल जल कर मरते रहते हैं उसी तरह हरिजन इस शमा रूपी हिन्दू समाज पर जल जल कर मर रहेहैं। जिस तरह से शमा पर परवाने मरते हैं उसी तरह से हरिजन इस हिन्दू जाति के साथ रह कर ग्रीर इस सरकार के साथ रह कर ग्रपनी जान दे रहे हैं लेकिन याद रिखये कि यह सरकार भौर यह हिन्दू समाज भी तभी तक कायम है जब तक कि हरिजन उनके साथ हैं। भगर कहीं यह दस करोड़ हरिजन सरकार से भ्रलग हो गये, उन्होंने श्रष्ठ्रतिस्थान का नारा लगा दिया तो रेश का क्या बनेगा यह प्राप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं। इन दस करोड़ हरिजनों के सहयोग के बगैर हिन्द्स्तान में किसी की भी सरकार बनने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा जिस तरह से परवाने शमा पर गिर गिर मरते रहते हैं भीर शमा भपनी शान से जलती रहती है वही माज हालत हरिजनों की हो रही है भौर हिन्दू समाज की है।

Mr. Chairman: You have used indecent language. Please withdraw that.

भी प० ला० बाह्रपाल : श्रीमन, मातृभाषा है वह मैं क्या करूं ?

सभापति महोदय : ग्रापको इनडीसेंट लेंग्वेज विदड़ा कर लेनी चाहिए।

श्री प॰ ला॰ बारूपाल : मैंने कोई ऐसी वैसी बात नहीं कही है, मैंने कोई गाली नहीं दी है। मैंने तो खाली एक उदाहरण दिया या ग्रगर ग्राप नहीं समझते तो इसमें मेरा क्या कसूर है ?

सभापति महोवय : मार्डर भार्डर । भाप सिर्फ वह इनडीसेंट शब्द वापिस ले लें।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : ग्रजीब हालत है ? हमारे दुखों की पिटारी भरी हुई है उसके लिए हम चिल्ला भी नहीं सकते यह क्या बात है ? ग्राज हम लोगों की हालत कैसी बनी है:--क्या ग्राप नहीं जानते हैं ? हमारी हालत तो यह है कि-"हाय ! देही कैसे भई भ्रनचाहत को संग । दीपक को भावे नहीं श्रीर जर जर मरे पतंग। भ्रब भी समय है कि यह सरकार भीर हमारा हिन्दू समाज चेत जाय । हमने देखा कि चार करोड़ मुसलमानों ने ग्रपना एक ग्रलग देश पाकिस्तान बना लिया हिन्द्स्तान को खण्डित कर दिया। हम प्रछुतों ने वैसा नहीं किया भौर उनकी पाकिस्तान की तरह से एक प्रछुतिस्यान का नारा नहीं लगाया । हम श्री जगजीवन राम के नेतृत्व में रह कर हिन्दू समाज में बने रहे भीर देश की बेहतरी भौर उसकी एकता के लिए सदा प्रयत्नशील रहे। देश की एकता को सूरक्षित रखने के लिए यह पिछड़ा समाज ग्रीर ग्रनुसुचित समाज अपने आप को कुर्बान कर रहा है। हम लोग पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर देश निर्माण के कार्यों में जुटे हुए हैं तो हमारा कहना है कि ग्राप हमारे मूलभूत ग्रधिकारों की रक्षा क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? भ्रगर इतने वर्षों से पालियामेंट के भन्दर हम लोगों तथा भन्य लोगों के चिल्लाने पर भी ग्रसर नहीं होता है भौर पिछड़ी जातियों का उद्घार नहीं होता भौर भ्रस्पुश्यता का निवारण नहीं होता है तो हमारा भीर हमारे भन्य साथियों का मन्दर भीर बाहर का यह कर्सव्य हो जाता है कि देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक घूम घुम कर हम भ्रल व जगायें भीर हरिजनों के उद्घार का काम सम्पन्न कर के ही दम लें। कहाभी गया है कि जब तक बच्चा रोता नहीं मां तब तक दूध नहीं पिलाती है फिर यहां तो ग्रीर भी खराव है। सरकार केवल हमारे कुछ लोगों के यहां चिल्लाने से मानमे वाली नहीं है भौर न ही कोई दूसरा मानने वाला है। इसके लिए पंजाबी में एक कहावत भी है कि भीख मांगने से कभी नहीं मिलती

[श्रेपि लाव्बारूपाल] है। पंजाबी में कहा गया है:---

> "दुनियां मनदी जोरा नूं। लख लानत है कमजोरां नूं।। यह जीभ दःदाबिच रेहंदी है। वह हिलदे दंदन खांदी हैं।।"

सीधी उंगली घी नहीं निकलता है। हमको इसके लिए सामाजिक, ग्रार्थिक व धार्मिक क्रांति देश में लानी होगी।

मैं श्री कछवाय से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं यहां जो श्राया हूं वह गरीब ग्रार पिछड़ी जनता के वोट पर चुन कर श्राया हूं। हिरिजनों ने मुझे यहां चुन कर भेजा है श्रीर मैं किसी के ग्रहसान के कारण यहां मौजूद नहीं ?। मैं चमार जाति से हूं श्रीर चूंकि मैं उनके बीच में रह कर काम करता हं इसलिए वे मुझे यहां पर हमेशा भेजते हैं। यहां पर कोई भी श्रादमी किसी की दया पर नहीं श्राता है। जनता जादन जिसे चुन कर भेजती है वहां यहां श्रा पाता है।

सभापित महोदय दुःख की बात तो यह है कि हमारी बहन मंत्राणी जी भी एक हरिजन हैं:---नाचन

यहां उनके मलावा कोई दूसरा भाई मंत्री भादि सुनने वाला नहीं है भौर इसे हमारी बदकिस्मती ही कहना चाहिए।

डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरूख बाद): यह सरकार सांप को छेड़ना जानती है लेकिन उस के दांत तोड़ना नहीं जानती है। ग्रकाल के सांप को भाषा के सांप को सम्पत्ति के मांप को जिस तरह इस सरकार ने छेड़ कर के जगा दिया है उसी तरह जाति के सांप को भी इस सरकार ने जगा दिया है। जो ऊंची जाति के लोग हैं ख स तौर से गांवों में उन को चिढ़ हो गयी है कि हरिजन ग्रौर बूसरे पिछड़े उठ रहे हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में जो भी 7-8 करोड़ हरिजन हैं उन में से मुश्किल से 70-80 हजार हरिजन उठे होंगे। हो सकता है कि कुछ ज्यादा हों। हजार में एक । जब हजार में एक का सुधार हुमा हो तो ऊंची जाति के प्रायः सभी लोगों की स्रांखों में यह किरकिरी गिंने लग जाय तो समझ लें कि देश का कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। इस का सब से बड़ा कारण शायद हमारी श्राजकल की राजकीय पद्धति है। वर्त्तमान सरकार दोषी है। हम लोग भी दोषी हैं ग्रगर उस दोषी चीज का ग्रन्करण करें ग्रीर वह यह है कि ग्राज सरकार जो कुछ करती है वह बड़े लोगों के लिए करती है ग्रौर इस दृष्टि से करती है कि हमारे वोट के ठेकेदार कितने मिलते हैं ? भला करने के लिए देश को ऊंचा क ने के लिए नहीं बल्कि भ्रसरदार लोगों को पकडा जाय जोकि बोट ला सकें। ग्रब यह 70-80 हजार बाकी सब हरिजनों के लिए ग्राकर्षण के के द्र बन जाते हैं श्रीर वे वोट के ठेकेदार बन जाते हैं, वे हरि-जनों को कांग्रेस के पक्ष में ले जाते हैं। इस लिए मैं भ्रपने हरिजन बन्धुम्रों से, जो कांग्रेस में हैं भ्रौर जिन्होंने यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कहीं, पहला निवेदन यह करूंगा कि जो कुछ उन्होंने यहां पर कहा है, ठीक उससे उल्टा काम वे करते हैं, क्योंकि वे उसी सरकार के बगल में दो करोड़ या जितने भी वोट देने वाले हरिजन हैं, उन को लेकर चले जाते हैं।

जो भी पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें हैं, उन में हरिजनों भ्रयवा पिछड़ों के लिए भ्रनुदान की रकम भ्रलग से दे दी जाती है, लेकिन पूरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना से पिछड़े लोगों का कितना उद्घार हुमा, इसका मूल्य-माप कभी नहीं किया जाता है। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाभ्रों में भ्रन्य विषयों में मूल्य-माप होता है, न जाने कितनी रपटें हमारे पास भ्राती हैं, लेकिन मैं ने इस सरकार की एक भी रपट महीं

