Second Series Vol. LIII - No. 32 Wednesday, March 29, 1961
Chaitra 8, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. LIII contains Nos. 31 - 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : *Rs. 1.00*

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 29th March, 1961/ Chaitra 8, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आयात किया गया अखबारी कागज

+

*११७४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री कुन्हन :
श्री पांगरकर :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुछ वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा आयात किये गये अखबारी कागज के दुरुपयोग के बारे में जो जांच-पड़ताल चल रही थी उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The investigations are still in progress.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस जांच पड़ताल में इतनी देरी क्यों लग रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब इस में बहुत से मुद्दे शामिल हैं और इनक्वायरी काफी गहरी करनी है । वह केस तो दर्ज कर लिया गया है लेकिन उसकी इनवैस्टिगेशन में ज्यादा टाइम लग रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जिन समाचार-पत्रों के खिलाफ इस तरह की शिकायत मिली थी तो केवल उनके खिलाफ जांच ही की जा रही है या इस बीच में उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं वह तो मुकद्दमा दर्ज किया जायगा जबकि सारी रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जायगी । हम उनको छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं उनको प्रासीक्यूट किया जायगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the amount of money involved in this misuse of imported newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this particular case is concerned, when the place was raised they got about two tons of foreign newsprint. One does not know the total actual quantities involved. After the investigations are over, the actual quentities could be assessed.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि ऐसे अखबार वाले जोकि इस शिकायत में शामिल हैं उनको नये अखबार जारी करने के लिये भी कागज का लाइसेंस दिया गया है और अगर यह दुरुस्त हो तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरीकेकार को क्यों अपनाया गया ?

[کیا یہ درست ہے کہ ایسے اخبار والے جو کہ اس شکایت میں شامل ہیں ان کو نئے اخبار جاری کرنے کے لئے بھی کاغذ کا لائسنس دیا گیا ہے اور اگر یہ درست ہو تو میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طریقے کار کو کیوں اپنایا گیا -]

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जब तक कोई चीज सबजूडिस होती है तब तक हम यह नहीं कह

सकते कि किसने क्या जुर्म किया । वह तो सारी जब इनवैस्टिगेशन पूरी हो जायगी और मुकद्दमे का फैसला आयेगा तब हम जरूर इस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि उसके लिये अखबारों के जो एजेंट्स मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं न्यूजप्रिंट देने के लिये वे कुछ वक्त के बाद इन न्युजप्रिंट के दाम बढ़ा कर बेचते हैं .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहां से नहीं होगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : न्यूजप्रिंट का सवाल है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : न्युजप्रिंट के बारे में जनरल डिसकशन तो नहीं करना है ।

This is a particular investigation. That is all.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But the press is using that newsprint.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I hold that opinion.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the name or names of the users of this newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be rather premature to disclose the names. As soon as the investigation is over and Government decides on prosecution, then all he facts will be known.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Who conducts the investigation? Is it non-official or departmental? What are terms of reference?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is criminal investigation under the IPC and Cr. P.C. It is not done non-officially. It is done by government departmentally. It is normal governmental investigation for prosecution.

श्री अजराज सिंह : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सही है कि जिन अखबारों के खिलाफ यह शिकायत है उनकी श्रृंखलाओं ने जो अभी कुछ आर्थिक पत्र शुरू किये हैं उन आर्थिक पत्रों को भी न्यूजप्रिंट दिया गया है और यदि नहीं दिया गया है तो क्या उन श्रृंखलाओं को अपने कोटे में से पत्र निकालने की इजाजत दी गई है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether on account of malpractices of one or two people, the genuine consumers of newsprint, especially daily and weekly journals, are handicapped by not getting their adequate quota and, if so, what steps Government will take to improve the position and see that the genuine users do not suffer?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not connected with this question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: It is quite relevant in the sense....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In my opinion, it is not so.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know how long the investigation is going on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have started it and we are trying to expedite it. But, as far as criminal investigation is concerned, we cannot....

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How long is it pending?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One cannot say when the criminal investigation would be completed. We are trying to expedite it as much as possible.

Scooters and Motor-cycles

\+

*1178. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how far India is self-sufficient in the manufacture of scooters and motor-cycles;

(b) what steps are being taken to attain self-sufficiency; and

(c) what percentage of components is being imported in the manufacture in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 27].

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट के देखने से यह पता नहीं चलता है कि स्कुटर्स और मोटर साइकिल्स की हिन्दुस्तान में जो कीमत है उस कीमत में कितनी कीमत का सामान हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन स्कुटर्स की यहां क्या कीमत है और उस कीमत में बाहर से कितने का सामान लाया गया ? कुल टोटल कितनी कीमत है और उसमें बाहर का कितने का सामान लगा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उस स्टेटमेंट में परसेंटेज दी हुई है । मेम्बर साहब को चाहिये कि अलग अलग जो वेरायटीज हैं उनके परसेंटेज को लेकर हिसाब लगा लें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के पास सारे साधन और हामग्री सुलभ है और वह हमको इसका हिसाब नहीं देती है और उलटे हमसे कहा जाता है कि हम हिसाब लगा लें.....

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह बात नहीं है । इतनी वेरायटीज दी हुई हैं अब जिस किसी में मेम्बर साहब का इंटरेस्ट हो तो वह उसके बारे में हिसाब लगा सकते हैं क्योंकि वह सारे वेल नोन फैक्ट्स हैं, हमने उनकी प्राइस लिस्ट्स छपाई हुई है और यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसका कि आसानी से पता न लगाया जा सके ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक स्कूटर और मोटरसाइकिल की जो कीमत है तो उस स्कूटर और मोटरसाइकिल के वास्ते कितने रुपये का सामान हम यहां खरीदते हैं और कितने रुपये का सामान हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सवाल मोटर साइकिलों और स्कुटर्स की सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी के बारे में पूछा है न कि कीमतों के बारे में ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमैंट में परसेंटेज दी हुई है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बहस का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं होगा । अगर आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो बराहे रास्त कर लें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एक स्कूटर और एक मोटर साइकिल की जो दिल्ली में कीमत है उस कीमत में कितने रुपये का सामान हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह मैंने बताया है । लम्बरेटा में बाहर से ५५ परसेंट आता है । लम्बरेटा ४८ सी० सी० में ५२ परसेंट आता है । वह मैंने स्कूटर्स और मोटर साइकिलों की डिफेंट वेराइटीज का परसेंटेज स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है । सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में इंडस्ट्री ने अपना टार्गेट ११,००० का रक्खा है जबकि मुझे यह कहते हुये हर्ष होता है कि सन् १९६० में ऐक्चुएल प्रोडक्शन १७,३७४ रहा और इसके लिये इंडस्ट्री बधाई की पात्र है ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में स्कूटर्स की जितनी डिमांड है वह पूरी हो रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : डिमांड पूरी नहीं हो रही है इसीलिये हमने उसके प्रोडक्शन का टार्गेट फिक्स किया है और उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this percentage represents the percentage of number

of parts or is it the percentage of value?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Percentage of value. The general formula accepted is the complete CIF value of a CKD unit and local costs is compared to the CIF value of the components imported.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of scooters and motorcycles which are in use and also the requirements of the country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has already been stated.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement it is seen that our requirements will increase to about 60,000 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. May I know whether any specific target has been fixed for the Third Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already said, we have fixed a target of 60,000. But, in view of the fact that the demand is fast increasing in other sectors of the national economy, more production is being envisaged in the Third Plan period. The House will appreciate that whereas the normal growth of economy is taken as 10 to 20 per cent in other sectors, here we have taken it at 600 per cent.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह हकीकत है कि एक हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी ने हुकूमत को एक स्कीम इस सिलसिले में दी है कि अगर उसे इजाजत दी जाय तो इस मुल्क में स्कूटर की मौजूदा कीमत की निस्फ कीमत पर स्कूटर तैयार करके बाजार में सप्लाई कर सकता है ?

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ایک ہندوستانی شہری نے حکومت کو ایک اسکیم اس سلسلے میں دی ہے کہ اگر اسے اجازت دی جائے تو اس ملک میں اسکوٹر کی موجودہ قیمت کی نصف قیمت پر اسکوٹر تیار کر کے بازار میں سپلائی کر سکتا ہے ۔]

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे पास ऐसी कई स्कीम नहीं आई है । वैसे हमारे पास स्कीमें बहुत सारी आती रहती हैं लेकिन उनकी लागत और कीमत के वायदे पर हम भरोसा नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उत्पादन का जो खर्चा है वह जब एक दफा फैक्टरी लगाते हैं तब पता चलता है कि उस में क्या खर्च होता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जिस स्कूटर की कीमत १७५० रुपये थी वह इस वक्त २८०७ रुपये में बिक रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है । पहले जो दाम थे वही सही कीमत है और वह दाम कौस्टिंग फिक्स करके नियत की जाती है । एक और स्कीम है और पंजाब में जापानी कोलैबोरेशन से स्कूटर बनाने की फैक्टरी लगाई जा रही है और वहां से बन कर निकलने वाला स्कूटर ऐसा होगा जिसका कि दाम आज के स्कूटर के दाम से शायद आधा होगा ।

श्री खादीवाला : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि पहले जो हिन्दुस्तान मोटर निकली थी, उस की कीमत नौ हजार रुपया थी, जब कि आज उस की कीमत चौदह हजार रुपया है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्कूटर्ज और दूसरी चीजों के भाव भी इसी तरह से दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ते जायेंगे , या सरकार की ओर से उन को कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो वह बता रहे हैं ।

Manufacture of Steel Props at Vikhroli

*1179. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-British plant for the manufac-

ture of steel proposals and scaffolding system for construction purposes is proposed to be established at Vikhroli near Bombay;

(b) when the plant is expected to be constructed; and

(c) to what extent Vikhroli plant is going to save foreign exchange by restricting imports?

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

(b) By the end of 1961.

(c) The import of Iron and Steel Structures has been banned since the last three years; hence there would not be direct saving in foreign exchange but it will help to meet our fast increasing internal demands. The value of the production of the undertaking on establishment of full licensed capacity, would be of the order of Rs. 48 lakhs per annum.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस कारखाने में जो प्राप्स बनाये जायेंगे, उन का कितना परसेंट सरकार अपने खर्च के लिये लेगी और कितना परसेंट आम जनता को देगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह सारा पब्लिक के लिये है। अगर सरकार को भी चाहिये, तो वह टेंडर से खरीदेगी। इस बात का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जाता है कि हर एक फ़ैक्ट्री से कितना खरीदा जायगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री कहते हैं कि सरकार को कोई अन्दाजा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज अधिकतर लोहा पब्लिक सैक्टर में खर्च हो जाता है और प्राईवेट सैक्टर को बहुत कम मिलता है। इस लिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने पहले से कुछ निश्चित कर रखा है कि पब्लिक को कितना दिया जायगा और वह अपने काम के लिये कितना लेगी क्योंकि प्राप्स का उपयोग लकड़ी के अभाव में बहुत ज्यादा होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में बहस न करें। Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know.. Sir, the hon. Minister is not listening.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is listening. If he does not answer his question, he might complain.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What are the terms of collaboration with the British firm in setting up this plant and on the Indian side is it the Government or some private company?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a private company, called, the Hindustan Construction Company, which has secured collaboration with a British company and about 50 per cent partnership by a British firm envisaged.

न्यूयार्क में विश्व मेला

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*११८०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री मोहम्मद इलियास :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यूयार्क में १९६४ में होने वाले विश्व मेले में भारत ने भी भाग लेने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी कोई योजना बनाई गई है और उस सम्बन्ध में व्यय का कुछ अनुमान लगाया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यूयार्क से इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भारत आया था ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ख) अभी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस सम्बन्ध में जो टीम न्यूयार्क से आई थी, क्या उस से भारत सरकार की कोई बात-चीत हुई ? अगर हुई, तो भारत सरकार ने क्या क्या सुझाव दिये कि वहां पर कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्री जानी चाहिये और उस फ़ेयर में भाग लेना चाहिये या नहीं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : हम ने सुझाव नहीं दिया । वह टीम हिन्दुस्तान आई थी यह सुझाव देने के लिये कि हम प्रदर्शिनी में हिस्सा लें, जो न्यूयार्क में होने वाली है । वह टीम प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिली, कामर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्रीज़ मिनिस्टर से मिली और मुझ से मिली । हम ने कहा कि हम विचार करेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I want to ask a supplementary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He rose very late. I am extremely sorry.

Shri Ranga: I was thinking that the hon. Member who gave notice of the question was going to ask a supplementary first. That is the practice here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I am also looking for hon. Members to rise in their seats.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I asked a supplementary, Sir.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry, Sir, enough time was not given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. Next question.

Small Scale Industries around Durgapur Steel Project Area

*1181. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been made regarding the setting up of small scale industries around the Durgapur Steel Project area; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When is this survey starting and how long approximately will it take to complete.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the interim recommendations are concerned, the survey is already with us, but the information that I wanted to give to the hon. Member was that the Durgapur complex is still expanding in several activities and at this stage to hamstring it by any new area to develop is rather difficult. So we are awaiting the major units to be completed. As soon as those are completed, we will take up the small-scale units there. It is already a very big complex.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if, while thinking of this Durgapur complex, the hon. Minister did not take into account the small-scale industries that could be set up in collaboration with this complex? Has this idea come to them after the complex has been set up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the point. The most important part of it was to set up a steel plant there and not necessarily the small-scale units immediately. Now that the steel plant is to go into production and the coal mining project is also likely to go into working order soon, it will be for the authorities there to apply their mind to what the items are, after proper analysis, which can be encouraged either in Durgapur or in the rest of India. We do not want to concentrate everything again in one place so that it becomes unmanageable.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दुर्गापुर के पास स्माल-स्केल

इंडस्ट्री के अलावा क्या मीडियम साइज और बड़े साइज की इंडस्ट्री स्थापित करने के बारे में भी विचार किया जा रहा है । यदि हां तो कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: स्माल-स्केल का मतलब यह नहीं है कि पांच लाख रुपये के नीचे की इंडस्ट्री वहां लगाई जायेंगी । मैंने पहले कहा है कि हमारा यह इरादा नहीं है कि जहां बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वहां ही हम उन को लगायें । हिन्दुस्तान के और हिस्सों में भी उन को लगाने का विचार है । वहां स्माल-स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज भी होंगी ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How far is the scarcity of power supply standing in the way of ancillary industries that are being proposed to be set up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually speaking, there are so many things which are standing in the way of the current plans themselves, that we do not want to add to them. Power scarcity is there; water scarcity is there and scarcity of construction materials is there. But we are trying to cope up with all that and are implementing the heavy industries programme according to schedule all over in addition to this particular place. When those are sorted out, the small-scale and the medium-scale programmes will also be taken into consideration.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is not the intention of the Government to set up not only ancillary but also auxiliary industries round about the steel towns so that they will be complementary to each other?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is so. But I must again caution the House that while thinking of a particular programme one should not forget that India is such a vast country that one has to spread industries all over the country and not only concentrate industries where there is a heavy complex thus depriving other areas of industries. So, a proper balance will have to be maintained and we should have auxiliaries at site as well as throughout the country.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Apart from steel and mining industries, to which the hon. Minister made a reference, is it proposed to set up any other large-scale industry in Durgapur area round which the small-scale units which will be set up later on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If proposals come up for those auxiliaries which can use the products of Durgapur, there is nothing to prevent this type of medium-scale and large-scale units to come up there.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not my question. My question is whether there are any large-scale industries, other than steel and mining, proposed to be set up in Durgapur area.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member has perhaps in mind the ophthalmic glass unit which is coming up in a big way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir, in another...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless I identify the hon. Member he should not begin his question. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister has said and I agree with him that industrial concentration must be dispersed all over the country, but in the case of the Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation which has recently been reconstituted will it at least be borne in mind that it will be given some scope in Durgapur area?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only a suggestion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister talked about some interim report which he had received. What are the major recommendations of that interim report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Interim report only gives the survey potentialities. In every report that a particular party makes they submit that also to the Government so that, if any action is to be taken in the mean time, we can take them into consideration. When the final report is made then, and then only, we can is made then, and then only, we can comprehensively consider all the recommendation.

Arrest of Chinese

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*1184. **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:**
Shri Koratkar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of the People Republic of China have lodged a protest with the Government of India against the arrest and deportation of two Chinese nationals formerly residing in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what was the reply given to this protest?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes,

(b) They have been informed that since the two Chinese nationals had failed to comply with the orders passed on them to leave India within a stipulated period and in view of their undesirable activities, it was considered necessary to compel them to leave the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether a protest has been lodged against the deportation of only two of these Chinese nationals or whether a protest has been lodged against the deportation of other Chinese nationals also?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Specially against te deportation of these two Chinese nationals there was a note of protest alleging that we treated them inhumanly.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चहाता हूं कि जिन चीनीयों को नाथूला पास के उस पार भेज दिया गया, उन के साथ अच्छा स्लूल किया गया या नहीं और क्या उस की इत्तिला चाइनीज एम्बैसी को दी गई या नहीं ।

श्री सादत अली खां: उन लोगों के साथ निहायत अच्छा स्लूल किया गया । गैर - शहरियों के साथ स्कूल करने का जो हमारा पुराना तरीका है, वैसा ही स्लूल किया गया । उन को गरम कपड़े दिये गये और उन के खाने का बन्दोबस्त किय गया । एम्बैसी को यह बात ४५ घंटे पहले कहला दी गई कि वे भेजे जा रहे है और अगर वे उन का स्वागत करना चाहें, तो शौक से करें ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What was the undesirable activity in which they were involved?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is of a political nature.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन से एक बहुत ही तजुर्बेकार हिन्दुस्तानी डाक्टर को अभी बाहर निकाला जा रहा है और यदि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है तो क्या यह कार्रवाई इन चीनियों के खिलाफ की गई कार्रवाई के बदले के स्वरूप है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो उस प्रोटेस्ट के बारे में है जो कि चीन की तरफ से किया गया था ।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: "Arrest of the Chinese"—that is the heading of the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The heading alone is not to be seen.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any more Chinese have been deported—other than these two?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Seventy Chinese nationls have been served with notices. I believe ten of them

have left, and a few others are packing up to go.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any representation was received from, or on behalf of, the Manager of the Bank of China in Calcutta, whose case was widely reported in the Press and who was arrested, released and rearrested and finally discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I will require notice of that question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Parliamentary Secretary stated that it was alleged that inhuman treatment was meted out to these Chinese. May I know the nature of the inhuman treatment that has been alleged?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The inhuman treatment alleged? We supplied them with food, warm clothing and left them on the other side.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आज के अखबार से मालूम हुआ है कि जो चीनी हमारी सीमा के अन्दर पकड़े गये थे उन्होंने बताया है कि चीन के लोगों ने उनके साथ इतना दुर्व्यवहार किया कि उन्होंने भागना उचित समझा । क्या इस समाचार में कोई सच्चाई है ?

श्री सादत अली खां : यह समाचार मैं ने नहीं देखा है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Parliamentary Secretary said that ten Chinese have been deported already and about sixty have been served with notices. Will the Chinese Government accept the allegations against all those Chinese, because it has lodged protest only in the case of two?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: They have only raised the issue of these two specific cases. In the other cases, we received representation from the Chinese authorities saying that the quit notices were unwarranted.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दो चीनियों को भारत की सीमा से किस तारीख को निकाला गया था और उसके कितने दिन के बाद चीन की सरकार ने विरोधपत्र भेजा ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: These Chinese nationals were sent across the land frontier on Monday, the 13th February, 1961 and the Chinese Embassy sent a note, dated the 25th February, 1961.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Does the total number of arrests include those who were arrested in the border area also?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I could not answer that question.

Implementation of Jute Wage Board Recommendations by Kanpur Mills

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*1185. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Jute Wage Board have not yet been implemented in Jute Mills in Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the final date for implementation was fixed as the 15th February;

(c) if so, the reasons as to why Kanpur mills did not implement the same; and

(d) steps taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). Implementation is being secured through the State Government. The latter have informed that a meeting is scheduled to be held on the 29th March, 1961, to discuss the matter with the representatives of employers and workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any reason has been advanced by these jute mills in Kanpur for not implementing the recommendations of the interim

report, and if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think they have refused to implement. We have not received any communication from them. A complaint has been received from the Workers organisation and the facts were ascertained from the State Government. They said what I have quoted in the main reply.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether in the even of non-implementation in Kanpur or other places of the Wage Board Recommendations, Government propose to bring in legislation to compel the employers to implement them?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of 111 mills connected wit this industry. . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any proposal to bring forward legislation?

Shri Abid Ali: This question may not arise. If it arises, we shall think what to do.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that the jute mills in Andhra, including the two mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot extend it to such an extent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any time-limit has been given by Government and whether it is a fact that the time-limit was 15th February, 1961? If so, may I know whether it has been extended by Government and if not why has not the particular time-limit been adhered to?

Shri Abid Ali: Time-limit on what?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For the implementation.

Shri Abid Ali: So far we are concerned, we have not fixed any time-limit. As the hon. Member knows, this is a recommendation of the Board and the State Governments are doing the needful. As I have said, today they will be meeting.

Training of Teacher Administrators

*1186. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Course for the training of Teacher Administrators has commenced in Bombay;

(b) if so, the number of trainees selected for the same;

(c) how many are from the trade unions and details of the same; and

(d) what are the differences in the curricula as compared to former courses?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Selection of candidates for the course is in hand.

(d) No material difference.

Shri Tangamani: Even on a previous occasion we were told that the selection is still in hand. I want to know when this course is going to start in Bombay.

Shri Abid Ali: Perhaps in June.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many students are going to be selected by the Selection Board and how many from the Central trade union organisations?

Shri Abid Ali: Twenty direct and 22 from trade union organisations. Perhaps three more will be taken.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the duration of the course? Will it be the same as it happened in Calcutta and Bombay?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, almost the same.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether those who were trained in Bombay and Calcutta have been absorbed or whether there are still some who have not been?

Shri Abid Ali: Those who were trained in Bombay and Calcutta,—direct recruits—have already been taken in employment and they are

working. With regard to others who were recommended by the trade union organisations, it is for them to give them work and utilise their experience.

Paper from Mango Wood

*1187. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has discovered a method for preparing pulp for manufacturing paper from mango wood; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme is being worked out for preparing paper from mango pulp on a commercial scale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has been investigating the possibilities of manufacture of pulp and paper from various cellulosic raw materials available in the country. Mango wood is one of such raw materials that has been tried by them.

Although it is technically possible to use mango wood for manufacture of pulp and paper, it is not economically so. Mango wood is used extensively for manufacture of plywood, packing cases, and structural constructions etc. It is sold at approximately Rs. 200 ton. The normal raw materials for pulp manufacture are priced at Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per ton. Mango wood will be too Expensive for manufacture of pulp and its fibre length is also sorter than that of bamboo which is the mainstay of paper industry in India. In view of the above it will not be desirable to use mango wood for manufacture of pulp and paper.

Shri Achar: From the statement I find that mango pulp is not economical. May I know whether a survey has been made about the quantity of wild mango trees available in the forest areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such survey has been made. But the hon. Member will appreciate that mango timber is so much more important for other work that it may not be pulped down to make paper out of it. There are many other alternative raw materials available which are cheaper than mango pulp.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know if any research has been carried out as to the possibility of manufacturing paper from mango wood pulp and if so what will be the use of carrying on such research when mango wood obviously much more expensive than the usual raw materials and what will be the cost of that research?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly the question asked by the previous hon. Member—what is the result of this experiment—and if the hon. Member refers to the statement I have laid on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether any money has been spent in research on this when it was evident that it would be uneconomical.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The reason was that in our search for different raw materials, unless a trial is held, one could not say what will be the recovery that will come. For that research is called for. The result of the research is that it is uneconomical.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any assessment has been made of our requirements of paper in the Third Five Year Plan and whether there is sufficient raw material for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is too distant a question from the original question.

Shri Ranga: Is a study being made as to the future effects it is likely to have on the horticultural side of the mango plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise. The mango timber is used after the fruits of the tree have been enjoyed.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर इन शब्दों के कहने के भी माननीय मंत्री जी जब कृपा करेंगे । आप सवाल करें ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : हमारे देश में शूगर केन की लाखों और करोड़ों मन छोई होती है, क्या उससे भी पल्प बन सकता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो मैं ने कई दफा हाउस के सामने बतलाया कि बगास जो है वह हमारा सब से बढ़िया रा मैटीरियल है और हमारी सारी थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में बगास पर ही ज्यादातर पेपर आधारित है ।

Shri Achar: Is it not a fact that large quantities of the smaller pieces of this mango timber are thrown away by the plywood factories and other factories, and if so, may I know whether it would not be possible to utilise that material to have paper industries started on a small scale?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Paper industry may not be started, but cheap boards, hard-boards, and particle-boards and different types of plywood boards by synthetic can be made from them.

Tea Estates

*1189. { **Shri N. R. Ghosh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tea estates owned by Sterling Companies have been sold by them during 1955—1960; and

(b) at what price?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The question will be answered by the Minister of Finance on a subsequent date.

Circulation of a Brochure Entitled "Victory of the Five Principles"

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*1190. { **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:**
Shri Goray:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a brochure entitled "Victory of the Five Principles" is being circulated in India containing a map of South East Asia classifying India still as a country 'under imperialist domination'; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to counteract the propaganda?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Only a limited number of copies of the pamphlet have come to the notice of the Government of India.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह पैम्फलेट यहां छपा है या बाहर से लाया गया है ।

श्री सादत अली खां : बाहर से ही आया है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the agency which is circulating in India this particular brochur, and also whether steps have been taken to know the purpose of circulation of this brochure?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot say what the agency is, but the purpose, I suppose, is to give a perverse interpretation of our foreign policy. We have taken steps agaist this. As far as propaganda within India is concerned the Ministry of Finance gave instructions to the Collectors of Customs on the 8th February, 1961, to seize copies of the pamphlet which may be brought into the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Evidently, some of the copies have not been seized. May I know what is being done to

counteract this propaganda, not within this country but in other countries where this brochur is being circulated?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have informed our Missions in Asia and elsewhere and cautioned them and advised them to contradict this publication.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that counteracting of this propaganda in foreign countries in this matter and in other allied matters has not been as effective as it should be, what steps are being taken to see that we have more effective ways of counteracting such pernicious propaganda?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It need hardly be added that our foreign policy over the last fourteen years has been a standing testimony for our detachment from Power Blocs, and independence of judgment, and I do not believe that these distortions will cut much ice.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know the procedure for circulation of material from the Embassies? Are these pamphlets filed with the Publicity Section of the External Affairs Ministry first just as books and magazines are filed with the censors? If they are circulated first to the External Affairs Ministry, that is, to their Publicity Section, can we effectively check their circulation when there is objectionable matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order The hon. Member need not enter into arguments.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I could not say; what the procedure is; the procedure varies. Sometimes, they are posted by ordinary post and sometimes they are sent to the Ministry of External Affairs. In this particular case, I want to make enquiries.

Shri Ranga: Have we issued any specific pamphlet or brochure showing the map of India with the boundaries as indicated by MacMohan Line and also stressing how preposterous are the claims of China in regard to our boundaries? Has that been circulated in the other countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There is a map which forms the centrepiece of this pamphlet. Burma, Nepal, Cambodia and Indonesia are shown as aligned with socialist countries, and in the same group is shown Bhutan; then, we are bracketed with Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Philippines and Japan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been done by others. But what have we done?

Shri Ranga: Have we done anything in order to publicise our own map with proper indications as to how reasonable our claim for our boundaries is and how unreasonable the other claims are?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As the House knows, there are the several White Papers and the last report of the officials' team, and we take every precaution and every step to inform.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has any map been issued to show those areas as ours, which are erroneously being shown in that map as belonging to somebody else?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have our maps which show our correct position.

Shri Ranga: But, have we circulated our maps? Have we taken any special steps for circulating our maps with necessary explanatory memoranda and so on, in as short a form as possible, so that it can be understood by the rest of the world?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, these are some of the steps that we have taken.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether this propaganda has anything to do with our remaining within the Commonwealth?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I do not think so.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I could not listen very attentively to the answer, but as I understood it, the Parliamentary Secretary meant to say that they could not yet locate the origin of these pamphlets or at least the country from which these pamphlets are coming.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I shall make enquiries as to what the sources are from which this has come. We have not received many copies; there are only a very few copies, a limited number of copies, and as regards where these limited number of copies have come from, I cannot say offhand. I shall have to make enquiries.

Shri Tyagi: It is surprising. Even the postal stamp will give an indication as to the place from which it has come, if it has come by post. I wonder why that could not be located. It is not a difficult matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour cannot be used for arguments and other pressures.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Do the Government of India propose to publish any such map to show which countries are aligned with whom?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not aware of any such proposal.

हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन शरणार्थियों को भूमि का दिया जाना

*११६१. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला गंगानगर में २०० हरिजन और कुछ गैर-हरिजन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी गई भूमि के आदेश कुछ कारणों से समय पर किस्तों का भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण रद्द कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये व्यक्ति जिन्हें भूमि देने के आदेश रद्द कर दिये गये हैं पुन: शरणार्थी नहीं बन जायेंगे ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन लोगों को जीविका के और कौन से वैकल्पिक साधन उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(घ) क्या पुनर्वास मंत्रालय इस उद्देश्य से कि वे आगामी फसल के बाद भुगतान करके अपनी भूमि अपने पास रख सकें, उन्हें ३१ मई, १९६१ तक अपनी भूमि के मूल्य किस्तों का भुगतान करने का एक और अवसर देगा ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नारकर) : (क) जी हां, ११५ व्यक्तियों की अलाटमेंट पहली किश्त न चुकाने के कारण रद्द की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) से (घ) इन व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक किश्त अदा करने के लिये दूसरा अवसर देने का प्रश्न तथा उस तिथि का निश्चित करना जब तक कि वह जमा की जा सकती है परीक्षणाधीन है ।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

(a) Yes, allotment of 115 persons has been cancelled for non-payment of the first instalment.

(b) to (d). The question of giving another opportunity to these persons to pay the initial instalment, by a date to be fixed, is being examined.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब तक मामला विचाराधीन है उस समय में भी जो जमीन कैंसल की गई है वह क्या दूसरों को अलाट की जा रही है ? और अगर यह सही है तो क्या जब तक मामले का निर्णय नहीं होता तब तक जमीन के अलाटमेंट को स्थगित किया जायेगा ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: These people had more than five years to pay only 10 per cent of the price of the land and they could pay the rest in fifteen annual equated instalments, but they did

not pay. About 115 persons are concerned at the moment, and their allotments have been cancelled. The hon. Member approached the Ministry to consider this matter, and it is now being examined, and all that is necessary is being done for the examination, and we are trying to see....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's question is whether pending that examination the eviction would be stayed.

Shri P. S. Naskar: We shall consider that.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that the payment has not been made by them because they are too poor, and if so, whether Government will consider the question of lowering the amount which has to be paid by them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Everything was considered at the time of the fixation of the price of land. Especially, we took care about their economic condition. After all, more than ten thousand Harijans and poor people had paid it; at the moment, only 155 people are defaulters in Shriganganager District of Rajasthan.

Shri Pahadia: May I know how many cases on a similar basis have been pending in Rajasthan, and whether orders have been issued by the Ministry to acquire the land without any authority, while the actual tenants are the occupants of the land?

Shri P. S. Naskar: At the moment, the original question refers only to Shriganganagar district. I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it was Government land or it was evacuee property? May I also know whether Government would lay down a system of easy instalments which would enable the Scheduled Castes people to pay the instalments?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The present question relates to evacuee land. And we have given the easiest instalments, namely that 10 per cent of the initial cost can be deposited immediately and the rest in fifteen annual equated instalments.

Shri Ranga: What was the price fixed for each acre, and whether any effort is being made to convert the instalments into a loan and recover it from these people in course of time?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The lands have no flat rate. The price of the land varies according to the quality of land. All things have been considered at the time of fixation of the price.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Ranga: What was the price of the land per acre?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him again.

Shri Ranga: My question is in two parts. The first one is, what is the price of the land per acre. To that, he has not given an answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him again.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister was heard to say that there were several thousands of people and all of them had paid except the 115. May I know whether the circumstances under which these people were unable to pay the instalments were examined and whether in view of their inability to pay....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole thing is being examined. It is under consideration.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In the eastern sector, we have been spending a lot of money for the rehabilitation of refugees. Will the same consideration be given to these people also?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Let there be a discussion on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should enter into a discussion now?

Shri Ranga: What was the price that was charged for each acre of land that was allotted to these people?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have not got the figure of the exact value of the land with me now. But the price of the land varies from one tehsil to another. Even in the same tehsil, the price of the land varies according to the quality of the land. I have not got a flat rate for them.

Shri Tyagi: They may find non-Harijans who on account of poverty may not be able to pay. Will they be treated at par with Harijans? Or will a distinction be made?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the objective of this question.

Shri Tyagi: There are others also. I want to know whether all of them will be treated at par.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, that would be outside the scope of this question.

Shri Tyagi: It includes Harijans and non-Harijans, both.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would others be treated at par with these Harijans? I disallow that question. But if the Minister is prepared to answer, he may.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The very question refers to some 200 Harijans and some non-Harijans refugees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are Harijans and non-Harijans treated on par?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This is for the refugees. This is not a Ministry for Harijans alone. This has been considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This problem is confined not only to Ganga Nagar but is one which we find in every State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the question is confined to Ganga Nagar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Minister will take this problem in all its aspects in all the States of India into consideration and arrive at a comprehensive solution thereof, because it affects every State? Punjab and every other State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Collapse of Scaffolding at A.I.R. Building, New Delhi

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*1192. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:**

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

(a) whether the scaffolding supporting the new structure of the All India Radio building fell down on the 16th March, 1961;

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

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) While connecting end-beams of the roof of the auditorium stage, the structure erected to support the roof slab collapsed. Four persons were injured three of whom were released from the hospital after first aid. The condition of the fourth is reported to be out of danger.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this is the first accident of its kind in Delhi or some other accident like this had taken place before? If so, what precautions has the Ministry taken to avoid accidents of this kind?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not think I can go into the past history of all the constructions in Delhi, but so far I remember, during the last four years I have not had such an example of an accident before.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. He should not look behind. He should look forward.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend behind started asking a question and I was listening to his siren voice.

May I know if the Ministry has laid down any procedure and any scale of compensation to be paid to the workers when they meet with an accident of this kind?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is the law covering this, the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri Joachim Alva: We had trouble in the basement of Krishi Bhavan; we had trouble with this building....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: What does he mean by 'trouble'? I do not understand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will just disclose it

Shri Joachim Alva: We had trouble with the basement of the Krishi Bhavan and we had trouble with this building. We have spent crores of rupees for erecting these mighty structures. At the same time, there are other buildings....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Speeches and arguments are not allowed. He may put the question straight.

Shri Joachim Alva: At the same time, foreign Embassies here have put up first-class structures....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Then I presume he has no question to put.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to ask the hon. Minister why is that we have trouble with our structures. Is it because our architects are of inferior ability or that our contractors are dishonest?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the Krishi Bhavan was concerned, the basement was flooded during the unusual floods of, I think, 1958. So far as this is concerned, this building is under construction. If there has been a loss, it will be incurred by the contractor. We suffer only to the extent that the work might have been retarded by about a fortnight or so.

So far as the constructions are concerned, I think our buildings are very solid and they compare very well with the foreign Embassy buildings.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether this work was undertaken by some private contractor or by the CPWD?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a contractor's work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that recently the buildings which are being constructed in Delhi are going up like a skyscraper, what positive steps are being taken to ensure the safety of those who work under the contractors, and whether these poor workers are going to be paid compensation or not?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not understand this. This is a solitary instance. It is an honest accident, if I may say so. So far as the workers are concerned, they will get financial benefit under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has been misunderstood.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is because he enters into an argument while asking questions. What has a skyscraper got to do with this? He should directly put the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This has been endangering the life of workers. So I wanted to know what safety measures are evolved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he any further question to put?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether adequate safety measures will be taken. I say this because I visited the place and the building under construction. In the scaffolding, bamboos have been used, which crashed

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is not a skyscraper. The work of concreting of a roof was going on. Such an accident might happen even in a one-storey building. This is just an auditorium in the AIR building.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why bamboos were used and not timber?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No. bamboos were used; they were timeber *ballis*.

Transfer of C.P.W.D. Staff

*1194. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of the Central Public Works Department were transferred to the Rajasthan Public Works Department along with the works;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of these workers were transferred back to the Central Public Works Department;

(c) whether all such workers re-transferred to the Central Public Works Department have been paid arrears of interim relief granted with effect from July, 1957; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many workers were transferred, in the first instance, to Rajasthan, and how many were re-transferred back to C.P.W.D., Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Certain works were transferred to the Rajasthan Government under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act. Along with the works, all the work-charged people were also transferred to the Rajasthan Government. But it so happened that the scale of salaries of our people are higher than that of the Rajasthan officers, and they found it difficult to absorb these people. So they returned these personnel back to us. We took back only the permanent and the quasi-permanent and I think the number is about 130 or 134.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these 134 workers who have been re-transferred and who are entitled to the interim relief under the CPC will get that interim relief now?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. They are entitled to it. As a matter of fact, the Rajasthan Government has already asked us to pay on its behalf and ajustments will be made later on.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what is their status now regarding seniority and other things?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I cannot go into the details. But I should think that the temporary transfer they had to Rajasthan would not affect their interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The questions are over. Is there any other hon. Member who wants his question to be taken up?

Shri Raghunath Singh: For the first time the questions have been finished.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Question No. 1177, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Backward Areas

*1177. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term "backward areas" has been officially defined by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, what is the definition?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Problems of Regional Development is currently

engaged in the study of problems relating to backward areas and regional development, including the determination of criteria of backwardness and identification of backward areas.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: A few days back the hon. Minister, replying to a question, said that they have requested the States to map out their own backward areas and make special arrangements therefor. May I know if this matter of backward areas has been left to the States for ever or whether the States are going to be bound by the definition prepared by the Central Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was sufficiently discussed here. That has been answered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether any terms of reference have been prepared for the working group which is going to determine this definition of backward areas?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Obviously, questions relating to indices of the levels of living and development in those areas constitute the terms of reference—if we may call them terms of reference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Great concern was shown here when several hon. Members but questions whether the Central Government thinks it necessary to lay down certain criteria on which that determination might be made or whether it would leave it to the State Governments to do as they like, in which case the criteria in every State might be different.

Shri S. N. Mishra: For the guidance of all concerned, this Study Group is working on evolving a definition of and the criteria for backwardness which may be useful for the demarcation of the backward areas.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is obviously a discrepancy between what the hon. Minister said and what the Deputy Minister says. On 24th March, the Minister said that various criteria have been developed and are being developed. I want to know which criteria have been developed and on which they are working.

Shri S. N. Mishra: What the hon. Minister said that day was that for the purposes of the Third Five Year Plan he had asked the States to indicate the areas for which allocations have to be made. We have certainly something to go by. It is not as if we are working in a vacuum. Since we did not want the work to stop so far as the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan was concerned, we have asked them to go on the basis of the available data and do something.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the answer given by the hon. Minister I find that to this day they do not know what backward areas are there in this country. May I know how they were functioning during the First and Second Plans and whether they have any criteria to give any incentive? Have they done anything for the backward areas during the First and Second Five Year Plans?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The assumption is not correct at all. We have already indicated earlier that we go by certain criteria, namely, the per capita income, the per capita consumption, the state of communications, the relationship between population and employment opportunities and the utilisation of productive resources and all that. To the extent we have got data about them, we are trying to utilise them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: For the First and Second Five Year Plans which were the areas which they considered to be backward and which were treated as such?

Shri S. N. Mishra: It will be difficult for me to lay the entire map just now.

Shri Pahadia: May I know whether any special provision has been made for the development of these areas; and, if so, what is the amount?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I made it clear that we have requested the State Governments to indicate to the Planning Commission the definite provision made for the Backward areas and we are awaiting from them information in this respect.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know which State has the lowest per capita income in India?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not hear the question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It was said that during the First and Second Plans one of the criteria to determine the backwardness was the per capita income. May I know which State has got the lowest per capita income?

Shri S. N. Mishra: All these things are being considered by the Study Group. I would not like the House to be confronted with *kaccha* figures. We do have a certain idea about this; but it would not be fair to the House to give that kind of thing.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, question No. 1196 regarding Russian Atlases may be answered. It is an important question. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister prepared to answer? Even if the hon. Member is absent, if the hon. Minister desires to answer it, he may do so.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It all depends upon whether you ask me to answer. It you ask I will answer it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why I have asked him. I cannot compel him. The hon. Member is not present.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: When the hon. Member is not present I do not want to answer.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I take it that the Minister is withdrawing his consent to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, it appears.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, question No. 1182 may be answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also will depend upon the willingness of the Minister.

They are not prepared to answer further questions. We will take up the Calling Attention notice.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I have a submission to make. While answering the question regarding the backward areas, we find that only evasive answers have been given. We have always been trying to get some information from the hon. Minister; but we have never been able to get better replies. The hon. Minister says that he could not go into details. Because of that, will he lay a statement on the Table of the House indicating all the details, the areas which they have considered for special incentive and special treatment as backward areas during the First and Second Five Year Plans?

Shri S. N. Mishra: When we get the information from the States and also from the Study Group which we have constituted.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As soon as the facts are available a statement may be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruption*). Order, order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not talking of the future. I am asking about the areas which the Central Government has treated as backward during the First and the Second Five Year Plans. I only want details of that.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That will be given.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills

*1175. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 41 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of Investigation Committee which investigated into the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Report of the Committee is still under Government's consideration.

Fertiliser Plant at Bombay

*1176. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 355 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the agreement for setting up fertiliser plant at Bombay has since been signed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese Residents in Calcutta

*1182. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Consul General in Calcutta lodged a protest with Indian authorities against alleged maltreatment and prosecution of some Chinese students of that City;

(b) if so, what are the precise allegations; and

(c) whether the accusation is correct?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The Chinese Consul General at Calcutta represented to the West Bengal Government against orders served on certain Chinese nationals to quot India and consequent arrest of a Chinese under the Foreigners' Act.

Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Schemes

*1183. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons in low and middle income groups are granted loans of Rs. 8,000 and 20,000 respectively for construction of their houses;

(b) whether the loanees have to face considerable difficulties as loans are given in instalment and lot of time is taken in the completion of the formalities;

(c) whether the loanees in the low-income group find it difficult to build a house with the meagre amount; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to raise the amount of loan for persons in the low-income group?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Completion of certain formalities by the loanees, and release of loans in suitable instalments, has to be insisted upon to safeguard Government interests and prevent misuse of funds.

(c) The quantum of loan-assistance admissible under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is considered reasonable.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

Magnesite Refractory Bricks

*1188. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of magnesite refractory bricks required by the iron and steel projects in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period has been estimated;

(b) the total quantity for which licences have been issued up till now for production of magnesite bricks; and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving the names of the parties to whom licences have so far been issued?

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

(b) 2,55,400 tons per annum for all basic bricks including magnesite refractory bricks. It is open to the manufacturers to adjust the type of basic bricks according to demand.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 28].

'Geophone'

*1193. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 17 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received fuller details from Soviet authorities regarding a device called "Geophone" capable of predicting at least six hours in advance a blowout of coal and gas which is a great threat to miners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Government are in correspondence with Soviet authorities in the matter. Details are not yet available.

Chemical Manure for Tea Industry

*1195. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of chemical manure for the Indian Tea Industry for 1961;

(b) whether the full quantity is being made available to the industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The question will be answered by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on a subsequent date.

Russian Atlases

*1196. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Russian atlases showing Indian territory as Chinese were bought into India;

(b) if so, whether those were confiscated under the Sea Customs Act; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these Russian atlases were circulated in India by the Russian Embassy recently?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No instances of copies of the atlas having been imported for sale or distributing in India, have come to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not to our knowledge.

Allocation for Handicrafts during the Third Five Plan

*1197. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the final allocation agreed to by the Planning Commis-

sion for handicrafts during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) what was the allocation suggested by this Ministry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have made a tentative allocation of about Rs. 8 crores for handicrafts in the Third Plan. The revised plans of the State Governments and the central programme for the development of handicrafts in the Third Plan are being examined and the final allocation will be decided in due course. The estimated requirement is about Rs. 12 crores.

Cement for Tea Industry

*1198. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of cement for the Indian Tea Industry for 1961;

(b) whether full quantity is being made available to the industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 29].

Indo-Pak. Border Incidents

2468. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indo-Pakistan border incidents which have taken place so far during the year 1960-61;

(b) the extent of damage to life and property; and

(c) the teps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Details of border incidents for the period November, 1960 to February 1961 is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 30].

(c) Action taken by the Government as regards these border incidents is mentioned in column 5 of the statement. Besides this, these incidents are also taken up at the monthly meetings of the District Officers and the Sector Commanders as provided in the "Ground Rules".

Streptomycin

2469. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment as to the present and future requirements of streptomycin has been made; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) The current demand for streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin is estimated at 100 tons. per annum. The requirement at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is estimated to be about 150 to 200 tons. per annum.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

2470. **Shri Vasudevan Nair**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are possibilities to increase production in the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demand for intermediate products manufactured there, such as Monochloro Benzene, Chloral and Dichloro Benzene is going up; and

(c) if so, whether there is any plan to increase their production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) In the recent past there has been an increase in the enquiries regarding sale of Monochloro Benzene, Chloral and para Dichloro Benzene. The supplies however are limited to the quantities surplus to the requirements of manufacturing DDT. There is negligible demand for Ortho-Dichloro Benzene.

(c) The plans are being formulated on the basis of figures of requirements of DDT and other intermediate products estimated by the Development Wing.

Paper Mill at Nangal

2471. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a paper mill at Nangal in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Black-Listing of Contractors in Orissa

2472. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a black-list register for the contractors involved in misuse of Government money and materials for construction of buildings and other projects in Orissa State is being maintained there; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the Second Five Year period so far in that State, district-wise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Unemployed in Delhi

2473. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the registered unemployed during the fourth quarter of 1960 in Delhi; and

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates registered during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a)

Month	No. of registrations effected during the month (all categories)
1	2
1960	
October	5,607
November	6,687
December	7,857

(b)

Category	No. of registrations of educated applicants during the quarter Oct-Dec. 1960.*
1	2
Graduates	1,205
Intermediates	703
Matriculates	5,804
Total:	7,712

*Monthly figures are not available.

Review of Punjabi Books by All India Radio

2474. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Punjabi Books were reviewed by All India Radio in 1960; and

(b) how many of these books were by Indian authors and how many by Pakistani authors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and

(b). Twenty-four Punjabi books by Indian authors and one by a Pakistani author were reviewed over All India Radio in 1960.

बस्तियों में सरकारी दुकानों का दिया जाना

२४७५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१६० के उत्तर के संबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी बस्तियों में बनाई गई किन्तु खाली पड़ी हुई सरकारी दुकानों को देने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इन सब दुकानों में कब तक कारोबार शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) नंदवईनगर, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, नेताजीनगर, नोरोजीनगर और मोती-बाग-१ में १९३ दूकानें नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा पहले ही दी जा चुकी है और आशा है कि इन बाजारों में बाकी दूकानें भी शीघ्र ही दे दी जायेंगी ।

मोतीबाग— २. श्रीनिवासपुरी और ऐंड्रयूजगंज में बने बाजारों का नियंत्रण अभी दिल्ली नगर निगम ने नहीं संभाला है और इन बाजारों में दूकानों के दिये जाने में कुछ समय लगने की संभावना है ।

(ख) जिन लोगों ने दूकानों का कब्जा ले लिया है, उन्होंने अपना कारोबार शुरू कर दिया है और बाकी दूकानों में कारोबार उसके बाद शुरू होगा, जब कि नियतभागी (अलौटी) उनका कब्जा ले लें ।

Watch Factory in Punjab

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2476. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has approached the Central Government for setting up watch factory in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Four Small Scale units from private parties in Punjab State for manufacture of watches (with an initial capacity of 12,000 watches per year each) have been approved by Government.

Solvent Extraction Plants

2477. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the leading firms whose schemes for manufactude of continuous type of solvent extraction plants have been approved; and

(b) when these plants are expected to be established and start production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The schemes of the following parties have been approved by Government:—

(1) M/s. Walchandnagar Industries Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

(2) M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., I. C. House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

(3) M/s. Vasant Industrial and Engg., Works, 470-71, Worli Road, Bombay-18.

(4) M/s. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Cement House, 121, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.

(5) M/s. Oil Corporation of India Private Ltd., Bansamandi, Kanpur, U.P. State.

(6) M/s. Schantung Agencies, 26A, Ezra Mansions, 10, Government Place East Calcutta-1.

(7) M/s. Scindia Workshop (Private) Ltd., Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, Bombay-10.

(b) The first five firms have gone into production, the remaining two firms are likely to go into production by the end of 1961.

चम्पारन जिले में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये टेकनिकल स्कूल

२४७८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिले में जो विस्थापित व्यक्ति बसाये गये हैं उनके लिये कोई टेक्निकल स्कूल नहीं चलाया जा रहा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई ऐसा स्कूल खोला जायेगा और कहां पर ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नारफर) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । एक पोलिटेक्निक संस्था मोतीहारी जिला चम्पारन में राज्य सरकार के उद्योग विभाग द्वारा चलाई जा रही है । जिसमें विस्थापितों के लिये स्थान आरक्षित रख दिये गये हैं ।

Naga Rebels

2479. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naga village guards who were co-operating with the administration had an encounter with Naga hostiles on the 16th January, 1961 ten miles from Kohima and many fire-arms and important letters were found; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On the 16th January, 1961, a Village Guard petrol from Kohima had an encounter with approximately 15 hostiles in an area four miles North-East of Kohima. The Village Guards opened fire but the hostiles managed to escape. In the encounter, three hostiles were wounded. Two of them are reported to have died subsequently. The Village Guards captured six rifles, one muzzle-loading gun, some ammunition and documents.

C.P.W.D. Workcharged Staff in West Bengal

2480 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many workcharged staff of the Central P.W.D. were transferred along with the works from the West Bengal P.W.D.;

(b) whether it is a fact that service rendered by such staff under the State P.W.D. has been counted for purposes of seniority, confirmation etc.;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the benefit of State P.W.D. service is not being given for purposes of pension and gratuity; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Uniforms to Workcharged Staff of C.P.W.D.

