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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

[Third Series, Vol. LIV—Fourteenth Session, 1966]

No. 1— Monday April 18, 1955/Chaitra 28, 1888 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1158 to 1164 11261—94

Short Notice Question No. 20 11294—304

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1157, 1165 to 1173 and 1175 to 1186 11304—29

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3811 to 3819, 3821 to 3835, 3837 to 3850, 3852, 3854 and 3855 11320—46

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Attack on Indian Border Police Patrol by East Pakistanis 11347—65

Re. Calling Attention Notice—

(Query) 11365

Paper on the Table 11366—68

Leave absence From sittings of the House 11368—76

Postponement of Half-An-Hour Discussion 11376—77

Public Accounts Committee—

Forty-eighth Report 11377

Delhi High Court Bill—

(i) Report of Select Committee; and 11377

(ii) Evidence 11377

Petition Re. Budget Allocations for Food and Agriculture 11378

Statement Re. Reorganisation of Punjab State 11378—94

Shri Nanda 11378—80

Re. Statement About Piring on Adibasis in Panchmahal District of Gujarat 11395—96

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Labour-Employment and Rehabilitation 11396

Shri D. S. Patil 11397—403

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi 11403—10

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya 11410—16

Shri Sham Lal Saraf 11416—21

Shri Priya Gupta 11421—26

Shri A. P. Sharma 11426—32

* The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

	COLUMNS
Shri M . P. Swamy	11432—37
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar	11437—41
Dr. Melkote	11441—47
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav	11447—50
Shri A. V. Raghavan	11450—52
Shri Balmiki	11452—58
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki	11458—66
Shri H. P. Chatterjee	11466—71
Shri M. R. Krishna	11472—77
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar	11477—82
Shri Mohsin	11482—88
Shri Mohammad Tahir	11488—92
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty	11492—98
Shri B. K. Das'	11498—503
Shri N. P. Yadab	11503—06
Shri D. C. Sharma	11506—10

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 18, 1966/Chaitra 28,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कमीशन्ड रैंकों में महिलाओं की भर्ती

* 1158. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या कमीशन्ड रैंकों में महिलाओं
को भर्ती करने की योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन को प्रतिरक्षा
का कौन सा काम सीपा जायेगा ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) No, Sir. Women are, however, already eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the Medical Services of the Armed Forces.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether they are deputed to forward areas or they are kept back?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Armed Forces Medical Services, although they are taken in, the general understanding, in fact, is that they will not be posted to the forward areas.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any condition that they will remain unmarried till they serve there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that there is that condition.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether the commissioned women have offered to go to forward areas and, if so, what is the percentage, or whether the rules stand in the way of their being sent to forward areas and therefore they have not offered themselves?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question refers to general absorption in, and recruitment to Armed Forces. As I said, except for Medical Services, they are not taken. Even in regard to Medical Services, they are, in fact, not sent to forward areas; that is to say, they have to serve in the various military hospitals, but they are not asked to serve in forward areas; and I do not think that there has been any voluntary offer to serve in forward areas.

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : जब कि महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह का इतिहास है कि झांसी की रानी ने फारबर्ड एरिया में सब से पहले कार्यवाई की थी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय महिलाओं की बहादुरी को कम प्राकते हैं इसलिए उन्हें फारबर्ड एरिया में नहीं भेजते या और कोई कारण है, और यदि और कोई कारण है, तो वह क्या है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a question of bravery. The general duties are the same as those of male doctors. The only thing is that they would not be sent to operational areas. The hon. Member also would concede that it would be desirable that they are not sent to operational areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some women in this world have done remarkable work in the field of intelligence and espionage. May I know if India has found

its women sufficiently advanced to undertake this work in this country and in other countries?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): This question of espionage and intelligence is a different matter altogether. We are discussing at the present moment the commissioning of officers in the Armed Forces as such.

Implementation of Security Council's Resolution

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*1159. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian representative at the U.N. has ever stated that India would implement the Security Council's resolution of the 20th September, 1965 in its entirety provided the sequence of the steps contemplated in it is not altered; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री कृष्ण पटनायक : क्या सरकार ने अभी तक कोई मूल्यांकन किया है कि ताशकन्द की चुकली सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल रिजोल्यूशन से किसी भी पहलू में बेहतर नहीं है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Tashkent Declaration which had been agreed upon by both India and Pakistan was an effort to restore normal conditions outside the Security Council and from that point of view, with regard not only to the relation about withdrawal of troops but also the other essential conditions which I have from time to time placed for consideration before this House, it is distinctly a better arrangement; it goes much beyond what is contained in the Security Council Resolution.

श्री कृष्ण पटनायक : मैं ने सिर्फ शब्दों की बात नहीं कही। जिस ढंग से ताशकन्द

समझौता कार्यान्वित हो रहा है, उस को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय सोचते हैं कि यह बेहतर कहा जा सकता है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that, of late, the Pakistani leaders have been making statements from time to time which are very much opposed to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. Some of them are opposed even to the provisions of the Tashkent Declaration. But the question here relates to the Security Council Resolution *versus* the Tashkent Declaration; the one could be violated, and the other could also be violated.

Shri Nath Pal: May I draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Security Council, which is the subject-matter of this question, which states:

"Decides to consider, as soon as operative paragraph one of the Council's resolution 210 of 6th September has been implemented what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement of the political problem underlying the present conflict, and in the meantime calls on the two Governments to utilise all peaceful means, including....."

I do not want to read it further. The resolution undertakes or intends to provide a political solution to the problem which is underlying the conflict. May I know what Government's attitude is with regard to that paragraph today? In view of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's categorical statement to the House on the 16th September, 1965, namely:

"In regard to the political aspect of the question, we made it clear that we were fully determined to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part.",

may I know how Government reconcile the two things? Now that the

other parts have been implemented, what will be Government's reaction, in view of the fact that Mr. Bhutto is threatening to take it back to the Security Council?

Shri Swaran Singh: In the first place. I would like to correct this impression, if it is there, that the question relates to paragraph 4 of the September 20 resolution of the Security Council. This was the opening remark of Shri Nath Pai. My answer to the question is that in this there is no mention of paragraph 4; the words mentioned in the main question are: 'Security Council's resolution of the 20th September, 1965'.

Shri Nath Pai: But paragraph 4 is part of that resolution.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not say that it is not part of it. The main question relates to the whole of the Security Council's resolution of September 20.

The second question or the operative part of the question of Shri Nath Pai is to enquire what the attitude of the Government of India is to paragraph 4 of the Security Council's resolution of September 20. In that connection, he had said that Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had stated or re-nounced the Indian position with regard to the question of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India's position is clear that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, and this was stated by Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri even at Tashkent, and that continues to be the position of the Government of India and we steadfastly adhere to this. The Security Council's resolution is that the Council will consider what further steps have to be taken. In regard to any such steps which might be suggested by the UN or by any other organisation, our stand or our reply to them will be in accordance with our well-known stand that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the Government of Pakistan have been giving indications that they would take the Kashmir issue to the Security Council, I would like to know whether Government have considered the question of sounding the opinions of the Members of the Security Council on this subject, and if so, what the opinions expressed at present are?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not sounded the opinions of the members of the Security Council as to what their reaction would be to a move by Pakistan for taking this matter to the Security Council. Unless a formal move is made to the members of the Security Council, the members of the Security Council generally do not react, but I would like to say that generally, if any party to any dispute or any matter which is before the Security Council does ask for a meeting informally, the members of the Security Council might give their reactions as to whether that particular moment is opportune or not for the question being agitated in the Security Council; but if there is a strong desire by any party to agitate the matter in the Security Council, the general inclination is not to oust the discussion?

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether our position still is that after Pakistan complies with the original Security Council resolution of the year 1948, that is, withdraws from all the areas of occupied Kashmir, we are willing to fulfil the stipulations laid down in that resolution regarding plebiscite?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that position has been made very clear by the Government of India's representatives in the Security Council and outside. The 1948 resolution was contingent upon several things, and those contingent things having not been complied with by Pakistan, the other things which followed the earlier contingent things are no longer in the field. We have clarified the Indian

position more than once in the Security Council and elsewhere.

Shri Hariish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the purpose and significance of the Tashkent agreement is that all our problems will be settled outside the Security Council? If that is the position, and if Pakistan thinks of going to the Security Council in connection with this Kashmir dispute, do I take it that the Tashkent agreement will be dead and gone?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is quite correct in suggesting that the framework of the Tashkent Declaration postulates that the two countries will settle all their disputes and differences by peaceful means bilaterally. This, to my mind, will be a very good reply if and when Pakistan thinks of going to the Security Council.

Shri Nath Pai: Does the hon. Minister accept his insinuation that the Tashkent agreement is still alive?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Tashkent Declaration cannot be unilaterally abrogated by Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: The resolution of September 20 has five parts. Part four stipulates discussion of political matters, which Shri Nath Pai referred to. May I in that connection know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India have accepted this resolution of September 20 in its entirety? If they accept it

entirely, does it not embrace Kashmir? If it embraces Kashmir and if Government are going to implement that part of the resolution also, does it not go counter to the Tashkent Declaration?

Shri Swaran Singh: To the first part of the question, I will refer the hon. Member to the reply I gave that we have not ever said that we have accepted the resolution as a whole. Secondly, it is said that part four makes reference to a settlement

of 'the political problem underlying the present conflict'. We have never accepted it. In fact, I have clarified the position of the Government of India in relation to Jammu and Kashmir, that it is an integral part of India. That really answers the point the hon. Member has raised.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no. My contention is that whenever there is a resolution, you either accept it in its entirety or do not accept it at all. You cannot accept it in parts. Therefore.....

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the Government do not accept it in its entirety.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What further steps are contemplated to regain *de facto* possession of the Indian territory illegally occupied by Pakistan not only in Kashmir but also in other sectors like Sialkot and Assam through the Security Council or otherwise?

Shri Swaran Singh: According to the Tashkent Declaration, both countries have agreed to resolve all their differences by peaceful means, that is, by bilateral discussion and negotiation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसी किसनी जमीनें हैं जो 1948 के करार के मुताबिक भारत के कब्जे में थीं और 15 अगस्त के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार पाकिस्तान को हस्तान्तरित करने के लिये विदेश मंत्री को स्वीकृत देनी पड़ी ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I require notice as it is a matter of detail.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह अब तकसील की चीज हो गई, जमीनें बली जायें और तकसील की चीज कह दी जाय ? आप, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी बातें सुनने को तैयार हो जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा बस चले तो घाप से कहूँ कि ऐसे बर्तियों की खरब परकाड़िये ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : दूर है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जरूर पकड़ूँगा, न्याय होगा तब ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, since the Tashkent Declaration has taken precedence over the Security Council resolution of September 20 and since this Declaration has later been endorsed by the Secretary-General of the UN,

Mr. Speaker: The question should not be too long.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: This is a very important point, and I am vitally interested in this.

In view of the reply given by the Minister of External Affairs, it is clear that the Tashkent Declaration has taken precedence over the resolution passed by the Security Council on the 20th August, and the later Tashkent Declaration has received recognition by no less an authority and dignitary than the Secretary General of the Security Council. Therefore, the Tashkent Agreement stands as we stand by it, but as far as the resolution is concerned, we treat it as a dead resolution.

Shri Swaran Singh: While I cannot say that the Security Council resolution is a dead resolution as the hon. Member suggests, with the rest of his postulate I am inclined to agree that the Tashkent Declaration is a bilateral agreement to which both India and Pakistan have subscribed, and therefore it is binding upon the two countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is whether it supersedes that resolution or not.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has, on behalf of the Government repeated

a number of times that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. When he says Jammu and Kashmir, does he also include the occupied part of Kashmir which is under the control of Pakistan, and if that is also an integral part of India, may I know whether through the Tashkent Agreement my hon. friend intends to negotiate with Pakistan to get that territory vacated by peaceful means.

Shri Swaran Singh: The State of Jammu and Kashmir includes that part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is in illegal occupation of Pakistan, and in any talk certainly that is our position.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the admission made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs that Pakistan is violating even specific provisions of the Tashkent Agreement and that there is increasing bellicosity and stridence in the authentic voices of Pakistan, may I know whether the Government propose to apprise the Government of the Soviet Union, particularly Chairman Kosygin, about this trend and to seek his mediation, because he was called upon to witness this agreement and it was through his efforts that this agreement was brought about.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have been pointing out to the Pakistan Government about the violations of the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. We have also been keeping the Soviet Government informed of these various violations by the Pakistan Government, but we have not made any suggestion to the Soviet Union or Chairman Kosygin to mediate because it is a bilateral agreement and we should concentrate on finding bilateral solutions rather than drag other parties to the settlement of whatever may be the differences.

श्री बलराम सिंह : बीसा कि मि० प्रुटो ने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने कोई बायदा ऐसा नहीं किया कि काश्मीर के बसने हल किये बबैर जब नहीं करेंगे और बीसा कि मि० प्रुव

बे कहा है कि हमारे लिये दोनों रास्ते खुले हुए हैं—तलवार का रास्ता और नैगोशियेशन का रास्ता, और जैसा कि हमारी लोक सभा में काल एटेंशन नोटिस एक्सेप्ट हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे पुलिस दस्तों पर गोलियां बलाई हैं और उन को बुरी तरह से जख्मी करने की कोशिश की है तो क्या यह सुरक्षा परिषद् का प्रस्ताव एक देश पर लागू है, या दोनों देशों पर लागू है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : दोनों देशों पर लागू है, दोनों देशों को मानना चाहिये ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में बीरगति को प्राप्त जवानों के बच्चों के लिये जिला सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ

१1160. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में बीरगति प्राप्त करने वाले सैनिकों के बच्चों को स्कूलों, कालेजों और गुरुकुलों में पढ़ने के लिये निःशुल्क पढ़ाई, छात्रवृत्तियाँ तथा पुस्तकें देने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने सैनिक परिवारों को यह सहायता दी गई है तथा उस के लिए कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो, इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) The required information so far as the Central Government is concerned is contained in para 23 part IV of the pamphlet entitled "Pensionary and other Benefits Admissible to families of Defence Services Personnel killed in operations, etc." which was recently distributed to all Members of Parliament. As regards the State Governments, the

information is contained in the Statement laid on the table of the House in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2477 dated 21st March 1966.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय को यह परामर्श देगा कि वह प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से उन बीरगति प्राप्त जवानों की नाभावली को ले कर उन के परिवार वालों को भेजे और उन से पूछे कि तुम्हारे बच्चों को कैसी कैसी छात्रवृत्तियाँ चाहियें और साथ ही साथ उस उम्र जिले के अधिकारियों को भी भेजे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी यह बात प्रमल में साई जा सके ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this matter we need not get into touch with the education ministry. We have got a list with us. As far as concessions and other things are concerned, it is more or less a self-contained document which has been circulated to all Members of Parliament. All the relevant information is here. As far as state governments are concerned, in answer to a question of the hon. Member himself information was given on 21st March. It is a 33 page statement and the relevant information is there.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यद्यपि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के माध्यम से प्रवृत्त है परन्तु इस पर मैं विवाद नहीं करना चाहता । मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय क्या कोई प्रार्थना हैडक्वार्टर से एक प्रवृत्त प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी को भेगा ताकि इन बीरगति प्राप्त जवानों की मुचो को लेकर के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से जल्दी से जल्दी उन की सहायता पहुँचाने का यत्न हो सके ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got a list of the people killed; we have also got the other relevant informa-

tion. For that we have got the necessary machinery; we also utilise the NCC for that purpose. As far as educational benefits such as scholarships, remission of fees, etc. are concerned the children of senior officers are generally admitted in the public schools, sainik schools and military schools previously known as King George schools. The children of the other ranks are generally admitted in schools in various states and the state governments have made necessary provisions. The provisions made vary from state to state and we are also thinking of approaching the various state governments in order that there may be uniformity in the matter of concessions also.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : भारत पक संघर्ष में वीर गति प्राप्त जवानों के बच्चों के लिए छात्रा/वीर सुविधाओं के लिए हजारों व्यक्तियों ने लिखा था कि वे सहायता क्या चाहते हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है? यदि यह सच है तो क्या उनको इन परिवारों के नाम लिए गए हैं, यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that quite a large number of dependents of these people who are national heroes and who had laid down their lives for the country are not conversant with the various ways and means through which they could get these concessions and benefits that are offered by the state as well as the central governments, would government take steps to charge one of their important and high level officers to keep a check upon how much of help and in what manner and on what date has actually been rendered to these dependents and place that information before the House once a year or supply it at least to some Members of Parliament, so that the House can be assured that real benefits do accrue to the sufferers and their dependents?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this matter we are quite alive to

the need that the various persons who are entitled to the benefits should be made aware of the benefits that would be available to them. We have attached senior officers to the various command headquarters for this purpose; we have also been able to secure thirty retired officers to attend to this work. The NCC is a pretty large force now and we have asked the NCC distributed in all the States to find out these things. From the fact that 95 per cent of the cases have been settled hon. Member may know that the dependents of the persons killed are kept known of the benefits they would be able to get. With regard to the number of families benefited and other things, we have asked the various State Governments to furnish the information, and after the information is obtained, we will place it on the Table of the House. If the hon. Members want any further information, we would be only too happy to furnish it.

There is one more fact. There are the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the various States. In fact, they are concerned with this matter. There are particular officers also entrusted with this task.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Are the members of the family of these deceased soldiers given any preference in the matter of recruitment in the various departments and, if so, how many of them have been recruited in this way in the last three months?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know the number of persons recruited. But preference is given. In fact, the State Governments have made provision for that and in cases where the dependents could be given employment, we even dispense with the normal course of getting them through the Employment Exchanges; we appoint them direct if there are vacancies in our own departments.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the reason why the defence department was not able to prepare a pat-

tern of assistance that should be given to the children of the people who died in the war instead of leaving it to the State Governments, and may I also know whether the State Governments have been empowered to utilise the fund provided by various people for the defence preparation for settling these people and helping the children?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the pattern of assistance, we have got the necessary provision, and this pamphlet which has been distributed to hon. Members contains the details. There is provision for the pensionary and other benefits that are admissible to the families of these persons. Apart from these benefits, which are being given from the Central Government, there are benefits that have been given by the State Governments. With regard to that, it varies from State to State; we are trying to see that these benefits are more or less uniform throughout the country, in all the States.

Shri M. B. Krishna: What about the utilisation of the defence fund?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ग्राम तोर से देखा गया है कि केन्द्र द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों को राज्य सरकारें नहीं मानती हैं और खास तोर पर उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में ऐसी शिकायतें की जाती रही हैं। जो पुराने सैनिक या जो मरे हुए सैनिक हैं उन को जो सहायता केन्द्र की ओर से कहा जाता है कि बी जानी चाहिये वे वहां नहीं ली जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र के सुझावों को ग्राम में लाने के लिए प्रान्तीय सरकारों को किस तरह से मजबूर किया जा सकता है ? कैसे ग्राम उन को मजबूर करेंगे कि सैनिकों को जो सहायता ग्राम चाहते हैं कि प्रदान की जाये, वे उस सहायता को प्रदान करें ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I have not heard any complaint about any family of a dead

hero not being given any concession in Uttar Pradesh. I have not got any complaint of that type. Certainly, in the case of the defence, they have got a separately constituted Trust Fund—the National defence fund—the utilisation of which is a matter of correspondence between the national defence fund committee and the State departments.

As far as the concession and other aid to the families are concerned, they are looked after by the Central Government here, with the help and aid of the State Governments, because, some of these areas and the aid to be given are such, as are directly under the administration of the State Governments; for example, the distribution of land or concession in the educational field. Therefore, we have to channelise these things through the State Governments. But I have not received any complaint of people not receiving any aid from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बहुत सी इन तरह की कम्प्लेंट्स हैं जो भेजी जा सकती हैं।

श्री यशवन्तराव बच्छाण : जो भी हों, मेरे पास भेज दें और मैं उनकी जांच करूंगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो स्टेटमेंट सदन पटल पर रखा गया है उस में कहा है कि स्टेट्स की तरफ से यह सुविधा है। "for the children of the defence personnel fighting on the frontier." सब को सहायता दी जाती है। लेकिन इन्होंने बताया है कि इसके फंड्स स्टेट्स से कोलेक्ट कर रहे हैं। जब जो सहायता है यह सब की दी जायगी तो इसको कोलेक्ट करने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव बच्छाण : बात यह है कि ली जायगी और देनी चाहिये। किस ने ली है और किसने नहीं ली है यह इनकारेशन हाउस को चाहिये तो वह मंगानी पड़ेगी।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : स्वाधीनता संग्राम में जब लोग जेलों में जाया करते थे

तब ग्राम जनता के दिनों में उनके लिए एप्रिप्रियेशन पैदा हुआ करती थी और लोग मदद किया करती थे। इसी रीति में जब सोलजर्ज घरों पर जाते हैं सविस के समय या मरने के बाद तब गांवों में उनके लिए हवा अच्छी नहीं रहती है और ग्राम में झगड़े होते हैं लड़ाईयां और कमी कमी तो मकान तक जला दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये कोई प्रचार या प्रोपेगंडा उनकी फेबर में करने का सरकार विचार रखती है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About this propaganda, naturally we cannot directly undertake the propaganda in each and every village. In this matter, we have to depend upon the honorary workers and leaders of public opinion like the hon. Member himself.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, a few days back, mothers of some jawans and officers who laid down their lives in the battle-field came to me and told me with tears in their eyes that nothing has been done for the old and rers who have laid down their lives for the country. May I know whether the hon. Defence Minister is in a position to enlighten us on this fact as to what provisions he has made for these old and ailing parents?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir, the hon. Member himself has written to me about his own experience and I am having the matter examined further and trying to get information. I can mention some of the categories which certainly provide some difficulties. Under the rules, the widow of a jawan.....

Shri Hem Barua: The rules are as old as 1940.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that. There are cases where the widows are entitled to have family pensions etc., and they normally get it. Sometimes parents are not, under the rules, entitled to get this aid. Certainly, I am going to have this matter examined again.

Shri Hem Barua: A good thing you have done.

Damage to Indian Embassy and Air India Office in Jakarta

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*1161. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to get suitable compensation for the damage done to property of Indian Embassy in Jakarta by the Indonesian crowd during the Indo-Pak. conflict including the damage done to the Air India Office; and

(b) if so, the nature of compensation received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Compensation has not yet been received. The Indonesian Government have, however, agreed to compensate the damage to the property of the Indian Embassy. No compensation has been claimed for damage done to the Air India Office, as the amount involved is not large.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Has there been any change in the attitude of the Government of Indonesia towards India with the recent change in the administrative or governmental set-up in Indonesia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir; generally speaking, the present Government appears to be wanting to maintain more friendly relations with us.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the existing relationship between India and Indonesia with regard to diplomatic connections?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Both countries have ambassadors in each other's country.

Dr. Ramesh Sen: When the Indian Embassy and Air India offices in

Jakarta were ransacked it was thought that there were the hands of the Chinese Government behind it. Now when the Chinese Embassy and other Chinese Government establishments are being ransacked in the worst manner, again at the instigation of certain western powers, does the Government contemplate to waive this payment of compensation and reconcile with the Government of Indonesia in this respect?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not considered this matter of waiving compensation so far.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया एयर इंडिया के कार्यालय की क्षति के सम्बन्ध में किसी मुद्रावजे की मांग नहीं की गई है क्योंकि क्षति बहुत कम हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है और कितनी क्षति हुई है जिस के बारे में मंत्रालय ने कोई मुद्रावजे की मांग नहीं की है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक एयर इंडिया का सवाल है, एयर इंडिया को खुद ही यह तय करना है कि वह मुद्रावजा चाहते हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने हमसे मुद्रावजे की मांग करने के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा है। जैसा उनका अन्दाजा है क्षति करीब 5,000 रु० की हुई है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has any report been received from our Embassy in Jakarta or from other more reliable source in Indonesia or elsewhere, that President Sukarno is on his way out and may I know whether he has, since this unfortunate incident of assault on our embassy building and A.R. India office, written to the President or to the Prime Minister about his fate and other matters about himself?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir, we have not received any letter from him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I want to raise a point of propriety. Though

Government does not seem to know it, is it not desirable in our Houses of Parliament, particularly in the House of the People, when references are made to the head of a State with which we have ostensible friendly relations, we do have to behave ourselves? Is it right and proper in Parliament,—Government does not seem to object to many things that are taking place, Government is neither here nor there, Government is inept, not knowing about anything—I want to ask you, to have this kind of thing aired, when all this is open to the country and to the world at large?

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the objection taken, I would like to know.

Mr. Speaker: The Head of the State of a country with whom we have friendly relations should not be referred to in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other day also this question was raised. "President Sukarno is on the way out" does not mean anything derogatory. I do not know why they object. Does the cap fit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I would appeal to the hon. Members not to say anything against the Head of a State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say anything objectionable.

Shri Swaran Singh: For instance, to make a statement that he is on his way out....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is good English if you know English very well.

Shri Swaran Singh: We should never speculate about the head of a State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 'Way out' means exit. Nothing wrong. I will repeat it.

Mr. Speaker: No, I would not allow it.

Shri Hem Barua: There is nothing wrong in that expression.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Areas Occupied by Pakistan in Assam

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- *1162. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
SShri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has occupied certain lands near Satrasal in Assam in December, 1965;

(b) if so, how much area was occupied by them; and

(c) whether all the areas have been cleared there by our security forces?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) to (c). In December 1965, Pakistani intruders forcibly occupied some houses in the villages of Faskerkuti and Bhodanga under Golakganj Police Station of Goalpara District of Assam. These illegal intruders were, however, evicted by the end of December 1965.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any damage was caused to property or there was loss of life due to this illegal occupation and, if so, what is the extent of damage?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There were as many as 77 Pakistani deportees from Assam who came to this area and occupied some vacant houses of our nationals and harvested their paddy. Apart from that, we are not aware of any other damage. They were all evicted by the end of December.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this was the first time that

this area was occupied by Pakistani intruders or it had happened earlier also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I will explain the position. From the 1st of December 1965 the Pakistani forces started firing in this particular area which continued till the 4th of December with the result that some of the inhabitants of that particular area had to be evacuated to the interior. Taking advantage of the evacuation of these persons to the interior, 77 Pakistani deportees came and occupied this area. We have now evicted them from there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether the area in which 77 persons came and occupied our houses for some time does not fall within the area of active patrolling? If so, how is it that we could not safeguard against such intrusion?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The patrolling in that area has now been intensified so that there may not be any further incursions.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any resistance was given from our side and, if so, when?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a question of offering resistance. When those firings were taking place between the 1st and 4th of December, in order that the local inhabitants may save themselves from that firing, they just retreated into the interior. Taking advantage of that position, some of the Pakistanis intruded and occupied those houses in that area. We have now evicted them.

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी : भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त जो लोग इस क्षेत्र से भगा लिए गये थे या बुला लिये गये थे या पाकिस्तानी शासन के कारण वापस चले आये थे, उनको फिर से बसाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गयी थी, अब वह कहां बर है, और क्या उनके वापस जाने की उम्मीद है या नहीं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: About 35 families are involved in this. They could go back to that particular area.