देखी है, जिसमें ऐसा मूल्य-माप हो कि पंचवर्षीय योजना का रुपया ख़र्च करने पर हरिजन, ग्रादिवासी या पिछड़े कितना सुधरे हैं
ग्रीर किस दिशा में सुधरे हैं। ग्राज चौथी
पंच-वर्षीय योजना बन रही है। उस में
दो खरब ग्रीर कुछ ग्ररब रुपयों का ख़र्च
होगा। हो सकता है कि हरिजनों के लिए
70, 80 करोड़ रुपया ग्रलग से दे दिया
जायेगा—ग्ररा सा छोटा सा एक पुछल्ला
जोड़ दिया जायेगा। लेकिन जो सारा
जानवर है पंच-वर्षीय योजना बाला, वह
वास्तव में जो पहले से ऊंचे हैं, उनको ग्रीर ऊंचा
उठाता है ग्रीर जो नीचे दबे हुए लोग हैं,
उन पर कोई विशेष ग्रसर नहीं पढ़ता है।

जहां ऐसी स्थिति है, वहां मैं पूरे समाज से यह कहना चाहुंगा कि एक व्यापक दृष्टि रखो । हमारी 48 करोड़ की माबादी है । उसमें 7-8 करोड़ हरिजन हैं। सब पिछड़े मिला कर करीब 43 करोड़ होंगे । जहां तक भौरतों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं सबको पिछड़ा मानता हं, चाहे वे किसी भी जाति की हों। सब मर्द-भौरत मिलाकर पिछड़े 43 करोड़ होते हैं। भ्रव रह जाते हैं ऊंची जाति के गरीब लोग । वे हैं करीब साढ़े चार करोड़। श्रीर पचास लाख हैं सचमुच बड़े लोग, जो ज्यादातर ऊंची जाति वाले हैं। जब त्तक हम इस वर्तमान सामाजिक दोष को नहीं समझ पायेंगे कि जो ऊंची जाति के साढे चार करोड़ ग़रीब लोग हैं, उन का मुंह लगा रहता है भ्रपनी ही जाति के भ्रमीर लोगों की तरफ और उन्हीं से वे भ्रपना सोचने का तरीका लिया करते हैं, तब तक कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। इन साढ़े चार करोड़ ऊंची जाति के ग़रीब लोगों का मुंह श्रपनी जाति के ऊंचों से मोड़ कर 43 करोड़ पिछडों की तरफ लगाना होगा ग्रीर जब 43 करोड़ पिछड़ों भीर साढ़े चार करोड़ ऊंची जाति के ग़रीब लोगों की राजकीय दोस्ती की खिचड़ी पकेगी, तब उसमें से वह बारूद पैदा होगा, जो पचास लाख बडे लोगों की 2424 (Ai) LSD-8.

ऐयाशी को जला कर राख कर देगा भौर फिर उसके ऊरर नये हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण हो सकेगा । सिवाय इसके भव भौर कोई रास्ता नहीं रह गया है।

बर्ना क्या होगा । हम हमेशा एक मौका देते रह जायेंगे कि लासा फेंक दो भीर लोगों को चिपका ुँलो । ुँबचपन में मैं ने एक ही बार चिड़िया पकड़ने का कार्य-कम देखा था । बाल्मीकी जी महाराज कहीं ऐसा न कर दें। लोग लासा फेंक देते हैं---जगजीवन राम जी का लासा फेंक दो. बाल्मीकी जी का लासा फेंक दो सब हरिजन लोग उसमें चिपक जायें। उसका नतीजा बड़ा खतरनाक हो जाया करता है। जब तक यह लासेबाजी भीर वोट की ठेकेदारी खत्म नहीं होती है तब तक इस प्रश्न पर सोच-विचार नहीं हो सकता है । वास्तव में जितना भी भाज हिन्दुस्तान है, वह ट्ट गया है मैं इस वर्तमान सरकार के पापों ग्रौर कुकर्मों की सूची में सब से बड़ा पाप यह मानता हुं कि इसने लोगों की दृष्टि को तोड़ दिया-कहीं कोई व्यापक ग्रौर सम्यक दृष्टि नहीं है । लोग विश्वास नहीं करते हैं कि सारा देश बढ़ सकता है, सारे देश की दौलत बढ़ सकती है। खाली प्रपना प्रपना हिस्सा बढ़ाने में सब लगे हुए हैं।

इस लिए हरिजनों प्रथवा पिछड़ों को उनका हिस्सा कभी नहीं मिल सकता है, जब तक व्यापक दृष्टि नहीं बनेगी कि सब की दौलत तभी बढ़ सकती है जब हरिजनों की दौलत तभी बढ़ सकती है जब हरिजनों की दौलत बढ़ेगी। मैं जानता हूं कि जिनके यहां हरिजन या पिछड़े काम करते हैं उनके मन में यह है कि प्रगर उनकी तनख्वाह पचास साठ रुपये हो जायेगी तो हमारा हिस्सा कम हो जायेगा। जब तक वे यह नहीं सोचेंगे कि जब हरिजनों, कुम्हारों, बर्तन साफ करने वालों या मेहतरों की तनख्वाह सौ, डेड़ सौ, दो सौ रुपया महीना होगी तब सारे देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी, सारे देश की उन्नति हो

[डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया] जायेगी तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो संकती है ।

मुझे तो कई दफा लगता है कि ग्रगर मेहतरों की तनस्वाह वह कर दी जाये,---श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना तो यह चाहता था कि जो प्रधान मंत्री की है लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री के तो ऊपर लवाजिमात ऐसे हैं कि मैं वह नहीं कह सकता---जो मंत्रियों की है,---ग्रगर श्री कृष्णमाचारी साहब की हो तो भौर भच्छा है क्योंकि उसमें भौर बहुत की तनख्वाह तीन चार सौ रुपया महीना कर दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ा जबर्दस्त ग्रसर पड़ेगा भौर जो ये ऊंची जाति वाले लोग हैं तब इन में से बहुत से झाड़ लगाना श्रीर पाखाना साफ़ करना शुरू करेंगे तब जाकर इस देश में कोई सूधार होगा ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Siddiah. There are many Members who are anxious to speak. Please strictly confine yourself to seven minutes each.. (Interruptions.) Order, order. I have called Shri Siddiah.

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar): Sir, I congratulate Mr. Balmiki for having brought this Resolution and focussed the attention of the Government and the country on the problem of the Scheduled Castes. The time is very short and it is a very complicated issue. I will try to be brief Government will always say that untouchability has almost gone and that it is going away. They do not know the realities. Go to any village. You will find untouchability almost in tact. If it has gone, it is only in the cities and towns. Even there it exists in some form or the other. The State and the Central Governments are giving some grants for the removal of untouchability. But some of the State Governments are also encouraging untouchability. The Mysore Government is maintaining separate primary schools,

thousands of such schools. For the last eight years, ever since I became a Member of Parliament, I am bringing this to their notice but no addition had been taken:

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): At least in Belgaum and Gurbarga divisions, there are no separate schools.

Shri Siddiah: I am talking about the old Mysore area. Actually in those areas where of the total the population nearly 25 per cent belong to the scheduled castes, they have started separate schools long back and those schools are being continued even today.

Then there are some Government schools-not private or aided schools, to which even Hirijan teachers are no allowed to enter. Government has kept quiet about it and is not taking any action when it was brought to their notice. In spite of seventeen years of work for the removal untouchability, I want to know whether in Mysore there is any common drinking water well for the Harijans and others. Can my hon. friend, Shri Dubey who said there are no separate schools there, give me instance where drinking well is used by both the Scheduled Castes and others? I do not think there is any common well in the whole of Mysore State. (Interruption). I cannot speak about other States.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please hurry up with your points.

Shri Siddiah: Even in the cities, even those gazetted officers who belong to the Scheduled Castes are not able to get houses to live in. If I had the time, I would have given examples. According to the 1961 census, the population of Scheduled Castes is about 6½ crores. In the first Five Year Plan, Rs. 7 crores were allotted for the various projects, both Central and State sectors. This works out at the rate of 20 paise per

head per year. In the second Five Year Plan, Rs. 27:11 crores were allotted; it will mean about 80 paise per head per year. In the third Five Year Plan, it is Rs. 40.14 crores which works out to about Re. 1.20 per year per head. With this allotment, I do not think the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes will improve. I have given the figures for both the Central and the State sectors.

With regard to the services, according to the latest figures available—that is, 1963 figures—in Class I, the percentage of Scheduled Castes is 1.3 only; in Class II, it is 2.8; in Class III, it is 7.8; in Class IV, it is 17. This is the percentage, though the percentage was fixed as 12½ for the Scheduled Castes and as five for the Scheduled Tribes. This is the state of affairs after so many years of safeguards that were provided to them by the Constitution.

My hon, friend has already referred to the reservation in promotion, particularly in the railway services. There was promotion from Class III It has been taken away now. As my hon, friend suggested; if there is a change of Government, could think of a change in policy; but then, even without a change of Government, with a change of even a Minister, things have begun change and they have taken a different shape. I think it is reprehensible, really, that a thing which considered to be constitutionally valid by the Supreme Court should be taken away by this Government.