2481. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain categories of workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. are provided with uniforms;

(b) if so, whether they are paid washing allowance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Orders sanctioning washing allowance have recently been issued on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

रुआण्डा-उरुण्डी

२४८२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने रूआण्डा-उरुण्डी के विषय में क्या रुख अख्तियार किया है; और

(ख) इसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) और (ख). संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शासनादेश (मेन्डेट) के अन्तर्गत रूआन्डा-उरुण्डी का प्रशासन न्यस्त प्रदेश (ट्रस्ट टेरीटरी) के रूप में बेल्जियम द्वारा किया जाता है । भारत सरकार इसके शीघ्र ही स्वाधीन हो जाने की प्रतीक्षा करती है और यह आशा करती है कि चुनाव करने के लिए उचित हालतें संयुक्त राष्ट्र की देख-रेख में पैदा की जा सकती हैं । तब तक के लिए भारत सरकार इस पर जोर देगी कि प्रशासक देश (एडमिनिस्टरिंग पावर) की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर और उसके शासनादेश के अनुसार कार्य करे ; सरकार इसके लिये विशेष रूप से सजग है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र की स्वीकृति के बिना रूआन्डा-उरुण्डी के भविष्य के बारे में कोई एकतरफा कार्रवाई न की जाये और इसके लिए भी कि इस प्रदेश को हथियार जमा करने या हथियारबन्द फौजें इकट्ठी करने के लिये अड्डे के रूप में इस्तेमाल न किया जाए सिवाए इसके कि जब ऐसा करना विधि-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से अनिवार्य ही न हो जाए ।

Co-operative Industrial Estates in Ludhiana

2483. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrialists in Ludhiana (Punjab) have started building Industrial Estates on co-operative basis; and

(b) if so, whether any technical advice or any other aid is being given to this co-operative enterprise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Some Industrialists of Ludhiana District are contemplating to start an Industrial Estate in Jogiana Village as a joint venture. This is not on co-operative basis. The Industrialists have prepared a plan which is being scrutinised by the Town Planner, Punjab Government. After the plan has bee approved, a detailed scheme would be submitted to the Government for technical approval. All possible facilities would be afforded to this industrial estate when it comes up.

Reid Chest Hospital at Shillong

2484. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a grant has been made to Assam Government for the purchase of equipment for the New T.B. Ward for Displaced Persons in the Reid Chest Hospital at Shillong; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Yes. A grant of Rs. 7,000 has been sanctioned for the provision of equipment and water supply in the new T.B. Ward at the Reid Chest Hospital, Shillong.

Development of Industries in U.P.

2485. { Shri Kalika Singh: / Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of Central assistance authorised so far during the Second Five Year Plan period for development of different industries in U.P. State;

(b) whether U.P. Government has indicated to the Central Government

the special necessities of certain backward areas in U.P.; and

(c) if so, what are the areas and help given to them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

Name of Industry	Amount of Central assistance sanctioned during the first 4 years of the Second Plan (*viz.* 1956-57 to 1959-60)	Amounts sanctioned allocated for 1960-61
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Large & Medium Industries	110·76	60·74(Sanctioned)
Co-operative Sugar Factories	38·00	22·00(Allocated)
Small Scale Industries	251·80	56·00(Allocated)
Sericulture	10·86	2·16(Sanctioned)
Handicrafts	28·15	15·04(Sanctioned)
Handloom Industry	197·84	45·00(allocated)
Industrial Estates	65·68	25·00 (allocated)
Khadi and Village Industries.	1113·68	77·91(allocated)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1. Five Industrial Estates have been sanctioned for backward areas in the U.P. and these Estates will be located at Deoria, Basti, Bijnore, Etah and Jhansi.

2. The following schemes have been sanctioned for the development of small scale Industries in certain backward and underdeveloped areas of U.P.:

(i) Training-cum-production Centres in areas of Community Development Blocks in U.P.

(ii) Model wire netting centres at Varanasi.

(iii) Three mobile blacksmithy units one each at Varanasi, Faizabad and Gorakhpur.

(iv) Three mobile carpentry units ance each at Varanasi, Faizabad and Gorakhpur.

(v) Pilot centre for footwear.

3. A scheme for organising the Woollen Carpet Industry at Mirzapur and Bhadohi submitted by the U.P. Government was approved and is under implementation.

Export and Import Licences

2486. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firms have been black-listed for indulging in malpractices in obtaining export and import licences in 1960; and

(b) if so, how many and what are their names?

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

(b) 84. It has not been the usual practice to publicize their names.

Pay Scales in Government Presses

2487. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been implemented fully in his department;

(b) whether the pay scales in Government presses in different places are the same;

(c) whether the pay scales of Store Keepers of Delhi and Santragachi Government presses are the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). It is presumed that part (a) relates to the Printing and Stationery Department.

The recommendations of the Central Pay Commission (1957-59) which have been accepted by the Government of India and are applicable to the Printing and Stationery Department, including the pay scales of various categories of employees of Government Presses, have been implemented. The pay scales of various posts in Government Presses are the same irrespective of the place where the Press is located. There is no Government of India Press at present at Santragachi. Only a Wing of the Government of India Press, Calcutta, is functioning there and an Upper Division Clerk Incharge (Stores) looks after the Stores there. The revised scale of pay of this Upper Division Clerk Incharge (Stores) is the same as in other Government of India Presses. There is no post at present of General Store-keeper in the Santragachi Wing.

(d) Does not arise.

Refugees from Tibet in N.E.F.A.

2488. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Tibetan refugees have entered the N.E.F.A. region recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to give asylum to them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The number of Tibetan refugees who entered N.E.F.A. during the month of December, 1960 and upto 14th January, 1961, upto which date figures are available, is 861 and 463 respectively.

(b) and (c). The Tibetan refugees have been coming to India in view of the disturbed conditions in their own country. On entry into N.E.F.A. the refugees are dis-armed and given essential medical aid. They are provided with rations and shelter and are evacuated to a central location in the Division for dispersal to a selected rehabilitation site or camp Those among them who are skilled workers and craftsman are found suitable employment to pursue their trade. Unskilled workers are found employment on road projects and as muleteers. A small number is being settled on land.

Value of Work done by Departmental Agencies and Contractors

2489. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Kumbhar:

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

(a) the total value of work done through departmental agencies and value of work done through contractors during 1959-60 and 1960-61 in the central sector; and

(b) the number of contractors blacklisted so far and the reason therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a)

Year	Value of work executed through departmental agencies	Value of work executed through contractors
	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	3,03,71,791	18,55,31,679
1960-61 (Upto end of Jan. '61)	1,95,66,969	13,17,98,242

(b) Twelve contractors of the Central Public Works Department have been blacklisted for doing substandard work, unauthorised disposal of Government materials etc.

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

2490. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Estates at Sanatnagar, Vishakapatnam, Vijayawada, Samalkot and

Nandyal in Andhra Pradesh are being expanded;

(b) what is the cost of each of the programmes at these Estates as per the original estimates;

(c) what is the cost of the expanded programme;

(d) whether the State Government have requested the Centre to approve the sanction the increase outlay on these schemes; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Only the Industrial Estates at Sanatnagar, and Vijayawada were expanded during the course of the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The cost of the estates as approved by the Centre is as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Sanatnagar	20·00
2. Vishakapatnam	20·00
3. Vijayawada	20·00
4. Samalkot	7·00
5. Nandyal	3·00
Total	70·00

(c) The cost of the expanded programme of the Industrial Estates is given below:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Sanatnagar	47·47
2. Vijayawada	2·33
Total	49·80

(d) Yes.

(e) The Andhra Pradesh Government along with other State Governments have been informed that no extra funds could be made available from the Centre for the purpose of expansion. They have been advised to meet the increased outlay by adjustment within their over-all Annual Plan Ceilings.

Loans to Cooperative Societies

2491. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently sent a scheme for giving working capital loans to primary co-operative societies from cess funds;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre;

(c) action taken in the matter by the Centre; and

(d) what is the Central assistance received by the State in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of Co-operative Societies in a few districts.

(b) to (d). Matter is still under consideration.

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

2492. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to coordinate the activities of the Central Research Institute, Lucknow and the Central Drug and Medicine Plant at Rishikesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to coordinate the activities of the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow and the proposed Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh.

Manufacture of Tractor

2493. { Shri Bishwanath Roy: / Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: / Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm has applied for/obtained a licence to set up a new factory for the manufacture of tractors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The following are the details of schemes licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of agricultural tractors:

Name of the firm	Details of Licence
1. M/S. Goodearth Co., New Delhi	Licensed for manufacture of 2,000 Nos. per annum of 'Eicher' tractors in 12—18 DBHP and 20—30 DBHP ranges. Location: Punjab.
2. M/S. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.	Licensed for manufacture of 3500 Nos. per annum of David Brown tractors in 12—18 DBHP, 20—30 DBHP and 35 & above DBHP ranges. Location: Maharashtra. The firm have reported that their collaboration with the U.K. Company has fallen through and they are negotiating with other foreign companies for technical collaboration.
3. M/S. Amalgamations (P) Ltd., Madras.	Licensed for manufacture of 3500 Nos. per annum of Ferguson tractors in 20—30 DBHP and 35 & above DBHP ranges. Location: Madras.
4. M/S. Tractors & Bulldozers (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Lincesed for manufacture of 1000 Nos. per annum of Zetor tractors in 35 & above DBHP range. Location: Gujarat.

Besides there one more application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of agricultural tractors is at present, under consideration.

Jute Mill in Assam

2494. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Jute Mill is to be established on a cooperative basis at Silghat, Assam; and

(b) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). An application for an industrial licence for this purpose has been approved by Government. The proposed jute mill will have an installed capacity of 150 looms for the manufacture of gunny bags and hessian products.

Plan Expenditure in Madras State

2495. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount set apart for Madras State for the Second Five Year Plan has been spent in full;

(b) if not, what is the shortfall;

(c) whether the expenditure required for the completion of the Second Five Year Plan Schemes for Madras State will be provided in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving the details?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Figures of actual expenditure are not yet available.

(c) and (d). Statement indicating the details furnished by the Government of Madras for the final report on Third Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 31].

Employment of Educated Persons

2496. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether more educated registered unemployed were employed during the second half of 1960 as compared to the first half; and

(b) if so, the number in each state?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b).

State	No. of placements of educated* applicants during	
	Jan.—June 1960	July—Dec. 1960
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4,177	5,256
Assam	316	419
Bihar	1,182	1,058
Delhi	1,594	1,482
Gujarat	2,165	2,979
Himachal Pradesh	287	347
Jammu & Kashmir	112	201
Kerala	2,113	3,580
Madhya Pradesh	1,484	2,427
Madras	6,190	10,683
Maharashtra	5,837	5,708
Manipur	76	82
Mysore	3,299	3,927
Orissa	751	1,018
Pondicherry	14	50
Punjab	4,314	6,102
Rajasthan	32,77	7,652
Tripura	244	114
Uttar Prasdesh	5,419	7,167
West Bengal	1,330	1,375
ALL INDIA TOTAL	44,181	61,627

*Matriculates and above.

Tea Production in Kerala and Madras

2497. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of tea in Kerala and Madras State both in quantity and value during the years 1958 to 1960, (year-wise);

(b) the area under tea cultivation in each of the States in each of the above years; and

(c) the quantity and value of tea exported during the above years from Madras State and Kerala?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a)

Year	KERALA		MADRAS	
	Quantity (mn.lbs.)	Estimated* value in crores	Quantity (mn.lbs)	Estimated* value in crores
1958	81·63	17·96	76·61	16·85
1959	78·48	17·42	72·77	16·15
1960	84·15	19·19	82·37	18·78

*Based on the combined average price per lb. for teas sold at Cochin and London auctions during the respective seasons.

(b)

YEAR (as at 31st March)	KERALA (acres)	MADRAS (acres)
1958	97,004	76,458
1959	97,296	78,608
1960	98,084	80,270

(c) It is not possible to give statistics regarding exports of tea from Madras and Kerala as the teas including tea produced in Mysore are shipped through the Port of Cochin without any distinction based on the State of origin.

Production of Cars

2498. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that M/s. Standard Motors, Vandalur, Madras State have approached Government with a programme to increase production of cars; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras, have applied for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for increasing their existing installed capacity for the manufacture of Standard '10' Standard Herald cars

to 6000 Nos. per annum and also for undertaking the manufacture of Standard (1-ton) trucks upto 1500 Nos. per annum.

Dock Mineral Cooperative Society Ltd.

2499. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Dock Mineral Cooperative Society Ltd. (Madras); and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on it?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Society has already been listed as an employer by the Madras Dock Labour Board. As regards listing of the member workers of the Society, the Board has been requested to consider the matter sympathetically.

बीकानेर को सीमेंट का प्रेषण

२५००. श्री प० ला० बारलाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर के गंगानगर जिलों में गत छह मास में सीमेंट के संभरण की मात्रा बहुत कम हो गयी है, जिसकी वजह से इन जिलों के बहुत से विकास काम रुक गये हैं और उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट मकानों की मरम्मत तक के लिये मिलने में कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप सीमेंट का काला बाजार जोरों से चल रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो संभरण थोड़ा होने के क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष की किसी एक खास तिमाही में किसी राज्य विशेष के लिये कुल जितना सीमेंट देना नियत किया जाता है वह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के लिये उपलब्ध कर दिया जाता है । इस इकट्ठे सीमेंट में से उसका जिलेवार नियतन करना राज्य सरकार का काम होता है । सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार नियतन के जिलेवार वितरण का जो आधार निश्चित करती है, राज्य व्यापार निगम उसी के अनुसार सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा सीमेंट का संभरण करने का आदेश जारी करता है । जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को पता है बीकानेर और गंगानगर के जिलों को जितना सीमेंट भेजा गया है वह राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये नियतन और वितरण के अनुकूल ही है ।

(ख) राज्य में मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की होती है । फिर भी इन दोनों जिलों में सीमेंट के काले बाजार के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई भी शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Export of Tea from South India

2501. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of tea from South India during the ten months ended January, 1961 showed a decline as compared to the corresponding period in the preceding year; and

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for this decline?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). While there was a decline in the exports of tea from South India during the ten months ending January 1961 to the extent of 3.36 million lbs. as compared to the corresponding period a year before, exports during the calendar year 1960

were higher by 2,26 million lbs. over those of 1959. There is no firm trend to show that exports of tea from South India are declining.

Export of Indian Tea to U.K.

2502. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea imports into the U.K. from India during 1960 have shown a decline, if so how does it compare with that during 1959; and

(b) what are the reasons for the decline?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Imports of Indian tea into the U.K. during the year 1960 amounted to 259:36 million lbs. compared to 284.16 million lbs. during 1959, thereby showing a decline of 24.30 million lbs.

(b) Lesser availability of Indian teas due to decline in production caused by drought conditions in North East India during the early months of the year was the primary reason for the decline in imports.

Settlement of Tibetan Refugees in Ladakh

2503. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to settle about 1,000 Tibetan refugees in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, what are the outlines of the scheme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). It is proposed to settle on land in Ladakh about 700 Tibetan refugees who were working on Leh-Kargil road till November 1960. The area where they are to be settled has still to be surveyed and a proper scheme formulated.

Praga Tools Corporation Ltd.

2504. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., is proposed to e shifted from Secunderabad to Maulali in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, what is the cost involved; and

(c) what progress has been made in that direction so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Under the expansion programme, Praga Tools Corporation propose to set up a new factory with facilities also for developing ancillary industries to feed the main factory with components. To build the new factory premises land near Moulali Railway Station is under acquisition. The total cost of expansion programme is estimated at Rs. 123 lakhs. With the approval of Government, the Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., have entered into technical collaboration with three U.K. firms for undertaking manufacture of new items like lathe chucks, drill chucks, tool and cutter grinders etc. A portion of machinery required has been ordered. An agreement has also been entered into for technical collaboration with Poland in the new factory by utilising credit to the extent of Rs. 1 crore available under the Indo-Polish Economic Agreement signed in May, 1960.

Exhibition of Indian Goods in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore

2505. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to hold exhibitions of Indian goods at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether it is aimed to popularise Indian goods there?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) Kuala Lumpur—from 13-4-1961 to 28-4-1961.

Singapore—from 19-5-1961 to 4-6-1961.

(c) Yes.

C.P.W.D. Staff

2506. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Central Public Works Department in whose case there has been a break in service for participation in the Central Government employees strike of July, 1960; and

(b) whether the break in their service has been condoned?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Nine.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

C.P.W.D. Staff on Deputation to New Delhi Municipal Committee

2507. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department workers who have been sent on deputation to the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been supplied with statement of Workmen Contributory Provident Fund and General Provident Fund accounts for the period they were employed in the Central Public Works Department; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Subscribers to Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund are given pass books in which accounts are entered annually. Out of 80 subscribers, the pass books of 81 have been completed for the period of their service in the Central Public Works Department. The remaining 9 pass books have not yet been received from the employees through the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

As regards General Provident Fund accounts, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

C.P.W.D. Staff on Deputation to Delhi Municipal Corporation

2508. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department workers who have been sent on deputation to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been supplied with statement of Workmen Contributory Provident Fund and General Provident Fund accounts for the period they were employed in the Central Public Works Department; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Subscribers to the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund are given pass books in which accounts are entered annually. The pass books of all but 25 contributors to the Fund, who were transferred to the Municipal Corporation from the defunct Services Division, have been completed for the period of their service in the Central Public Works Department. The pass books of the other 25 subscribers could not be completed, as they have not yet been received from the Corporation.

As regards General Provident Fund accounts, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Quarters in Srinivaspuri

2509. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarters in Srinivaspuri Colony have been occupied;

(b) if so, the number occupied;

(c) the number still unoccupied; and

(d) whether water connections have been given to these quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) 1,188.

(c) Nil.

(d) Yes.

Plantation Labour Housing

2510. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount provided for Plantation Labour Housing in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the whole amount has been disbursed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A sum of Rs. 2 crores was originally provided in the Second Five Year Plan for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. This amount was, however, subsequently reduced to Rs. 51 lakhs as a result of the reappraisal of the Plan and inadequate response from the Planters.

(b) No.

(c) (i) In many cases the planters have to deposit their Title deeds etc. with their Bankers against advances for their normal working expenses, and they find it difficult to offer adequate security (in the shape of first mortgage of their estates or other immovable property), as prescribed by State Governments for the grant of loans under the Scheme.

(ii) Inadequate response from the Planters.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Tea Plantations

2511. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount granted for subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for tea plantations during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the full amount has been disbursed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). There is no Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Tea Plantations separately. The only Housing Scheme for Plantation Labour at present in operation is the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. The required information in respect of that Scheme has been furnished today in answer to Unstarred Question No. 2510.

Rayon Tyre Cord Factory

2513. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Company, Century Mill in Bombay, is collaborating with some foreign concerns in constructing and equipping a factory for rayon tyre cord;

(b) whether Government have granted the necessary licences for the said company; and

(c) if so, the main conditions and reasons under which the Indian company is granted such licence?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The licence was granted as a foreign exchange saving measure to meet the demand for tyre cord yarn which is being imported at present. The licence is subject to the conditions

usually imposed on all licences granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Workers' Education Centres

2514. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Workers' Education Centres are there throughout the country and what is their distribution State-wise;

(b) how many workers are getting training from these Centres every year;

(c) whether the working of these Centres has been reviewed by the concerned authorities; and

(d) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the conditions of life and study in these Centres are satisfactory?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Twelve, one centre each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and two Centres in Maharashtra.

(b) During 1960, 5884 workers were trained. The total number of workers trained upto Feb. 1961 is 7314 and the number under training at present is 5477.

(c) and (d). Yes.

Allocations of Coal for Railways

2515. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the present coal transport crisis, the Planning Commission reviewed the allocations for Railways and other means of transport under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how far these allocations are proposed to be enhanced to meet the increased demand for transport for coal under the Plan; and

(c) how far the revised allocation will increase the carrying capacity in terms of ton-miles?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The transport facilities for the movement of coal are at present being actively reviewed both from the point of view of immediate requirements as also the requirements of the Third Five Year Plan. It is not possible at this stage to say what adjustments, if any, will be required in the allocation for coal transport in the Third Five Year Plan.

Development of Dandakaranya Area

2516. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Orissa State Government has given a list of proposals to the Dandakaranya Development Authority for the development of the Dandakaranya area; and

(b) if so, how many items of the said proposal have been accepted by the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the cost involved in each separately?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mandi Rock Salt Mines

2517. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dry mining operations for the development of Mandi Rock Salt Mines have been completed;

(b) if not, the stage at which these have reached;

(c) by what time the work of the mechanisation will be completed; and

(d) the amount that is being allocated for this purpose during the year 1961?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Dry

mining operations in Guma Mines are now in progress; two tunnels have been completed to ensure the safety of the miners.

In Drang Mines the scheme of sinking shaft from above has been temporarily stopped on account of the difficult condition of strata encountered during the course of the sinking operations. It is now proposed to undertake tunnelling and connect the main shaft from below. A site for the opening of the tunnel has been selected by the Experts and work is in progress.

Mechanised working of the Mines in Drang will be undertaken when the wet mining scheme is put into operation. At present the mechanisation is confined to the use of compressors and pumps.

(d) The amount allocated for the development of both Guma and Drang Mines during 1961-62 is Rs. 8.5 lakhs.

Mills in Punjab

2518. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement, paper, sugar, textile, woollen mills and small instrument factories proposed to be set up in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many will be in the public and private sectors respectively; and

(c) the names of places where these will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). As the Third Five Year Plan of the Punjab has not been finalised so far, it is not possible to give the information at this stage.

Industrial Training Centre at Tripura

2519. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of the eighteeen employees of the Industrial Training Centre, Tripura, have been terminated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

11.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRE IN AN OIL FACTORY AT JALGAON

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The reported death of twenty-three persons and injuries to others in a fire which broke out in an oil factory at Jalgaon on the 17th March, 1961."

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, this matter is in the State sphere; and we have not received any official information from them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is simple. This calling attention notice was given with a particular motive that the Centre might be involved. The Minister must have seen this calling attention notice. What is the use of his now saying that the entire matter is a State matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will give that information as soon as possible. What can I do now, if he says that that information is not readily available?

Shri Abid Ali: As soon as this notice was received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, we wrote to it saying that this was in the State's sphere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When there was a calling attention notice, some

concrete steps must have been taken: either on the telephone or by some other way they should enquire.

Shri Abid Ali: We sent a wire to the State Government and we have not received any reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In such cases, when hon. Minister has the information that communication is not coming or the information required would not be available by the time the calling attention notice or any other notice would be coming up, it would be better if he informs the Lok Sabha Secretariat so that this item may not be fixed for that day but might be put off for some other.

Shri Abid Ali: That was done.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Here is a case, Sir, where it is reported that 23 persons lost their lives. This may be held over till information is obtained-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Surely. He has promised that as soon as he gets the information, he will inform the House.

Shri Abid Ali: I may submit that in matters which are within the State sphere, if we bother them too much, they do not like it also.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question, not to be decided here, just at this moment. Whatever information the hon. Minister gets, he may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Abid Ali: If I get..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Should I keep silent and allow all the other hon. Members to speak simultaneously? While I am pleading with the hon. Minister, every other hon. Member gets up and goes on speaking. I will keep silent and they may settle their affairs directly. The Minister said: 'If I get . . .".

Now, that should not be the answer. If he has no information, he will inform the House that there is no information available. Then the hon. Members may have their own remedy and seek whatever way is open to them.

Shri Abid Ali: Perhaps they may write to the MLAs. to take up that matter..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a different thing. Why should we suggest it? I am surprised at this... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may not be treated as disposed of.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member; I will put it down on some other day..... (*Interruptions*). Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF (i) INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED; AND (ii) TRAVANCORE MINERALS LIMITED

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2778/61].

(ii) Annual Report of the Travancore Minerals Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-27777/61].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have only one Prime Minister here and he need not have described him by saying 'Prime Minister of India'; Prime Minister means the Prime Minister of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

India, so far as this House is concerned.

RESULT OF ECONOMY MEASURES

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Result of the economy measures taken during the quarters ended the 31st March, 1960 (and supplementary information for the three previous quarters of the year, 1950-60), 30th June, 1960, and 30th September, 1960. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 2786/61].

(i) ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND PAPER MILLS; AND

(ii) REPORT 1960 OF THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed on the Library. *See* No. LT-2787/61

(iii) Report 1960 of the Working Group for the Cotton Textile Industry appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

(iv) Government Resolution No. 22(1)-Tex(B)/60, dated the 24th March, 1961 on the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2791/61]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Probably the hon. Members are so absorbed in their talks that my voice does not reach them; but theirs is reaching me all right.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1961-62 OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1960-61 and Budget Estimates for the year 1961-62 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under Section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2792/61].

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd December, 1960, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1961, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the words "Eleventh Year" the words "Twelfth Year" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "1960" the figure "1961" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

TELEGRAPH LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Departments of Communications and Civil Aviation)—Overseas Communications Service.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He is presenting a Report every day!

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1092

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Sir, on 24th March, 1961 in answer to a Supplementary Question by Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi on Starred Question No. 1092 as to whether the Jaduguda Mine is being worked out by the Government themselves or by any private company, I had stated that the mine is worked by Messrs Indian Rare Earths Limited, a Government of India undertaking.

The correct position in this respect is that preliminary development work on the mine is being done by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy. It may be worked in future by a separate mining branch of the Department of Atomic Energy set up for the purpose or by the Indian Rare Earths Limited. No decision has yet been taken.

12.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of eight hours allotted, 6 hours and fifteen minutes have already been taken up and the balance is 1 hour and 45 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday, there was a request made that the time might be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was also present. My difficulty is that I can extend the time only by one hour; that is in my discretion and I cannot go beyond it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): If the House wishes, you can extend it more; the House is behind you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we will have to sit later than 6 O'clock.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, Sir. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members agree to sit beyond 6 O'clock, I will be prepared to sit longer; I have no objection.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why cannot we extend the session by a day? The House has been sitting late hours.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Bist may continue his speech.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, before he begins, I want to make one small submission. In my speech yesterday, the Zonal Councils were referred to by me as having been provided for in the Constitution. I find that they have been provided for in the States' Reorganisation Act. That is all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have to reduce the time-limit and I hope the hon. Members would agree because there are a large number of hon. Members who want to speak. Therefore, they should try to condense their remarks within ten minutes.

Some Hon. Members: Fifteen minutes . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About the time, I will use my discretion and extend it as much as I possibly can. Shri Bist may now continue his speech.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Yesterday, I was referring to the new Border divisions formed by the former Home Minister for accelerating the pace of economic development.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may wait for one moment in order to enable other hon. Members who are going out. I will also request them to go out silently and quickly.

The hon. Member may also move forward and resume his speech.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar Reserved Sch. Castes): Yesterday, I requested the hon. Speaker to give me a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, shall I ask him to sit down and first call the hon. Member?

Shri Thimmaiah: You may give me a chance . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri J. B. S. Bist: I was inviting the attention of the present Home Minister to certain points and there is an aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the new Home Minister. One of the major problems facing these areas is political. This is more evident in Darjeeling, Himachal Pradesh and Kangra region of Punjab.

In Darjeeling there is a demand for grant of regional autonomy. In Himachal Pradesh there is an intense desire for revival of the popular set up. In Kangra there is some criticism that the State Government does not do enough for them. Any kind of discontent anywhere in the country is harmful. In hill areas adjoining Tibet it is more so. Unless the Government takes steps to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, it may be faced with difficulties. I understand that the question of revival of popular set up in Himachal Pradesh was under discussion between Pandit Pant and the Pradesh Congress authorities. I have every hope that the new Home Minister will resume the thread and take steps to solve the vexed question before the new general elections.

Sir, as has ben stated by the Himachal Pradesh Congress Committee in its latest communications to the new Home Minister, "people of the Pradesh would be satisfied with Part C status". Since the Prime Minister has himself declared while speaking on the debate on Naga land in this House on 18-8-1960 that he was not opposed to giving the fullest autonomy to any existing unit, however small, if it did not mean any superstructure or tim-tam, there is no reason why popular set up cannot be restored to Himachal Pradesh. The P. C. C.'s letter to the Home Minister said: "People of Himachal Pradesh are very unhappy in their heart of

hearts and their eagerness to progress has been greatly damped. They feel humiliated and ignored under the present set up. I hope Government will bear this in mind when coming to a final decision on the question.

The problem of Darjeeling is a little more difficult to tackle. The area is part of West Bengal and the Centre can do little without carrying the State Government with it, but it must do something because the region is politically difficult. Communists are fairly strong in the area and so is the Gorkha League. Unless we can win the confidence of the proud and courageous Nepalese inhabiting the area, we may be faced with a difficult situation.

This brings me to the question of Sikkim and Bhutan. The Government of India are providing huge funds for their development. Could they not use their good offices to see that there is a greater measure of sharing of powers between the rulers and the ruled in these States?

Another point to which I would like to draw attention of the Home Minister is the inadequacy of funds provided for the development of the hill areas. Mere quoting of figures that we are spending so many crores would not do—for development costs many times more in the hills than it does in the plains. A mile of road costs a tidy sum. When development work was first undertaken only a few major items which were pre-requisites for their uplift had to be taken up. As these are completed, the second phase of development has to start and the funds required for that purpose would be very much more. I hope this aspect will be borne in mind when financial allocations are made in future.

It should also be seen by the Centre that funds earmarked for development of these areas are not diverted elsewhere. If necessary an Agency might be created for the purpose.

I feel Government should also see that the works which are to be carried out are completed within scheduled time. Stricter supervision is required on building of roads in the hill areas. A good deal remains, that should have been taken up and completed long ago. Many examples can be quoted. A Post and Telegraphs office building which was included in the last Plan for Pitauragarh in U. P. and which should have been completed before the year 1956 has not yet been seriously started. The reason given year after year is that a suitable contractor has not been available or there has been a quarrel with him or that he has absconded. Such conditions cannot make development successful and is certainly a set-back to successful planning. I would suggest for consideration of the hon. Home Minister the raising of local sappers and miners under efficient military officers to be used for construction of roads and for the purpose of putting up buildings in the border areas.

Lastly, I would like to know what has happened to the report of the Inaccessible Hill Areas Committee which was formed during the time of Shri A. P. Jain when he was the Food Minister. I believe that the recommendations of the Committee have been sent to the State Government. I was told also that a certain part of that report was secret. I really do not understand what secrecy can there be on the report of this Committee which must naturally be looking after the uplift of those areas. However, whether it be secret or no secret, I am interested in the fact that whatever the recommendations are if they are worth-while they should be implemented. I do not see, Sir, I may submit most humbly, why all this expenditure should be incurred and when a committee gives its report instead of acting upon it it should be passed on from one pillar to another. There should be somebody to see that the recommendations are implementd. I think it is the duty of the Central Government to see that they do carry out these recommendations, and I

[Shri J. B. S. Bisht]

hope that it will end in the betterment of these areas.

In conclusion, Sir, I may say I am one of those who believe that a good economy is the best defence of the country in whatever area it may be.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all of us wish the new Home Minister well, and we hope....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Has he been made permanent?

Dr. Krishnaswami: That is not relevant. All of us wish the new Home Minister well, and let us hope that he will use a powerful broom to sweep the cobwebs in the Home Ministry. In any economy, particularly a developing economy, let us realise, that we face a serious shortage of administrative and technical skills. Let us realise that administrative organisation is as much a scarce resource as capital or foreign exchange. I feel that the Home Ministry has not attended to the question of administrative organisation as much as it should have.

We should undertake special efforts to ensure that the available experience and talent is not wasted by allowing capable men to get clustered around the bee-hives in New Delhi and in the State capitals. There has been a constant tendency for administrators to consider the district as a jumping ground. It has ceased to be the core of an administrator's work and career. My hon. friend, Shri Datar, pointed out yesteray that there were many administrators in the districts. Of course, since we have about 512 districts, it is no one's contention that there is not a vast majority of the Indian Administrative Service located in the districts. But the gravamen of the charge is that junior officers or those who are not so favoured are allowed to be in charge of the districts. Unless we resurrect the district and make it a powerful unit, we will not be able to push through developmental programmes. We may also face serious difficulties in the matter of law and order.

The tragic incidents that occurred recently at Jabalpur, while undoubtedly attributable to certain politicians, could have been avoided had the local administration been more resolute and more understanding in its appreciation of the situation. One would have expected a curfew to be imposed as a preventive measure. We impose a curfew as a preventive measure to marshal the forces of administration so that mischief-mongers might be rounded up. But in Jabalpur, according to the information supplied by the authorities, the curfew was imposed as a curative measure. It was imposed after the mischief had been done. I hope the new Home Minister will realise that it is all the more essential that we should strengthen the district administration.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is a State affair; he cannot help.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Even so, the Indian Administrative Service which is functioning there is under the purview of the Home Ministry. If the better and the more capable men are not drawn away to Delhi or the other Secretariats, it would be possible to man the districts with able officers. We ought to have an inflexible rule that a person belonging to the Indian Administrative Service, should spend at least two-thirds of his career in the districts. No doubt there has to be a certain amount of mobility between the districts and the Secretariats and no one rules out this; but the bulk of the individual's career must be spent in the districts. Even within the all-India administrative services, we would have to make a choice between those who are good in Secretariat work and those who are most suited for administrative and executive responsibilities. The latter

must have, better emoluments, and more openings for promotion, and the former should be utilised in the State and Central Secretariats. We have at present no system for training people in administration in what is known as senior management. My hon. friend yesterday spoke about refresher courses. But what do these refresher courses amount to? They are meant to take the individuals away from the routine of administrative work, but they are not a substitute for what is known as "senior management" or "in-service training." In the olden days, a Collector had the opportunity of training juniors, and a sort of tradition was built up..But today there is no "in-service training" which is indispensable for maintaining and improving the quality of our administration.

There is another important aspect to which I wish to advert. Partly by tradition, partly because we are lethargic and partly because vested interests have a fierce grip on our administration, we have allowed ourselves to think in terms only of members of a few services as being sultable for recruitment as policy-makers and top executives. The ordnance factories can today be run only by the Ordnance Service personnel; the railway worshops only by the railway personnel; senior Secretariat posts in Delhi can be held only by the ICS or the IAS and in a few cases by the Indian Audit and Accounts Service personnel. This compartmental approach to administration is a relic of the age of limited oportunities and constituted the past days the main safeguard for protecting service prospects. But the number of important assignments in different fields has increased and will increase further in the coming decade. We may have to increase even the number of senior services. Surely, all the policy-making posts in different departments or different levels should be filled not on the basis of preservation of the rights of certain services but on the footing of special competence and experience. It is a matter to which the new Home Minister will have to devote attention. It is important from this point of view, especially, as we have limited administrative talent at our disposal.

It is one of the ironies of our administration that we have adopted precisely a wrong policy in a field where continuity is aboslutely essential. Owing to the adoption of the recommendations of the Gopalaswami Ayyangar Committee on the Central Secretariat Service, we have introduced a wrong system of promotions. In the Central Secretariat Service, where the function of the Under Secretaries is not to make policies but to execute policies, what justification is there for transferring a section officer from one department to another? After having served for about ten to 12 years in one particular department, a section officer is transferred to another department where he has to acquire new experience. The whole basis of running the administrative departments has been undermined by this policy of promotions made by the Home Ministry Committee of officials. Where persons are in administrative departments, it ought to be a sound rule of administration that the maximum experience of those persons is utilised to the full and that continuity is assured.

We ought to build up sizeable cadres with a spirit of attachement to the service. In fact, that is my reason for saying that we ought to adopt the method of promotion which has been adopted in the Reserve Bank. We ought to realise that we have to protect the interests of the members of the junior services while assuring continuity. We can take a leaf from the experience of the Reserve Bank and these are the two rules which that body seems to have observed: the two conditions that have to be fulfilled for proper contentment of the junior services are, firstly, the time-scales of pay should be longer and more attractive; and secondly, there ought to be an inflexible administrative rule by which any person

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

who, because of his being in a particular Ministry, does not hapen to be promoted due to lack of opportunities, should be ensured the same pay as another person in a different Ministry who attains a higher rank and is similarly placed. These are the important issues that we have to take into account. It is no use trying to say that the administration is being properly run. But we ought to realise that there is a bigger responsibility which is facing us. It is not enough to merely have the administration run; what is important is that it must be more efficiently run.

My hon. friend spoke of the public sector, but do we realise that we have devoted very little attention to problems pertaining to the public sector? We talk of accountability to Parliament, but the rules and regulations followed by the Home Ministry today will ensure accountability to Parliament only in a formal sense. We will have officials who will know how to keep to the rules and regulations without having the necessary zest and initiative. Unless we have at the policy-making level men with initiative and unless we also revolutionise our administrative procedures, we will not be having the proper type of men to run many of our public sector projects. It is only when we have the proper type of men that they will be accountable to Parliament in the best sense of the term and we will get the maximum return for the money that is invested in our public enterprises.

My hon. friend spoke about many ways of integration. But let him, as an initial step, consider how to revolutionise the administrative rules and regulations now in the Home Ministry. If he does it, he will be able to contribute much more towards the building up of a new administrative framework. It is true that we talk of how people really ought to be recruited and how they ought to be promoted, but the main thing we have to bear in mind is that in considering all these issues, the issues of promotion and issues of how they ought to be considered for new posts, we ought to cease to have the old compartmental approach which is still having a fatal hold over us in many respects. Indeed, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no other Ministry in the Government of India which is more patronage-conscious than the Home Ministry or a Ministry which has adopted a more antiquated approach to the problems of administration. The first essential of planning is to revolutionise the Home Ministry and make it realise that there are new problems of administration which they will have to consider.

Some people say that the senior-most officials should be sent to the districts. Why should not this experiment have been tried in the case of Assam the moment riots broke out? Why should not the senior-most officials in the Home Ministry have been sent there as a matter of experiment so that with all their great knowledge and their filing experience they would have been able to revolutionise the administration there? We talk of revolutionising the administration but when it comes to actually executing them into practice, the vested interests of today, which are dominant in the bureaucratic framework of the Home Ministry, prevent a step being taken forward. I hope the Minister will rise superior to the environments and force his policy so that India may progress from strength to strength.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): The Home Ministry is an important Ministry which is charged with the responsibilities of national administration. It is as important as the Ministry of External Affairs. While the Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for consolidating the position of the country in regard to its relationship with foreign powers, the Home Ministry is responsible for

consolidating the nation and strengthening it and also for the maintenance of peace and order. The Home Ministry played a vital part in reorganising the country into new States, which was one of the thorniest prolems of the South. But, after re-organisation, fresh problems have arisen, which require a good deal of skill and tact on the part of Home Ministry to solve.

One of such problems that has arisen and that requires a speedy solution is the question of minorities and their protection. Of late, many ugly incidents, unhappy incidents have happened. Many incidents have hapened which do not redound to the credit of the administration. A feeling has been created that the minorities are being neglected, a feeling has been created that the governments, both at the Centre and the States, have not taken as much precaution as they ought to in the protection of the rights of the minorities. Recently, we have seen many such incidents. I do not want to go into them in detail, but I must say that such incidents do bring down the reputation of the country and do harm to the reputation of the country, not only internally but also abroad.

Here I must point out the lethargy of the State Governments in handling such situations. Dr. Krishnaswami has referred to it to some extent. From what we have seen we cannot but conclude that so far as these areas are concerned, and so far as the incidents which have occurred in quick succession are concerned, the State Governments have been very lethargic, very indifferent and very neglectful of their duties. It has been pointed out by many people that no prompt and effective action was taken to prevent them, and even when the occurrences did take place, Government did not come to the scene until sufficient havoc was done, the curfew was withdrawn when it ought not to have been withdrawn, military was withdrawn when it ought not to have been withdrawn, people were left to their fate and the police went to the scene only after the damage was done. In fact, it has been reported in some papers that the police themselves took active part and helped the hooligans in perpetrating these crimes. I would like to know what action, what preventive steps and measures, the Home Ministry will adopt to prevent such incidents. After all, it is the question of the protection of minority rights, with which the Home Ministry is charged. On this occasion, I am afraid the Government seem to be very complacent. What action have they taken against those papers which inspired these unhappy incidents? What action has been taken against those organisations and those persos who are responsible for such incidents? I think the time has come when the Home Ministry and Government should take a serious view of this, if they want to see that the minorities live securely and safely in this secular State.

I think they must appoint a committee to go into this question, because during the last one year four or five such incidents have happened. I learn that last year some Muslims could not celebrate *Id* for fear as they apprehended some danger to their lives.

An Hon. Member: Where?

Shri Mohammed Imam: At Vidishah. When I was there, I was told that Muslims could not congregate for celebration of *Id* for fear of molestation. People were complaining that there have been widespread attacks, arson and looting. Such incidents should not be allowed to occur and such things could have been avoided if prompt and appropriate action was taken. But they were not taken. So, the Home Ministry must appoint a committee to go into the entire question and see what effective steps can be taken in the matter. I am one of those who believe that caste has

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no place in this country. I am one of those who believe that all communal organisations must be banned. They have no place in our country. They have no place anywhere. But there are communal organisations which even now indulge in such things unchecked and unbridled. I am not referring only to the protection of communal minorities; I have in mind the political minorities also.

Then I would like to deal with the question of the ex-ruling princes. Whatever others may say, whatever may be the opinon held by a certain section of the people, it must be admitted that these ruling princes did undergo a good deal of sacrifice for the sake of the country and they helped the unity of the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who?

Shri Mohammed Imam: The ex-ruling princes. But for their unanimous and voluntary co-operation, the unity of the country could not have been accomplished as smoothly and efficiently as we did.

An Hon. Member: Compulsion.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Whatever it maybe, they did undergo some suffering for the sake of the country and so you must give the devil its due. Now, what is the position of the ruling princes? I know they are under the griup, under the thump of the Home Ministry.

12.38 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Their privy purse, their succession and deposition depend upon the Government. Are they free? Can they join any party as they like? Can they express their opinion? Can they express their will? I have been told by many that they are always under the Sword of Damocles. The Bastar incident has confirmed that. The Bastar ruler was one of those who surrendered in the early days, and it is being reported that he is very popular in his area and the people there still want him. Still, one day, because he expressed some views which were indifferent, because he expressed some views which were not liked by the Government and the ruling party, he has been detained and he has been deposed. I am told by many people that this will be an example for the other ruling princes too and their nominees. I understand in Rajasthan and other places there is regular coercion and regular propaganda and even threat that if they support any but the ruling party, they stand to lose their privy purses and other privileges.

What I would like to suggest is this. I do not want that they should be anti-national. They must be patriots. But if they do any wrong or commit any mistake and if any action is to be taken by the President either for deposing them or for settling their succession, the President should act not on the advice of a partisan government but on the advice of an independent judicial tribunal; otherwise, partisan as the Government is because it is wedded to a party, being more interested in its own organisation, the ruling princes will not have a fair deal. They are being compelled. So, to be fair to this class, the Government should see that whenever any action is taken against them, even when their succession or other things are decided, it must be through a judicial body, for example the Supreme Court or an independent body. Of late some successions have been settled and there is a lot of dissatisfaction. After all the Home Ministry is wedded to certain principles. So it may not often do justice. Therefore this is a point which I want to urge, namely, that if the Government wants to be fair to the ruling princes, it must see that any action taken against them must be on the advice of an independent tribunal.

Yesterday I heard the long and laborious speech of the hon. Minister

of State and was amused at his exposition and his idea of prohibition. I am deeply interested in prohibition. Once I was the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee of the Mysore Government. I gave a scheme also. It is being tried for the last 15 years. We are all anxious that this drink evil should go. We want that this evil must be eradicated. With this object and in all good faith prohibition was introduced. It is being worked for the last 15 years. Yesterday, while speaking on prohibition, the hon. Minister did not give us an assessment of the good done or the benefit conferred by prohibition. Though I was far it, now because of my own personal experience and seeing what is happening around me, I think, I have to change my mind.

Shri Tyagi: Good luck to you!

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am wishing good luck to the entire nation.

Though the hon. Minister did not give an assessment of what has happened during these 15 years, I will give my own assessment. Prior to prohibition, the drink evil was confined only to a few communities. After prohibition it has spread to a large number of communities. Secondly, prior to prohibition in every family that was addicted to drinking, drinking was resorted to only by one or two persons. Now the entire family including children indulge in drinking. Thirdly, prior to prohibition, liquor and alcohol was abailable only at certain stated places which were licensed and it was sold only at certain times. Now, it is available in all places, at all times and at a reasonable price. Fourthly, previously liquor was supplied by the Government and therefore probably it was comparatively safer, of a good quality and was less harmful. Now, it has developed into a huge and wide-scale cottage industry to such an extent that the hon. Minister of Commerce will feel immensely proud of its achievement which is not due to him.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Is this the Mysore experience?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Everywhere. So, this is the state of affairs.

What is more, there is this anomaly, and the farce of enforcement. Nowhere has it proved successful. A person who drinks in an area which is a wet area is considered to be an angel by the Government because he contributes to the exchequer, whereas, on the other hand, if he drinks in a dry area, he is considered to be a criminal. You know, Sir, in Mysore it is a funny situation. On either side of Tungabhadra there are two guest houses. One is called Vaikuntha and othe other is called Kailash. One can go to Kailash and drink up to death, but when he goes to Vaikuntha he goes to *vaikuntha*. They are only two furlongs apart.

Mr. Speaker: Is it so even now?

Shri Mohammed Imam: It is so even now. They are only a few furlongs apart. So that is an anomaly. Is it not the mistake of the State Government? The State Government realised their folly within one year. That is why they stopped it. Because it could not be worked, they stopped it.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister also said that he will introduce it throughout India. I have no objection to that. But we have to be careful about one thing. Please appoint an independent committee and not the Shriman Narayan Committee. Shriman Narayan is Shriman Narayan. Let a committee, like the one under Shri S V. Ramamurthy, go round, study and assess the situation. Let it study the public opinion. Then alone, I think, they will be in a position to know the actual fact. If the Government feel that the attempts of these 15 years have resulted in success, then and then alone let them push it forward. Otherwise, it will be an entire failure.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: We know that this was tried in many countries. I have studied some literature and I will recommend to you the Swedish method of control and other methods. It has proved very successful. I have studied that literature and you please study it. A time has come to revise the present prohibition policy.

Sir, I want only two minutes more. I am the only spokesman from my Party.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy-Speaker told me that the House had agreed that every hon. Member will have only ten minutes each.

Shri Ranga: He is the only hon. Member speaking from our Party.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I would like to say something about the judiciary and about the Supreme Court. According to my personal point of view it was a great mistake to have located the Supreme Court in Delhi. By locating it in Delhi you have denied justice to all those people who are living at far-off places. It has become so costly. In fact, we were hoping that it would be located somewhere at Nagpur or Hyderabad. But you have entombed it here by constructing a big building. If you want to be fair to all, if you want to see that justice is within the reach of everybody, I would recommend humbly that a bench of the Supreme Court be started in the south, at Bangalore or at any other place. Then alone you can do some justice and you will be providing justice.

Another thing that I want to submit is this. There is no meaning in concentrating every office here. They must be dispersed. The Supreme Court could have been located somewhere in the centre. Even the Public Service Commission office and other things are here. We have been urging that a session of this House should be held at Bangalore at least once a year in order to have some emotional integration. But somehow there is a tendency to oppose everything. Recently, a suggestion was made that the Administrative School at Mussoorie be located somewhere at Nagpur or Hyderabad. But you have taken it to the extreme north. What a great amount of trouble it is to a person who has to go from Pallampatti to Mussoorie? How much money does it cost to the Government?

Recently, you called a session of the Rajya Sabha. How much you have to spend because of your mistake? You did not take timely action earlier and you sent them back to their homes. Now you have summoned them to consider one simple matter, that is, the Orissa Budget, with which normally the Parliament has nothing to do. This has cost the exchequer Rs. 1,22,000 according to my own calculation. What do you mean by concentrating and locating all these things in far-off places, near Badrinath and Kedarnath? We have got pilgrim places of Meenakshi at Madurai, Kamakshi at Kanchi and also Rameswaram. You give more importance to the north. This is not in the national interest. There is a suggestion which I have to make—it is to start holding a session of Parliament at Bangalore. It has been blessed by the Speaker.

An Hon. Member: Our Speaker also.

Shri Mohammed Imam: By our Speaker as well. They have got all the facilities.

Mr. Speaker: But Members from the North are all keeping quiet.

An Hon. Member: They are all very anxious to go.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I should like it; but in the meanwhile, the headquarters of the Swatantra Party could be kept there.

Shri Mohammed Imam: But Government's objection is that they have no accommodation. Vidhana Soudha has become a world famous building. There is ample accommodation for holding the session. There is enough accommodation for Members. I do not mind if a couple of crores of rupees are spent, on buildings when we are spending so many crores in the Third Five Year Plan. Its ethical and ultimate value will be great.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why don't you ask your members, the Rajas, at Jaipur?

Shri Mohammed Imam: I shall ask the Rajas at Kanpur.

Shri Tyagi: But for your remark about Mussoorie, I agree with everything.

Shri Mohammed Imam: If you concede this, it will not only be in the interest of Mysore, but it will be in the national interest.

Very few in the South know what Parliament is. Most of them do not know who Mr. Datar is. Of course, Shri Datar is well known. He comes from Belgaum. In fact, one trip to Delhi costs thousands of rupees. That is why I am for a second capital in the South. The second capital must be started not only for cultural reasons, but also for strategic reasons.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Why not the original place?

Shri Mohammed Imam: In the South a second capital must be started and some offices should be shifted there. These are things which we should consider with foresight, having the future of the country in view.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Does he want that Government should become a mobile circums?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Mr. Banerjee being immersed in the labour movement, does not know what is happening outside. I say it is a practice to have a second capital in case of an emergency. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member make his point. What is the harm in saying that there should be a capital in case of emergency? You will think of it then? Why not think of it now?

Shri Mohammed Imam: I want to make one point about retrenchment. I find that every Ministry is having an army of empoyees and officials. The number of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries is increasing by leaps and bounds. If you see the Budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs you find there are 1,600 additional servants and their establishments. They are not going to be sent back; they are being absorbed.

A few days back the late-lamented Pandit Pant announced that austirity measures and security measures would be adopted very soon. In fact, some officers also preferred to undergo voluntary cuts. Now we do not hear anything about these economy measures or austirity measures. I think the time has come when stringent action to cut down expenditure should be taken. I know from my calculations that at least 70 per cent of our revenue goes towards pay and allowances. If we study the budget every year we find that expenditure is mounting up every year. There is no limit.

Again there is dissatisfaction between the State employees and the Central Government employees, especially after reorganisation. The State Government employees are twenty-four hour government servants as the Central Government employees. But what a disparity there is between their scales of pay and allowances? There is a great deal of discontent among the State employees. In fact, when the Central Government employees went on strike, it was very good, it was laudable on the part of the State Government employees that they abstained. It must be said to

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their credit. If anybody had any grouse or reason for dissatisfaction it was the State Government employees. Now if India is to be one, if contentment is to be restored, if the morale of the services is to be preserved, there must be common scales of pay and emoluments between the State Government employees and Central Government employees. You can do it either by upgrading the scales of pay of the State Government employees, or bringing down the pay scales of the Central Government servants. I do not mind even that. But if you want contentment, if you want that the entire services must be kept satisfied, there must be common and uniform scales of pay between the Central Government employees and State Government employees. It is only then that you can restore confidence.