Shri F. C. Borooah: May I know whether any other areas on Assam—East Pakistan border, say Lathitilla-Dumabari sector, are under Pakistan's illegal occupation and, if so, which sections of these areas have been declared by the Government as disputed territory?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There have been such incidents of firing in other areas also, specially in the areas that have been referred to by the hon. Member. In the conference that was held between the GOC, Eastern Command, and the GOC, 14 Infantry Division, Pakistan Army, on the 1st February in pursuance of the directive given by the two Army Chiefs it was decided that there would be no firing at all on the borders by the security forces under any circumstances and there has not been any firing incident as far as this area is concerned. There have been firing incidents in Lathitilla, Belonia and Ramgarh and in their subsequent meeting on the 22nd February, working agreements have been entered into regarding these areas also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने अपने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि वहाँ गोलाबारी चल रही थी उस समय वहाँ के लोग भाग गये थे, दूसरे उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें हटाया गया था तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने उन को हटाया या वह स्वयं भाग कर गये थे और उन्हें पुनः बसाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है? क्या उन लोगों की तरफ से मदद का मुकामिला करने के लिए हथियार दिये गये थे, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन्हें कितने हथियार दिये ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to protection, that is an altogether different question. With regard to precautions to be adopted as far as the border areas are concerned, that information has been given to this

House also. As far as these 35 families are concerned, as I have already indicated, they could go back. My information is that most of them would have gone back, but I have to ascertain whether all of them have gone back and rehabilitated themselves in that particular area.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: This being an incident that took place prior to the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, may I know whether incidents like this had come up for discussion and (a) Pakistan has agreed and understood that she would desist from such illegal occupation of and crossing the international borders and (b) that they will not escalate these sorts of incidents on all other borders that touch between India and Pakistan; if so, how far have they kept to this up to date?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Such incidents took place before Tashkent and these particular incidents were not discussed at Tashkent, but the later steps taken to discuss the matter between the two Army Commanders on both sides was a follow-up action of the Tashkent Declaration. There is no doubt about that. Particularly in the case of these two small villages, they are just on the border and because of the firing some of the people really speaking had to be evacuated—some of them were evacuated and some of them had evacuated themselves. When they had evacuated, some of the deportees from Assam, came and occupied these areas. We had to intensify our patrol activity in that area and after that they were evicted.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Any such incidents after this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Some of the incidents we did make a mention of. There were some incidents, but after this I have not got any information at the present moment and it will be difficult for me to give details of such incidents.

Shri Hem Barua: When such incidents have taken place not only before Tashkent but after Tashkent also—the recent one was in West Bengal—why is it that Government have not decided to push them out, these Pakistanis, whenever they get into our territory whether it is in Assam or West Bengal?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, action is being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: I just want to know why they did not use their armed strength to push them out.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Next question.

Indian candidature for U.N. Security Council

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*1163. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered her candidature for an Asian seat in the U.N. Security Council at the elections to be held during the 21st Session of the General Assembly this year; and

(b) if so, the chances of securing this seat for India and the efforts made in this direction?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has approached other Governments for support for its candidature but as the elections will take place only during the XXI session of the U.N. General Assembly commencing in September 1966, it would not be possible at this stage to assess the chances of India securing election to the Security Council.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the bloc that is under the direct or

indirect influence of the U.S.A. or the bloc that is under the direct or indirect influence of the Soviet Union or the countries which are under the influence of France are favourable to this proposition which has been put forward by us?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have approached, as I have said, other countries, who are members of the United Nations, but in a matter like this, I would suggest that perhaps it would not be quite proper for us to discuss the prospects of the election which is to take place in another six or seven months' time. We are approaching all governments and generally their replies are that they will take a final attitude nearer the time of the election.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether Pakistan has also come forward as a candidate in competition with India and whether some other countries of Afro-Asia like Iran and others are also coming forward to compete with us and, if so, which are the countries that are competing with us for a seat on the Security Council. Has the External Affairs Minister any knowledge of that or is it still in the limbo?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that after India indicated the fact that they are a candidate for a seat in the Security Council—and this took place in December, 1965—about a month later, Pakistan also started approaching other countries saying that they are also a candidate for a seat in the Security Council. There are indications that a West Asian country would announce its candidature.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the countries which are friendly to India as well as to Pakistan are just trying to evolve a formula so that India may become a Member first and then after sometime Pakistan may also become a Member and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri Swaran Singh: Not to my knowledge.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether, on the basis that India is one of the major Asian nations which from 1920 onwards has had the status of an international entity, the Government of India have explored the possibility of securing a permanent seat for India on the Security Council and whether, in a wider context, the Indian Government have finalised their position in respect of the possibility of undertaking a charter revision on the whole?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is obvious that a permanent seat on the Security Council cannot be given to any country without a revision of the charter. As regards the other substantive part of the question as to whether India, in view of her position in the international community, has suggested for a revision of the charter, to secure a permanent seat on the Security Council, we have not taken any concrete steps.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why? The answer must be accompanied by reasons. We are not concerned with *ex cathedra* pronouncements of the Minister. We must know the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: He says, "No, we have not taken any concrete steps". Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: India is the biggest power in Asia. What are the reasons? He must give reasons.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the recent statement made by Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia about the desirability of Asian States meeting together, informally or formally, in order to discuss questions relating to them, may I know whether the Government has responded positively to that suggestion and consulted the fellow-Asian Members of the United Nations to make sure that our rightful claims to inclusion this time in the

Security Council are not given the go-by?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that the statement of Prince Sihanouk related to meetings within the framework of the United Nations. The hon. Members of this House would, no doubt, be aware that from the time of the last General Assembly, the Cambodians are keeping only a symbolic link with the United Nations. They are not actively participating in the discussions or even in the voting in the Committees of the United Nations. But we have always been in favour of having consultations or even in participating in meetings that might be arranged either amongst the Asian countries or amongst the Afro-Asian groups.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that giving five seats to five nations creates a kind of hegemony, in this world, of five nations based on reasons which are not at all clear to us, excepting that they were victors in the War, may I know what comes in the way of Government, having regard to its self-respect and self-interest, in initiating necessary steps to see that the charter which is totally inequitable in this regard is revised—the charter giving five nations a permanent veto power makes a mockery of the United Nations; I think, we are going to get the support of many countries—and what prevents the Government of India from initiating the necessary steps in this direction?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Inertia.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a wider question, but any one who has kept himself informed about the origin of the U.N. Charter knows that the various countries who now exercise the veto insist that they should have the veto. The main thing that was urged at that time was that the pattern in the United Nations was such that there was an in-built majority for a certain group of countries and in issues of peace and war, only those

countries which had a decisive role in determining as to whether there should be peace or war, should be able to exercise the right of veto; any revision of the Charter cannot take place unless those who have got the right of veto also agree. So it is not a matter of a majority being raised and to ask for the revision of the Charter. It is a much more complicated issue and I think, on one occasion, our representative, Mr. Krishna Menon, rightly pointed out that....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Forget all about it.

Shri Swaran Singh: ...when countries agree to revise the Charter, probably the necessity to revise the Charter may not be there.

Shri Joachim Alva: How does Government expect any dividends out of the present policy of representation in the United Nations? In the first place, how does Government expect any dividends from small groups of delegations in the name of cutting down expenditure—very small ineffectual delegations? Secondly, if you send a little larger delegation, you crowd it with ineffectual officials. Does Government have any plan of sending any effective, dynamic and active delegation so as to rouse the people on the floor of the United Nations and see that our goods are delivered?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to have a look on his right because that hon. Member was a member of the Delegation....

Shri Joachim Alva: One member alone cannot deliver the goods.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A dynastic rule is going on in this House.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sure that this House and the hon. Member would certainly consider him as an effective and also a dynamic person. There were also other members of this House—Mr. Thirumal Rao—and another member of the other House.

When Members of Parliament are to be included, who, according to my humble opinion, are all very effective people, one has to make a choice between hundreds of effective persons and the choice is likely to be criticised.

Shri K. C. Pant: Leaving aside the question of revision of Charter and confining myself to the point of principle, I would like to ask whether, in view of the fact that the membership of more and more U.N. bodies is being enlarged to make them more representative, the Government do not feel that the permanent membership of the Security Council also needs to be enlarged on the basis of the same principle.

Shri Swaran Singh: That itself will amount to asking for a revision of the Charter to ensure that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is what we are asking.

Shri Ranga: Surely I can take it that the Minister is not opposed to asking for revision of the Charter. What has happened to all those talks—I do not know whether India was a party to it or not—which have gone on for more than one year in regard to the need for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations and more especially in regard to giving representation to the Afro-Asian countries on the Security Council. I do not wish to take the time of the House in either approving or disapproving the selections made by the Government from Members of Parliament; and I need only to draw the attention of the House to the fact that all their selections had been only on their own side and also on their yes-men side.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, I hope the hon. Member and this hon. House know that the revision of Charter has already taken place to give increased representation, particularly to the Afro-Asian countries, both in the Security Council and in the Economic and Social Councils.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not adequate.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that we had been pressing that the membership of these bodies, both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, should be increased further. This is a move in the right direction; the membership of the Security Council has been increased, as also the membership of the Economic and Social Council.

Shri Ranga: What about permanent members?

Shri Swaran Singh: About increasing the number of permanent members, there was no move. This is a matter about which any move, unless the permanent members themselves are likely to agree, is not likely to yield any useful result.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Dr. L. M. Singhai: May I know why Government are not taking any initiative in the matter?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I seek one clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Ramakrishna Missions in East Pakistan

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1164. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaiya:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement issued by the General Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission in its annual meeting, held in Bihar, on the 2nd January, 1966 that the Mission had no information about its eight centres in East Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that four ascetics members of the Ramakrishna

Mission, working in East Pakistan had been detained in custody there for a considerable length of time; and

(c) whether the property belonging to the Mission had been seized by East Pakistan Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The four detained members of the Ramakrishna Mission had all been repatriated to India by the 25th December, 1965.

(c) According to available information the property belonging to the Mission has not been seized by the East Pakistan Government.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: May I know whether at the Tashkent Conference this question was raised about the treatment that had been meted out to the Ramakrishna Mission workers?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, this Ramakrishna Mission question was not specifically discussed.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Taking into account the incomparable and disinterested social service that has been carried on by the Ramakrishna Mission for more than half a century, may I know whether Government today admit the urgency of looking into the amount of sufferings that are being brought on the minority population of East Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree that the Ramakrishna Mission has been doing very useful work of a humanitarian character and has always risen above communal consideration. It is unfortunate that their functioning was obstructed in Pakistan and that these admirable gentlemen who were in charge of the work were detained for some time and later on they were repatriated. This was not a proper act on the part of Pakistan. At the time of hostilities, however, they did it.

About the question of minorities and their safety, that is a matter about

which we have from time to time taken all possible steps to impress upon the Pakistan Government their responsibility for looking after the safety and the well-being of the minority community.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रामकृष्ण मिशन के उन चार सन्यासियों को वहाँ कितने रोज तक बन्द रखा गया, इस की सूचना सरकार को कब मिली और क्या भारत के हाई कमिश्नर ने पाकिस्तान सरकार की इन गतिविधियों के विरोध में उस को लिखा था।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have got the date on which they were repatriated, and I have already given this to be 25th December, 1965.

About our High Commission taking up the matter with the Pakistan Government, the hon. Member would no doubt be aware that soon after the outbreak of armed conflict between India and Pakistan, the High Commissions in both the countries were completely paralysed and they were not functioning in either country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि उन्हें कितने रोज जेल में बन्द रखा गया? मंत्री महोदय यह सूचना तो दे सकते हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: उन को किस तारीख को डीटेन किया गया यह इन्फॉर्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that in the post Tashkent period, no less than in the pre-Tashkent epoch, religious institutions, Hindu and Sikh religious institutions, shrines and temples have been neglected, have been ill-looked after and molested very often in Pakistan whereas our Government have scrupulously and correctly looked after all the Muslim shrines and religious institutions in India, and if so, have Govern-

ment taken up this matter with the Pakistan Government at any time?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that the Pakistani record of looking after the Hindu temples or Sikh religious places and gurudwaras has been entirely different from our attitude. I am also glad that the hon. Member himself says that we should continue to adopt our present policy in relation to the Muslim religious institutions in India. We have been taking this matter up with the Government of Pakistan from time to time. For the information of the hon. Member, I may add that even at the time of the last Ministerial meeting at Rawalpindi, I did take this matter up with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and he said that at some subsequent meeting they would be prepared to discuss this matter but I have my doubts if they are serious about it.

12-00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

दिल्ली के मस्जिद मोठ क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत मकानों का गिराया जाना

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SNQ 20. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० लक्ष्मीनल्ल सिंहजी :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारी मस्जिद मोठ के क्षेत्र में बने तथाकथित अनधिकृत मकानों और शॉपिंगियों को तोड़ने के लिये वहाँ गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार के कुल कितने मकान और शॉपिंगियाँ हैं, वे कितने क्षेत्र में हैं और उनके निर्माण पर लोगों ने कुल कितना रुपया लगाया है;

(ग) वहाँ पर झगड़ा होने के क्या कारण थे और उसमें कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए;

(घ) उस स्थान पर सरकार किस योजना को कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है; और

(ङ) सरकार अनधिकृत मकानों का निर्माण होने से पहले ही कोई पग क्यों नहीं उठाती ताकि जनता का पैसा भी बरबाद न हो और इस तरह की नौबत भी न घाये ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 350 के करीब मकान तकरीबन 2000 गज जमीन पर नाजायज तौर पर जगह जगह बनाये गये हैं । इनमें से सिर्फ 14 मकान गिराये गये हैं । ये मकान तकरीबन 200 से 250 गज जमीन पर बने हुए थे और इस जमीन की सड़क को चौड़ा करने के लिए जरूरत थी । गो यह मालूम नहीं है कि इन मकानों को बनाने में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया; लेकिन खयाल है कि रकम बहुत कम होगी ।

(ग) इन मकानों में रहने वालों ने विरोध किया जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि झगड़ा हो गया, जिस में कि छः पुलिस के तथा तीन और लोगों को मामूली चोटें आईं ।

(घ) इस जमीन का इस्तेमाल सड़क को चौड़ा करने के लिए किया जायेगा ।

(ङ) कामून विरुद्ध मकान खुरफिया तौर पर बनाये जाते हैं । दिल्ली में यह एक बड़े पैमाने पर किया जा रहा है । इस लिए इन का पहले ही से पता लगाना कुछ आसान नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो मकान बने हुए हैं उनके अन्दर कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिजली दी गई है, पानी का नल दिया गया है, टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है और उनको गिराया गया । उनको सरकार ने कहा कि नाजायज तरीके से बनाये गये हैं । तो जब नाजायज बनाये गये थे तो उन्हें बिजली क्यों दी गई, टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था क्यों की गई, पानी क्यों दिया गया ? और जहाँ मकान उजाड़े गये हैं उसी के पास में नये मकान भी बन रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार दिल्ली में जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही चल रही है और सरकारी अफसर रुपये कमाने के लिए मनमाने ढंग से कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं उसके ऊपर ध्यान देगी और कार्यवाही करेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : जनाब एक घंटे के करीब हुआ मैं खुद गया था मीके को देखने के लिए । यहाँ कुल 14 टूकानें बनी हैं । वह सड़क जो बननी है उसके दरमियान में बने हैं । वह हिस्सा बहुत तंग किया गया है । हम ने उनको गिराया । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गिराने के बाद फौरन ही दोबारा बनाना शुरू कर दिया । हमें इसके बरखिलाफ ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाजायज जब बने हैं तो इनको बिजली सौकशन करते हैं, टेलीफोन भी देते हैं और सब चीजें दी जाती हैं तो उस वक्त क्यों इन्कार नहीं करते ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक टूकानों का ताल्लुक है नाजायज तौर पर बिजली कैसे ली या टेलीफोन या पानी कैसे लिया मैं उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी उस प्रश्न को पूछा और मैंने भी स्वयं पूछा यानी जब बिजली दी जाती है

उस समय यह क्यों नहीं देखा जाता कि यह नाजायज बने हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि इसका जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुहम्मदपुर में सोमवार को 62 दूकानें गिरायी गईं, मुहम्मदपुर के अन्दर और मुनिरका में 62 दूकानें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप दूसरी जगह जा रहे हैं

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ और मंत्री जी मानेंगे कि 62 दूकानें गिरायी गईं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दूकानें तोड़ी गईं इसके पहले निगम के जो अफसर हैं राठी साहब वह वहां गये 20 मार्च की शाम को 7 बजे और इन्होंने दस हजार रुपये उनसे मांगे दूकानदारों से, उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया तो कहा कि हम दूकान तुड़वा देंगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा इल्जाम तो नहीं लगाना चाहिए कि आप वहां कहीं से मुनकर भायें और ऐसा इल्जाम यहां लगा दें । या तो फिर पहले से उसके लिए नोटिस देते । यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है । यह नहीं घानी चाहिए ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : राठी साहब के खिलाफ यह बात बिलकुल झूठी है । वह बहुत ईमानदार आदमी हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए तो दोनों माननीय सदस्य एक समान हैं, मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन मकानों के अन्दर 10 हजार से लेकर 50 हजार तक की कीमत के मकान बने हुए हैं और इनके पास सरकार द्वारा रजिस्ट्रेशन किया हुआ पट्टा भी है, सरकार का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया हुआ है तो सरकार गैर-कानूनी ढंग से बना हुए इन को कैसे मानती है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द लज्जा : जहां तक इन दूकानों का ताल्लुक है यह बहुत धारजी हैं, टेम्पोरेरी हैं और सौ या दो सौ रुपये से ज्यादा किसी की कीमत न आयी होगी । जहां तक मकानों का ताल्लुक है अगर वह मास्टर प्लान के विरुद्ध, दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी जो है उसके कानून के विरुद्ध चाहे लाख का बनायें चाहे पचास हजार का बनायें, अगर वह नाजायज मकान बनेगा और इस कैपिटल को हमें ठीक से डेवलप करना है तो मैं कभी उसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता, वह गिराये जायेंगे और जरूर गिराये जायेंगे ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : The main complaint is that the Government treats the more well-to-do section of people who raise unauthorised constructions in a far more benevolent manner than these people who raise unauthorised constructions and who are poor. It is true that unauthorised constructions have to be removed, but

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

we would like to know whether there is any reasons for the Government for treating different sections of the people who raise different kinds of unauthorised constructions in a very different and unequal way and whether Government would make sure that alternative arrangements are made particularly for those who have constructed unauthorised constructions with the tacit consent or knowledge of the Government and have continued for years and years in those places?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Both the charge and insinuation are completely untenable. If we have erred, we have erred on the side of the poorer, the lower section of the community, and that clearly indicates that the number of *jhuggis* and *jhoppis* in Delhi is increasing at a very rapid pace. It may be now in the vicinity of 60,000. The only difficulty in our case has been so far that we have not been able to check this unauthorised construction. We are having a meeting with the Home Minister along with the NDMC, DMC and other authorities in the next two or three days, where definite and specific steps are going to be taken to check this unauthorised construction.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले माननीय मंत्री जी ने बार बार यह सदन के सामने कहा कि 25 हजार मकानात बनाये जा रहे हैं जो कि झुली या झोंपड़ी में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको दिये जायेंगे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 25 हजार में से कितने बने हैं? क्या 25-30 बन गए हैं और इन लोगों का उजाड़ने के पहले आखिर बसाने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरी बदकिस्मती यह है कि इस मन्त्रालय की ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट दस बारह दिन पहले सर्कुलेट की गई और माननीय सदस्य को भी भेजी गई। जब डिबेट का वक्त आया तो वह हाउस में मौजूद नहीं थे। 20 हजार से ज्यादा आदमियों को जगह दी जा चुकी है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उजाड़ने से पहले उनको दिया जायगा या नहीं यह सवाल है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The authorised construction by government in Delhi has recently been such that a fountain constructed in a park collapsed and killed a child. The less we hear about authorised construction, the better. I want to know why is it that for years and years we hear about the jompris and these things. The unauthorised construction takes place because these poor people have nowhere to lay their heads under and they construct these places inspite of Mr. Khanna. (Interruptions). They go on constructing these places and for once we must know when the government is going to provide sufficient and adequate accommodation for these people who are fighting for their bare existence to live under some kind of a shelter. The uncivilised state of things has gone on too far and let the government tell us what they are going to do about it and let them give us a time limit.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The important factor that we have to bear in mind is the flow of rural population into the urban areas. It is going on at a very rapid pace. The hon. questioner knows the conditions in Calcutta far more than I do. In spite of all that government have formulated a plan as far as the capital is concerned. We have acquired thousands of acres of land; we have plans and we have

sanctioned nearly Rs. 10 crores for this work. Nearly 20-30 per cent of the problem, we have been able to tackle within the last two or three years.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तोड़ने का अभियान चलाने के पहले कितनी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां थी और आज कितनी हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जब हमने सन 1960 में सेन्सस ली थी, तो उस वक्त 30-35-40 हजार थीं, फिर 50 हजार बनी और फिर 60 हजार हो गई। हमारा यह विचार है और फैसला है कि जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी सन 1960 के पहले की बनी हैं, जिनको हम सेन्सस में एन्यूटोट कर चुके हैं, उनको जगह देंगे, बाकी को जगह देने का हमारा कोई ब्याल नहीं है। जैसे जैसे प्राबलम बढ़ती जाय, उनको जगह देते जायें, यह प्राबलम का हल नहीं होगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपका जवाब समझ नहीं पाया। क्या मैं यह मानूँ कि इस अभियान के दौरान झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां कम नहीं हुई हैं, बढ़ी हैं। 40 हजार से 60 हजार हो गई है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जी हां।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये मंत्री हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरी खुशकिस्मती है कि मैं आपकी तरह नहीं हूँ।

Shri Ranga: From what has been said by the hon. minister, it is clear that government is not capable of providing even the minimum housing or even housing sites for all the people who are coming here and trying to find some employment. May I ask the minister concerned as well as the Home minister to take care to see that

they do not get the title so easily as house destroyers and home destroyers but on the other hand try their best to obtain the consent from these people to be willing to leave these house sites whenever these house sites are needed for public purposes and at the same time allow them to remain wherever they are with their small jompries which they have built by their own enterprise in the face of government's inability to do anything for them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are working according to a plan laid down.

Shri Ranga: It is for the Home Minister to give an answer; he is asking the Home Minister to send him the assistance of the police.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the Home Minister wishes to interveenc he can gladly do so. But as I said we are working according to a plan.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Ranga.... to destroy the houses.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are demolishing these houses which are being encouraged by certain persons; it is most unfortunate; it is not in the interest of the normal growth of the capital. As I have said before this House many a time, there are over 60,000 families in Delhi which had been enumerated. That shows the mind of the government and the way government is trying to tackle that problem of the unfortunate people.

Shri Ranga: Has not the Home Minister to say anything when he releases his police in order to drive them out of their homes?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : दिल्ली नगर में जितनी अनधिकृत झोंपड़ियां और झुगियां बनी हैं, जिनको खत्म करने का आप प्रयास कर रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पानी और बिजली महकमों को क्या आपने लिखा था कि जब वे पानी और बिजली के कनेक्शन दें, तो पहले

वेरिफाई करें कि वे अधिकृत हैं या अनधिकृत ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब दे चुके हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब झुग्गी और झोंपड़ी वालों का सवाल आता है तो उसका इस सदन में जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते हैं तो इनके जवाब से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले इस दिल्ली की तरक्की में सबसे बड़ी रुकावट हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय की खिदमत में अर्ज करते हुए पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या झुग्गियों की समस्या को हल करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय इस बात को सोचेंगे कि यहां पर जमीन के बारे में कुछ सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जाय : जैसे एक हजार गज से ज्यादा जमीन, चाहे वह मिनिस्टर हो, चाहे पूंजीपति हो, या चाहे कोई भी हो, किसी के पास नहीं होगी और इसी तरह से 100 गज से कम जमीन किसी के पास नहीं होगी । क्या इस रोशनी में इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, यदि नहीं तो कब और कैसे इसको हल करने का प्रयत्न करने का विचार है ?

श्री मेहर बन्ध खन्ना : जहां तक बड़े-बड़े प्लाटों का ताल्लुक है मैं आपके सामने अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि लैंड का प्रोपर और इन्टेन्सिव यूज हो, इसी लिये हम मल्टी-सटोरीड कंस्ट्रक्शन की ओर जा रहे हैं । जहां तक इन भाइयों का ताल्लुक है, सन 1960 की मसूमबशुमारी में जो शामिल हैं, उनको 80 गज का प्लाट हम दे रहे हैं, जब कि इस वक्त झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में उनके पास 10-15 गज से ज्यादा जगह नहीं है । 25 गज जमीन तो अभी दे रहे हैं ताकि इस समस्या का जल्दी हल हो जाय, उसके बाद 80 गज जगह देंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, मैंने एक हजार गज का सीलिंग लगाने का सुझाव दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं हजार गज की बात बोल रहा हूँ ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that each year, two lakhs of people come from the outlying States of Delhi, namely, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and also some other neighbouring districts of Punjab, and also in view of the fact that the Minister himself, despite the demolition of thousands of jompris and juggies, had secured more than a lakh of votes against the Jansangh candidate, may I know whether he has evolved any definite steps to see that the need for the jompris and juggies and the demolition squad is reduced to nullity?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In my whole life, I have always kept apart administration and politics.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

* 1157. श्री विभूति मिश्र ।

श्री क० ना० तिबाथरी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रिय रक्षा कोष में धन देने के लिये गांवों में पर्याप्त प्रचार नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) गांवों में जन सम्पर्क के उपसन्ध माध्यमों को देखते हुए और गांव वालों की सामर्थ्य का ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्र

सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से जो प्रचार किया है, वह पर्याप्त है।

(ख) सरकार की यह बराबर कोशिश रहेगी कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष और अन्य बचत योजनाओं को अधिक से अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाया जाए।

Stream-Lining of Information Media and Publicity

*1165. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken some concrete steps to stream-line the information media and publicity so as to accord it a priority on emergent footing; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken and the results achieved?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Efforts are being constantly made to devise and introduce steps to improve and streamline the functioning of the various media of information and publicity to meet the requirements of emergency.

(b) It is not considered in the public interest to disclose the measures taken or proposed to be taken.