There are so many appointments made every day in the public sector undertakings. There is no reservation, and this Government has come to realise it now, and I am told that they have now issued orders to reserve certain percentages for the Scheduled Castes. It has, however, come very late.

What is the educational advancement of Scheduled Castes now, after 17 years of Independence? According to the 1961 census, the percentage of illiterates in the Scheduled Castes is 90.05; that means only 9.95 per cent constitutes the literates among them.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Siddiah: With regard to educational advancement, the Government of Mysore had exempted all Scheduled Castes students from the payment of tuition fees and examination fees. Now, I am told that for the 7th standard, the Government of Mysore has decided to levy the examination fee. If this is allowed to continue and if it is not removed, the progress of Scheduled Castes will be very much hampered.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Siddiah: I shall finish in a minute I support the resolution moved by my hon, friend. So far there is no thorough socio-economic survey made with regard to these things. When we say untouchability exists, the Government say it does not exist, and when we say that improvement has not been made, they will improvements have been made and they have spent a lot of money. Therefore, it is very necessary that as in the case of Scheduled Tribes, a high-powered committee should go into this matter and find out whether the amount spent on the Scheduled Castes all these years has been well spent or whether the progress made is really worth and what action they should take for the future development of these people. Therefore, support the resolution of strongly Shri Balmiki.

श्री कांबले (लातूर): श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने जो संकल्प सदन के समक्ष पेण किया है, उस पर मैं ग्रपने विचार रखना चाहना हूं।

जो संकल्प उन्होंने रखा है, उसकी तो मैं ताईंद करता हूं भीर उसका मैं स्वागत

[श्रो कांबले]

करता हूं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस बात का मुझे खेद है कि इतने वर्षों के बाद भी यह बात हमें महसूस होने लगी है कि ग्रस्पृश्यता निवा-रण के लिए इस जाति का समााजिक, ग्राधिक भीर गैक्षणिक ग्रवस्था पर विचार किया जाए। इसकी जो नौबत ग्राई है, इस पर मुझे खेद है।

इतिहास के प्राप्त प्राप दृष्टि डालें तो उस में ग्रापको ग्रस्पुश्यता का वर्णन मिल जाएगा। उस में भी कई उदाहरण इसके भापको मिल सकते हैं। यह शुरू से ही हिन्दू समाज के माथे पर एक कलंक रहा है। इसी को घ्यान में रखते हुए हमारे नेताओं ने म्राजादी के बाद इस रोग को मिटाने का संकल्प किया था। उसी के भाधार पर विधान में भी इसको मिटाने की व्यवस्था की गई ग्रौर उसके बाद कई कायदे ग्रीर कानून बनाये गये। म्राज भी भ्रगर दृष्टि दौड़ा कर भ्राप देहातों की श्रोर देखें तो श्रापको स्थिति में कोई विशेष सुधार हुन्ना हो, ऐसा नजर नहीं म्रायेगा। एक छोटा सा उदाहरण मैं देता हं। देह।तों में हरिजनों का सामाजिक जीवन एक समस्या है। ग्राप चाहे ग्रायोग द्वारा कहीं पैसे दींजिये, प्रान्तों द्वारा पैसे दीजिये, जमीन दीजिये, नौकरियां दीजिये लेकिन सामाजिक जीवन उनका भ्रत्यन्त दूभर है। यह एक कठिन समस्या है। देहातों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनके घर बाहर होते हैं। ग्रभी तक ऐसा कोई गांव ग्रापको नहीं मिलेगा जिन्होंने अपनी गलियों में हरिजनों को बसाया हो। ग्रापको ऐसा कोई घर नहीं मिलेगा जो हर साल ग्राग लग कर न जलता हो। वह धूप में जलता है ग्रीर बरसात में वहां पानी टपकता है, ठंड में उनकी क्या श्रवस्था होती है, यह भी ग्राप से छिपा हुग्रा नहीं है। देहातों में पीने के पानी तक की समस्या उनके सामने रहती है, कहां से पानी लया जाए, यह भी समस्या उनके सामने ना 🗀 है। हवा पानी के बारे में बहुत से जपदेश दिये जाते हैं स्रौर गांधी जी के उपदेशों

का हम प्रचार भी करते हैं लेकिन हालत यह है कि देहातों में पानी पीने के लिए प्राप्त करना भी उनके लिए एक समस्या होती है पुराने कुभों से या सरकारी कुभों से वे पानी नहीं ले सकते हैं, उनके लिए ग्रलग कूएं होने चाहियें। कानून में तो भापने व्यवस्था करदी है कि भलग कुएं नहीं सब के लिए एक ही कुएं हों भौर कोई कहीं से भी पानी ले सकता है लेकिन व्यवहार में ऐसा नहीं होता है। ग्राप कहेंगे कि ग्रगर कोई उनको रोकता है तो उसको दंड दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन ग्रगर वे लड़ाई करते हैं तो उनके लिए वहां रहना कठिन हो जाता है क्योंकि उनको जीवन निर्वाह के लिए उन्हीं लोगों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। म्राधिक भवस्था उनकी वहां दूसरे लोगों पर ही मविम्बत रहती है। मार्थिक मवस्था कमजोर होने के कारण वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। कानून को वे अपने हाथ में नहीं ले सकते हैं। ऐसा करने पर उनके जीवन निर्वाह के साधन बन्द हो जायेंगे।

यह जो ग्रस्पृश्यता का रोग है यह सब से बड़ा रोग है, यह एक कलंक है जो मिटाये मिट नहीं रहा है। यह ग्रायिक ग्रवस्था के साथ जुड़ा हुम्रा है। सामाजिक जीवन में भी ग्रस्पृश्यता एक कलंक है। कहने को तो हम बहुत सी बात कहते हैं लेकिन उन पर ग्रमल कहां तक होता है ? हम लोगों को उपदेश भी देते हैं लेकिन उन उपदेशों पर श्रमल नहीं होता है। हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता इस बात का प्रचार करते हैं कि विदेशों में काले ग्रीर गोरे का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिये, यह रंग भेद का जब प्रश्न ग्राता है तो इसका हम विरोध करते हैं। श्रमरीका में नीगरोज का जब सवाल स्राता है, काले वर्ण स्रौर गोरे वर्ण का जब सवाल ग्राता है तो उसका हम विरोध करते हैं भीर इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के लिए रेजोल्युशन भी पास करवाते हैं । लेकिन स्वयं इस देश में क्या हो रहा है । एक ही रंग के ब्रादमी, एक हंमजहब के <mark>ब्रादमी एक ही जगह रहने वाले ब्रादमी हैं</mark>

लेकिन उन में से कुछ ग्रादमी ऐसे हैं जिनको हम शादमी समझने के लिए ही तैयार नहीं हैं। यह कैसा दुर्भाग्य है। यह कैसा विष है कि इतनों सालों के बाद भी मिट नहीं पाया है। बंगाल में राजा राम मोहन राय को जब पता चला कि धर्म के नाम पर स्त्रियों को उनके पति के मरने के बाद जबर्दस्ती जला दिया जाता है तो उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया भौर इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक कानून बना कि किसी को भी जिन्दा न जलाया जाए। कुछ तो स्वयं जल जाती थीं ग्रीर कुछ को उनके पति के मरने के पश्चात जबर्दस्ती जलाया जाता था। इसके खिलाफ एक कानून बना था कि किसी को जिन्दा न जलाया जाए। भाज जहां तक ग्रस्पृश्यता का सम्बन्ध है, यही समस्या हमारे सामने धर्म के नाम पर, जाति भ्रौर रीतिरिवाज के नाम पर एक कलंक स्वरूप उपस्थित है। यह एक भूत बन कर खड़ी हुई है। छूम्राछ्त का रोग एक सामाजिक भौर मानसिक रोग है जो इस देश पर लगा हुन्ना है । इसको मिटाना हम सब का कर्त्तव्य है, किसी पार्टी या दल विशेष का ही यह कर्त्तंव्य नहीं है। इस कलंक को मिटाने के लिए सरकार को ग्रपनी श्रोर से भी कदम उटाने हैं।

मेरे एक हरिजन भाई ने कहा कि श्रस्पृश्य कौन है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रस्पृश्य बही हैं जिन के दिमागों में श्रस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है। ब्राह्मण बान है। जो ब्रह्मत्व का पंडित है वही ब्राह्मण है। विद्वान कौन है वही विद्वान है जो विद्वापृण बात करता है। इसी तरह से श्रस्पृश्य वही है जिस के दिमाग में श्रस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है। यह एक धब्बा है। जो जातियां श्रस्पृश्यता बरतती हैं वे जातियां नाश के मार्ग पर चलती हैं। श्रन्य जातियों में श्रस्पृश्यता नहीं है। जैसे हिःदूजाति में श्रस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है वैसे श्रोर किसी जाति में श्रस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है वैसे श्रोर किसी जाति में महीं। इस देश में बहुत सी जातियां हैं, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, कि जिनमें कोई