In the States there is a Central Government employee getting Rs. 200 a month. In the next office there is a State Government employee getting Rs. 50, though both of them do the same kind of work. How can you expect efficiency and contentment among the State Government employees?

This is a problem which has arisen after reorganisation. As among the States for the same work there are different scales of pay. Hyderabad people get more pay; Bombay people get more pay; Madras people get less pay; Mysore people get even lesser pay. There result is that there is discontentment among the State employees. You should not leave this to the States. You must take the entire matter in your hands. There are writs, counter-writs and petitions. No State Government employee is satisfied.

These are not problems which should be left to the States. If you leave it to the States they will never do it. These problems which concern the whole of India must be tackled by the Home Ministry by introducing common scales of pay throughout India. The scales must be same in all States; in the Centre it must be the same. Then and then alone can you expect efficiency and increased work.

श्री मु० हि० रहमान (अमरोहा) : मोहतरिम स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफ़यर्ज़ के बारे में कई दिन से बहस जारी है और इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हमारा यह महकमा बहुत ही अहम है । मुल्क के अमनो-अमान का ताल्लुक इसी से है और लोगों की मुआशी ज़िन्दगी और सर्विसिज़ का ताल्लुक भी इसी से है । मैं बहुत ही अफ़सोस के साथ मजबूर हूं चन्द ऐसी बात गुज़ारिश करने पर, जिन के बारे में जी चाहता था कि वे बातें अगर पेश न आती, तो आज मुझ को हाउस में कहनी न पड़ती ।

जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक मुल्क के अमनो-अमान का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक लोगों के जानो-माल और आबरू का ताल्लुक है, इस मामले में १९४७ से ले कर इस वक्त तक हम लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं कि एक लालैसनेस पैदा हो चुकी है और मुल्क में सही मानों में मज़बूती और कुव्वत के साथ ला एंड आर्डर पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है । इस में कोई किसी एक फ़िर्के का सवाल नहीं है—हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, पारसी, ईसाई, जितने भी बसते हैं, आज-कल कुछ ऐसी ज़िन्दगी हो गई है कि हर शख्स यह महसूस करता है कि दुनिया में एक च्यूटी की कीमत हो सकती है, लेकिन इन्सान के जानो-माल और आबरू की कीमत नहीं है । यह बात बहुत खतरनाक और तकलीफ़देह है और इस बारे में यह कहना काफ़ी नहीं है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों का काम है कि वे अपने अपने मुकामों पर उन चीज़ों का लिहाज़ करें, गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया की मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ होम एफ़यर्ज़ की ज़िम्मेदारी यह नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि सबसे बड़ी ज़िम्मे-

दारी मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ होम एफ़यर्ज़ की है। उस का यह फ़र्ज़ है कि वह स्टेट्स की होम मिनिस्ट्रियों के काम को खास तौर पर चैक करे। वह देखे कि वहां किस तरह से काम हो रहा है और लोग अपने जानो-माल और आबरू के बारे में क्यों यह महसूस करते हैं कि आज हम आज़ाद और महफ़ूज़ नहीं हैं। मैं हिफ़ज़ुलरहमान होने की हैसियत से यह गिनाऊं कि पिछले तेरह चौदह बरसों में कितने फ़सादात हुए हैं और उन फ़सादात में अकलियतों का, और खास तौर पर मुस्लिम अकलियत का कितना नुक्सान हुआ है, कितनी तबाही हुई है। तो यह ऐसी चीज़ है कि जबलपुर और सागर ने उस को बिल्कुल नंगा कर दिया है। वाकात इस तरह के हुए हैं कि आज उन्हें दोहराने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हमारी ख्वाहिश है और मैं समझता हूं कि हाउस की भी यही ख्वाहिश है कि कम से कम ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में ऐसी मजबूत पालिसी अख्तियार की जाय कि जिससे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी अगर हटने की कोशिश करें तो हट न सकें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में खास तौर पर होम मिनिस्टर्ज़ जितने भी हैं, जितने भी हज़रात होम मिनिस्टर्ज़ हैं, अगर उनमें कोई ऐसी कम-ज़ोरी है कि व इस तरह की चीज़ों को सम्भाल नहीं सकते हैं, तो यह उन का फ़र्ज़ है, उनकी ड्यूटी है और उनका इखलाकी फ़र्ज़ है, कि वे मुस्तैफी हो जायें और अगर वे नाकाम साबित होते हैं, तो इस तरह से वे कुर्सियों पर बैठे न रहें।

13 hrs.

हमारे सामने हमारे मुहतरिम श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की मिसाल मौजूद है। जब वह रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तो कई बार एक्सीडेंट्स हुए थे जिस तरह से कि और मिनिस्टर साहिबान के ज़माने में होते रहते है। लेकिन एक सख्त एक्सीडेंट हो जाने के बाद उन्होंने अपने आप इस्तीफा दे दिया। उन्होंने महसूस किया कि मैं जिम्मे-दारी के साथ काम करने की कोशिश करूं और अगर आप तौर पर मैं कामयाब नहीं हूं तो मुझे उस जगह पर नहीं बने रहना चाहिये। लेकिन बड़े बड़े फ़सादात, सागर में, दमोह में, कटनी में, जबलपुर मे हो जायें, और जो मिनिस्टर हैं वह उसी तरह से बैठे रहें, काम करते रहें और लोगों की जान माल और आबरू बरबाद होते देखते रहें, यह उनके लिये कैसे जायज़ हो सकता है। चाहे यह अकलियतों का सवाल हो, या अकसरियतों का हमें सभी की हिफ़ाज़त करनी है और खास तौर पर अकलियतों की तो पूरी कुव्वत और मजबूती के साथ करनी है। मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहता हूं कि यह पूरे मुल्क का सवाल है, मुल्क की आज़ादी का सवाल है, मुल्क के वकार का सवाल है, मुल्क की शान्ति का सवाल है, उस की सालमियत का सवाल है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ खास तौर पर तवज्जह दी जाये।

सर्विसिस का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, मेरी गुज़ारिश है और मैंने पिछली दफा भी इस तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाई थी, कि आप मुझ से फिगर्ज़ न मांगें। लेकिन इस बात का पता होना चाहिये कि इन चौदह सालों में गजेटिड पोस्ट्स और नान-गजेटिड पोस्ट्स में अकलियतों के लोग और खास तौर पर मुसलमान किस हद तक लिये गये हैं। मुसलमानों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन को उनका हक नहीं मिला है, उनके साथ बिल्कुल भी इन्साफ़ नहीं किया गया है, उनको बिल्कुल इगनोर कर दिया गया है, बिल्कुल नज़र-अंदाज कर दिया गया है। आप अपने गजेट उठा कर देखें कि कितने मुसलमान लिये गये हैं बजाय इसके कि आप मुझसे मुतालिबा करें कि मैं फिगर्ज़ आप को दूं। ये सरकारी गजेट हैं और इनमें आप को सारी फिगर्ज़ मिल जायेंगी। हज़ारों की तादाद में जगहें निकलती हैं और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनमें से

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

कितने मुसलमान लिये जाते हैं। मैंने पिछली बार कहा था कि यह आप तो नहीं फरमा सकते हैं कि १९४७ के बाद तमाम मुसलमान ना-काबिल हो गये हैं, ना-लायक हो गये हैं और ना-अहल हो गय हैं। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो क्या वजह है कि उन को नहीं लिया जाता और क्या वजह है कि तास्सुब बरता जाता है। आखिर उन्हें इस मुल्क में रहना है, यहां जीना है और यहीं मरना है। वे कहां जा कर मुलाजमत करें ? उन के नौजवान क्या करें और किस तरह से अपने आप को बरबाद होते देखते रहें काबिल से काबिल मुसलमानों का भी यही, हाल है कि वे फर्स्ट डिविजन में आते हैं फर्स्ट पोजिशन यूनिवर्सिटीज में उनकी आती है लेकिन उन को कोई दो कौड़ी को नहीं पूछता है। जब इस तरह की कोई शिकायत की जाय तो हमसे ही फिगर्ज मांगे जायें यह कहां तक मुनासिब है। क्या यह मुम्किन है कि मैं तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में घूम कर तमाम गजट जमा करूं और आपको ला कर फिगर्ज बताऊं ? गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का आफिसिस सैक्रेटेरिएट है, सूबों में, स्टेट्स में सैक्रटेरिएट्स हैं, आप उनका मुलाहिजा फरमायें तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि मुलाजमत में मुसलमानों की क्या निसबत है। यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि वे मुलाजिमत के लिये दरख्वास्तें नहीं देते हैं, इंटरव्यूज में नहीं आते हैं। यह बात भी सही नहीं है। अगर कभी ऐसा हुआ है कि कोई इंटरव्यू में नहीं गया है तो वह मजबूरी की वजह से नहीं गया है। बेहतर से बेहतर पोजिशन के बावजूद, चौदह-चौदह मर्तबा दरख्वास्तें देने के बावजूद अगर उसको इंटरव्यू तक में नहीं बुलाया गया और वह मायस हो गया तो यह एक नैचुरल सी बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ खास तौर से आपकी तवज्जह जाये।

एक और बात मैं मुख्तसिर तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूं। एक वक्त था जब रेलवे के मुलाजिमों के बारे में और साथ ही दूसरे मुलाजिमों के बारे में कुछ ऐसे एहकाम हुए थे कि अगर सी० आई० डी० उन के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट कर दे तो उन को मुलाजमत से अलग कर दिया जाय। अगर किसी की एक्टीविटीज खराब हों, तो उसके बारे में भी ऐसा किया जाता था। लेकिन जब सी० आई० डी० ने इसका गलत इस्तेमाल शुरू किया तो हमने ऐसे मामले सरदार पटेल मरहूम के सामने पेश किये और उन से खास तौर पर कहा कि यह क्या हो रहा है और क्यों हो रहा है कि सी० आई० डी० जिस को चाहे उस के बारे में बेदलील चीज लिख दे और उस को नौकरी से बरतरफ कर दिया जाये। क्या यह कोई मसले का ठीक हल है। उस वक्त सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि कैबिनेट ने मुत्तफिका तौर पर तय कर दिया है कि सी० आई० डी० का लिख देना काफी नहीं होगा जब तक कि वह बराबर इसके बारे में रीजन्ज और दलीलें न दे कि फलां-फलां एक्टीविटीज इस शख्स की मुल्क के लिये मुजिर हैं और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा उनके खिलाफ कोई कारवाई नहीं की जायेगी। लेकिन पिछले दिनों में यह नहीं हुआ है और अब यह तरीका चल रहा है कि किसी को जमाअत इस्लामी का मैम्बर बता कर और कभी फिरकापरस्त एक टीविटीज बता कर तनहा सी० आई० डी० की रिपोर्ट पर जिस में कोई रीजन और दलीलें नहीं दी गईं उन को अलग कर दिया गया.....

श्री त्यागी : ऐसा हुआ है ?

श्री मु० हि० रहमान : सात केसिस मेरे पास हैं जिन में से मैं तीन केसिस मैं बड़ी मुश्किल से ठीक करवा पाया हूं। चार केसिस अभी भी जारी हैं। खुदा जाने और हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह के कितने केसिस होंगे। ये तो वे केसिस हैं जो मेरी नजर में आये हैं। बिहार में एक अतीक का मामला था जोकि

डेढ़ पौने दो साल के बाद जा कर और बड़ी जद्दोजहद के बाद ठीक हुआ । कोई नाजायज कार्रवाई उसने नहीं की थी, लेकिन एक लफ्ज सी० आई० डी० ने लिख दिया कि वह जमाअत इस्लामी से ताल्लुक रखता है और उसको निकाल दिया था । अजमेर का केस मौजूद है, राजस्थान का केस मौजूद है, और वे चल रहे हैं । इस तरह से खुदा जाने और कितने केस होंगे । एक प्लान कहिये या एक टैक्नीक कहिये जब चाहते हैं किसी को जमीयत इस्लामी का मैम्बर बता कर या किसी और बिना पर उन को बरतरफ कर दिया जाता है । बाकी सारे के सारे चाहे वे जनसंघ से ताल्लुक रखते हों या हिन्दू महासभा से रखते हों, उन को बरदाश्त कर लिया जाता है, उनके लिये ये एहकाम फौरन नाफद नहीं होते हैं, उनको बरदाश्त कर लिया जाता है । यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर नजरसानी हो ।

यह पहला मौका है जब मुस्लिम अकलियतों की तबाही के बारे में, जबलपुर, सागर वगैरह के वाकात से मुताअस्सिर हो कर इस हाउस के हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, पारसी, वगैरह सभी मैम्बर साहबान ने इस बात का इजहार किया है कि यह बहुत भारी ज्यादती हुई है और बहुत बुरा है । और सब ही जमातों ने स्टेटमेंट दिए हैं कि मुस्लिम अकलियत को बरबाद किया गया है जबलपुर में । लेकिन इसके बावजूद होता क्या है ? इस हाउस में बाज ऐसे भाई हैं जो चाहते हैं कि इसको हलका करने के लिए उलटा मुस्लिम अकलियतों को ही मुजरिम करार दे दिया जाए । कभी जमीयत-उल-उलेमा का नाम ले लिया जाता है, कभी अखबार अल जमीयत के पर्चे में से पढ़ कर सुना दिया जाता है । आखिर इस अखबार ने क्या किया है ? "युग धर्म" का कोई कसूर नहीं है, "आर्गेनाइजर" का कोई कसूर नहीं है, "प्रताप" का कोई कसूर नहीं है, इस किस्म के अखबारात जो मुसलमानों को इन्तहाई तौर पर जलील करते रहते हैं, पाकिस्तानी बताते रहे रहते हैं, मुसलमानों के लिए तो यहां कोई जगह नहीं है, उनके रहने के लिये कोई मुकाम नहीं है, उनको यहां नहीं रहना चाहिये । लेकिन ये अखबारात जिनमें कत्ल की धमकियां लिखी रहती हैं, उनका कोई जुर्म नहीं बताया मगर अल जमीयत का पर्चा यहां पढ़ कर कर सुना दिया जाता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या लिखा है उसमें ? उसमें इतना ही तो लिखा है कि जब तुम तबाह और बरबाद हो रहे हो तो तुम कानून का एहतराम करते हुए अपनी जगह पर डट कर रहने के लिए, जितना कर सकते हो करो । उसमें यह नहीं कहा गया है कि कानून हाथ में ले लो, कानून का एहतराम मत करो लेकिन यह जरूर कहा गया है कि मायूस न हो, डिमारेलाइज न हो, डट कर डिफेंस करो अपने आपको और ऐसा करना तुम्हारा हक है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कौनसी बुरी बात है जो लिखी गई है ? मेरे पास भी बीसियों कटिंग्ज हैं जिन को मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं । वक्त नहीं है कि सभी को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊं लेकिन एक दो कटिंग्ज में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । प्रताप में जो लिखा गया उससे यह साबित होता है कि कभी मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तानी बनाया जाता है और कभी किसी और तरह से इश्तआल दिलाया जाता है । इसमें लिखा है :--

> "रह गया सवाल आम मुसलमानों की यफादारी का इसका जवाब मुसलमान खुद दे सकते हैं और अफसोस से कहा जायेगा कि उनके दिल में आज भी पाकिस्तान के लिए हमदर्दी है ।"

आगे चल कर उसने लिखा है :--

> "पिछले दिनों बीदर के शहर में मुसलमानों ने खुले बन्दों पाकिस्तानी झण्डा लहराया और पाकिस्तान के हक में नारे लगाये । इससे पहले ऐसा एक वाकया मद्रास में भी हो चुका है । क्या इसके

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

बाद भी सवाल किया जाएगा कि क्यों मुसलमानों पर शक किया जा रहा है।"

एक जगह वह फरमाते हैं :—

"मौलाना साहब ने यह भी मुतालिबा कर दिया कि नौकरियों में मुसलमानों के लिए जगह मखसूस होनी चाहिये गोया कि मौलाना साहब भी अपने आपको हिन्दुस्तानियों का नुमाइन्दा तस्सवुर नहीं करते बल्कि सिर्फ मुसलमानों का। ऐसी हालत में अगर फिरकापरस्ती जोर पकड़ जाए तो क्या ताज्जुब!"

आगे चल कर लिखता है :—

"क्या यह वाहिद वाका है अपनी किस्म का? क्या रोजमरह ऐसे वाक्यात नहीं हो रहे हैं? अभी पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में इसी तरह का एक वाकया हुआ। क्या प्रधान मन्त्री बतायेंगे कि यह क्यों और कैसे हुआ और इसके बाबत सरकार ने क्या किया? क्या यह अमर वाका है या नहीं कि जबलपुर के वाका के बाद नागपुर में ऐसा वाका हुआ और शहर की पुलिस के आश्वासन पर पूरा एक हफ्ता इस वाका को शाया न किया गया। क्या यह वाका है या नहीं कि पिछले रिपब्लिक दिवस पर नासिक जिला के मालेगांव के मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तानी झण्डा लहराया। बीदर में भी जो कुछ हुआ उसका जिक्र पहले किया जा चुका है। अब सरकार ने इन मुसलमानों के खिलाफ कोई कारवाई न की तो लोगों को हड़ताल करनी पड़ी। फिरोजाबाद में एक मस्जिद से जन्म-अष्टमी के जुलूस पर पत्थर फेंके जाते हैं, जबलपुर में मस्जिद से गोली चलाई जाती है और तेजाब से भरे बल्ब फेंके जाते हैं। यह सब कुछ क्यों हो रहा है। एक वाका हो तो उसे कोई नजर अन्दाज करे लेकिन जब एक के बाद दीगरे ऐसे वाकात हो रहे हों और पुलिस हरकत में न आए क्योंकि ऊपर बैठे कांग्रेसी वजीरों को मुसलमानों की वोटें चाहियें और इसलिये वे मुसलमान गुण्डों के खिलाफ कोई कारवाई नहीं कर सकते।"

एक जगह फरमाते हैं :—

"फिरकापरस्ती और पंडित नेहरू" कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ऐलान करती है कि जबलपुर के वाकात की तहकीकात की जाएगी। बेशक यह होनी चाहिये लेकिन यह भी तो बता दिया जाए कि असम के हालिया फसादात की तहकीकात क्यों न की गई? क्या जबलपुर के वाकात की तहकीकात इसलिए होनी है कि उसमें हिन्दुओं को भी रगड़ा जा सकेगा और असम की इसलिए नहीं कि वहां कांग्रेसी हुकूमत की नालायकी और कांग्रेसियों की मुजरमाना जानिबदारी मंजरे आम पर आएगी। यह वह दो अमली है जो कांग्रेस को बदनाम करती है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि असम के बदमाशों को माफ कर दिया जाए क्योंकि वे कांग्रेसी हैं और जबलपुर में लोगों को घेर लिया जाए क्योंकि वे कांग्रेसी नहीं।..यह नहीं हो सकता कि बदमाशों की तो हौसला अफजाई की जाए और फिरका परस्तों को सजा दी जाए। मुल्क के किसी भी कोने में अगर एक भी कसूरवार को माफ किया जाएगा तो इसका असर मुल्क के चालीस करोड़ बाशिन्दों पर होगा। हुकूमत करना कोई बच्चों का खेल नहीं है। पंडित नेहरू और उनके साथियों को समझ लेना चाहिये कि उनके अपने अमल से फिरकापरस्ती बढ़ रही है और यह इसलिये बढ़ रही है कि फिरकापरस्त यह देख रहे हैं कि नेहरू हुकूमत

में उन बदमाशों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं जो कांग्रेसी हैं या कांग्रेस से बावस्ता हैं। तखरीबी अनासुर सब एक हैं चाहे यह जबलपुर में रहते हैं और चाहे असम में।"

इस तरह की इश्तालअंगेज तहरीरें मुसलमानों के खिलाफ लिखना क्या फिरकापरस्ती नहीं है और क्या यह ठीक है। यह कौनसा तरीका है ? इससे अमनो अमान क्या कायम रह सकता है ? किस तरह से उसका तहाफुज हो सकता है ? यह कितनी अजीब बात है कि जिस जमीयत-उल-उलेमा के लाखों आदमियों ने अपनी कुर्बानियां देकर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराने में हिस्सा लिया, इस मुल्क में नैशनेलिटी कायम करने के लिए जद्दोजहद की, सैकुलिरिज्म की खातिर एड़ी चोटी का जोर लगाया और खून बहाया, आज उसी को बदनाम किया जाए। अगर एक मौके पर, जब मुसलमानों पर यह बरबादी आई, अगर अलजमीयत ने दो चार आर्टिकल ऐसे लिख दिये कि जिसमें कि मुसलमान बिल्कुल डिमारलाइज न हो जायें, बेबस न हो जायें, तो वह फिरकापरस्ती है, और सुबह से शाम तक उनके खिलाफ जो आग बरसाई जाये उसे कोई फिकापरस्ती नहीं कहता।

हम आह भी करते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम,
वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता।

सच कहा है किसी शायर ने :

"जब कोई फितना जमाने में नयाउठता है,
'वह इशारे से बता देते हैं तुर्बत मेरी।"

सारा कुसूर जो है वह मुसलमान बेचारे का है। इस हिन्दुस्तान में जब पार्टिशन हुआ है, मुसलमान से ज्यादा गुण्डा, मुसलमान से ज्यादा बेईमान और गैर वफादार और कोई है ही नहीं। किस कदर अफसोसनाक पहलू है। यह लेकर इसमें हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया गया जिससे कि ,अकलियतों को, खास तौर पर मुसलमान अकलियतों को यह खयाल पैदा हो कि हम भी इस मुल्क के बराबर के बाशिन्दे हैं। हम सेकुलर स्टेट को मानते हैं, हमने अपनी जानें दी हैं। आज किसी फिकापरस्त को इस मुल्क से कैसे मुहब्बत हो सकती है ? जब अंग्रेज की गोलियां चल रही थीं तो वे कुंडी और किवाड़ बन्द किये बैठे थे। आज हो सकता है कि उनको अपने मुल्क से मुहब्बत न हो, लेकिन उन्होंने जिन्होंने स. ३२ में चांदनी चौक में खड़े होकर मि० अली, सुपरिन्टेंडेंट से कहा था गोली मार सके तो मार, मगर आजादी का अहदनामा पढ़ा जायेगा। जो लोग जेलों में सड़ सकते हैं, आज उनको फिरकापरस्त नहीं बनाया जा सकता मगर वही लोग आज उनके खिलाफ फिरकापरस्त बतला रहे हैं और उनके अखबारों को भी और वह लोग जो आज कांग्रेस या नेशनलिस्ट जमातों के सदके में इस आजाद मुल्क में बैठे हैं और हमेशा फिकापरस्ती बरतते रहे हैं वह उल्टे दूसरों को बदनाम करने की कोशिश करें ? यह सब क्यों है ? मुझे उनसे शिकायत है, मुझे होम मिनिस्ट्री से शिकायत है, मुझको इसकी शिकायत है कि स्टेटों के अन्दर जो होम मिनिस्टर आप मुकर्रर करते हैं उनके काम को देखा नहीं जाता। स्टेट के अन्दर अगर आप ला एण्ड आर्डर की जिम्मेदारी किसी को दें तो आपको चेक करना होगा कि वह सही तौर पर अमल कर रहा है या नहीं। यह कि सारी जिम्मेवारी आप के ऊपर है, स्टेट के ऊपर नहीं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस तरह करती है तो वहां कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है। उन का फर्ज है कि वह एखलाकी तौर पर वहां से मुस्तफी हों। आप उनको उस कुर्सी से हटा कर कहें कि वह इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि जिम्मेदारी ले सकें।

आज जबलपुर में जूडिशल इन्क्वायरी हो रही है। हमारे सामने यह था कि वहां पर तीन आदमी इसके लिये रखे जायेंगे। एक बेंच होगी, जिसमें कोई न कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज होना चाहिये था, जिसमें खुद

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

मध्य प्रदेश के बाहर का जज होना चाहिये था । एक जज साहब ग्वालियर से बेचारे आये । मैं उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहता वह ठीक ही होंगे । वह भी किस हालत में कि जबलपुर और सागर के सारे हुक्काम, जिन्होंने उन मुसलमानों को तबाह करने में हिस्सा लिया है, चश्मपोशी बरती है, वह वहां मौजुद हैं । मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है, अपने कानों से सुना है, आज भी वह हुक्काम कह रहे हैं कि अगर मेरे मुआफिक मुसलमानों ने गवाही न दी तो उनका वारंट काट दिया जायेगा और वह जेल में भेजे जायेंगे । आज उन में से किसी का ट्रांसफर नहीं हुआ है, तबादला नहीं हुआ है । ऐसी हालत में लोगों को कैसे इंसाफ मिलेगा ? अगर जूडिशल इन्क्वायरी हो तो मेहरबानी करके उस में बाहर के जज रक्खे जायें । एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज होना चाहिये, एक स्टेट का जज होना चाहिये । ग्वालियर के जो जज साहब मौजुद हैं वह भी रहें, लेकिन तमाम हुक्काम का ट्रांसफर लाजिमी है, वर्ना यकीनी तौर पर, इस इन्क्वायरी से कभी भी इंसाफ नहीं मिल सकता, और हम कभी मुतमईन नहीं हो सकते । और कोई भी इंसाफ पसन्द हिन्दू मुसलमान मुतमईन नहीं हो सकता । यह मैं ही नहीं कहता हूं, हिन्दू कहते हैं, सिख कहते हैं कि यह क्या इन्क्वायरी है जिसके अन्दर एक आदमी ग्वालियर से उठा कर बिठला दिया गया और तमाम के तमाम हुक्काम, पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वही जमा हुऐ बैठे हैं जो कि लोगों को हैरस कर रहे है और मुसलमानों को धमकाते है कि तुम्हारे ऊपर मूकदमा चला देंगे और तुम्हारा यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे । आखिर इस तरह से कैसे इन्साफ मिलेगा और कैसे सही गवाह लाये जा सकते हैं ? इसका इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है तो कैसे काम होगा ?

श्री त्यागी : आज भी वह काम करते हैं ?

श्री मु० हि० रहमान : वही लोग हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Nobody has been transferred.

श्री मु० हि० रहमान : सब उसी तरीके से कायम हैं । जब तक जबलपुर से वह नहीं हटेंगे तब तक किसी तरह का इन्साफ मिलना नामूमकिन है । अगर इस चीज को यहां न कहूं, हाउस में न कहूं, अपने होम मिनिस्टर से न कहूं, जिनका कि हम एहतराम करते हैं, जो हमारे मामलात को सही मानों में अपने आप कोशिश करके बेहतर बनाते हैं, तो किससे कहूं ? हम उनसे जरूर कहेंगे । मैं इस मौजुदा पोजीशन से मुतमईन नहीं हूं । मैं इस हाउस को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि अगर यही तरीका जारी रहेगा तो इस तरह से इत्मीनान नहीं मिल सकेगा भले ही आप अपना ढिंढोरा पीटते रहें कि हम सेकुलर स्टेट हैं । कोई अक्लमन्द इस बारे में मुतमईन नहीं हो सकता । हम जान देने के लिय तैयार हैं सेकुलर स्टेट के लिये, हम जान देने के लिये तैयार हैं अगर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर का कोई आदमी आंख बदल कर हिन्दुस्तान को देखे । गोलियों के सामने भी हम सीना ताने रहेंगे । लेकिन इसके बरअक्स हम इस तरीके से मुसलमान अकलियतों को बरबाद और तबाह नहीं नहीं देख सकते । यह चीज आपको करनी होगी, इन्साफ देना होगा, सही तौर पर इन्तजाम करना होगा, और मुझ जैसे बोलने वाले को यह कह कर चुप नहीं किया जा सकता, जो कि पाकिस्तान में हमारे फिर्कापरस्त कर रहे हैं । अगर हजारों फिर्कापरस्तों का लेबल भी लगा दिया जाये तो वह मेरी कौम परस्ती को खाक में नहीं मिला सकती । बल्कि मेरी कौमपरवरी उलटा फिरका परस्ती के लेबलों को भस्म कर देगी ।

[شری لعم-ایچ - رحمان (امروہہ):
محترم سپیکر صاحب - مسٹر ی آف
هوم افیئرز کے بارے میں کئی دن سے

کہ وہ اپنے اپنے مقاموں پر ان چیزوں کا لحاظ کریں - گورنمینٹ آف اِنڈیا کی منسٹری آف ہوم افیرز کی ذمہ واری یہ نہیں ہے -میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سب سے بڑی ذمہ داری منسٹری آف ہوم افیرز کی ہے - اس کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ سٹیٹس کی ہوم منسٹریوں کے کام کو خاص طور پر چیک کرے - وہ دیکھے کہ وہاں کس طرح سے کام ہو رہا ہے اور لوگ اپنے جان و مال اور آبرو کے بارے میں کیوں یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ آج ہم آزاد اور محفوظ نہیں ہیں - میں حفیظ الرحمان ہونے کی حیثیت سے یہ گناہوں کہ پچھلے تیرہ چودہ برسوں میں کتنے فسادات ہوئے ہیں اور ان فسادات میں اقلیتوں کا - اور خاص طور پر مسلم اقلیت کا - کتنا نقصان ہوا ہے - کتنی تباہی ہوئی ہے -

تو یہ ایسی چیز ہے کہ جمہور اور ساگر نے اس کو بالکل ننگا کر دیا ہے - واقعات اس طرح کے ہوئے ہیں کہ آج ان کو دہرانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - ہماری خواہش ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہاؤس کی بھی یہی خواہش ہے کہ کم سے کم لا اینڈ آرڈر کے بارے میں ایسی مضبوط پالیسی اختیار کی جائے کہ جس سے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس بھی اگر ہٹلے کی کوشش کریں تو ہٹ نہ سکیں - اسٹیٹس گورنمنٹس میں خاص طور پر ہوم منسٹر جتلے بھی ہیں - جتلے بھی حضرات ہوم بحث جاری ہے اور اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ ہمارا یہ محکمہ بہت ہی اہم ہے - ملک کے امن و امان کا تعلق اس سے ہے اور لوگوں کی معاشی زندگی اور سرویسز کا تعلق بھی اسی سے ہے - میں بہت ہی افسوس کے ساتھ مجبور ہوں چند ایسی باتیں نزارش کرنے پر جن کے بارے میں جی چاہتا تھا کہ وہ باتیں اگر پوچھی نہ آتیں تو آج مجھ کو ہاؤس میں کہنی نہ پڑتیں -

جہاں تک لا اینڈ آرڈر کا تعلق ہے جہاں تک ملک کے امن و امان کا تعلق ہے - جہاں تک لوگوں کے جان و مال اور آبرو کا تعلق ہے اس معاملے میں ۱۹۴۷ سے لے کر اس وقت تک ہم لوگ محسوس کر رہے ہیں کہ ایک لایس نیس پیدا ہو چکی ہے ؛ ر ملک میں صحیح معنوں میں مضبوطی اور قوت کے ساتھ لا اینڈ آرڈر پر عمل نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے - اس میں کسی ایک فرقے کا سوال نہیں ہے - ہندو - مسلمان - سکھ - پارسی - عیسائی - جتلے بھی بستے ہیں - آج کل کچھ ایسی زندگی ہو گئی ہے کہ ہر شخص یہ محسوس کرتا ہے کہ دنیا میں ایک چھونٹی کی قیمت ہو سکتی ہے لیکن انسان کے جان و مال اور آبرو کی قیمت نہیں ہے - یہ بات بہت خطرناک اور تکلیف دہ ہے اور اس بارے میں یہ کہنا کافی نہیں ہے کہ وہ سٹیٹ گورنمینٹوں کا کام ہے

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

قوت اور مضبوطی کے ساتھ کرنی ہے - میں ایمانداری کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ یہ پورے ملک کا سوال ہے - ملک کی آزادی کا سوال ہے - ملک کے وقار کا سوال ہے ملک کی شانتی کا سوال ہے - اس کی سالمیت کا سوال ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرف خاص طور پر توجہ دی جائے -

سروسز کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے میری گذارش ہے اور میں نے پچھلی دفعہ بھی اس طرف آپ کی توجہ دلائی تھی کہ آپ مجھ سے فگرز نہ مانگیں - آپ کو اس بات کا پتہ ہونا چاہیئے کہ ان چودہ سالوں میں گزیٹڈ پوسٹس اور نان گزیٹڈ پوسٹس میں اقلیتوں کے لوگ اور خاص طور پر مسلمان کس حد تک لئے گئے ہیں - مسلمانوں کے بارے میں میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ان کو ان کا حق نہیں ملا ہے - ان کے ساتھ بالکل بھی انصاف نہیں کیا گیا ہے - ان کو بالکل اگنور کر دیا گیا ہے - بالکل نظرانداز کر دیا گیا ہے - آپ اپنے گزیٹ اٹھا کر دیکھیں کہ کتنے مسلمان لئے گئے ہیں بجائے اس کے کہ آپ مجھ سے مطالبہ کریں کہ میں فگرز آپ کو دوں - یہ سرکاری گزٹ ہیں ان سے ساری فگرز آپ کو مل جائیں گی - ہزاروں کی تعداد میں چیزیں نکلتی ہیں اور میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں ان

ملٹری ایم - ایچ - رحمان

ملٹری ہیں اگر ان میں کوئی ایسی کمزوری ہے کہ وہ اس طرح کی چیزوں کو سنبھال نہیں سکتے ہیں تو یہ ان کا فرض ہے - ان کی ڈیوٹی ہے اور ان کا اخلاقی فرض ہے کہ وہ مستعفی ہو جائیں اور اگر وہ ناکام ثابت ہوتے ہیں تو اس طرح سے وہ کرسیوں پر بیٹھے نہ رہیں -

ہمارے سامنے ہمارے محترم شری لال بہادر شاستری جی کی مثال موجود ہے - جب وہ ریلوے وزیر تھے تو ایک بار ایکسیڈنٹس ہوئے تھے جس طرح سے کہ اور ملٹری صاحبان کے زمانے میں ہوتے رہتے تھے - لیکن ایک سطحت ایکسیڈنٹ ہو جانے کے بعد انہوں نے اپنے آپ استعفا دے دیا - انہوں نے محسوس کیا کہ میں ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کام کرنے کی کوشش کروں اور اگر عام طور پر میں کامیاب نہیں ہوں تو مجھے اس جگہ پر نہیں بنے رہنا چاہیئے - لیکن بڑے بڑے فسادات ساگر میں - دموہ میں - کٹنی میں جبلپور میں ہو جائیں اور جو ملٹری ہیں وہ اسی طرح سے بیٹھے رہیں - کام نہ رہیں اور لوگوں کی جان مال اور آبرو برباد ہوتے وہ دیکھتے رہیں ان کے لئے کیسے جائز ہو سکتا ہے - چاہے ہ اپنوں کا سوال ہو یا اکثریت کا ہمیں سبھی کی حفاظت کرنی ہے اور خاص طور پر اقلیتوں کی تو پوری

میں نہیں آتے ہیں - یہ بات بھی صحیح نہیں ہے - اگر کبھی ایسا ہوا ہے کہ وہ انٹرویو میں نہیں گیا ہے تو وہ مجبوری کی وجہ سے نہیں گیا ہے - بہتر سے بہتر پوزیشن کے باوجود - چودہ چودہ مرتبہ درخواستیں دینے کے باوجود اگر اسکو انٹرویو تک میں نہیں بلایا گیا ہے اور وہ مایوس ہو گیا ہے تو یہ ایک نیچرل سی بات ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرف خاص طور سے آپ کی توجہ جائے -

ایک اور بات میں مختصر طور پر کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں - ایک وقت تھا جب ریلوے ملازموں کے بارے میں اور ساتھ ہی دوسرے ملازموں کے بارے میں کچھ ایسے احکام ہوئے تھے کہ اگر سی - آئی - ٹی ان کے خلاف رپورٹ کر دے تو ان کو ملازمت سے الگ کر دیا جائے - اگر کسی کی ایکٹیویٹیز خراب ہوں تو اس کے بارے میں بھی ایسا کیا جاتا تھا - لیکن جب سی - آئی - ٹی نے اس کا غلط استعمال شروع کیا تو ہم نے ایسے معاملے سردار پٹیل مرحوم کے سامنے پیش کئے اور ان سے خاص طور پر کہا کہ یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے اور کیوں ہو رہا ہے کہ سی - آئی - ٹی - جس کے بارے میں چاہے اس بے بارے میں بے دلیل کوئی چیز لکھ دے اور اس کو نوکری سے برطرف کر دیا جائے - کیا یہ میں سے کتنے مسلمان لئے جاتے ہیں میں نے پچھلی بار کہا تھا کہ یہ آپ تو نہیں فرما سکتے ہیں کہ ۱۹۴۷ کے بعد تمام مسلمان ناقابل ہو گئے ہیں - نالائق ہو گئے ہیں اور نا اہل ہو گئے ہیں - اگر ایسی بات نہیں ہے تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ ان کو نہیں لیا جاتا ہے اور کیا وجہ ہے کہ تعصب برتا جاتا ہے - آخر انہیں اس ملک میں رہنا ہے - یہاں جینا ہے اور یہیں مرنا ہے - تو وہ کہاں جا کر ملازمت کریں - ان کے نوجوان کیا کریں اور کس طرح سے اپنے آپ کو برباد ہوتے دیکھتے رہیں - قابل سے قابل مسلمانوں کا بھی یہی حال ہے کہ وہ فرسٹ تیویزن میں وہ آتے ہیں - فرسٹ پوزیشن یونیورسٹی میں انکی آتی ہے لیکن ان کو کوئی دو کوڑی کا نہیں پوچھتا ہے - جب اس طرح کی کوئی شکایت کی جائے تو ہم سے ہی فگرز مانگے جائیں یہ کہاں تک مناسب ہے - کیا یہ ممکن ہے کہ میں تمام ہندوستان میں گھوم کر تمام گزٹ جمع کروں اور آپ کو لا کر فگرز سناؤں - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا آفس سیکریٹیریٹ ہے - صوبوں میں - اسٹیٹس میں سیکریٹریٹ ہیں آپ ان کا ملاحظہ فرمائیں تو آپ کو پتہ چل جائیگا کہ ملازمتوں میں مسلمانوں کی کیا نسبت ہے - یہ کہنا کافی نہیں ہے کہ وہ ملازمتوں کے لئے درخواستیں نہیں دیتے ہیں - انٹرویوز

جاکر اور بڑی جدو جہد کے بعد ٹھیک ہوا - کوئی ناجائز کارروائی اس نے نہیں کی تھی لیکن ایک لفظ سی - آئی - ڈی - نے لگھ دیا کہ وہ جماعت اسلامی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے اور اسکو نکال دیا تھا اجمیر کا کیس موجود ہے - راجستھان کا کیس موجود ہے اور وہ چل رہے ہیں - اس طرح سے خدا جانے کتنے کیس ہونگے - ایک پلان کہئے یا ایک ٹھکانیک کہئے جب چاہتے ہیں کسی کو جماعت اسلامی کا ممبر بتا کر یا کسی اور بتا پر بر طرف کر دیا جاتا ہے - باقی سارے کے سارے چاہے وہ جن سنگھ سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں یا ہندو مہا سبھا سے رکھتے ہوں ان کو برداشت کر لیا جاتا ہے - ان کے لئے یہ احکام فوراً نافذ نہیں ہوتے ہیں - ان کو برداست کر لیا جاتا ہے - یہ طریقہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پر نظر ڈالی ہو -

یہ پہلا موقع ہے جب مسلم اقلیتوں کی تباہی کے بارے میں - جبلپور - ساگر وغیرہ کے واقعات سے متاثر ہو کر اس ہاؤس کے ہندو- مسلم- سکھ - پارسی وغیرہ سبھی ممبر صاحبان نے اس بات کا اظہار کیا ہے کہ یہ بہت بھاری زیادتی ہوئی ہے اور بہت برا ہوا ہے -

اور سب ہی جماعتوں نے اسٹیٹمنٹ دئے ہیں کہ مسلم اقلیت کو برباد

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

کوئی مسئلے کا ٹھیک حل ہے - اس وقت سردار پٹیل نے کہا تھا کہ کمیونسٹ نے ملتقہ طور پر طے کر دیا ہے کہ سی - آئی - ڈی کا لکھ دینا کافی نہیں ہو گا جب تک کہ وہ برابر اس کے بارے میں ریزنز اور دلیلیں نہ دے کہ فلاں فلاں ایکٹیویٹیز اس شخص کی ملک کے لئے مضر ہوں اور جب تک ایسا نہیں ہو گا ان کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی نہیں کی جائے گی - لیکن پچھلے دنوں میں یہ نہیں ہوا ہے اور اب یہ طریقہ چل رہا ہے کہ کسی کو جماعت اسلامی کا ممبر بتا کر اور کبھی فرقہ پرست ایکٹیویٹیز بتا کر تلہا سی ی - کی رپورٹ پر جس میں کوئی ریزنز اور دلیلیں نہیں دی گئیں انکو الگ کر دیا گیا.....

شری تیاگی (دھرادون) - ایسا ہوا ہے ؟

شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان - سات کیسز میرے پاس ہیں جن میں سے تین کیسز میں بڑی مشکل سے ٹھیک کروا سکا ہوں - چار کیسز ابھی بھی جاری ہیں - خدا جانے اور ہندوستان میں اس طرح کے کتنے کیسز ہونگے - یہ تو وہ کیسز ہیں میری نظر میں آئے ہیں - بہار میں متھق کا معاملہ تھا جو کہ قریب پونے دو سال کے بعد

کرو اپنے آپ کو اور ایسا کرنا تمہارا حق ہے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں کون سی بری بات ہے - جو لکھی گئی ہے - میرے پاس بھی بیسیوں کٹنگ ہیں جن کو میں پڑھکر سنا سکتا ہوں - وقت نہیں ہے نہ سبھی کو میں پڑھکر سناؤں - لیکن ایک دو کٹنگز میں پڑھکر سنانا چاہتا ہوں - پرتاپ میں جو لکھا گیا اس سے یہ ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ کبھی مسلمانوں کو پاکستانی بتایا جاتا ہے اور کبھی کسی اور طرح سے اشتعمال دلایا جاتا ہے - اس میں لکھا ہے -

"وہ کیا سوال عام مسلمانوں کی وفاداری کا - اس کا جواب ہندوستان کے مسلمان خود دے سکتے ہیں - اور افسوس سے کہا جائیگا کہ ان کے دل میں آج بھی پاکستان کے لئے ہمدردی ہے" -

آگے چل کر اس نے لکھا ہے -

"پچھلے دنوں بھدر کے شہر میں مسلمانوں نے کھلے بندوں پاکستانی جھنڈا لہرایا اور پاکستان کے حق میں نعرے لگائے - اس سے پہلے ایسا ایک واقعہ مدراس میں بھی ہو چکا ہے - کیا اس کے بعد بھی سوال کیا جائے گا کہ کہیں مسلمانوں پر شک کیا جا رہا ہے" -

ایک جگہ پر وہ فرماتے ہیں -

"مولانا صاحب نے یہ بھی مطالبہ کر دیا کہ نوکریوں میں مسلمانوں کیا گیا ہے جبلپور لیکن اس کے باوجود ہوتا گیا ہے کہ اس ہاؤس میں بعض بھائی ہیں جو چاہتے ہیں کہ اسکو ہلکا کرنے کے لئے الٹا مسلم اللیگ کو ہی مجرم قرار دے دیا جائے - کبھی جمیعت العلماء کا نام لے لیا جاتا ہے کبھی اخبار الجمیعت کے پرچہ میں سے پڑھکر سنا دیا جاتا ہے آخر اس اخبار نے کیا لکھا ہے - یگ دھرم کا کوئی قصور نہیں ہے - آرگنائزر کا کوئی قصور نہیں ہے پرتاپ کا کوئی قصور نہیں ہے اس قسم کے اخبارات جو مسلمانوں کو انتہائی طور پر ذلیل کرتے رہتے ہیں - پاکستانی بتاتے رہتے ہیں کہ مسلمانوں کو تو یہاں کوئی جگہہ نہیں ہے - ان کے رہنے کے لئے کوئی مقام نہیں ہے - ان کو یہاں نہیں رہنا چاہئے - لیکن یہ اخبارات جن میں قتل تک کی دھمکیاں لکھی رہتی ہیں ان کا کوئی جرم نہیں بتاتا مگر - الجمیعت کا پرچہ یہاں پڑھ کر سنا دیا جاتا ہے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کیا لکھا ہے اس میں - اس میں اتنا ہی تو لکھا ہے کہ جب تم تباہ اور برباد ہو رہے ہو تو تم قانون کا احترام کرتے ہوئے اپنی جگہہ پر قدم کر رہنے کے لئے جتنا کر سکتے ہو کرو - اس میں یہ نہیں کہا گیا ہے کہ قانون ہاتھہ میں لے لو - قانون کا احترام کرو لیکن یہ ضرور کہا گیا ہے کہ مایوس نہ ہو - قیصرہائڈ نہ ہو - قدم کو قیدلس

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

ایک واقعہ ہو تو اسے نظر انداز کرے لیکن جب یکے بعد دیگرے ایسے واقعات ہو رہے ہوں اور پولیس حرکت میں نہ آئے کیونکہ اوپر بیٹھے کانگریسی وزیروں کو مسلمانوں کی ووٹوں چاہئیں اور اسلئے وہ مسلمان غنڈوں کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی نہیں کر سکتے۔"

ایک جگہ فرماتے ہیں -

"فرقہ پرستی اور پنڈت نہرو -

کانگریس ورکنگ کمیٹی اعلان کرتی ہے کہ جمل پور کے واقعات کی تحقیقات کی جائے گی - بیشک یہ ہونی چاہئے - لیکن یہ بھی تو بتا دیا جائے کہ آسام کے حالیہ فسادات کی تحقیقات کیوں نہ کی گئی - کیا جمل پور کے واقعات کی تحقیقات اس لئے ہونی ہے کہ اس میں ہندوؤں کو بھی رگڑا جا سکیگا - اور آسام کی اس لئے نہیں کہ وہاں کانگرسی حکومت کی نالائقی اور کانگرسیوں کی مجرمانہ جانبداری منظر عام پر آئے گی - یہ دو عملی ہے کانگریس کو بدنام کرتی ہے - یہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ آسام کے بدمعاشوں کو تو معاف کر دیا جائے کیونکہ وہ کانگرسی ہیں اور جمل پور میں لوگوں کو دھر لیا جائے - کیونکہ وہ کانگرسی نہیں— ... یہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ بدمعاشوں کی تو حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے اور فرقہ پرستوں کو سزا دی جائے- ملک کے کسی بھی کونے میں اگر ایک

کے لئے جگہہ مخصوص ہونی چاہئے کہا کہ مولانا صاحب بھی اپنے آپ کو ہندوستانیوں کا نمایندہ تصور نہیں کرتے بلکہ صرف مسلمانوں کا - ایسی حالت میں اگر فرقہ پرستی زور پکڑ جائے تو کیا تعجب - "

آگے چل کر لکھا ہے -

"کیا یہ واحد واقعہ ہے اپنی قسم کا - کیا روزمرہ ایسے واقعات نہیں ہو رہے - ابھی پچھلے دنوں دہلی میں اس طرح کا ایک واقعہ ہوا - کیا پردھان منتری بتائینگے کہ یہ کہاں اور کیسے ہوا - اور اسکی بابت سرکار نے کیا کیا - کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے یا نہیں کہ جبلپور کے واقعہ کے بعد ناگپور میں ایسا ہی واقعہ ہوا اور شہر کی پولیس کے آنسوؤں پر پورا ایک ہفتہ اس واقعہ کو شائع نہ کیا گیا - کیا یہ واقعہ ہے یا نہیں کہ پچھلے ریپبلک ڈے پر ناسک ضلع کے مالے گاؤں کے مسلمانوں نے پاکستانی جھنڈا لہرایا - بہار میں جو کچھ ہوا اس کا ذکر پہلے کیا جا چکا ہے - جب سرکار نے ان مسلمانوں کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی نہ کی تو لوگوں کو ہڑتال کرنا پڑی - روزآباد میں ایک مسجد سے جلوس اشتعل کے جلوس پر پتھر پھینکے جاتے ہیں - جبلپور میں مسجد سے گولی چلائی جاتی ہے اور تھزاب سے بھرے بلب پھینکے جاتے ہیں - یہ سب کچھ کیوں ہو رہا ہے -

ذیادہ لائق نہ ہو جائیں - بیمس نہ ہو جائیں - تو وہ فرقہ پرستی ہے - اور صبح سے شام تک ان کے خلاف جو آگ برسائی جائے - اسے کوئی فرقہ پرستی نہیں کہتا -

ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں
ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں
تو چرچہ نہیں ہوتا -

سچ کہا ہے کسی شاعر نے -

جب کوئی فتنہ زمانے میں نیا اٹھتا ہے
وہ اشارے سے بتا دیتے ہیں بت میری
سارا قصور جو ہے وہ مسلمان بیچارے کا ہے - اس ہندوستان میں جب سے پارٹیشن ہوا ہے مسلمان سے زیادہ غلدا - مسلمان سے زیادہ بےایمان اور غیر وفادار اور کوئی ہے ہی نہیں - کس قدر افسوسناک پہلو ہے - یہ لیکر اس میں ہماری ہوم منسٹری کی طرف سے کوئی ایسا قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا جس سے کہ اقلیتوں کو - خاص طور پر مسلمان اقلیتوں کو یہ خیال پیدا ہو کہ ہم بھی اس ملک کے برابر کے باشندے ہیں - ہم سیکولر اسٹیٹ کو مانتے ہیں - ہم نے اپنی جانیں دی ہیں - آج کسی فرقہ پرست کو اس ملک سے کیسے مصیبت ہو سکتی ہے - جب انگریز کی گولیاں چل رہی تھیں تو وہ کدھی وہ کواڑ بند کئے بیٹھے تھے - آج ہو سکتا ہے کہ ان کو اپنے ملک سے محبت نہ ہو لیکن جنہوں نے سنہ ۴۲ ع میں چاندنی چوک میں کھڑے ہو کر مسٹر علی - سہرنقیلقیلت سے کہا تھا کہ بھی قصوروار کو معاف کیا جائیگا تو اس کا اثر ملک کے چالیس کروڑ باشندوں پر ہوگا - حکومت کرنا کوئی بچوں کا کھیل نہیں ہے - پنڈت نہرو اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو سمجھ لینا چاہئے کہ ان کے اپنے عمل سے فرقہ پرستی بڑھ رہی ہے اور یہ اس لئے بھی بڑھ رہی ہے کہ فرقہ پرست یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ نہرو حکومت میں ان بدمعاشوں کو کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں جو کانگرسی ہیں یا کانگرسیوں سے وابستہ ہیں - تخریبی عناصر سب ایک ہیں چاہے یہ جیل پور میں رہتے ہیں اور چاہے آسام میں - ؟؟