आकाशवाणी की आय-व्ययक सम्बन्धी फाइल

- * 1166. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री राजराज सिंह :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री कृ० खं० पन्त :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
 डा० रानेन सेन :
 श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

- श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री काजरोलकर :
 श्री पाराशर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 9 फरवरी, 1966 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की और दिलाया गया है कि आकाशवाणी के आय-व्ययक के व्यौरे सम्बन्धी फाइल गुम हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किन परिस्थितियों में और किससे गुम हुई;

(ग) इसे ढूँढने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) : "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित आकाशवाणी के बजट की फाइलों के गुम होने का समाचार मेरे ध्यान में लाया गया है। 13 अक्टूबर, 1965 को आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों तथा कार्यालयों से सम्बन्धित बजट की फाइलें, आकाशवाणी तथा आकाशवाणी भवन में स्थित अन्य कार्यालयों की डाक के साथ एक चपरासी को बांटने के लिये दी गई। चपरासी का कहना है कि, वह आकाशवाणी की डाक, उस कार्यालय के प्राप्ति तथा प्रेषण अनुभाग में फरश पर रख कर, आकाशवाणी भवन में स्थित अन्य कार्यालयों की डाक बांटने चला गया। लौटने पर उसने चालान की एक प्रति, जिस पर आकाशवाणी के लिपिक ने डाक प्राप्ति का हस्ताक्षर कर दिया था, ले ली। लेकिन लिपिक ने बजट की फाइलें पाने का हस्ताक्षर नहीं किया था। मन्त्रालय से भेजी गई बजट की फाइलें न आकाशवाणी

महानिदेशालय में प्राप्त हुई न उनकी प्राप्ति स्वीकार की गई। आरोप है कि फाइलें कहीं रास्ते में खीं गईं। इस पर जांच की गई और मन्त्रालय में तथा आकाश वाणी महानिदेशालय में सभी सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों से पूछताछ की गई। परन्तु कागजों का पता न चल सका। मामला पुलिस को भी सौंपा गया। फाइलों के गुम होने का कारण प्रत्यक्षतः मन्त्रालय के दो और आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय के एक कर्मचारी की लापरवाही समझी गयी। उनको मुअ्तल कर दिया गया और जांच की गई। उनमें से एक कर्मचारी को इसका जिम्मेदार नहीं समझा गया, इसलिये उसको कहा गया कि चालान के इन्द्राज अधिक सावधानीपूर्वक जांचें। शेष दो कर्मचारियों के बारे में विभागीय जांच चालू है। यह भी ज्ञात हो कि ये फाइलें फिर से बना ली गई हैं। सरकार ने इस मामले को गम्भीर माना है और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की बातों को रोकने के लिये उचित आदेश दे दिये गये हैं।

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष (लाइब्रेरियन)

* 1167. श्री विभ्राम प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेश स्थित अधिकतर भारतीय दूतावासों में पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष (लाइब्रेरियन) अप्रशिक्षित हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या उनके स्थान पर प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी रखने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी नियुक्तियां कब तक की जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विमेश सिंह) : (क) यह सच है कि चार

जगहों को छोड़ कर शेष पुस्तकाध्यक्ष तकनीकी दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षित नहीं हैं; उनमें से अधिकांश पुस्तकाध्यक्षों ने व्यावहारिक अनुभव से काम सीखा है।

(ख) भारत से प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्षों को सब जगह भेजना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उन पर होने वाला खर्च, जो अधिकांश विदेशी मुद्रा में होता है, स्थानीय रूप से नियुक्त किए जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा होता है।

(ग) और (घ) सिद्धान्त रूप से यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जहां आवश्यक और समुचित हो, वहां भारत-प्रास्थानीय पुस्तकाध्यक्ष भेजे जाएं। लेकिन यह तब ही किया जा सकता है जबकि विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति सुधरे और अधिक धनराशि सुलभ हो।

पोस्टरों में राष्ट्रीय झण्डा चित्रित किया जाना

* 1168. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मोयें :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय झंडे को चित्रित करते हुए कुछ पोस्टर तथा शीर्षक (हैडिंग) छापे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि झंडे के रंगों और चक्र की तीलियों के बारे में कुछ आलोचना हुई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस उचित आलोचना पर कार्यवाही करने में काफी विलम्ब हुआ जिससे काफी नुकसान हुआ है ; और

(घ) दोषी लोगों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं। कार्यवाही शीघ्र की गई।

(घ) कोई एक आदमी दोषी और सजा के योग्य नहीं ठहराया जा सका। परन्तु क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय झंडे की छपाई बिल्कुल ठीक ठीक और विशिष्ट विवरणों के अनुसार ही होनी चाहिए, अतः सभी सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को भविष्य में अत्यन्त सावधानी से काम करने को कह दिया गया है।

Settlement of Indo-China Border Disputes

*1169. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Communist Party of India (left) has called for "a powerful national campaign" to pressurize the Central Government to take an initiative for talks with China for a settlement of the Sino-Indian border disputes without any pre-condition; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have always stood for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border question. In conformity with this stand, we have in the past made various constructive proposals to the Chinese Government and have also accepted the proposals put forward by the six Afro-Asian countries which met at the Colombo Conference. However, the Chinese Government have consistently refused to enter into talks with India on the basis of any of these proposals and have insisted that talks could be held only on their own unilateral terms. In recent months the Chinese Government have, by their words as well as deeds, made clear beyond doubt that

they are not at present interested in a settlement of the border question. Their intention seems to be to use the border dispute as an instrument for maintaining tension and conflict with India. In the circumstances it is beside the point for the Left Wing Communist Party of India to organise a national campaign to put pressure on China. It is really for the Chinese Government to change their intransigent stand on the border question and to abandon their blind hostility towards India.

नागालैण्ड में सैनिक कार्यवाही रोक देना

*1170. श्री प्रोफार लाल बोरवा :
श्री राज सहाय पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैण्ड में सैनिक कार्यवाही रोकने की भवधि और बढ़ा दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी भवधि के लिये बढ़ाई गई है; और

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). लड़ाई बन्द रखने के समझौते की भवधि 15 जुलाई, 1966 तक के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है, क्योंकि बात-बात अभी चल रही है और सरकार शान्तिपूर्ण निपटारे की दिशा में हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करना चाहती है।

Display of Chinese-Built Arms by Pakistan

*1171. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri N. E. Laskar:
Shri E. Barua:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the display of Chinese-built tanks and aircrafts in the Armed Forces display by Pakistan on the Pakistan Day Celebrations at Rawalpindi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken the opportunity to invite U.S. Government's attention to this large scale arms supply by China to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, U.S. Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has not been specifically taken up with the U.S. Government but has come up during normal diplomatic consultations between the two governments. We believe that the United States Government themselves are fully aware of this development and its implications.

Headquarters of Mizos in Dacca

*1172. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that the Mizo National Front has set up headquarters in Dacca, East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether a protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government that such assistance to the

Mizos is tantamount to interference in India's internal affairs, and consequently a violation of the Tashkent Declaration; and

(d) if so, Pakistan Government's reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Although no such report has been received, Government have reliable information about bands of Mizo rebels setting up camps in East Pakistan for organizing and training of rebel Mizos.

Government have protested to Pakistan about this matter. No reply has been received to the protests but Pakistan publicly denied giving any arms or training to the Mizos.

Profit Sharing Bonus in H.A.L., Bangalore

*1173. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore have started agitation regarding profit sharing bonus;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to have a negotiated settlement of the dispute?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On 7th April 1966, the Government of Mysore have referred the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Gujarati Broadcast for Overseas Indians

*1175. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently, a decision has been taken to

change the timings of broadcasting programme of Gujarati Samaj for Africa and Middle East relayed from 23.15 hours to 24.00 hours from the 1st April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It became necessary to re-adjust the timings of some of the external services of AIR (including the external services in Gujarati) in order to provide a more extensive service for English knowing listeners in various parts of the world and thus to project India's viewpoint much more widely and effectively than hitherto.

Chinese Air and Naval Strength

*1176. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattmayak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Air Chief Marshal about the exaggerated report relating to the Chinese air strength;

(b) whether their attention has also been drawn to the studies of China's naval strength made by U.S. experts;

(c) whether Government have on their own made any studies of Chinese air and naval capability; and

(d) if so, the broad results thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में हड़ताल

*1177. **श्री विभूति सिन्घ:** क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1966 में हिन्दुस्तान

एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर में हुई हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी; और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी हड़तालों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) चूँकि हड़ताल अग्रेंटेसी प्रशिक्षण स्कूल के शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा थी उत्पादन को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुँची थी ।

(ख) संघ के नेताओं और प्रशिक्षार्थियों के प्रतिनिधियों से प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्थापकों की बातचीत हुई थी । प्रशिक्षार्थियों की उचित मांगों के हल के लिए उपाय किये गये थे, जो कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं । चूँकि मुख्य अन्तर दूर हो चुके हैं, भविष्य में हड़ताल का कोई कारण नहीं होना चाहिए ।

Radios in Rural Areas

*1178. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Agency for International Development had made a proposal to set up a team to study the feasibility of setting up a radio network in the rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All India Radio proposes to expend their rural broadcast coverage substantially in the Fourth Plan period. We have received some suggestions for assistance in such expansion. The offer of the U.S. Government is one of them. It covers a joint feasibility survey, by a U.S. expert team in collaboration with

A.I.R. experts, for establishment of local radio stations all over the country. Government have accepted this offer for joint survey.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत में आने वाले शरणार्थी

* 1179. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थी अब भी भारत में आ रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ताशकन्द घोषणा के बाद 120 शरणार्थी भारत आये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की दशा में अभी तक कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) उक्त समस्याओं के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). ताशकंद घोषणा के बाद पूर्व पाकिस्तान से 18 मार्च, 1966 तक 159 विस्थापित व्यक्ति भारत आये थे ।

(ग) पिछले कुछ महीनों में पाकिस्तान-स्थित अल्प-संख्यकों की दशा में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) भारत सरकार का ख्याल है कि पाकिस्तान में रहने वाले अल्प-संख्यक लोगों के कल्याण की पूरी जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान सरकार पर है । सरकार ने कई भ्रवसरो पर पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है ।

Violation of Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan

*1180. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has been informed about the violation of the Tashkent declaration by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Soviet Union thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been keeping the Soviet Government informed about the important developments relating to the Tashkent Declaration. The Soviet Government are believed to have taken due note of these developments.

Supply of Spares for Lethal Weapons to Pakistan by U.S.A.

*1181. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assurance has been given by U.S.A. to India that the U.S.A. would not provide to Pakistan spares for lethal weapons, including Patton Tanks which had been destroyed during the recent Indo-Pak. conflict; and

(b) if so, what is the precise assurance and reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No assurance has been given, but it is understood that Pakistan is not being provided by the United States with spares for lethal weapons, including those for Patton Tanks.

(b) Does not arise.

Rhodesia

*1182. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to his statement made in reply to a calling attention notice on the 9th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a concrete line of action has been or is being chalked out by Government in concert with the OAU States, Britain and other countries of the Commonwealth against the Rhodesian Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Our approach has been to give full support to such action as the OAU, Commonwealth Countries, and the U.N. may wish other countries to take to bring an end to the illegal minority regime in Rhodesia.

At the most recent meeting of the U.N. Special Committee, India supported a call for the taking of immediate and resolute steps, including the use of force, to bring down the illegal regime in Salisbury.

पूर्वो पाकिस्तान-पश्चिम बंगाल सीमा का खोला जाना

* 1183. **श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बसुमतारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 अप्रैल, 1966 को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान-पश्चिम बंगाल सीमा को खोलने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में पाकिस्तान ने अभी तक अपनी राय व्यक्त नहीं की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या भारत ने 21 मार्च, 1966 को 11 दिन के लिये खोली गई अपनी सीमा-चौकी को बन्द कर दिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां। भारत सरकार ने 16 मार्च, 1966 को पाकिस्तान सरकार को बताया था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की भूमि पर जितनी भारतीय जांच चौकियां हैं, व सब 4 अप्रैल, 1966 से वर्तमान भारत-पाकिस्तान पासपोर्ट और वीजा योजना के अनुसार, निरंतरता के आधार पर, पहले की तरह, सामान्य रूप से कार्य करती रहेंगी, जिससे कि लोग एक देश से दूसरे देश में सुविधापूर्वक आ-जा सकें। लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सहमत योजना के अंतर्गत की गई व्यवस्था के अनुरूप पारस्परिकता के आधार पर, वैसी ही पाकिस्तानी जांच चौकियां खोलने की अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं दी है।

(ख) भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान द्वारा जवाब न भेजने के कारणों की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) पूर्व पाकिस्तान-पश्चिम बंगाल सीमा पर हरिदासपुर जांच चौकी 21 मार्च से 31 मार्च 1966 तक 11 दिन के लिए तदर्थ आधार पर खोल दी गई थी। यह अवधि 30 अप्रैल, 1966 तक के लिए और बढ़ा दी गई है।

Clashes between Nagas and Burmese Armed Forces

*1184. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the clashes between the Burmese Armed Forces and hostile Nagas trying to cross into Pakistan territory through Burma;

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

(c) the deaths and other losses sustained by the Naga hostiles?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The exact number is not known but there were some clashes between the Burmese Security Forces and the Naga Hostiles. In these some hostiles were killed and some have been arrested.

Report in 'New York Herald' About U.S. Aid

*1185. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent report in the U.S. Daily 'New York Herald' saying that it might not be possible for U.S.A. to concentrate on India's colossal economic problem until India comes to terms with Pakistan on Kashmir issue, and adding that while hunger is not negotiable, Kashmir can and must be made negotiable; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to our understanding the view expressed in the press report mentioned in (a) above, does not coincide with the official attitude of the U.S. Government.

हुसैनीवाला सीमा का बन्द किया जाना

*1186. **श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हुसैनीवाला सीमा बन्द कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सीमा 10 दिन के लिये खोली गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानियों तथा भारतीयों ने इस सीमा को पार किया ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, सीमा पहले पहल 12, फरवरी से 5 मार्च, 1966 तक 22 दिन की अवधि के लिये खोली गई थी । 21 मार्च, से 31 मार्च, 1966 तक 11 दिन के लिए वह फिर खोली गई और यह अवधि अब 30 अप्रैल, 1966 तक के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है ।

(ग) 12 फरवरी से 10 अप्रैल, 1966 तक की अवधि में जिन पाकिस्तानियों और भारतीयों ने सीमा पार की, उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 7,623 और 3,184 है ।

Visit of Deputy Prime Minister of U.A.R.

3811. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Prime Minister of U.A.R. recently visited India; and

(b) if so, the object of his mission?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Abdo El-Sharabasy, Deputy Prime Minister of the UAR for religious and Wakf Affairs, accompanied by the Rector of Al-Azhar Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Bakoury, was the guest of Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin at Bombay from 6th to 10th April. On the 11th the Deputy Prime Minister arrived in Delhi as the guest of the Government of India. This visit has provided another opportunity for exchange of views and will further

strengthen the very close relations between UAR & India.

Radio Sets for Community Development Projects in Orissa

3812. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio sets supplied to the Community Development Projects in Orissa, district-wise, during the last three years up-to-date;

(b) the kind of radio sets purchased and the firm from which purchased in bulk; and

(c) whether commission or rebate was allowed on the purchase?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

वैदेशिक-कार्य-मन्त्रालय के भूतपूर्व उपमन्त्री के विवेकों में वीरे

3813. श्री रामसेबक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के भूत-पूर्व उपमन्त्री ने 1962 से अपनी कार्यकाल समाप्त होने तक किन-किन देशों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) उन दौरों में कौन-कौन भारतीय अधिकारी तथा प्रतिनिधि उनके साथ गये थे?

(ग) उन दौरों का उद्देश्य क्या था;

(घ) ये प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विभिन्न देशों में पृथक् पृथक् कितने समय तक रहे; और

(ङ) इन प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ङ). एक व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया दैनिक संख्या एल० टी०—6065/65]

प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए धनित्वाय बीमा योजना

3814. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिये एक धनित्वाय बीमा योजना बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार कितना व्यय करेगी?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु भारतीय वायुसेना के अफसरों और नौसेना के मौचालक अफसरों को, जो उड़ान अभियान के अधिकारी हैं, जीवन बीमा कराना आवश्यक है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Conscription of Doctors and Nurses for Armed Forces

3815. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal to conscript qualified doctors and nurses for military duties; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is, however, a scheme under which provision is being made in the

rules for recruitment of doctors to Central and State Government Cadres and public undertakings that future entrants will be liable to serve for a minimum period of 4 years (including the period of training) in the Armed Forces or on work relating to Defence effort anywhere in India or abroad, if required. The liability to serve in the Armed Forces is limited to the first 10 years of service and will not apply to doctors above 45 years of age. No such scheme exists in the case of Nurses.

सिक्कियांग में मुसलमान

3816. श्री हुकन चन्द्र कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिकरे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चीनी साम्यवादी सिक्कियांग में मुसलमानों को अनेक प्रकार से सता रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या वहां पर भारतीय मुसलमान भी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सरकार के पास यह सूचना है कि चीनी अधिकारी सिक्कियांग में रहने वाले मुसलमानों का दमन कर रहे हैं। 1962 में सिक्कियांग के मुसलमान लोग सीमा पार कर सोवियत संघ में चले गए थे यह इस बात का साफ सबूत है कि सिक्कियांग में चीन की नीतियों के प्रति असंतोष है।

(ख) हमारे पास सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Detection of Atomic Explosions

3817. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two explosions of atom bombs by China were detected in India by the Fallout Detection Stations in the country;

(b) if so, results of the scientific analysis of the fallout; and

(c) whether a station in Mysore recorded an underground nuclear explosion conducted by the U.S. in the Abution Islands on the 30th October, 1965?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scientific analysis of the fallout revealed that presumably U-235 had been used for these explosions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Indians killed by Nepal Police

3818. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indians had been killed and three injured when the Nepal Police opened fire on them on the 2nd January, 1966 while they were rowing down stone ballasts in a boat in the Narayani river;

(b) whether the incident occurred, when the boat was near Tharhi Village of Bihar.

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Nepal Government; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Two Indians were killed and three

injured as a result of firing by the Nepalese Police on January 2, 1966. The injured persons when they were interrogated in the hospital at Gorakhpur stated that, when their boats reached outpost Sakar Didahi (Nepal) at about sun-set, Nepalese Police asked them to stop and pay the usual tax. The injured persons claim that when they tried to stop the boats they were unable to do so because of the strong current. They told the Nepalese Policemen that the boat was out of control, but the Nepalese Police opened fire on the assumption that they were trying to escape. The incident was not reported by the injured persons to the Uttar Pradesh Police.

(c) Since no complaint was made by the injured, the matter was not taken up with the Government of Nepal.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged Procurement of Strategic Maps by a Foreign Embassy

3819. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the *Indian Observer* weekly of the 7th January, 1966, captioned "Foreign Embassy Procures Strategic Maps through participants in Dance Festival"; and

(b) if so, how far the report is correct?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no substance to the vague allegations made in the report.

Increase in Prices of Newspapers

3821. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspapers in India have increased their prices recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the newspapers concerned the prices have been increased on account of the increased cost of production. It is for the management of the papers to decide about the increase or decrease in price. Government's permission is not necessary for the purpose nor does Government exercise control on this matter.

Bonus to Employees in Canteen Stores Department

3822. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether the Canteen Store Department employees of Bombay and other places have been paid bonus according to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The CSD (I) employees are not entitled to bonus in accordance with the provisions of the Bonus Act, 1965. However, a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs out of the surplus for 1963-64 and a like sum out of the surplus for 1964-65 has been allocated to the Benevolent Fund for the benefit of the employees.

Helicopters from U.S.S.R.

3823. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri D. O. Sharma:
Shri Lakshmi Bhawani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether any agreement between U.S.S.R. and India has been signed recently for the supply of Helicopters to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A contract for 40 mi-4 Helicopters has been entered into in December 1965 with AVIAEXPORT Organisation of USSR for delivery during 1966 and 1967 at a total cost of about Rs. 2.24 crores. Payment for this would be made under the normal Trade Agreement between India and U.S.S.R.

U.S. Navy Destroyers

3824. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a few destroyers of the U.S. Navy called at Cochin Port recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of this visit by the U.S. Navy?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Eight U.S. Destroyers called at Cochin for logistic purposes on the 6th March, 1966 and left on the 7th March, 1966.

टेलीविजन सेवा का विस्तार

3825. **श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हंगरी की सहायता से भारत में टेलीविजन सेवा का विस्तार किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड ने, टेलीविजन के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के सामान को बनाने और सप्लाई करने में सहयोग करने के लिए हंगरी (लोक गणराज्य) के कमर्शल काउन्सिलर तथा अन्य कई विदेशी फर्मों को लिखा है। प्राप्त उत्तरों के आधार पर, इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतिक्षा की जा रही है।

सैनिक स्कूल

3826. **श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने ऐसे लड़कों के लिये, जिनके पिता हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में बीरगति की प्राप्ति हुए हैं, सरकार ने सैनिक स्कूलों में उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की है?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : चूँकि सैनिक स्कूलों के जनवरी 1966 सत्र के लिए प्रविष्टि परीक्षा भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध से पहले हो चुकी थी संक्रिया में मारे गए सेवाओं के सेविवर्ग के बच्चों के सत्र मध्य दाखले के लिए एक विशेष प्रविष्टि परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। ऐसे दाखिल हुए बच्चों की संख्या इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

सक्रिया में मारे गए जे० सी० ब्रोज० और अवर श्रेणी सैनिकों के बच्चों को जोसे निक और मिलिट्री स्कूलों में दाखिल किए गए हैं पूरी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाएंगी। सक्रिया में मारे गए अफसरों के बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या, जी सैनिक और मिलिट्री तथा लारेंस स्कूलों में दाखिल हो रहे हैं, 50 से बढ़ा कर 100 कर दी गई है।

Press Association's reception to U.M.

3827. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Press Association Reception, she said that these agitations in West Bengal, Kerala etc. were part of the Opposition strategy to exploit the situation in a pre-election year; and

(b) if so, the meaning of this statement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The observations made were to the effect that in the recent disorder in certain parts of the country, one could notice a disposition on the part of some opposition parties to exploit various difficulties and grievances. The Prime Minister also observed that diverse opposition groups found common ground, in this regard, presumably with an eye on the coming General Elections.

The Prime Minister did not suggest a common opposition strategy to exploit the present situation but only pointed to a trend usual in a pre-election year.

Enquiry Against Tusker Organisation

3828. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the following charges were framed against the Tusker Project working in NEFA during 1963 in Parliament—

- (i) that the roads were not made as per specifications in NEFA;
- (ii) that equipment was haphazardly destroyed during November, 1962 even at places where there was no enemy action;
- (iii) that large quantities of stores were purchased from local markets at exorbitant prices;

(b) if so, whether all these allegations have been enquired into through proper authority; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to various allegations, including some which were anonymous, against Chief Engineers Organisation Project Tusker (now Vartak) during the period following the Chinese aggression in 1962. If so, these allegations have been enquired into through proper authority.

(c) In the allegations at (a) above, there was a reference to the width of Kimin-Ziro road being not according to specification. After investigation, it was found that there was no truth in this allegation.

The allegation about haphazard destruction of machinery and equipment was also enquired into. This is also without substance. After investigation such destruction of vehicles, machinery and equipment as were carried out, was found to be in strict accordance with orders issued from time to time and confined to the minimum in the circumstances, then prevailing.

The investigation of the allegations regarding local purchase of stores at

exorbitant prices has led to the 'filing' of six cases in Courts of Law. They are still in trial stage.

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में लाइब्रेरियन के पद पर गैर-भारतीय लोग

3829. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या बंबईशक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में लाइब्रेरियन के पदों पर नियुक्त किये गये गैर-भारतीय व्यक्ति भारतीय संस्कृति की पृष्ठभूमि से पूरी तरह परिचित हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन लाइब्रेरियनों में, जिनका उद्देश्य विदेशों में प्रचार करना है, उन्हें नियुक्त करने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन की नियुक्तियों के लिये कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं ?

बंबईशक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की जगहों पर नियुक्त करते समय ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जाती है जो भारतीय संस्कृति की पृष्ठभूमि से परिचित हों। कुछ जगहों में वे स्थानीय भारतीय राष्ट्रियों में से भर्ती किए जाते हैं।

(ख) चूंकि सब स्थानों पर समान काम पुस्तकाध्यक्ष का नहीं है आवश्यकता-नुसार उचित ध्यक्षित रख लिए जाते हैं।

(ग) भिन्न प्रमुखों को स्थानीय जगहों पर लोगों को नियुक्त करने का अधिकार है।

Thumba Equatorial Rocket-Launching Station

3830. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thumba Equatorial Rocket-Launching Station in Kerala was able to trace the movements of

the Cosmos 110 Satellite which was launched into space; and

(b) if so, whether they could also establish that the condition of the dogs was alright?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station has no facility capable of tracking such a satellite.

(b) Does not arise.

सेन्ट्रल ग्राउन्डेन्स डिपो/वैहिकल डिपो, दिल्ली

3831. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल :

श्री सुखबीर सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि सेन्ट्रल ग्राउन्डेन्स डिपो/वैहिकल डिपो, दिल्ली कैंट में सरकारी मोटर गाड़ियों को लापरवाही से रखने के कारण करोड़ों रूपयों का नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ ऐसे पुराने अधिकारी जो लम्बे अरसे से इस विभाग में नियुक्त हैं और व्यापारियों के साथ साठ गांठ करके स्वयं ही लाखों रूपयों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं और सरकार को करोड़ों रूपयों का नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी विदित है कि सेन्ट्रल ग्राउन्डेन्स डिपो/वैहिकल डिपो, दिल्ली कैंट के अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार-भ्रष्टाचार गाड़ियों को फर्जी नामों से भ्रष्टाचार कर देते हैं और बाद में उन्हें रद्दी बता कर अपने कृपा पात्रों को कम कीमत पर दिला देते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। सरकार को लगाए गए आरोपों का ज्ञान नहीं है। इन डिपुओं के किसी अपसर के विरुद्ध किसी फर्म या ठेकेदार से माजबाज रखने संबंधी कोई मामला भी जांच अधीन नहीं है।

(ग) डिपो के अधिकारियों द्वारा कोई गाड़ियां अलॉट नहीं की गई हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सेना की जीप गाड़ियां और ट्रक

3832. श्री प० ज० बाळपाल :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी डिपो, नई दिल्ली में सेना की कितनी जीप-गाड़ियां खराब हालत में पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) हैवी ट्रक, मीडियम ट्रक, फोर्ड जीप गाड़ियां और जीप गाड़ियां, पृथक पृथक कितनी हैं;

(ग) कितनी गाड़ियां नीलाम की गई तथा कितनी गाड़ियां निर्धारित कीमत पर बेची गई; और

(घ) इन सब मोटर गाड़ियों की कुल लागत कितनी थी और उन्हें खराब हालत में बेचने से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) 1489।

(ख) श्रेणी वार खराब गाड़ियां की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

भागी ट्रक	एक भी नहीं
भारी लारियां	81
मझोले ट्रक	6068
दिल्ली जीपें	1460
फोर्ड जीपें	एक भी नहीं

(ग) तथा (घ). 1-9-64 से 31-3-66 तक की अवधि में 2982 खराब ट्रकों को नीलाम किया गया था, और 139 निर्धारित कीमतों पर बेचे गए थे। उनकी वहिलिखित मूल्य 3.34 करोड़ रुपये था और विक्री से प्राप्त मूल्य 1.16 करोड़।

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा गणतन्त्र दिवस पर दिये गये भाषण का छापा जाना

3833. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा गणतंत्र दिवस पर दिया गया भाषण कलकत्ता में आयोजित पार्टी कागज पर छापा गया था जिसके कारण अनावश्यक व्यय हुआ था; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दो अधिकारी फरवरी के पहले साताह में विमान द्वारा कलकत्ता गये और अन्य अधिकारी इसकी दो हजार प्रतियां लेकर जयपुर कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में गया था?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) गणतंत्र दिवस पर प्रधान मंत्री का रेडियो भाषण आयात किये गये पार्टी कामज पर छापा गया, क्योंकि मुख्यतः इसे विदेशों में वितरण करना था।

(ख) दो टेकनीकी अधिकारियों को, "शान्ति दूत—लाल बहादुर शास्त्री" नामक रंगीन पैम्फलेट की छपाई के सिलसिले में कलकत्ता जाना पड़ा और तै किया गया कि वे "ए प्लैज रीन्यूड" शीर्षक से प्रधान मंत्री के 26-1-66 के रेडियो भाषण की छपाई के काम

की भी देख रेख करलें। अतः इस कामपर कोई अनावश्यक खर्चा नहीं हुआ।

एक छोटा अधिकारी इस पैम्फलेट की 2000 प्रतियां पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के जयपुर कार्यालय में विदेशी पत्र प्रतिनिधियों में बांटने के लिये ले गया, जो वहां बड़ी संख्या में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में आये थे। यह अधिवेशन यों भी प्रचार के लिए बहुत अच्छा मौका था।

पूर्वो युरोपीय देशों से प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण

3834. श्री हुकम अन्व कल्याय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री बट्टे :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत कुछ पूर्वी युरोपीय देशों से प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण खरीदेगा;

(ख) इन उपकरणों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके लिए भारतीय मुद्रा में कितनी खनराशि देनी पड़ेगी; और

(ग) क्या वह उपकरण इस देश में नहीं बनाये जा सकते ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). केवल ऐसा रक्षा साज-सामान विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है जिसका आवश्यकताओं के अभाव के अन्दर अन्दर देश में निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता। पूर्वी युरोपीय देशों से क्रय प्रायः उन देशों से हुए वार्षिक व्यापार करारों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, और अदायगी प्रायः अपरिवर्तनीय रूपों में की जाती है।

इन देशों से खरीदे गए साजसामान के विस्तार और उनका मूल्य प्रकट करना लाकहित में नहीं होगा।

Display of Party Flags in Cinema Films

3835. Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri Reddiar:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that party flags are exhibited in cinema films for propaganda purposes in Madras State; and

(b) the action taken by the Central Board of Film Censors so far to prevent such an exhibition?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay and Allowances of civilians in Armed Forces Messes

3837. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by Government on the pay and allowances of mess civilians of all categories from 1st March, 1965 to 1st March 1966;

(b) whether there are Unit accountants in the various messes; and

(c) if so, their functions and expenditure incurred on them during the above period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) In the Army, units organised on Peace Establishment employ civilian mess servants and these servants are paid out of the mess funds. Government have no financial liability in respect of them. Units on War Establishments are entitled to combatant mess servants and, where they do not happen to be available, civilian mess servants are employed in lieu and the liability for their pay and allowances is that of the Government. The rates of pay

and allowances for such civilian mess servants vary from station to station.