मस्पृथ्य नहीं है, केवल हिन्दू जाति ही ऐसी जाति है जिसमें मस्पृथ्य हैं। किसी साधु या सन्त ने कभी नहीं कहा है कि किसी मादमी को दूर रखो। हम देखते हैं कि मंदिरों में कुत्ते जा सकते हैं लेकिन उनमें हरिजन नहीं जा सकते। मगर कोई हरिजन जाना पहचाना न हो तो वह जा सकता है, लेकिन जो जान पहचान का है, वह नहीं जाने पाता। इस सामाजिक रोग को दूर करने का सरकार को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए

ग्रीर मेरा विचार है कि इस सब की जड़ है माथिक भवस्या। इस समय मैं मांकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं यह ही कहूंगा कि जो जमीन हरिजनों को दी गयी है उस पर काश्त करने के लिये उनको माथिक सुविधा दी जाए। जिस परसेंटेज में उनके लिए नौकरी मैं जगह रखी गयी है उस परसेंटज में उनको लिया जाए।

हम देखते हैं कि भगर कोई हरिजन लड़का या लड़की मास्टर बन जाते हैं भौर देहात में जाते हैं तो उनके रहने के लिए घर नहीं मिलता क्योंकि वे अस्पृथ्य हैं। शहरों में उनको रहने को घर मुश्किल से मिलता है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार सड़कें भौर इमारतें बनाने पर बहुत पैसा खर्च कर रही है लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थ ना है कि इन्सान बनाने पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस सारी समस्या को हल करने पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए यही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता है!

श्राखिर में मैं एक मुझाव देना चाहना हूं कि सरकारी नौकरियों में केवल उन लोगों को ही प्रोमोणन दिया जाना चाहिए जो कि जाति पांत को न मानते हों। केवल हरिजनों के साथ खाना पीना ही काफी नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए। जो भादमी अपनी जाति छोड़ कर हरिजनों में शादी करे उसको नौकरियों मैं प्रोमोणन दिया जाये। ऐसा होगा तभी यह भेदभाव दूर होगा, भौर यह चीज पढ़े सिखे लोगों में भी भा जाएगी। श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
मुझे तो ग्रफसोस होता है कि जो लोग हमारे
सामने बैठे हैं वे श्रपने को गांधी जी का भक्त
कहते हैं, उनके नाम से वोट लेते हैं लेकिन
उनके पदचिन्हों पर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं।
भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल जी की बात
को ले कर हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में उनके पदचिन्हों
पर चलने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी
के पदचिन्हों पर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

अच्छा होता कि सेंद्रल हाल में, जहां कि संविधान बना, डा॰ अम्बेडकर का फोटो लगाया गया होता क्योंकि उन्होंने देश का संविधान बनाया था। लेकिन अफसोस है कि आज तक इस बात का कोई घ्यान नहीं है।

मैं राजस्थान के बारे में दो तीन बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा । राजस्थान की ग्राबादी दो करोड़ एक लाख 55 हजार है और उसमें से चालीस लाख से ज्यादा लोग शिडयूल्ड ट्राइम्स और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं। इन पर पांच साल के ग्रन्दर 22 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया है । ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता में कि इसमें से 6 लाख तो जेबों में चला गया । ग्रीर जैसा कि मैंने मंत्रिणी महोदया को बताया किशन गंज और शाहाबाद में जो काम हुआ उसमें 50 हजार यों ही चला गया। जब इस तरह से लोग भ्रष्टाचार कर कर के खा जाएं तो शिड्युल्ड कास्ट वालों को क्या मिलेगा।

में घापको एक ग्रीर उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि पिछली 23 तारीख को फलोदी, जिला जैसलमेर में तीन बेचारे हरिजनों को मार दिया गया, वहां के पुलिस वालों ने मार दिया गया, वहां के पुलिस वालों ने मार दिया ग्रीर कह दिया कि डाकुग्रों ने मारा है। उन्हीं लोगों को, जिन्होंने मारा था इसकी जांच का काम दिया गया इसलिए कोई जांच नहीं हो पायी। कारण यह है कि ग्राज उनकों शै देने वाले बैठे हैं। वह बारडर का इलाका है, वहां ग्रापकी खास पुलिस बैठी है लेकिन इन लोगों की कोई मुनवायी नहीं होती क्योंकि वहां शै देने वाले बैठे हैं।

जो रुपया हरिजनों को दिया जाता है उसको बीच में ही लोग भाई भतीजों में बाट देते हैं भौर उनको नहीं मिल पाता । भ्रगर भैंस गाय का चारा खाले तो गाय को क्या मिलेगा। मैं श्रापको बनाऊ कि हमारे राज-स्थान के मुख्य मंत्री भोहन लाल सुखाडिया दस लाख रुपये की जमीन खुद हड़प गए भीर भाई भतीओं को देकर जब शिड्युल्ड कास्ट ग्रीर शिड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का नाम लिया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह जंगलात की जमीन है भौर उनको हटा दिया जाता है लेकिन नहर के किनारे की जमीन ग्रपने भाई भतीजों को भौर बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दे दी जाती है इसका कारण यह है कि उनमें उनको 97 लाख रुपया चन्दे का मिल गया श्रींर वे चुनाव जीत कर मा गए भीर भव हरिजनों को कूचल रहे हैं। 16.17 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

राजस्थान में समाज कल्याण विभाग की भीर से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट भौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 22 हजार लड़कों के लिए होस्टल बने हैं। उनकी हालत मैं भ्रापको बताऊं। में उधर दौरा करने गया था। भ्रापको ताज्जुब होगा यह जान कर कि आजकल एक एक लड़के को 16 रुपया महीना खाने का मिलता है, जब कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की कूत्ती को नहलाने में 16 रुपए का साबन लग जाता होगा। भ्राप देखें कि उनको प्रति दिन प्रति विद्यार्थी 5 पैसे नाश्ते के लिए, तीन पैसे नई दाल के लिए भौर दस पैसे भाटे के लिए दिए जाते हैं। एक बार साबुन दी जाती है, भ्रौर भगर वह नहाने का साबन मांग ले तो वह साबन भी भ्राधी रह जाती है। उनको इस तरह रखा जाता है जैसे कि जेलों में कैदियों को रखा जाता है--न उनको कोई छुट्टी मिलती है। उनको जो वरदी दी जाती है वह 6 माने गज की खादी की बनाई जाती है जिससे कि वदन छिल जाए। उनकी बाटों में इतने खटमल भरे हैं कि उन पर पैर तक नहीं रखा जा सकता, मिनिस्टर साहब तो उन पर पैर रखना भी पसन्द न

करेंगे। ऐसी दुर्दशा वहां पर विद्यार्थियों की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रगर इन लोगों को इस तरह से कुचला जाएगा तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

इसके लिए केवल सरकार ही दोषी नहीं है। इसमें हमारे कुछ भाइयों की भी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं अपने भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूं कि वे यहां केवल नेता ही बन कर न बैठ जाएं। अगर ऐसी नौबत आवे तो उनको अपने लोगों की भलाई के लिए त्याग पत्र तक देने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। लेकिन यहा तो बोटों के दलाल बैठे हैं। असल में हरिजनों की खराबी इन्हीं के कारण हो रही है। इन को टिकट मिल जाता है कि इसलिए वे चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं। अगर आज ये सारे लोग मिल कर संगठित हो जाएं और हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए आवाज उठाएं तो गवनंमैंट भी झुक सकती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

मैं भ्रापके सामने एक भ्रौर उदाहरण रखना चाहता हं। पाकिस्तान से कुछ मोची लोग इधर भ्राए थे शरणार्थी बन कर। उन्होंने कर्ज ले कर मकान बनाए। वे श्राधे बने खड़े हैं बगैर पट्टियों के। उन्होंने पट्टियों के लिए पांच हजार रुपये की मांग की भी लेकिन वह रुपया उनको स्रभी तक नहीं दिया गया, कहा जाता है कि कागजात श्रभी राजस्थान सेकेटेरिएट में पड़े हैं। पट्टियां न मिलने का नतीजा यह होगा कि मब की बरसात में उनके मकान वह जायेंगे भीर उनका 17 हजार रुपया बरबाद हो आएगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि स्राप शि<mark>ड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्रौ</mark>र शि<u>ड्य</u>ल्ड ट्राइब्स की श्रोर घ्यान दें इस तरह से इनको न कुचलते रहें । भगर भापने इनका बोट लिया है तो इन के लिए नोट भी डेने होंगे।

श्री बसवन्त (धाना) : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत से कांग्रस सदस्यों को वोटों का दलाल कहा है, क्या यह ठीक है ?