اس طرح کی اشتعال انگیز تحریریں مسلمانوں کے خلاف لکھنا کیا فرقہ پرستی نہیں ہے اور کیا یہ ٹھیک ہے - یہ کونسا طریقہ ہے - اس سے امن امان کیا قائم رہ سکتا ہے - کس طرح سے اس کا تحفظ ہو سکتا ہے - یہ کتنی عجیب بات ہے کہ جس جمعیت العلما کے لاکھوں آدمیوں نے اپنی قربانیاں دے کر ہندوستان کو آزاد کرانے میں حصہ لیا - اس ملک میں نیشنلیٹی قائم کرنے کے لئے جد و جہد کی - سیکولرزم کی خاطر اپنی چوٹی کا زور لگایا اور خون بہایا آج اسی کو بدنام کیا جائے -

اگر ایک ایسے موقع پر - جب مسلمانوں پر یہ بربادی آئی - اگر الجمعیتہ نے ۵ و چار آرٹیکلس ایسے لکھ دئے جس میں کہ مسلمان بالکل

[شری ایم - ایچ - رحمان]

وہاں پر ۳ آدمی اس کے لئے رکھے جائینگے - ایک بھیانچ ہوگی - جس میں کوئی نہ کوئی سپریم کورٹ کا جج ہونا چاہئے تھا - جس میں خود مدھیہ پردیش کے باہر کا جج ہونا چاہئے تھا - ایک جج صاحب گوالیار سے بیچارے آئے - میں ان کے خلاف کچھ نہیں کہتا - وہ ٹھیک ہی ہوں گے - وہ بھی کس حالت میں - کہ جبلپور اور ساگر کے سارے حکام جلھوں نے ان مسلمانوں کو تباہ کرنے میں حصہ لیا ہے - چشمپوشی برتی ہے - وہ وہاں موجود تھیں - میں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے - اپنے کانوں سے سنا ہے - آج بھی وہ حکام کہہ رہے ہیں کہ اگر میرے موافق مسلمانوں نے گواہی نہ دی تو ان کا وارنٹ کاٹ دیا جائے گا - اور وہ جیل میں بھیج دئے جائیں گے - آج ان میں سے کسی کا ٹرانسفر نہیں ہوا ہے - تبادلہ نہیں ہوا ہے - ایسی حالت میں لوگوں کو کیسے انصاف ملے گا - اگر جوڈیشل انکوائری ہو تو مہربانی کرکے اس میں باہر کے جج رکھے جائیں - ایک سپریم کورٹ کا جج ہونا چاہئے - ایک اسٹیٹ کا جج ہونا چاہئے - گوالیر کے جو جج صاحب موجود ہیں وہ بھی رہیں لیکن تمام حکام کا ٹرانسفر لازمی ہے - ورنہ یقینی طور پر اس انکوائری سے کبھی بھی انصاف نہیں مل سکتا - اور ہم کبھی مطمئن نہیں ہو سکتے - گولی مار سکے تو مار - مگر آزادی کا مہدنامہ پڑھا جائیگا - جو لوگ جیلوں میں سڑ سکتے ہیں ان کو فرقہ پرست نہیں بنایا جا سکتا مگر وہی لوگ آج ان کو فرقہ پرست بتلا رہے ہیں اور ان کے اخباروں کو بھی اور وہ لوگ جو کانگریس یا نیشنلسٹ جماعتوں کے صدقے میں اس آزاد ملک میں بیٹھے ہیں اور ہمیشہ فرقہ پرستی برتتے رہے ہیں وہ الٹے دوسروں کو بدنام کرنے کی کوشش کریں - یہ سب کیوں ہے - مجھے ان سے شکایت ہرگز نہیں ہے - مجھے ہوم منسٹری سے شکایت ہے - مجھ کو اس کی شکایت ہے کہ اسٹیٹوں کے اندر جو ہوم منسٹر آپ مقرر کرتے ہیں ان کے کام کو دیکھا نہیں جاتا - اسٹیٹ کے اندر اگر آپ لا اینڈ آرڈر کی ذمہ داری کسی کو دیں تو آپ کو چیک کرنا ہوگا کہ وہ صحیح طور پر عمل کر رہا ہے یا نہیں - یہ ساری ذمہ داری آپ کے اوپر ہے اسٹیٹ کے اوپر نہیں - اگر اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹیں اس طرح کرتی ہیں تو وہاں کانگریس کی گورنمنٹیں ہیں - ان کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اخلاقی طور پر وہاں سے مستعفی ہوں - آپ ان کو اس کرسی سے ہٹا کر کہیں کہ وہ اس قابل نہیں ہیں کہ ذمہ داری لے سکیں -

آج جبل پور میں جوڈیشل انکوائری ہو رہی ہے - ہمارے سامنے یہ تھا کہ

ان سے ضرور کہیں گے - میں اس موجودہ پوزیشن سے مطمئن نہیں ہوں - میں اس ہاؤس کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر یہی طریقہ جاری رہے گا تو اس طرح سے اطمینان نہیں مل سکیگا - پہلے ہی آپ اپنا تھلڈورا پیٹتے رہیں کہ ہم سیکولر اسٹیٹ ہیں - کوئی مسلمان اس بارے میں مطمئن نہیں ہو سکتا - ہم جان دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں سیکولر اسٹیٹ کے لئے - ہم جان دینے کے لئے تیار ہوں اگر ہندوستان کے باہر کا کوئی اپنی انکھ بدل کر ہندوستان کو دیکھے - گولیوں کے سامنے بھی ہم سینہ تانے رہیں گے - لیکن اس کے برعکس ہم اس طریقہ سے مسلمان اقلیتوں کو برباد اور تباہ نہیں دیکھ سکتے - یہ چیز آپ کو کرنی ہوگی - انصاف دینا ہوگا - صحیح طور پر انتظام کرنا ہوگا اور مجھے جیسے بولنے والے کو یہ کہہ کر چپ نہیں کیا جا سکتا - جو کہ پاکستان میں ہمارے فرقہ پرست کر رہے ہیں- اگر ہزاروں فرقہ پرستوں کا لیبل بھی لگا دیا جائے تو وہ میری قومپرستی کو خاک میں نہیں ملا سکتی - بلکہ میری قوم پروری اُنکا فرقہ پرستی کے لیبلوں کو بھسم کر دے گی -]

श्री उइके (मंडला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे सिर्फ आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में और अपने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में बोलना है, किन्तु मेरा जो विषय नहीं था, उसकी तरफ अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझे जबर्दस्ती

اور کوئی بھی انصاف پسند ہندو مسلمان مطمئن نہیں ہو سکتا - یہ میں ہی نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں - ہندو کہتے ہیں - سکھ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ کیا انکوائری ہے جس کے اندر ایک آدمی کو الیر سے اٹھا کر بٹھا دیا گیا اور تمام کے تمام حکام - پولیس اور ایڈ منسٹریشن وہی جما ہوا بیٹھا ہے - جو کہ لوگوں کو ہراساں کر رہا ہے اور مسلمانوں کو دھمکاتا ہے کہ تمہارے اوپر مقدمہ چلا دیں گے اور تمہارا یہ کر دیں گے - وہ کر دیں گے - اور اس طرح سے کیسے انصاف ملے گا اور کیسے صحیح گواہ لائے جا سکتے ہیں- اِس کا انتظام نہیں ہوا ہے تو کیسے کام ہو گا-

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شری تھالی : آج بھی وہ کام کرتے ہیں -

شری م - ح - رحمان - وہی لوگ ہیں -

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Nobody has been transferred.

شری م - ح - رحمان : سب اسی طریقہ سے قائم ہیں - جب تک جمہور سے وہ نہیں ہٹیں گے تب تک کسی طرح کا انصاف ملنا ناممکن ہے - اگر میں اس چیز کو یہاں نہ کہوں - ہاؤس میں نہ کہوں - اپنے ہوم منسٹر سے نہ کہوں - جن کا ہم احترام کرتے ہیں - جو ہمارے معاملات کو صحیح معنوں میں اپنے آپ کوشش کرکے بہتر بناتے ہیں - تو کس سے کہوں - ہم

[श्री उइके]

खींच लिया, और व है बस्तर का मामला। बस्तर के सम्बन्ध में इस गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि राजा को गद्दी से अलग कर दिया गया और उनके भाई को उनकी जगह देकर उनके प्रीवी पर्स में काफी कमी कर दी गई है। यह जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया, उसके लिये मैं उसको धन्यवाद देता हूं। उसने यह बहुत उचित काम किया और जिस ढंग से इस बस्तर के मामले को वहां की सरकार ने संभाला, उसके लिये मैं मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार का बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। यहां के अखबारों में बस्तर के सम्बन्ध में आदिवासियों को लेकर इतने समाचार रोज निकलते थ कि सिजका ठिकाना नहीं है कि वहां के आदिवासी उस राजा के बहुत भक्त हैं, जैसे कि एक सदस्य ने कहा कि वे उसको देवता मानते हैं। उसकी मोटर जिधरसे निकलती थी, उसकी लकीर की मिट्टी को लेकर अपने माथे पर लगाते हैं। आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में वहां के राजा और उनके साथी जो थे नित्य निराले प्रकार के स्टेटमेंट निकाला करते थे। यहां वे बैठे हम पढ़ते थे। हमें यह भय होता था कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सीधे सादे आदिवासियों को बेमतलब किसी अफसर की गलती से किसी जगह गोली का सामना करना पड़े और २०० या ४०० आदिवासी अनायास ही मारे जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे चिन्ता थी। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला, और उनसे यह अर्ज किया कि जैसे अखबारों में बतलाया जाता है वैसे वहां की जनता वहां के राजा को देवता नहीं मानती है। न जो कांग्रेस संस्था बीच में लाई जाती है उस कांग्रेस को मानती है। वहां की जनता अपने आप में एक संगठन है और अपने आदिवासियों की जो पुरानी प्रथायें हैं, जो रीतियां हैं, उनके अनुसार चलना चाहती है। इस स्थिति को संभालने में सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि राजा के जितने समर्थक हैं बस्तर में उनको जल्दी गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो आदिवासियों के ऊपर जो आपत्ति आने वाली दिखाई देती है वह नहीं आ सकेगी। अगर हो सके तो जैसे अन्य प्रदेशों में यहां से कुछ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भेजे गये थे वैसे ही कुछ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बस्तर की परिस्थिति को देखने के लिये भेजे जायें।

बस्तर के राजा को बड़े अच्छे ढंग से गिरफ्तार करके अलग कर दिया गया है लेकिन उनकी रानी साहबा के नाम से अखबारों में और बहुत सी बातें निकलने लगी हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी रिपोर्ट यहां के "हिन्दुस्तान" पेपर में प्रकाशित हुई है। मुझे भी इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी थी। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह रानी किसी आदमी के पास थी। चालीस या पैंतालीस साल की उम्र उसकी थी। कहा जाता है कि एक सिनेमा ऐक्ट्रेस से उसकी शादी कराने का लोभ दिखाया गया और उसको मिलाने में ४० या ५० हजार रुपया भी खर्च हुआ। लेकिन जब ऐक्ट्रेस राजा के पास नहीं पहुंचाई गई तो उसको मिलाने में जो प्रमुख व्यक्ति थे वे इस औरत को ही खींच कर राजा के पास लाये। वह जिसके पास थी, उसकी भी औरत नहीं थी, पर उन्होंने उसको अपने घर में रख लिया और कुछ शादी की सी रस्म भी हुई।

Shri Tyagi: Sir, on a point of order. The personal conduct of a person is being discussed here, in his absence, and all his home life and domestic matters. I think perhaps the hon. Member might please avoid it.

श्री उइके : यह चीज तो अखबार में है। मेरे पास अखबार का कटिंग मौजूद है।

Shri Tyagi: What he says may be true, Sir. My submission is that his dealings....

श्री उइके : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं किसी विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता । मुझे यहां के कायदे कानून नहीं मालूम हैं । यह बात अखबार में आई थी, इसलिये जो सच्ची बात है वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दी ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is talking about the Raja of Bastar who has been deposed and whose younger brother has now been appointed as the Raja. What I understood the hon. Member to say was: it is easy to get a number of letters, and some newspapers write about his greatness and so on, and even news are broadcast here; but this is the position. And he is trying to justify the action. Even at the start he said: मैं बधाई देता हूं to the Central Government and also to the State Government. Possibly, he need not multiply the instances, all this will be taken into account. He is not an ordinary man but a *zamindar*. Whether he should be allowed to continue with all the honours, which we have guaranteed under the Constitution, whether they ought to be continued or not largely depends upon his moral and other character. In our country particularly we do not make much of a difference between private character and public character. A man is a bad man.....

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The Ministers sometimes claim that they sometimes went to a function in their personal capacity and are not therefore answerable to the House.

Mr. Speaker: We do not go into the private character except in so far as it affects the public character. So far as the private character is concerned, let him have a hundred wives, it does not matter to us, so long as he is not a Raja and does not claim those emoluments and so on. Hon. Members know that a person who was about to be king was asked to resign and go away merely because he married out of the way. That instance must be in the minds of all persons. Each country sets a particular standard to its ruler. To the ordinary man also we set particular standards. But if a person should have emoluments or the honour or the dignities attaching to an office, Government will certainly consider all these matters.

The hon. Member has given sufficient instances; he need not pursue them.

Shri Tyagi: My submission was that references to his character, his having gone to a place trying to kidnap an actress, her not being available his kidnapping a child, all these stories might be avoided.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, we want to understand the implications of what you have said. What has been said today in regard to the Maharaja of Bastar may be made applicable tomorrow to Ministers. I don't think that this should be so.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. I am not applying it to anything else. It is enough if we carry on each day on the facts of the case.

श्री उइके : मैं इसलिये बतला रहा था कि रानी साहबा ने एक स्टेटमेंट निकाला है कि अगर राजा साहब को छोड़ दिया जाता है तो मैं सरकार को विश्वास दिलाती हूं कि किसी किस्म की गड़बड़ी नहीं होगी । अगर राजा साहब को नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा तो जो गोंगे आदिवासी हैं उनकी काफी खून खराबी होगी ।

मैं राजा साहब को दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी राजा साहब के प्रभाव में नहीं हैं । यहां पर कहा गया कि जब सन् १९५२ में राजा साहब कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ नहीं थे इसलिये उस वक्त कांग्रेस के सारे के सारे उम्मीदवार हार गये और जब १९५७ के चुनावों में राजा साहेब कांग्रेस के साथ थे तो कांग्रेस के सारे उम्मीदवार जीत गये । इस पर से यह बतलाया जाता है कि वहां के आदिवासी राजा साहब को देवता मानते

[श्री उइके]

हैं, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है । सन् १९५२ में वहां किसी को चुनाव लड़ने का ज्ञान तक नहीं था । आठ चुना क्षेत्रों में से पांच में से तो निर्विरोध ही चुन लिये गये, तीन स्वतंत्र और दो कांग्रेस के । तीन जगहें जो कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा जनरल कांस्टीट्यूएंसी थीं उनमें दो कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार हार गये । तो न तो राजा का प्रभाव आदिवासियों पर है और न कांग्रेस का । सन् १९५७ में जब राजा साहब कांग्रेस की तरफ आ गये थे उस वक्त भी आदिवासियों ने विरोध किया था और नारायणपुर के चुनाव क्षेत्र में विरोधी उम्मीदवार करीब १३,००० मत ले गया । वह स्वतंत्र उम्मीदवार था । इसी तरह से राजा साहब का विरोध भी आदिवासियों ने किया और राजा साहब के विरोधी उम्मीदवार को १३००० से ऊपर मत मिल गये जब कि राजा साहब को ३१ हजार मत मिले । उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ४४ प्रति शत मतदाताओं ने ही मतदान किया था । अगर राजा का प्रभाव होता तो राजा को ८० और ९० प्रतिशत वोट मिलते लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी राजा की बात मानने वाले नहीं हैं ।

फिलहाल वहां एक भीड़ पर अश्रुगैस छोड़ा गया है आज के समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार है । मैं तो आपके सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूं कि बस्तर में जो कुछ झगड़ा होता है उसको आदिवासियों का झगड़ा बताया जाता है यह बात सही नहीं है । अखबार में दिया हुआ है कि कुछ महार लोगों ने एक पुलिस वाले को मारा और कप्तान को मारा । कुछ आदिवासी गिरफ्तार भी हुए । यह हो सकता है कि कुछ आदिवासियों ने इस झगड़े में भाग लिया हो । आप जानते हैं कि आदिवासी शराब पीते हैं । अगर कोई उनको शराब पिला देगा तो इस तरह के काम कर सकते हैं । लेकिन ये लोग राजा के पेड नौकर हैं और इससे यह अनुमान नहीं लगा लेना चाहिये कि सारे आदिवासियों का इन बातों से कोई सम्बन्ध है । मेरा गृह मंत्रालय से निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों को और संसद् के सदस्यों को वहां की परिस्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये जाना चाहिये जैसे कि जबलपुर में या आसाम में वे लोग गये थे । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हो सकता है कि आजकल चुनाव निकट आ रहे हैं, कुछ लोग वहां गड़बड़ी पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करें जिससे कि उस इलाके के सारे आदिवासियों को हानि हो सकती है जैसे छत्तीसगढ़ में एक जगह आदिवासियों को भड़का दिया गया और उन्होंने दो कांस्टेबिलों की हत्या कर डाली और १९ आदिवासी गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये । लेकिन इस झगड़े से आम आदिवासियों को कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था । ये लोग सीधे साधे हैं । उनको न राजा से कोई सम्बन्ध है और न वह का स के प्रभाव में हैं । एक जगह उन्होंने भाले बरछे लेकर अपना शासन ही बना लिया ।

तीसरी जगह एक ग्राम पंचायत से उन को यह शिकायत थी कि वह उन पर टैक्स लगा रही थी । इसलिये आदिवासियों ने ५०० की संख्या में सरपंच का घर घेर लिया और मांग की कि पंचायत घर को बन्द कर दिया जाये और उन पर टैक्स न लगाया जाये । इस सिलसिले में ३४ आदिवासी गिरफ्तार हो गये । इसी के असन्तोष के कारण दूसरी ग्राम पंचायत के सामने भी इसी प्रकार का प्रदर्शन किया गया । तो ऐसे मामले इधर-उधर शरू हो गये हैं । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इन की स्थिति की अच्छी तरह से जांच कर के इन के असंतोष को दूर करना चाहिये क्योंकि यह गृह मंत्रालय की ही जिम्मेदारी है । मध्यप्रदेश में करीब

७० लाख आदिवासी हैं जिन में से लगभग ५० लाख छत्तीसगढ़ में हैं । अगर उन की समस्या को अच्छे ढंग से हल न किया गया तो इस प्रकार के छोटे मोटे मामले होते रहेंगे । आदिवासी भोले भाले लोग हैं । अगर कोई उन को भड़का देता है तो भड़क जाते हैं और इस से उन का नुकसान हो जाता है । अगर उन की समस्या का हल कर दिया गया तो यह बातें बन्द हो जायेंगी । इसीलिये मैं उन की परिस्थिति को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । यद्यपि मैं उतने अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बात आप के सामने नहीं रख सकता जैसेकि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य रखते हैं । आदिवासियों के इलाके में शराब भी बन्द की जानी चाहिये । आदिवासियों के कल्याण का काम करना गृह मंत्रालय की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर गृह मंत्रालय इन का कल्याण करना चाहता है तो जिस प्रकार पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में आदिवासी कल्याण की सकीमें बनाई गई उस तरीके को सरकार को तीसरी योजना में बदल देना चाहिये । पिछली योजनाओं से जहां उन को दो आने लाभ हुआ वहां दूसरे कायदों से उन को १४ आना हानि हुई । इसी कारण आदिवासियों में असन्तोष उभर रहा है और इस का बड़ा खराब नतीजा निकल सकता है । इस समस्या को अगर गृह मंत्रालय ने नहीं समझा तो यह समस्या और भी जटिल हो सकती है । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आदिवासियों के कल्याण की जो स्कीम बनी है उस को एक दम बदल देने की जरूरत है और उस में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह जो अभी कल्याण का काम हो रहा है उस के एवज में उन का जो एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है और लूट हो रही है उस को अगर आप बन्द कर देंगे तो आदिवासियों का कल्याण होगा और वह अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने में समर्थ हो जायेंगे । यदि आप उस लूट को बन्द कर देंगे तो उन को आप की सहायता की उतनी आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी और वह खुद अपनी कमाई कर लेंगे और अपना कल्याण कर लेंगे ।

जहां तक ग्राम पंचायतों का सम्बन्ध है मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी वहां इस के विरोध में डेढ़ लाख आदिवासियों का मार्च नागपुर पर जाने वाला है । अभी जो कार्य होते हैं उससे २ आने लाभ होता है लेकिन जो ग्राम कायदे बदलते जा रहे हैं उस से १४ आने नुकसान हो रहा है । जंगल के जितने सुभीते थे वह बन्द हो गये । उन की आर्थिक समस्या जंगलों पर थी । उन का जंगल का काम बन्द हो जाने और ग्राम पंचायतों के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन करने के लिये डेढ़ लाख आदिवासियों का मार्च नागपुर जा रहा है । अब ग्राम पंचायतों के लिये मुझे यही कहना है कि वे अच्छी हैं किन्तु सोने की छुरी होने से कोई उसे छाती में नहीं मार लेता है । आदिवासियों में जबर्दस्त अशिक्षा है और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन का कल्याण करने की चिन्ता में वास्तव में उन के साथ जबर्दस्त अकल्याण हो रहा है । मैं गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि वह इस ग्राम पंचायत की तरफ देखें ।

इसी ग्राम पंचायत के सिलसिले में मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक ग्राम पंचायत के ऊपर ५०० आदमियों का मार्च गया और उन्हों ने कहा कि हम मकान का टैक्स नहीं देंगे और तुम अपना ग्राम पंचायत का दफ्तर बन्द कर दो नहीं तो बल प्रयोग करेंगे । वहां खतरा हो गया और इस मामले को लेकर ३४ आदिवासी गिरफ्तार हुए और इस के कारण दूसरे गांवों में भी इसी तरह की समस्यायें उठ खड़ी हुई हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि ग्राम पंचायतों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय ध्यान दे । ग्राम पंचायतों का इतिहास अच्छा नहीं है और अगर आदिवासियों में

[श्री उइके]

इन को शुरू किया जाता है तो उन को भारी नुकसान होने वाला है ।

जहां तक शराबबंदी लागू करने का सम्बन्ध है मेरे विचार में आदिवासियों में इसे शीघ्र से शीघ्र अमल में लाना चाहिये । भारत की जो कुल ताकत जनसंख्या है उस को शराबबंदी से कल्याण होगा । राज्य सरकारों का ऐसा विचार है कि आदिवासी इलाकों में वह शराब बंदी लागू नहीं करेंगे लेकिन मैं उन के विचार से सहमत नहीं हूं और चाहता हूं कि उन में शराब बंदी लागू की जाये । अब आज हालत अब यह हो रही है कि इस बुरी लत के कारण आदिवासी इलाकों में जहां शराब की दुकानें हैं उन दुकानदारों के पास में जा कर अपनी औरतों के सोने, चांदी के जेवर और जो उन के पास में १२ महीनों की फसल होती है वह फसल और उन के जानवर वगैरह यह सब चीजें शराब के बदले में धर आते हैं । यह शराब पीने की बीमारी भयंकर रूप से गरीब, अशिक्षित और पिछड़े हुए आदिवासियों में फैली हुई है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उन में नशाबंदी शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू की जाये और कम से कम इतना तो फौरन कर ही दिया जाय कि बाजार के दिन और त्यौहारों के दिन शराब की दुकानें बन्द रहें ।

मेरी जन्मभूमि उस जिले की है जहां पर कि शराब बंदी की गई है । अब मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उस गांव में २०० घर की एक कुरमार जाति रहती है । शराब बंदी लागू होने से पहले उस जाति में इतनी शराब चलती थी कि औरतें खुद शराब पी कर एक दो बूंद अपने स्तनों पर छिड़क लिया करती थीं ताकि उन के बच्चे भी शराब पी लें लेकिन नशा बंदी लागू होने से अब उन की हालत सुधर गई है और उन के अंगों पर सोने, चांदी के जेवर हो गये हैं, उन के मकान अच्छे हो गये हैं, चूना, सीमेंट वाले मकान उन के बन गये हैं । पहले उन में शराब का इतना जोर था कि शराब की दुकान हमारे वहां १२००० और १४००० में नीलाम होती थी । लेकिन यह सौभाग्य का विषय है कि यह लत उन से छूट गई है और उन की और उन के परिवार की आर्थिक अवस्था पहले की अपेक्षा अच्छी है, खाते पीते हैं और स्वास्थ्य भी उन का अच्छा हो रहा है । इसलिये मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि भले ही दूसरी चीजों पर टैक्स लगाना क्यों न पड़ जाये नमक जैसी चीज पर भी टैक्स चाहे लगाना पड़ जाये लेकिन आप आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शराबबंदी अमल में लाइये । आदिवासियों के जगह जगह जो मुखिया लोग हैं उन को आप विश्वास में लीजिये और उन को इस काम पर लगाइये । इस से आप को इस काम को करने में आसानी होगी और आप के कर्मचारियों को भी सुभीता होगा और आदिवासियों का कल्याण जल्द से जल्द होगा । बस और अधिक न कहते हुए गृह मंत्रालय के जो बजट सम्बन्धी अनुदान हैं उन का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place I would like to wholeheartedly support the previous speaker in his demand for the extension of prohibition to the Adivasi areas and all over the country. It is a contradiction in terms to have the type of prohibition that we have been having, i.e., partial prohibition. We have been having prohibition in some districts and no prohibition in other districts. This type of half-hearted prohibition not only defeats the very objective but also gives rise to a lot of corruption and smuggling; and the police is also corrupted in the border areas. Therefore, I strongly support the previous speaker and I request the hon. Home Minister to see to it that if prohibition is our policy, if we consider porhibition necessary, if we consider

it good, then, let us take it up wholeheartedly and seriously and extend it all over the country and not go about it in a half-hearted and patchy manner which has not only not served any useful purposes but has also enabled people to learn ways and means of dodging the law. Therefore, it has brought disrespect for the laws.

The second point I wish to make is in support of Maulana Hafizur Rahman. He has very rightly pointed out that what has happened in Jabalpur and in other places is very bad. Nobody has any doubts about it. I just bring one small instance to your notice.

In Sagar, the Police officer in charge got a heart attack at the time of riot. He was changed; another police officer had to be brought in. The result was that out of the estimated looted property worth Rs. 1½ crores, recoveries worth Rs. 60 lakhs are reported to have been made. In Jabalpur, not one rupee worth of looted property has been recovered, I am told.

Shri Tyagi: Did this heart attack come during the days of the incidents or after the incidents?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I did not follow.

Shri Tyagi: When was this heart attack of the Police Superintendent?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Immediately after the incidents. Another police officer was brought in and the result was that at least 50 per cent of the looted property in Sagar has been recovered.

Mr. Speaker: What is the object of referring to the illness of the Superintendent?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The object is this, Sir. The State Government would not deliberately change the officers who were there at the time of the riots. In one place they were forced to make this change because of the heart attack of the police officer and the result has been that 50 per cent of the looted property has been recovered in that place. That would indicate that if there was a similar change in other places also, we might have expected results to the same extent.

Somehow or other the administration in Jabalpur thought it fit to issue a notification on the 8th February giving forth the proposition that Muslims had organised an attack on the Hindus on the night of the 7th February. We know the results, the consequences that followed after the issue of that notification. I am not going into the merits of that notification because the matter has been referred to a judicial inquiry. Having issued that notification, it has naturally become a point of prestige for the Administration to prove the theory they had propounded. As such, the Administration has become partisan in Jabalpur. It is for the Home Minister to consider whether, under the circumstances, it is right for that Administration to continue there at the time of the judicial inquiry. I humbly suggest that it would be better if some changes are made. It will restore confidence; and, at the same time, facilitate the work of the inquiry.

The judicial inquiry has been welcomed by everybody. However, if you look at the notification appointing the judicial inquiry, you will see that clause (3) of section 5 seems to have been omitted from the notification. Clause (3) of section 5 empowers the Judge to call for documents, to get whatever documents are necessary. I have already mentioned how the administration has become partisan in this case. After that, if the judge has no power to send for the documents and get the necessary documents, how is he going to function? I hope that it is not a deliberate omission but a casual omission and that this omission will be rectified. Maulana has mentioned the feeling of insecurity because only one judge

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from Madhya Pradesh is to make the enquiry. I do not wish to cast any aspersions on the judge; the judge may be very good. But in his own interests, would it not be better if he is associated with one or two other person, say, from some other part, from those parts which are fortunately relatively free from this virus of communal feelings.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): That has been the demand of other political parties also.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The south has that distinction; they are, comparatively speaking, free from this poison there, the poison has taken a different shape there.

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There are a lot of communal disturbances in the South also.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I was saying that it had taken a different shape—Brahmin-anti Brahmin feeling. But I would not go into that at the present moment. There is the Harijan-non-Harijan problem too. But the Hindu-Muslim problem existed in the South only in some places like Malabar where there was the Moplah Rebellion. But I was saying, relatively-speaking, the South if free from this poison for geographical and historical reasons that are quite obvious to everybody.

Shri Tangamani: The Moplah Rebellion was a liberation movement; it was never a communal movement.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: You may say so. But from what I have read of those incidents in the files of *Young India* etc., it seems that it was not a communal disturbance.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): It was an anti-British movement.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would not go into that argument. It is sufficient for my purpose that relatively speaking, the south has been free from Hindu-Muslim trouble and therefore if we invite some people, some judges, from the south to help the judge who has been appointed, it may restore confidence and it will be helpful all round.

It has been said by Dr. Krishnamurthy from the opposite side . . .

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Krishnaswami; both mean the same thing but he is called Krishnaswami.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am sorry, Sir. Dr. Krishnaswami referred to the question of efficiency of the services. The efficiency of the services at the Centre would depend on the experience of the men who man the services there. In the olden days, we had the all India services. Men who had been posted to different States and different regions of over the country, after a vast experience, came to the Centre and naturally they inspired confidence to a greater extent. Today, in every type of service, including the Indian Administrative Service, there is a rigid quota for each State so that these men are primarily meant for their own States. Some of them come to the Centre after having worked in their own States and not in four or five or six or seven States. Their experience is, therefore, limited. Now, language may be considered a barrier in the interchange of servicemen. In order to over come this language difficulty, I would suggest this. We have at present English as the second language. Except for the southern States, for the rest of India, there should absolutely be no difficulty in introducing Hindi as a second language immediately so that you can have officers who have served in more than one State. They will actually have field experience of a number of States in different parts of the country and that experience will be useful and helpful for them in deciding policies and devising programmes at the all India level when they come to the Centre.

Now, at the present moment we have water-tight compartments in the services. There are, for instance, those boys who are perhaps not selected for the administrative services or who prefer to go into the Indian Foreign Service. They are the same boys and they have had the same type of examination, but some of them go into the I.A.S. and others go into the I.F.S. The I.F.S. go to foreign countries and they see the administrative procedure there; they see the social services there and they see many other things and learn how other countries are carrying out their programmes. Now, their experience of these things in Foreign lands can be of no help to India at all because the IFS is a water tight compartment; it is completely separate from the IAS. Why should not there be one pool of service. Some of these men, after they have been in foreign countries and seen something of the working of the administration of those countries, can be posted to different districts in their own country so that their experience outside may be useful to the country and they can serve the country better. Again, when they go out of the country on another assignment, they will have their roots in their own country, they will have knowledge of their own country and they can represent their country better. Today, they are brought back into the country more or less as visitors; they go about and see what is happening in Rourkela and Bhilai and other places but they have absolutely no first-hand information because they are not associated with the administration in India at all. I plead that this division between foreign service and administrative service may be done away with.

After all, quite a number of our topmen in the foreign service today are the old ICS officers, officers who have had experience of administration in their own country. If they can do well in the foreign service after that background, there is no reason why our young men today should not follow the same pattern. The new pattern that we have devised should be changed in the light of experience gained so far.

Now, Sir, a lot of discussion has taken place on the difficulties of the backward classes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are there and then there are the others who are called "the other backward classes." You were pleased to state yourself, Sir, that in Mysore all classes have been considered backward classes except the Brahmins. This is a very strange kind of phenomenon that we are facing. I have a driver who happens to be a Brahmin. Now, under the system that we seem to be adopting, his child cannot get free education and somebody else who is born in the so-called backward classes and maybe very much better off economically and socially, can get free education for his children and other facilities also. I wish to submit that a time has come when backwardness should be decided on the means test, on the economic level. Let the children of all these men drawing, say, less than Rs. 200 or even Rs. 150—whatever is considered fit—be given a certain type of facilities—educational and others. Let us not create vested interests in the name of so-called backward classes. The Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been pleading for the same thing in respect of the Scheduled Caste and Tribe people also. Now, because of the untouchability that has been so deep rooted, certain special protection has to be given for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for sometime more. But our programmes and Policies should be such as to eliminate these class and caste distinctions in the shortest time possible rather than to perpetuate them, which seems to be the tendency of the programmes that we have framed so far.

Then, I would bring one small thing to your notice about the special educational facilities for the Harijan and tribal children. For instance, for Harijans and Adivasis there are special schools and hostels constructed. In many States, at the present moment,

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the general education, administration and funds, etc. are completely separate from the administration and funds for education of Harijan children. The result is that there is no integration. What we really want to have is the maximum integration; for that we should have as many of these children as possible admitted in the ordinary schools. Let them avail of the facilities which are provided for all the children of the nation and wherever these facilities are not available, special facilities may be provided for them. It would be far better if the administration and funds of the Education and funds of the Education and Home Ministries are pooled together and used in a systematic and planned manner to achieve the objectives which we all have.

Sir, in the same connection, I submit that the Home Ministry may please take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate all references to caste, religion and various other things in records, whether in service, in school registers or in other places. Of course, there are certain names which will indicate the religion etc. But apart from that, let these distinctions be eliminated so that men and women will be judged on their merits on their ability, rather than on the class or caste in which they have been born.

Much has been said about the law and order situation with particular reference to communal troubles. I want to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. Sir, the Preventive Detention Act has been criticised a lot in this House, and it has been justified on the basis that it can save innocent men and women from suffering due to the mischief created by a few mischief-makers. Now, I want to know, are these mischief-makers confined merely to the political groups and parties? Are not there certain communal forces which are capable of much more mischief than any political group? Sir, there are certain rags of newspapers in places like Jabalpur and Sagar. The same man is the proprietor editor, composer and publisher and he runs a daily or a weekly, and there is such distorted and incorrect news printed in those newspapers and is calculated to create conflict, to create bitterness and to create trouble. No action is taken against these people. There is no law, I am told, to provide a remedy against the mischief of such newspapers. Sir, I am all for the freedom of the Press, but freedom and liberty should not be converted into licence of this type. As the hon. Member, Shri Uike was saying, large numbers of our people are simple folks, honest, illiterate and very simple minded. These people, when they read something in the newspapers, or something is read out to them from the newspapers, think that that is the gospel truth. Written word is gospel truth to them, it is *Brahma-vakya* for them. Therefore, they are misled and sometimes they do things which are very bad things and which they would not think of doing in their saner moments. Something should be done to stop the mischief of this type by irresponsible Press. I submit, if nothing else, at least the Preventive Detention Act may be used against such people so that they are prevented from creating mischief and bringing misery to a large number of people which is happening at present.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I resume my seat though I have some more points.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Padam Dev.

Shri Pahadia: There are some back-benchers also.

Mr. Speaker: Is he a front-bencher or a back-bencher?

Shri Pahadia: If you want I will go to my back bench.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Padam Dev does not call himself Pahadia but he is a "pahadia".

श्री पद्म देव (चम्बा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, २,००० मील लम्बे और १७०० मील चौड़े १२ लाख ६९ हजार वर्ग मील में बसने वाले लगभग ४४ करोड़ भारतीयों के भारी भार को वहन करने वाले गृह मंत्रालय के साथ सहानुभूति और साधुवाद । शताब्दियों के पश्चात् हम एक राष्ट्र के रूप में आये हैं । मुझे आशा है कि गृह मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में यह राष्ट्र और वृद्धि करता जायेगा, क्योंकि इतिहास बतलाता है कि हम कभी बाहर के लोगों से नहीं मारे गये, आपस की फूट के कारण हमारे देश में हमेशा अव्यवस्था रही है, और उस के कारण ही यहां पर गडरियों, लंगड़ों और भिश्तियों ने हम पर शासन किया । इस इतिहास से लाभ उठाते हुए, आशा है, हमारा गृह मंत्रालय जो हमारी आन्तरिक स्थिति है उस को सुधारने के विषय में सतर्क रहेगा । जैसा वेद में भी कहा है :

यत्र ब्रह्मंच क्षत्रंच सम्यंच चरितो सहः
तन्देशम पुण्यं प्र ज्ञेषम्
यत्रः देव सह अग्नि ना ।

जहां ज्ञान और शक्ति दोनों साथ चलते हैं, योजना और योजना को कार्यान्वित करने की क्षमता, जहां ज्ञान और काम दोनों साथ चलते हैं, वही देश पुण्यमय देश बन सकता है । मुझे आशा है कि भारतीयों के त्याग और तपस्या से और महान् पुरुषार्थ से यह राष्ट्र ऋद्धि और सिद्धि को प्राप्त करेगा ।

गृह मंत्रालय बहुमुखी कार्यों के अन्दर व्यस्त है । उन में से कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिन का प्रशासन मंत्रालय ने अपने कन्धों पर, अपने शासन में ले रक्खा है । उन को यूनियन टेरिटरीज कहते हैं । उन टेरिटरीज का लगभग ३४,००० वर्ग मील क्षेत्रफल है और उस के अन्दर लगभग ६० लाख आदमी बसते हैं । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन क्षेत्रों के ऊपर भारत सरकार ने ५४.८ करोड़ रु० खर्च किया और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में १४९.७ करोड़ रु० निहित कर रक्खा है । इन क्षेत्रों के प्रति भारत सरकार की चिन्ता भी है और इन के उत्कर्ष के लिये महान् प्रयत्न भी किये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन एक बात निश्चित है कि सब कुछ होते हुए भी इतना धन खर्च करते हुए भी, सड़कों, स्कूलों और बहुत से विकास के काम होने के बावजूद भी लोगों के अन्दर सन्तोष नहीं है । कुछ थोड़ा बहुत तो स्वार्थी तथाकथित नेताओं द्वारा पैदा किया जाता है और कुछ लोगों में स्वभावतः असन्तोष है । कारण उस का यह है कि शासन में अन्दर लोगों का अधिक हाथ नहीं है । निस्सन्देह यहां पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बनी है, हिमाचल के अन्दर टेरीटोरियल कौंसिल है और पंचायतों का भी जाल बिछा हुआ है, लेकिन मैं अभी तक यह जानने में समर्थ नहीं हो सका कि हिमाचल के अन्दर जो टैरीटोरियल कौंसिल है वह म्युनिसिपैलिटी है या कारपोरेशन है या क्या चीज है । दूसरी बात यह कि जब वहां मिनिस्ट्री थी तो उस के प्रशासन का खर्च लगभग ४ लाख रु० था और आज जब वहां पर टेरीटोरियल कौंसिल है तो उस का खर्च लगभग ९ लाख रु० है । इतना बड़ा खर्च होने हुए भी प्रशासन में फिर लोगों का हाथ नहीं है, और कुछ ऐसे एलिमेंट्स हैं जिन को मौका मिलता है हिमाक्रमी की डफली पीटते हुए लोगों को भ्रम में डालने का और लोगों को हमेशा सस्पेन्स में रखने का । मैं गृह मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों का जो शासन है वह सस्पेन्स में ज्यादा देर तक नहीं रक्खा जाना चाहिये । इस के सम्बन्ध में दृढ़ नीति होनी चाहिये और उस को एक बार इस मंत्रालय की ओर से घोषित किया जाना चाहिये ताकि सब लोग अपने अपने सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चय कर सकें, नहीं तो जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया इस किस्म के नेता पैदा होते रहते हैं जो कभी मंत्रिमंडल की बात ले कर आते हैं, कभी

[श्री पद्म देव]

प्रदेश के लिये कोई और सौगात ले कर आते हैं और उस को बनाने का नारा लगाते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि खास कर हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जिस की आबादी १४ लाख हो गई है, इस साल का जो बजट है, वह १८ करोड़ रु० का है। इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं टेरिटोरियल कौंसिल के ऊपर जिस से लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं और जो, मैं समझता हूं, ज्यादा इफेक्टिव भी नहीं है। इस के बजाय अगर वहां पर जनता को अधिकार मिल सकता इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अच्छी प्रकार से विचार करना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

दूसरी चीज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस समय यह मंत्रालय हमारे घर के लिये, हमारे देश के लिये, बहुत काम कर रहा है। मैं ने कहा कि मैं उन के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हूं इसलिये कि उन के पास काम ही इस किस्म का है कि जिस में इनाम नहीं बल्कि नुक्ताचीनी मिलती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय को नुक्ताचीनी की परवाह न करते हुए अपने काम को अच्छे ढंग से करने का प्रयत्न करते रहना चाहिये।

इस समय इस मंत्रालय के पास पांच लाख के करीब पुलिस है, ९ लाख के करीब होम गार्ड हैं। इस के अलावा प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट है, प्रोहिबिशन कंपेमेटी है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव विजिलेंस डिवीजन आदि बहुत सारे हथियार हैं जो पार्लियामेंट ने इस मंत्रालय को दे रक्खे हैं। लेकिन इन सब चीजों के होते हुए भी मैं देख रहा हूं कि आज यह अवस्था है कि बजाय इस के कि विद्यार्थी स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करें वे पालिटिक्स में भाग लेते हैं, उद्योग शालाओं में बजाय इस के कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये हम देखते हैं कि वहां भी लोग हल्ला गुल्ला करते हैं। इसी तरह से प्रान्तीयता, भाषावाद, जातिवाद आदि अनेक वाद इस समय देश के अन्दर चालू हैं। इस सदन में मैं ने बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुने जिन में उन्हों ने नौकरियों में और दूसरी चीजों में आरक्षण की मांग की है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयता की भावना मुझे कुछ कम नजर आती है। हम देखते हैं कि जो मंदिर लोगों में मानवता का विकास करने के लिये बनाये गये थे उन में आज दानवता बढ़ाई जा रही है। तो मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय सरकार को दृढ़ नीति अपनानी चाहिये। ये मंदिर लोगों के पूजा करने के लिये हैं न कि हल्ला गुल्ला करने के लिये। स्कूल शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये हैं हड़तालों के लिये नहीं। उद्योग शालायें देश की समृद्धि बढ़ाने के लिये हैं हल्ला गुल्ला करने के लिये नहीं हैं। और जिन के हाथ में शासन है, चपरासी से ले कर मंत्री तक उन का कर्तव्य है कि वे शासन को सुदृढ़ बनायें। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी हड़तालों और हल्ले गुल्ले से अलग रह कर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि देश में व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिये गृह मंत्रालय को सुदृढ़ नीति अपनानी चाहिये।

नित्यमुद्यत् दंडास्यात् नित्य विवृत पौरुषः शासन का कर्तव्य है कि वह कठोरता के साथ बुरे आदमियों का दमन करे और अच्छे आदमियों को ऊपर उठाने का प्रयत्न करे। और देश की समृद्धि को बढ़ाने के लिये उद्योग धन्धों का विकास करे। तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में प्रगति करने के लिये गृह मंत्रालय को बड़ी सुदृढ़ नीति अपनाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इस समय हमारे चारों ओर आग भड़की हुई है। हमारे चारों ओर डिक्टेटरों का राज है। एक भारत वर्ष ही ऐसा देश है कि जहां सब की जबानें खुली हैं। बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूं कि जब से देश आजाद हुआ है तब से लोगों की बाजुओं की शक्ति तो कुछ कम हो गई है लेकिन जबानें चार चार गज की लम्बी हो गई हैं। यह उचित नहीं है।

इस समय हमारा देश सब तरफ से तरक्की कर रहा है इसलिये ईर्ष्या का भाजन बन रहा है । इसलिये हम को हर तरफ से सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है ।

हमारे देश के अन्दर इस समय ६२,००,०९६ बाहर के लोग हैं और जो यात्री देश के अन्दर आये है उन की संख्या ३५,१३४ है । अगर इन की ठीक ढंग से देख रेख नहीं की जायेगी तो ये कई किस्म की बातें पैदा कर सकते है । कहा जाता है कि यहां पर इतने फिसाद हुए और उन फिसादों के लिये लोग अपनी अपनी विचारधारा के अनुसार आरोप भी लगाते हैं । पर मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये झगड़ा कराने वाले लोग कौन हैं ? क्या इन झगड़ों के लिये वे लोग जिम्मेदार हैं जो अपनी गरदनें कटवाना चाहते हैं ? नहीं । मेरा विचार है कि हमारी सरकार की कुछ थोड़ी सी नरम नीति है क्योंकि सरकार किसी को अप्रसन्तुष्ट नही करना चाहती । सरकार दस गुंडो को खुश करने के लिये दस हजार आदमियों को मरवाती है । अगर किसी शहर में दस भी बुरे लोग हों तो वे शहर की शान्ति को नष्ट कर देते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस तरफ दृढ़तापूर्वक कदम उठाना चाहिये । लोग उन के साथ हैं । हल्ला गुल्ला करने वालों साथ लोग नही हैं । हल्ला गुल्ला करने वालों से किसी का कोई ताल्लुक नही है ।

तीसरा बहुत बड़ा काम जिसे कि सरकार को करना है और जिस के लिये सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है वह है पिछड़े हुए लोगों को आगे बढ़ाना । इस दिशा में भी सरकार ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कुछ नहीं हुआ जैसाकि कुछ अन्यमाननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है । जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूं उस के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि जहां पहले कुछ नहीं था वहां बहुत हो गया है लेकिन अभी सब कुछ नही हो गया है । और सब कुछ इस अरसे में कर देना किसी की शक्ति की बात भी नहीं थी । फिर भी मैं गृह मन्त्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस वक्त वह १५ गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं को पैसा दे रही है ताकि पिछड़े लोगो का उत्थान हो सके । लेकिन उससे पूरा फायदा नहीं हो रहा है । मैंने देखा है कि आजादी मिलने से पहले देश के अन्दर लोगों में एक दृढ़ निश्चय था कि हम अपने देश को आजाद बनायेंगे, अपने देश को अच्छा बनायेंगे और कोई हरिजन उत्थान के लिए काम करता था और कोई पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति के लिये और इन कामों के लिए पैसा भी स्वयं एकत्र करते थे । लेकिन आज जब सरकार इन संस्थाओं को पैसा देने लगी है तो एक लीडरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है और मैं समझता हूं कि इन संस्थाओं में राष्ट्र के लिए काम करने की भावना कुछ कम हो रही है । इस लिए सरकार को इस पैसे को अपनी मैशिनरी से खर्च करना चाहिये नहीं तो जो करोड़ो रुपया इन संस्थाओं को दिया जा रहा है उससे उतना लाभ नहीं होता जितना होना चाहिये ऐसा मेरा यकीन है । हिमाचल के कोने कोने और गांव गांव मे मैं गया हूं और कोई ऐसा गांव नही है जिसको मैं न जानता होऊं । वहां के बारे में मैं अपने निजी अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि क्या स्थिति है ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों और पिछड़े लोगों का उत्थान करने के लिये सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण की मांग की जाती है । लेकिन एक आदमी को नौकरी देकर आप केवल एक परिवार का ही भला कर सकते हैं । इसी तरह से इस वर्ग के कुछ लोगों को आप पार्लियामेंट य विधान सभाओं से सीटें देकर उनके परिवार वालों का ही भला कर सकते हैं । सारे पिछड़े वर्ग को इससे क्या लाभ हो सकता है । इस सिलसिले में मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि अभी तक समाज के अन्दर समानता नहीं लायी जा सकी है, अभी तक देश के अन्दर खुशहाली बनी हुई है । यह सही है कि यह उतनी नहीं है जितनी

[श्री पद्म देव]

कि पहले थी, लेकिन फिर भी १०--१५ फीसदी सही यह बुराई अभी तक मौजूद है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कलंक भी क्यों रहे। इसको भी समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। दूसरी बात इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इन लोगों का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो नौकरियों में आरक्षण या पार्लियामेंट में सीटें देने से यह काम नहीं हो सकता। आपको इनके लिए उद्योग धंधों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। तभी इन लोगों का भला होगा।

एक और बहुत बड़ी चीज यह है जिसकी ओर मैं मन्त्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्रालय को नेताओं पर भी कुछ नियन्त्रण करना चाहिये। आज देश के सब भागों में अनेकों लीडर पैदा हो गए हैं और उनके कारण लोगों को यह पता नहीं चल पाता कि ठीक बात क्या है और गलत बात क्या है। इनके ऊपर आपको अवश्य नियन्त्रण करना होगा। आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऊपर नियन्त्रण करते हैं, फैक्टरियों में काम करने वालों के ऊपर नियन्त्रण करते हैं। लेकिन ये नेता खुले फिरते हैं, इनके ऊपर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। ये देश को परेशानी में डालते हैं। इन पर भी नियन्त्रण की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has exceeded his time. I will now call Shrimati Minimata. But before she starts speaking, I would like to know one thing. Already, we have extended the time for this Demand by one hour. I will have to call upon the Home Minister to reply. Shall we have half an hour more?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Two hours more.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): One hour more.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot satisfy all hon. Members. If the House is willing to sit still 7 O'clock, I have no objection.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then who sits? The Chair sits!

An Hon. Member: The others would not sit!

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): We are prepared to sit till 7 O'clock if the time is extended by two hours.

Mr. Speaker: We have already extended the time by one hour.

Dr. M. S. Aney: We could sit till 7 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: The time available was 1 hour 45 minutes. We started the debate at 12.10. So, it must have been over by 2 O'clock. Now, I have to call the hon. Hom Minister. He will take an hour. The extend time of one hour is also over. If the House is prepared to sit till 7 O'clock, I am prepared to extend the time by one hour. If the House is prepared to sit for half an hour more, I am prepared to sit for half an hour more. Shall I extent the time for this Ministry by half an hour more? In that case, I will call the Home Minister at 2·30.