In the Air Force, only civilian mess servants are employed and their pay and allowances are borne by the Government.

In the Navy, there is no such category as mess civilians. However, civilian cooks are casually employed on occasions in lieu of service personnel. The information regarding expenditure incurred by Government on the civilian mess servants/civilian cooks is not available and will have to be collected from various units/establishments. The time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) and (c). There are no unit accountants in the messes.

राजस्थान में यूरेनियम

3838. श्री तन सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के किन-किन स्थानों में यूरेनियम का पता लगा है;

(ख) क्या उन स्थानों पर खुदाई की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अगु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) उमरा उदयसागर तथा नयागांव-खामोर (जिला उदयपुर), भुनास, पिथास तथा खेड़ा नाथजी (जिला भीलवाड़ा), खंडेला (जिला सीकर), खो-दरीबो (जिला अलवर), खेतड़ी (जिला झुझनु) तथा राजस्थान अन्नक क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम भंडार मिले हैं ।

(ख) उमरा तथा उदयसागर (जिला उदयपुर) में भूमिगत विकासकार्य किया गया है तथा नयागांव-खामोर (जिला उदयपुर),

भुनास (जिला भीलवाड़ा), खंडेला (जिला सीकर), खो-दरीबो (जिला अलवर) तथा खेतड़ी (जिला झुझनु) में परीक्षणार्थक खुदाई का काम किया गया ।

(ग) इन कार्यों से पता लगा कि इन भंडारों से धातु प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि यहां भंडार बिखरे हुए हैं, धातुक में धातु के अंश कम हैं तथा धातुक बहुत कम मात्रा में मिलती है ।

Navy Plane Crash

3839. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sea plane belonging to the I.N.S. Vikrant flag ship of the Indian Navy crashed in the sea off Versova about 8 miles from Santa Cruz airport, Bombay on the 29th March, 1966;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cause of the accident has not yet been established.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Board of Enquiry was constituted on 1st April, 1966.

Community Listening Sets

3840. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise figures including the Union Territories of Community Listening sets supplied in 1965;

(b) the basis on which these figures were worked out; and

(c) the arrangements made for the maintenance of such sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6066/66]. This is based on the information furnished by the supplying firms for the Community sets despatched by them to the various States and Union Territories.

(c) The maintenance and operation of community listening sets is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories. To guide them in the proper maintenance of sets, a Model Scheme for the maintenance of sets was drawn up and forwarded to the States etc. A number of States have set up maintenance organisations on the lines suggested in the Scheme.

Transmitters at Lucknow and Varanasi

3841. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio Stations at Lucknow and Varanasi (U.P.) have comparatively very weak transmission equipments and listeners in the regions have complained on this account; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No, Sir. Lucknow Station of A.I.R. is equipped with a high power medium-wave transmitter and also a short-wave transmitter. The relay centre at Varanasi is equipped with a medium power transmitter. The power of Lucknow Medium-wave transmitter is the same as that at Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and some other centres while that of Varanasi is the same as that at Rampur, Nagpur, Calicut and Dharwar. No serious complaints have been received from within the expected service range of these transmitters.

(b) Proposals are under consideration to further extend to coverage of the medium-wave transmitter at Varanasi by doubling its power. Further, the provision of studio facilities to convert the present centre there from an auxiliary relay station to a partial programme originating centre as well as augmentation of studio facilities at Lucknow are also under consideration.

Transmitters for Jammu and Imphal

3842. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to instal high power transmitters at Jammu and Imphal;

(b) if so, the capacity of the transmitters; and

(c) when the installation of the transmitters will start and complete?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The present low power medium wave transmitters at Jammu and Imphal are proposed to be replaced by high power medium wave transmitters.

(c) During the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Tuliha! Airfield

3843. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend and improve the Tuliha! airfields at Imphal, Manipur;

(b) if so, when the work will start; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the work?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The work is expected to commence shortly. It is not in public interest to disclose the details in this regard.

Uranium Ore Mill

3844. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kandar Lal;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the completion of the uranium ore mill;

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the cost involved on the project so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A major part of the work on erection of the Uranium Mill at Jaduguda is over and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of August, 1966.

(b) On the present reckoning the Mill may be commissioned before the end of the year, depending on the success of the trial runs to be started in September, 1966, and the import of certain spares and raw materials for which steps are being taken.

(c) Until the end of February 1966, the following expenditure has been incurred on the Mill, the Housing Colony and the Water Supply Scheme:

Uranium Mill—Rs.	333 lakhs
(approx.)	
Housing Colony—Rs.	151 lakhs
(approx.)	
Water Supply Scheme—Rs.	69 lakhs
(approx.)	

Sainik School at Bhubaneswar

3845. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the strength of the Sainik School at Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) the number of students studying at present in that school?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The capacity of the school when fully developed will be 525 students. The present strength of students is 457.

Staff Artistes of A.I.R., Cuttack and Sambalpur

3846. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid as salary of staff artistes of All India Radio, Cuttack and Sambalpur in Orissa, separately, during 1965-66;

(b) whether any special allowances have been paid to these artistes during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Total Amount paid as fee and allowances is indicated below:

Cuttack	Sambalpur
Rs. 2,00,584	Rs. 1,591

(b) No, Sir. The Staff Artists in All India Radio are now paid the same allowances as are admissible to Central Government employees holding civil posts. However, in the case of Sambalpur, a higher initial start is given to Announcers.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to Air Ports during Indo-Pak Conflict

3847. Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Ram Singh:

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

(a) whether any Indian Airport suffered damage during Indo-Pak. conflict in September, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the damage done to the airports and total loss suffered; and

(c) whether the damaged airports have been repaired?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Minor damage was suffered in some airports.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose these details.

(c) The damage was repaired promptly and none of the airports was over out of commission except for more than half-an-hour.

Information Officers

3848. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four Indian Information Officers sent abroad for training in Mass Communication and Research have returned; and

(b) if so, the nature of work assigned to them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officers are now working in the following capacities:—

Senior Deputy Principal Information Officer. Press Information Bureau—One.

Professors in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication—Two

Publicity Officer in the Cabinet Secretariat—One.

Small Newspapers

3849. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small newspapers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers Societies which come

under the definition of small newspapers evolved by the Enquiry Commission on Small Newspapers; and

(b) the encouragement given by Government to these newspapers in the field of advertisements?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers have recommended the following criteria for classification of newspapers periodicals as small newspapers|periodicals:—

Dailies: Circulation not exceeding 20,000 copies and annual gross revenue not exceeding Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs,

Other publications (including tri-weeklies, bi-weeklies, weeklies, fortnightly, monthlies):

Circulation not exceeding 15,000 copies and annual gross revenue not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs.

As information about the revenue of newspapers and periodicals is not available, it is not possible to state how many out of all papers registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, fall under the definition proposed by the Committee.

The policy of Government is to make increasing use of small newspapers for Central Government advertisements.

Encardionite Electronic Factory in U.P.

3850. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an encardionite electronic factory will be set up in Uttar Pradesh in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of assistance to be given by the Central Government for the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). A scheme for the establishment of a factory at Lucknow for the manufacture of electronic multi channel recorders and transducers mainly for use in the medical field has been approved for provisional registration and a letter of intent issued to the party concerned. The promoter of this undertaking expects the factory to go into production within a period of two years. The scheme does not involve any special assistance by the Central Government.

एच० एफ०-24 जेट विमानों का निर्माण

3852. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर से एच० एफ०-24 विमान पहली किस्त में कब तैयार हो कर आ जायेंगे ;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी की वार्षिक निर्माण-क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके द्वारा भारत आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) एच० एफ०-24 मार्क 1 विमानों का उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है और कुछ विमान भारतीय वायु सेना को वितरित कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस प्रायोजना ने एच० एफ०-24 की किस्म के विमानों की प्राकल्पना, विकास और उत्पादन के लिए कौशल और संसाधन पैदा किये हैं, और विमानों के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भरता में प्रगति के लिए यह सहायी हुई है । एच०

एफ०-24 विमानों के उत्पादन की क्षमता प्रकट करना कहित में नहीं होगा ।

Atomic Power Stations

3854. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Thirumala Rao:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the power stations that are being set up by the Atomic Energy Authority and the energy proposed to be generated;

(b) whether these are financed by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, how the power will be shared by the neighbouring States?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6067/66.]

(b) Yes.

Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

3855. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the appointment of a new Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Not yet, Sir. It is, however, under active consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEATTACK ON INDIAN BORDER POLICE PATROL
BY EAST PAKISTANIS

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Attack on Indian border police patrol by East Pakistanis on 9th April, 1966."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (**Shri Hathi**): Sir, according to the reports received from the West Bengal Government, on 9th April, 1966 at about 12-30 hrs. 3 constables of Sedhai B.O.P., P.S. Hill District West Dinajpur, while on patrol duty at Gossaipur, a border village, noticed one Pak national entering Indian territory. He was chased by the patrol party and was arrested on the extreme border of village Gossaipur. The arrested Pak national then raised an alarm and hearing his cries, about 50 to 60 Pak nationals of village Ushni under Pak B.O.P. Hathkola, P.S. Panchbibi, district Bogra, suddenly entered into Indian territory, assaulted the constable, took away his rifle and rescued the Pak national. One of the constables sustained simple injuries on his person during the scuffle.

The Commandant of the concerned Armed Police Battalion has lodged a protest with his Pakistani counterpart. The West Bengal Government have also requested the Ministry of External Affairs to lodge protest with the Government of Pakistan on this incident.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the Government has tried to ascertain how an armed police patrol came to be overpowered without any effective resistance by persons who

are said to have been only armed with lathies, leading to the rescue of the captured intruder and the loss of a fire-arm? In particular, may I know, whether they were handicapped in offering any resistance because of the existence of any orders to the effect that our patrol should not fire on the Pakistanis until they are fired upon?

Shri Hathi: The facts, as we have ascertained are, that these three constables were patrolling. One was in advance of the other two, and when he saw a Pakistani national entering into our territory or crossing to our side, he chased him. As I said, he was ahead of the other two. When this man was arrested he raised an alarm. Hearing his cries about 50 or 60 people from the village which is just near came and our constable was caught. In the meantime the other two constables also rushed there. In the scuffle that followed one constable was injured and those people fled away taking a rifle.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The point is whether any fire was opened?

Shri Hathi: No orders have been issued from our side that there should be no firing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that after the Tashkent agreement and especially after the meeting of the army officers of Pakistan and India, certain agreements were reached with regard to the eastern sector, especially the Bengal border, that all the bunkers and trenches dug by Pakistan were to be demolished and this sort of pinpricks would be avoided in future; if so, may I know what has happened to those agreements, whether those agreements still hold good and, if so, what steps the Government of India has taken to protest against Pakistan and bring this matter to the notice of Pakistan? May I also know, if this matter has been brought to their notice, what is their reaction?

Shri Hathhi: So far as this particular place is concerned, they have no bunkers in this particular place, as far as I know, and the persons who came were villagers themselves. Therefore, the question of any bunkers in this particular place does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Tomorrow this may be from other places. My question is of a general nature.

Mr. Speaker: When these pinpricks are still going on, he wants to know whether any protest has been made and, if so, what is their reaction.

Shri Hathhi: This kind of cases, namely, either theft of cattle or clashes, do occur.

श्री बिदबनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने जो वक्तव्य प्रस्तुत किया है उस में अंकित किया है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने विदेश मंत्री से भी प्रार्थना की है कि वह पाकिस्तान की सरकार के सामने इसके सम्बन्ध में विरोध प्रकट करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेश मंत्री ने इस वाके के सम्बन्ध में विरोध प्रकट किया है, यदि हाँ तो पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

श्री हाथी : विरोध पत्र एप्रिल में भेजा है लेकिन जवाब अभी नहीं आया है।

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार ने क्या इस तरह से भी कोई दस्तखत ताशकंद में किये थे कि यह एप्रिल में विदेश में हुआ है और विदेश में ही टूटेगा ? पाकिस्तान रोजाना हमले करता है, रोजाना वायोलेंस करता है। इन अतिक्रमणों को कब तक सरकार बरदाश्त करेगी ? सरकार के पास क्या उपाय है कि वह पाकिस्तान को इस समझौते को मनवा सके ?

श्री हाथी : अभी जो बिना है वह बिना तो दो-तीन वार पहले भी जनवरी फरवरी में बन चुकी है। ऐसे जो लोग आते हैं उनको

रोकना होता है और उन को न आने देने के लिए बोर्डर आउटपोस्ट को भी मजबूत करना चाहिये। ऐसी बिना न बने इसके लिए पाकिस्तान को एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने लिखा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय (देवास) : ऐसा लगता है कि यह जगह काफी कमजोर है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस जगह को अधिक बलशाली बनाने के लिए क्या आप ने सेना को यहाँ रखने की कोई व्यवस्था की है या कोई अन्य दूसरी व्यवस्था की है ? क्या आप ने अपने गश्ती दलों को इस प्रकार की हिदायतें दी हैं कि जब कभी ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो तो वे तुरन्त गोली का उपयोग करें ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसा भी उनको कहा गया है कि जब ऐसी कोई बिना बने तो गोलीबार कर सकते हैं। एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आगे हम ने सोचा है कि तीन आदमियों का पेट्रोल कम है और कम से कम पांच दस आदमी पेट्रोल पर जाने चाहियें।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a clear case of violation of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan. In view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister told us on 7th April in this House that Soviet Russia has sent somebody to Pakistan, to Rawalpindi, to appraise the Pakistani authorities of the violation of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan, may I know whether she is in a position to tell us the response or reactions of Pakistan to this emissary of Soviet Russia?

Shri Hathhi: So far as this question is concerned, I do not think we should take it as a breach of the Tashkent Agreement, because Pakistan has done so many other things, more serious than this, and we have to take them, if at all we have to take them. I would not like this particular incident to be taken up because there are

[Shri Hathi]

more serious issues which we can take up.

Mr. Speaker: Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, in reply to my question on 7th April the hon. Prime Minister said on the floor of this House that the Soviet Union has sent somebody to Rawalpindi to appraise the Pakistani authorities of the violation of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan. I just want to know from the hon. Prime Minister what reaction or response she has got or whether she is in a position to tell us the reaction and response of Pakistan to this emissary of Soviet Russia to Rawalpindi.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): It is seen that no emissary has actually gone. I was told that this matter would be taken up by somebody from the Soviet side. Now, who that person would be or when he would be sent was not told to me; neither did I ask for it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): इसी के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

आपके पास मैंने प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ एक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल भेजा था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में एक बयान दिया था कि सोवियत सरकार ने अपना एक दूत पाकिस्तान भेजा है। इस बयान को दे कर उन्होंने सदन को गुमराह किया था, उन्होंने गलत बात बताई थी। पाकिस्तान ने अब कहा है कि ऐसा कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं आया। इसलिए मैं मामले को जबकि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं—(इंटरपुंशंस) आप मुझे अपनी बात खत्म कर देने दीजिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा होता है कि बिना सुने हुए ही जब आप फैसला दे देते हैं तो नतीजा यह होता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरी बात आप सुन लीजिये। आप इलजाम तो लगा देते हैं। लेकिन जितने शब्द आप ने कहे अगर उतने ही शब्दों पर फैसला हो सके तो मैं क्यों न फैसला दे दूँ और आप को बन्द कर दूँ . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप के हाथ में है

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आखिर बात तो इतनी है कि एक स्टेटमेंट प्रधान मंत्री ने दिया और वह मालूम होता है कि बिल्कुल दुरुस्त नहीं था, उस में गलती थी। लेकिन इम में विशेषाधिकार कोई पैदा नहीं होता है . . .

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): गलती थी या जानबूझ कर दिया था? अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले आप उनको सुन तो लें कि वे आगे क्या कहना चाहते हैं। पता नहीं आगे कौन सी बात आये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जरूरत नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: दो मिनट आप को सुन लेना चाहिये। इस तरह से रोक कर आप सदन का समय मत बिगाड़िये। मैं खाली यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो रूस झूठ बोलता है या पाकिस्तान झूठ बोलता है या प्रधान मंत्री झूठ बोलती हैं। तीनों में से किसी एक ने जरूर झूठ बात कही है। इसलिए यह विशेषाधिकार का सवाल हो जाता है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री यहां पर सफाई दे दें कि नहीं यह झूठ जानबूझ कर रूस बोलता है या यह झूठ जानबूझ कर पाकिस्तान बोलता है तो मामला खत्म हो जाता है। वरना यह सदन यह मान कर चलेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जानबूझ कर के यह झूठ कही, सदन को गुमराह करने के लिए या इसलिए कि वह एक दिक्कत से बचना चाहती थीं। उस वक्त सवाल उठा था। पेशीश था। झट से उन्होंने कह दिया कि सांविध्यत रूस ने पाकिस्तान अपना आरम्भी भेजा है। यह हो सकता था कि शायद

सोवियट रूस पाकिस्तान अपना आदमी भेजता या भारत को भी भेजता। तब भी यह झूठ साबित होता था।

इस लिये मैं विनय करता हूँ कि या तो इस सवाल को इसी वक्त सदन में साफ करवाइये वरना इस सवाल को विशेषाधिकार समिति का सौंप दीजिये जिस में सदन को पता चल सके कि आखिर ऐसे बयान क्यों हो जाया करते हैं और कैसे हो जाया करते हैं। सिर्फ इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that I have already submitted a privilege motion on this? On the 7th April in reply to a question by me the hon. Prime Minister said this much:—

“This was discussed with Chairman Kosygin, and as the hon. Member has himself stated, they have sent somebody there to talk this over. I do not know the result of it.”

This was in banner headlines in newspapers because this is an important announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister. After that, there was a banner headline in the newspapers which said that Pakistan has refused to have any emissary from the Soviet Union because Pakistan thinks that Pakistan has not violated the Tashkent Declaration and it is India who has violated it. Whatever that might be, just now the hon. Prime Minister has admitted that that emissary has not gone. The other day, on the 7th April, she said that the emissary has already gone to Rawalpindi. There is a discrepancy between these two statements. Therefore, May I say with all respect to you and to the Prime Minister that on the 7th April the Prime Minister was trying to mislead this House and the country at large? I think, it will be very difficult for you to dislodge me from my contention.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I do not know how the question of privilege
 269 (A) LS—4.

comes in just at this stage because we do not know all the facts. I am thankful to Shri Hem Barua for having given this very valuable information. Off and on we ask the Prime Minister when she is ready to volunteer information to us and it is natural for anyone in that position, when papers are not available, to make certain mistakes. It is also their right as well as duty to correct themselves and if the Prime Minister is willing and ready to correct herself in regard to the statement that has been made, no question of privilege arises.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शाबाश, रंगा साहब। मालूम होता है कि उप प्रधान मंत्री रंगा साहब ही बनने वाले हैं।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I do not understand how it is that the Prime Minister has not of her own volition come before the House to correct the statement which she had earlier made. Today, she did correct herself, but she had to be goaded into answering a supplementary which you at one point of time naturally were considering whether you would allow or not, but you did allow it and it was only at that point of time that she came forward to make a sort of a correction in a qualified kind of a way. I do not blame her for it; but the point is that we expect of Government particularly from the head of the Government, when they make important statements relative to other States, if a certain inaccuracy had crept into a statement by the Prime Minister or any other responsible minister, the earliest opportunity should be taken by the minister concerned to come to the House and correct it. But today what has happened is that even after the matter was brought up, there was unwillingness on the part of the Minister. Shri Hathi, naturally, was hesitating. I do not blame him; he knew nothing about it. He is not in the know of anything. He just says something. The Prime Minister was

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

there and no effort was made. This is something wrong.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not twice. I have heard Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: I have something else to say.

Mr. Speaker: Now something else cannot come. I agree with Shri Mukerjee that when any minister, including the Prime Minister, makes a statement and comes to know that there has been some inaccuracy, then of his or her own accord the minister should come up and correct himself or herself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): *Suo motu.*

Mr. Speaker: There I agree.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने भी यह बात कही है, आप की जवान से भी यह बात आई है, सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री ने नहीं कहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वास्ते क्या मेरे खिलाफ भी प्रिविलेज मोशन है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप को गुमराह किया है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल गुमराह करने का नहीं है। अगर कोई डिस्क्रिपेंसी आ जाये, स्टेटमेंट गलत हो जाये तो जब तक यह साबित न हो जाये कि असलियत को जानते हुए जान बूझ कर गलत स्टेटमेंट किया गया है, तब तक किसी प्रिविलेज मोशन का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। इस वक्त भी यह प्रिज्यूम कर लेना कि उन को असलियत का पता था और उन्होंने जान बूझ कर वह गलत बयान दिया है, यह गलत है और हम कोई ऐसा कयास नहीं कर सकते।

उन्होंने कहा कि उन को यह इम्प्रेशन दिया गया था कि वह उस पर कुछ कदम उठायेंगे। उन्होंने उस का तर्जुमा यह दिया था कि वह आदमी भेजेंगे (ध्ववधान)

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. The words are very clear. She has said,

"...they have sent somebody there to talk this over."

That means somebody has been already sent from Moscow to Rawalpindi to talk over this matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खाली यह नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने खुद कहा था, जब श्री बरुआ ने यह सवाल पूछा और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया तब आप ने इस बात को दोहराया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कह रही हैं कि रूस से एक आदमी चला गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो जो उन्होंने कहा था मैं ने वही दोहराया था, मैं ने अपनी नालेज से कुछ नहीं कहा था। मेरे दोहराने से क्या हुआ . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मेहरबानी कर के मंत्री को बचाया मत कीजिये जिस तरह से आप वचाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहने से क्या हुआ। जल्दी से अपने नतीजे पर पहुंच जाते हैं। आप ने कहा कि मैं हाउस का वक्त जाया करता हूं। कहा गया कि मैं दखल देता हूं और दोहराया न करूं। जब पूछा जाता है और कोई स्टेटमेंट आता है तो उसी को मैं दोहरा देता हूं बजाय इस के मैं और वक्त लगाऊं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में मैं ने क्या गुनाह किया। अगर स्टेटमेंट आया और मैं ने दोहरा दिया तो मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं आ गई।

Police by
Pakistanis (C.A.)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने कोई बयान नहीं दिया था, आप को गुमराह किया गया ।

Shri Hem Barua: Let the Prime Minister tender apology to the House. That will end the matter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माफी मांगो तो ठीक तरह से मांगना । खाली माफी कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । बहस का सवाल नहीं है । मुझे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सुनने दीजिये कि वह क्या कहती हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I submit very respectfully that no point of privilege is involved in the extract read out by the hon. Member of this House either against you or against the Prime Minister. I think, all the statements that are made on the floor of this House, whether by you or by the Prime Minister or by any Minister, are related to a particular context in time and in place. You have to read the statement in the light of a particular context, the time and the place.

श्री बागड़ी : शाबाश ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरे को बोलने भी नहीं देंगे । अब क्या मैं उन्हें इजाजत न दूँ कि वह बोल सकें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठेंगे भी या बोलते ही चले जायेंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now, when you read the extract which has been read out by the hon. Member, you will find that the Prime Minister made that statement in the most sincere way....

श्री बागड़ी : यह मिसिफरिटी है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: That was her information. There was no question of misleading the House. She made that statement in a particular context and the context of international affairs goes on changing from moment to moment, from hour to hour, and I, therefore, think that there is no point of privilege involved. She has not misled the House in any way.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Prof. Sharma is quite correct in saying that I did not have any intention of misleading the House nor did I, in fact, mislead the House. Soon after the Tashkent Declaration—I do not like the word 'violation'—anyhow things have happened on the Pakistani side which we have felt have not been fully in the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. Now we have been bringing these things to the attention of the Soviet Government throughout and they have been taking up these matters—at least they have so told us—with the Pakistani authorities. Similarly, if Pakistan says something against us, presumably they take it up with our authorities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They perhaps promised to send . .

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Certainly they have so mentioned to me that the Pakistani side also have complained. It was in this connection, it was in this context, that the Soviet Prime Minister said that he would take this up. In regard to the question of sending a person, he said that some one would be sent. It was not made clear, as I said earlier, as to who it would be, whether it would be a special emissary or whether it would be just an Ambassador—the Ambassador to Pakistan was at that time in Moscow. So it could also be a question of his going to take up this matter . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said that he would send, but did he actually send?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That, I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: She was misled by the Soviet Prime Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I was not misled. Nobody has misled anybody.