भी झोंकार लाल बेरवा : हां, मैं कहता डूह बोटों का दलाल । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 'दलाल' भ्रनपा-लियार्मेंटरी नहीं है ।

श्री दीरपा (बीदर) : बहुत खुशी की बात हैं कि हरिजनों ग्रीर गिरिजनों के विषय में यहां चर्चा हो रही है। हरिजनों की ग्राड़ में मेरे कुछ दोंस्तों ने कुछ कांग्रेस के लोंगो को गाली भी दे दी । यह काम उनका नहीं था, लेकिन फायदा तो उठा लिया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भ्रादत से लाचार हैं।

श्री बीरण्या आज हरिजनों के उद्घार के बारे में हमारे अनेक दोस्तों ने अपने बिचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं मंत्राणी महोदया से कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों का जो उत्थान होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो सका है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमने कर्ज लेने के लिए वीदर जिले में एक सोसाइटी बनाई है। उसमें लोगो ने चार चार साल से पैसा भर रखा है लेकिन उनको आज तक घर बनाने के लिए पैसा नहीं मिला।

मेरे जिले में हरिजनों भ्रौर गिरिजनों की सोसाईटी है। उनकी कई समस्याएं लेकर हम ग्राते हैं। एक समस्या तो उनकी यह है कि उस सोसाइटी को कर्जा मभी तक नहीं दिया जाता है। चार साल के प्रन्दर 26 मकानों को दिया गया है । हालत यह वहां पर बनी है कि लोंगो ने भ्रपने घर कः सामान, हंडिया श्रीर घडे श्रादि वेच कर सोसाईटी को पैसे भरे हैं। सोसाईटी ने श्रपनी मुसीबतों का चिट्ठा बना कर कि उन्हें पैसा भ्रादि नहीं मिल रहा है, हमने उसकी एक पूरी फाइल बना कर बंगलीर भें डाई-रेक्टर के पास भेजी थी जोकि परसों उन्होंने यह कह कर वापिस कर दी है कि पैसा नहीं है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमें कर्ज के रूप में मांगने पर भी पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करता हूं कि मोसाइटी की तरफ ध्यान दिया जावे ।

[श्री वीरप्पा]

दूसरी बात जो निवेदन करनी थी वह यह है कि जो पड़ती जमीन हरिजनों को देने के लिए क़ानुन बना है वह महज कागज में क़ानून ही बन कर रह गया है और उसके भागे यह बढ़ा नहीं है। कानून कानून की जगह रह गया है जमीन जमीन की जगह रहती है। यह पढ़ती जमीन हरिजनों को नदी आकर उसे जंगलात में लिया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उसें जंगलात से खारिज करके इन पड़ती जमीनों को हरिजनों को दिया पटवारी, पटेल भ्रादि इतर जातियों से पैसा लेकर जमीन देते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों को निर्धन होने की वजह से वह जमीन नहीं मिल पाती हैं। हरिजनों को दी जाने वाली पडती जमीने इस तरह से हड़प कर ली जाती है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजनों के वास्ते कोई कोटा रिजंब कर दिया जाय कि उतनी जमीन उन्हें देनी है भीर इस तरह से एक उनके लिए एक कोटा फिक्स करके वे जमीनें निर्धन हरिजनों को दी जावें।

भव मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि हर जगह हरिजनों के साथ न्याय कर्ता जा रहा है श्रीर उन्हें श्रस्पृश्य नहीं समझा जा रहा है लेकिन मैं हुमनाबाद के वारे में कह सकता हं जहां कि वस्ती के वीच में एक पूरा हरिजन मुहल्ला बसाया है भ्रौर वे लोग वहां पर रह रहे हैं जिस जगह मैं रहता है वहां वीच में मैं ने हरिजन बस्ती बसाई है भीर उस कार में यहां मझे कोई शिकायत नहीं करनी है । लेकिन गांवों की पंचायतों में जो हरिजन मेम्बर बरे हैं उनको ग्रब तक कुर्सी पर बैटना नसीब नहीं हुआ है यह शिकायनें मुझे श्रवश्य करना है । सरकार इस श्रोर ध्यान दें । बाई जगह से मेरे पास शिकायत श्राई है कि वहां पर श्रभी भी श्रस्पृथ्यता दत्तीं जा रही है । कागज में भ्रौर क़ानून की किताब. में से म्रछुतपना भ्रवश्य मिट गया है लेकिन दिमारा से श्रभी तक नहीं मिट पाया है।. लोंगों के दिल घौर दिमागों से सभी तक यह छुमाछूत नहीं मिट पाय : ाला अ कागज पर वह क़ानून के मुताबिक ख़रम हो गई है। जरूरत इस बात के है कि जल्द से जल्द इस छुग्राछूत के कंलक को हमें समृल नष्ट करना है । श्राज यह कह देना कि श्रस्पृश्यता मिट गई है ग्रासान है लेकिन वास्तव में जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुन्ना है। उसको हर प्रकार से नष्ट कर देना. श्रावश्यक है भीर हमारा प्रयत्न उसी दिश में होना चाहिए । मैं भ्रपने सवर्ण भाईयों से कहना चाहंगा कि कभी एक जमाना था जबकि म्रछुतों के साथ इसलिए छुत्राछूत तथा भेदभाव वर्त्ता जाता था कि वे मांस श्रौर मदिरा श्रादि का सेवन किया करते थे भौर वह किसी हद तक समझा भी जा सकता था लेकिन भ्राज तो कोई ऐसी बातः नहीं है: मुझे दु:ख के साथ कहना पड़ताहै कि मांस भौर मदिरा का श्रष्ठुत तो जिनको भ्रापः समझते हैं प्रब कम सेवन करने लगे हैं, उन्होंके इनका त्याग कर दिया है लेकिन संवर्ग हिन्द बड़ी माला में इनका सेवन करने लगे हैं इसलिए वह बात तो भ्रब रहती नहीं है। भ्राज तो भ्राला जाति के लोग शराब भीते हैं भ्रौर यही कारण है कि जहां पहले ग्रंा एक ग्राने का मिलह करता था अब धार आने का मिलता है और मुर्गी दो रुपये की मिलती थी वह प्राज 4 रुपये में मिलती हैं क्योंकि उनके खाने वालों की तादाद बेहद बढ़ गयी है। इसलिए हमें देश के ग्रंदर से यह छुग्राछ्त की भावना मिटानी है।

गांवों में जहां कि हरिजनों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है वह के मुधार के लिए सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। उन्हें पानी की सुविधा दी जाय और उसके लिए बावलियां ख्दबाई जायं श्राज गांवों में हरिजनों को गुद्ध पीने का पानी नसीव नहीं होता है। हरिजनों को मुर्गी पालने, बकरी पालने और सुग्रर पालने के लिए जो पैसे विये जाने है वे बहुत कम हैं और उनको श्रिष्क श्राधिक सहायना दी जाय। सरकार को हरिजनों के कप्टों को दूर करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठान, चाहिए। प्रस्पृष्यता रूपी

कलंक को लोगों के दिशा ग्रार दिसाग से दूर करने की जरूरत है ।

मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि श्री बाल्मीकी जी ने यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रक्खा है। मैं राम हूं ग्रौर वह बाल्मीकी हैं, इस तरह वह मेरे गुरू लगते हैं। वह जो प्रस्ताव साये हैं मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करते हुए प्रपना स्वान ग्रहण करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Chandrasekhar.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने वायदा किया था कि मुझे इस पर बोलने के लिए समय देंगे

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will have other opportunities also. The General Budget Discussion is coming up.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इस पर समय बढा दिया जाय ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह): इस पर महिलाश्रों को भी बोलने के लिए समय दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने मंत्राणी जी को बुला लिया है ।

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members...

र्था नवल प्रभाकर : समय बढ़ा दिया जाय कि न बढ़ाया जाय इस पर हाउस की राय ले ली जाय । इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have extended the time by half an hour. The maxium time of 2-1|2 hours has been given. We cannot extend the time more.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): हाउस की इस पर राय ले लीजिये। Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. You will have other opportunities also. The Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Community Development, Education, etc. are coming up for discussion. You can speak on them

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय: महिलाम्नों को तो मौका दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक महोवय : ग्राप बैठिये ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : यह माना कि समय बढ़ाने की ग्रापकी मर्जी नहीं है लेकिन इस पर ग्राप हाउस की राय क्यों नहीं लेकित हैं ?

श्री नलल प्रभाकर: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भ्रापसे निवेदन करता हूं कि कृपा करके इस पर समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : जब सदन की राय है. तो इस पर समय ग्राप बढ़ा दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत मौके मिलेंगे ।

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): There are many Members who have got a desire to speak. Many non-Harijan Members are there who have got a soft corner for these people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other resolutions also coming up and they have also to be given a chance to be moved.