Shri Pahadia: We will not refer to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes now, Sir. We would like to speak on other matters.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow them to speak on many other subjects. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will have an opportunity to speak on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Kunhan (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes): From our side, only one Member has so far spoken.

Mr. Speaker: I find there are increasing demands. I want to give

opportunities to as many Members as possible (*Interruption*). On some subjects at least, I have to satisfy some of the persons who have never spoken. I am getting chits here. What I do is, I allow representation to the parties, but if they say, "We are 30 strong and we want one more person to speak", there are persons in the opposition who are only one strong. What am I to do?

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Members from other centrally administered areas have spoken, but nobody from Tripura has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed Shri Achaw Singh.

Shri Tangamani: In our group, we gave three names. We gave one from the scheduled castes and one from centrally administered territory. We have restricted ourselves to two speakers. The first speaker did not exceed even 25 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to scrap this business. I would not be obliged to give 25 minutes and 30 minutes. If the hon. Member wants his pound of flesh, I am not going to yield. I am putting myself to all sorts of restrictions unnecessarily.

Shri Tangamani: You have not given us enough chance.

Mr. Speaker: He should leave it to me. I have allowed sufficient chance. This particular group becomes more and more insistent. I am showing them extra indulgence.

Shri Tangamani: What is the extra indulgence, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I know; I am calling this hon. Member a hundred times. The whole of the Question Hour is practically his.

Shri Tangamani: 8 hours have been allotted and we want one or two more scheduled caste Members to speak.

Mr. Speaker: They must know my difficulty. Some hon. Members have written to me that they have not spoken in the general discussion. They have also to go and face their electorate. Therefore, let me try to do some justice. I am not trying to do injustice to anybody.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I make a submission? This is the only Ministry on which every person could speak. There are some Members of the Congress Party who would like to speak Therefore, you may be pleased to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: I will extend the time by one hour. We will not sit till 7, but we will sit till 6.30 only.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Nobody from my group—The Progressive Parliamentary Party has spoken.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): My group has not spoken at all.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Minimata.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बलोदा बाजार-रक्षित-अनसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझे गृह मन्त्रालय के अनदानों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

देश में अस्पृश्यता निवारक कानून पास हो गया है किन्तु देश में अस्पृश्यता और यह छुआछूत जिस तेजी से दूर होनी चाहिए, उतनी तेजी से दूर नहीं हो रही है । खासकर गांवों में स्थिति और भी बुरी है । ऐसा लगता है गांवों में जनता ऊंची और नीची जातियों में बंट गयी है । अभी कुछ ही समय पूर्व मध्यप्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले के एक गांव में सतनामियों और राउतों के बीच एक दंगा हुआ जिसमें कई सतनामियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया । अनुसूचित और अन्य जातियों के बीच यह तनाव बढ़ रहा है । आज देखने से मालूम होता है कि हरिजन भी अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए खड़े हो गए हैं जबकि अन्य जातियों वाले उनके अधिकार को छीनने और कुचलने के लिये तैयार हैं । इसलिये मैं आपसे में

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

दिनों दिन तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है । अब पुलिस इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है । जब हरिजन इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने जाते हैं तो अक्सर पुलिस उन्हें दर्ज करने से इंकार कर देती है । पुलिस मामला दर्ज न करके उन्हें अक्सर भगा देती है । जब खुद पुलिस विभाग इन उपद्रवों का मौन समर्थन करता है तो यह कैसे आशा की जा सकती है कि हरिजनों के साथ न्याय हो सकता है । मेरी राय में अस्पृश्यता दूर करने के काम को तेज करने के लिए जिला स्तर पर एक समिति का गठन किया जाना चाहिये जिसमें डिपुटी कमिश्नर, डी० एस० पी०, संसद् सदस्य, विधान सभा के सदस्य तथा अन्य कार्यकर्ता शामिल हों ।

गृह मन्त्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि नौकरियों में भी हरिजनों की विशेष उन्नति नहीं हो रही है । पिछले वर्ष प्रथम श्रेणी की केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भी बहुत कम हरिजनों को लिया गया है । इसी तरह अन्य श्रेणियों में भी हरिजनों की संख्या बहुत कम है ।

अब हम संसद् सदस्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाई पेश आती है क्योंकि जनता यह समझती है कि इनकी पार्टी ने सरकार बनाई है और वे हमारे पास दरख्वास्त भेजते हैं कि हम उन्हें नौकरी दिलवायें । हम उनको यह जवाब देते हैं कि भाई तुम लोग अखबार पढ़ा करो और विज्ञापन देखा करो और जहां भी जगह निकले अपनी अर्जी भेज दिया करो । हम इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन जनता को उससे सन्तोष नहीं होता है और वह ऐसा समझते हैं मानो हमारी जेब में नौकरियां पड़ी हैं जो हम उनको दे देंगे । मेरा इसके लिये एक यह सुझाव है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के जितने भी सदस्य हों चाहे वे विधान सभाओं के सदस्य हों अथवा संसद् के, उनके पास प्रत्येक विभाग से इस तरह की सूचना मिलनी चाहिये कि अमुक अमुक विभाग में इतने आदिवासी और हरिजन कर्मचारी भर्ती करने हैं और यदि आपके पास कोई उम्मीदवार हों तो हमें उनके नाम भेजिये । अब आज उनके साथ नौकरियों में कैसा अन्याय हो रहा है उसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहूंगी । हमारे रायपुर जिले के रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट में ८ हरिजन और ५ आदिवासी लिये जाने वाले थे और उनकी अर्जियां भी चली गई थीं लेकिन धांधलीबाजी के कारण जिला कचहरी के चपरासी को भरती किया गया और हरिजन को नहीं लिया गया । दो आदिवासी लिये गये थे लेकिन उनकी जगह पर भी कुछ दिन बाद उनका रिकार्ड खराब करके दूसरे गैर आदिवासी को भरती कर लिया गया । इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि नौकरियों के मामले में हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है ।

हमारे देश में ऐसे हरिजनों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है जिनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है । ज्यादातर हमारे लोग बिना घर बार के हैं और खेतिहर मजदूर हैं । उन्हें खेती के लिये जमीन दी जानी चाहिये तथा बेघरबार हरिजनों को जमीन देकर बसाया जाना चाहिये । मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम प्रत्येक हरिजन मजदूर को ५ एकड़ जमीन और मकान बनाने के लिए कुछ अनुदान देकर उनको अच्छी तरह से बसाया जाय । केन्द्रीय सरकार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मकान बनाने के वास्ते अभी कुछ अनुदान देती है लेकिन वह बहुत कम है । उस पैसे से जो वह मकान बनाते हैं उसमें एक गृहस्थी के रहने की गुंजाइश नहीं होती है इसलिए उसको कुछ अधिक अनुदान दिया जाय । मेरा सुझाव है कि सचमुच जिनके पास घर नहीं हैं और वह व्यक्ति खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनको यह अनुदान दिया जाय । मेरे देखने में आया है कि आफिस के बाबू भी उन अनु-

दानों के हिस्सेदार रहते हैं जो कि उचित नहीं है ।

पिछले साल की घटनाओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि देश में अपराधों और उपद्रवों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और पुलिस उन्हें रोक सकने में असमर्थ है । हालत यह है कि दिनों दिन उपद्रव और अपराध बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । जबलपुर के साम्प्रदायिक दंगे आंख खोल देने वाले हैं । सरकार को और समाज को उपर से नजर नहीं आता पर अन्दर ही अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ रही है । मैं यह सुझाव देती हूं कि हिन्दू महासभा, मुस्लिम लीग तथा राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ जैसी साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय । यदि ये साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएं अपने कार्यों में सफलता प्राप्त कर लेंगी तो मैं समझती हूं कि इससे देश को बड़ा खतरा होने वाला है । यदि साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं को हमेशा के लिए समाप्त नहीं किया गया तो देश की भीतरी शान्ति तथा राष्ट्रीयता के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा उत्पन्न हो जायगा ।

हमें पूज्य बापू की हत्या से सबक लेना चाहिये लेकिन लगता है कि सरकार ने बापू की हत्या से सबक नहीं लिया है । उचित तो यह था कि हम साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं को सिर उठाने का मौका न देते । यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि हमारी सरकार उधर जागरूक नहीं है और साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएं फिर हमारे देश में सिर उठा रहीं हैं । सरकार को समय रहते चेत जाना चाहिये और उनको सिर उठाने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक गुप्तचर विभाग का सम्बन्ध है कुछ दिन पहले मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा था कि गुप्तचर विभाग में बहुत ढिलाई चल रही है । पुलिस विभाग की तरह सरकार का गुप्तचर विभाग भी निष्क्रिय है । पिछले साल देश की कुछ गुप्त सूचनाएं कुछ विदेशी दूतावासों को दी गयीं । कौन जानता है कि इससे पहले भी इस प्रकार की गुप्त सूचनाएं विदेशियों को दी जाती रही हों मगर उनका पता सरकार को न चला हो ।

चूंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को अपने अपने विषय के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने हैं, इसलिये ज्यादा समय न लेकर अन्त में मैं हिन्दी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । हिन्दी की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति धीमी है । जब हम संसद् में हिन्दी में कुछ लिख कर देते हैं, तो वे समझते हैं कि यह तो ऐसे ही है और उसको कचरे खाते में डाल देते हैं । हमारे यहां के अफसर और मन्त्री भी हिन्दी के पक्ष में नहीं हैं । उदाहरणार्थ हमारे यहां के आफिस के कर्मचारी, जब हम हिन्दी का कोई शब्द कहते हैं, तो अपने साथियों से पूछते हैं कि यह क्या है ? यह हालत हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषा की है । अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो किस प्रकार हम अपनी भाषा के द्वारा अपने देश की सेवा कर सकेंगे ? अंग्रेज सरकार देश से चली गई है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी वेश-भूषा और अंग्रेजी भाषा को अपने पीछे छोड़ गई है और उस गुलामी में हम जकड़ते जा रहे हैं । मैं सरकार से, और विशेष रूप से गृह मन्त्रालय से, यह अनुरोध करूंगी कि वह इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें और राष्ट्र-भाषा को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे ।

श्री पहाड़िया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में हो रहे वाद-विवाद में वे अपनी राजनैतिक पार्टी का प्रचार भी करें । मैं खास तौर से जवाब देना चाहता हूं माननीय सदस्य, श्री इमाम को, जिन्होंने फरमाया कि राजस्थान में रूलिंग पार्टी राजाओं को धमकी दे रही है कि यदि वे स्वतंत्र पार्टी में शामिल होंगे, तो उनके प्रिवी पर्स बन्द कर दिये जायेंगे । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रकार की धमकी राजस्थान की रूलिंग पार्टी ने दी होगी । मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि वह पार्टी, हमारी पार्टी, जो प्रजातंत्र

[श्री पहाड़िया]

में विश्वास करती है, जो देश में प्रजातंत्र को चलाकर हर एक व्यक्ति को समान अधिकार देना चाहती है और दे रही है, किसी विरोधी राजनैतिक पार्टी में शामिल होने के विषय में राजा-महाराजाओं को इस तरह की धमकी नहीं देगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन पर राजा-महाराजाओं का भूत क्यों सवार है, विशेषकर इस स्थिति में कि हमारे कानों पर इस बात से जूं तक नहीं रेंगी कि राजा-महाराजा और जागीरदार किसी पार्टी विशेष में शामिल हो रहे हैं। जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम तो इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं कि वे पुराने जागीरदारी सिस्टम को, राजाशाही सिस्टम को, दरबारों और महलों को छोड़ कर ज़मीन पर आयें, जनता में काम करें, जनता की सेवा करें। उनको कौन रोकता है? हम तो उनको दावत देते हैं कि यदि वे प्रजातंत्र में श्रद्धा और आस्था रखते हैं, तो वे अपनी इच्छानुसार किसी भी पार्टी में शामिल हों और जनता में काम करके उसकी सेवा करें। इस अवस्था में मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारी पार्टी पर इस तरह का आरोप लगाना उचित है। मैं मानता हूं कि उन्होंने यहां पर अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार करने के लिये यह बात कही होगी।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी पार्टियां कांग्रेस के प्रति यह आरोप लगाती हैं कि हम लोगो को समता का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं, समान दर्जा नहीं देते हैं और इस बात पर आपत्ति भी कई बार की जाती है कि हरिजनों को विशेष अधिकार क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रजातंत्र में यह कोई वाजिब बात है कि हम एक तरफ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह कह कर चुनाव लड़ने और राजनीति में भाग लेने से रोक दें क उनको सरकारी खजाने से पैसा मिलता है और यही नहीं, ठेकेदारों को भी, जिनको सरकारी खजाने से पैसा मिलता है, सरकार से कोई लाभ प्राप्त होता है, राजनीति में भाग लेने से रोक दें, और दूसरे ऐसे लोगों को पनपायें, बढ़ावा दें, जो सरकारी खजाने से मिलने वाले रुपये से, जनता के पैसे से पलते हैं, उन राजा-माहा राजाओं को उस पैसे के जरिये से अपने राजनैतिक उद्देश्य पूरे करने दें, अपनी राजनीति बढ़ाने दें।

यह कोई नई मिसाल नहीं है। अभी कुछ दिन हुए, इंग्लैंड की महारानी हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करने पधारीं। यह खुशी की बात थी और हमने उनका स्वागत किया, लेकिन क्या आप को मालूम है कि इन लोगों ने सरकारी पैसे से, जनता के पैसे से किस तरह से राजनैतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की? क्या वह कोई छिपी हुई बात है? वहां पर एक बड़ा दरबार किया गया। लेकिन इस बारे में मैं उन को कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं तो इसमें गृह मंत्रालय की ढिलाई मानता हूं। कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह राजा ही क्यों न हो, आज राजा की कैपेसिटी में नहीं है और इसलिये सिवाय राष्ट्रपति के कोई व्यक्ति दरबार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन जयपुर में एक दरबार हुआ। वे लोग कोई दरबार करें, महादरबार करें, हमें कोई गुरेज नहीं है। लेकिन राजनैतिक फायदा उठाने के लिये एक व्यक्ति ऐसी बात करे और गृह मंत्रालय कोई नोटिस न ले, इसको मैं गृह मंत्रालय की ढिलाई मानता हूं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उस की इजाजत से यह दरबार किया गया, तो हमें इस बारे में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उसके लिये गृह मंत्रालय की इजाजत नहीं ली गई, तो उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ अनुशासन का कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति के अलावा कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में दरबार नहीं कर सकता है। हमें राजाओं से इस तरह का कोई डर

नहीं है और हमारे ऊपर कोई भूत सवार नहीं है । वह उन पर सवार है और भगवान करे उन पर यह सवार रहे । हमको राजा-महाराजाओं की कोई परवाह नहीं है । हमारा उद्देश्य जनता की सेवा और उस की भलाई है । हम इस सरकार को प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर चलाते हैं । इसलिये जनता पुनः हमको चुनेगी तो हम हरिजनों और राजाओं में कोई भेद नहीं करना चाहते हैं ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की एक बात का समर्थन भी करना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने यह कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक बेंच साउथ में होनी चाहिए । मैं तो इस बात का समर्थन नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आजकल हम देखते हैं कि न्याय व्यवस्था में बहुत ढिलाई हो रही है । रात-दिन केसिज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, मुकदमे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । जो लोग कानून की बात नहीं जानते हैं, वे वकीलों के पास पैसा लुटाते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद कई कई सालों तक केसिज चलते रहते हैं और उनका फ़ैसला नहीं होता है । इसके लिये कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं । सुप्रीम कोर्ट में तीन और हाई कोर्ट में सात जजिज की नियुक्ति की गई है । राजस्थान में दो नये जज नियुक्त किये गये हैं । पिछले दिनों ए क झगड़ा चला था कि राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच जयपुर में होनी चाहिये, जैसे कि पहले थी, तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । लेकिन ऐसा न करके एक यूनिफाइड बेंच के नाम पर उसको जोधपुर में ले जाया गया । उसमें हमको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । अगर मुकदमों की संख्या कम हो, कम से कम ले लोग अदालत में जायें, तो एक ही बेंच ठीक है, लेकिन जब मुकदमे बढ़ते जाते हैं और जजों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हो रही है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि एक जगह बैंच स्थापित करने में से खर्च में क्या कमी हो गई है और क्या नुकसान हो जायगा, यदि दो जगहों पर उन जजों को बिठा दिया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केसिज का जल्दी निबटारा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट की एक बैंच जयपुर में स्थापित की जाये ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दातार साहब ने श्री माथुर को जवाब देते हुए कहा कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों को राजनीति में भाग लेने की मंजूरी दे दी जायगी, तो देश में एक बड़ा गड़बड़ मामला पैदा हो जायेगा और वे लोग काम नहीं कर सकेंगे । ज्यों ज्यों डेमोक्रेटिक डीसैंट्रलाइजेशन होता चला जाता है और पार्टियां और ग्रुप बनते जा रहे हैं, त्यों त्यों सरकारी कर्मचारी भी उनसे बचे हुए नहीं हैं । केन्द्र के विषय में तो मैं जानता नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि राज्यों में सरकारी कर्मचारी पार्टियों में बंटे हुए हैं—स्थानीय बातों में, प्रान्तीय बातों में, हर बात में सरकारी कर्मचारी दो भागों में बंटे हुए हैं । मैं नहीं जानता कि उनको राजनीति में भाग लेने का अधिकार है या नहीं । लेकिन यह देखा जाये कि वे जो सरकारी काम करते हैं, वह सरकारी तरीके पर करें । इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि इस समय तो वे इनडायरेक्टली राजनैतिक काम कर रहे हैं, राजनीति में भाग ले रहे हैं, तो क्या उनको सीधे तौर से राजनीति में आने दिया जाये या नहीं ।

देश में जिस तरह से शासन व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है, लेकिन उसके क्या कारण हैं, वह सब अनुशासनहीनता क्यों होती है, इसको किसी ने नहीं देखा । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से हमारी राजनैतिक पार्टियां खास तौर से विद्यार्थियों में जाकर अनुशासन भंग करने के लिये कार्यवाहियां करती हैं, वह शोचनीय है । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि विद्यार्थियों में काम करने के विषय में राजनैतिक पार्टियों पर कोई बन्धन लगा देना चाहिये, ताकि इन अनुशासनहीनता की कार्यवाहियों को रोका जा सके ।

[श्री पहाड़िया]

मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं। सन् १९५७ के चुनाव तक मैं कालिज में विद्यार्थी था। मैं देखता था कि कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों के पेड कार्यकर्त्ता विद्यार्थियों के नाम से काम करते थे। मैं मानता हूं कि उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है लेकिन मैं इसके विरूद्ध हूं कि लोग राजनीतिक पार्टियों के पेड वर्कर के रूप में कालिजों और स्कूलों में दाखिल हों और सत्ताधारी पार्टी की मुखालिफत करें और लोगों में साम्प्रदायिक भावनायें पैदा करें। इस तरह के जो लोग कालिजों और स्कूलों में दाखिल होते हैं मैं समझता हूं कि उन पर रोक लगायी जानी चाहिये और उसका यही तरीका हो सकता है कि राजनीतिक पार्टियां विद्यार्थियों में ऐसी भावना पैदा न करें।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि जहां पर डिसटरबेंसेज हुये है उनमें विद्यार्थियों का बड़ा हाथ है। इसका कारण यह है कि पोलीटिकल पार्टीज उनको इस तरफ बढ़ावा देती हैं।

इसीके साथ साथ मैं बहुत आदर और श्रद्धा के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस आधार पर स्वर्गीय पन्त जी ने देश में विभिन्न राज्यों का निर्माण किया वह मेरी सम्मति में उचित नहीं था। राज्यों का निर्माण चाहे वह भाषा के आधार पर हो, या धर्म के आधार पर हो या और ऐसे ही किसी आधार पर हो तो वह गलत होगा। राज्यों का निर्माण भौगोलिक स्थिति को और प्रशासनिक सुविधा को ध्यान में रखकर ही किया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ छोटे छोटे प्रदेशों को यूनियन टैरिटरीज कह कर उनका शासन सेंटर द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन उनको इसमें कोई अधिक लाभ नहीं है। उनकी ओर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सकता। अगर त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर को असम में मर्ज कर दिया जाये तो उनको क्या नुकसान हो सकता है। इसी तरह से अगर हिमाचल का मामला है। उसको अगर पंजाब में शामिल कर दिया जाये तो हिमाचल के लोगों का क्या नुकसान होगा। मैं तो समझता हूं कि इससे उनका लाभ ही होगा। आज हम देखते हैं कि पजाब आदि स्थानों में भाषा के आधार पर झगड़े होते हैं वे समाप्त हों। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है उसकी शासन व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रही है। इसका कारण है कि इन राज्यों का निर्माण सही आधार पर नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्यों का निर्माण भाषा धर्म या जाति के आधार पर नहीं होना चाहिये। राज्यों के निर्माण में केवल भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों और प्रशासनिक सुविधाओं का ही ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर जहां एक तरफ विकास होता चला जा रहा है और बड़ी बड़ी नई नई चीजें पैदा हो रही हैं, वहां हम ग्राम पंचायतों के विकास की बात भी करते हैं, हम सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात भी करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाये। मैं भी मानता हूं कि यह होना चाहिये। लेकिन जो स्थिति देखने में आ रही है उसको देखकर यह कहना पड़ता है कि सत्ता के विकेन्द्रीकरण के साथ साथ भ्रष्टाचार का भी विकेन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है। पहले हम सुनते थे कि जिला स्तर पर रिश्वत चलती है लेकिन जब से पंचायतों बनी हैं हम देखते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार विलेज लेविल तक चला गया है। इसको रोका नहीं जा सकता। अब और अधिकारों के साथ साथ शासन व्यवस्था का काम भी इन ग्राम पंचायतों को देने का विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर ग्राम पंचायतों को शासन व्यवस्था का काम दिया

गया तो देश का शासन ढीला हो जायेगा । ग्राम पंचायतें विकास का काम करें और योजना का काम करें, अपना शासन स्वयं करें मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक शासन व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इसको अगर सरकार अपने ही हाथों में रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

इस संबंध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । जब से पंचायत समितियों को शोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट का पैसा दिया गया है तब से मैं बराबर देखता हूं कि पहले से ज्यादा इर्रेगुलेरिटीज हो रही हैं । मैं हर बार हरिजनों की बात नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन इस विषय में मैं अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना आवश्यक समझता हूं । अभी पद्म देव जी ने और डा० सुशीला नायर ने इस चीज का हवाला दिया । मैं भी कुछ बातें इस संबंध में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । जो आप रुपया इन संस्थाओं को दे रहे हैं उससे वह लोग लाभ उठाते ह जिनका पोलीटिकल इनफलूएंस होता है चाहे वह स्कालरशिप्स का मामला हो या सरविसेज का मामला हो । और यह केवल हमारे ही राज्य का सवाल नहीं है । मेरा सुझाव है कि जो आप इस तरह से रुपया खर्च करते हैं लोकल संस्थाओं के द्वारा उस पर आपका पूरा चैक होना चाहिये । अगर चैक नहीं होगा तो उसका लाभ जनता को पूरे तौर पर नही मिल सकेगा । मैं मानता हूं कि विकास कार्य हो रहा है । लेकिन जो गड़बड़ी हो रही है उसकी तरफ यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और उसको चैक नहीं किया गया तो हमको आपके रुपये से उतना लाभ नहीं मिलेगा जितना कि मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि खास तौर से मैं देखता हूं कि हरिजनों की अल्पसंख्यक जातियों को इससे कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । इस ओर भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

Shri Thimmaiah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I make some observations on the working of the Home Ministry, as an humble representative of the Scheduled Castes, I feel it my duty to pay a tribute to memory of the late Shri Pant who was in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. He was a great sympathiser of the Scheduled Castes and his personality as the Minister of Home Affairs at the Centre was influencing the State Governments for the progress of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States. It is a great loss to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly. His services to the community will be ever remembered by the Scheduled Castes people in the country.

I do not want to speak about certain measures which he adopted during his regime. He will be remembered particularly for the formation of the welfare boards at the Centre and also at the States level for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He will also be remembered for the interest that he took in getting reservation extends for the Scheduled Castes and also in the recent bifurcation of the double-member constituencies in spite of the great opposition to bifurcation. We will ever remember him.

Coming to the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I should say that by and large the Home Ministry is functioning properly and is keeping law and order in the country.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Jabalpur riots.

Shri Thimmaiah: I will tell you about that also.

Except for a few incidents here and there in the country which are mainly due to the negligence of certain officers, there have been no extraordinary accidents or incidents which could bring discredit to the functioning of the Home Ministry. Our police force should be a little more vigilant. It should exercise its powers a little more strictly. I was told that the Jabalpur riots, largescale murders and arson

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would not have taken place but for the negligence of the police officers in Jabalpur. I think the police should be strengthened in important cities in the country. If possible, its number should be increased.

Not only that, the emoluments and salaries of the lower officials of the police, particularly, the police constables and others, must be raised. Their condition, particularly in the State police, is very pitiable. When the Ministry of Education gives matching grants to the States for increasing the emoluments of primary school teachers, why does the Home Ministry not follow the same policy and give some matching grants to the State Governments for increasing the emoluments of the lower officials of the Police Department? This will go a long way in giving a sort of encouragement to the police officers who are expected to deal with the public in their day to day affairs and also in keeping up law and order in this country. Therefore I request that the Home Ministry should see that certain matching grant is given to the States for increasing the emoluments of the lower officials of the Police Department.

In big cities the cost of living is very high. There is a lot of difficulty in their getting houses. The Government should see that certain housing facilities are also provided to the police officials in the important cities.

Next I will come to the strike. I must congratulate the Government for dealing with the Central Government employees' strike successfully and in an admirable way. I am one who opposes strikes. I am not of the opinion that Government employees should resort to strikes. I am told that some arbitration method is being evolved for resolving the differences between the employees and the Government. I think that method is the best method and strikes by Government employees should be banned.

In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister one point. Previously there were so many employees who were temporarily appointed. Before the strike started these employees were removed because of the apprehension that they may also join in the strike. They never joined the strike. These temporary employees after the strike was over were not re-employed. I would ask the Home Minister to look into the cases of these people who never indulged in these strikes and see that they are re-employed in the various departments of the Central Government. I would particularly like to cite the cases of temporary hands in the offices of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, in the Accountant-General's offices. These temporary hands who were removed from service before the strike were never reinstated. I request the Minister to look into their cases.

Coming to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would say that Government has taken sufficient measures to improve their economic and social condition. The Plan outlay as tentatively fixed in the Third Five Year plan is about Rs. 100 crores. But if you compare it with the figures of the Second Plan, it makes little difference. The Second Plan envisaged an expenditure of about Rs. 92 crores and the amount provided in the Third Plan is only Rs. 100 crores. There has been an addition of only Rs. eight crores. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to look into this and see that more money is allotted under this head in the Third Plan.

In every report it is mentioned that proper attention is being given to implement the special scheme meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am satisfied with the attention being paid to the implementation of the special schemes. At the same time they say that the benefits of the general scheme also go to the Scheduled Castes. If you look into the working of the Plan and the reports on the Plan—whether it is the

First Plan or the Second Plan—it will be seen that proper attention is not paid to see that the benefits of the general scheme also goes to the Scheduled Caste people. I want that the Ministry should pay more attention to this aspect of the question and the recent committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Viswanathan, I am sure, will examine this question also. In this connection I would like to point out that the Ministry of Community Development have recently made a provision that a certain amount in each block development area will be spent on the development of the weaker sections of the people. Wherever possible, if such a scheme is adopted, the progress of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be achieved earlier than we expect.

I would now like to say something about the representation of the Scheduled Castes in Government service. The report makes mention particularly of the number of IAS officers of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1959 there were 35 officers in the IAS; now it is 38 or so. Only three have been added to last year's number. Though we can satisfy ourselves by the increase in the number, the rate at which the number of officers is increasing is not a satisfactory one. If this rate is to continue it will take one century to see that the Scheduled Castes get their quota in the administration. Our Home Minister is universally known for his sympathy to the down-trodden. I hope he will pay more attention to see that the Scheduled Caste people get their quota in the administration.

The State Governments send a list of names of officers to be included in the IAS. They have got a State quota in which Scheduled Caste people are recommended. I have got instances to show that the list sent by the State Governments are rejected by the Central Government. The attitude of the Central Government in one way is to encourage Scheduled Caste people to get into the IAS. But when they are recommended by the State Government, they are rejected. They will not accept them, because they know that the State Governments have no alternate officers to recommend. There are only a few officers who get recommended and if the State Governments recommend them, the Central Government do not accept them. This is a pitiable case. I request the Home Minister to pay attention to this also.

Lastly, there seems to be a sort of wrong impression about the Backward Classes in the Mysore State. I want to clarify it. It is true that except the Brahmins the rest were all considered backward. But one should know who made it and what was the criterion. The criterion to decide which is a backward class in Mysore State was that those who are educationally and socially backward will be considered as a backward class. This criterion was fixed not by the Congress Government, this criterion was fixed not in 1947. It was fixed when the Diwans were ruling in the Mysore State. I think the Diwans did not belong to backward classes! I want to make it clear to the House that the advanced communities in the Mysore State are very broad-minded, accommodating and every community there is very sympathetic to the backward classes and scheduled caste people. One has to admit this and the House should know it. Let them not be carried away by any wrong impression or propaganda. The criterion was fixed by the previous Government. Now the present Government has changed the list of backward classes.

When the Backward Classes Commission was appointed by the President of India the gazette notification fixed the criterion as social and educational backwardness. When I was called to give evidence, I said that those who are socially, educationally and economically backward must be taken as backward. But it is the Congress Government which is revising the list. They appointed the Naganna Gowda Committee which has

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removed certain communities which were considered to be backward and included them among advanced communities. Let there be no wrong impression about this matter.

Now lastly. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him a 'lastly'.

Shri Thimmaiah: I will conclude in a minute.

Under the land reforms surplus land is coming into the hands of Government. The Home Minister should see that the State Governments distribute this land among the Scheduled Castes. In the outlay of the Third Plan he should pay more attention and allot more funds for the development of agriculture among the Scheduled Castes, as also the development of cottage industries among them. If you want to see that the lot of the youngsters, the uneducated and less educated boys in the villages, is improved in addition to encouraging these general hostels, you should start industrial schools with hostels for these boys. You are going to start a number of industries in the Third Plan. If these boys want to get some jobs they must know some arts; they must know some trade. They should be given training in industrial training schools. That will help them to earn something and improve their economic condition.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shrimati Satyabhama Devi.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: No one has spoken from Tripura.

Shri Rungsung Suisa (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Nobody from Tripura has been called.

Mr. Speaker: Shri L. Achaw Singh has spoken for Tripura also.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): But he is in the Opposition.

श्रीमती सत्यभामा देवी (नवादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने जो शराब-बन्दी करने का एलान सारे देश के लिये किया है, उसके लिये मैं अपनी सरकार की सराहना करती हूं और उसको धन्यवाद देती हूं । इस बुरे रिवाज के कारण देश में गरीबी और भूखमरी भी बढ़ती है । शराब पीने के कारण सिर्फ हमारे हरिजन भाई ही तबाह नहीं हुये हैं, बल्कि बहुत से अच्छे घर के लोग भी इसके कारण बहुत ही बूरी हालत में हैं । हम जानते है कि शराब पीने से स्वास्थ्य खराब होता है और गरीबी बढ़ती है और जिस जाति या घर में शराब चलती है, उस में खाने और पहनने की कमी रहती है । जितनी भी कमाई लड़के बच्चे मिल कर करते हैं, शराब पी कर उसी में खर्च कर देते हैं । मैं तो कहूंगा कि जो अफर शराब-बन्दी किसी किसी जिले में या प्रदेश में हुई है, उस से भी बहुत कुछ लाभ हुआ है और उस से गांवो वालो और हरिजनो की हालत बहुत सुधर गई है । जहां शराब-बन्दी नहीं हुई है, वहां की हालत कितनी बुरी है, यह सब जानते हैं । अगर शराब-बन्दी की जायगी, तो उससे देश का पूरा लाभ होगा और गरीब लोग अपनी गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा खाने पीने और पहनने पर खर्च कर सकेंगे और उन के घर की हालत बहुत सुधर जायगी । शराब पीने के कारण उन लोगो के दिमाग अपने काम में नहीं रहते । इस लिये सरकार को शराब जरूर बन्द करनी चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं फिर मंत्री जी को इस घोषणा के लिये बधाई देती हूं ।

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (उन्नाव-रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे इस वाद-विवाद में बोलने का समय दिया, उस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

मैं कुछ आवश्यक बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

सब से पहले मैं बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कीमशन के बारे में हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं । संविधान की धारा ३४० के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति जी ने पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में यह बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन बनाया । संविधान की उक्त धारा के अनुसार यह कमीशन उन जातियों के बारे में बनाया गया था, जो देश में राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई हैं । लेकिन उस की टर्म्मेज आफ रेफरेंस इस प्रकार से निर्धारित की गई कि उस में शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को छोड़ दिया गया, जिन की आर्थिक और सामाजिक हालत सदियों से बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है, और केवल 'अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज' के लिये यह कमीशन बना दिया गया । उसके मुताबिक केवल 'अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज' की दशा की छान-बीन की गई और उसी प्रकार से रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई । हमारे देश की जो वास्तविक बैकवर्ड क्लासिज हैं वे इस रिपोर्ट से छूट गई हैं, तो जो हमेशा से आर्थिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई हैं और जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक दासता में जकड़ी हुई हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइबज की हालतों की जांच करना इस कीमशन का पहला कर्तव्य था । संविधान की धारा ३४० के अनुसार केवल एक ही कमीशन होना चाहिये था, जो सब पिछड़े वर्गों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और शैक्षिक अवस्थाओं पर विचार करता और कोई ऐसे सक्रिय कदम उठाता, जिस के अनुसार उन की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं का स्थायी रूप से अन्त हो जाता । कमीशन ने इन समस्याओं को और भी जटिल बना दिया है । इस कारण बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट स्वीकार नहीं की गई । देश के पिछड़े वर्गों में इस विषय में बैचेनी है कि उन को ज्ञात होना चाहिये कि इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने का अभिप्राय क्या था और उस रिपोर्ट की प्रतिक्रिया देश की बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के प्रति क्या रही । हमारी समझ में नहीं आया कि क्या सरकार ने यह समझ लिया है कि इस देश में पिछड़े वर्गों की समस्या का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है । देश में कोछी, कहार, मछवाहा, लोध, लुहार, जुलाहा, ग्वाल, मोमिहैन आदि बहुत सी ऐसी जातियां हैं, जो पिछड़े वर्गों में भी बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं, जो आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और शिक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत गिरी हुई हैं । हमें उन को पहले सुविधा देनी चाहिये । मेरा विचार है कि उन को शिक्षा में और नौकरियों में कुछ विशेष सुविधायें दे कर उन का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करना बहुत आवश्यक है ।

लगभग तेरह वर्षों से हम बारबार यह कहते चले आ रहे हैं कि हरिजनों के आर्थिक सुधार के लिये, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक सुधार के लिये एक अलग से, पेरेट, मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाये । लेकिन ऐसा न करके सैंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड और स्टेट एडवाइजरी बोर्ड्ज का निर्माण किया गया । सैंटर और प्रान्तों में जो बोर्ड कायम हैं, साल में उन की बैठक एक ही बार होती है । उस में अनेकों सुझाव दिये जाते हैं—घरों के सम्बन्ध में, शिक्षा को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के सम्बन्ध में और अन्य बहुत सी बातों के सम्बन्ध में । गृह मंत्रालय ने इन सभी सुझावों पर काफी गौर भी किया और किसी हद तक अमल करने की भी कोशिश की, जिस के लिये मैं मंत्रालय का धन्यवाद करती हूं, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सलाहकार समितियों के द्वारा आज हरिजनों का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है । कारण कि भारत की अनुसूचित जातियों की समस्याओं का समाधान ऐसी धीमी गति से नहीं हो सकता । जब रेफयुजीज की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये, उनको बसाने के लिये, उन को रोजगार दिलाने के लिये

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

शिक्षा का सुचारु रूप से इन्तजाम करने के लिये एक रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री बन सकती थी, तो क्या देश के पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये एक सैपेरेट मिनिस्ट्री को कायम कर के उन की समस्याओं को शीघ्र ही अन्त करना आवश्यक नहीं था ? यदि सरकार एक समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहती है और इस देश में पिछड़े वर्गों और शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज की कमियों को पूरा करना चाहती है, तो मैं समझती हूं कि केन्द्र में इस प्रकार का मंत्रालय स्थापित करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हरिजन कल्याण कारी सभी कार्य करने के सारे अधिकार इस मंत्रालय को दिये जायें, क्योंकि एक मंत्रालय के पास अनेकों कार्य एक साथ रहने से किसी विशेष कार्य पर विशेष ध्यान देना कठिन हो जाता है और इस प्रकार किसी निश्चित कार्य को निश्चित समय में नहीं कर पाते। जितने भी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बने हुए हैं, उन की चाल बहुत धीमी है—चींटी की चाल से भी धीमी है, जब कि सदियों से उन की ये समस्यायें इसी प्रकार चली आ रही हैं इतनी धीमी गति से इन समस्याओं का अन्त नहीं किया जा सकता। यह कार्य बड़ी शीघ्रता और सूझ का है। कारण यह है कि एक निधारित समय इस वर्ग को मिला है और उसी बीच में उन की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और राजनैतिक विषमताओं को समाप्त कर के उन को अन्य वर्गों के समानान्तर ला कर रिजर्वेशन की आवश्यकता को समाप्त कर देना है। फिर रिजर्वेशन के दस वर्ष इसी प्रकार व्यतीत होते दिखाई देते है। इस कारण मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इन सभी बातों का हल एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम कर के ही हो सकता है।

15 hrs.

शैड्युल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों पर प्रकाश डाला है और इनके स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिये १९५२ में अपनी रिपोर्ट में अनेक सिफारिशें की गई थी। उन सिफारिशों पर अभी तक कोई अमल नहीं किया गया है। न सैंटर में और न ही स्टेट्स में उस पर कोई गौर किया गया। यदि उस पर अमल किया गया होता तो मैं समझती हूं कि रिजर्वेशन को आगे बढ़ाने की कोई भी आवश्यकता न होती थी। कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पेज ९४, पैरा २६ में सिफारिश करते हुए कहा है :—

"Education can help in the all-round progress of any backward class as it is only through education that any backward class can raise their economic and social standards. It is, therefore, appropriate that more stress is laid on the educational side of the welfare schemes for these people but at the same time it is essential that other aspects on which improvements are needed are not overlooked but are rather developed simultaneously. It will be seen from Appendix VIII that sufficient amounts are not being spent on schemes other than educational by many State Governments. Some of the State Governments have no such schemes at all. It would be admitted that in order to raise the standard of living of the backward class people, we must have well organised schemes for their all-round progress. In addition to educational facilities, the following are urgent needs of these people which require immediate attention: (a) provision of housing, (b) supply of drinking water, (c) provision of land for tilling, (d) development of cottage industries, (e) improvement of sanitation and provision of free legal aid".

The Scheduled Caste Commissioner further recommends:

"I consider that a substantial position of the revenue of a state consistent with the ratio proportion of the Backward Classes living in a State should be set apart to

start the schemes to meet the above needs of these people. I also consider that the progress made in the schemes based on the above lines is the real index from which one can judge the achievement of the State concerned. With a view to ascertaining the real progress made in the various directions by each State, I had requested the State Governments to give information on the physical targets fixed any physical targets achieved in various schemes during each year. But unfortunately most of the State Governments have not been able to supply this information."

ये जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, इन पर आज तक भी गौर नहीं किया गया ।

अब मुझे लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में कुछ कहना है ।

कुछ दिन पहले यू० एन० ओ० में बोलते हुए खाद्य समस्या के बारे में श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने कहा था कि १६ मिलियन एकड़ भूमि नई तोड़ करके खेती के योग्य बनाई गई है और इस जमीन से देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत हद तक हल हो जायेगी और अनाज के मामले में देश आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा । मैं समझती हूं कि इस प्रकार से सरकार जो जमीन को तोड़ती है, उसमें से अगर ५० या ७५ प्रतिशत जमीन भी हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोगों को जिन के पास आज जमीन नहीं है, दे दी जाती तो देश की खाद्य समस्या हल हो गई होती और बेरोजगारी और गरीबी भी बहुत हद तक दूर हो गई होती ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जो जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद, सरकार को मिली है । ग्राम सभाओं के पास भी बहुत सी इस तरह की जमीन आई है । लेकिन लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज को और हरिजनों को यह जमीन न दे करके उन लोगों को दे दी गई जिन के पास पहले से ही जमीन थी । उन्होंने इस जमीन में बहुत बड़े बड़े फार्म लगाये । गांव सभाओं तक की यह हालत है कि उन्होंने गांवों के लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज को जमीन न दे कर के दूर दूर से दो दो और तीन तीन सौ मील के फासले से लोगों को बुला कर जमीन दे दी । जब ऐसा किया जाता हो तो लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज की हालत कैसे सुधर सकती है ? मैं चाहती हूं कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान अवश्य जाये ।

छूआछूत निवारण कानून के बारे में मैं अब कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । जिस तरीके से आज कल कानून पर अमल हो रहा है, उस तरह से छूआछूत कभी भी दूर नहीं हो सकती । अगर सरकार चाहती है कि यह दूर हो तो उसे कोई ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो जो इसके बारे में कानून बना हुआ है, उसको रद्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये । उसके रहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगी । बहुत से डेपुटेशन हमारे फारेन कंट्रीज में जाते है । मैं समझती हूं कि ये जितने भी डेपुटेशन गये उन्होंने वहां जा कर जितना भी अनुभव प्राप्त किया, उस अनुभव से हमारी जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ । जितना पैसा हमारी सरकार ने डेपुटेशंज को बाहर भेजने पर खर्च किया, वही पैसा अगर इंडस्ट्रीज में या टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूशंज खर्च किया जाता तो उचित था और मैं समझती हूं कि ऐसा करने से उस पैसे का सदुपयोग हो सकता था । मेरा सुझाव है कि जब तक हमारा देश धन धान्य से पूर्ण न हो जाये तब तक जितने भी इस प्रकार के डेपुटेशंज जाये वे अपने खर्चे से जायें ।

किसी भी वैलफेयर स्टेट के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जितने भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है उन सभी में सभी वर्गों के लोग हों । पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी जो श्रेणियां है उन सभी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का रिप्रिजेंट बिल्कुल निल के बराबर है । रेलवे ने इस बारे में अगर कोई कदम उठाया तो कर्मचारियों ने एक रिट पेटीशन दायर करके अपनी अनु-

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

दारता का परिचय दे दिया । मैं चाहती हूं कि स्टेट्स में और सैंटर में भी उनकी आबादी के अनुपात से वावसिज में उनको कोटा पूरा मिलना चाहिये और इसको देने की समुचित व्यवस्था शीघ्र होनी चाहिये ।

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will call upon the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Datar: Before the Home Minister replies, may I make a short statement?

Shri Rungsung Suisa: Only Tripura is left out.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let us extend the debate by one hour.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Tripura is directly administered by the Home Ministry. We are very closely connected with it.

Mr. Speaker: There are as many as 10 hon. Members who want to speak. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Datar: May I make a short statement elucidating a certain point? Dr. Sushila Nayar, while speaking, said that one of the State Governments, the Mysore Government, had declared that only the Brahmins were non-backward. I have got the correct position here. According to this, in 1959, the Government of Mysore issued an order making listing 164 communities as backward; the non-backward communities were not one but four; they were the Brahmins, the Banias, the Kayasthas, the Parsis and Anglo-Indians. Thereafter, they have appointed a Committee known as the Nagar Gowda Committee. This Committee submitted an interim report according to which two major communities, namely, the Lingayats or Vir Shaivas, and Muslims, have been declared to be non-backward. The final report of this Committee is yet to be received.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Members want to speak?—I find 15 14. Dr. M. S. Aney has not risen. Assuming the number is 15, how can I accommodate all hon. Members? I cannot help all hon. Members. The difficulty is that hon. Members do not meet 'territorially' and then come to an agreement, 'We shall speak'. The same hon. Member who has spoken once on one subject again insists on speaking and makes it impossible for me to avoid him. What am I to do? There are certain hon. Members in this category. There is absolutely no kind of co-operation with the Speaker, except that each wants to look after himself. I have got in my mind a number of hon. Members who have not been called. I also see from newspaper reports that it was a dull debate yesterday. I find it is a dull debate. Therefore, to keep up the level of the debate, I have to call some other Members also. I cannot ignore women; I cannot ignore Muslims; I cannot ignore Christians; I cannot ignore Anglo-Indians. Then there is the question of labour *versus* capital; also there is the point regarding territorial representation. These are all the difficulties that are oppressing me. What am to do? I cannot go on extending the time. Therefore, unless hon. Members will pick and choose from among themselves, they will speak on some other occasion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I can say this much that all that they have to say on Home are equally relevant on any other subject. Occasionally, this is what is happening.

Let me now call upon the hon. Home Minister.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is really very unfortunate that you have not called one more Member from our Group. We gave the names of two speakers; only one has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: This is an exception today. I will allow three more hon.

Members from his Group on another occasion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are very sorry. Therefore, we are walking out.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and some other Members of the Communist Group rose in their seats.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members should know that if against my ruling they walk out, I will take very serious exception.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You can take.

Mr. Speaker: I will not call them hereafter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You need not.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot be threatened like this. Calling hon. Members and maintaining the balance of the debate is entirely in my hands. I am not at all autocratic. What I am trying to do is to distribute as much time as possible. There are a number of hon. Members. The other day I found one hon. Member from the Socialist Group said, "I have not been called". If merely as a protest, because I am not able to call every hon. Member on every subject, he goes away, I take very serious notice of it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You can take.

Mr. Speaker: It is an insult to the Chair. I won't call him at all. (*Interruption*).

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I will not be cowed down by this.

Mr. Speaker: All that I can say is, they can make representations. I am considering every possibility....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You have not been considerate to my Group, the Communist Group.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Is he the Leader of the Group?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed one Member from the Group. He spoke for twenty-five minutes. But he wants more time. He wants thirty by five hundred into eight hours. He say, "So many minutes we must have, otherwise I will walk out". That should not be the attitude. It is not as if I have not allowed an opportunity to them. His Group has got a right and on every occasion I call them, not one but two. But on some occasions it is impossible. As the House has seen just now, fifteen hon. Members want to speak. But on that occasion he says "I have not got thirty by five hundred into eight hours, this is exactly what I want, otherwise I shall walk out". Let him walk out. I want the support of the whole House. This is not the way.

Shri Pahadia: They are actually taking more time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certainly not.

(*At this stage Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and some other Members left the House*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, we are meeting and discussing the Demand of the Home Ministry under the shadow of the sad demise of the late Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant. This House has paid a glorious tribute to his memory. I need not add to what has already been said about him in this House and outside. There has been expression of universal sorrow throughout the country. It has been a great national loss and a personal bereavement to all of us. The lesson we have learnt from him is that there should always be a determined effort to go ahead in spite of all difficulties. And we have therefore not to feel depressed but to go ahead in the fulfilment of the objectives which he had pursued, and we have all to pursue them in future in the interests of our people.

Sir, before referring to certain general and important matters I shall deal with some of the points referred to by some hon. Members during the course of the discussions. Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the continuation of

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section 144 in Delhi and New Delhi for the last six or seven years. I might inform the House that section 144 is in force in certain areas of Delhi only, namely, the entire compound of Parliament House, the vicinity of Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Central Secretariat, Connaught Circus and the vicinity of Chandni Chowk area. I need not say how busy especially the areas near Chandni Chowk and Connaught Circus are. If there is no prior information to the authorities about holding meetings or taking out processions, there might be a good deal of confusion in the traffic arrangements, and the normal traffic or the people going out for shopping etc. may be put to extraordinary inconvenience. It is therefore necessary that the authorities should get prior information about the demonstrations and processions, etc. As regards Parliament House and the Central Secretariat I shall do no better than what you, as Speaker, had observed in regard to the demonstrations which are held near the Parliament House. You had said, "Whatever may be the nature of the demonstrations, they are not to be allowed to come within a furlong round-about the Parliament House". You said further, "I am interested in seeing that the Parliament House is safeguarded". However, I can say with some confidence that there has seldom been a complaint lodged in regard to holding of meetings or taking out of processions: that is, we have not received reports that we came in the way of holding meetings or taking out of demonstrations by different political parties. In fact, I can say that Delhi is one of those cities where demonstrations are held in very large numbers indeed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the capital.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, I do not mind it. But there should be no complaints that processions are not allowed or that section 144 comes in the way.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy from Orissa said something about the temporary posts in the ranks of the Delhi Police. I may inform him—I am sorry he is not here, but I may inform the House—that the position is that there are about 3,159 posts in existence for three years on a long-term basis. Out of this 2,527 will be made permanent. I might add that I would like to look into this further and see what more could be done. I might also inform the House that a direct recruit is kept on probation for three years and a promotee is kept on probation for two years before confirmation. There is no direct recruitment to the rank of head constables, A.S.Is. and Inspectors.

Shri Vajpayee referred to espionage cases. In recent months there have been five cases involving some government employees and private individuals. About nine persons have been taken into custody and of them five have been detained under the Preventive Detention Act. Investigation in other cases is being conducted. We have to show the utmost vigilance in regard to this matter and do everything possible to counter such activities. Proper action is being taken in this direction and the implementation of the security instructions is being tightened up.

Shri L. Achaw Singh devoted most of his time to the question pertaining to his own detention. I have been informed by the Department, and I have myself looked into some of the papers and I find, that the action taken against him was completely in line with the procedure adopted in such cases. But I would only like to add that I am a bit surprised that Shri Achaw Singh should have come up with some kind of grievance again in this House. He went to the highest court of justice.

Mr. Speaker: Supreme Court?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: To the Supreme Court, and filed a writ petition and his petition was dismissed.

At least there should be some finality in such matters.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Supreme Court cannot enter into the merits.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The question was not of merits. The merits can only be considered by the committee which is appointed for that purpose. But the procedure etc., whether it has been complied with, is a matter on which the Supreme Court can certainly express its opinion, and it was purely on the basis of procedure that he had filed the writ petition, which was dismissed.

As regards Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, he has referred to three or four important matters. I shall deal with only one of them just at present. He suggested the appointment of a high-powered committee to go into the following matters:

(1) Improvement of Government processes and simplifying certain procedures;

(2) Serving the public with the maximum of speed and courtesy;

(3) Eliminating superfluous departments and sections;

(4) Co-ordination between different units and institutions;

(5) Eliminating duplication of work and overlapping of units; and

(6) Cutting down of costs.

In answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th March, regarding a similar proposal for the appointment of a committee, the Prime Minister observed like this:

> "No single committee can usefully handle all the problems of work, simplification, organisation and checks which are inherent in an all-embracing examination suggested in the question."

This is what the Prime Minister said:

> "But I am considering whether small internal groups cannot be set up to make a detailed examination of selected segments of administration which need special attention."

In pursuance of the above undertaking of the Prime Minister, the Ministries have set up internal groups to make detailed work study of selected sectors of administration.

But I am at one with Shri Mathur in one matter. We have had some experience of this matter being examined for some time past in the Ministries and the Ministers also directly took interest in it. A number of Ministers prepared their own papers and those papers were sent to the Cabinet for consideration. We have discussed a number of times. Yet, as the Prime Minister has said, the problem was so large and so complicated that it is not possible for either the Minister or even some Government officers to discuss it amongst themselves and come to a final conclusion. This matter needs a very thorough enquiry and when I said that I agree with Shri Mathur on one matter it is this. I also feel that this matter should not be left merely to the officers to consider and come to a conclusion. I do not criticise; but the officers have their own way of working. They have followed certain procedures during the last 50, 60, 70 or 100 years and it is not easily possible for them to go out of that groove and make some radical changes. At present I might say that I have myself suggested this some time ago to Government that there should be a committee of officers. Of course, without the officers the procedures etc. cannot be examined. They are masters of the subject. But there should be some non-official or non-officials on that committee so that they can bring about a fresh outlook and approach to the subject. And, I do not know whether it would be possible. A person who has been in

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the administration, who has got experience of the administration should preside over it. He may be a Minister as suggested by my hon. friend or he may be someone else. But, anyhow, the non-officials who are represented on the committee should also have sufficient experience of administration.

It is true that non-officials who have not got adequate time at their disposal will also not be able to do full justice to the work. If it is thought that Members of Parliament can work on it, certainly, Members of Parliament can work on it. But, they will have to devote almost all their time. It may not be possible for them to attend to other thing. I speak with some experience and I do feel that it is a matter which deserves our serious attention. Efforts should be made both by the officers as well as by the non-officials to study this problem and come to certain decisions which would help in bringing about an improvement in the working of the Administration.

As regard Shri Manaen, he referred to Nepali being adopted as an official language of the district of Darjeeling. The West Bengal Legislature has not so far adopted and of the languages in use in that State as the official language of the State under article 345 of the Constitution. The recognition of Nepal will come only after the decision has been taken by the State Government regarding the language or languages to be adopted as the official language or language for official business there. However, it has to be remembered that English continues to be used both at the State level and at the district level. If Shri Manaen likes he can convey his views, and also, if necessary, our views in the matter to the West Bengal Government.

He also referred to the provision in the Constitution about the Linguistic Commissioner and it was said that the Linguistic Commissioner should be entrusted with special executive functions. It is not possible to do so. But, the late Home Minister had discussed with all the Chief Ministers and suggested to them that they should try to give prompt attention to the recommendations of the Commissioner. The Commissioner can only go and study the situation in different areas of the different States. And, he is expected to send his report to the Government of India. That report is, generally, considered here in Parliament and, with the approval of Parliament, we advise the State Governments to take action.

The State Governments have helped the Linguistic Commissioner to make the necessary enquiries. There has been no difficulty in that. But, it has often been said in this House that those recommendations are not being implemented fully or expeditiously by the State Governments.

Recently, on our late Home Minister's advice, a circular was also issued to the State Governments requesting them that the recommendations of the Commissioner should always be considered at a higher level in the States; that consideration should not start from the lowest rung of the administration. We would like to pursue the matter and see that the recommendations made by the Linguistic Commissioner are implemented and given effect to.

Shri Naval Prabhakar mentioned specially the inadequate provision for Harijan welfare for Delhi in the Third Five Year Plan. I am merely referring to Delhi because he mentioned Delhi. And, I would like to tell him that his information does not seem to be quite correct. The total provision in the Second Plan was Rs. 19·56 lakhs which has been increased to Rs. 38·55 lakhs, Rs. 23·55 lakhs for direct expenditure and Rs. 15 lakhs for loans. There is thus an increase of 74 per cent over the figures of the Second Plan.

Shri Thimmaiah has referred to several matters concerning the Harijans and the aid and help that should be given to them. I entirely agree with him and I can only say that we will try to hear in mind what he has said and what others have said. There are certain limitations of course. Subject to financial limitations, we will do it. Of course, it is the State Governments, mostly, which have to carry out the programmes. Within those limitations, the Government of India will try to do its best to help the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. He mentioned about industrial training and I welcome that idea. I think we should do much more than what we have done so far in that regard.

The Maharani of Gwalior referred to obscene literature and the publication of magazines etc. not in English but especially in regional languages and she said that it was on the increase. Fortunately or unfortunately, I had not got much time to see or go through them. I was told by no less a person than the Deputy Home Minister that this literature was being sold in the open markets in Connaught Place and other places. As I said, I do not get time even to go to Connaught Place and so I have no personal experience.

An. Hon. Member: You are immune to all these things!

Mr. Speaker: He wanted young men to be prevented.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Older people, I believe you think, are permitted to read them? Undoubtedly, Sir, it is a matter which should be given some thought. But the point is that it is not so easy to take action and I would suggest to the Deputy Minister herself to give attention this and see what action could be taken to reduce this sort of thing . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I interrupt the hon. Minister, Sir?

Some Hon. Member: No. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to put a question at the end.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Frank Anthony referred to the grant being given to Anglo-Indian school and he laid emphasis on the indigent grant being continued to Anglo-Indians. Our late Home Minister took a special interest in this matter and while the Chief Ministers were here some time back in Delhi he held a meeting and discussed some matters and then he mentioned about this also. Recently, he also wrote to the Chief Ministers. Is it true that there is some difficulty and some States have objected to it because they say that there is some constitutional difficulty about the grant being given to Anglo-Indian students—indigent grant or for educational purpose. But it is a matter which could be, I think, considered by the State Governments and necessary action could be taken. In reply to that letter some of the State Governments have already agreed that they will continue this indigent grant and I can only assure him that we will take up this matter with the other States further. I do hope that the other State Governments, after discussions, will also agree.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said something about Kashmir and about its administration. I do not want to say much on that. The hon. Member, Shri Tariq has replied to some of the points raised by him. There are of course deficiencies and shortcomings everywhere. Jammu and Kashmir is not an exception. He can go to any State and find that there are short comings and deficiencies. But to know what progress Kashmir has made, the best thing would be to go to Kashmir and one should see things for oneself. I went to Kashmir after a long time, after about five years. I was really surprised to see the progress made in different directions. Whether it is cottage industries or emporia or production of food or other development of forests, etc. all these activities are going ahead rapidly. I

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am surprised that Kashmir Governernment should also take a keen interest in the development of industry. In a way, from the communications point of view, it is not very convenient to have big factories in Kashmir; yet the Kashmir Government is very particular of setting up industries for cement and pig iron. It is not, therefore, quite fair to suggest that the money spent there is wasted or is not properly utilised.

There are now some general matters. About the Union Territories. This matter, I know, is troubling the minds of friends, especially from Manipur, Tripura and Himachal. During the last fortnight or so, I have tried to look into the relevant papers and see what the Home Ministry has to advise about it. I personally feel that the people there do want powers to be delegated to them for almost running the administration of their area on their own. That is a justified feeling. Already there are Territorial Councils and there are members in them. Certain departments, etc. have been put under their charge. So, what they want is that it should be further extended. In fact Pantji himself met deputationists of these areas and he was thinking in terms of making a change and delegating more powers to them. I cannot say at the present moment exactly as to what we propose to do. But personally speaking, I feel that it is better not to take half-hearted steps or half-hearted measures. It is better to delegate whatever powers we want to at a stretch and allow the representatives of the people to run their own Government.

Shri C. K. Nair: What about Delhi?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The only point that is to be considered is this. I do not want that small States like Tripura or Himachal Pradesh or Manipur should become the battle grounds of the different political parties and groups. If the people there want democratic form of administration, they must also take the responsibility and see that the administration would be run smoothly and that there would be no group or party politics working all the time. I know it can be said that this kind of grouping is there in other bigger States also but the bigger States have so many other avenues. They can do so much for the development of their States; their resources are very good. Even if they fight, things are carried on and work proceeds. But in these small States, it will become simply impossible if those who want to run the administration fight among themselves and create difficulties for the State and the people of the State. I think that Parliament will agree with me when I say that there should be certain checks. We may delegate powers with certain checks which should be provided in order to put a stop and check this kind of activity hich may come in the way of planning and administration in those areas. I have merely, Sir, given an expression to my feelings. This matter will have to be gone into very carefully and examined thoroughly by the Home Ministry and the final decision taken by the Government of India. But I would surely like to tell the House that whatever decision we take it will have to be taken much before the forthcoming elections. So we will try to take a decision in this matter much before the forthcoming elections.

Shri C. K. Nair: What about Delhi?

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Delhi is also included in that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, for Delhi the big Parliament is sitting here.

Shri C. K. Nair: That is our misfortune, because Parliament has no time to pay attention to the local administration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is our misfortune that you have put this question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, of course, we will consider about Delhi also. But I might mke it clear, so far as I can think of, just at present, I would like to keep Delhi in a different category. I can only say that much. I do not think it can be placed in the same category as Himachal Pradesh, Manipur or Tripura.

Now, the question of services and their training etc. was raised both by Shri Mathur and also the Maharani of Gwalior. I might only say that I agree with what Shri Mathur says, that the services have to change their outlook and approach in the existing context and in the kind of work that Government has to do in future. Formerly the position was different, and law and order was their main responsibility. But now a much higher priority is being given to developmental work, to the development of agriculture or industries or other kind of social and educational work. So the services have to fully realise that they must function in a way which will help the execution of the policies of Government fully and satisfactorily.

The services are now being given a special training. I shall refer to the new course which we have adopted for them in the Indian Administrative Institution at Mussorie. There have been training institutions so far for IAS and for the IPS officers. But the new institution which has been opened at Mussorie and is under the charge of the Home Ministry is a new institution of its kind and there a different course has been prescribed. There are two main distinctions of this institution as compared to other training institutions. Firstly, this institution gives the necessary national background of our country to the officers. They are also given a full idea of what the policies of Government are, what are their programmes and what are their activities under the different Plans. Besides that—in fact, I was looking into the papers and I found—the officers are also educated as to what Gandhiji used to say what his policies and programmes were. I know we are far away from what Gandhiji said or from what he wanted us to be, but still the base of all our activities is mainly Gandhiji's ideas and Gandhiji's programmes.

Acharya Kripalani: Who are their guides? Are they senior officers or anybody else?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, senior officers have to be told as to what his ideas were, because it is true we are apt to forget and the younger generation is apt to forget more the background of our national history and what our leader had taught. I myself did not know that it was one of the subjects on which the officers were being given some information or some education. I, therefore, personally feel that this is good in a way. How they function is a separate question. Well, as I said, if shortcomings are merely to be seen, shortcomings are everywhere, amongst us also and also amongst the officers. So the whole approach there is different, and it is not only one service—the IAS—who are being taught. The important factor is that all the services are being trained in the same institution. Different services have their own training organisations or training arrangements, but in this institution all of them meet and it is good that they meet and have common discussions. In that way they can also understand how they can work in future in a more co-ordinated manner.

Shri Mathur said that there should be referesher courses for officers who had been in service for some time past. We have already drawn up our scheme and it has been decided to hold refresher courses for officers who had been in services for the last ten or fifteen years. Besides that, it has also been decide to hold seminars of senior officers.

As regards the question of relationship between the employees and Government, I need not say how important and it is that the relationship between the two should be as good and as

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peaceful as possible. I would specially refer to two points. Much has been said about the last strike. But the point to consider is whether there should be a ban on striks. As far as I know, sometime back it was agreed to by the different labour organisations that strikes of Government employees should be banned or stopped. Then it was suggested by Government that we can think in terms as to how to settle the major disputes. Government was also considering whether there could be some kind of arbitration for resolving the issues ultimately. Suppose the discussions go on and there is no end to the dispute, then, there should be some kind of arbitration. Government had so far never agreed to this kind of or any kind of, arbitration because it was felt that the Government is the final authority to decide matters concerning these things. But the late Home Minister and the Labour Minister discussed this matter amongst themselves, and this matter was also discussed at higher levels, and it was felt that even the question of arbitration could be considered. But the only point that now remains is whether the workers would be willing to accept some kind of ban on strikes altogether, that is, a strike in no case. If that is agreed to, then that kind of arbitration which will give satisfaction to the workers may also be agreed to by the Government. I am informed that there is some difference of opinion or change or shift in views in regard to this matter in so far as labour organisations are concerned. However, I shall not go into the details. I merely wanted to say that this matter is under active consideration of Government and we will try to pursue it and come to some conclusion as early as possible.

There is another matter in regard to strikes of which I talked just now. The important point is that a strike should be prevented; it is better to prevent it, to take preventive measures, so that that situation does not arise. For that, the House will remember that the Pay Commission had made a recommendation, namely, the formation of Whitley Councils more or less on the United Kingdom pattern. This matter has also been examined by Government, and in fact, the Home Ministry has prepared a full scheme on that. On the Whitley Council will be represented both the labour representatives as also the Government officers. But the representation of the workers would be much larger than that of the Government. Of course the idea of Whitely Councils is to discuss and thrash out matters amicably and come to agreed conclusions. So, this question of Whitley Councils is also, as I said, being actively considered and I hope if the Whitley Councils—or we may give it a different name—function well and satisfactorily, the situation for going on strikes may not arise at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur said that those who are employed in the public undertakings should be allowed to take part in politics or to take part in parliamentary activities or political activities;—I am not quite clear—about it. But he said something on these lines.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I only said that it should be considered in view of our enlarging public sector.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In view of the enlarging public sector, he says it should be considered—whether the officers of the public undertakings should be allowed to take part in politics or not. These public undertakings are of course corporations, but they are financed wholly by the Government and they are responsible to Parliament and of course to the Government or the Ministry concerned. I do not think that at the present moment this matter should receive our attention. I feel that at present our democracy is a nascent democracy. We are in the very initial stages of building up good conventions and good traditions, and it would be, to my mind, suicidal if the officers either

of the Government or of the public sector undertakings, are allowed to take part in politics. I say so because, firstly, it is absolutely important that our officers should devote themselves wholly and solely to the work which has been entrusted to them. They cannot, to my mind, find a single moment for anything else if they are serious about their work. Secondly, it is necessary that they have to build up the younger people to take their place. I also feel that some kind of tradition—some convention—has to be built up as to what should be the relationship between the politicians or the members of the legislatures and the officers. It is a very ticklish matter, and it must be said that we have not been able to find a satisfactory solution to the same. Yet, one thing should, as far as possible, be made clear, and I think there is a general agreement also on that, namely, the officers should generally, of course, know the mind of the Government and the policies enunciated either in Parliament, or after approval of Parliament, by the Government itself. Having known the policies the officers should be given as much scope as possible to implement them in the way that they think best. If there is day-to-day interference in the administration, it is not good either for the officers or for those people who are really cncerned. So, it is necessary that the officers should keep aloof from politics or any kind of political work. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur said, "How will the officers change? They are doing their work in their own way and they must conform to our policies". The policy is there, of course; but, if the House would permit me to say so, if the parties think that the officers must work according to their wishes or according to their dictates and if there is too much intermingling, I do not know what its result would be. Therefore, what will happen is, if the parties would like to dominate, the bosses of the parties will dominate and the Officers will become demoralised. If the officers are left alone, they will only thing their own prestige and power and ignore the interests of the people. Therefore, the present conventions or the present arrangements, to my mind, are satisfactory. I am told—I do not know—that even in the United States, where formerly there used to be a wholesale change in the Secretariat services when the parties changed, now, it is being cut only by about half. So, for the time being, I think the United Kingdom pattern for our country is good and we should try to stick to it. But this does not mean that the officers should not change or should not change the method of their work.

I have been a humble worker all my life, and still I am in that happy position of meeting each and every worker. I know the treatment that is often meted out to workers by our officers. I do not say that everytime our worker is right or correct. He may commit or make mistakes. But I can with some experience say—I am not merely talking of the Congress Party and I am talking of workers of every party—and I feel that the sympathy or the sympathetic approach that those workers should get is not gnerally made available. When I speak of officers being not interfered with, I must lay emphasis on the fact that the officers have also to give up the kind of feeling that they might have in their minds, because they have always been dealing with people of the upper strata. A man from the field or the factory is not not able to create an impression on them. So, this distinction or discrimination has to be done away with. Especially in developmental work, it is absolutely essential that there should be full co-ordination and co-operation between officials and non-officials.

16 hrs.

I would also like to mention one other matter if you permit me to take a few more minutes. What is important, specially as you were also good enough to mention just now. Our officers are undoubtedly very able

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people. But I want to lay greater stress on hard work and integrity. To my mind, officers should be above doubt and above suspicion. When I say that, I do not forget that Ministers have equally to be above suspicion. But today the Ministers are elected by the people and their activities are always before the eyes of the people, before lakhs and crores of people. There is a searchlight thrown at them all the time. But I might say that the officers are not placed in that position. Their activities and line of work are not always known to the people, whereas we are, as I said, completely exposed. In fact, we should be, because it is for the people to select their representatives and know how we function and whether we are working rightly and correctly. It is good . . .

Acharya Kripalani: Not sufficiently exposed.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If there is any dearth of that, of course, Kripalaniji never forgives anybody, even, if he will permit me to say so, his wife, who is now a Minister. As I said, in the case of officers, ability is undoubtedly needed and it is necessary. Ability is there profusely amongst our officers. Our officers are the best products of our universities. The average ability of our officers is much higher, but as I said, what is needed is the confidence of the people in them. I must say that generally, of course, our standards in the Government of India are very high. Yet, it is necessary that we should look into the rules and procedures, etc. about taking action against those officers regarding whom we receive complaints. The present rules and procedures are very cumbersome and complicated. Even if a person is more or less considered to be guility, it is not easily possible to dispose of his case quickly and inflict any kind of punishment. So, I think it should be examined. Of course, we have to be fair and give full justice to the person against whom complaints are made. But when it is found that the complaints are correct, the procedure should not come in the way. Delays should not come in the way of giving the necessary punishment to the person concerned.

Lastly, I was talking of integrity, character, etc. But maintenance of national integrity is absolutely important. They are fissiparous tendenceies seen almost in every direction. Whether it is language or whether it is a small question of a boundary or border between two States or whether it is communal or caste consideration, a number of things are coming up which are weakening the strength of our people. So, it is necessary that the Parliament as well as the Government should give careful thought to this matter.

Recently there had been very tragic incidents at Jabalpur, Saugor, etc., and it has undoubtedly created great uneasiness amongst the minorities and they have suffered severe losses also. I am glad that on the whole almost every section of this House has condemned it. I do not say there is no communal feeling amongst the minorities, but the responsibility of the majority community should not be ignored. Our responsibility is utmost in this matter. If anything happens, the majority must see to it, must think and devise ways and means, to prevent any such occurrence in future. How to do it, they have to consider; it is their main responsibility.

I might mention regarding one or two matters about which Maulana Hifzur Rahman specially made reference. I want to clear up two things. Firs ly, he said one Judge has been appointed in the Commission. It has been done before also. Recently, there is the example of the Commission which was appointed in Assam for making an inquiry; only one Judge was appointed on that committee.

Secondly, I am surprised that he said that the power of "requiring the discovery and production of any document" has not been given to the Judge. I do not know how that can be said, because the powers of the Commission are cleraly mentioned here:

> "The Commission shall have the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely—"

Certain matters have been enumerated, out of which one is:

> "requiring the discovery and production of any document, receiving evidence on affidavits, requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office, issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents . . ."

These powers are given to the Commission automatically. There is some misunderstanding on the part of Maulana Hifzur Rahman and perhaps Dr. Sushila Nayar also.

The question of language had also become a very complicated affair. It seems that on the language issue strong feelings are roused and they cut across political parties also. In Assam it was quite obvious. The all-India parties acted in a different way and the State parties did as they thought best. That is the position on the question of language, even though I do not think it is generally acknowledged. On this point, Master Tara Singh has mentioned about the Sikh State. Punjabi Suba is a different matter, but when you read his statements, you will find that he mentions about a Sikh State in which there will be a majority of Sikhs. These are disintegrating forces and we must consider as to how we can prevent them or check them. I personally feel that it is not entirely the responsibility of the Government to check and prevent them When I say so, I am not shirking the responsibilities of the Government. It is the main responsibility, the chief responsibility of the Government, but it is also the responsibility of each and every citizen of this country. In fact, I have been thinking within myself that we should try to prepare the necessary public opinion and that the proper climate has to be created in which we should think more in terms of the country as a whole, than in terms of our own State. I need not remind the House that before 1947 everyone of us thought in terms of India first and our provinces afterwards. Now we think of our own State first, our own people first, our own language first and the whole country afterwards. It is very tragic indeed. As I said, I was thinking within myself how to build up the necessary public opinion, and I feel sometimes—I will have to concretise it—that we should have some kind of conference under the leadership of the Prime Minister, not only of the political parties but of people or leaders of people from every walk of life, from every profession doctors, lawyers, businessmen, workers and leaders of poli ical parties—and that we must sit down and think as to how far we can go in these matters. If it is at the cost of the country, well, we cannot afford to think in terms of States or our own people or our own province. As I said, it will have to be concretised as to what are the matters to be referred to this conference. It will have to be carefully thought out as to what are the matters to be discussed there. But, it is necessary that at least leaders of the people in different walks of life should make some commitment at some place. They should come out clearly with their views and opinions. This kind of conference or meeting would be, I feel, surely helpful and may help in building up the necessary climate and atmosphere.

I would like to say a few words as to what the Government have to do about that. In there matters, especially the communal troubles and also major kind of crimes, we have not so

[Acharya Kripalani]

far used the Preventive Detention Act. Why not we take action under that? I feel the time has come when it is essential that those people who promote these communal feelings or troubles, or those people who instigate others for different kinds of quarrels or fights, they should be hauled up first. No doubt, we have to take action afterwards But it is much better to prevent it than to take action afterwards. I feel and I hope that I have got the approval of the House if action is taken under the Preventive Detention Act against anti-social elements and also against those who promote troubles. Of course, I would like to assure the House that when such people are hauled up or when a list of such people is prepared, the utmost care will have to be taken. The list will not be passed merely by the Police Department, but all the magistracy, the police and the higher officers, each and everyone of them, will have to share the responsibility and the burden. The list of names will have to be very carefully scrutinised.

I know that sometimes mistakes might be made. Therefore I say that we must avoid mistakes because even if there is one mistake, the Government of the authorities will be accused. Therefore great care has to be taken in this matter. But I do think that same firm and bold action is called for.

I shall not take more time of the House. I am thankful to the House for the kind sentiments that they have expressed. I do hope that I shall get their full support.

Mr. Speaker: Should I put any of the cut motions specially to the vote of the House? None. Them I will put all of them together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 60 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The Motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ZONAL COUNCIL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 50—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO 51—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO 54—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,60,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Himichal Pradesh'."

DEMAND NO. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 57—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 58—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

16.17 hrs.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. I have already indicated that hon. Members who are present here and who have given cut motions will kindly pass on to the Table the numbers of the cut motions which they desire to move. Normally all hon. Members will be allowed 15 minutes except in the case of leaders of groups who will be allowed some more time.

DEMAND NO. 97—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO, 98—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,46,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,19,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 138—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,19,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to move my cut motions Nos. 1130 to 1162, 1050 to 1067 and 1086 to 1097. In all they are about 63 cut motions. My reasons for giving a large number of cut motions is this. It is one of the important Ministries next only to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It deals with several matters vital to the development of our country. Besides, almost all the Ministries are in some way or the other linked with this Ministry inasmuch as several construction works are undertaken on their behalf.

We are also voting Rs. 64·93 crores of which for supplies it is Rs. 2·82 crores, for construction works it is Rs. 30·46 crores and for stationery and printing it is Rs. 8·19 crores—all expenses met from revenue. That is why, although I may not be able to touch upon all the points, I want to bring to the notice of this House through these cut motions the several issues that are facing the country through this Ministry. It is only seldom that the Ministry comes before us, except on an occasion like this and during Question Hour—because not many pieces of legislation are brought before this House by this Ministry. Once in a year the Demands are discussed. That is why

[Shri Tangamani.]

I expect that some of the points which myself and other hon. Members of the House would be raising will be given due consideration by the hon. Minister.

Now I shall deal with certain aspects of housing and other incidental matters. The Second Plan is now coming to a close and the Third Plan will be starting officially from the 1st April, 1961. It may be worth while taking stock of the progress made in the matter of housing schemes. We have been told that out of Rs. 84 crores in the Plan allocation, Rs. 70.60 crores have been spent as on 22nd March, 1961. As against the physical target of 1,83,665 houses, the number of houses completed upto 31st December 1960, is 1,20,343. In the matter of plantation labour housing scheme, the amount allocated was Rs. 50·67 lakhs.

The amount which has been spent up to the end of last year is Rs. 13·87 lakhs. I want to make pointed reference to this. Either we scrap the scheme, or we see that at least a part of it is spent and the planters are made to utilise the sum that has been provided for them. This shows lack of response on their part. The House should know how far the plantation labour is provided with housing in Assam, West Bengal, Tamilnad, Kerala and Mysore which are the plantation areas.

Regarding the subsidised industrial housing, the Plan allocation was Rs. 29 crores which was reduced to Rs. 23·77 crores. We find that Kerala has utilised only Rs. 11½ lakhs out of Rs. 51 lakhs, and Madras Rs. 90·42 lakhs, though the allocation was only Rs. 85·20 lakhs. The houses completed in all the States is 44,834, that is less than 50,000 at the the rate of 10,000 houses per year. Here too the response of the employers has been very poor.

In reply to Starred Question 420 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 24-8-1960 it was stated:

> "From the time when this scheme was inaugurated in September, 1952 1,21,340 houses have been sanctioned of which 87,071 have been completed. Roughly speaking, about 84 per cent has been constructed by State Governments, 15 per cent by employers and 1 per cent by workers' cooperatives."

Successive Housing Ministers' Conference considered this, but with no success. The recent Conference held in December 1960 at Udaipur also discussed this, but in vain. I have been saying in the past—and I want to repeat it—that suitable legislation for industrial housing is urgently called for. Another point is, in the case of co-operative housing where the workers themselves undertake these Cooperative housing schemes, the much-needed steel and cement must be made available. On these there should be top priority. That is a request which I would like to make on the floor of the House on behalf of industrial labour who are at least doing their utmost.

14.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The slum clearance is lagging behind schedule and I want to know the progress made in the six cities notified in the Sen Committee's Report. I also want to know why no attempt has been made to increase allocation from Rs. 12·99 crores to Rs. 20 crores, as originally fixed. Has only Rs. 10 crores been spent so far? In village housing, except in U. P. all the other States are lagging behind. More money should be provided under the Rental Housing scheme for State Government employees. The amount drawn during the Plan period is only Rs. 6·73 crores. I have mentioned all these points in my cut motions 1141 to 1144. Before

concluding this particular aspect of the question I would like to know whether Government has now arrived at a firm figure about the housing schemes, and the allocation for the different schemes, particular for the industrial housing scheme.

The next point I would like to refer to is the question of CPWD. This is the biggest wing of the Ministry. The CPWD has constructed many big offices and buildings. The National Buildings Construction Corporation must be given big construction works on its own, and not hand it over to sub-contractors. Here I would like to make certain suggestions speedily for want of time. Additions, alterations and annual repairs should be done departmentally by the work-charged staff and should neither be given on contract nor be done by workers on muster roll. Contract system breeds corruption and hence it must be put an end to with a firm hand. In reply to Starred Question No. 267 answered on 9-8-1960 it was stated: "Overpayments of Rs. 20,76,514 were provisionally assessed by the Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation as recoverable from the contractors during the period 1957—1959." Such instances have also been referred to in great detail in the Public Accounts Committee's Reports Nos. 25 and 34. I do not wish to go into details. I would like to know what the present position is, and how much has been recovered.

Here, I want to make a suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Minister. At present, the Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation undertakes the checking up after the construction is over. I submit that checking up must be done before the construction is complete.

About vigilance, probably, the Ministry will know more than what we do. I have received reports that those who constitute this Vigilance Department, or at least some of them are people against whom there have been serious charges. I shall leave it at that. I want the Ministry to look into this matter also.

Regarding efficiency, I must say that it is very low. Although I speak for labour, I must submit that efficiency is low for reasons which I shall present cite. They are as follows. First of all, a complete reorganisation of the Department is required. I request that my suggestions may be considered. The top-heavy administration is increasing; there are six additional chief inspectors instead of the usual four. The Department should be reorganised on the basis of zones or regions. All Central Government works in a particular zone should be under the charge of the superintending engineer. The zone may consist of one State or more than one State, according to the workload. The electrical works should be under the Electrical Superintending Engineer. The functional formation of divisions and circles leads to wastages and inefficiency. Further, engineers should be entrusted with more engineering work. This has been the subject-matter of a complaint which has been made by several speakers in the past, and I believe that even the hon. Prime Minister had occasion to mention this. Let the engineers have less of administrative work.

For stores, at least, let there be a separate stores officer, and let not an engineer be asked to look after the stores.

There should also be personnel officers to look after the various problems of staff. This principle has been accepted already in the railways, and we have got personnel officers at different levels. The non-payment of increments, the non-supply of uniforms, and the non-supply of statements of the provident funds are all common phenomena today. These are known to the Ministry also.

The pay has not yet been fixed on the revised scale for most of the divi-

[Shri Tangamani]

sions, particularly in the Horticulture Division. Certain issues have been raised about promoting certain undeserving people. I do not want to go into individual matters.

Regarding the staff problems, I would say that some require very urgent attention. The staff should be transferred on the transfer of works to the corporation and not retrenched here and re-employed as fresh recruits in the corporation. This is a very strange practice which is being followed now. For instance, this has happened in Calcutta, although there are vacancies, workers have been retrenched. The recurring notices of retrenchment can be avoided if there there is zonal seniority instead of divisional or circle seniority. This principle was accepted in Delhi, and it was to be extended to all other places. But, unfortunately, the order has been cancelled. I understand from certain reports that the present chief engineer is opposed to this kind of principle: The attitude to the workers and their demands must also be gone into: I am told that this attitude has not been very helpful. The workers whose list has been prepared by the *ad hoc* committee have not been confirmed by the Chief Engineer. The workers already confirmed are being sent for re-medical-examination. There is deliberate delay. Allowances are sanctioned only after repeated representations, but retrospective effect is not given.

As I had pointed out last year—for the sake of completeness I shall mention it this year also—there are 14,000 work-charged employees, of whom 50 per cent are in Delhi, and 20,000 contract labour in Delhi. On the 14th August, 1957, the hon Minister announced transfer of non-industrial personnel of the work-charged staff to the Regular Establishment and conversion of 50 per cent of the remaining posts into permanent posts. The report of the *ad hoc* committee was ready in August, 1959, and that orders for the creation of 3,839 permanent posts were to be issued, but I am told that up till now, only 400 persons have been confirmed. These are facts which are known, but facts which cannot be denied also.

I want to draw pointed attention to another thing. There are also anomalies in the scale of pay due to the categorisation of posts recommended by the First Pay Commission. In reply to starred question No. 906 answered on the 16th March, 1961, it was stated a Categorisation (Removal of Anomalies) Committee had been set up, and that the recommendations would be given effect to from the 1st July, 1959. I would submit that the union, particularly the CPWD Workers' Union should be associated with this, as was done in the case of the *ad hoc* committee.

In this connection I might also mention that there is failure to provide quarters to these work-charged employees in Calcutta. I have made reference to it in my cut motion No. 1087. My cut motions Nos. 1086-1097 cover various problems concerning the staff of CPWD, which I have raised.

My next major subject concerns the functions of the Directorate of Estates. I have applied my mind to it and I would be happy if the Ministry also takes note of some of the suggestions which I venture to make. I move for the abolition of the Assistant Directors' posts as recommended by the SRU—Special Reorganisation Unit—of the Finance Ministry, as they are only a fifth wheel to the coach. I am happy to find at page 23 of the Report for 1960-61 that the Report of the A. K. Chanda Committee for framing the Manual of Allotment Rules to rationalise, streamline and simplify the rules giving the allotment of general pool accommodation, has been submitted. This is a good thing. But if they do not take a decision on it, certain events are bound to follow. Normally government

employees are asked to make applications by the 1st of January. No applications have been invited. It is necessary that applications should be invited, and the A. K. Chanda Committees' Report must be immediately implemented and justice done to them. We are told that the Second Plan Pool has increased from 12,810 houses to 28,000. Probably we will have more during the Third Plan. In his reply, the hon. Minister could tell us how many more houses are going to be built for government employees. If he does so, I will very grateful to him.

The present system of building houses to the low-paid officers at far off places should go. No explanation is given for that. Class IV officers' quarters are 8 miles away; class III and class I officers have their quarters one mile away. There is no social justice in the way this is being done.

Another shocking thing is this. I have visited the so called H type quarters for daftries. There is no electrification there. Kerosene prices are going up; there is on electrification for class IV officers' quarters.

Then the colony south of Netaji (West Vinay Nagar) and Srinivasapuri should be occupied. Otherwise, it becomes a waste. I understand that is being occupied. Let the occupation be completed.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): All are occupied.

Shri Tangamani: I understand that the colony south of Netaji Nagar has not been occupied for the past two years. The flats are there, but they are not occupied. I have gone there during the week-end.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They are not ready.

Shri Tangamani: Because of the merger of D.A. with basic pay, the house rent of 10 per cent fixed is exorbitant. We have put up a suggestion to the Railway Ministry that it should be reduced to 5 per cent.

In the two Accommodation Committees, for out of turn allotments, excepting the Secretary, the members should be drawn from the other Ministries only. Otherwise, it will be more like an Estate Office *tamasha*.

Then large arrears of rent are due at the Delhi office. I would like to know what is the amount of arrears and what are the reasons why it is in arrears at the Delhi office. We find that there are practically no arrears in the Calcutta office. I am told that certain persons have occupied these houses and it is very difficult to realise the rent. I do not want to raise that as an issue, but it is also there.

There is need to set up a Regional Office of the Director of Estates at Madras. This is dealt with in my cut motion No. 1132. There are Regional Offices at present in major cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, Simla and Mussourie.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Will hon. Member speak a little slowly? It is difficult to follow.

Shri Tangamani: I have got so many points to make.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants all that to be reported also.

An Hon. Member: Let him speak at low speed.

Shri Tangamani: Another point I want to make is that service outside Delhi should be counted for allotment of houses in order of seniority. Suppose a person is transferred to Delhi. He might have put in five years' service in Nagpur. For the purpose of allotment of a house to him, at present the service in Nagpur is not taken into consideration. This matter has also been considered by the Pay Commission and they have recommended that such service should be counted for this purpose. I hope this will be given due care.

[Shri Tangamani]

On the question of Supplies and Disposals, I had many things to say during the last occasion. The importance of this department can be seen from the fact that the total value of purchases during 1959-60 by the DG S&D, the I.S.D. (India Stores Department), London, and the I.S.M. (India Supply Mission), Washington was Rs 182.94 crores. For the the first 9 months of 1961 the figure is nearly Rs. 152 crores.

Inspection by the DG, S&D is done, but is defective I will give only one instance. Inspection was done in the case of the keys supplied by Sing Engineering Works, Kanpur, and passed in the first instance. In the second test, which took place in Alipore, they were found to be defective. So there must be streamlining of this inspection work.

I understand the DG S&D refused to purchase *chappals* from the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, but was subsequently compelled to purchased for 1960-61. They are good varieties.

Where you are able to get the articles—these are chappals for the P&T Department—they must be had from the public sector. When global tenders are invited and recognised firms make tenders, it is necessary that the lower tenders are accepted. On 16th March, 1961, amongst the papers laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha was an "Abstract of cases in which tenders other than the lowest, complying with the technical description of the goods demanded were accepted on the grounds of superior quality, superior trustworthiness, etc." The report for the year ending December, 1960 of the India in U.K. showed a glaring instance of purchase of tractors and hydraulic bull graders—contact No. 169|2|171|6237 from the contractor International Harvester Export Company and the price paid was 454,348 dollars when the lowest tender was 449.841 dollars. This I have mentioned in my cut motion No. 1161. This is to point out that when recognised firms make offers, let us go by the lowest tender. Otherwise, naturally, it creates a wrong impression.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddi): The reasons also are given in that statement.

Shri Tangamani: I have mentioned the reason given in the top, and later on they say it will fit in the with other articles. But here is it not sufficiently explanatory whether the firms really offered the tender. Then we will know whether we can rely on them. They preferred aparticular company. About International Harvesters question have been raised on the floor of the House. So immediately a suspicition arises. I do not go beyond that.

On printing and stationery, for want of time, all that I would say is that the workers in the Government Presses must get wages and salaries as recommended by the C.P.C. both in Delhi and also in Calcutta.

In regard to the Calcutta Press I had occasion to remain it last time, and I repeat it, that the rotary and other items of machinery worth about Rs. 50 lakhs were lying in West Bengal. Nothing is being done about them. They say it is a question of finding out a locality. My hon. friend Shri Muhammed Alias had a discussion with the Minister himself, and there are people who are willing to sell their sites. The fifty lakhs of rupees, instead of being wasted, may be invested. It would help not only the country but a large number of workers also.

My next major point is on the question of explosives. My cut motions on this subject are 1136 to 1140 and 1153 to 1156. On the last occasion I mentioned about the frequency of inspections necessary, because there are five circles, namely,

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Gwalior and Agra. And sub-offices have been opened at Sivakasi, Asansol and Gomea. Last time we had in mind the death of fifty-three persons who lost their lives in the explosion in Jamuria Bazar, and I quoted profusely from the findings of the enquiry. Now they say that on 4th March 1961 there was an explosion in the Orient Fireworks in Calcutta Circle where three persons were killed. When was this factory last inspected, I would like to know; because in the case of Jamuria Bazar for three years it wa snot inspected. I want to know whether these manufactured articles were authorised or unauthorised. For this I want a categorical answer.

And then there was an explosion in Orissa in this month when the Fireworks Factory exploded. I want to know whether an enquiry was held and, if so, what is the result. I have given cut motion Nos. 1140, 1153, 1154 and 1155 regarding the explosion at Bali Fort in Rajasthan on 9th March 1961 which resulted in the death of three boys and injuries to fifty. What is the result of the Magistrate's enquiry? Here I want to make a suggestion that the Gwalior Circle may be made into a major circle and then the Chief Inspector of Explosives or the Deputy Chief Inspector may be asked to visit these places and ultimately to see that most of this gun powder there is destroyed. I have also demanded that the number of Inspectors in Bombay and Madras should be increased.

There are two or three major points. One is about Janpath Hotel.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already he has poured out one hour's material within this time!

Shri Tangamani: The next is about the Hindustan Housing Factory. And the last is about Ashoka Hotel. There are only a very few points that I would like to mention.

On Janpath Hotel I have given my cut motion. And, what I would like to say is that catering services here must be immediately taken over by Government as catering is now being done in the Ashoka Hotel.

The relationship between the employees and employer there is very bad ever since it was taken over, from 26th November, 1960. Much has got to be done. The matter may be enquired into. I have also pointed out on a previous occasion that out of 14 telephone operators some are made to work in the night shift continuously. That practice should be given up.

I am also told that the chowkidars are put to all sorts of humiliation. In their uniforms it is put 'chowkidars', just to be known as chowkidar by everybody. I am told that the officer who is in charge of these employees abuses them in the presence of even customers. That is not a proper thing. The matter should be looked into. They must be confirmed. The entire administration of Janpath Hotel should get a shake-up.

The Hindustan Housing Factory is one of the factories which we have taken over; and there are more than 1,000 workers there. From the report I find that our profit is also increasing. Having increased profits, let us have contended labour. Even though we have Works Committees, they do not seem to meet. I am informed so. This may be checked up. I am informed that rowdyism is being encouraged by whoever is in charge there. I will give the report which I have received. But it is enough to say that rowdyism is being encouraged and honest workers are being harassed. These workers do not get the normal facilities although daily-rated workers are made monthly-rated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude.

Shri Tangamani: Only two minutes, Sir.

My last point is only about the Ashoka Hotel. The 119th report of the

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Estimates Committee may be looked into. But the point I would like to mention is that adequate housing facilities to the staff should be provided. I also find that the rent for shopkeepers is Rs. 20,000; the taxi stand is being charged Rs. 30,000; I would like to know how much is being paid to the Manager, Assistant Manager and others. Even a small bookstall is being charged Rs. 20,000. I do not know how these people are going to make it up.

As I have mentioned in the case of Janpath, the staff must have canteen facilities.

A point was raised on the floor of this House in reply to a question, I think, of Shri Braj Raj Singh, about the S.T.C. building. I am informed that the *Indian Express* people were getting at the rate of Rs. 45,000 per mensem from Government and their profit rate is nearly 33 per cent. If that is so, there is something wrong there. I would also like to know how much is being occupied by *Express* and how much they are getting by way of rent.

I thank you again for the indulgence you have shown and I hope the hon. Minister will give due consideration to some of the points which I have mentioned, although I had many more points to state.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands and congratulate the Ministry for the progress made in housing.

श्री मोहनस्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : क्यों कि आप उधर चले गये हैं, इसलिये।

Shri P. R. Patel: When I see the statement and progress made in the matter of housing, generally, it is a matter of great satisfaction. But, when I see the progress made in village housing I must admit that I am much pained. Under the subsidised Industrial Housoing scheme, the sum allotted was Rs. 2970 lakhs and more than Rs. 2000 lakhs have been spent; and that is also good progress. Subsidies are given to industrial workers for building houses; it is a good thing but I would like to know why there should be a difference in giving subsidy to a factory workers and a farm worker. The condition of the agricultural labourer is much worse than the factory worker and the poor man does not get any subsidy to build his house. The matter requires consideration. If at all any help is to be given, it should be given to the poorest and the poorest man in the country is, looking to the statistics published by the Government, the farm labourer. Next to him is the agriculturist. These two classes of people do not get any subsidy or any substantial help in the construction of their houses. I hope the Government will consider this.

So far as the housing scheme for the low income group is concerned, I think there is good progress and I must congratulate the Government for that and also for the clearance of slums. I think there is good progress in that. I would like to know from the Government whether there are any slums in villages or whether there are slums only in cities. The slums in the villages are worse than the slums in cities. I think the hon. Minister must be in the know of these things. However, this time, I would like to read some lines from the report published by the Government very recently—*Agricultural Labour in India*. A description of village house is given there. It says here:

> "Housing is one of the important indicators of the standard of living. The standard of rural housing, not to speak of the housing conditions of agricultural labourers who are at the lowest rung of the social ladder is vividly brought out in the following paragraph:
>
> The village houses do offer some sort of a shelter against sun

and rain to dwellers but they have no latrines, no protected water supply and no public cleansing. Men and cattle live in close proximity; mosquitoes and flies swarm; and rats abound in the huts and hovels....The interior of the house is generally clean, but the surroudings are dirty. The village pond is green with algae and is constantly polluted. The river is also used for all purposes. The soil is polluted. The village school is noisy, poorly furnished, and often devoid of urinals, latrines and drinking water. Hospitals and dispensaries are miles away, badly built, ill-equipped and inaccessible to the sick. The village market is held on the open ground, which is sodden in rains. Public eating houses are uncommon, but an insanitary tea shop or coffee house is easily found.'"

In this report, it says that man and cattle live in close proximity in a hut. It is true. I have seen many houses in villages where men and cattle live together. They tolerate this because of the poverty. They tolerate this because they are not able to construct any addition to their houses. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether help should be given to such people or not, and what help is given. Even the Prime Minister rightly remarked only two days back when he inaugurated the annual session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry that what pleased him more was when villagers were better fed, better clothed and better housed. He would be very much pleased if the villagers are better housed.

If you go, Sir, a little bit further, then looking to the report of the Ministry I find it is admitted that the problem requires urgent consideration. On page 24 of the Ministry's Report for 1960-61 it is said:

"The housing conditions in the rural areas are also far from satisfactory, it has been estimated that about 50 million houses in rural areas have either to be rebuilt completely or improved substantially."

50 million houses in rural areas are such that either they should be rebuilt or should be improved substantially. When we see this and the progress that is achieved in this direction, I think it will be painful to one and all.

Sir, the progress achieved during the Second Five Year Plan period so fas as village housing is concerned is very poor. The sum that was allotted for village housing was not only poor but meagre compared to the sum allotted for other housing. We see that more than 80 per cent of the people live in villages and only 20 per cent in cities. But the sum allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for villages was only 20 per cent. of the Plan or even much less and the cities were given more. I have nothing to say against it, but what I submit is that more should be allotted to the villages for their housing schemes.

If you refer to page 31 of the report you will find the progress achieved in the Second Five Year Plan regarding village housing. The various State Governments and the Union Territory of Tripura drew a sum of Rs. 190·42 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 4·22 lakhs as grant for the State Rural Housing Cells since the inception of the scheme in October, 1957 up to the end of March, 1960. Then it is said:

"According to the present indications, a sum of about Rs. 100 lakhs is likely to be drawn by the various States and Administrations during the current year, bringing the total expenditure under the scheme during the Second Plan period, to Rs. 390 lakhs against the revised Second Plan provision of Rs. 485 lakhs." Loans amounting to more than Rs. 210 lakhs had been sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 12,300 houses, against

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which a sum of Rs. 118 lakhs have been actually disbursed to beneficiaries; according to the information available up to the end of December, 1960, 2,000 houses are reported to have been completed and another 7,300 houses were reported to be at different stages of construction."

Only 2,000 houses have been completed. According to the report, 50 million houses are required to be rebuilt or substantially repaired. Now, looking to that, what is the progress that we have made? Presuming that in the last year of the second Plan we shall be able to construct all the houses—I do not think we can do it—then, in that case, to reconstruct or repair 50 million houses we shall require, I think, at least 1,000 years. So, looking to this progress. I want to know whether we are sincere towards the villages or whether we are only whitewashing.

I see that so far as the amounts regarding the subsidised industrial houses, low income group houses, plantation labour, slum clearance, etc., are concerned, all these sums are shown to have been utilised. So, really, the money that has been allotted has been mostly utilised. But so far as the village housing is concerned, I find something different. There, the amounts drawn by the States during the first four years have been shown. But what have the States done? They have drawn the money. The question is whether they have utilised the money, and whether houses are built. According to the report only 2,000 houses are built. Should we be happy with this progress? All the States could draw in the first four years only Rs. 190 lakhs. In the last year—1960-61—they drew Rs. 175 lakhs. Will they be in a position to utilise all this money in one year? They only drew the money just to show that they are doing something. I think the States are careless so far as village housing is concerned. We see from this that even though the amount of Rs. 500 lakhs has been sanctioned in the second Plan, the money that is drawn in the first four years is only Rs. 190 lakhs, which is less than half of the total amount. So, from this, the only inference would be that the States should be whipped to look after the interests of the villagers. Looking to the conditions in the villages, I think that should be done as early as possible.

I would submit one thing so far as Delhi is concerned. I generally do not speak about the cities because there are so many good persons to look after the cities. But in Delhi the housing problem is the worst. Government have been good enough to acquire land. There is the Master Plan and so many co-operative societies are formed, but we do not get land to construct houses. When the housing problem is so acute and the rent is very high in the city, is it not desirable to give lands to these co-operative societies and ask them to construct houses as early as possible?

17 hrs.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : (पीलीभीत) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकी स्थिति में जब कि हम तीसरी योजना का श्रीगणेश कर रहे हैं और देश के सामने सुरक्षा का बड़ा सवाल है, वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और सप्लाई विभाग की जिम्मेवारियां बहुत बढ़ गयी है।

यह मिनिस्ट्री सन् १८५४ में सबसे पहले कायम हुई। उस वक्त अंग्रेजों का राज्य था। इस विभाग की एक्टिविटीज ज्यादातर मिलिटरी के कामों की तरफ थी। उस वक्त बड़े सिविल वर्क्स कुछ नहीं होते थे। फिर यह हिस्सा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इस डिपार्टमेंट का डेवेलपमेंट हुआ और आज इसका ७१,२१,७२,००० का खर्चा हमारे सामने है।

जैसा कि पिछले साल भी मैं ने अर्ज किया था इसमें वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और सप्लाई ये तीन मूड्स में शामिल हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा महकमा है और इसलिए मेरे लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि इस थोड़े से समय में इस पर ज्यादा रोशनी डाल सकूं। लेकिन मैं वर्क्स और हाउसिंग के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहूंगा।

वर्क्स के मुताल्लिक पिछले साल भी मैं मैंने अर्ज किया था कि जितना करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार इस महकमे में है शायद किसी दूसरे मूड्स में नहीं है। इनकी बहुत सी मिसालें पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की ३४वीं रिपोर्ट से आपको मिल सकती हैं। उनमें पेज १३० पर कहा गया है :

"The Audit papers disclosed that the outstanding objections and inspection report were heavy *inter alia* against the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply."

उसी के साथ साथ एक और रिमार्क पेज १३८ पर है जो कि इस प्रकार है:

"Several cases of falsification of accounts and withdrawal of money through forged claims from a treasury occurred in an office during a period of five years from 1953-54 onwards resulting in a loss of Rs. 4,656 out of which a sum of Rs. 637 was subsequently recovered."

इसी के साथ साथ एक रिमार्क यह भी है :

"The standard of maintenance of work was very poor and there was considerable scope for improvement."

इसी तरह से पेज १४५ पर एक मिसाल है कि एक हेल्थ सेंटर बनाया गया जिसकी कास्ट ३,३५,२५० रुपए थी। इसमें लिंटल का काम होना था। काम हो रहा था कि आंधी आयी और उसकी वजह से इलेवरीट का जो काम था वह गिर गया और उसके बाद ३७,६६३ रुपया और लगा कर उसको ठीक किया गया। यह अजीब तमाशा है कि इतना कमजोर काम किया जाता है जो तेज हवा में गिर जाता है।

इसके अलावा कुछ मेनीपुलेशन आफ मेजरमेंट के केसेज हैं। इसमें एक केस है पेज १२१ पर। यह एक सड़क का काम था। इसमें जो अर्थ वर्क हुआ वह १,७८,००० क्युबिक फीट था लेकिन उसको नाप दिया गया ६,०३,१३६ क्युबिक फीट और इस तरह से डिपार्टमेंट को ७६३२ रुपए का घाटा हुआ।

इसी तरह से ओवर पेमेंट के भी कुछ केसेज है। पेज १२१ पर दिया हुआ है कि एक सड़क पर काम हो रहा था। वहां पर जो अर्थ वर्क हुआ था वह ३२,४८,३७२ क्युबिक फीट था, उसका पेमेंट होना था, लेकिन पेमेंट किया गया ३६,५६,७१६ क्युबिक फीट के लिए। और इसमें ठेकेदार को १२,५५३ रुपए का फायदा हो गया। इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी मिसाल दी जा सकती हैं। पार्लियामेंट की स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी और आडिट रिपोर्ट की ये मिसालें है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि इस विभाग का फिर से रिआरगेनाइजेशन करने पर विचार किया जाए।

खुशी की बात है कि पिछले साल जब इस पर बहस हुई तो उस वक्त कहा गया था :

"In pursuance of an assurance given by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply in the Lok Sabha, an official committee has been set up to examine and suggest measures to reduce corruption in this department."