Shri Ranga: She has not corrected herself.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इन्होंने कहा है कि सोवियत रूस ने न सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से ताशकंद करार के सम्बन्ध में बातें कही हैं बल्कि इनको भी यानी भारत को भी कहा है कि उन्होंने ताशकंद समझौते के करार को तोड़ा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह कहना बिल्कुल नहीं था। प्रधान मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि पाकिस्तान जो करार तोड़ रहा है उसको लेकर के रूस ने मामला बढ़ाया है। अगर इनका कहना है कि दोनों से बातचीत की गई थी तब तो भारत और पाकिस्तान एक तराजू के ऊपर आ जाते हैं लेकिन उस वक्त जो बयान दिया था उस वक्त एक तराजू पर न आकर के भारत के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान की बदनीयत और बद-रास्ते की बात आ जाती थी। तो इस वक्त ऐसा आप देख रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है वह पहले के कहे हुए से बिल्कुल भ्रमलग बात है। इसलिए मैं विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब सुनन के बाद भी जो मैंने पहले कहा था कि प्रिविलेज मोशन नहीं आता, वही अब भी कहता हूँ। अब सब कुछ सुनने के बाद भी यह नहीं आता कि उन्होंने डेलीबरेटली इस हाउस को मिसलीड करने का प्रयत्न किया है और ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shri Ranga: She had said one thing. She evidently thought that she was within her rights to say that. She need not have said that, but she volunteered that information. But this morning she has contradicted that statement by saying that nobody has

been sent. Therefore, it is a matter of any Member, more so the Prime Minister, to be ready to say to the House that it was a mistake on her part to have made that earlier statement, in the light of what has happened. Today she says that nobody has been sent. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is not a question of subjective feeling; it is a question of fact. Nothing precludes the Prime Minister from gracefully telling the House that what she said on the 7th April—the words are there on record—what she said at that point of time, was said under a kind of misapprehension; she has, since then got to know that somebody might have gone or might not have gone; this is not a subjective matter at all. Nobody wishes of the extract from the Prime Minister of the country an apology to the House unless it is absolutely necessary and I do not see why the Prime Minister aggravates the position by taking an attitude which means neither this nor that. Why does she not say that she had made a mistake?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow the same Member again and again.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. D. C. Sharma said that it should be read in the context. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. D. C. Sharma might have said anything.

Shri Hem Barua: May I read that context now. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing. (*Interruptions*)*.

This is not the way. I am asking him not to speak. This should not be recorded. (*Interruptions.*)*

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Just now you said that you did not want to call the same member twice. I very much respect that.

I get a feeling sometimes and correctly that, from Spencer's rule of survival of the fittest, here the rule is survival of the loudest because we fail to catch your eye.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Is guarding the privilege of the House the monopoly of the Opposition? Have I no right to say anything (*Interruptions*) After your ruling, they are challenging that ruling.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): No; we are not challenging... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hem Barua: We have given the formal notice for raising the privilege motion. He should also have given that notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleague was on his legs and he cannot butt in here like this.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear Mr. Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Khadilkar's very noisy interruption was only a confirmation of my fear that survival of the loudest is the rule of the House. I hope that, with your guidance, this will be changing slowly.

I am partly satisfied but not fully satisfied with what the Prime Minister has said. My anxiety arises by the statement which was made by you on that day. You have underlined the whole thing by saying that:

"She has said that they have sent somebody." (*Interruptions*). It is very likely that, in the very long, intricate and complicated conversation which the Prime Minister had with the Soviet leaders, she might have been given the impression that they were contemplating and it would have been very appropriate if she had

told us that this was the impression "that I got". But the statement here was that "they have sent". Later on we have received clarifications, I think, emanating from Karachi and also from Moscow, that nobody has been sent. So it should have been fair for the Prime Minister to come and tell the House that "I had an impression that somebody was being sent but it is not so". That would have clarified the position. Let this not be misunderstood; this is our plea.

Mr. Speaker: Now Mr. Khadilkar also may speak.

Shri Khadilkar: My first submission is that, on very flimsy grounds, this privilege motion has been brought forward and you are right in giving your ruling... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pal: This is all nonsense.

Shri Hem Barua: Who is he to say that? (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arrant nonsense.

Shri Nath Pal: His voice will be drowned in ours if he is going to say something. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hem Barua: It should be settled once and for all. (*Interruptions*). We have been trying to discharge the duties as Members of Parliament and that is why we submitted a privilege motion to you day before yesterday—I submitted that. This morning I was told by somebody from your office that you were writing about it to the Prime Minister and that is why I put that question definitely.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Khadilkar must sit down.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Why should he sit down? (*Interruptions*.) The Speaker has called him. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If Members do not co-operate, I have no authority to enforce discipline. I have nothing in my hands that I can enforce with. It should be the responsibility of the Members.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

Mr. Speaker: I am standing; there is a Member who has stood up and has begun to speak. (*Interruptions*)

I had not called Mr. Hem Barua but he stood up and began to speak.

Shri Hem Barua: He called my motion a frivolous thing. I am not going to tolerate this. When we honestly table a motion, another Member says that it is a frivolous motion. I am not prepared to tolerate it.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall repeat it ten times.

Shri Nath Pai: He dare not. Let me see how he would repeat.

Shri Hem Barua:**

Mr. Speaker: This observation would not go on record.

An hon. Member: Let him withdraw the word 'frivolous'.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to submit one thing for your consideration and for the consideration of this House.

When the hon. Prime Minister made that statement, she wanted to convey an impression that she had gathered in her talk with a foreign dignitary, that dignitary being a witness to our solemn declaration at Tashkent; that dignitary was equally anxious about what was happening on the one side as well as on the other side; and if an impression is given to this House, then it is a very delicate matter. If we like to pick out a particular word and try to pin

down the hon. Prime Minister on that and say that she wanted to say positively this and that. I think that we are damaging the cause instead of serving it. At this juncture, when I used the word 'frivolous'....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: It is not unparliamentary.

Shri Khadilkar: .. I meant it. It is not unparliamentary. I said it because this House including the Opposition must be very cautious in using words, because it is a very delicate matter. There was a talk in an informal way and a certain impression was conveyed to our Prime Minister, and in taking the House into confidence, she used certain words. Would you like, and would the hon. Members also like to say that she made this statement and it was a positive assertion. For, a foreign dignitary would make approaches in a diplomatic way; in what way, one cannot say. So, I would say again that on such matters, to raise a privilege issue....

Shri Nath Pai: We do not want homilies on procedure.

Shri Khadilkar: ... taking that statement to be a positive assertion is wrong and, in my opinion, frivolous.

Shri Nath Pai: Stupid, just nonsense and rubbish.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have just been looking at the proceedings and I find that what I had really done was that I had reiterated something which Shri Hem Barua had said.

Shri Hem Barua: Let the hon. Prime Minister please read my words also.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I know; I have read it. That was about the *Pravda* report. Therefore, the two things got a little mixed up. It was about what they had done in the past,

that they had been taking up these issues with the Pakistan Government; about what they would do, if I spoke, it was a future action, and I said that somebody would be sent; whether that person was an Ambassador or who else, of course, I did not clarify. So, because of that, both these things came up, you could say. That tense perhaps created that confusion. There were two separate things in my mind at least it was that way, and I can assure the House that I did not wish to mislead it in anyway.

12.52 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोलिंग अटेशन नोटिस बीच में से कहां चला गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रांडर, ग्रांडर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को खत्म कर रहे हैं उस के ऊपर मेरा विरोध है लेकिन उसी के साथ मैं ने उस में एक मुद्दे को उठाया है, ताशकंद में प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री की मौत को लेकर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस बारे में सदन को गुमराह किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बाद में बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रांडर, ग्रांडर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने हर तरीके का इस्तेमाल कर लिया । प्रधान मंत्री श्री शास्त्री की ताशकंद में मौत को लेकर यहां विदेश मंत्री झूठ बोले हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BOMBAY RE-ORGANISATION ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT, KERALA STAMP ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Bombay Reorganisation (Apportionment of Losses of Reconstituted Corporations) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. SO. 1038 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 96 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6060/66.]

(2) A copy of the Tax Credit Certificate (Excise Duty on Excess clearance) Amendment Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR. 489 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 280ZE of the Income Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6061/66].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (e) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) SRO No. 426/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th December, 1965.

(ii) SRO No. 9/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th January, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6062/66.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. GO Ms. 927/65/RD published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th December, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 69 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965,

[Shri L. N. Mishra.]
issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6063/66].

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1965-66 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1966-67 OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1966-67 of the Employees' State Insu-

rance Corporation under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6064/66].

12.54 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Sixteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri Kolla Venkaiah	14th February to 13th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(2) Shri A. K. Gopalan	22nd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session) and 14th February to 25th March, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(3) Dr. Saradish Roy	14th February to 13 April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(4) Shri Dasaratha Deb.	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session and 14th February to 6th March, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(5) Shri C. R. Basappa	22nd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(6) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmed	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session and 14th February to 6th March, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(7) Shri R. K. Khadilkar	19th November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(8) Shri Kashi Nath Pandey	23rd November to 7th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(9) Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel	10th November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session).
(10) Shri Biren Dutta	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 and 14th February to 6th March, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(11) Shri Laxmi Dass	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session) and 14th February to 6th March 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(12) Shri Ananda Nambiar	3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session) and 14th February to 6th March, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(13) Syed Baddrudduja	6th September to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session), 3rd November to 10th December, 1965 (Thirteenth Session) and 14th and 15th February, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(14) Shri Yuveraj Dutta Singh	21st February to 18th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).

(15) Shri R. Kanakasabai	14th February to 13th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(16) Shri P. Kunhan	14th February to 13th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(17) Shri Madala Narayana Swamy	14th February to 13th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(18) Shri K. Nallakoya Thangal	28th March to 17th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(19) Shri V.T. Patil	8th March to 20th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(20) Dr. B. N. Singh	16th February to 15th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).
(21) Shri R. Umanath	14th February to 13th April, 1966 (Fourteenth Session).

Do I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I notice from this list that more than half the applications for leave, 11 out of 21, are from Members detained without trial on unspecified and judicially unascertained charges. The Committee very rightly recognise leave of absence because these Members are, for no fault of their own, disabled from attending Parliament, which is a duty, which is the first charge on the conscience of every person who has the honour of being elected to this House.

My submission to the House is that while approving of the report of the committee sanctioning leave of absence to these Members including the detenu Members, we should add a rider that the present Government practice of detaining Members to the extent of virtually keeping out an entire group, that is, Shri A. K. Gopalan's party, and thereby distorting by administrative order, the texture and character of the House, almost drawing the privilege of the House in the bargain, should cease at once.

My submission, therefore, is that as we approve of this report we recommend to Government the immediate release of all the detenu Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the list it would appear that out

of 21 Members who have been granted leave of absence, 11 are under detention. Two of them, namely Shri Badrudduja and Shri Laxmi Daas have been released, and Shri Biren Dutta is on parole today.

I would invite your kind attention to rule 242 relating to leave of absence of Members from the Sittings of the House. Sub-rule (1) of that rule says:

"A member desiring permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings thereof under clause (4) of article 101 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker."

My submission is that none of these friends of ours, Members of Parliament, had desired this leave . . .

Mr. Speaker: Have they not submitted applications for leave?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Everyone of them has.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): They had no other go.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sub-rule (2) of rule 242 reads thus:

"An application under sub-rule (1) shall specify the period for which leave of absence is required . . ."

I would like to know whether those detenu Members have specified the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

period. I would submit that these Members who have been detained do not know the period of detention, because they would be in jail as long as Government like. So, I would like to know whether they have specified any period.

I would also like to know from the Prime Minister, who was absent the other day from the House, whether any action has been taken in regard to the revocation of the Emergency and the DIR. Two budget sessions have passed, and those Members are still in jail and none of them has been released.

Mr. Speaker: That matter relating to the DIR and their release etc. cannot be taken up now. It is only the question of leave of absence that we are considering now. I am not allowing anything else now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have they specified any period?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing other things now. I can only ask the chairman of the committee if he can reply to the things that have been raised in regard to leave of absence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should clarify both the points. My first point is whether they have desired this leave.

Mr. Speaker: He has said already that everyone of them has sent an application.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Secondly, I would like to know whether they have specified any period.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): May I know one thing? . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is that they should be released now.

Mr. Speaker: How can we take up that question now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may ask them. It can go back to the committee for this recommendation. Should they remain in jail when the budget session is on?

Mr. Speaker: We are now considering only the question of leave. Whether the DIR or the Emergency should go or not is a different matter altogether (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The House is considering the report of the committee now. Should we not have the right to make this recommendation?

Mr. Speaker: We are now considering only the question of granting leave of absence. The committee's report is concerned only with that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have no other go.

Shri Buta Singh: There were indications in the press yesterday and today also that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs was going to make a statement on the Punjabi Suba. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. We are now on the question of grant of leave of absence to Members.

Shri Buta Singh: It was mentioned in the press. I want to know at what time he is going to make that statement.

Mr. Speaker: We have taken up one item now and hon. Members must confine themselves to that item.

Shri Buta Singh: I want to know when he is going to make that statement.

Mr. Speaker: How can I tell him? When one item is under consideration, how can he talk about another item?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): While the House would not

and should not grudge the leave of absence asked for, I would ask for clarification on two or three points with regard to the items mentioned in this list.

First, regarding item No. 13, my hon. friend Shri Badrudduja, apparently fearing the worst, had asked for leave right up to the end of this session. But his fears did not come true, and he was released earlier; he had applied for leave from the 14th February right up to the end of this session, namely the 13th May, 1966. But he was released on the 15th February apparently, and only two days' leave has been recommended. I hope that others in this House will not be in a similar position in future.

13 hrs.

There are three other items, Nos. 15, 19 and 20, all, unfortunately, on account of illness. We are very sorry to hear that our hon. friends are ill. I hope they will have a speedy recovery. But I want information on a few points.

Shri Kanakasabai has asked for leave upto 15 April. I hope he is back in the House; 15th April is passed now, today it is the 18th April...

Mr. Speaker: Order. order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri V. T. Patil has asked for leave upto 20th April. Apparently, on the very day perhaps he fell ill, the 8th March, he applied for leave upto the 20th April, that is, till day after tomorrow. I do not know whether it is humanly possible for a person to say, when he falls ill, upto what particular date he would require leave. I would like some light to be thrown on this.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he ask for that? It is for the Member concerned.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The hon. Member is sitting here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad he is back. I am happy to know

that. That was what I wanted to know.

The last one concerns Dr. B. N. Singh. He has asked for leave from 16th February upto the 13th May, the last day of the session, that is, for 87 days, on account of illness. I hope the illness is not serious, but is trivial. I hope he is in competent medical hands. I want to know whether in his application he has stated what he is suffering from, resulting in such a long illness—87 days.

डा० राव मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): क्या इस में श्री गोपालन की भी छुट्टी है? क्योंकि उस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में कुछ दिनों पहले कहा था कि श्री गोपालन का स्वास्थ्य संतोषजनक है और आज हमें यह सुनने को मिलता है कि उनका स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए वह छुट्टी ले रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस असंगति के ऊपर यह सदन कुछ अपना विचार करे और श्री गोपालन को रिहा किया जाये, क्योंकि ऐसा हो सकता है कि हम उन को छुट्टी देते रहेंगे और अन्त में उन की रिहाई एक ऐसे ढंग की होगी, जिस पर सब को बड़ा सदमा होगा। उन की हालत इतनी खराब है कि वह सो भी नहीं सकते हैं।

Shri Khadilkar: So far as Shri A. K. Gopalan is concerned, the Committee has recommended him leave because he is in detention. There is no question of his ill-health mentioned there.

So far as the others are concerned, every time the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, raises this question. As far as possible, we have tried to gather some information regarding the condition of their health.

Shri Yuveraj Dutta Singh has written:

"As I am better now, I beg to say that I have joined the sitting of the Lok Sabha with effect from today, i.e. 18th April, 1966".

[Shri Khadilkar]

Regarding the other four Members....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about Dr. B. N. Singh? Is he in competent medical hands?

Shri Khadilkar: As regards Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmed, he is under the treatment of the District Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Dhubri. He will be attending the House as soon as he recovers.

As for Shri Kanakasabai, there is no response from his residence.

Shri T. V. Patil is all right now and will be attending the House....

An hon. Member: He is here.

Shri Khadilkar: He is here.

Dr. B. N. Singh is suffering from a severe attack of asthma. There is no further response from his residence.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Are they being properly looked after?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to my points....

Mr. Speaker: He cannot have a say twice over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of saying it twice over....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no discussion sought. Shri Biren Dutta is here. You have declared that he can attend. Why should he be shown as absent?

Mr. Speaker: When he has applied for it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your ruling on this. Suppose I was in jail and am released on parole for 15 days and attend Parliament. Should I be

shown as absent even when I attend Parliament? Take the case of Shri Biren Dutta. From 14th February, 1966 to 6th March, 1966, I can understand. But again he has been shown as having applied for leave from 14th February, 1966 to 31st March, 1966. Against all these names, whether they have applied or not, the total period has been shown, that is upto 13th May, 1966, for the entire session. Can they be coerced to apply for leave in such a fashion?

Mr. Speaker: There is no coercion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then those dates should be struck off.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow him to raise irrelevant matters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is not irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Leave recommended is agreed to. The Members will be informed accordingly.

13.04 hrs.

POSTPONEMENT OF HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the half-an-hour discussion put in the agenda today will not be taken up today. This is at the request of the Member. He won't be here today and has requested that it might be taken up on some other day. I have accommodated him.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know when the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will start?

Mr. Speaker: Let me finish the other items.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I want to know whether the Home Minister is making a statement today?

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): When will the Minister reply?

Mr. Speaker: We have not begun that.

13.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1965-66) on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1963-64 and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1965.

13.05½ hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL

(i) REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

13.05½ hrs.

PETITION RE. BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I beg to present a petition signed by five petitioners regarding budget allocations for food and agriculture.

13.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REORGANISATION OF PUNJAB STATE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): On 21st March, 1966, I made a statement in Parliament to the effect that the Government of India had decided to accept in principle (a) that the present State of Punjab be reorganised on linguistic basis; and (b) that the boundaries of the proposed units may be determined with the help of experts. The Government of India propose to take steps to constitute from the territories of the present State of Punjab two States, namely, Punjab and Haryana States, after transferring to Himachal Pradesh, which will continue to be a Union territory, such of the hill areas particularly of the Hindi Region of the present State of Punjab as are contiguous to that Union territory and have cultural and linguistic affinities with it. For the purpose of determining the boundaries of these units, the Government consider it necessary that there should be an examination of the matter by a Commission, Government have accordingly decided to appoint a Commission with the following terms of reference:

"The Commission shall examine the existing boundary of the Hindi and Punjabi Regions of the present State of Punjab and recommend what adjustments, if any, are necessary in that boundary to secure the linguistic homogeneity of the proposed Punjab and Haryana States. The Commission shall also indicate the boundaries of the hill areas of

[Shri Nanda]

the present State of Punjab which are contiguous to Himachal Pradesh and have linguistic and cultural affinity with that territory. The Commission shall apply the linguistic principle with due regard to the census figures of 1961 and other relevant considerations. The Commission may also take into account such other factors as administrative convenience and economic well-being, geographic contiguity and facility of communication and will ordinarily ensure that the adjustments that they may recommend do not involve breaking up of existing tehsils."

The Commission will be asked to complete its work and report to Government by the end of May 1966.

2. To give effect to the scheme of reorganisation, legislation will have to be undertaken under articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution. We are, however, advised that under article 3, as it stands, it is not possible to provide by Parliamentary law for the merger of the territories of any State in a Union territory or *vice versa*. The Government have, therefore, decided to bring forward a Bill during the current session of Parliament for amending article 3 so as to extend the scope of this article to cover Union territories. This will confer necessary power on Parliament to make such transfers of hill areas of Punjab to Himachal Pradesh as may be decided upon after considering the recommendations of the Commission proposed to be appointed.

3. As soon as the boundaries of the new States are settled, necessary legislation under article 3, as amended, will be brought forward and subject to its being passed by Parliament early in the next session, we hope to give effect to the reorganisation from the 1st October, 1966.

4. The Committee of Members of Parliament had left it to Government to consider in due course the feasi-

bility of joining the Union territory of Delhi excluding the New Delhi area with Haryana State. The Government have given careful consideration to this matter. Old Delhi and New Delhi constitute one closely integrated administrative unit, which is the seat of National Parliament and National Government. It will not be at all feasible or desirable to break up in any manner the territorial integrity of the Union territory of Delhi. I would also like to add that the proposed reorganisation of Punjab will not in any way affect the territories of any of the adjoining States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What about the Commission's personnel? The statement is incomplete.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I request that in view of the momentous importance of the announcement which has just now been made, I might be permitted to make a few observations instead of asking a question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. When a statement is made by a Minister, the only thing we allow is asking questions.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Other persons should also be permitted to do so.

Shri Kapur Singh: The pivotal portion of the announcement which the hon. Minister has made is the basis on which the demarcation of the Hariyana Prant and the Punjabi-speaking State is to be constituted, and for that purpose the Government have laid down the census figures of 1961 as a criterion. What I want to know is whether the Government are aware or not that the linguistic statistics which were obtained through the census operations of 1961 are not linguistic statistics, but are communal statistics, and that language has merely been regarded as a banner of different communal groups to seek

power and protection. If so, does the Home Minister and his Government desire that the Punjabi-speaking State to be demarcated should be a Sikh quarantine area or a linguistic State?

Shri Nanda: I do not think that I am called upon to give any exposition about it. This has been stated here that this is going to be one of the factors with due regard to other relevant considerations, and there are several other considerations which are going to influence the Commission's recommendations which have been mentioned. I do not want to enter into an argument.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): He has put a categorical question. The Minister should reply.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I cannot for the life of me understand how this House can evade the responsibility which is there of discussing the statement. There is already the report of the parliamentary committee. I know that we are all pressed for time, there is no doubt about it. But there are many issues which are raised. In the terms of reference there are certain things which I cannot conceivably get clarified by means of a question. Then, in regard to Delhi and its future, we may or may not have very positive views.

Mr. Speaker: At this time, how can I allow?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here is a statement, a very important statement, made by the Government when Parliament is in session, and certain courses of action....

Mr. Speaker: If some Member gives notice, Government might decide whether it is prepared to have a discussion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is why I do not want merely asking a few minor questions which necessarily the Minister cannot reply to at length.

He said just now that he could not enter into an argument. It is, therefore, desirable, in order to have a proper discussion, for Government to bring forward a motion. So, I am not asking a question.

Mr. Speaker: He has made a suggestion. They will consider.

Shri Kapur Singh: My request may also be considered sympathetically.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पंजाबी सूबे की साम्प्रदायिक रूप से घोषणा की गयी है, यह प्रश्न सरदार पटेल के सामने आया था, पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त के सामने भी आया था, नेहरू जी के सामने भी आया था, और इस सदन के सामने भी आया था, और हम को यह कहा जाता रहा कि यह नहीं बनेगा क्योंकि यह साम्प्रदायिक है। परन्तु जिस प्रकार अब घोषणा की गयी है उसमें यह किम तरह से असाम्प्रदायिक हो गया? अभी सरदार कपूर सिंह ने जो कहा उससे यह गन्ध आती है कि यह सिख राज्य होगा। क्या हिन्दुओं को वहाँ से निकाल दिया जाएगा?

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir. This is a misrepresentation. Will you kindly clarify that I made no such claim?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए, इसकी क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं आप से एक बात की सफाई चाहता था। वह यह कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की प्रॉटिकल 2 में यह कहा गया है :

"Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit."

[श्री त्यागी]

जब बिल आया तब मैं अपने खयालात जाहिर करूंगा। लेकिन मैं यह जबान या कौम वगैरह के बेसिस पर हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े पसन्द नहीं करता यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह गवर्नमेंट अपने आप सारे अख्तियारात ले रही है कि यों बटेगा, इस तरह से होगा। क्या ये सारी चीजें कम्पलीट करने के बाद पार्लियामेंट से सैक्शन ली जाएगी? माफ कीजिएगा इस बारे में सब के अपने अपने खयालात हो सकते हैं, आपका भी कोई खयाल हो सकता है। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट को सावरिन पावर है, पार्लियामेंट के सामने पहले बिल रखें। उनके साथ मैजिस्ट्री है, अगर नन्दा जी चाहें तो हिन्दुस्तान के एक हजार टुकड़े कर सकते हैं उनको ताकत हासिल है, लेकिन जो ऐसा नहीं चाहते उनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका तो दें। पहले पार्लियामेंट में बिल पेश करके उसूल तै कर लें फिर आगे चलें। यह क्या ठीक है कि पार्लियामेंट के अख्तियारात को अपनी ताकत में लेकर, मैजिस्ट्री की ताकत से यहां तक चले जाएं कि देश के टुकड़े कर दें। इसका आपको कोई हक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री त्यागी : इस को बिल की शकल में यहां रख सकते हैं और फिर आगे चल सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि इस वक्त तो सिर्फ सवाल हो सकते हैं, एक एक छोटा सा सवाल कोई कर ले अगर मिनिस्टर साहब जबाब दे सकें तो। इस वक्त स्टेटमेंट और क्रिटिसिज्म और बाकी चीजों के लिए मौका नहीं है। इस वक्त तो उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके स्पष्टीकरण के लिए कि इसका क्या मतलब होगा कुछ पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री त्यागी : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट को अख्तियार है कि ओवर की हैड आप पार्लियामेंट यह काम शुरू कर दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वह सोचेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्री जी से प्रश्न पूछने के पूर्व एक निवेदन आप से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ करना चाहता हूँ। श्री त्यागी जी ने जो कहा उससे एक कदम पीछे हट कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पंजाब के विभाजन की घोषणा की। आपकी कमेटी ने उस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उसके बाद आज सरकार ने डिमार्केशन के सम्बन्ध में एक सिद्धान्त पेश किया। कितना महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय देश में होने जा रहा है, संसद बैठी हुई है। संसद को एक बार भी अधिकार नहीं दिया गया इन तीनों में से। संसद को विश्वास में लेकर सरकार को यह निर्णय लेना चाहिए था। अब जब यह चीज होने जा रही है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि विधेयक के आने से पूर्व आप द्वारा दी गयी रिपोर्ट पर और सरकार के अपने वक्तव्य पर सदन में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का मत जाना जाए।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि गृह मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि जो सन् 1961 की जनगणना है उसके आधार पर यह विभाजन किया जाएगा और दूसरी बातों पर भी विचार किया जाएगा। तो मेरा कहना है कि यह सरकार आघे मन से क्यों काम करती है आपकी कमेटी के लिए एक बार कहा गया कि यह मन्त्रि परिषद् की उप-समिति को राय देने के लिए बनायी गयी है, बाद में यह कहा गया कि यह पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी है। एक और गृह मन्त्री कहते हैं कि 1961 की जनगणना का आधार होगा, उसके बाद यह भी कहते हैं और बातों पर भी विचार किया जाएगा। तो यह आघे मन से क्यों काम करते हैं, कभी इधर जाते हैं, कभी उधर जाते हैं और इस प्रकार पंजाब और देश के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। और जो यह खिलवाड़ की जा रही है कि इसके क्या

दुष्परिणाम होंगे क्या गृह मन्त्री जी ने इस पर विचार कर लिया है।

श्री इन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित कराने से पूर्व क्या पंजाब में यही गवर्नमेंट रहेगी या कुछ दिन के लिए राष्ट्रपति का शासन वहां लागू करेंगे और उसके बाद इन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित कराएंगे ?