Hon. Members will get other opportunities to speak on this subject. Why should they be in a hurry? The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes up for discussion every year. Then, hon. Members can speak on this at the time of the discussion of the Demands of the Home Ministry, Education Ministry, the Ministry of Community Development and so on.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : सदन की राय समय बढ़ाने के बारे में ग्राप मालूम कर लीजिये। इस तरह से इसे समाप्त करना उचित नहीं [श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

होगा । क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जो इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं वे रह जायेंग ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रौर मौके उन्हें मिलेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायणः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि लोकसभा का समय धाज 6 बजे तक के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव पर वोट ले लिये जायें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may please sitdown.

श्री बाल्मीकी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताब पर सदन की राय ले लीजिये।

श्री किव नारायण: मैं ने मोशन रखा है कि समय बढ़ाया जाय तो इसें बोट के लिये पेश कर दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राप बैठ जाइये । मिनिस्टर को बुलाया हुमा है ।

श्री शिव नार। श्रण: ग्राप मेरे प्रस्ताव पर सदन की राय हासिल कीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not putting that motion to vote.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I am greatful to hon. Members for making all these observations during the last two hours or so.

श्री ज्ञित नारायणः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्राखिर यह हो क्या रहा है प्रस्ताव जब पेश कर दिया गया है तो सदन का उस पर मत लिया जाना श्रावश्यक है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

Shri Sheo Narain: It is our right. We can move such a motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I am not going into the question of the various schemes that are being carried out by the Central and the State Governments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Sheo Narain: This is the position of the Harijans. We do not even get enough time for discussion.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Within the short time at my disposal I shall only be going into the question of the merits of the resolution before the house. The hon. Mover of the resolution wants a high-powered commission to go into the question the progress made by the Scheduled Castes during the last fifteen years. Before deciding whether we should have a commission or not, I would like the House to find out whether there are any provisions existing at present to make evaluations of the progress made in the matter of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. But before going into that question. I would like to state that there have been a number of committees and other bodies set up to study this question of the welfare of the backward clases and particularly the Scheduled Castes.

The House is well aware every six months we get a progress report from the State Governments to see the physical targets achieved by the State Governments in the schemes carried out for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition to this, even in December last, we had the discussion on the Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes. The annual report comes up for discussion every year, and there also we got an evaluation of the progress made by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Besides these, as the House is aware, there is a Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare. It is an advisory committee which meets twice in a year, and Members of Parliament, social workers interested in the work of welfare of the backward classes and particularly the Scheduled Castes are represented on it.

Shri Daljit Singh (Una): But there is no implementation of the decisions taken in that advisory committee.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I shall come to that a little later. This advisory board advises Government on assessment of the requirements of the Scheduled Castes and the formulation of the welfare schemes for them, and also reviews from time of time the working of the sanctioned schemes and apprises the Government of the action taken by the State Governments on the various schemes for the Scheduled Castes.

In addition, we have had conferences of Ministers in charge of Harijan and backward classes held. The first was in 1959, the second in 1960, the third in 1962; there is a proposal to hold a conference shortly in 1965. These conferences take note of the lacunae, how schemes are progressing and suggest ways and means to improve them.

The House is aware of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee that there should be a central coordination committee with representatives of the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries concerned. Accordingly a cordination committee was constituted. They do the coordination work of schemes for the welfare of the backward classes, particularly the scheduled castes.

During the Second Plan period, the working of welfare schemes for backward classes was examined by the Estimates Committee. Their 48th report containing their recommendations was submitted in April 1959. A memorandum showing action taken on

the suggestions made by the Committee was laid on the Table in May 1961. Then there was a study team of social welfare and welfare of backward classes, called the Renuka Ray Committee, which also went into the question. Recommendations made by the these various committees have been incorporated in the Third Plan; they will also go into the Fourth Plan now in the making.

Before going into other points, I would like to make it clear that it would be incorrect to say that untouchability is completely wiped out; nor is it correct to say that nothing has been done and untouchability remains to the extent it was prevalent before the passing of the Act of 1955. Something has been done, but something yet is desired. Towards that, the Central Advisory Committee for Harijan Welfare which met last time made a suggestion that there should be an all-India committee appointed examine the question of untouchability and also the problem of the economic uplift of scheduled castes. This committee has been constituted. consists of MPs and other members of the Harijan Welfare Advisory Board who are interested in welfare shemes of scheduled castes. Here 1 would like to allay the misgivings of Shri Gulshan that whenever committees are constituted, the members chosen are always members of the ruling party and we do not take any other members from other parties. The committee consists of the following members.

Shri C. Das, M.P., Dr. P. L. Majumdar, who is a member of the Board, Shri Achutan, Shri B. K. Gaikwad and Shri Narayan Din, who was a former M.P., and who is now one of the members of the Board. We have Shri Elayaperumal, who will be the Chairman of the Committee. There will also be a nominee of the Law Ministry, who will be a member, who will go into the legal questions and offer all the assistance necessary to the committee. We will also have one of the Assistant Commissioners or somebody from our Ministry who

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

will assist the Committee to study these questions thoroughly.

Shri Ganapati Ram: U.P. being the biggest State and having the largest population of Scheduled Castes, no representative from that State has been included. Only a previous M.P. has been included.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Whether there is a previous Member or a sitting Member I think would not matter very much. This is a sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare, and Shri Narayan Din is a member from U.P. We wanted to have a compact committee, we did not want to make it unwieldy, and at the same time we have given representation to U.P. through Shri Narayan Din, and he was a Member in the first Parliament.

श्रीमती सहीवराबाई राय : इस कमेटी में कोई महिला मेम्बर क्यों नहीं रखी गई है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There was also a desire to have another committee to go into the customary rights over scavenging in the same Harijan Advisory Board, and there we have Prof. N. R. Malkani as Chairman, and Shri Samanta, Shri Daljit Singh, Shri Balmiki, Shri Mahavir Das are members, and we have nominated Shri H. K. Chaudhary from the legal side.

These two committees will go round the States, and they are expected to submit their reports as early as possible, and thus we will be able to make an evaluation of the existing position, not that we are not aware of it.

श्री गणपति राम : मेरी मांग है कि इस कमेटी का ग्रीर विस्तार किया जाये ग्रीर इसमें ग्रीर भी ग्रिड्युल्ड कास्टस के मेम्बरान को रखा जाये, जो इसमें ज्यादा इंट्रस्टिंड हैं।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Whenever these committees visit the various States, the Memers are free to meet them and offer their valuable suggestions. So, these who are interested, those who are so enthusiastic, can do it in their States, it is not only by being a member of the committee that one can do it. Even one is not a member of the committee, if one wants one can certainly offer suggestions.

I would like to remind the House of the statement made by the Minister while he was answering the debate on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He said he was not very happy with the implementation of these programmes, that he would like to have a supervisory machinery in consultation with the State Governments, so that the programmes ment for these communities namely the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, are effectively carried out, as the need now is for implementation. Hon. Members have rightly expressed their views, mainly their dissatisfac-tion at the amount spent and at the amount allotted, how it is not properly done etc. To go into all these questions, we are now concentrating our attention on the implementation machinery. As I said, we are going to have a conference of the State in charge of backward Ministers classes, and there we will have it finalised. Already a supervisory machinery is under consideration. With these words I would like to request the hon. Mmeber. Balmiki to withdraw this resolution.

There is no need for having any more committees to evaluate. We have enough committees on this question of evaluation, and we have now to see how it is implemented, what difficulties there are. We will do it by the implementation machinery we are thinking of.

I conclude by saying that I am grateful to the hon. Members for having given thought to this important problem, and for having given valuable suggestions during this debate.

4149

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। धनुसूचित जातियों भौर भादिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिये दस साल का समय पहले ही दिया जा चुका है ग्रीर अब इसको पांच साल भ्राप भीर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । जब सतरह सालों में इनका उत्थान ग्राप नहीं कर सके हैं भीर इन पांच सामों में क्या भ्राप कर सर्केंगे ? इसका जवाब मैं चाहता हूं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हर साल इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट माती है

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : हमारे लोहिया साहब ने कहा कि ग्रीरतें सारी पिछड़ी हुई हैं, सभी बैकवर्ड हैं । उसके बारे में हमारे मंत्री जी की क्या राय है ?