एक कमेटी बनी है करप्शन को रोकने के लिए। मुझे भी सजेशन देने को कहा गया था लेकिन उस वक्त मैं सजेशन नहीं दे सका। अब मैं करप्शन को रूट आउट करने के लिए कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। मेरे सजेशन इस प्रकार हैं :

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

इससे पहले कि काम शुरू हो मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके तखमीने पर विचार किया जाए। ये एस्टीमेट एक स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के सामने रखे जाएं और वह देखें कि एस्टीमेट दुरुस्त है या नहीं। उसके बाद काम शुरू होने पर साइट पर यह देखा जाए कि जो मेटीरियल लगाया जा रहा है वह स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक है या नहीं। जिस वक्त काम चलता है उस वक्त मेटीरियल का सेम्पिल लिया जाए और उसको लेबारेटरी में टेस्ट किया जाए और देखा जाए कि सीमेंट वगैरह ठीक ठीक लग रहा है या नहीं। उसी के साथ सीमेंट और रेत का रेशियो भी देखा जाए कि ठीक है या नहीं उसके बाद काम खत्म होने पर मेजरमेंट करके देखा जाए कि स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक काम हुआ है या नहीं। ये सब चीजें मैं चाहता हूं।

इसके साथ साथ एक चीज और भी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस विभाग के जो आफिसर्स हैं जैसे ओवरसियर, सबडिवीजनल आफिसर, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर वगैरह इनको कहा जाये कि ये सालाना अपना हिसाब सबमिट करें कि इनका बैंक बैलेंस कितना है। ताकि मालूम हो सके कि इनकी आमदनी और खर्च क्या है। मैंने पारसाल कहा था कि जब ये लोग नौकर होते हैं तो इनका बैंक बैलेंस निल होता है लेकिन साल भर के अन्दर ही इनका बैंक बैलेंस बढ़ने लग जाता है। तनख्वाह में तो गुजारा होना कठिन है। तब यह देखना होगा कि यह रुपया कहां से आता है। इसका हिसाब देने के लिये उनको मजबूर किया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बने जो कि साइट पर जाकर काम की जांच पड़ताल करे जिससे जनता को विश्वास पैदा हो। आज हालत यह है कि अगर कोई पुल बनाया जाता है तो लोग यह नहीं समझते कि यह काम हमारा हो रहा है। हालांकि यह पुल लोगों के फायदे के लिये बन रहा है लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का काम हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट के कामों के साथ पीपिल्स पारटिसिपेशन होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो कमेटी बने इसमें कुछ पबलिक के आदमी हों, कुछ लेजिसलेटर हों और कुछ दूसरे लोग हों। यह कमेटी सी० पी० डब्ल्यु० डी० के डिवीजन्स के बेसिस पर बनाई जाये। और काम की देख भाल करे।

इसके अलावा मैं चाहता हूं कि जो अफसर ठीक काम नहीं करते हैं या जो एजेंसीज ठीक काम नहीं करती हैं उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाये और उस लिस्ट को बाकायदा मेनटेन किया जाये और काम देते वक्त उसका लिहाज रखा जाये, जब किसी अफसर को डिप्यूट किया जाये तो मैं चाहता हूं कि यह देख कर डिप्यूट किया जाये कि वह ईमानदार आदमी है। जो अफसरान अच्छा काम करें उनको मैं चाहता हूं कि ईनाम मिले। अभी अच्छी खेती करने के सिलसिले में 'कृषि पंडित' की उपाधि दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी पैट्रन पर उसी तरीके पर 'विश्वकर्मा' की उपाधि अच्छे इंजीनियर्स को दी जाये। अब विश्वकर्मा का नाम बहुत महत्व रखता है। जब मैं बंगाल गया था तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर विश्वकर्मा की पूजा होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो अच्छे इंजीनियर्स हैं जिनका कि काम क्रेडिटेबूल हो और जिनके कि काम की प्रशंसा होती है उनको इसकी उपाधि मिलनी चाहिये। छोटे वर्कर्स को भी इनकरेजमेंट मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे खुश होकर दिल लगा कर काम करें और उनमें आगे बढ़ कर सच्चाई और लगन से काम करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो।

प्रमोशंस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि उसमें कास्टिज्म चलता है, जातिवाद चलता है। मैं आपकी इजाजत से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तो सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यु० डी० की बात है लेकिन अभी हमारी आर्मी में और डिफेंस फोर्सेज में प्रमोशंस के सवाल पर डिसरप्शन

पैदा हो गया था। इन प्रमोशन के सिलसिले में फेवरिटिज्म घर करती चली जा रही है। अगर चीफ इंजीनियर के सामने प्रमोशन का कोई सवाल आयेगा तो वह जिस जाति से ताल्लुक रखता है उस जाति वालों की मदद करेगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये एक अलग से कमेटी बने। आल इंडिया बेसिस पर यह कमेटी बनाई जाये और जितनी सर्विसेज हैं हैं उनके प्रमोशंस् का मामला इस कमेटी के सामने रक्खा जाय। वह एक एक्सपर्टस कमेटी हो और उसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स भी रक्खे जायें। वह सारे प्रमोशंस् के मामलों को देखें। उसके बाद वे लोग जोकि काम करने की क्षमता रखते हों और जो ईमानदार हों उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाय लेकिन जो आदमी अच्छा काम नहीं करते हैं उनको काम करने का मौका न दिया जाये।

जो भी काम होता है ठेकेदारी सिस्टम पर होता है। इंजीनियर्स खाली इंस्पैक्शन का काम करते हैं। साइट्स पर जाकर काम को देखा और चाहा तो उसे पास कर दिया या रिजैक्ट कर दिया। ठेकेदारों का एक ऐसा क्लास बन गया है जोकि लेबरर्स को तंग करता है और उन पर जुल्म करता है। मिडिलमैन की हैसियत से जो ठेकेदार रहता है सारे करप्शन की बुनियाद वह है। अब यह मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि २५ परसेंट ठेकेदार खाता है और मैं जिम्मेवारी के साथ कह रहा हूं और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो सबूत दे सकता हूं कि २५ परसेंट स्टाफ, इंजीनियर्स वगैरह खा लेते हैं और बाकी सिर्फ ५० फीसदी ऐसा है जोकि काम में लगता है। आप देखते हैं कि यही कारण है कि जो इमारतें बनती हैं वे दूसरे साल ही वह गिरने लग जाती हैं। मैटीरियल उसमें नहीं लगता है। एक तरीके से ठेकेदार लोग ब्लडसकर्स है और मजदूरों को बहुत कम मजदूरी यह लोग देते हैं और उनको स्टारवेशन वेजज पर रखते है। उनसे ओवरटाईम कराते है और उनको मजदूरी नहीं देते हैं। यह पीस वर्क कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर या डिपार्टमेंट्ल बेसिस पर जो लेबर एम्पलाई काम करते हैं उसके बारे में मैं स्पलाई कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, सन् १९१७ की बहुत पुरानी रिपोर्ट है उसमें बहुत दिलचस्प चीजें मौजुद हैं और मैं उसका कुछ हवाला इस मौके पर देना चाहता हूं। उसमें देश के एक बहुत बड़े इंजीनियर राय बहादुर गंगा राम शामिल थे.....

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : १९१७ की रिपोर्ट में लेटेस्ट चीजें कैसे हो सकती हैं ?

[१९१७ کی رپورٹ میں لیٹسٹ چیزیں کیسے ہو سکتی ہیں]

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : उसमें बेसिस और प्रिंसिपल्स का जिक्र है और उसमें तो कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। राय बहादुर गंगा राम पंजाब के एक बहुत मशहूर इंजीनियर थे और वह इस स्लाई कमेटी में शामिल थे। उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी कि पीस वर्क पर ज्यादा काम लिया जाय। जो बड़े काम हैं उनको डिवाइड कर दिया जाय। लोकल बौडीज को काम ज्यादा दिया जाय। उन्होंने तजवीज किया था कि जो बड़े काम हैं उनको पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० अंजाम दे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस रिपोर्ट पर अमल हुआ ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : वह रिपोर्ट यूं ही पड़ी रह गई। रिपोर्टों पर अमल होता कहां है। रिपोर्ट तो एक डिलेइंग मेजर है। एक कमेटी बना दी गई उसने एक रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी और इस तरह वह झमेला बढ़ता रहा। रिपोर्टस इम्पलीमेंटशन के लिये नहीं होती है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस रिपोर्ट का नाम क्या है ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मिस्टर स्लाई जो नागपुर में कमिश्नर थे उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट में यह तजवीज किया था कि जब टेंडर की एक्सैप्टेंस

[श्री मोहन स्वरुप]

हो जाय तो उसके बाद ठेकेदारों को वह काम न करने दिया जाय। इसी के साथ साथ उन्होंने यह तजवीज किया था कि प्रमोशंस् खाली सीन्यारिटी पर न हों बल्कि Seniority shall be regarded only where other qualifications are practically equal. कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में तजवीज किया था कि पीस वर्क पर काम किया जाय। ठेकेदारों को उन्होंने इनकरेज नहीं किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि ठेकेदार काम को सबलैट कर देते हैं। उससे ऐक्सप्लायटेशन बढ़ता है, और करप्शन बढ़ता है। ठेकेदार उसमें गड़बड़झाला करते हैं।

यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा ब्लैक मार्केट का घर है। ठेकेदार लोग चीजों को चुराते हैं और ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं। हमारे इंजीनियर्स की इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह सामान चुरा कर ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच सकें लेकिन उनके जरिये से यह सब चीजें वे करते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बिलकुल ही हटा दिया जाय। हमारे इंजीनियर्स लोग जोकि अभी टांग पसार कर बंगलों में आराम से सोते है वे निकल कर देखें कि काम ठीक से और ईमानदारी से चल रहा है कि नहीं।

अगर ठेकेदारी प्रथा को बिलकुल समाप्त करना संभव न हो तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप बिल्डिंग कंसट्रक्शन सोसाइटीज बनायें जैसे कि अमरीका और इंगलैंड आदि देशों में हैं। वहां बड़ी बड़ी कंसट्रक्शन फर्म्स मौजूद हैं और वह इंजीनियर्स रखती हैं और उनके जरिये यह कंसट्रक्शन का काम कराया जाता है। उसी तरीके से यहां पर भी किया जाना चाहिये और इस तरह की रजिस्टर्ड बौडीज की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसा होने से हमारे देश में अच्छे अच्छे इंजीनियर्स के निकलने में मदद मिलेगी। सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का जो इंसपैक्शन का काम है उसमें थोड़ी सी अड़चन पड़ेगी क्योंकि टेकनिकल नो हाऊ के आदमी इधर इन रजिस्टर्ड बौडीज में भी एम्पलायेड होंगे और उनके कारण आज जो बड़े स्केल पर गड़बड़घुटाला चलता है उस पर कुछ रोक लग सकेगी और उसमें कुछ कमी आ सकेगी। इसी के साथ साथ अच्छे इंजीनियर्स भी पैदा होंगे। हमारे देश में लड़कों के मन में इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होगी। उस हालत में हमारे देश में इंजीनियर्स की काफी डिमांड होगी। आज देश में अगर कोई कमी है तो ईमानदारी की कमी है। हमारे देश में निरन्तर अच्छे लोगों की कमी होती चली जा रही है। अभी हमारे पंत जी चले गये। उनके निधन से ऐसा लगता है मानों एक वैकुअम हो गया हो। हालत यह हो रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छा आदमी अगर चला जाता है तो दूसरा वैसा आदमी मिलता नहीं है और यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है। अब अगर हिन्दुस्तान के डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप को ठीक तरीके से चलाना है तो इस करप्शन को रूट आउट करना होगा। इस रिश्वतखोरी का सबसे बड़ा अड्डा अगर कोई है तो वह सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० है।

अब ज्यादा न कह कर आखिर में मैं केवल हाउसिंग के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के लिये २३-५ करोड़ बतौर वर्जे के रूप में दिया जाता है और २०-९१ करोड़ ऐज सबसिडी दिया जाता है। ३०-०७ करोड़ रुपया इस थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में प्रोवाइड हुआ है और लो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग के वास्ते २७-२७ करोड़ प्रोवाइड हुआ है। ७ १८ करोड़ रुपया रिवाइज्ड बजट में रखा गया है और इसके बाद प्लान्टेशन लेबर हाउसिंग में नार्थ इंडिया में २,४०० रुपये और साउथ इंडिया में १,९२० रुपया एक मकान के लिये रखा गया है और अस्सी परसेंट कास्ट दी है। जहां हाउसिंग की दूसरी स्कीमें हैं, उनमें काफी रुपया दिया जाता है—मिसाल के तौर पर सब्सि-

डाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग में लोन और सबसिडी दोनों रखे गये हैं—लेकिन जहां गरीब आदमियों का, गांवों के पिछड़े आदमियों का सवाल आता है, वहां कुछ नहीं है, वहां निल है।

इनिशियल स्टेजिज में ५०० गांवों को माडल विलेज बनाने की तजवीज थी। अब उस तादाद को ५,००० कर दिया गया है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के ५,५८,००० गांवों में यह तादाद तो एक कतरे के बराबर है—कुछ नहीं के बराबर है। थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में इसके लिये सिर्फ १४.५५ करोड़ रुपये प्रोवाइड हुये हैं, जब कि इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग में और दूसरी मदों में जो रुपया रखा गया है, उस पर आप गौर करें कि कितना रुपया रखा गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी ४३ करोड़ से ऊपर हो गई है और गांवों में रहने वाले लोग उस आबादी का ८५ प्रतिशत, बल्कि ९० प्रतिशत हैं। फिर भी अगर गांवों को डेवेलप न किया जाये, तो यह मुनासिब न होगा। मजदूरों को इसलिये कुछ फायदा पहुंचाया जाता है कि वे आरगनाइज्ड हैं, जब कि किसान आरगनाइज्ड नहीं हैं और बहुत से हिस्सों में बिखरे हुये हैं। मजदूर की बात सुनी जाती है और मजदूर की बात करने वाले लोग भी हैं, जबकि किसान की बात करने वाले कोई नहीं हैं। लेकिन वोट तो किसान से आते है। वोट हासिल करने के वक्त किसान के पास जाया जाता है, लेकिन डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में गांवों को एकदम भुला दिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि गंवार लोग है गांवों के, उनको जरूरत नहीं है, वे बिल्कुल इन्सान नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की मनोवृत्ति ज्यादा अर्से तक नहीं चल सकती। जब किसान जाग जायगा और अपने कदमों पर खड़ा हो जायगा, तो ये बेइन्साफियां बर्दाश्त नहीं होंगी।

मैं डिमांड्ज में दी गई कुछ दिलचस्प बातों का भी जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। पेज ६८ पर खस की टट्टियों का तजकिरा किया गया, जिन पर दो लाख रुपया खर्च होगा, लेकिन इस के साथ ही करोड़ों रुपया एयर कन्डीशनिंग पर भी खर्च हो रहा है। ये डबल बातें क्यों हैं? या तो सरकार हिन्दुस्तानी तरीके पर चले और या अंग्रेजी तरीके पर—या तो वह खस की टट्टियां इस्तेमाल करे और एयर कन्डीशनिंग को खत्मकर दे, या सिर्फ एयर कन्डीशनिंग को रखे। मैंने अक्सर देखा है कि कमरे में एयर कन्डीशनिंग भी है और बरामदे में खस की टट्टी लगी हुई है। हर साल खस की टट्टियां खराब हो जाती हैं। हम अक्सर सड़कों के किनारे खस की टट्टियां बनते हुये देखते हैं। बाद में उन को खत्म कर दिया जाता है। इस तरीके मे बहुत ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है, जो रोका जा सकता है। यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है। इस में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। या तो खस की टट्टियां हों और या एयर कन्डीशनिंग हों।

श्री अ० मू० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): इससे मजदूरों को काम मिलता है।

[اس سے مزدوروں کو کام ملتا ہے]

श्री मोहन स्वरूप: काम मिलता है, लेकिन यह फिजूल-खर्ची है। काम कहां मिलता है मजदूरों को? अगर मजदूरों और किसानों को काम मिलने लगे, तो रोना काहे का हो? दिक्कत तो यही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर टट्टियों को डिस्ट्राय न करें तो काम और भी कम हो जायगा।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप: पिछली बार श्री बजराज सिंह ने कालीनों का तजकिरा किया था। समझ में नहीं आता कि कालीनें हर साल पुरानी हो जाती हैं, या उन को जंग लग जाता है। पेज ७० पर लिखा है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के लिये २,०६,००० रुपये

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

की कालीनें आयेंगी इस साल और पेज ११५ पर लिखा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के यहां १,३७,३०६ रुपये की कालीनें और १०,००० रुपये की कालीनें आयेंगी । इस में लिखा हुआ है—रिप्लेसमेंट आफ बोर्न आउट कारपेट्स इन प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज़ हाउस ।

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि एक लाख का कालीन है । वह कौन सा है ?

[نریمل میسہ کہا ہے کہ ایک لاکھ کا قالین ہے - وہ کون سا ہے]

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मुझे क्या मालूम कि कौन सा है । इस में यह लिखा हुआ है । अगर ये फ़िगर्ज़ सही हैं, तो यह बात भी सही है ।

पिछले साल श्री बजराज सिंह ने इस का ज़िक्र किया था मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह क्या तमाशा है । क्या ये कालीन फैंक दिये जाते हैं, या सड़ जाते हैं ?

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : पिघल जाते हैं ।

[پگھل جاتے ہیں]

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : पिघल कर क्या होता है ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी बातों का फिर से सर्वेक्षण हो और इस बीमारी को दूर करने के लिये मुअस्सर कदम उठाये जायें । अगर नहीं उठाये जाते हैं, तो यह महकमा बदनाम होता चला जायगा और काम भी मिट्टी होता चला जायगा ।

मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया ।

श्री अ० मू० तरिक : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं डब्ल्यु० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री को और खास तौर पर वजारत के वज़ीर साहब और नायब वज़ीर हासब को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि अब के फुलों की नूमायश में डब्ल्यु० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री ने काफ़ी इनामात जीते हैं, खास कर हार्टिकल्चर डिवीज़न ने ।

जहां तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लूक है, यकीनन इस का ताल्लूक हिन्दुस्तान के हर शहरी से है, चाहे वह छोटा हो, या बड़ा । जहां तक इस वज़ारत के आम कामों का ताल्लूक है, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि एक बहुत बड़ी हद तक इस वज़ारत ने यह कोशिश की है कि इस सिलसिले में पेश आने वाली मुश्किलात को दूर किया जाये । जहां तक देहातों की तरक्की का ताल्लूक है, देहातियों की ज़िन्दगी को संवारने का सवाल है, माडर्न तरीके पर गांवों को बनाने का सवाल है, यह मिनिस्ट्री हर मुमकिन तरीके से इस बात की कोशिश करती है कि उन मुश्किलात पर काबू पाया जाये, जो कि मजूदा हालात में हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम ज़रूरियात को पूरा करने के सिलसिले में पेश आती हैं । लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं इस वज़ारत की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस वज़ारत का काम सिर्फ यहीं पर खत्म नहीं हो जाता है, बल्कि बहुत सी और बातों की तरफ तवज्जह देना ज़रूरी है । जैसे आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब ने अभी कालीनों का ज़िक्र किया और मेरा ख्याल है कि उन की मालूमात दुरुस्त नहीं है और उन्होंने कीमतों के बारे में काफ़ी मुबालगे से काम लिया है । यह हम जानते हैं और यह हकीकत है—और किसी हद तक वज़ीर साहब इत्तिफ़ाक करते हैं कि हम फ़रनीचर पर, सरकारी मकानों और दफ़्तरों के फ़रनीचर पर काफ़ी रकम खर्च करते हैं । अगर इस तरफ थोड़ी सी तवज्जह दी जाये, तो यकीनन हम इस खर्च को बहुत बड़ी हद तक कम कर सकते हैं ।

जहां तक वजारत के छोटे छोटे कारिन्दों का ताल्लुक है, हमारी राय है कि वजारत ने उनकी जिन्दगी को संवारने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा काम नहीं किया और न इस वजारत की तरफ से छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों को कोई गारण्टी है, कोई जमानत है कि उन्हें हर वक्त, या पूरा साल, काम मिलता रहेगा । जहां तक उनकी दूसरी जरूरियात का ताल्लुक है, उनके रहन सहन का ताल्लुक है, उसकी तरफ भी खास तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये । यह वजारत जहां दिल्ली शहर में बहुत बड़े बड़े मकान बनाने में कामयाब हुई है, वहां उन मकानों के बनाने वालों के लिये खास अच्छा इंतिजाम नहीं कर पाई है । हमारे शहर में जहां जहां मकान बनते हैं, वहां वहां छोटे छोटे रहने वालों की गन्दी बस्तियां भी बननी शुरू हो जाती हैं । इसकी क्या वजह है ? इसकी वजह यह है कि दूर दराज से जिन मजदूरों को काम करने के लिये लाया जाता है, उनके रहने का यह वजारत ठीक इंतिजाम नहीं करती है । अगर उनके रहने का इंतिजाम हो जाय तो वे लोग कभी भी अपनी जिंदगियां इन गन्दे मकानों में और इन गन्दी बस्तियों में नहीं गुजारेंगे । यह वजारत अपनी गैर-तवजह ही की वजह से उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिये मजबूर करती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके रहने के लिये दिल्ली शहर में चन्द मील के फासले पर कोई बड़ी बड़ी सरायें बनाई जायें या बैरेक्स बनाई जायें और साथ ही साथ उनके लिये ट्रांस्पोर्ट का अच्छा बन्दोबस्त किया जाये ताकि वे काम पर आ जा सकें ।

जहां तक छोटी छोटी नौकरियों का ताल्लुक है, जिनके बारे में यू० पी० एस० ई० की जरूरत नहीं है या जहां कोई इम्तहान की कोई जरूरत नहीं और जहां सिर्फ इन्सान के लिये कारीगिर होना जरूरी है जैसे तरखान है, मेसन है, कुली है, मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम फिरकों के लोगों को, तमाम मजहबों के लोगों को बराबर की नुमाइंदगी दी जानी चाहिये । किसी खास आदमी को, किसी खास वजह से इससे महरूम नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये, उसका काम उससे नहीं छीना जाना चाहिये । बिना मजहब के इमत्याज़ के सभी को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये । मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूं कि यह वजारत ऐसी है जहां हर किस्म के लोगों का ताल्लुक पड़ता है और मजदूरों का मजहब मुख्तलिफ हो सकता है लेकिन जहां तक काम का ताल्लुक है, वह एक है । इस वास्ते इस तरफ खास तौर पर तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये ।

मैं इस वजारत को बुद्धा पार्क बनाने के लिये खास तौर पर मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं । मैंने उसको दूर से देखा है । काफी खूबसूरत है । दिल्ली में इस तरह के पार्क बनाने की खास तौर से जरूरत है ।

अशोका होटल के सामने काफी जगह खुली पड़ी है जिसकी तरफ मैं वजीर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । यह जगह बिल्कुल पब्लिक लैट्रिन बन चुकी है । हजारों लोग दिन दहाड़े और रात को इसको इसी काम के लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं । इस जगह को अगर एक अच्छे पार्क की सूरत दे दी जाये तो वहां रहने वाले लोगों को, करीब के रहने वाले लोगों को काफी फायदा हो सकता है । वहां पर अच्छे लोग रहते हैं, उनको भी फायदा हो सकता है ।

अब मैं अशोका होटल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इसके बारे में एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है जिसकी तरफ मैं जी इज्जत मेम्बर साहिबान की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । अभी तंगामणि साहब ने इसकी तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाई है और इसके बारे में तजकरह किया है । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जहां तक प्रापेगंडा का ताल्लुक है, पब्लिसिटी का ताल्लुक है, वह काफी होता है । हमें बताया गया है कि अशोका होटल अब काफी फायदा देगा । ठीक है, उसे फायदा देना चाहिये क्योंकि हमने इस पर काफी बड़ी रकम खर्च की है । लेकिन इसके

[श्री अ० मू० तारिक]

बारे में चन्द बातों की तरफ मैं इस एवान का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

सब से पहली बात तो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज के बारे में है । यह किसी हद तक अफसोसनाक है कि जितने भी इसके डायरेक्टर्ज हैं, वे हमारी वजारतों के सैक्रेटीज़ हैं । हर वजारत का सैक्रेटी कमअज़ कम इसके बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज में है । एक तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि उनके पास बहुत काम है, सरकारी फाइलें इतनी हैं कि वे उनको पूरे तौर पर देख भी नहीं पाते हैं , उनसे काम नहीं निलकता है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उनको यह काम भी सौंपा गया है और एक ऐसी आर्गेनाइजेशन के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज में रखा गया है जिसके बारे में उन्हें ए० बी० सी० डी० भी मालूम नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कितने डायरेक्टर हैं, अशोका होटल के जो कभी खुद होटल में रहे हैं या किसी विजिनेस को उन्होंने किया है । जहां तक बिजिनेस का ताल्लुक है, उसका इंतिजाम विजिनेस को जानने वालों के हाथ में ही दिया जाना चाहिये । जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इसके बारे में सिफारिश भी की है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उस तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाये । सरकारी डायरेक्टर्ज की तादाद कम की जाये ।

अब मैं अशोका होटल में काम करने वालों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जहां तक छोटे छोटे लोगों का ताल्लुक है, उनकी तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है । बेयरर्ज की तनख्वाह शायद पचास रुपये माहवार से ज्यादा नहीं है । उनका जो गुजारा जिन्दगी है, वह टिप्स पर ही चलता है । टिप्स वहां पर बांटी जाती है और इसके अन्दर ऐसे लोगों को भी शरीक किया जाता है जिनकी तनख्वाह ५०० रुपये माहवार है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे समाज में टिप लेना और खास तौर से ऐसे आदमी के लिये जिसकी तनख्वाह ५०० रुपये माहवार है, अफसोसनाक ही नहीं बल्कि शर्मनाक भी है ।

आप वहां पर काम करने वालों को तनख्वाहें देते हैं और काफी बड़ी तनख्वाहें देते हैं । जनरल मैनेजर साहब की तनख्वाह २४०० रुपये है । वैसे यह कोई बहुत बड़ी तनख्वाह भी नहीं है लेकिन और जो उसके रहन सहन पर हम ५२५० रुपये इसके अलावा खर्च करते हैं और इस तरह से उनकी तनख्वाह कुल मिलाकर तकरीबन साढ़े सात हजार के करीब हो जाती है ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : तब तो यह प्रजीडेंट साहब के बराबर हो गई ।

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : एक और मैनेजर साहब हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह २५०० है और उसके रहन सहन पर हम ३६०० रुपया खर्च करते हैं । इस तरह से उनकी कुल तनख्वाह सवा छः हजार हो जाती है । इसी तरह से और भी कुछ लोग हैं । अगर वाकई में आपको अशोका होटल को सही तरीके पर चलाना है, तरीकेकार पर चलाना है तो जिस तरह से हमारे सैक्रेट्रीज जिन पर कि इस हुकूमत का दारोमदार है, जो हकूमत को चलाते हैं, अलग से वे अपना गुजारे जिन्दगी चलाते हैं. उसी तरह से हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम अशोका होटल में मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहों वाले के लिये अशोका होटल से बाहर रहने का इंतिजाम करें, उनको सरकारी मकान एलाट करें । मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि वह वजारत जिस के हाथ में इस मुल्क में तमाम मकानों के एलाटमेंट का काम है, वह उनको रहने के लिये मकान नहीं दे सकती है । यह वज़ारत मकान देने या न देने में ना-खुदा है और अगर वह चाहे तो स्टाफ को मकान दे सकती है । मोटी मोटी तनख्वाहों वाले चन्द अफराद पर वह क्यों अपना हाथ नहीं डालती है ।

एक और अफसोसनाक वाके की तरफ जिसका जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में किया गया है, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे जनरल मैनेजर यूरोप जाते हैं शायद चार पांच हफ्ते से ज्यादा वहां रहते हैं । हमारे खर्चे से जाते हैं यह जानने के लिये कि यूरोप के होटल कैसे चलते हैं, वहां कैसा इंतिजाम है । लेकिन जब वापिस आते हैं तो कई दिन तक, कई हफ्तों तक और शायद कई महीनों तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी जाती है । जब यह मसला एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने आता है तो कहा जाता है मेरे पास कोई नोट नहीं था । मैं आपकी वसातत से इस वजारत से ही नहीं बल्कि इस हकूमत से क्या यह पूछने का हक रखता हूं कि क्या यह पैसा यहां के रहने वाले लोगों का पैसा नहीं है और क्या इसमें वह पैसा भी शामिल नहीं है जो उन लोगों से वसूल किया जाता है जो खुद तो फाका रखते हैं, लेकिन हुकूमत को टैक्सों की सूरत में या और सूरतों में रकमें अदा करते हैं ? अगर यह सही है तो क्या यह इस हुकूमत का फर्ज नहीं है कि काम ठीक ढंग से चले ? हम और आप लोग जिन के बलबूते पर यहां बैठे हैं ,अगर हम इस पैसे का ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं, तो उनके साथ आंख नहीं मिला सकते हैं । किसी से पैसा लेना तो ठीक है लेकिन पैसे का नाजायज तरीके पर इस्तेमाल करना हिन्दुस्तान की शान के खिलाफ है ।

होटल के इंतिजाम का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वहां जो लिफ्ट्स हैं, मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूं, वे इस काबिल भी नहीं हैं कि मुझे और सामन्त साहब को एक साथ ले जा सकें । लेकिन उन्हीं लिफ्ट्स में आज आठ आठ और दस दस आदमियों को ऊपर ले जाया जाता है । मैं टोकियो गया था और कुछ और लोग भी गये थे और हमने वहां देखा टोकियो शहर में बेशक हम कोई बहुत अच्छे होटल में नहीं ठहरे, कि सैयाहों के आराम के लिये जो लिफ्ट्स थीं और जो नौकरों के बात करने का तरीका था, लोगों को मिलने का तरीका था, वह इस कद्र अच्छी थीं और वह तरीका इस कद्र अच्छा था कि मालूम होता था कि मशरिकी हम नहीं बल्कि मशरिकी वे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि यही चीज यहां पर भी हो ।

जहां तक होटल के इंतिजाम का ताल्लुक है, जो जनरल मैनेजर हैं, वह ब्रिगेडियर हैं, जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर हैं वह कर्नल है, उसके बाद जो हाजिरी लेने वाला है, वह कैप्टेन है और इन दोनों के दर्म्यान एक मेजर साहब हैं और नीचे सब के सब सूबेदार हैं । मैं नहीं समझ सका हूं कि यह क्या कोई बिजिनेस कनसर्न है या कोई मार्शल ला एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया है । मैं इस बात से इत्तिफाक कर सकता हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये फौजियों का होना जरूरी है । लेकिन वहां सौ दो सौ आदमी हैं, एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर है, एक जनरल मैनेजर है जिसको बिजिनेस के बारे में कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है और उसके नीचे जितने भी आदमी हैं सब आप फौजी रखते हैं, इस सब में मैं इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूं । आप कहते हैं कि अशोका होटल तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है । वह तरक्की की तरफ इसलिये जा रहा है कि उसके साथ कम्पीटीशन बहुत कम है, हुकूमत के जितने भी गैस्ट आते हैं, वे वहीं ठहरते हैं, कांफ्रेंसिस के सिलसिले में जितने भी लोग आते हैं, उनके लिये और कोई चायस नहीं है, वे वहीं जाकर ठहरते हैं । कई लाख का बिल तो गवर्नमेंट ही अदा करती है ।

इसके अलावा मैं छोटे छोटे दूकानदारों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जी इज्जत मैम्बर खास तौर से इस पर ख्याल करें । वह यह है कि छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों से साल भर का किराया २०,००० रु०, २२,००० रु० और ३०,००० रु० तक लिया जाता है और वहां पर मेरे ख्याल में ऐसी २० के करीब दुकानें होंगी । एक छोटी बुक स्टाल से, जो सवा सवा या डेढ़ डेढ़ रु० की किताबें बेचती है,

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

२२,००० रु० किराया लिया गया है । वह आखिर यह किराया कैसे अदा करेगा ? उस के बारे में आज लोगों की राय है कि वहां किताबों का बिजिनेस नहीं होता बल्कि कुछ और होता है ।

जहां तक अशोक होटल का ताल्लुक है, यह कहा जाता है कि वहां काफी आमदनी होगी, लेकिन जहां तक अकाउंट्स का ताल्लुक है उन के बारे में कोई खास इन्तजाम नहीं है । मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं, और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह ऐवान इस काम के लिये कोई खास कमेटी मुकर्रर करे, जो हिसाब से ताल्लुक रखती हो । मिसाल के तौर पर समझ लीजिये कि कोई मेम्बर वहां एक पार्टी देता है तीस या चालीस आदमियों को । टेबल पर लगाया जाता है तीस या चालिस आदमियों का खाना । उस में ऐसी चीजें भी हैं, जिन को आप फिर से इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, चाहे वह फ्रुट की शक्ल में हों या किसी और शक्ल में । उस का रिटर्न कैसे भरा जाता है अकाउंट्स का ? यह ठीक है कि चीजों की खरीद दिखलाई जाती है और फरोख्त दिखलाई जाती है । २० सन्तरे लिये गये और २० सन्तरे बेचे गये । लेकिन जब मेहमान चले जाते हैं तो वह बचे हुए सन्तरों को तो अपने साथ नहीं ले जाते । जो चीज बची हुई होती है उस का रिटर्न नहीं दिखलाया जाता । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है और इसका सही तौर पर हिसाब रखने से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है । वहां पर छोटी छोटी चीजों की ही नहीं बल्कि बड़ी बड़ी रकमों की गड़बड़ी होती है ।

मैं वजारत की तवज्जह इस अशोक होटल की बात के अलावा, वहां की एक और बड़ी चीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि अशोक होटल में जरूरियात की जो चीजें हम हिन्दुस्तान से हासिल कर सकते हैं, खादी के रंग में, यनिफार्म वगैरह के सिलसिले में, उस की तरफ खास तवज्जह दी जाय, और कम से कम एक इन्साफ किया जाय और वेटर्स को सारी वर्दियां साफ दी जायें और अच्छी खादी की दी जायें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो अशोक होटल के अन्दर ही चक्कर लगाते रहे ।

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): He is very fond of it.

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : जरा जनता होटल पर आइये ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : उस पर भी अभी आऊंगा । यह भी बहुत बड़ा मसला है ।

इसके अलावा मैं एम० टी० सी० की बिल्डिंग के बारे में भी वजीर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं । जहां तक एस० टी० सी० का ताल्लुक है, आज से तकरीबन तीन साल पहले हमें यह बतलाया गया था कि एस० टी० सी० के लिये हम एक बिल्डिंग बनायेंगे और उस बिल्डिंग के लिये तकरीबन ५० लाख रु० अलग रखा गया था । अब दो साल हो चुके हैं लेकिन एम० टी० सी० के लिये कोई बिल्डिंग नहीं बनाई गई । इस का असर अवाम पर या अवाम के खजाने पर पड़ता है और एस० टी० सी० जो एक आध साल पहले १०,००० रु० अपने दफ्तर के किराये के ऊपर अदा करता था, अब उसे ४५,००० रु० माहवार इंडियन एक्स्प्रेस बिल्डिंग के हिस्से पर अदा करना पड़ता है । इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है हमारी डब्ल्यु० एच० एम० मिनिस्ट्री । दूसरे जब हम ने एक्स्प्रेस पेपर्स को जमीन दी थी तो हम ने वादा लिया था कि वह अपने प्रेस के अलावा किसी और को किराये पर बिल्डिंग नहीं देंगे, और अगर देंगे तो हुकुमत को जिस हिसाब से उस जमीन की कीमत अदा करनी पड़ेगी उस हिसाब से किराये पर देंगे । तो अब जब कि यह बिल्डिंग किराये पर दे दी गई है तो हम यह जानने का हक रखते हैं कि क्या इसी हिसाब से एक्स्प्रेस पेपर्स से जमीन की कीमत वसूल की गई थी ? जब उन को इजाजत

दी गई थी उस वक्त आप ने किराये के बारे में जो शर्तें रखी थीं क्या वह शर्त अब हटा दी गई कि जिस हिसाब से हम किराया दें उस तरह की कीमत वह अदा करें ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग्स का कितना हिस्सा ऐसा है जो वह खुद इस्तेमाल करते हैं और कितना किराया उस से वसूल होता है, और क्या यह भी हकीकत है कि एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने लाखों रुपये बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये दिये थे ? अगर यह सब चीजें हम ने दी थीं तो किस हिसाब से हम यह लाखों रुपया एस० टी० सी० के लिये किराये के तौर पर देते हैं ? वजारत क्यों नाकामयाब हुई है एम० टी० सी० के लिये बिल्डिंग बनाने में ?

इसके अलावा मैं आप की तवज्जह इस पर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कई साल हुए इस ऐवान में आप ने वादा किया था कि छोटे छोटे लोगों के लिये, गरीब लोगों के लिये या ऐसे लोगों के लिये जो हिन्दुस्तान में या दिल्ली शहर में अच्छी तालीम के लिये या किसी खास काम के लिए आयें, आप एक जनता होटल बनायेंगे ।

17.46 hrs

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

वादा आप ने किया था जनता होटल बनाने का और बना दिया आप ने जनपथ होटल । इस तरफ भी थोड़ी सी तवज्जह दी जाय और जनता की तरफ भी खयाल किया जाय ।

एक और बात मैं जो आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह कि अशोक होटल के सामने एक छोटी सी पहाड़ी है, जिस का आप फायदा उठा सकते है, अगर आप उसे एक पार्क की सूरत दें, और उस में आप का कोई ज्यादा रुपया भी खर्च नहीं होगा, बल्कि इस एरिया से जिस ने आज एक गन्दी बस्ती की सूरत अख्त्यार कर ली है, आप को नजात हासिल होगी, और वहां पर छोटे छोटे लोग जो नाजायज इस्तेमाल उस का करते हैं, वह भी बन्द हो जायेगा ।

अगली चीज जिस की तरफ मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह उस फर्निचर के बारे में है जिस का किराया आप हम लोगों से भी लेते हैं और शायद सरकारी मुलाजिमात से भी । जिस वक्त उस को आप खरीदते हैं उस वक्त जो किराया आप उस का लेते हैं वही बाद में भी लेते रहते हैं । क्या आप को यह महसूस नहीं होता कि वह असासा कदीमा है । इस वक्त भी आप उस का किराया उसी हिसाब से काटते हैं । इस बारे में आप की तरफ से अपनी पालिसी वाजेह होनी चाहिये । यह भी बतलाया जाना चाहिये कि कितने साल में आप उसे रिप्लेस करेंगे और जब रिप्लेस करेंगे तो पुराना फर्निचर का क्या होगा ? जैसा एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि पुराने कालीन कहां जाते हैं ? मैं ने कहा कि वह पिघल जाते हैं । अगर आप को समझ में न आता हो कि पिघलना क्या होता है तो शारदुबे साहब से पूछ लीजिये । तो यह पिघलना भी एक बहुत बड़ी बात है और इस की तरफ भी आप तवज्जह दें । खास कर उन छोटे छोटे आदमियों की तरफ जो आप के कारिन्दे हैं ।

हमें बहुत सी शिकायतें मौसूल हुई हैं कि वहां हर तरीके के लोगों के लिये आसानी से काम नहीं मिलता है । इस की तरफ भी आप को तवज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

मैं एक बात पर आप के मतालबात जर की ताईद जरूर करता हूं कि फूलों की नुमाइशों में आप ने तमगे वगैरह हासिल किये हैं । डब्ल्यू० एच० एम० मिनिस्ट्री का यह बहुत बड़ा कारनामा है, सब से बड़ी बात है कि फूलों की नुमाइश में उस ने कुछ इनामात जीते हैं । इस पर मैं उस को मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

[شری ع - م - طارق : جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - میں ڈبلیو - ایچ - ایس - منسٹری کو اور خاص طور پر وزارت کے وزیر صاحب اور

[شری ع - م - طارق]

اور میرا خیال ہے کہ ان کی معلومات درست نہیں ہیں اور انہوں نے قیمتوں کے بارے میں کافی مبالغے سے کام لیا ہے - یہ ہم جانتے ہیں اور یہ حقیقت ہے —اور کسی حد تک وزیر صاحب اتفاق کرتے ہیں— کہ ہم فرنیچر پر - سرکاری مکانوں اور دفتروں کے فرنیچر پر کافی رقم خرچ کرتے ہیں- اگر اس طرف تھوڑی سی توجہ دی جائے تو یقیناً ہم اس خرچ کو بہت بڑی حد تک کم کر سکتے ہیں -

جہاں تک وزارت کے چھوٹے چھوٹے کارندوں کا تعلق ہے ہمارا رائے ہے کہ وزارت نے انکی زندگی کو سنوارنے کے لئے بہت زیادہ کام نہیں کیا اور نہ اس وزارت کی طرف سے چھوٹے چھوٹے کام کرنے والوں کو کوئی گارنٹی ہے کوئی ضمانت ہے کہ انہیں ہر وقت-- یا پورا سال-- کام ملتا رہیگا -

جہاں تک ان کی دوسری ضروریات کا تعلق ہے - ان کے رہن سہن کا تعلق ہے اس کی طرف بھی خاص توجہ دی جانی چاہیئے - یہی وزارت جہاں دلی شہر میں بہت بڑے بڑے مکان بنانے میں کامیاب ہوئی ہے وہاں ان مکانوں کے بنانے والوں نے لئے کوئی خاص اچھا انتظام نہیں کر سکتی ہے - ہمارے شہر میں جہاں جہاں مکان بنتے ہیں وہاں وہاں چھوٹے چھوٹے رہنے والوں کی

نائب وزیر صاحب کو اس بات کے لئے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ اب کے پھولوں کی نمائش میں فیلیو - ایچ- ایس سلسٹری نے کافی انعامات جیتے- خاصکر ہارٹیکلچو ڈیوزن نے -

جہاں تک اس سلسٹری کا تعلق ہے یقیناً اس کا تعلق ہندوستان کے ہر شہری سے ہے - چاہے وہ چھوٹا ہو یا بڑا - جہاں تک اس وزارت کے عام کاموں کا تعلق ہے اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ ایک بہت بڑی حد تک اس وزارت نے یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں پیش آنے والی مشکلات کو دور کیا جائے - جہاں تک دیہاتوں کی ترقی کا تعلق ہے - دیہاتیوں کی زندگی کو سنوارنے کا سوال ہے - ماڈرن طریقے پر گاؤں کو بنانے کا سوال ہے - یہ سلسٹری ہر ممکن طریقے سے اس بات کی کوشش کرتی ہے کہ ان مشکلات پر قابو پایا جائے جو کہ موجودہ حالات میں ہندوستان کی تمام ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے سلسلے میں پیش آتی ہیں- لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی میں اس وزارت کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وزارت کا کام صرف یہیں پر ختم نہیں ہو جاتا ہے بلکہ بہت سی اور باتوں کی طرف توجہ دینا ضروری ہے - جیسے آنریبل ممبر صاحب نے ابھی قالینوں کا ذکر کیا

نہیں رکھا جانا چاہیئے - اس کا کام اس سے نئیں چھینا جانا چاہیئے بنا مذہب کے امتیاز کے سب کو نوکری ملنی چاہیئے - میں یہ اس لئے کہتا ہوں کہ یہ وزارت ایسی ہے جہاں ہر قسم کے لوگوں کا تعلق رہا ہے اور مزدوروں کا مذہب مختلف ہو سکتا ہے لیکن جہاں تک کام کا تعلق ہے وہ ایک ہے - اس واسطے اس طرف خاص طور پر توجہ دی جانی چاہیئے -

میں اس وزارت کو بدھا پارک بنانے کے لئے خاص طور پر مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں - میں نے اس کو دور سے دیکھا ہے - کافی خوبصورت ہے - دلی میں اس طرح کے پارک بنانے کی خاص ضرورت ہے -

اشوکا ہوٹل کے سامنے کافی جگہہ کھلی پڑی ہے جس کی طرف میں وزیر صاحب کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں - یہ جگہ بالکل پبلک لیٹرن بن چکی ہے - ہزاروں لوگ دن دھارے اور رات کو اسکو اسی کام کے لئے استعمال کرتے ہیں - اس جگہہ کو اگر ایک اچھے پارک کی صورت دے دی جائے تو وہاں رہنے والے لوگوں کو قریب رہنے والے لوگوں کو کافی فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے - وہاں پر اچھے لوگ رہتے ہیں ان کو بھی فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے -

گندی بستیاں بھی بننی شروع ہو جاتی ہیں - اس کی کیا وجہ ہے اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ دور دراز سے جن مزدوروں کو کام کرنے کے لئے لایا جاتا ہے ان کے رہنے کا یہ وزارت ٹھیک انتظام نہیں کرتی ہے - اگر ان کے رہنے کا انتظام ہو جائے تو وہ لوگ کبھی بھی اپنی زندگیاں ان گندے مکانوں میں اور ان گندی بستیوں میں نہیں گزاریں گے - یہ وزارت اپنی غیر توجہی کی وجہ سے انہیں ایسا کرنے کے لئے مجبور کرتی ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے رہنے کے لئے دلی شہر میں چند میل کے فاصلے پر کئی بڑی بڑی بستیاں بنائی جائیں یا پھر کس بنائی جائیں اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ ان کے لئے ٹرانسپورٹ کا اچھا بندوبست کیا جائے تاکہ وہ کام پر آ جا سکیں -

جہاں تک چھوٹی چھوٹی نوکریوں کا تعلق ہے جن کے بارے میں یو - پی - ایس - سی - کی ضرورت نہیں ہے یا جہاں کوئی امتحان کی ضرورت نہیں اور جہاں صرف انسان کے لئے کاریگر ہونا ضروری ہے جیسے ترخان ہے - مہتر ہے - قلی ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے تمام فرقوں کے لوگوں کو - تمام مذہب کے لوگوں کو برابر کی نمایندگی دی جانی چاہیئے - کسی خاص آدمی کو - کسی خاص وجہ سے اس سے محروم

کے باوجود بھی انکو یہ کام سونپا گیا ہے اور ایک ایسی آرگنائزیشن کے بورڈ آف ڈایریکٹرس میں رکھا گیا ہے جس کے بارے میں انہیں اے - بی - سی - ڈی بھی معلوم نہیں ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کتنے ڈایریکٹرز ہیں اشوک ہوٹل کے جو کبھی خود ہوٹل میں رہے ہیں یا کسی بزنیس کو انہوں نے کیا ہے - جہاں تک بزنیس کا تعلق ہے اس کا انتظام بزنیس کو جاننے والوں کے ہاتھ میں ہی دیا جانا چاہئیے - جہاں تک میرا خیال ہے اسٹیٹمینٹس کمیٹی نے اس کے بارے میں سفارش بھی کی ہے اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرف خاص توجہ دی جائے - سرکاری ڈایریکٹر کی تعداد کم کی جائے -

اب میں اشوک ہوٹل میں کام کرنے والوں کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - جہاں تک چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگوں کا تعلق ہے ان کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی جا رہی ہے - بہروں کی تنخواہ شائد پچاس روپئے ماہوار سے زیادہ نہیں ہے - انکا جو گزارہ زندگی ہے وہ ٹپس پر ہی چلتا ہے - ٹپس وہاں پر بانٹی جاتی ہیں اور اس کے اندر ایسے لوگوں کو بھی شریک کیا جاتا ہے جن کی تنخواہ ۵۰۰ روپئے ماہوار ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے سماج میں ٹپ لینا اور خاص طور سے ایسے آدمی کے لئے جن کی

[شری ع - م طارق]

اب میں اشوکا ہوٹل کے بارے میں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - اسٹیٹسمنٹس کمیٹی نے اس کے بارے میں ایک رپورٹ پیش کی ہے جس کی طرف میں ذی عزت ممبر صاحبان کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - ابھی تیاگی صاحب نے اس کی طرف آپکی توجہ دلائی ہے اور اس کے بارے میں تذکرہ کیا ہے -

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ جہاں تک پروپیگنڈہ کا تعلق ہے پبلیسٹی کا تعلق ہے وہ کافی ہوتی ہے - ہمیں بتایا گیا ہے کہ اشوکا ہوٹل اب کافی فائدہ دیتا - ٹھیک ہے اسے فائدہ دینا چاہیئے کیونکہ ہم نے اس پر کافی بڑی رقم خرچ کی ہے لیکن اس کے بارے میں چند باتوں کی طرف میں اس کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں -

سب سے پہلی بات تو بورڈ آف ڈائرکٹرز کے بارے میں ہے - یہ کسی حد تک افسوس ناک ہے کہ جتنے بھی اس کے ڈایرکٹرز ہیں وہ ہماری وزارتوں کے سیکریٹریز ہیں - ہر وزارت کا سیکریٹری کم از کم اس نے بورڈ آف ڈایرکٹرز میں ہے - ایک طرف یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ان کے پاس بہت کام ہے - سرکاری فائلیں اتنی ہیں کہ وہ انکو پورے طور پر دیکھ بھی نہیں پاتے ہیں ان سے کام نہیں نکلتا ہے - لیکن اس

یلاٹ کریں - میں نہیں سمجھ سکتا کہ وہ وزارت جس کے ہاتھ میں اس ملک میں تمام مکانوں کے ایلاٹ منٹ کا کام ہے وہ ان کو رہنے کے لئے مکان نہیں دے سکتی ہے - یہ وزارت مکان دیلے یا نہ دیلے میں ناخدا ہے اور اگر وہ چاہے تو اسٹاف کو مکان دے سکتی ہے - موٹی موٹی تنخواہوں والے چند افراد پر وہ کیوں اپنا ہاتھ نہیں ڈالتی ہے -