श्री नन्दा : इन बातों पर निश्चय किया जायगा। फौरन मैं कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह क्या उत्तर हुआ ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप सन्तुष्ट हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन बातों पर सोचविचार कैसे करना है अभी तक फैसला नहीं किया गया है, मैं इस बारे में क्या कहूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह तो आप उनसे कह सकते हैं, जो घोषणा उन्होंने की है कि 1961 के आधारे पर विचार किया जायगा, इसके अलावा अन्य बातों पर भी विचार किया जायगा...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका कोई प्रश्न था ही नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कैसे नहीं था। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जब से कांग्रेस सरकार बनी है, तब से यह प्रश्न चलता आ रहा है और हमको आप कहते रहे कि यह नहीं बनेगा, लेकिन आज कह दिया कि बनेगा और यह यह घोषणा यहां पर कर दी गई। यह कैसे हो गया, आज क्या बात हो गई ?

Shri P. E. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the fact that self-determination happens to be the sheet-anchor of the democratic functioning of a State, I want to know whether Gov-

ernment has evolved any scheme of ascertaining the opinion of the people of Delhi through some form of plebiscite. What will be the shape of Delhi in the future context of things?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether Government has found out the opinion of the citizens of Delhi through a plebiscite or not. That is what he wants to know.

Shri Nanda: There are so many things and so many considerations. There are so many feelings and opinions. After taking into account all considerations Government comes to a conclusion. If Parliament wants anything else to be done, certainly it will be open further for Parliament to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maurya.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : भाषा तथा जनता की सुविधा के आधार पर प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन हो, यही जनतन्त्र का मुख्य सिद्धान्त है। इसी सिद्धान्त को लेकर देश में एक कमीशन भी बैठा था। जिसमें पाणिकर साहब ने अपने विचार भी दिये थे और इसी सिद्धान्त को लेकर अभी बहुत सी परेशानियां भी पैदा हो रही हैं। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिये ?

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री त्यागी : एक-एक जिले को प्रान्त प्रान्त बना दो।

श्री मौर्य : मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि... (व्यवधान)

मैं पहले श्रीमन्, आपसे यह प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि कुछ विशेष व्यक्ति हैं इस सदन में, जो प्रश्न पूछने के नाते बोलते रहते हैं और कोई स्काट आपकी तरफ से नहीं होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत ज्यादाती की बात है। हर एक मेम्बर की यह आदत होती जा रही है। मैं कहता रहा हूँ कि आप सवाल पूछें, किससे नहीं कहा, अब आप कहते हैं कि कुछ विशेष व्यक्ति हैं।

श्री मौर्य : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ श्रीमन्। उत्तर प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा विशाल प्रदेश है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में वहाँ के 240 एम० एल० एज० के दस्तखत आये हैं। अभी यहाँ पर पंजाबी सूबे की बात हुई है, पंजाबी सूबे की बात आपने मानी है, मुझे ऐतराज है कि आपने थोड़ी देर से मानी, पहले मान ली होती तो अच्छा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री मौर्य : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ। पंजाबी सूबे की चर्चा करते समय गृह मन्त्री को दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, फिर भी उन्होंने चर्चा की है। तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है पुरानी दिल्ली, हरियाणा प्रान्त और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के 20 जिले आपस में मिल कर एक बृहत्तर दिल्ली बनाने की योजना कर रहे हैं, उसके लिये मांग चल रही है, क्या इसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है या आपका ध्यान दिलाने के लिये कुरबानी करनी होगी, जेल जाना होगा, मरना होगा ?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to raise a point of order that Mr. Maurya has talked something which is not quite connected with this Statement. He should not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. D. C. Sharma:

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिनवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जबरत नहीं है। उसमें कोई जवाब नहीं आता।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : वहाँ की भाषा एक है।

श्री मौर्य : संघर्ष कराना चाहते हो।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी जगह संघर्ष न कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On the statement read out by the Home Minister one could have raised a point of privilege because it does not refer to one question or two questions or three questions, but to four questions; and I do not understand why the Home Minister, while making the statement on the Punjabi Suba, on division of Punjab on linguistic basis, has brought in so many different things....

Mr. Speaker: Only comments are being offered. Hon. Members should put clarificatory questions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But, Sir, I do not want to raise the point of privilege. One could have raised a point of privilege on the ground that it is going back upon the policy enunciated by the greatest leader whom we had produced....

Mr. Speaker: Has he a question or not?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now, Sir, I want to ask one question of the Hon. Home Minister. It is this, Sir. Now, he has told us that....

Mr. Speaker: There is no question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should tell us who are going to be the members of the Commission that is going to be constituted.

Shri Nanda: As soon as a decision is taken the House will be informed.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Siddhanti.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (भज्जर) :
 "कुफ टूटा खुदा खुदा कर के" यह पहला
 मौका है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिये ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : भ्राज हरयाणा
 का नाम पहली बार लिया गया है । मैं यह
 कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय यह हरयाणा
 पंजाब के अन्दर फेंका गया था, उस समय
 पुरानी दिल्ली भी फेंकी गई थी और पुरानी
 दिल्ली पंजाब का एक जिला था । तो इसलिये
 यह नाजमी है कि अब भी हरयाणा बनाते
 समय पुरानी दिल्ली को उसमें शामिल किया
 जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr.
 Speaker, Sir, I wish for heaven's sake
 and in the national interest my hon.
 friend Shri Tyagi had been more
 alert, more awake and more vocal
 when the Bill for the Reorganisation
 of States on linguistic basis was dis-
 cussed in this House in 1955 and 1956.
 I do not know what had happened to
 him then. He could have raised his
 voice then and he would have been
 heard as he was minister, fortunately
 for him. Now, Sir, I hope that
 the demand which has been made just
 now by several Members, several hon.
 friends, that there should be a debate,
 a discussion, on this matter would be
 allowed by you after due notice has
 been given by one of us either on this
 statement or on the report of the
 Parliamentary Committee on the
 Punjabi Suba. I hope, Government
 will find it convenient to find some
 time for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly come to
 the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am
 putting the question. I would request
 you to be a little more tolerant and
 patient. Government has been for
 once expeditious with regard to pro-

ceeding about this matter. May I
 know however, why this ominous
 silence is being observed with regard
 to the personnel of the Commission?
 Is it secret?

Shri Nanda: Yes. In answer to the
 previous question I stated that imme-
 diately the personnel is settled the
 House will be informed.

Shri Nath Pal: Will it consist of
 one person or there will be more
 members?

Shri Nanda: It may be one; it may
 be more.

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय (देवास) : मैं
 जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री महोदय
 ने पिछली बार वक्तव्य देते हुए श्री यशदत्त
 शर्मा को जो आश्वासन दिया था, उसको ध्यान
 में रखते हुए क्या उनको दिये हुए आश्वासन
 पर सरकार अब भी कायम है ?

श्री बागड़ी : क्या आश्वासन दिया था
 भूख हड़ताल तोड़ने के लिये ?

Shri Kapur Singh: We want to
 know whether any assurance was
 given by the Government or not, and
 if so, what is the assurance. (Inter-
 ruptions).

Shri Nanda: We want to know
 what he refers to as an assurance.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : पिछले दिनों
 पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया था ।
 उस वक्त पंजाब का वातावरण बहुत खराब
 हो गया था । सरकार को चलाने वाले जो
 वहाँ लोग हैं उन्होंने इसकी मुखालिफ्त की
 थी । उन्हीं के हाथों में तब पंजाब की बागडोर
 थी और अब भी है । उसका परिणाम यह
 हुआ था कि पंजाब के भ्रमन और चैन को
 खतरा पैदा हुआ था । इस चीज को सामने
 रखते हुए जो तत्व सरकार के नीति के
 खिलाफ चल रहे थे उनको राजगद्दी पर बनाये
 रखना क्या उचित है ?

[श्री बागड़ी]

इसके गर्भ में से हरियाणा प्रान्त निकलने वाला है। उसको लेकर एक विशाल संघर्ष चलने वाला है। मांग यह है कि विशाल हरियाणा बनाया जाए। इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार खुले दिल से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने को तैयार है और ऐसा हरियाणा बनाने के लिए तैयार है जिसमें भागरा, मेरठ, भरतपुर इत्यादि इलाके शामिल हों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि किसी और स्टेट को टच नहीं किया जाएगा।

श्री बागड़ी : बाकी का जो प्रश्न है उसका जवाब तो दिलाया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका कहना है कि पंजाब में जो मिनिस्ट्री है वह मुख्यालिकत करती रही है। उसमें कुछ तबदीली लाने का या उसको बदलने का कोई इरादा सरकार रखती है ?

श्री नन्दा : यह सवाल उठना नहीं चाहिये। यह गलत किस्म का सवाल है। किस ने किस स्टेज पर क्या कहा, किसी के किसी स्टेज पर क्या ब्युज रहे, उसका कोई असर नहीं होता है। जो फैसला होता है उसको देखा जाना चाहिये और उस पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : औरों के सवालों के तो आपने उत्तर दिलवा दिये हैं, मेरे प्रश्न का भी तो उत्तर दिलवायें। श्री यशदत्त शर्मा ने सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनों पर ही अपना अनशन तोड़ा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न सरकार को पता है न ही मुझे पता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार को पता है। सरकार द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन पर ही उन्होंने अपना अनशन तोड़ा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बूटा सिंह।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुख्य मन्त्री ने आपके खिलाफ भी पक्षपात के आरोप लगाये थे। जो यह कमेटी थी इसको भी फिरकापरस्त करार दिया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : मरदुमशुमारी के एदादोशुमार 1941, 1951 और 1961 के हमारे सामने हैं। पहले दो एदादोशुमार के बारे में उस वक्त के सेंस कमिश्नर ने अपने आपको डिसोसिएट किया था। 1951 के एदादोशुमार के सम्बन्ध में उस वक्त के होम मिनिस्टर ने अपने आपको डिसोसिएट किया था। 1961 के जो आंकड़े हैं उनके बारे में हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी चुप्पी साधे हुए हैं, खामोशी साधे हुए हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि वह उसको मानते हैं। आपको मालूम ही है कि 1961 के सेंस में सिखों ने अपनी भाषा पंजाबी और हिन्दुओं ने अपनी भाषा हिन्दी लिखाई...

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मैंने अपनी भाषा पंजाबी लिखाई थी।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जब इसको आधार मान कर पंजाब का पुनर्गठन होने जा रहा है तो इसका विरोध सन्त फतह सिंह ने भी किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जब हिन्दुओं ने अपनी भाषा हिन्दी लिखाई...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपको क्या अधिकार है यह कहने का कि किसने अपनी भाषा क्या लिखाई ? यह उनका अधिकार है कि जो भाषा वे चाहें लिखायें। आपको क्या अधिकार है यह कहने का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी मैंम्बर है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भाषा का अधिकार भाषा बोलने वालों का है, इनका क्या अधिकार है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : जब प्राप 1961 को आधार मान रहे हैं तो क्या इसका मतलब यह नहीं निकल सकता है कि प्राप कम्युनल बेसिस पर पंजाब को रिऑर्गेनाइज करना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Nanda: It is quite obvious that there are divergent views and attitudes on this question, that it should be wholly 1961 census, that the 1961 census should be ruled out completely, etc. The formulation of the terms of reference is based on this that the commission should have the latitude and therefore it has been so phrased that there is flexibility and the commission will be able, after hearing everybody and everything, to come to any recommendations that it will consider proper in the circumstances.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भाषा का अधि-कार भाषा को बोलने वालों का है। इसको उन से पूछा जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब शुरू बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रश्नों का उत्तर ही नहीं दिया जाता है। कैसे यह पूछ सकते हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : 1961 के सेंसस के बारे में भेद है। 1941 और 1951 के सेंसस के बारे में भी यह कहा जाता है कि ये धाँकड़े गलत थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 की सेंसस को क्यों आधार नहीं माना जाता है ? जो हिन्दी लिखायें और जो पंजाबी लिखायें, उसके बेसिस पर क्यों न बटवारा किया जाए ? क्यों हम लोग इसकी जिम्मेदारी लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या जवाब दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैं 376 के अन्तर्गत एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रंगा साहब को बुलाया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने मुझे कहा है कि जो इत्तला मेरे पास है मैं विदेश मंत्री को दे दूँ। वह इत्तला विदेश मंत्री को ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ भी अब रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ। इतनी देर तो सिर्फ मैंने यह कहा कि रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। अब जबर्दस्ती...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रिकार्ड के लिये मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं प्राया है। 1961 की सेंसस को क्या न आधार माना जाए ? पार्लियामेंट इच नाट कंसलटिव, पार्टी इच नाट कंसलटिव इस परपत्र के लिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैंने सवाल पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं प्राया। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या कारण है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्राप जवाब ही दिलाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

13.36 hrs.

**RE. STATEMENT ABOUT FIRING
ON ADIVASIS IN PANCHMAHAL
DISTRICT OF GUJARAT**

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, you were good enough to disallow one call-attention notice given by Mr. Bheel and some of our Members. We accept that decision. I only wish to request you to ask the Home Minister at his convenience either today or tomorrow to make a statement as to what exactly has happened in regard to the firing incidents in Panchmahal district in Gujarat where there was firing and some policemen as well as adivasis had been injured and so on. I do not propose that we should try to seek to exercise any right to put any questions; I only want a statement from him.

Mr. Speaker: A call-attention notice was received. Does he want to take it up?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I have personally no objection.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :
मेरा भी इस पर एक ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको भलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ आपको कैसे भलाऊ कर दूँ । क्या इर कोई इस तरह से बोलता चला जाएगा ।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : कल दिल्ली खन्द होगा, तब देखिये ।

Shri Nanda: There is no difficulty so far as I am concerned in asking the State Government to give me facts, and I shall place them before the House. The only thing is whether we go on extending it... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I have written to you about this matter, Sir, that we have been

taken by surprise by the bulletin, Part II received yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: How can I look into that just now? I got the chit just now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I sent it one hour before, not just now.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow, I will look into that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मैं जानकारी मंगा लूंगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक वह गुजरात सरकार से जानकारी मंगा कर हमारे सामने रख दगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब भा जाएगी तब रख दगे ।

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We will take up further discussion on the demands of the ministry of labour, employment and rehabilitation. Out of six hours, one hour and five minutes have been spent and we have four and 55 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know if food and agriculture ministry's demands would come up today?

Mr. Speaker: How can they come today?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Only four hours and how many minutes have been allowed?

Mr. Speaker: Four hours and fifty-five minutes have been allowed.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I think the Minister will reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It looks like that. Any other hon. Member please?

Shri D. S. Patil.

13.41 hrs.

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

श्री ड० शि० पाटिल : (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं उन से लोगों को बड़ी अपेक्षा है। भारत के जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं उन के दिल में मंत्री महोदय से बहुत आशा है और वह उन से काफी अपेक्षा करते हैं। यह बड़े गर्व की बात है और लोगों को बड़ी खुशी है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट का भार श्री जग जीवन राम ने स्वीकार किया है।

यह जो श्रम मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है उस में बहुत से श्रमिक लोगों के बारे में, उन की परिस्थिति के बारे में और उन के वेतन आदि के बारे में कहा गया है। लेकिन मुझे एक बात दिखलाई देती है, और वह यह है, कि जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन की रिपोर्ट में अपेक्षा की गई है। इस श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करते समय अगर हम खेतिहर श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति है उस को देखें तो तृतीय और चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में उस के सम्बन्ध में दो बातें लिखी हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि खेतिहर श्रमिकों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करने और उन के ऊपर सामाजिक दबाव जो है उस से उन को मुक्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा जिस से वे पीड़ित रहते हैं और दूसरा जो मिद्दान्त है वह यह कि ग्रामीण ग्रथ-व्यवस्था में खेतिहर श्रमिकों के लिये नये काम की व्यवस्था की जायेगी खेतिहर श्रमिकों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग को अन्य लोगों के बराबरी के स्तर तक पहुँचाने में भी मदद की जायेगी। इन लोगों की समस्यायें नए देश एक चुनौती के समान हैं और उनका

सन्तोषजनक हल ढूँढने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे अत्यन्त आदरणीय श्री जगजीवन राम पर इस संसद् पर और भारतीय समाज पर है। हम को उनका संगठित समाज बनाना है जिस में खेतिहर श्रमिकों के हर सदस्य को उन्नति का समान अवसर मिल सके। और ग्रामीण जनता के मुकाबले में वह बराबर का सामाजिक और आर्थिक दर्जा प्राप्त कर सक।

भारत में जो लोग खेती में काम करते हैं उन के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है, एग््रीकल्चर लेबर इन इंडिया रिपोर्ट आफ दि सेक्रेटरी एम्बवायरी, तो उसमें दिया हुआ है कि भारत में जो लोग खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है। रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि वह सन् 1951 में 70 प्रतिशत थी। उन में से खेतिहर मजदूर जो हैं वह 17 प्रतिशत थे। अगर इस तरह से देखा जाये तो भारत में सिर्फ खेती में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन की संख्या 3 करोड़ 15 लाख है और उन के परिवारों की संख्या अगर देखी जाये तो वह 63 लाख है। वे लोग समाज के पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, बहुत गरीब लोग हैं और ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को भ्रष्ट कहा जाता है। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में अर्थात् 3 करोड़ 15 लाख जो लोग हैं, उन की हालत क्या है, उन की लिविंग कंडिशनज क्या हैं, उन के आज के वेतन क्या हैं, इस के बारे में आज तक किसी ने भी नहीं सोचा है।

न्यूनतम वेतन के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में पेज 197 पर दिया हुआ है कि जो अनेक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के ऊपर वेज बोर्ड लागू किया गया है और नेशनल वेज बोर्ड कायम हुआ है और जो ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जैसे कि चर्मकार लोग, बीमा कर्मचारी, उन के बारे में फिन्म कर्मचारियों के बारे में, न्यूनतम वेतन बोर्ड नियुक्त किया गया है, लेकिन जो खेतिहर श्रमिक हैं उन के वेतन के बारे में कोई भी ऐसी जांच नहीं की गई, कोई वेतन समिति नहीं बनी। आज कहा गया है कि कृषि का उत्पादन

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

बढ़ रहा है। कृषि का उत्पादन जो बढ़ता है वह इस लिये नहीं कि कोई उस पर पैसा खर्च करता है, खाद देता है या पानी डालता है, वह इस लिये बढ़ता है कि श्रमिक वहाँ पर काम करता है और अपने श्रम का पसीना उस में डालता है। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस के बारे में कहा गया है कि उन को एकानामिक प्राइस और रीजनेबल प्राइस मिलनी चाहिये। जब किसानों को रीजनेबल प्राइस मिलती है तो जो लोग उस के खेतों में काम करते हैं, जो मजदूर लोग होते हैं उन को भी कम से कम मिनिमम वेज तब मिलनी चाहिये। आज वह बात नहीं है। आज कुछ जगहों पर न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम लागू की गई है लेकिन हर एक स्टेट में उसे लागू नहीं किया गया है। आज खेतिहर मजदूर को सब से कम पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है।

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की दशा सुधारने के लिये और उनको फिर से बसाने के कार्यक्रम के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 7 करोड़ रु० रखे गये थे। लेकिन उस की गति भी बहुत मन्द है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि चौथी प्लान के पहले इधर की की जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है उस में लिखा हुआ है कि इस काम के लिये जो रकम कुल रकम रक्खी गई है वह 5 करोड़ है जब की तृतीय योजना में 7 करोड़ रक्खी गई थी। जब यह रकम बढ़नी चाहिये थी तब उसको और कम कर दिया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सेंट्रलमेंट ग्राफ लैंडलेस लेबरर के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो रकम दी जाती थी उस में 75 परसेन्ट ग्रान्ट होती थी और 25 परसेन्ट लोन दिया जाता था लेकिन चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 66 परसेन्ट ग्रान्ट दी जाती है और 34 परसेन्ट लोन दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से दूसरा प्रोग्राम रक्खा गया है जिस को रूरल मैनपावर प्रोजेक्ट कहते हैं। उस का सम्बन्ध खेतिहर मजदूरों से नहीं है। इतना होने पर भी उस का सम्बन्ध खेतिहर

मजदूरों से जोड़ दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये यह स्कीम है। खेतिहर मजदूरों के काम को न देखते हुए जो कुछ ठेकेदार उसको दे देता है वह उसे मिलता है। जब खेतिहर मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध इस स्कीम से नहीं है तब यह कहना कि यह स्कीम उनके लिये है बहुत गलत है। इसमें जो रकम दी गई है उस के बारे में भी पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि उस का गलत उपयोग होता है। इसी तरह से अगर खेतिहर मजदूरों की प्रोग्रेस देखी जाये तो मालूम होगा कि वह बिलकुल नहीं हुई है।

एग्रीकल्चर लेबर इन इंडिया, सेकेन्ड एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर एन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट 1957 में यह साफ बतलाया गया है कि वह बहुत पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं। उन को बहुत कम मिलता है। नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे जो किया गया उस में यह बात बतलाई गई है और नेशनल कौंसिल ऑफ एपलाइड रिसर्च के द्वारा जो सर्वे किया गया उस में भी दिया गया है कि : —

"In a report of the survey of the rural income, saving and investment, the Council has pointed out that a low-level of the per capita income and a high degree of dependence on agriculture continues to be dominating feature of the rural economy."

और इसमें यह बताया :

"Per capita income in rural areas of India is as low as 68 paise per day."

यानी आज हिन्दुस्तान के जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उनमें हर एक की प्रतिदिन इनकम जो है वह 68 पैसा है। इससे पता लगेगा कि इनकी हालत कैसी है। महा-लोनबीस कमेटी जो देश में ग्राम के वितरण और देश के रहन-सहन के स्तर का अध्ययन करने के लिए नियुक्त हुई थी उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि दो पंचवर्षीय योजना में घनिक लोगों के हाथ में ज्यादा धन गई और परीब

जोगों के हाथ में बहुत कम गई और उनमें भी जो दस श्रमिक हैं जैसे कारखाना मजदूर हैं, खान मजदूर हैं, बागान मजदूर हैं, स्कूलों के अध्यापक हैं, उनकी आय तो बढ़ी है, लेकिन जो अदक्ष देहाती मजदूर हैं उनकी आय में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। यह उन्होंने पेज 4 पर कहा है इस रिपोर्ट में।

"A notable exception is agricultural labourers who do not seem to have a share in the increase in income."

यह जो दो तीन रिपोर्ट्स मैंने सदन के सामने रखी हैं वह इसलिए कि खेती मजदूरों की इतनी बढ़ी 3 करोड़ 15 लाख पापुलेशन जो देहात की है उन की हालत आज क्या है। यह मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहता। गवर्नमेंट की अर्प्वाइंट की हुई कमेटीज की जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है।

कल परसों के दिन अपने आदरणीय मंत्री जगजीवन बाबू का स्टेटमेंट मैंने पढ़ा तो बहुत प्रसन्न हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में राष्ट्रीय आय का समुचित वितरण किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि भारत जैसे देश में जहां मजदूर लोग अपेक्षाकृत अशिक्षित और असंगठित हैं, उनके हितों के संरक्षण के लिए कानूनी व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। उनके बेतन के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। मजदूरों को न्यूनतम बेतन मिलना ही चाहिए, इस पर उन्होंने जोर दिया। आज तक की जो श्रम नीति रही है वह खेतिहर मजदूरों के हित की नीति नहीं रही है, उनके हित की दृष्टि से काम नहीं किया जा रहा था। लेकिन इनकी सब हालत देखने के बाद आज इस डिपार्टमेंट को खेतिहर मजदूर का एक विभाग खोलना चाहिए और उस पर विचार करना चाहिए, नहीं तो नतीजा यह हो जायेगा कि यह जो इतनी बढ़ी तादाद मजदूरों की है अगर विकास का कोई फायदा उनको नहीं मिला तो देश में

जो योजनाबद्ध विकास का तांता घा रहा है, पैसे का और विकास का, उसका उनको कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनकी जो सामाजिक क्रांति है वह हम लोग कभी रोक नहीं सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इसके लिए एक विभाग खोला है खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी इसके लिए एक स्वतंत्र विभाग खोलना चाहिये। यह समस्या हल कैसे होगी? इस तरह से यह हल नहीं हो सकती। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सिर्फ कुछ लोगों को जमीन दे देने से अथवा रूल बक प्रोग्राम खोलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इससे इनकी समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इसके लिए खेतिहर मजदूर कल्याण विभाग खोलना चाहिए। कुल मजदूरों के 70 प्रतिशत तो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और 30 प्रतिशत दूसरे कारखाना मजदूर हैं। 30 तक के लोगों के लिए तो अनेक विभाग अपने खोले हैं लेकिन 70 प्रतिशत तक के जो लोग हैं उनके लिए कोई विभाग नहीं है। तो खेतिहर मजदूर कल्याण विभाग एक खोलना चाहिए। इसके सिद्धान्त के ऊपर मैं नहीं जाता, आप मानते हैं कि जरूर खोलना चाहिए।

दूसरी एक बात महत्व की है। योजना की क्रियाविधि-योजना का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कौन करता है? इसके लिए कोई अन्तर-मन्त्रालय या अन्तर-विभागीय समिति नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में जिम्मेदारी एक स्वतंत्र विभाग पर होनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात—भूमिहीन मजदूरों को फिर से बसाने का जो कार्यक्रम है उसमें तेजी लानी चाहिए। अन्य उपाय जो हैं उसमें चौथी योजना में कृषि प्राधारित उद्योगों को प्राधान्य दिया जाये लेकिन प्रोसेसिब इंडस्ट्री जैसे बना रहे हैं उसमें खेतिहर मजदूरों का कोई स्थान नहीं है और जैसे कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री है, शूगर इंडस्ट्री में

[दे० शि० पाटिल]

बहु भी काम करते हैं लेकिन उनके लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन उद्योगों की स्थापना भूमिहीन मजदूरों के संगठन द्वारा करवाई जाये और इन लोगों को इन उद्योगों के संचालन के लिए आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण आदी की योजना बनायी जाये। और आदिवासी लोगों के लिए जैसे हम स्कालरशिप की सुविधा देते हैं वैसे ही इन के लिए भी देना चाहिए।

अब मैं आखिर में क्योंकि घंटी बार बार उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बजा रहे हैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और राजनैतिक स्वाधीनता के प्रकाश में आर्थिक पराधीनता नहीं रहनी चाहिए। संविधान की धारा 46 के अनुसार इस देश में एक हज़र और दूसरा मजदूर रहना नहीं चाहिए। उस ओर इस सभा का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। और खेतिहर मजदूर का सवाल, देश का सवाल, राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न हो गया है। इनकी समस्या निश्चित रूप से एक चुनौती के समान है और इनका सन्तोषजनक हल ढूँढ़ने की आवश्यकता है। अन्यथा सर्वसाधारण के लिए यह योजना और प्रगति निरर्थक हो जायेगी। इस ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीवती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो श्रम मंत्री हैं इनका पुराना जब यह श्रम मंत्री पहले थे उस वक्त का इतिहास हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग को हमेशा याद रहेगा। बहुत अल्पकाल में जितने कानून मजदूरों के लिए इनके समय में पास हुए उसके बाद जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है किसी और वक्त में इतने कम समय में इतने कानून