श्री बाल्मोकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस संकल्प पर करीब चौदह माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, चौदह माननीय सदस्यों ने बहस में भाग लिया है ग्रीर ग्रधिकतर ने, मैं तो कहूंगा प्राय: सभी ने मेरे संकल्प की भावना का अनुमोदन किया है। मैं उन सभी के प्रति माभार प्रकट करता है।

जहां तक ग्रस्पृश्यता की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है वह ग्राज भी देश में विकट रूप से विद्यमान है ग्रौर उसके कारण श्रनेकों अकार के कष्ट हमें सहने पडते हैं, भ्रनेकों संकटों का सामना करना पडता है । उससे इरिजन समाज का, दलित ग्रीर दबे हुए समाज का मर्म दुखी है। 'ग्रस्पृश्यता हिन्दू धर्म का श्रंग नहीं है बल्कि उसमें घुसी हुई एक सहन है, एक बहम है और उसको दूर करना हर एक हिन्दू का धर्म है, परम कर्त्तव्य है' राष्ट्रिता महात्मा गांधी ने एसा कहा था। लेकिन गांधी जी के शब्दों का कितना पालन किया जाता है, इसको हमें देखना है। प्रतीत तस होता है कि न तो सरकार गांधी जी के शब्दों पर चल रही है, न जनता चल रही है, न ग्रधिकारी चल रहे हैं ग्रोर न कोई ग्रीर

चल रहा है। इधर हमारे सभी हरिजन बन्धुयों के मस्तिष्क में एक वेदना है, एक वृक्ष है और वह एसा दुख है कि जिसे बहुत ग्रधिक समय तक सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है, कुछ समय तक ही उसको छिपा कर रहा जा सकता है। भगर उसका ठीक ठीक इलाज न सोचा गया सरकार कः दृष्टि से जनता की दृष्टि से तो समाज के अन्दर एक एसा विस्फोट हो सकता है, बगावत हो सकती है कि जिसको सम्भालना भ्रापके लिए मुक्किल हो जाएगा । उस विस्फोट का कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं होगा, यही एक कारण होगा ।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी महाराज ने कहाथा:

"Forget not! that the classes the ignorant the poor, the illiterate the cobler, the sweepers are thy flesh and blood, thy Brothers."

मैं देखना चाहता हूं कि कितना उनके प्रति भ्रातृत्व की भावना बरती जाती है, कितना बन्धुत्व उनके प्रति दिखाया जाता है। भाज देश के अन्दर मनोवृत्ति अजीव ढंग की है। भाज देश के अन्दर पुंजीवादी मनोवृति है भीर यह मनोवृत्ति बढ़ती ही जा रही है। गरीब ग्रीर हरिजन ग्रादि-साधारण लोगों के सामने एक खतरा इसने उत्पन्न कर लिया है। चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकारें हों या कोई ग्रीर हो, देश के भ्रन्दर भ्राज यह खयाल पैदा हो गया है कि जो कुछ भी हरिजनों के लिए किया जा रहा है, जो कुछ भी उनको मुविधायें देने के बारे में किया जा रहा है, वह एक एहसान के तौर पर किया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई एहसान नहीं है। यह एक पश्चातायहै जिस का भ्राप खिम-याजा भगत रहे हैं।

मैं उपमंत्री जी का भाषण सन रहा था। उन्होंने हल्के हल्के कुछ कहा भीर कुछ नहीं भी कहा। मैं कहना चाहता हं श्रीर बढे हंग

श्री बाल्मीकी]

सं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारा देश श्रीर हमारी
यह सरकार समझ ले कि हरिजनों के मस्तिष्क
में, देण के सर्वहारा दलित वर्ग के मस्तिष्क
में एक मैंटल फस्ट्रेशन है, एक दिमागी
उदासीनता है, एक साइकोलोजिकल केश्रोस
है, एक वेदना है जो धीरे धीरे पल रही है।
अगर वह उदासीनता इसी तरह से पलती
रही तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब एक बंवंडर
पैदा हो जाए श्रीर एक श्रान्दोलन छिड़ जाए
श्रगर श्राज सरकार इसका इलाज करने
के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो वे खुद इसका
इलाज कर सकते हैं। मुझे एक शेर याद
श्राता है:

क्यों दामने ग्रहसां का घबरा कर सहारा लूं जब हाथ पहुंचता है जालिम के गरेबां तक । हम पर जुलम किये जाते हैं, हम पर सितम ढाये जाते हैं, हमें छोटा समझा जाता है, हकीर समझा जाता है । जो हमें इसी स्थिति में रखना चाहते हैं वे समझ लें कि एशिया, ग्रफ़ीका और सारी दुनिया की परम्परायें बदल रही हैं, ग्रौद्योकीकरण के साथ, समाजवाद के साथ, समाजीकरण के साथ पूंजीवाद की पटरी नहीं बैठ सकती है । पूंजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के सामने हम नहीं झुक सकते हैं । उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं ।

किमशन की जो मैंने मांग की है वह केवल सर्वेक्षण की दृष्टि से, केवल मूल्यांकन की दृष्टि से की है ताकि सारी स्थिति हमारे सामने स्पष्ट हो सके। कि कहां तक इस समस्या का हल हुआ है। आपने कहा है कि मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों के मंत्रियों से आप वार्तालाप करते हैं, उन मंत्रियों के पास कोई ताकत नहीं होती है, आपको मुख्य मंत्रीयों का सम्मेलन बुलाना चाहिये क्योंकि जादू और शक्ति उन्हों के पास होती है। हरिजन मंत्री या उच्च जातियों के मंत्री भी जो इस काम को करते हैं उनके पास फाइल तक नहीं पहुंचती है उनके पास समय भी नहीं होता है कि वे इस

बात को देख सकें, उनके विचार में कोई शक्ति नहीं होती है।

यहां पर हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड का जिक भ्राया है । शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट का ग्रौर उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों का जिक्र ग्राया है। यह कहा जाता है कि उसकी सिफारिशों पर गम्भीरता से सोच विचार किया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि इसके बावजूद होता कुछ भी नहीं है। पंचों का कहना सिर माथे पर तो रहता है लेकिन पतनाला वहीं का वहीं रहता है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों का जो ग्रब तक रवैया रहा है अगर आगे भी यही रवैया रहा तो उससे कोई भला नहीं होगा । ग्रभी दिमागों के ग्रन्दर वह क्रान्ति है, भगर कहीं श्रांखों के श्रन्दर श्रा गई कहीं वह लाली ग्रौर जोश ग्रांखों के ग्रन्दर ग्रा गया तो चेहरों के रंग बदल जायेंगे। समाज का नकशा बदल जायेगा । मैं एक ऐसे उदात्त पुरुष के शब्दों में मैं कहना चाहता हं जो कि फिलहाल जिसका मैं नाम भी नहीं लेना चाहता हं कि साधारण श्रादमी, कमजोर श्रादमी तभी तक कमजोर हैं जब तक वे कमजोरी महसूस करते हैं। लेकिन जब वे शक्ति बटोर लेते हैं तो उनके पैरों में, उनके हाथों में बेहद ताकत भीर शक्ति भ्रा जाती है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है। हकुमत चाहे कोई भी हो उनके मिजाज से बनती है, उनके लिए बनती है, उनके ऊपर नहीं बनती बल्कि उनके नीचे बनती है। स्राज की बदलती हुई परम्परास्रों के ग्रन्दर, लोकतांत्रिक उभरती हुई परम्पराग्नों के भ्रन्दर उनके हित का विचार होना चाहिये, उनके हित के लिए होना चाहिये, उनके द्वारा होना चाहिये ग्रौर उनके लिये होना चाहिये । तभी ग्राप इस लोकतंत्र को, इस जनतंत्र को जीवित रख सकते हैं।

ग्राज हरिजनों की समस्या एक देशव्यापी समस्या है, यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, राष्ट्र की समस्या है, देश की एकता की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्रीयता की दृष्टि से देश को बचाने की दृष्टि से उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिये, उस पर गम्भीरता से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मझे उपमंत्रं जी के उत्तर से उतनी सन्तुष्टी नहीं होती है। श्रापने कमेटी का वर्णन किया है। वह जाएगी। उस में भी एक प्रभाव हो सकता है। लेकिन उससे बल नहीं मिलता है। जेड्द्राट कास्ट कमिशनर की रिषोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है । इस में साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि इस बात का मुल्यांकन होना चाहिये, इस बात का सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिये और उसके लिए यह जरूरी बात है कि एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बने । मैं नहीं समझता कि भारत सरकार के मस्तिष्क में क्यों ऐसा डर है। सरकार बहुत सी बातों से डरती है, चबराती है, बचना चाहती है। हम तो उसके साथ ही रहना चाहते हैं, उसके साथ मिलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ग्राप घबरा कर पीछे चलना चाहते हैं। उससे काम नहीं बनता है। इससे सरकार की कमजोरी जाहिर होती है, निर्बलता जाहिर होती है। शक्ति इसी बात में है कि जो सत्य है, जो हरिजनों पर बीतती है, उसको मान लिया जाए ग्रीर उसका मुकाबला किया जाए। ग्राज जो देश के मन्दर ग्रीर कुछ लोगों के मस्तिष्क के मन्दर यह भावना व्याप्त है कि हम बहुत उन्नति कर गये हैं, हमें बड़ी जमीनें मिल गई हैं, बड़े अनुदान मिल गये हैं, नौकरियां मिल नई हैं, रोजगार ग्रादि में जो उन्नति के ग्रवसर मिल गये हैं। उनकी बृद्धि का स्तर गया है बच्चों को ऊंचा उठने की शक्ति दे दी गयी है, हम समझते हैं कि यह कुछ लोगों के लिये हो सकता है, लेकिन ज्यादातर हरिजनों के लिए नहीं है। सर्व हारा वर्ग के दलित बन्धुग्रों के लिए नहीं है।