ایک اور افسوسناک واقعہ کی طرف جس کا ذکر اس رپورٹ میں کیا گیا ہے میں آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں - ہمارے جنرل منیجر یوروپ جاتے ہیں شاید چار پانچ ہفتے سے زیادہ وہاں رہتے ہیں - ہمارے خرچے سے جاتے ہیں یہ جاننے کے لئے کہ یوروپ ہوٹل کیسے چلتے ہیں - وہاں کیسا انتظام ہے - لیکن جب واپس آتے ہیں تو شاید کئی دن تک - کئی ہفتوں تک اور شاید کئی مہینوں تک کوئی رپورٹ نہیں دی جاتی ہے - جب یہ مسئلہ ایسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی کے سامنے آتا ہے تو کہا جاتا ہے میرے پاس کوئی نوٹ نہیں تھا - میں آپ کی وساطت سے اس وزارت سے ہی نہیں بلکہ اس حکومت سے کہا یہ پوچھنے کا حق رکھتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ پیسہ یہاں کے رہنے والے لوگوں کا نہیں ہے اور کیا اس میں وہ پیسہ بھی شامل نہیں تنخواہ ۵۰۰ روپئے ماہوار ہے افسوسناک ہی نہیں بلکہ شرمناک بھی ہے -

آپ وہاں پر کام کرنے والوں کو تنخواہیں دیتے ہیں اور کافی بڑی تنخواہیں دیتے ہیں - جنرل منیجر صاحب کی تنخواہ ۲۴۰۰ روپے ہے - ویسے یہ کوئی بہت بڑی تنخواہ بھی نہیں ہے لیکن اور جو اسکے رہن سہن پر ہم ۵۲۵۰ روپئے اسکے علاوہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اس طرح سے انکی تنخواہ کل ملا کر تقریباً ساڑھے سات ہزار کے قریب ہو جاتی ہے -

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شری موہن سروپ - تب تو یہ پریزیڈنٹ صاحب کے برابر ہو گئی -

شری ع - م - طارق - ایک اور منیجر صاحب ہیں ان کی تنخواہ ۲۵۰۰ ہے اور اس کے رہن سہن پر ہم ۳۹۰۰ روپئے خرچ کرتے ہیں - اس طرح سے ان کی کل تنخواہ سوا چھ ہزار ہو جاتی ہے - اسی طرح سے اور بھی کچھ لوگ ہیں - اگر واقعی میں آپ کو اشوکا ہوٹل کو صحیح طریقہ پر چلانا ہے - طریقہ کار پر چلانا ہے تو جس طرح سے ہمارے سیکریٹریز جن پر کہ اس حکومت کا دارومدار ہے جو حکومت کو چلاتے ہیں الگ سے وہ اپنا گذارہ زندگی چلاتے ہیں اسی طرح سے ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ہم اشوکا ہوٹل میں موٹی موٹی تنخواہوں والوں کے لئے اشوکا ہوٹل سے باہر رہنے کا انتظام کریں - ان کو سرکاری مکان

[شری ع - م - طارق]

طریقہ اس قدر اچھا تھا کہ معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ مشرکی ہم نہیں بلکہ مشرقی وہ ہیں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہی چیز یہاں پر بھی ہو -

جہانتک ہوٹل کے انتظام کا تعلق ہے جو جنرل منیجر ہیں وہ بریگیڈیر ہیں - جو ایڈمنسٹریٹو آفیسر ہے وہ کرنل ہے - اس کے بعد جو حاضری لینے والا ہے وہ کیپٹین ہے اور ان دونوں کے درمیان ایک منیجر صاحب ہیں اور نیچے سب کے سب سویلین ہیں - میں نہیں سمجھ سکا ہوں کہ یہ کیا کوئی بزنیس کنسرن ہے یا کوئی مارشل لا اینڈ ایڈمنسٹریشن ایریا ہے - میں اس بات سے اتفاق کر سکتا ہوں کہ ایڈمنسٹریشن کے لئے فوجیوں کا ہونا ضروری ہے - لیکن وہاں سو دو سو آدمی ہیں - ایک ایڈمنسٹریٹو آفیسر ہے - ایک جنرل منیجر ہے جس کو بزنس کے بارے میں کچھ بھی معلوم نہیں ہے اور اس کے نیچے جتنے بھی آدمی ہیں سب آپ فوجی رکھتے ہیں - اس سب سے میں اتفاق نہیں کرتا ہوں - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اشوکا ہوٹل ترقی کی طرف جا رہا ہے - وہ ترقی کی طرف اس لئے جا رہا ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ کمپٹیشن بہت کم ہے - حکومت کے جتنے بھی گیسٹ آتے ہیں وہ یہیں ٹھہرتے ہیں - کانفرنس کے سلسلے میں جتنے ہے جو ان لوگوں سے وصول کیا جاتا ہے جو خود تو فاقہ کرتے ہیں لیکن حکومت کو ٹیکسوں کی صورت میں یا اور صورتوں میں رقمیں ادا کرتے ہیں - اگر یہ صحیح ہے تو کیا یہ اس حکومت کا فرض نہیں ہے کہ کام ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے چلے - ہم اور آپ لوگ جن کے بل بوتے پر یہاں بیٹھے ہیں اگر ہم اس پیسے کا ٹھیک استعمال نہیں کرتے ہیں تو ان کے ساتھ ساتھ آنکھ نہیں ملا سکتے ہیں - کسی سے پیسہ لینا تو ٹھیک ہے لیکن پیسے کا ناجائز طریقے پر استعمال کرنا ہندوستان کی شان کے خلاف ہے -

ہوٹل کے انتظام کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے - وہاں جو لفٹس ہیں - میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں وہ اس قابل بھی نہیں ہیں کہ مجھے اور سامنت صاحب کو ایک ساتھ لے جا سکیں - لیکن انہیں لفٹس میں آج آٹھ آٹھ اور دس دس آدمیوں کو اوپر لے جایا جاتا ہے - میں ٹوکیو گیا تھا اور کچھ اور لوگ بھی گئے تھے اور ہم نے وہاں دیکھا ٹوکیو شہر میں - بے شک ہم کوئی بہت اچھے ہوٹل میں نہیں ٹھہرے - سیاحوں کے آرام کے لئے جو لفٹس تھیں اور جو نوکروں کے بات کرنے کا طریقہ تھا - لوگوں کو ملنے کا طریقہ تھا وہ اس قدر اچھی تھیں اور وہ

جو حساب سے تعلق رکھتی ہو - مثال کے طور پر سمجھ لیجئے کہ کوئی ممبر وہاں ایک پارٹی دیتا ہے تیس یا چالیس آدمیوں کو - ٹیبل پر لگایا جاتا ہے تیس یا چالیس آدمیوں کا کھانا - اس میں ایسی چیزیں بھی ہیں - جن کا آپ پھر سے استعمال کر سکتے ہیں - چاہے وہ فروٹ کی شکل میں ہوں یا کسی اور شکل میں - اس کا رٹرن کیسے بھرا جاتا ہے اکاونٹس کا - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ چیزوں کی خرید دکھائی جاتی ہے اور فروخت دکھائی جاتی ہے - ۲۰ سلکٹرے لئے گئے اور ۲۰ سلکٹرے بھیجے گئے - لیکن جب مہمان چلے جاتے ہیں تو وہ بھیجے ہوئے سلکٹروں کو تو اپنے ساتھ نہیں لے جاتے - جو چیز بچی ہوئی ہوتی ہے اس کا رٹرن نہیں دکھایا جاتا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت بڑی چیز ہے اور اس کا صحیح طور پر حساب رکھنے سے بہت فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے - وہاں پر چھوٹی چھوٹی چیزوں کی ہی نہیں بلکہ بڑی بڑی رقموں کی گڑبڑی ہوتی ہے -

میں وزارت کی توجہ اس اشوک ہوٹل کی بات کے علاوہ - وہاں کی ایک اور بڑی چیز کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اشوکہ ہوٹل میں ضروریات کی جو چیزیں ہم ہندوستانی سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں - کھادی کے رنگ میں - بھی لوگ آتے ہیں ان کے لئے اور کوئی چانس نہیں ہے - وہ یہیں جا کر ٹھہرتے ہیں - کئی لاکھ کا بل تو گورنمنٹ ادا کرتی ہے -

اس کے علاوہ میں چھوٹے چھوٹے دوکانداروں کی طرف آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ نئی عزت ممبر خاص طور سے اس پر خیال کریں - وہ یہ کہ چھوٹے چھوٹے دوکانداروں سے سال بھر کا کرایہ ۲۰۰۰۰ روپیہ ۲۲۰۰۰ روپیہ اور ۳۰۰۰۰ روپیہ تک لیا جاتا ہے - اور وہاں پر میرے خیال میں ایسی ۲۰ کے قریب دوکانیں ہونگی - ایک چھوٹی بک اسٹال ہے - جو سوا سوا یا ڈیڑھ ڈیڑھ روپئے کی کتابیں بیچتی ہے - ۲۲۰۰۰ روپئے کرایہ لیا گیا ہے - وہ شخص یہ کرایہ کیسے ادا کرے گا - اس کے بارے میں آج لوگوں کی رائے ہے کہ وہاں کتابوں کا بزنیس نہیں ہوتا بلکہ کچھ اور ہوتا ہے -

جہاں تک اشوک ہوٹل کا تعلق ہے - یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہاں کافی آمدنی ہوگی - لیکن جہاں تک اکاونٹس کا تعلق ہے ان کے بارے میں کوئی خاص انتظام نہیں ہے - میں ایک مثال دینا چاہتا ہوں - اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ایوان اس کام کے لئے کوئی خاص کمیٹی مقرر کرے

انڈین ایکسپریس بلڈنگ کے حصہ پر ادا کرنا پڑتا ہے - اس کے لئے ذمہ دار ہے ہماری ڈبلو - ایچ - ایس - منسٹری - دوسرے جب ہم نے ایکسپریس پبلیشرس کو زمین دی تھی تو ہم نے وعدہ لیا تھا کہ وہ اپنے پریس کے علاوہ کسی اور کو کرایہ پر بلڈنگ نہیں دیں گے - اور اگر دیں گے - تو حکومت کو جس حساب سے اس زمین کی قیمت ادا کرنی پڑے گی اس حساب سے کرایہ پر دیں گے - تو اب جب کہ یہ بلڈنگ کرایہ پر دے دی گئی ہے تو ہم یہ جاننے کا حق رکھتے ہیں کہ کیا اسی حساب سے ایکسپریس پبلیشرس سے زمین کی قیمت وصول کی گئی تھی - جب ان کو اجازت دی گئی تھی اس وقت آپ نے کرائے کے بارے میں جو شرط رکھی تھی کیا وہ شرط اب ہٹا دی گئی کہ جس حساب سے ہم کرایہ دیں اس طرح کی قیمت وہ ادا کریں - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایکسپریس بلڈنگس کا کتنا حصہ ایسا ہے جو وہ خود استعمال کرتے ہیں اور کتنا کرایہ اس سے وصول ہوتا ہے - اور کیا یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ ایکسپریس بلڈنگ کے لئے اسٹیٹ بینک آف انڈیا نے لاکھوں روپئے بلڈنگ بنانے کے لئے دئے تھے - اگر یہ سب چیزیں ہم نے دی تھیں تو کس حساب سے ہم یہ لاکھوں روپئے ایس - ٹی - سی - کے

[شری ع - م - طارق]

یونیفارم وغیرہ کے سلسلہ میں - اس کی طرف خاص توجہ دی جائے کم سے کم ایک انصاف کیا جائے اور بیراس کی ساری وردیاں صاف دی جائیں اور اچھی کھادی کی دی جائیں -

اپادھیکش مہودے : آپ تو اشوک ہوٹل کے اندر ہی چکر لگاتے رہے -

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): He is very fond of it.

شری د - چ - شرما (گرداسپور) ذرا جلتا ہوٹل پر آئے -

شری ع - م - طارق : اس پر بھی آونگا - یہ بھی بہت بڑا مسئلہ ہے -

اس کے علاوہ میں ایس - ٹی - سی - کی بلڈنگ کے بارے میں بھی وزیر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں - جہاں تک ایس - ٹی - سی - کا تعلق ہے - آج سے تقریباً تین سال پہلے ہمیں یہ بتلایا گیا تھا کہ ایس - ٹی - سی - کے لئے ہم ایک بلڈنگ بنائیں گے اور اس بلڈنگ کے لئے تقریباً ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ الگ رکھا گیا تھا اب دو سال ہو چکے ہیں لیکن ایس - ٹی - سی - کے لئے کوئی بلڈنگ نہیں بنائی گئی - اس کا اثر عوام پر یا عوام کے خزانے پر پڑا ہے - وہ ایس - ٹی - سی جو ایک آدھ سال پہلے ۱۰,۰۰۰ کے اپنے دفاتر کے کرایہ کے اوپر ادا کرتا تھا - اب اسے ۴۵,۰۰۰ روپئے ماہوار

اگلی چیز جس طرف میں آپکی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ اس فرنیچر کے بارے میں ہے جس کا کرایہ آپ ہم لوگوں سے بھی لیتے ہیں اور شاید سرکاری ملازمات سے بھی جس وقت اسکو آپ خریدتے ہیں اسوقت جو کرایہ آپ اس کا لیتے ہیں وہی بعد میں لیتے رہتے ہیں -

کیا آپ کو یہ محسوس نہیں ہوتا کہ وہ اثاثہ تدیمان ہے - اس وقت بھی آپ اس کا کرایہ اسی حساب سے کاٹتے ہیں - اس بارے میں آپ کی طرف سے اپنی پالیسی واضح ہونی چاہئے - یہ بھی بتلایا جانا چاہئے کہ کتنے سال میں آپ اسے ریپلیس کرینگے اور جب ریپلیس کرینگے تو پرانا فرنیچر کیا ہوگا - جیسا ایک آنریبل ممبر نے کہا کہ پرانے قالین کہاں جاتے ہیں - میں نے کہا کہ وہ پگھل جاتے ہیں - اگر آپ کو سمجھ میں نہ آتا ہو کہ پگھلنا کیا ہوتا ہے تو آپ دوبے صاحب سے پوچھ لیجئے - تو یہ پگھلنا بھی ایک بہت بڑی بات ہے اور اس کی طرف بھی آپ توجہ دیں - خاص کر ان چھوٹے چھوٹے آدمیوں کی طرف جو آپ کے کارندے ہیں -

ہمیں بہت سی شکایتیں موصول ہوئی ہیں کہ وہاں پر ہر طریقہ کے لوگوں کے لئے آسانی سے کام نہیں ملتا ہے - اس کی طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ دینی چاہئے -

لئے کرایہ کے طور پر دیتے ہیں - وزارت کیوں ناکامیاب ہوتی ہے ایس - ٹی - سی - کے لئے بلڈنگ بنانے میں -

اس کے علاوہ آپ کی توجہ اس پر دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کئی سال ہوے اس ایوان میں آپ نے وعدہ کیا تھا چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگوں کے لئے - غریب لوگوں کے لئے یا ایسے لوگوں کے لئے جو ہندوستان میں یا دہلی شہر میں اچھی تعلیم کے لئے یا کسی خاص کام کے لئے آئیں - آپ ایک جنتا ہوٹل بنائیں گے -

17.46 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DURE *in the Chair*]

وعدہ آپ نے کیا تھا جنتا ہوٹل بنانے کا اور بنا آپ نے دیا جانپتھ ہوٹل اس طرف بھی تھوڑی سی توجہ ہو جائے - اور جنتا کی طرف بھی خیال کیا جائے -

ایک اور بات جو میں آپکی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ کہ اشوک ہوٹل کے سامنے ایک چھوٹی سی پہاڑی ہے جس کا آپ فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں - اگر آپ اسے ا ۔ پارک کی صورت دیں اور اس میں آپ کا کوئی زیادہ روپیہ بھی خرچ نہیں ہوگا - بلکہ اس ایریا سے جس نے آج ایک گندی بستی کی صورت اختیار کر لی ہے - آپ کو نجات حاصل ہوگی - اور وہاں پر چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگ جو ناجائز استعمال اس کا کرتے ہیں وہ بھی بند ہو جائیگا -

[شری ع - ایم - طارق]

میں ایک بات پر آپ کے مطالبات کی تائید ضرور کرتا ہوں کہ پھولوں کی نمائشوں میں آپ نے تمغے وغیرہ حاصل کئے ہیں - ڈبلو - ایچ - ایس منسٹری کا یہ بہت بڑا کارنامہ ہے - سب سے بڑی بات ہے کہ پھولوں کی نمائش میں اس نے کچھ انعامات جیتے ہیں - اس پر میں اس کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں -]

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, इस निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय की चर्चा आज हो रही है । इस मंत्रालय का प्रमुख कार्य सरकारी और गैरसरकारी लोगों के आवास की व्यवस्था करना और भवनों का निर्माण करना तथा सरकारी विभागों और मंत्रालयों के लिये जो आवश्यक सामग्री है उसको खरीदना है । मैं समझता हूं कि इन १३ वर्षों में जब से देश आजाद हुआ, तब से यदि हम दृष्टिपात करें तो जो आवास की समस्या है, चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हो चाहे शहर में रहने वाले दूसरे लोगों की हो अथवा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की हो, वह समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाई । वह समस्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है । इसके साथ ही साथ यदि आप इस बात को देखें कि आखिरकार निर्माण कहां हो रहा है, किसके लिये निर्माण हो रहा है, तो आप दूर मत जायें, इन १३ वर्षों के अन्दर इस लोक सभा के चारों तरफ, जहां हम बैठे हुए हैं, दो वर्ग मील की ओर दृष्टिपात करें, तो हमको लगेगा कि इसमें जितने भवन बने हुए हैं, अशोक होटल से ले कर कनाट प्लेस तक, या जहां भी आप दृष्टिपात करें, इस लोक सभा के आस-पास दो-दो मील तक लगभग २ अरब के भवन बने हुए हैं । इनमें २ अरब रु० का सीमेंट, इंटें और दूसरी वस्तुओं का प्रयोग किया गया है । आप देखें कि देश के अन्दर जितना उत्पादन सीमेंट और लोहे का होता है उसका कितना भाग आपने लोक सभा के आस-पास के दो वर्ग मील में लगा दिया है । उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि ये चीजें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में नहीं जा पातीं जहां कि हाल की जनगणना के अनुसार देश की ४३ करोड़ की आबादी में से ३५ करोड़ आबादी रहती है । अगर पूछा जाये कि आपने कितना लोहा और सीमेंट गांवों में भेजा है तो स्पष्ट उत्तर मिलेगा कि बहुत कम भेजा है । हम देख रहे हैं कि इन १३ वर्षों में शहरों में बड़े-बड़े भवन बनते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन गांवों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो आपके बड़े भवन बनते जा रहे हैं यह कोई सचमुच में योजना नहीं है । यह तो ऐसे है जैसे कि आपने कीचड़ में कुछ शहरों में कमल खिला दिये हों । इससे कोई देश का सफल निर्माण नहीं हो सकता । आपने जो ये बड़े-बड़े भवन खड़े किये हैं ये करदाताओं के पैसे से खड़े किये हैं । लेकिन करदाता के पैसे में से गांवों को कितना दिया गया ? आज भी गांवों के लोगों को सीमेंट और लोहा प्राप्त करने के लिए तहसीलों के चक्कर लगाने होते हैं । वह सीमेंट कहां जाता है । अगर खोज की जाये तो वह इन बड़े-बड़े शहरों में दिखायी देगा । दिल्ली में और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में सीमेंट और लोहा लगाया जा रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह मंत्रालय इस बात का विचार करे कि यह सीमेंट और लोहा जो आप यहां बड़े-बड़े भवनों में लगा रहे हैं वह अब कुछ गांवों की ओर जाना चाहिए । आप अपनी योजनाओं को कुछ कम कीजिये ताकि आप गांवों का भी कुछ निर्माण कर सकें । शहरों का निर्माण करके आप गांवों को बरबाद करें यह तो कोई वास्तविक योजना नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं वह ठेके हैं । मैंने इस प्रतिवेदन में पढ़ा है कि आप जो लोगों को व्यक्तिगत ठेके देते हैं उनमें कितना

भ्रष्टाचार होता है जिसके बारे में अभी हमारे मित्र ने बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। मैं उसी बात को नहीं दुहराना चाहता। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम हुआ है कि अब भारत सेवक समाज को पांच लाख के ठेके दिये जायेंगे। अब भारत सेवक समाज भी ठेकेदारी करेगा। ये भारत सेवक समाज, भारत साधु समाज, भारत महिला समाज और भारत युवक समाज क्या हैं मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। अगर थोड़े में कहा जाये तो यह भारत सेवक समाज कुछ निराश लोगों और उन लोगों का, जिनको कहीं और जगह नहीं मिलती है, उनका अड्डा बन गया है और मैं यदि यह कहूं तो अनुचित नहीं होगा कि यह भारत सेवक समाज कांग्रेस की दूसरी रक्षापंक्ति है। अब वह भारत सेवक समाज ठेकेदारी करेगा और आप उसको पांच लाख का ठेका दे रहे हैं और इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि जो और ठेकेदारों से अरनेस्ट मनी जमा कराने का नियम है वह भी भारत सेवक समाज पर लागू नहीं होगा। यही नहीं, भारत सेवक समाज को बिना भवन बनाये हुए भी आप कुछ पैसा दे देंगे और बाद में उसको एडजस्ट करेंगे। तो यह जो पक्षपात की खिचड़ी पक रही है इसमें से मैंने एक चावल सदन के सामने रखा है।

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि तीन वर्षों में हमारे इंजिनियरों ने, ओवरसियरों ने और सबडिवीजनल आफिसरों ने ३६ लाख रुपया ठेकेदारों को ओवरपेमेंट कर दिया। इस ३६ लाख में से अभी तक आपने कितना रुपया वसूल किया है इसका कहीं कोई ब्यौरा नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जब अपना जवाब दें तो यह स्पष्ट करें कि यह ३६ लाख रुपया किस प्रकार से ठेकेदारों को ओवरपेमेंट हो गया। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि अब वह रुपया ठेकेदारों से आगामी ठेकों में मुजरा किया जायेगा। अभी हमारे मित्र कह रहे थे कि ठेकेदार बड़ा भ्रष्ट होता है और जहां कहीं ठेकेदारी करता है वहां अपना पेट खूब भरता है। लेकिन आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस भ्रष्टाचार के लिए केवल मात्र ठेकेदार ही दोषी नहीं है। अगर आपके ओवरसियर, सबडिवीजनल आफिसर और दूसरे इंजिनियर उसके काम को पास न करें तो उसको पेमेंट नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन ३६ लाख रुपयों के लिए केवल ठेकेदारों को ही जिम्मेदार न ठहराया जाये। ठेकेदारों के साथ-साथ उन ओवरसियरों, सबडिवीजनल आफिसरों और इंजिनियरों से भी यह रुपया वसूल किया जाये जिन्होंने कि उन कामों को पास किया।

अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि इन अफसरों के बैंक बैलेंस बढ़ते जा रहे हैं उनको देखा जाये। ठीक है ऐसा होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं तो देखता हूं कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार इतना व्यापक हो गया है जैसा कि परमात्मा व्यापक है और उसको आप देख नहीं सकते। इसी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार देश में व्यापक है लेकिन उसको पकड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: आप में भी भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है या नहीं ?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी: जहां जहां व्याप्त है आप जानते है। मेरा कथन सरकार की तरफ है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए सारा समाज भी जिम्मेदार है और उसमें हम और आप भी शामिल हैं, कोई कम दोषी है कोई ज्यादा।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत व्यापक हो गया है। उसकी आप जांच करें। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह जो ३६ लाख रुपये का ओवरपेमेंट हो गया है यह जहां ठेकेदारों से वसूल किया जाए वहां साथ-साथ उन इंजिनियरों, ओवरसियरों और सब डिवीजनल आफिसरों से भी वसूल किया जाए जो कि इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आपने रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इन अफसरों को दंड दिया जा रहा है।

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि जहां यह विभाग एक ओर निर्माण करता है वहां दूसरी ओर भ्रष्टाचार करता है । इस में अनेक भ्रष्टाचारी अफसरों की संख्या दी हुई है । इस से मालूम पड़ता है कि इस विभाग में कितना भ्रष्टाचार है जिस में से कुछ आप पकड़ पाए हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं अशोका होटल के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । उसके बारे में तारिक साहब ने काफी कह दिया है । लेकिन उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो कि रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से स्पष्ट हो जाती हैं । यह होटल लगभग नौ नौ करोड़ की लागत से तैयार हुआ है और इस में एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत पूंजी लगी और जो रिपोर्ट डाइरेक्टर्स ने पेश की है उसके अनुसार अक्तूबर सन् १९५६ से सन् १९५९ तक उस एक करोड़ की लागत पूंजी में से ५६ लाख का घाटा हुआ । यानी आप समझिए कि ५० प्रतिशत से अधिक घाटे में चला गया । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है । यह अशोका होटल जो कि एक सफेद हाथी के रूप में कर दाताओं पर लाद दिया गया है, इसकी लागत पूंजी में इतना घाटा होना एक बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है । अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हमारे अधिकारी बड़े योग्य हैं और उनकी योग्यता की कोई कसौटी नहीं हो सकती । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अशोका होटल में जो १२ डाइरेक्टर हैं, जो बारह कि इसको बारहबाट कर रहे हैं, उन में से ६ आप के आफिसर्स हैं और मंत्रालय के मुख्य सचिव हैं, जिनकी योग्यता पर सरकार गर्व करती है। इन्होंने एक करोड़ की लागत पूंजी में से ५६ लाख रुपया घाटे का दिया । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह क्या योग्यता है ?

इसके साथ साथ आप देखें कि अशोका होटल में कितना अपव्यय होता है । जो रिपोर्ट सदन में रखी गयी है उस में लिखा हुआ है कि डेढ़ साल के अन्दर ६ लाख रुपया विज्ञापनों और प्रकाशन के लिए विज्ञापनदाताओं को दिया गया । इतना रुपया विज्ञापन के लिये दिया जाना यह भी एक गम्भीर विषय है । यह अपव्यय हो रहा है । कहा जाता है कि यह विज्ञापन इस होटल को अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिये किया जा रहा है । इस संबंध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं जिस में विज्ञपन में दिए जाने वाले पए की भी बचत हो जाएगी और अशोक का नाम जो इस होटल के साथ बदनाम हो रहा है वह भी नहीं होगा । सम्राट अशोक का विश्व में और हमारे इतिहास में एक विशेष व्यक्तित्व रहा है जिस के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता । उन्होंने देश को बहुत ऊंचा उठाया । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस होटल के साथ उनके नाम को जोड़ कर उन को बदनाम न किया जाए । इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूं कि अशोक का नाम बहुत पुराना हो गया है । अगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम इस होटल के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए और इस को नेहरू होटल कहा जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसका विज्ञापन भी हो जाएगा क्योंकि उन को देश विदेश में बहुत से लोग जानते हैं, जितना शायद कि अशोक को न जानते होंगे । इस प्रकार आपको विज्ञापन पर भी रुपया खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि विदेशों में लोग उन को बहुत जानते हैं । दूसरे यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की शान शौकत के अनुरूप भी है ।

इसका नाम बजाय अशोक होटल के नेहरू होटल कर दिया जाय । इस से एक लाभ यह होगा . . .

18 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I may say for the information of the hon. Member that under the rules, it cannot be called Nehru Hotel. The use of

names of persons like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru are banned.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : दूसरी बात यह है.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would submit very respectfully that the name of Emperor Asoka and also the name of our Prime Minister should be mentioned in this way by hon. Members. I have great regard and also affection for him, but he should not mention those names in this way.

Mr. Chairman: So far as I know, there is no prohibition. He may go on.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस के और भी लाभ होंगे । पहला लाभ तो इस के नेहरू होटल बन जाने से यह होगा ...

Shri Raghunath Singh: Under law, it cannot be done.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : आप को याद है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बादशाह अकबर का नाम इतिहास में इसलिए प्रसिद्ध हुआ कि उस ने दीन इलाही मजहब चलाया था । शाहजहां का नाम इसलिए लिया जाता है कि उस ने ताजमहल बनवाया । वैसे ही मैं भी कहूंगा कि हमारी आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियां जब भारत का इतिहास पढ़ेंगी तो उन्हें यह मालूम होगा कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी और भुखमरी जोरों पर थी और हिन्दुस्तान भूखों मर रहा था तब हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने ३ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से नेहरू होटल बनाया। लोग इस बात के लिए आपको सदैव याद रखेंगे ।

इस के अलावा इस अशोक होटल में जो अपव्यय हो रहा है उस को भी कम करने और बंद करने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिये । इस में आपने डाइरैक्टरों की संख्या काफी बढ़ा रक्खी है और जो कि गैर जरूरी है और उस संख्या को कम किया जाय । आज इस होटल के संचालन में जो अपव्यय हो रहा है उस को रोकने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने भी अनुरोध किया है कि इस होने वाले अपव्यय को रोका जाय और उस के लिए कारगर तरीके अपनाये जांय । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्रालय को विचार करना होगा कि इस अशोक होटल में जो हम इतना टीमटाम बना रक्खा है और उस के संचालन में इतना अधिक पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस को जैसे भी हो रोका जाय ।

अशोक होटल को चलाने के लिए जो आपने उस में रेट्स बढ़ा दी हैं, दरें बढ़ायी हुई हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि दरों के बढ़ाने से आप का काम नहीं चलेगा

सभापति महोदय : आपका समय हो गया है अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं समझता हूं कि अभी मुझे बोलते हुए केवल १० ही मिनट हुए हैं ...

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं, आपको बोलते हुए १५ मिनट हो गये हैं ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी: बहुत अच्छा मैं आपकी इजाजत से दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त किये देता हूं ।

मैं कह रहा था कि अशोक होटल में जो आपने दरें बढ़ा रक्खी हैं उसकी जगह पर आप उस के संचालन में जो खर्चा कर रहे हैं और उस के चलाने में बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों पर जो अपव्यय कर रहे हैं उसको कम करने की कोशिश करें ।

आप ने श्री अशोक सेन के नेतृत्व में एक एक कमेटी बनाई थी । जिस का कि हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो गंदे होते हैं उन को हटाने और गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई के बारे में विचार करना था । जो यह कमेटी आप ने बनाई थी उस की इस के बारे में रिपोर्ट भी आ गयी है । अब हमें नहीं मालूम

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

कि रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या हुआ ? हमें यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि उस ने जो सुझाव सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिये थे उन को सरकार ने कहां तक स्वीकार किया । हमें यह बतलाया जाय कि श्री अशोक सेन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उन को सरकार ने कहां तक स्वीकार किया है और अगर स्वीकार किया है तो उन को कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ? कानपुर नगर जिस के कि बारे में कोई शक नहीं है कि वह एक बहुत गंदा शहर है और वहां की गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई के लिए करीब २ करोड़ रुपया देने का वायदा किया गया था लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहां ४७ लाख रुपया ही अभी तक भेजा है। वहां पर ठीक से काम नहीं हो रहा है और हातों की सफाई उचित रूप से नहीं की जा रही है । जब हाते उजाड़े जाते हैं जब वहां पर नये मकान बनाये जाते हैं तो उन गंदे हातों से जो आदमी निकाले जाते हैं उन के रहने की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है । सरकार को चाहिए कि जिस किसी को भी वह उजाड़े उस को इस बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि वहां पर सफाई होने के बाद जो नये मकान बनेंगे उन में उन पुराने आबाद निवासियों को जगह दी जायगी ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कानपुर नगर में करीब २० हजार सुरक्षा कर्मचारी मौजूद हैं, उन में ५००० व्यक्तियों को, जो क्वार्टर्स बनाये गये हैं, उन को उन में रक्खा गया है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों को जो आप ने क्वार्टर्स के वास्ते धनराशि दी थी तो आप ने यह कहा था कि उन में केवल इंडस्ट्रियल एम्पलायी ही रहेंगे लेकिन कानपुर की हालत यह है कि ५००० सुरक्षा कर्मचारी उन क्वार्टर्स में बसे हुए हैं । राज्य सरकार ने उन्हें बसाया हुआ है । मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह राज्य सरकार को उन्हें निकालने के लिये मजबूर करे ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप ने अनुदान के रूप में जो धन दिया था उसको ऋण का रूप दे दिया गया है और रेट १० की जगह १७ रुपये कर दिया गया है जो कि बड़ा अन्याय है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप श्री अशोक सेन केमेटी की रिपोर्ट जिस के कि सुझाव आप के सामने हैं उन को आप लागू करें और गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई कर के, वहां पर अच्छे मकान बनवायें ।

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move their selected cut motions subject to their otherwise being admissible.

Need to provide accommodation to all class III Government employees.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (264).

Need to construct more residential accommodation for Government officers

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move.

'That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.' (265)

Need to allot out-of-turn accommodation to needy Government employees on the basis of medical reports or infirmities of their near relatives

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100" (266).

Expenditure in the Ashoka Hotel.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1116).

Over-payments to contractors

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1117).

Shortage of accommodation for Government servants

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1118).

Use of low grade material in the newly-constructed buildings

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100" (1119).

Malpractices in the Central Public Works Department

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1120).

Need for adequate assistance to the villagers for construction of houses in the rural areas

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1121).

Delay in setting up Government Printing Presses at Koratti and Coimbatore

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1130).

Delay in construction of buildings of Medical College and Hostel in Pondicherry

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1131).

Need to set up Regional Office of the Directorate of Estates at Madras

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1132).

Need to build a Government Hostel at Madras

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1133).

Need to extend financial help to Janpath Hotel, New Delhi, in setting up hostel in Delhi

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1134).

Need to open hotels, similar to Janpath Hotel, New Delhi, in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1135).

Need to have one continuous scale of pay instead of two scales for skilled posts in the workcharged establishment of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1050).

Need to merge the posts of Electricians and Head Electrians in the C.P.W.D. into one post of Electrical Foreman

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1051).

Need to designate various categories of Drivers of CPWD Working on machines which are stationery, as Operators.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under he head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1052).

Need to merge the posts of Choudharies and Assistant Choudharies in the C.P.W.D. into one post of Garden Choudharies.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1053).

Need to change the designation of Fireman Jamadar in the C.P.W.D. to Leading Hand Fireman.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under he head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1054).

Need for Zonal seniority of workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. for the purposes of retrenchment.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under he head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1055).

Need for a combined seniority of Works Assistants both on regular and workcharged establishment in the C.P.W.D. for purposes of retrenchement.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1056).

Failure to register under the Factories Act those workshops and power houses of C.P.W.D. which fall in the category of "Factory" under the Act.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1057).

Need to grant clerical scale of pay to the meter Readers in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1058).

Need to designate the khallasis employed in the workshops and power houses of the C.P.W.D. as cleaners.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under he head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1059).

Need to gfant the same scale of pay to all categories of skilled workers of C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1060).

Need to increase the fodder allowance of bullockman in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under he head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100" (1061).

Failure of the Central P.W.D. to work out the number of temporary posts of workcharged staff which have been in existence for three years or more on 1-4-1960.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1062).

Failure to confirm workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. against the permament posts, which are in existence since 1-4-1958.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under he head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1063).

Failure to grant quasi-permanent status to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. who have completed two years of service on 1st September, 1960.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1064).

Need to confirm without further medical examination workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. who have already medically examined earlier.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1065).

Failure to supply winter liveries and uniforms to various categories of workcharged and regular staff in different Divisions of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1066).

Failure to refix the pay in the revised scales and to pay the arrears to the workcharged and regular staff in different Divisions of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1067).

Failure to grant quasi-permanent status to the regular staff employed in different Divisions of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1086).

Failure to provide residential quarters to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at Calcutta.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1087).

Failure to grant paid holiday on Republic Day, 1961 to the muster roll workers of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1088).

Need to transfer the juniormost horticultural workers of the C.P.W.D. to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on transfer of works.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1089).

Retrenchement of Beldars in the Calcutta Central Division No. IV of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1090).

Failure to make rectifications in the service rolls of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. as decided by the Ad Hoc *Committee.*

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1091).

Need to grant compensatory allowance to the Class IV workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. at N.E.F.A.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1092).

Need to grant, with retrospective effect, compensatory allowance to the class III workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at N.E.F.A.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Other Civil Works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1093).

Need to grant, with retrospective effect, compensatory allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. in the Madhopur Circle, its Divisions and sub-Divisions.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other civil works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1094).

Need to change the designation of khallasis of the C.P.W.D. who are working with machine and re-designate them as cleaners.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other civil works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1095).

Need to merge the posts of Air-Conditioning Mechanic and Refrigerator Mechanic in the C.P.W.D. into one post of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Mechanic.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other civil works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1096).

Need to designate the Diesel Engine Drivers in the Power Houses in the C.P.W.D. as Electric Generating Power House Drivers.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other civil works be reduced by Rs. 100." (1097).

Inspection carried out in the five circles of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Agra and Gwalior under Department of Explosives.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1136).

Inspection carried out by inspectorate of Explosives at Asansol, Gomea in Eastern Circle and Sivakasi in Madras Circle.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1137).

Need for foreign training and research to workers of explosives and petroleum industry for improving the general tone of Explosives Department.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1138).

Need to increase inspection tempo in circles by the Department of Explosives.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1139).

Explosion at Bali Fort in Rajasthan on the 9th March, 1961.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to implement the decisions of the State Housing Ministers' Conference held at Udaipur.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1141).

Lack of co-operation of employers in carrying out the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1142).

Inadequate progress in slum clearance

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1143).

Failure to carry out the recommendations of the Advisory Committee headed by Shri A. K. Sen for special grant to six major cities for slum clearance.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1144).

Delay in allotting accommodation in Srinivasapuri, New Delhi.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1145).

Failure to supply electricity to 'H' type Government quarters.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1146).

Need to abolish private catering and introduce departmental catering in Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1147).

Working conditions of the staff of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1148).

Relations between the management and the staff of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1149).

Need to enquire into the working of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1150).

Need for appointment of Labour Welfare Officer for the staff of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1151).

Need for a separate canteen and Rest Room for the staff of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1152).

Need for early submission of report of the magisterial enquiry over Bali Fort explosion.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1153).

Failure of the Inspector of Explosives in Gwalior Circle to avert Bali Forf accident.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1154).

Need to inspect centres in Rajasthan and to destroy gun powder stored for preventing further mishaps.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1155).

Need to increase number of Inspectors in Madras and Bombay Circle of the Department of Explosives.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1156).

Need for confirming staff of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1157).

Need to grant casual leave to clerical staff of Hotel Janpath as recommended by Pay Commission.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1158).

Need to grant earned leave to staff of Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1159).

Need to discontinue the practice of continuous night shift work of telephone operators in Hotel Janpath.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1160).

Failure to accept lowest tenders in purchases by India Store Department, London and India Supply Mission, Washington.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1161).

Need to provide adequate and better accommodation to the staff of Ashoka Hotel

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head miscellaneous departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100." (1162).

16 hrs.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving me time to speak on the Demands of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

We talk much of democracy but in fact we do not apply this democracy to the villagers who comprise 90 per cent of the people. If democracy is for the people, for the majority of the people, then the villagers also should be looked after. But I find since 13 years this housing problem in villages is becoming worse in nearly all the States. I have gone to the villages. What I find is what my hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, said about the villages, namely, that the cattle and the people live together. The worst part of it is that they have only one house, with no compartment even, in many of the villages in Gujarat. The point I want to make is that the housing problem of villages will not be solved unless the Ministry takes urgent steps in the Third Plan period. In the first two Plan periods, that is, in the First and Second Plan periods, I do not think the Ministry has done any commendable job in this regard.

As my learned friend, Shri Patel, put it, 50 million houses have to be repaired or improved in the villages. I do not know whether it is possible unless in the Third Five-Year Plan we make more allocation for the housing problem in villages. Always, luxury and comforts are concentrated in cities and all of us, the representatives of the people, also forget about the villages. I know that when the general elections come we remember the villages and, I think, only for votes and for nothing else. When we come over here and when the Assembly members go to their Assemblies, they forget all about it.

Unless we solve the housing problem in the villages a time will come when there will be a rift between the rural and the urban areas. I still stay in a village. Even though it is a very good village—it belongs to the ex-Baroda State—still, there is not sufficient water supply nor are there latrines or any other facility which you easily find even in a small town. Even then, whenever I go to my constituency, I always stay in my village. What I find is that the villagers think about all these things. They feel that the city people, that is, the urban people are looked after much more than the villagers by this Government. I may remind and warn the Government that when they come to know that we are spending about 90 per cent of our Budget on development and other things in cities and are not looking after these villages, they would re-

[Shri M. B. Thakore]

volt against this kind of our attitude. So, I again request the hon. Minister to impress upon the Planning Commission and the hon. Finance Minister to have more allocation for the village housing problem.

Sir, the slums in Villages are so bad that we cannot even imagine of them. In my constituency, in certain villages of the Mehsana district, families consisting of ten members live in houses measuring ten feet by twelve feet, along with two heads of oxen with a kind of grass stored for winter and monsoon days.

I would now like to say a few words regarding slums in Delhi, particularly those in Sabzi Mandi. Some Gujerathi Harijan refugees from Sind have come to Delhi and have settled themselves in Sabzi Mandi. They are about 125 families and the population may be 700. They are all labourers and stay in slums. I do not think any human being could stay there. In monsoon when I went there, along with my friend, Mr. K. U. Parmar, who is also a Member, we were puzzled, because we could not go into the slum. It was very difficult to approach the slum from the road. There was not even a foot-path. My friends Mr. Parmar and Shri P. R. Patel, and I approached the Railway Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram. He wrote to the Home Ministry, he told us. But nothing has been done up till now for these people. Then I wrote to the Minister of Rehabilitation, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, and he replied in his usual style, but doing absolutely nothing regarding this. These refugees are ready to form a cooperative society; they are ready to pay rent for their houses. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and construct some houses or tenemants them.

I would now like to say a few words about my cut motions Nos. 264, 265 and 266. Many a time when government servants are disappointed, they approach Members of Parliament. I do not think it is their fault. Some are so afraid that we have to write D.O. letters. I am sorry to mention about it. We have to write to the Minister concerned. I wrote to Mr. Reddy so often. But I am sorry to state that there is no satisfactory reply coming from the Minister. The same reply which they get from the departmental sources is again given to the Members of Parliament. That is what has happened particularly to me. So, I would request the hon. Minster concerned, namely Shri K. C. Reddy, to look into it. I may assure him that it is only after we are satisfied about the case that we write to him. Otherwise, I, for my part, would never write to a Minister; and I rarely approach a Minister for any of these things. In fact, many of the Ministers do not know me; they do not know who Shri M. B. Thakore is. But when these Government servants come and tell us and want the out-of-turn allotment on the basis of medical certificates, and we look into them, and we find that there is urgency, then only we write. I requested the hon. Minister so many times to give out of-turn allotment to the Government servants, but I do not think any progress has been made in this regard. So, I would again request the hon. Minister to look into it, and if need be, he may construct some more houses for the Government servants.

About Ashoka Hotel, I do not want to pass any remarks such as my other friends have done. But what I feel is this. I had been to Europe and other countries also. What I found there was that even in big hotels, whatever was produced there was available for any of the travellers. But, here, I put a question, and some other hon. Members also put questions, about whether beef was actually being served in Ashoka Hotel. The reply was in affirmative. Ours is a society which actually believes in *ahimsa* and other things, and the majority of our people do not believe in this kind of thing, such as the eating of beef etc., and,

therefore, they would not like the idea of beef being served in the Ashoka Hotel. And yet, without any consideration for these things, beef is being served in Ashoka Hotel.

Shri Tangamani: What does my hon. friend say about pork?

Shri M. B. Thakore: Certainly, if the majority of the people do not like the idea of beef or pork being served in Ashoka Hotel, that feeling has to be respected. After all, this is a Government concern. If it is served in some private hotel, then we would not care so much for it.

Shri Tangamani: Then, they will be serving only vegetarian meals.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Further, Ashoka Hotel is named after Ashoka who himself preached non-violence, and in fact, we ourselves are preaching those things nowadays. So, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to see that the serving of beef is stopped. After all, the foreigners who come here understand what is India, and I may assure the hon. Minister also that they are not so fond of beef, as he stated in his reply, because many of them are now becoming vegetarians, and they would like to taste our food So, what harm is there if the serving of beef is stopped? I would request the hon. Minister to think about this and see that whatever is not liked by our people is not served in our big hotels just with a view to earning money.

I may tell you that from my own constituency, many of the Jains wrote to me saying that I should write to Shri K. C. Reddy and have a discussion with him regarding this and see that beef was not served in Ashoka Hotel. After all, it is a question of the feeling of the majority of the people in India, which should be respected.

Regarding the Central Public Works Department, so much of criticism has been made. So far as I am concerned, here, as a Member of Parliament, I must say that I have great regard for it, apart from whatever might be said about the State PWD, and apart from the contract system and the engineers etc.; in many of the State enterprises, such engineers are there. But I would not support the idea of accusing the administration only because of these things. As far as I am concerned, I have had no occasion to complain against the Central Public Works Department. That is all that I would like to say.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: May I say that so many detailed questions have been asked, and we have 2 hours and 45 minutes left? I would like to speak tomorrow.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 30, 1961/Chaitra 9, 1883 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, March 29, 1961/Chaitra 8, 1883 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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1179	Manufacture of Steel props at Vikhroli	7828—30
1180	World Fair in New York	7830-31
1181	Small scale industries around Durgapur Steel Project area	7831—35
1184	Arrest of Chinese	7835—38
1185	Implementation of Jute Wage Board recommendations by Kanpur Mills	7838-39
1186	Training of Teacher Administrators	7840-41
1187	Paper from mango wood	7841—43
1189	Tea estates	7843
1190	Circulation of a Brochure entitled 'Victory of the Five Principles'	7844—47
1191	Allotment of land to Harijan and Non-Harijan refugees	7847—52
1192	Collapse of scaffolding A.I.R. Building, New Delhi	7852—55
1194	Transfer of C.P.W.D. staff	7855-56
1177	Backward areas	7856—60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

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1175	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills	7861
1176	Fertilizer Plant at Bombay	7861
1182	Chinese residents in Calcutta	7861-62
1183	Low and Middle Income Groups Housing Schemes	7862-63
1188	Magnesite refractory bricks	7863
1193	'Geophone'	7863
1195	Chemical manure for tea industry	7864
1196	Russian atlases	7864
1197	Allocation for handicrafts during the Third Five Year Plan.	7864-65
1198	Cement for tea industry	7865
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2468	Indo-Pak border incidents	7865-66
2469	Streptomycin	7866
2470	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	7866-67
2471	Paper mill at Nangal.	7867

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
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2473	Unemployed in Delhi	7867-68
2474	Review of Punjabi books by A.I.R.	7868-69
2475	Allotment of Government shops in colonies	7869
2476	Watch factory in Punjab	7869-70
2477	Solvent extraction plants	7870-71
2478	Technical school for D. Ps. in Champaran Distt.	7871
2479	Naga rebels	7871-72
2480	C.P.W.D. Workcharged staff in West Bengal	7872
2481	Uniforms to workcharged staff of C.P.W.D.	7872
2482	Ruanda-Urundi	7873
2483	Cooperative Industrial Estates in Ludhiana	7873-74
2484	Reid Chest Hospital at Shillong	7874
2485	Development of Industries in U.P.	7874—76
2486	Export and Import licences	7876
2487	Pay scales in Government presses	7876-77
2488	Refugees from Tibet in N.E.F.A.	7877-71
2489	Value of work done by departmental agencies and contractors	7878
2490	Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh	7878-79
2491	Loans to Cooperative Societies	7879-80
2492	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	7880
2493	Manufacture of tractors	7880-81
2494	Jute mill in Assam	7881-82
2495	Plan expenditure in Madras State	7882
2496	Employment of educated persons	7882-83
2497	Tea production in Kerala and Madras	7883-84
2498	Production of cars	7884-85
2499	Dock Mineral Cooperative Society Ltd.	7885
2500	Supply of cement to Bikaner	7885-86
2501	Export of tea from South India	7886-87
2502	Export of Indian tea to U.K.	788

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

COLUMNS

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2503	Settlement of Tibetan refugees in Ladakh	7887
2504	Praga Tools Corporation Ltd.	7888
2505	Exhibition of Indian goods in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore	7888-89
2506	C.P.W.D. staff	7889
2507	C.P.W.D. staff on deputation to New Delhi Municipal Committee	7889-90
2508	C.P.W.D staff on deputation to Delhi Municipal Corp.	7890
2509	Quarters in Srinivaspuri	7890-7891
2510	Plantation Labour Housing	7891
2511	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for tea plantations	7892
2513	Rayon tyre cord factory	7892-93
2514	Workers' Education centres	7893
2515	Allocations of coal for Railways	7893-94
2516	Development of Dandakaranya area	7894
2517	Mandi rock salt mines	7894-95
2518	Mills in Punjab	7895
2519	Industrial Training Centre at Tripura	7895-96

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7896—98

Shri Naushir Bharucha called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the reported death of twenty-three persons and injuries to others in a fire which broke out in an oil factory at Jalgaon on 17th March, 1961. The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abdi Ali) promised to lay a statement on the Table later after ascertaining the facts.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7898—7900

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(*i*) Annual Report of Indian Rare Earths Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Autited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the Travancore Minerals Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement showing the Result of the economy measures taken during the quarters ended the 31st March, 1960 (and supplementary information for the three previous quarters of the year 1959-60), 30th June, 1960 and 30th September, 1960.

(3) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of he Companies Act, 1956.

(*ii*) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(*iii*) Report (1960) of the Working Group for the Cotton Textile Industry appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

(*iv*) Government Resolution No.22(1)-Tex(B)/60, dated the 24th March, 1961 on the above Report.

(4) A copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1960-61 and Budge Estimates for the year 1961-62 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under Section 36 of the Employee's State Insurance Corporation Act, 1950.

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA. 7900

Secretary reported the follwing message from Rajya Sabha—That at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1961 Rajya Sabha had passed the Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 23rd December, 1960, with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha.

BILL LAID ON THE TABLE AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS 7901

Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—PRESENTED 7901

Eighty-first Report was presented.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—PRESENTED . . . 7901

Hundred and Fourteenth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 7901-02

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadat Ali Khan) made a statement correcting the reply to Starred Question No. 1092 regarding Uranium Mine at Jaduguda (Bihar).

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 7902—8122

Discussionon the Demands for Grands in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs concluded. Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply commenced an was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MARCH 30, 19 1/CHAITRA 9, 1883 (SAKA)

Further Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing andS upply. Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

GMGIPND—LS 1—2402 (Ai) LS—8-3-61—900.