पास नहीं हुए। इसलिए यह नहीं मालूम कि उनको श्रम-मंत्री होना आज पसन्द है या नहीं पर हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग उनका श्रम-मंत्री होना आपके लिए बहुत सौभाग्य की बात समझते हैं। इसी वजह से पहली बात तो मैं उनको यह याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि बहुत वर्ष पहले ट्रेड यूनियन ऐक्ट में उन्होंने कुछ अमेंडमेंट करवाये थे जिसमें यूनियन्स के रेकग्नीशन की कोई कम्प्लेसरी बात कही थी जिसका आज तक मालूम हुआ कि नोटिफिकेशन ही नहीं हुआ है। न मालूम वह किस हालत में कहां फेंक दिया गया है। मुझको नहीं मालूम उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आजादी आने के बाद अगर समाजवाद की तरफ कोई कदम उठाना है तो वह किस तरह से उठाना है? पुराना तरीका हमारा कि जो खेती करे उसको खाने को नहीं, जो कपड़ा बनाये उसको पहनने के लिए नहीं, जो बड़े बड़े आलीशान महल बनाये उसको रहने के लिए झोंपड़ी तक नहीं, अगर उस कायदे को मिटाना है तो जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर संगठित नहीं होता है तब तक उस तरीके की तरफ कौन सा कदम उस रास्ते पर चलने वाला है? आज भी हमारे यहाँ ऐसे लोग हैं, ऐसा वर्ग है, मैं तो कहूँ कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में भी ऐसी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं जो यूनियन्स रेकग्नाइज करने से बिलकुल इन्कार कर देती हैं और अगर रेकग्नाइज करती हैं तो वह रेकग्नीशन एक ऐसे झगड़े की जड़ बन जाता है कि मजदूरों में लड़ाई करा करा रक लोग अपना फायदा उठाते हैं और उनमें आपस में लड़ाई कराकर दूसरे लोगों का फायदा करवाते हैं और उस को जो मन-मानी चाहे वह करते हैं। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगी श्रम मंत्री जी से कि सबसे पहली बात जो एक समाजवाद को लाने के

लिए सबसे पहला कदम है वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर संगठित हो सके, उसमें जितनी भी सहायता कर सकते हैं वह कर और उसको रेकग्नाइज करने के वो भी मुनासिब तरीके हों जिससे मजदूरों की आपस में लड़ाई बन्द हो और वह अपनी तरक्की कर सकें उस रास्ते पर फौरन से उनको अपनी मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान करना चाहिए और उसके लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए। अब और तो क्या मुझको मालूम हुआ कितनी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं हेल्प मिनिस्ट्री की बात आ रही थी पिछले दिनों कि वह यूनियन्स से बात नहीं करेंगे, एसोशियेशंस से बात नहीं करेंगे, डाक्टरों से बात करेंगे। घाडीटर ऐंड एकाउंट्स के कुछ लोगों ने पिछले दिनों भूख हड़ताल भी की थी। कुछ साल पहले उनकी रेकग्नीशन छीन ली गई तो फिर एक छूट हो गई अफसरों को कि और कोई रेकग्नीशन करने की बात ही नहीं है, एक बहाना हो गया। यह मैंने एकाघ उदाहरण दिये। ऐसे उदाहरणों की हमारे देश में कमी नहीं है।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात जो मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ वह यह है कि फैसलों में इतने इतने वर्ष लगते हैं, एडजूडिकेशन में केस चला जाता है, दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह वर्ष तक उनकी कोई खबर नहीं आती है। उग्र कैंद की अवधि भी आजकल के जमाने में कम होती है। बहुत सारे केसेज को मैं जानती हूँ। एक कैस मैं लायी हूँ। अब मालूम नहीं मंत्री जी उसको बतलाना कहाँ तक पसन्द करेंगे, जाहिर है कि मैं भी नहीं करती हूँ। पर मैं इस केस से परचित हूँ। एक कपड़ा मजदूर यूनियन ने बहुत वर्ष पहले 1957 में 20 हजार

मजदूरों का केस पेश किया, 22 मई सन् 57 को। 18-11-57 को कन्सीलिएशन प्रोसीडिंग शुरू की गई। 3-4-58 को एक साल के बाद हुकम दिया गया कि उसके लिए एडजूडिकेशन घाडर कर दिया गया। तब से रिट हुए, किस्म-किस्म के एतराज भाने शुरू हुए, बहुत किस्से कहानियाँ चलती रहीं और उसके बाद 7-2-64 को गवाही लेनी शुरू की गई। और फिर गवाही खत्म हुई। होते होते 22-2-59 को उसका दोबारा रीहिप्रिंग हुआ और 66 म रीहिप्रिंग दोबार क्लोज किया गया। 1956 से लेकर 66 तक इस तरह चला। उसके बाद जब मजदूर इस इन्तजार में था कि अब उस का कोई फैसला होने वाला है तो मालूम हुआ कि कुछ और एतराज कर दिए मिल के मालिकों ने और उसके लिए फिर उनको बुलाया गया है कि आप दोबारा आकर आर्ग्यूमेंट करिए अब और एत राज आ गए हैं। इस तरह से 10, 10 और 15, 15 साल के लम्बे अर्से के बीच में हजारों मजदूर निकाल दिये गये जिनको कि एक पैसा भी ग्रेचुएटी नहीं दी गई और वह अपने घर चले गये। यह ग्रेचुएटी का केस था।

इस तरीके से टैक्सटाइल में जो कंट्रैक्ट लेबर है उस का केस 10-15 वर्ष से खटाई में चला जा रहा है। मालूम यह हुआ कि लेबर एपेलेट ट्रिब्युनल था जिसको कि हटा दिया गया, तोड़ दिया गया। यह लम्बा तरीका अखत्यार किया गया। इस से मजदूरों को बहुत हानि हुई है। लेबर एपेलेट ट्रिब्युनल ते बड़ा काम किया था, कोडिफिकेशन किया था लेबर लाब का और उस से मजदूरों को बड़ा फायदा था। मेरी श्रम मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि उस को फिर से रिवाइज करना चाहिए।

उस के बाद एक रीसैट इतिहास हमारे सामने है। सरकार ने एक बॉ स कमीशन बनाया और वह बोनास कमीशन इत्यादि

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

भुकरंर किया गया कि कोई भ्रासान फारमूला बोनस देने का लोगों को निकलाना चाहिए । आज जो उस का नक्शा सामने है वह हर एक सरकार के लिए एक शर्म का इतिहास है । सारा एक्ट चैलेंज हो गया । उस की एक-एक धारा चैलेंज हो गयी । दिल्ली में 15 वर्ष से कोई बोनस के लिए कपड़े वालों ने हड़ताल नहीं की थी लेकिन वहां पर हड़ताल, एक मार पिटाई और खूनखराबा होने लगा । कोई हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा नहीं है, कोई जज नहीं है, कोई ट्रिब्यूनल नहीं है जिनकी कि समझ में यह भ्राया हो कि इस का इंटरप्रेटेशन कैसे होगा ? एक धारा उस की ऐसा कहती है कि इस कानून के खिलाफ अगर कोई फैसला होता है तो वह वैलिड नहीं रहेगा लेकिन उसी की एक दूसरी धारा कहती है कि अपना कोई भी फैसला मजदूर और मालिक मिल कर कर सकते हैं । खैर वह सारी चीजें कोर्ट के सामने हैं । जब इस बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के सामने एक वकील साहब ने इस पर भ्रागू किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि या तो पार्लियामेंट के भ्रन्दर बैठने वाले लोगों की समझ में नहीं भ्राया या फिर शायद मैं बेवकूफ हूं । यह कैसा कानून है मेरी समझ में नहीं भ्राता । उस को मालिकों ने भी क्वेश्चन कर दिया और उस को मजदूरों ने भी क्वेश्चन कर दिया और इस कानून की एक-एक धारा मामूली भ्राफसरों की समझ में कहां से भ्रायेगी और कौन इसको जागू करने वाला होगा ? मेरी प्रार्थना है कि फौरन एक दिन में इस को रिवाइज करने की कोशिश की जायें । अब जिसका कि इंटरप्रेटेशन बगैरह ही लोगों की समझ में न भ्राये ऐसे कानून पास करने का भ्राभिप्रायः क्या है ? उस को फौरन रिवाइज करना चाहिए ।

मैं ने पहले भी इस सवाल को उठाया था और आज फिर अपने भ्रम मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूं कि बोनस कमीशन की शकरीबन एक युनैनीमस रिपोर्ट है लेकिन

मालिकों के एक नुमायन्दे के कहने से उस को सारा तबदील कर दिया गया, भ्रमैड कर दिया गया । भ्राभी हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को एक बहुत लम्बी लड़ाई लड़नी है जब तक कि बराबरी का उस का हक़ नहीं भ्राता । मैं तो कहूंगी कि भ्रम मंत्री भ्राजादी के बाद का इतिहास देखें और हम को बतलायें कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर जितनी दफ़े दखल दिया तो उसने कितनी दफ़े मजदूरों के हक़ में दखल दिया और कितनी दफ़े उस ने मालिकों के हक़ में दिया ? कई साल से इस तरह से इसको लेकर झगड़े हुए थे जिसमें सरकार ने उस को भ्रमैड करके उस को भी खराब कर दिया । एक नुमायन्दे के कहने से बोनस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लेकर खराब कर दिया । लोक सभा में हाउस के सामने उसे भ्रमैड कर के मजदूरों के सामने पेश किया गया । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भ्राप उस को फौरन रिवाइज करने की कोशिश करें । यह तो दो, चार बातें मैं ने भ्रम मंत्री जी की सेवा में भ्रागैनाइज्ड लेबर को लेकर कहीं । जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि भ्रनभ्रागेनाइज्ड लेबर को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । ठेकेदार की लेबर का क्या होता है ? भ्राफसोस तो इस बात का है कि सरकार भी जब ठेकेदार के मजदूरों से काम लेती है तो भी उन को क्या मिलता है और क्या नहीं मिलता है उसे कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । पुराने जिलों में, पुराने जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहां जाकर सरकार भी उन मजदूरों का उसी तरीके से शोषण करती है जैसे कि ठेकेदार दूसरी जगह उनका करते हैं और सरकार भी उतना ही कम पैसा उन को देती है जितना कि ठेकेदार देते हैं । इसलिए भ्रम मंत्री जी को इस की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो भ्रनभ्रागेनाइज्ड लेबर है और आज चूंकि वह बेचारे भ्रागैनाइज्ड नहीं हो सके हैं इसलिए सरकार उन के लिए जितना मुभकिन हो बह करे ।

आज जब रोजाना चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं तो मजदूरों आदि की ओर से डी० ए० की इनक्रीज की डिमांड घाना ठीक है। जब और कोई तरीका नहीं है तो मजदूरों के सामने अपने मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि की मांग करने के अलावा और कोई उपाय नहीं है। लेकिन यह चीज भी हमें माननी होगी कि सरकार इस तरह की स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। जिस तरह से और जितनी रोजाना वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं उस हिसाब से सरकार उन को पैसा नहीं दे सकती और पता नहीं कि दूसरे लोग भी दे सकते हैं या नहीं दे सकते हैं। बाकी एक काम हो सकता है और वह यह कि हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों को जो उन की आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं जो उन की रोजमर्रा काम में आने की चीजें हैं वह उन को सस्ती कीमत पर मुलम हों और वह मिलनी ही चाहिए चाहे वह सबसिडाइज्ड की जायं चाहे कंज्यूमर्स स्टोर्स खोले जायें। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि कपड़ा, मकान और खाना इनका इंतजाम मजदूर वर्ग के लिए हो और वह इनकम के हिसाब से और इंडस्ट्रीज के हिसाब से नहीं होना चाहिए। यहां कहा गया हम लोगों को कि कारखानों में उनके लिए दुकानें खोली जायेंगी। मिल वालों से कहा जा सकता है कि दुकानें खोलें तो मेरा कहना है कि उनके लिए तो हो जायेंगी। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जो कारखानों में मजदूर काम करते हैं वह बहुत बातों में दूसरे मजदूरों से बेहतर हैं और उन की आमदनी भी प्रपेक्षाकृत अच्छी है लेकिन उनके अलावा और भी तो मजदूर हिन्दुस्तान में बसते हैं, उन मजदूरों का क्या इंतजाम होगा, उन के लिए सस्ती दुकानों का क्या वनेगा ? उनके लिए भी तो श्रम मंत्री जी को कुछ बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए क्योंकि केवल कारखानों में इस तरह की सस्ती दुकानें खोलने से ही तमाम मजदूरों की समस्या हल नहीं होती है और उन की हालत तभी ठीक होगी जब सरकार स्वयं उन दुकानों का इंतजाम करे। मैं चाहती हू कि

श्रम मंत्री जी इन सारी चीजों की तरफ देखें। और अच्छी तरह से गौर करके मुनासिब कदम उठावें। देश के मजदूर वर्ग ने उनके श्रम मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्हालने से जो आशाएं व उम्मीदें बांध रखी हैं उन उम्मीदों को वह पूरा करके हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग को राहत प्रदान करें और देश को समाजवाद की तरफ तेजी से बाने के लिए भ्रमली सहायता दें। यह मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय के बजट अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री के सामने अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में एक ऐसा बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है जोकि दुकानों में, छोटी दुकानों में, मजदूर की हैसियत से काम करता है। उन के सम्बन्ध में न तो कोई प्रेचुएटी की व्यवस्था है और न ही न्यूनतम वेतन की व्यवस्था है। उन के लिए वेज बोर्ड बनना चाहिए और कम से कम उन की आय 150 रुपये होनी चाहिए। एक वेज बोर्ड उनके लिए सैट अप होना चाहिए। जब उन्हें सेवा से मुक्ति मिलती है, नौकरी से उनकी छुट्टी हो जाती है तो उन्हें कोई पैसा नहीं मिलता है और वह घर खाली हाथ जाते हैं। 25-25 और 30-30 साल तक सर्विस करने के बाद उन लोगों को हटा दिया जाता है या जब उनकी छुट्टी होती है तो उन्हें कोई पैसा नहीं मिलता। उन्हें प्रेचुएटी मिलनी चाहिए इस की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे देश का यह एक बहुत बड़ा भाग है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राविडेंट फंड के जो नियम हैं वह केवल उन्हीं कारखानों पर लागू होते हैं जहां 20 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे दल ने भारतीय मजदूर संघ ने सरकार को यह प्रतिवेदन दिया है और यह मांग की है कि यह वेज बोर्ड और प्राविडेंट फंड का कानन कम से कम 5 लोग जहां पर काम करते हैं उन पर लागू

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

होना चाहिए लेकिन आप ने जहां 20 लोग काम करते हैं ऐसे कारखानों में इस कानून को लागू किया है। लेकिन इसमें भी मालिकान की तरफ से गड़बड़ी की जाती है और ऐसे कितने ही कारखाने देश के अंदर हैं जहां पर दरअसल 25 और 30 मजदूर तक काम कर रहे होते हैं जहां पर 40 मजदूर तक काम करते हैं लेकिन वहां रजिस्टर्स में 12, 15 या 18 मजदूर ही वर्क कर रहे दिखाते हैं और इस तरह से सरकार की आंखों में धूल भोंकते हैं कि हमारे कारखानों में 20 मजदूर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की बेईमानियां मिल मालिकान किया करते हैं।

इस से पहले कि मैं आगे और निवेदन करूँ कृपया हाउस में गण-पूति करवा दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि सरकार ने कहा है कि प्राविडेंट फंड आदि की सुविधायें उन कारखानों में दी जायेंगी, जिन में फ़ैक्टरीज एक्ट लागू होता है। किन्तु हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से कारखाने और उद्योग हैं, जिन में काफी तादाद में लोग काम करते हैं लेकिन उन के मालिक कानून से बचने के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों की तादाद बहुत कम शो करते हैं। सरकार को इस बात की खोज करनी चाहिए कि देश में ऐसे कितने कारखाने हैं, जो अपने कर्मचारियों की तादाद कम शो कर के सरकार की आंखों में धूल भोंकते हैं। इस प्रकार वे कानून के काबू में नहीं आते हैं और उन को ज्यादा लाभ होता है, जब कि मजदूरों की हानि होती है।

हमारे देश में दवाई-उत्पादन के जो कारखाने और दवाई-विक्रय की जो दुकानें हैं, उन के कर्मचारियों पर कोई कानून लागू

नहीं होता है—न तो उन के लिए कोई बेज बोर्ड है और न उन के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड की सुविधा है। आखिर उन लोगों को इस लाभ से क्यों वंचित किया गया है? क्या उनका कुसूर यह है कि वे दवाई बनाते या बेचते हैं? उन्होंने ऐसा कौन सा अपराध या पाप किया है, जिस के कारण उन पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने उत्तर में इस बात की सफ़ाई पेश करें कि दवाई-उत्पादन और दवाई-विक्रय उद्योग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को इन सुविधाओं से क्यों वंचित किया गया है और इस उद्योग में बेज बोर्ड और न्यूनतम वेतन की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई है।

जिन उद्योगों में कम से कम पांच व्यक्ति काम करते हैं, उन में बोसन की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में मैं कह चुका हूँ। उन उद्योगों में भी बोसन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार कर के एक राष्ट्रीय वेतन बोर्ड बनाना चाहिए और वह बोर्ड स्थायी होना चाहिए। कृषि मजदूरों के समान हमारे देश में मजदूरों का एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग है, जो मजदूरों सम्बन्धी कानूनों और सुविधाओं से वंचित रहता है। इसलिए एक राष्ट्रीय वेतन बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिस से उन लोगों को भी लाभ मिल सके।

आज हमारे देश में ऐसे बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, चाहे वे सरकारी हों और चाहे प्राइवेट, जिन में पचास प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अस्थायी होते हैं। पर्मानेंट—स्थायी—होने से उन को जो लाभ मिलने चाहिए, वे उन से वंचित रखे जाते हैं। मैं आप के सामने उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारियों को अस्थायी रख कर मालिक लोग किस प्रकार से नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली क्लबा मिल में

काफ़ी जोरों से जो संघर्ष चला, उस के परिणामस्वरूप वही लोग मारे गये, जो अस्थायी — जो टेम्पोरेरी तौर पर काम करते थे, उन की छंटनी हुई और उन को मिल से बाहर निकाल दिया गया। आज वे लोग अपनी नौकरी से हाथ धो बैठे हैं। यह समस्या सारे देश में है। भिलाई के सरकारी कारखाने से तेरह हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी की गई, जो कि अस्थायी थे। उन लोगों से इस शर्त पर भूमि ली गई थी कि वे भूमि दें और उन को रोजगार दिया जायेगा। लेकिन सरकार ने उन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की और वे भूखों मर रहे हैं। सरकार ने बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ उन को छोट दिया है।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि बड़े बड़े कारखानों में जो पचास प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अस्थायी रूप से काम करते हैं, उन को स्थायी किया जाये। मुझे अच्छी तरह से अनुभव है कि उन को जो पास दिया जाता है, उस पर लिखा होता है "केवल एक महीने के लिए"। हर महीने उन को नया पास दिया जाता है, जिस पर यही लिखा होता है "केवल एक महीने के लिए"। इसी प्रकार चार-चार साल बीत जाते हैं। चार-चार साल काम करने के बाद भी कम्पनी उन कारीगरों और मजदूरों को जब चाहे तब निकाल सकती है, छोट सकती है। यह उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान दे कर उचित कदम उठाना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में एक अग्ररबत्ती उद्योग है। हमारे उज्जैन में अग्ररबत्ती के दो कारखाने हैं। मुझे इस बारे में निजी अनुभव है। उन मजदूरों को क्या मिलता है? बारह आने, रुपया। इस उद्योग में कौन काम करते हैं? वे विधवा औरतें, जिन का कोई सहारा नहीं होता है। मालिकों द्वारा उन से जूते के दम पर, जूते की ठोंकरों पर, काम लिया जाता है—"काम करना हो, तो करो, बर्ना कारखाने से बाहर निकल जाओ"।

यह उन की दशा है। उन के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड, वेज बोर्ड या चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर हम उन के कारखाने में जायें, तो वहां पर दम घुंटा है और तेजाब और मसालों की बास घ्राती है, जिस से उन के फेफड़े सड़ जाते हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में पत्र भी लिखा है और बातचीत भी की है, लेकिन अभी तक उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। आखिर उन लोगों पर ये कानून लागू क्यों नहीं किये जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में एक बहुत बड़ा बीड़ी उद्योग है। उस उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का न प्राविडेंट फंड कटता है, उनके लिए न कोई वेज बोर्ड है, न उन को बोनस मिलता है और न उन के लिए चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था है। बिल्कुल लावारिस समझ कर उन लोगों से काम लिया जाता है। उस उद्योग में सारा काम ठेके पर लिया जाता है। उन को कितनी मजदूरी मिलती है? एक हजार बीड़ियां बनाने के बाद उन को एक रुपया, सात आने मिलते हैं। कुछ ठेकेदार लोग मजदूरों से बीड़ियां बनवाते हैं। उन मजदूरों को पहले से ही रुपया उधार दे दिया जाता है, जिस के नीचे वे साल साल भर तक दबे रहते हैं। वे लोग रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया, दो रुपये रोज कमाते हैं और उस से परिवार चलाते हैं। वे बिल्कुल लावारिस लोग हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं कोयला खानों की ओर आना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में और बिहार में बहुत से कोयला उद्योग हैं। वहां क्या दशा है? मजदूर से लिखा लिया जाता है कि दो रुपये रोज पाये और उन को दिया जाता है केवल एक रुपया दो आना। जब सरकारी कर्मचारी जांच के लिए जाते हैं तो रजिस्टर में लिखा देखते हैं दो रुपया, लेकिन मैं एक नहीं हज़ारों

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

मजदूर दे सकता हूँ कि लिखा तो दो रूपया जाता है पर दिया एक रूपया दो भ्राना ही जाता है। और मजदूरों से कहा जाता है कि अगर तुम ने यह बात किसी से कही तो तुम्हारा काम बन्द कर दिया जायेगा। क्या सरकार की आंखें फूट गयी हैं कि इस ओर गौर नहीं करती। इन लोगों ने कौन सा गुनाह किया है। जब कोयला खान मजदूर खान से निकल कर घर जाता है तो उसका बच्चा उसको देख कर डरता है कि भूत आ गया। इस दिशा में सरकार ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है।

जहां तक ठेकेदारी की प्रथा का सवाल है, यह प्रथा खत्म होनी चाहिए। इस में बहुत से दोष हैं और इस प्रथा के कारण मजदूरों को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता। ठेकेदार काफी पैसा खा जाता है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

लोग पुलिस वालों को काफी गालियां बकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी तनखाह के बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। सी० आई० डी० वाले, खुफिया वाले और जो ग्रन्थ पुलिस वाले हैं, उनकी तनखाह बहुत कम है। जो पुलिस वाला तीन घंटे ट्रेफिक की ड्यूटी देता है वह खड़े खड़े थक जाता है, और यदि कोई एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है तो उसके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाता है। लेकिन उनकी तनखाह की बात कही जाती है तो सरकार नहीं सुनती है। उनकी तनखाहें बढ़नी चाहिए।

हमारे देश में अस्पतालों में जो कम्पाउंडर काम करते हैं उनके वेतन संतोषजनक नहीं हैं। सरकार उनसे जितना काम लेती है उसी हिसाब से उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में वेतन मिलना चाहिये और आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उनकी तनखाहें बढ़ायी जायें।

हमारे देश में जो बस कंडक्टर हैं उनकी दशा क्या है? अभी शाहजहापुर में बस

कंडक्टर ने कुछ सवारियों को नहीं बिठाया क्योंकि बस में स्थान नहीं था। इस पर उसको चाकू मार दिया गया। लेकिन इन लोगों का वेतन बहुत कम है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

भायरन और स्टील के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आयी हैं उसको लागू नहीं किया गया है। उसे प्राये दस साल हो गये। उसमें टाटा, बिडला और डालमिया आते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट छपी है उसको सरकार लागू कर दे। ऐसा करने से बहुत से लोगों को लाभ होगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रोजगार का दफ्तर है उसमें बहुत धांधली होती है। वहां आम तौर पर रिश्वत ली जाती है। लोगों ने चार-चार सालों से नाम लिखा रखा है लेकिन रिश्वत नहीं देते उनको काम नहीं दिया जाता। जो रिश्वत देते हैं उनको ही काम दिया जाता है। मेरे पास ऐसे लोगों की लिस्ट है, अगर मंत्री जी चाहें तो मैं दे सकता हूँ। एक व्यक्ति ने 58 स्थानों के लिए अर्जियां दीं लेकिन उसे आज तक काम नहीं मिला।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो बातें कही हैं उन पर विचार करके सरकार उत्तर दे।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. I would have liked to speak on labour, but I will not get that much of time; therefore, I will leave it to my hon. friends who have done a great study of labour problems. I would only touch upon two things about labour.

Under the Trade Unions Act, trade unions ordinarily constituted are being registered. But I would particularly draw the attention of the Minister of Labour and also the Deputy

Minister of Labour, both of whom have been in the Railways in the past, that there are a number of categories of workers, a much greater percentage than should have been under the Act for being recognised as organised unions of labour, whether they are salaried persons or wage earners. Keeping that in view they should have received recognition under the Trade Unions Act for being registered as far as that department is concerned. That is not being done.

The hon. Deputy Minister who has been Deputy Railway Minister for many years knows the entire condition of the railways. I have all regard and respect for the two federations for taking up their cause but I know it for certain that there are a number of things that need to come up before the railway authorities but they cannot come because they have no channel to come. Keeping that in view I would only say this much, whether it is the railways or other such department or agency in the country, they should have this right of registration under the Trade Unions Act.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is there any difficulty about registration also?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Yes in receiving recognition.

As far as employment exchanges are concerned, there is certainly a network of employment exchanges but they are mostly in the cities. They need to be drawn inside the rural areas. I have been connected with this department for some time and I have seen from my experience that in our rural areas people, who are peasant proprietors or tillers of the soil, do not get work for the entire year and in a number of cases these people have no information, have no guidance, have nobody to tell them as to where to go and how to get themselves registered. Some such contrivance should be devised so as to see that people who do not get employment all the year round, get some

opportunity of getting out of their areas to earn some livelihood at the projects. Somewhere some such thing should be done in regard to that.

The main point for me is rehabilitation. After the last conflict with Pakistan, you know it that in the State I come from large areas were not only overrun but occupied by the Pakistani hordes and Pakistani Army; so also were some portions of Punjab, particularly Khem Karan area. Personally I have very little knowledge with regard to the borders of Rajasthan; therefore, I cannot say much about it. I am very happy that the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Chavan, had some time back gone to Jammu, right up to Chhamb. I was very happy to know a few things from him. Since I had not gone to my State for some time, the interest developed in me so much that I gathered a lot of information by now. I would like to keep a few things before the Ministry and will request that they will very kindly look into the matters as soon as possible.