ग्राप ने देखा कि देश के ग्रन्दर रिपबलिकन पार्टी ने एक ग्रान्दोलन चलाया था । यद्यपि इस उस विचार के ग्रन्दर नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह बात ग्रावश्यक है कि देश के ग्रन्दर जो कुछ मी हरिजनों के लिए डा० ग्रम्बेडकर ने किया ग्रीर जो कुछ ग्राज बा॰ जगजीवन राम जी कर रहे हैं उस के पीछे हमारी राय है श्रीर हमारी शुभकामना उन के श्रान्दोलन के एक तरह से पीछे है। सरकार होशियार रहे ग्रीर होशियारी बरते । एक दूसरा विचार रखते हुए भी मैं ने चाहा कि उसे भी प्रकट कर दं लेकिन भौर भी बहुत सी बातों को देखना होता है। भ्राज हम को सारे देश के हरिजनों की बेचैनी दिखाई देती है। ग्रगर ग्राज मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने के लिये होते तो मैं उनसे लड़ता । लेकिन उन्होंने हमारी ही एक देवी को बिठा दिया है हम को लडवाने के लिए । अब देखना यह है कि ले दे के इस केन्द्र में एक हमारी यह देवी हैं, इसलिये हमको इनकी भावनाम्रों की कट्ट करनी चाहिए. हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप मेरी ग्रोर बेचैनी से देख रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे मस्तिष्क में भी एक बर्चनी है। मैं चाहता हं कि हरिजनों के सवाल को भूचारु रूप से, क्रियात्मक ढ़ंग से ब्रौर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रख कर हल करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, जिस से कि संविधान ने जो गारंटी हम को दी है उस की रक्षा हो सके। मैं पूरे मनोबल के साथ कहना चाहता हं कि इस समस्या का इलाज जल्दी सोचना चाहिए, जल्दी संतुष्टि पैदा करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो वह दिन दूर नहीं कि स्नाप सलग होंगे सौर हम सलग होंगे । इस को मोचना जरूरी है। ग्राज निर्वत पक्ष के लोगों ने एक निम्चय कर लिया है । ग्रगर वह निष्चय पूरा नहीं हुआ तो। यहां सरकार नहीं बैठ सकेगी, सरकारें तभी बैठ सकती है जब हम चाहें।

बात तो हम बहुत बलबले के साथ कहते हैं क्योंकि बलबला दिमाग में है, लेकिन सब बातों को देखना पड़ता है। तेल देखो, तेल की धार देखो, समय को देखो, समय की गति को. देखो, समय की प्रकृति को देखो और समझो।

[श्री बाल्मोकी]

4435

सरकार और समाज को चाहिए कि बदलते हुए समय के साथ प्रपंन मिजाज को बदले और प्रपंनी मनोवृत्ति को बदले । ग्राज हमारे प्रन्दर चेतना और शक्ति पैदा हो रही है । अब कोई बात ग्रहसान पर नहीं है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रपने प्रस्ताव को बेदना के साथ वापस लेने की इजाजत चाहता हूं । ग्रन्त में मैं महारमा गांधी, महार्ष दयानन्द सरस्वती, भगवान बुद्ध और उन मब साधू सन्तों व महारमाओं को जिन्होंने हमारे प्रति समवेदना प्रकट की है, तथा डा० ग्रम्बेडकर ग्रीर खास तौर से बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के प्रति, जो ग्राज हमारे विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, नमस्कार करते हुए यह विचार ग्राप के सामने रखता हं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment first.

The question is:

That in the resolution,-

after "development of Scheduled Castes" insert—

"Except one or two such Castes as have been benefited by every kind of facility provided by Government for their political and economic uplift,".(2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Shri Balmiki the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the Resolution standing in my name: "This House is of opinion that the

pattern and structure of education should be purposefully recast and reorganised with a view to promote greater educational uniformity and the cause of national integration."

and also the amendments standing in my name.

I have come specially from the Nursing Home to move this resolution standing in my name and also the amendment standing in my name, because the state of education weights heavily on our conscience.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, Dr. Singhvi was very ill and he is not in a fit state of health to continue with the discussion. Will you kindly allow him to have this motion held over till the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions and now allow Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to take up his resolution?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If this discussion can be protected and continued on the next day, I have no objection to its postponement now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection to its postponement, if the House agrees with the suggestion for adjournment of this discussion. But it cannot be put for discussion on the next allotted day. It has to be ballotted.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I point out that under rule 388 you can suspend the operation of any particular rule with the concurrence of the House?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If that rule is suspended then there is no difficulty.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I can move for the suspension of this rule

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): The hon. Member has already moved his motion. Now it will come up for discussion during the next allotted day.

4157 Structure of Edu- PHALGUNA 21, 1886 (SAKA) Session of Parlia- 4158 cation (Res.)

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am only pointing out that the application of rule 30(1), which makes it obligatory that this motion will lapse and shall have to be ballotted again, that can be got rid of if you suspend that rule under rule 388. So, with your permission, I could move under rule 388 that the operation of rule 30(1) be suspended with regard to the motion moved by Dr. Singhvi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That can be done only when notice is given and it is circulated to Members. Now most of the members are not here.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The rule is very clear. You can dispense with any rule. Rule 388 says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not prepared to suspend the rule.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : ग्राप को स्मरण होगा कि गोग्रा के सम्बन्ध में पिछली बार श्री सोनावने का इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव था। हाउस की सेंक्शन से उस को स्थगित कर दिया गया था ग्रौर दूसरे प्रस्ताव को ले लिया गया था। मेरा सुझाव है कि हाउस की राय ले ली जाए ग्रौर ग्रगर हाउस सहमत हो तो इस को स्थगित कर दिया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can move a motion for adjournment. But it has to be ballotted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : चटर्जी साहब पहले ही मोशन कर चुके हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If it is a motion for adjournment then all those consequences which you have mentioned will follow. But here the motion is for the suspension of the rule. Otherwise, this discussion will be lost and will have to get priority in a fresh ballot.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Under rule 388, I move:

"That rule 30(1) may be suspended in its application to the resolution moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi."

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं इस का समर्थन करता हुं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that this rule should be suspended in its application to the motion moved by Dr. Singhvi?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right That rule is suspended.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I take it to mean that the discussion of my resolution will continue on the next day allotted for Private Members' Resolutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the next Resolution standing in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

16.58 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SESSION OF PARLIAMENT AT BANGALORE OR HYDERABAD

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनीर) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूं कि संसद का एक श्रिष्ठियेशन
दिक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद श्रथवा बंगलौर में
कहीं किया जाए । यह मांग पीछे बहुत दिनों से
चली श्रा रही है । दिक्षण भारत की बहुत
सी इस प्रकार की समस्यायें हैं जिन से हम
श्रब तक श्रपरिचित हैं । संसद का श्रिष्ठियेशन
देश के एक ही भाग में होता है श्रीर इसी
कारण से भाषा सम्बन्धी जो कुछ कठिनाइयां

4159

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]
पीछे उत्पन्न हुई उन की दृष्टि से भी संसद
का प्रधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में करना धावश्यक
है। ऐसा न होने से हम ध्राज तक उन की
भावना से ध्रपरिचित रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि झगर संसद का एक झिविशन दक्षिण भारत के किसी प्रमुख नगर में होने हुलगेगा तो भारतवर्ष के— जो कि एक विशाल देश है—विभिन्न प्रदेशों में झापस में सांस्कृतिक झादान-प्रदान का मार्ग भी खुल जाएगा। इसलिये देश की एकता की दृष्टि से भी संसद का एक झिविशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में करना बांछनीय होगा।

तीसरा मेरा यह प्रस्ताव लाने का कारण यह है कि दक्षिण भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में यह भावना है कि चूंकि संसद का प्रधिवेशन उत्तर भारत में ही होता है इसलिए जिन बातों की वहां चर्चा होती है वे प्रधिकतर उत्तर भारत से सम्बन्धित ही होती हैं। वहां के लोगों का विचार है कि प्रगर दक्षिण भारत में भी संसद का एक प्रधिवेशन होने लगा तो संसद वहां की समस्याधों से प्रधिक परिचित होगी भौर उन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सकेगा। इसलिए

मेरा धनुरोध है कि देश की एकता को ध्यान में रख कर इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

पिछली बार जब संसद में इस विषय पर प्रस्ताव भाया था तो उस समय संसद कार्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि ऐसा करने से भनेकों कि जाईयां उत्पन्न हो जाईयी भौर उन के कारण कुछ भाषिक भार भी देश पर पड़ जायेगा। उसी समय मैंने कहा था कि देश की एकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भगर कुछ भाषिक भार भी देश पर पड़ता है तो उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it is 5 O'Clock. He will continue his speech the next day. As Shri Nath Pai is not here, there is no half an hour discussion today.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 15, 1965/Phalguna 24, 1886 (Saka).