Over a lakh of people were concerned in this and even to this day they have no hearth or home. Homes destroyed, hearths done away with. Whatever cattle wealth they had has gone out of their hands. Because of the scorched earth policy followed by the retreating Pakistanis, as far as their crops were concerned, they have nothing left with them. Not only that, even places of drinking water have not been left safe or without being polluted. That is one aspect of it. Today they are suffering very much from it. Shri Chavan must have seen it himself that right up to Garhi only people live in their homes; beyond that in certain areas they live in camps, but Palanwala onwards. I think, not a single soul has gone to settle in camps till today. That is the second aspect.

The third aspect is that even to this day they are not absolutely sure of their security. I have personally been

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

connected with the rehabilitation of these very people twice in the last 15 or 16 years. Twice, poor men, they have been attacked and were forced to leave their hearths and homes; they were again ruined. This is the third time that it happened with them. Naturally, they do not feel confident that there is security for them to stay there either from the State Government itself or from the Defence Department. Unless and until the Minister of Rehabilitation makes absolutely sure that people who are settled on these borders gain this confidence that they will be secure and defence forces or external security forces also will be there for their protection, I am sure, not a single soul will be able to go near that area. Not only have I seen it myself, but I have heard from the Deputy Minister that on the other side of the border in Pakistan to the last inch they are cultivating the entire land and everything is going on quite all right, but as far as we are concerned, the scorched earth policy is still there and we have not raised a single finger. The same is the case in Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, Sir, much more has to be done. Secondly, I would like to say this, and I say this with a full sense of responsibility and with all the emphasis at my command. I wish to say that the Central Ministry should kindly see what is being done and what is not being done. If they do not do that, this matter will again remain unsettled as it has happened for the past several years with regard to certain areas.

Now, Sir, I come to the Kashmir Valley. At the time of the raiders appearing in the area what happened? In a particular area—what is called Gulmarg—hundreds of Hindu and Sikh families had to run for their lives. I must say this point that this time the raiders did not kill Hindus and Sikhs as they did in the last raids in 1947-48, when their slogan was:

हिन्दू-सिखां दा सर ब माल
मुसलमानों दी रन ।

I will translate it. They would get hold of the life and property of the Hindus and take away the daughters or the girls of the Mussalmans. They did many other misdeeds but they did not kill people. Only where there was some resistance, where they suspected that they might report, that their security may be affected, they resorted to such things. As far as the Hindus and Sikhs are concerned, they had to run for their lives leaving their entire hearths and homes to the mercy of the raiders and everything else. Today it is not much. About 400 families of Hindus and Sikhs are actually famishing. In Srinagar also I have seen the position. Apart from whatever relief some friends have collected, they did not get any relief from any quarter. May I place it before the Minister of Rehabilitation and say that it is his primary duty to see that they get some relief. Regarding Batamalu lot of things have appeared in our papers. A place right inside—not on the outskirts—but right along with the city of Srinagar has been destroyed and three hundreds to four hundreds of houses were destroyed by the raiders, for no fault of theirs. About their rehabilitation, Sir, I do not believe in seeing very big schemes, big ambitious schemes, which never come to fruition, but I do believe in one thing, that they should be rehabilitated and they should be given some help. Persons in power should not be allowed to make political capital out of it. We should treat this case purely as a humanitarian case in which the moral responsibility of the Central Government is there to see to it that they are rehabilitated and they are given relief. Not only that. In some villages, right from the borders of Uri, right below Haji Pir, in this area some people need to be rehabilitated. They should be rehabilitated there also. I only wish that the Central Ministry will please take some steps for them to see that they are rehabilitated. Otherwise there are not very many problems. The main problem is the old belt from Akhnour right up to Chhamb where not only

the area was over-run and occupied by the Pakistani armies but every hearth and home was demolished, not even drinking water was left unpolluted. If the Government do not pay full attention to it just now, the whole area will be open for the raiders for any future attack and they could straightway walk into this area in this State of Jammu and Kashmir. By this scheme of rehabilitation—I wish to make it absolutely clear—your department will be solidified and people there in their very fertile land will be able to raise crops which will help the State very much and this will also save the Central Government, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, lot of botheration. Now they have to feed lakhs and lakhs of people. There is the moral strength of the people and this land could be cultivated. On the other side Pakistan can till the soil and reap the harvest right up to the last inch of land that touches our State of Jammu and Kashmir. So with regard to all these matters there is a great responsibility which rests on our Government, they should rehabilitate these people and set things right so that normalcy returns there. With these few words I support the Demands.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I rise to make my observations on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. These eighteen years have passed since our independence. We have to take a stock today whether in respect of their wages, their housing problems, their medical facilities, their educational facilities etc. and other ancillaries whether the legitimate demands of our workers have been fulfilled or not, and whether even today the Labour is being kept much below the fringes of their minimum needs or not. We have seen the Government giving them here and there a Pay Commission or a Wage Board or some such thing. Could I ask the Government, the Government which is pledged to the socialistic pattern of society, whether they should make some terms of reference as a pre-condition for

fixation of wages so that it should be the amount which will meet the minimum needs of the workers in this country? When the Government feels that this should be paid, a legal Act should be brought in in this House, in Parliament itself, to protect the labourers from starvation and having a cumulative effect of starvation and starvation deaths. Government denies that there is no starvation death. This is a process of cumulatively losing agility and then facing starvation as a last resort.

I appeal to the Labour Minister to come to certain conclusions in respect of the minimum need based wage and appoint Wage Boards for the future accordingly.

Secondly, as regards medical facilities, what is the condition which we see in our villages? What is the condition of the agricultural labourers and such other establishments who are detached from the city life? They get some medical facilities just like other kisans in the villages. They have got doctors in every block. The doctor is not used to go and see the sick persons. The sick persons have to come to see the doctor. How can the sick person come to see the doctor? There is no road worth the name; a patient has to be carried somehow or other to miles away till he reaches a doctor. This is the condition, Sir. There are no dispensaries; no doctors in several places. An ordinary compounder just gives some medicines to the patients.

What about cities? About one thousand patients are waiting and one doctor is attending on them. I do not know whether the doctor is possessing a magic eye to know even before seeing a person that such and such a person is suffering from such and such disease and such and such medicine should be given. This is one of the conditions of our labourers, whether they are in the public or private sector. This is the condition in the cities.

Regarding housing, very nice things are being said. I do not know what actually Government feels in these

[Shri Priya Gupta]

matters. Does the Government feel that labourers should be without any accommodation whether in the public sector or private sector or casual labour? There should be a provision, compulsory provision made, for their quarters. After all, have the Government decided where they should live? Have the Government decided that after eight or six hours—or whatever may be the scheduled hours of work—the man and his family will be thrown on the street, to take shelter under the sky? Has Government any plan in their various Five-year Plans to solve the housing problem of our labourers? The hon. Minister, I am sure, will say: "Yes, I have got so many lakhs of rupees given to the State Governments for construction of labour quarters." These are all proud things—these are all show-pieces, *Dikhawati*; the tusk of the elephant, not the teeth of the elephant. These are things to be shown when a foreign delegation comes to India, things to be shown when an international delegation comes to India, that we are doing this thing in Kanpur, Calcutta, Maharashtra or Bombay. But these are not sample things. What is the actual percentage of the workers who have got quarters?

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the education of the children. Unfortunately what happens? The States do not take the responsibility. The Minister will say, we have created Centrally—controlled central schools. But this is not much, and in the field of Education, we have done nothing for workers' children. Now, what happened in the Vedic age? We had our Brahmins, Vaisvas, Kshatriyas, and Sudras. Sudras were Sudras, all the time. Similarly today we have got a class of society of our Indian community, who are always a Class-IV staff, low paid people who cannot aspire very much. A chaprassi can never even dream that he can give such education to his son so that this his son may become an engineer or overseer or general manager or anything else. It is a *khandani* tradition.

The son of a general manager becomes a general manager. The son of a district officer becomes a district officer. The son of a labour officer becomes a labour officer; but the son of a peon is a peon for ever. This is the society which we have created after 13 years. There has been no attempt to see that this is done away with. May I request the Labour Ministry to take initiative and urge upon the Government to follow a policy whereby this down-trodden class of people may rise to the level which the socialistic pattern of society has aimed at.

Then, I come to Employment. I do not know how much has been provided for the employment potential in the Fourth Plan. Of course, I see very nice things, the employment exchanges giving figures that so many lakhs of people have been recruited. But what about the other figures showing the number of people retrenched? There is no record to show that. The whole country is bluffed by the employment exchanges giving figures as to so many lakhs of people have been taken in. There is no record anywhere to show as to how many people have been retrenched in one year or two years or in six months or three months. There are the figures of only entries and there are no figures as to how many persons have gone out. That balance-sheet is never maintained by the Labour Ministry.

Then, I come to this automation and mechanisation. It is a sequel to the technological developments. Some years ago, the steam engine itself brought in its sequel an era of revolution. And many things have been done since then. These technological developments are both a hero and a villain. These computers, the automation, the mechanisation, all these things, are a hero in the sense that they increase the efficiency and they do a tremendous amount of work in the twinkling of an eye. But it is also

a villain because that leads to throwing hundreds and thousands of persons out of job. Our Government should feel that India's condition is much different to that of other advanced countries where there is the problem of the shortage of man-power. I would request the Labour Minister to look at it from this point of view, that is, the villain-outlook of these technological developments. Our country is a developing country and we always want efficiency and technological advancement also. That is all right. But we should have it in a planned way. We should not simply copy the structure of the technological developments, the automation, the mechanisation, the Central Traffic Control and all these things. We have forgotten all perspective and the context of our country. In those countries, they are short of man-power and they have utilised those things for better work and better things. Unfortunately, in our country, this is raising the problem of unemployment. From this point of view, you have to think of any surplus created in any organisation, whether it is a Government organisation or a private organisation. The Labour Ministry should see to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Priya Gupta: Now, I come to Rehabilitation. I am a small fry in politics, in the political game and in the political life. We have always dealt with problem with ooh and aah. If our approach to this problem had been a practical one, whether at the time of 1947 or now at the time of Indo-Pak conflict, this problem of rehabilitation of the refugees would have been solved. The fringe-attitude of the people here and there has not allowed the rehabilitation problem to be solved. I submit the Government of India cannot wash off their hands about the thousands and thousands of people coming from East Pakistan and who have been made refugees in the western borders of our country to be taken care of only by the provincial Governments.

In the last I desire only one thing from the Labour Ministry. The labour officers, the conciliation officers and others can exercise control over a tea-planting company manager and over a Tata-Birla company manager and they can twist the ears of Rs. 2000-men or Rs. 4,000-men if there is a violation of the labour law. But they are afraid of Rs. 300-wala Gazetted officers in the Government establishments. They are afraid of the *malik* of the Labour Ministry, the *malik* of the Railway Ministry—he is a *bara-bhai*, *jeth* or *tau* and the labour officers cannot take action against the Government officers in the Government undertaking. Therefore, all labour laws are allowed to be violated without being interfered with by these labour officers. Similar is the case with the labour officers in the C.P.W.D. who are under the Superintending Engineer or the Executive Engineer. Their confidential reports are framed by them and they are afraid to write anything about the violation of the labour laws under the C.P.W.D.

I hope all the things which I have submitted will be looked into by the Minister.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I rise to support the Demands of the Labour Ministry which have been presented before this House I would like to make a few observations both in regard to the working of the Ministry as well as the condition of wages, dearness allowance and labour policy practised by the Government of India in public sector undertakings and especially for the workers employed by the various Ministries.

This is the beginning of the Fourth Plan and yet nobody knows what is going to be the size, the design and the capacity of the Plan as it has not been finalised, so far. During all the three successive Five Year Plans, the Government of India accepted not to practise any distinction so far as the implementation and the enforcement

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

of their labour policies are concerned between the private sector and the public sector. There are, no doubt, many welcome features and achievements to the credit of the Ministry so far as the private sector is concerned. They have set up many wage boards and the conditions of the workers have improved as a result of the recommendations of those wage boards and their implementation. At the same time, they have started training institutes for the workers themselves as well as for the training of the labour relation officers. They have done a good job in all these spheres. But I am sorry to point out one thing. As my hon. friend, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, pointed out, when this morning I intended to speak on the Demands of the Labour Ministry, I was all the time thinking about the two Ministers the hon. Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and the hon. Deputy Minister Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, who had the opportunity of managing and administering the Railway Ministry for a number of years. Although the Government has accepted that there should be no distinction practicing the labour policy between the private sector and the public sector, what is the position today? I would particularly refer to the biggest employer in the country, that is, the Railways. Everywhere, according to the labour laws, the practice is that whenever a dispute arises, in the first instance, the negotiation takes place between the management and the workers and if the negotiation fails, then the Government comes into picture and they refer the dispute to arbitration. May I ask the Labour Minister and the Deputy Labour Minister as to why this policy is not adopted in the case of the employing Ministries? You will be surprised to know Sir, that in the Railway Ministry, there have been a number of outstanding grievances so far as the workers are concerned.

So far as the workers are concerned, we have been crying hoarse to refer the dispute to arbitration. Ex-

cepting in the year, 1957 when one ad hoc tribunal was set up, no dispute has been referred to the Tribunal. No tribunal has been set up, I should say. The labour in the public sector were told that they were going to have a joint consultation and compulsory arbitration machinery known as 'Whitely Council'. What is the position about this joint consultation and compulsory arbitration machinery? It has not seen the light of day. So long as Parliament is in session, I do not know whether the Home Minister is going to announce his decision regarding this joint consultation and compulsory arbitration machinery. Even by this compulsory arbitration machinery, do you know, Sir, as to what are the subjects going to be covered? Only three subjects, viz., wages—salary and allowances—hours of work, and leave are going to be covered. These are the only three subjects which are going to be arbitrable according to the present scheme of joint consultation and compulsory arbitration. But, do the Government realise as to what is going to happen after the application of the scheme regarding other disputes in the industries? There is no provision under the scheme for compulsory arbitration for the other disputes in the industries. I only want to remind the Labour Ministry that since 1966 is going to be a very difficult year politically because my political friends sitting on the opposite side would definitely, more for a political reasons than for the reasons for bettering the conditions of the workers, exploit this situation. Therefore, I am warning this Ministry that if they want that there should be industrial peace in this country, it is an absolute necessity that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act should be immediately enforced in regard to labour matters in the prime ministries especially the Railways. I am saying so because the workers are pledged to follow peaceful methods in regard to settlement of disputes. In fact, the workers are following peaceful

methods and settling their disputes through negotiation. I want the House to understand that if the award of the tribunal is not implemented, what is the alternative left with the workers excepting by settling these things through their own organised strength? However powerful their employer might be, they would try to settle their disputes through their own strength. Therefore, I am requesting the Government to see that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are made applicable and enforced on the employing ministries.

Now, Sir, I must say something about the wages of the workers. Everybody in this House, knows that the Second Pay Commission was set up in the year 1957 to determine the salary and allowances of government employees. The Commission examined the salary and allowances of the workers and based their recommendations on the 1949 cost of living index. Now, it is 1966; the prices of all commodities have gone up. The Government themselves have accepted that the salary was determined on the basis of 1949 cost of living index. The salary which was determined in 1957 on the above basis does not hold good to-day. No doubt the Labour Ministry has set up a number of wage boards; it is a good thing. At the same time, it is the duty of the Labour Ministry to see that the Central Government which is the biggest employer in this country should also set up either a separate Commission for each Ministry or a wage board or a Commission for all the Central Government employees to examine their salaries and allowances *de novo*. Otherwise, as I said the other day, the Finance Minister may have to face a very difficult time at the hands of their own employees also. The Government should be aware of it. There is a great dissatisfaction prevailing amongst the Government employees, and particularly among the industrial workers employed by the Government of India. Therefore, a Pay Commission or a Wage Board or a separate

Commission as suggested by me is of absolute necessity to examine the salary and allowances which were determined a long time back and which do not hold good now as they are now out of date. They should, therefore, be reviewed.

Then, Sir, I shall speak about the D.A. paid to the Government employees. According to Justice S. K. Das's Commission, which the Government have not yet accepted, D.A. should have been reviewed once in every six months when there is increase of 5 points on the average in the cost of living index. According to Justice Jagannath Das Commission's recommendation, the increase on an average for a ten point in the cost of living, the workers were to be compensated, were to be given a particular amount of D.A. According to this recommendation, they should have been compensated to the extent of 95 per cent. But, according to the latest decision, in regard to the D.A. announced by the Government of India, the workers have been compensated only to the extent of 75 per cent. I want to know how far it is justified for Government to take this arbitrary decision. Therefore, as I said earlier, we always try to settle our disputes by peaceful means or negotiations. We have been pleading that it is not justified for Government to take an arbitrary decision like this and that they should refer the whole question of D.A. to an impartial arbitration and whatever decision that arbitration gives, it should be binding both on Government as well as the workers.

With these words I want to repeat again that if the Government wants industrial peace in this country—I know the Government wants to establish a socialistic pattern of society in this country,—I appeal to the Labour Ministry that they should rise to the occasion. The letter of the legislation should be especially made applicable to everybody. As there should be no high and low in the society.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

There should be parity between high-paid and low-paid employees. There should also be no disparity in regard to implementation of the labour laws. Last year I asked one question—at that time Shri D. Sanjivayya was the Minister—as to why the Labour Ministry was afraid of the employing ministries; was it because they were more powerful? To-day I cannot ask that question because we have got a very powerful Labour Minister and two Deputy Ministers—one from Defence and the other from the I.N.A. They are very powerful. Therefore, I would request them that they should not hesitate for a moment, and if there is any lapse in regard to the implementation of the labour laws by the employing ministry they should be prosecuted in the same manner as the private sector employers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your time is up.

Shri A. P. Sharma: One word more and I have done. I have gone through the annual report very carefully and I find that there is no mention about the enforcement of the labour laws in the public-sector undertakings, particularly with regard to the workers employed by the employing ministry. I would like to add one line about the labour relations in the railways. They always say that labour relations continue to be very cordial. Unless and until the failures of the Ministry are brought to light as also those who were responsible for not implementing the labour laws are taken up, the Labour Ministry will not be doing justice to a large number of workers employed by the Government of India themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member must conclude.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I am concluding. As I have said, while supporting the demands of the Ministry, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry once again to see that the em-

ploying ministries also do properly function so far as implementation of labour laws is concerned.

15.00 hrs.

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. This Ministry is responsible for treating human problems, i.e., the problem relating to labour, employment and rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon has to be done on a large scale in our country and arrangements have to be made to give them employment so as to enable them to start a new life here. As the report says, already about 1,37,000 repatriates from Burma have come over to India, the land of their origin, and about 70,000 more are expected to come over to India by the end of this year. This has happened as a result of nationalisation of trade in Burma and the restrictions placed on foreigners there and the Indians have to come over to India to start a new life here. Unfortunately this problem is a very great problem. As I said earlier, it is a human problem and I request the Ministry to take a human attitude over these people and give them more employment as far as possible.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Regarding the repatriates from Ceylon, they are yet to come. Due to the Shastri-Sirimavo Pact signed in October 1964, about 5,25,000 people of Indian origin in Ceylon have to be repatriated to India and this repatriation has to be spread over a period of 15 years; the repatriates from Ceylon are expected to start coming over to India from June this year.

This dual problem of repatriates from Burma and from Ceylon is a

huge problem and a large amount has to be set apart for the rehabilitation of these people.

About the repatriates from Burma, I am glad the Ministry has taken some steps to give them employment. The most affected States because of this repatriation are Madras and Andhra Pradesh; in Madras, nearly 70,000 people have to be provided with employment and given the necessary facilities to start their life. I am glad that they are going to open a spinning mill in Tinnevely district on a co-operative basis to give them employment and also to expand the existing co-operative mills there, so that these people can be employed. Certain concessions are being given to them in the matter of employment and education and certain age relaxation is also being given. I am sure that these things will go a long way in giving them employment. This is a national problem. This problem does not concern only Madras or Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra. These people are Indians; they are Indians first and Indians last. So each State has its own share in accommodating these repatriates from Ceylon and from Burma and I request all the States to make their contribution also in rehabilitating their own brethren who had gone overseas due to poverty here and who have now come back due to the attitude taken by the Governments of other countries. They are our brothers and we have to share their burden also, as we share ours. This is a human problem. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation have taken this additional responsibility of rehabilitating these people and I am glad that they are taking certain steps.

Regarding the repatriates from Ceylon, I suggest that the Government may have a plan ready now itself; they are going to come over here in thousands by June this year and so from now onwards we should plan for their resettlement here. They were employed in plantations in Ceylon and there

is a large scope for opening more plantations in Kenyakumari, Nilgiris and Anamalai area of Madras State. I am glad the Madras Government is taking steps to open tea plantations to the extent of 10,000 acres. This, however, is not very adequate to give employment to about 5,25,000 people who are going to come over to India. So I request that more lands must be allotted to these people and more plantations must be started, so that they can be employed in those plantations because they are already trained in plantation work in Ceylon. These things must be considered by the Ministry very seriously.

Then I come to another important problem, of bonus. Bonus has a special significance because it is an assured income for the workers. Thanks to this Ministry, they have brought out the Bonus Act by replacing the Ordinance. The Bonus Act assures two things: the minimum bonus and the maximum bonus. I welcome the minimum bonus given to the employees because they were not hitherto given the benefit of getting the meagre bonus of 4 per cent. Now the Act has made it compulsory, whether an industry makes profit or not, to pay a minimum bonus of 4 per cent. It is a welcome feature, but another matter is that there is a ceiling of 20 per cent. The employees cannot get a bonus of more than 20 per cent. The employees employed in tea plantations, mostly in South India, have, in practice, been getting a bonus above 20 per cent but now they are affected because of the ceiling of 20 per cent. I request that this may be relaxed in cases where the previous practice has been to get more bonus than the 20 per cent limit. The very same question was raised in the Madras Assembly and the Chief Minister, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, who is also in charge of labour, has said that the Bonus Act has adversely affected the tea plantation workers and staff in Madras State and they have to amend the Act also, if necessary, to restore the previous prac-

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

the employees getting more than 20 per cent bonus. This must be done by our Government here.

Then I come to the problem of employment. Education has spread to a large extent in our country and with the spread of education, we are faced with the problem of educated unemployment. Most of the males and females are now educated and they have to seek employment to earn their livelihood. We find from the report that the unemployment problem is mounting day by day. We are, of course, not denying that our Government are not solving it; they are solving it to the extent it is possible; but the pace of solving it should be accelerated.

In this connection I may say that employment in the private sector has also increased, but the private sector employers are giving employment to their own kith and kin. I may state a hypothetical case here because I do not want to mention any names. The industrialists who receive loans from Government do not start industries with their own funds; they get more loans from all possible sources concerned. They get the funds from the Industrial Finance Corporation; they get the funds from the Government. The Government get money from all sections of the people who pay taxes to finance the industries. But these industrialists give employment to their own kith and kin and to their own friends and people. In this connection I must mention that the Labour Ministry must see that the industries which receive loan from Government must accommodate all colours and all sections of people as employees in their concerns. This is very important and this must be looked into.

Another point is that, in the Payment of Wages Act, there is no provision for deduction from wages of the professional tax payable by employees to the local bodies. It will be very easy to collect the professional tax from the employees through the management; if an arrangement is made by which

the entire sum payable by the employees to the local bodies can be collected by one cheque issued by the management Panchayats need not spend more money towards the collection of the professional tax. I suggest that suitable amendments may be made to provide for this purpose in the Payment of Wages Act.

I then come to the provident fund scheme. I am glad the provident fund scheme is being extended to a number of new industries.

One matter about which I want to make a mention is this: the industrial magnates have got their own guest houses and bungalows for their officers; and the watchmen, gardeners and other people who are employed in those bungalows are paid not from the pockets of the officers of the factory, but from the management of the factory itself. But, while the watchmen, the gardeners and other people who are employed within the factory premises are covered by the provident fund scheme, the watchmen, gardeners and other people who are employed in the bungalows of the industrial management are denied the benefit of this scheme unfortunately. So I would urge the hon. Minister to take note of this and to extend the provident fund scheme to these people also, so that when they retire they also get some benefit.

I am glad that Government are going to introduce legislation to regulate the contract labour system in this country. The contract labour system is in vogue for a long number of years, and in this House voices have been raised for abolishing the system, but to our surprise we find that Government are introducing legislation only for regulation of the contract labour, by giving them some benefit and by making registration compulsory and so on, so that they can be given some benefit as regular workers.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the motor transport workers. A number of accidents, and that too,

lorry accidents happen on the highways, because the hours of work of the labourers, drivers, and cleaners etc. are not determined. In order to earn more profit, the fleet-owners do not give rest to the employees. When the drivers go on a trip and come back, immediately they are asked to take the lorry; this is what the fleet-owners do, in order that they may earn more profit, but they are ignoring the health of the workers in that process. The result is that the driver has to work for long hours and sometimes he meets with accidents because he does not have enough rest. So, I would request that the Motor Transport Workers Act must be implemented throughout the States properly, so that the accidents on the highways might decrease.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): This is one of the most important Ministries, dealing with labour, employment and rehabilitation.

As you know, the very structure of Government depends to a very large extent on successful production in all spheres so that our economy might grow. The growth of the economy is possible only when the labour which is instrumental for production has got all the amenities which normally every human being deserves. In this respect, I would submit that unless labour is provided with all facilities, with residential quarters, medical treatment, education of children etc. in a fair manner, it would not be possible to get more efficient work from the labour.

In this respect, I have to submit that even after eighteen years of our Independence, we have not been quite fair to the labour in regard to all these amenities which are dire necessities for them. I remember that only a few years back, when our late-lamented Prime Minister Nehru happened to visit Kanpur, the industrial centre of UP, he was actually shocked and he said that he would like to burn the dark, dingy and smoky quarters where the labourers were accommodated. And that was a signal where-

upon some quarters were built for the labourers. But that is only a negligible thing. Even then, unfortunately, I have seen that it so happens that those quarters which have been built for the labour are actually occupied by middlemen at nominal rents which are actually meant for the labourers and which are payable by them, and the labourers are not getting any benefit out of it.

I have seen the Industrial Disputes Act undergoing rapid amendments every month and every year. The most unfortunate feature of labour legislation is this that I do not find any sort of congenial connection between the labour legislation at the Centre and those at the State level. Labour being in the concurrent list, there should be a sincere effort to supplement the labour laws of the States with those at the Centre, for then only the legislation can give benefit to the labour.

I may point out that there are certain enactments at the State level which are most ineffective, and they are only kept on the statute-books. One of them is the Minimum Wages Act. There is hardly any enforcement of its provisions with the result that the workers in the small industries, the artisans etc. for whom this enactment was meant, are still being exploited, and the authorities feel as if they need not enforce the provisions of the enactment.

Likewise, I would like to point out that the lot of the agricultural labour in the rural areas is most deplorable. The Central Government and the State Governments have not paid any attention so far to the question of bringing them to the level of the industrial labour to any extent.

In certain States, I should say that there has been an amendment to the IPC, and under section 374 of that Act, compulsory labour can be checked. But I can say with authority that there have been no chalans so far under this section even though the

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

offence has been made a cognizable offence. It so happens that these labour legislations which actually deal with labour and which can go to some extent in saving them from exploitation are never enforced; the executive authorities meant for enforcing these enactments treat them in a most step-motherly way. There are no chalangans and no prosecutions under the Minimum Wages Act or under section 374 of the IPC. In the rural areas throughout the country, exploitation and compulsory employment of agricultural labour is still there and it has not been checked. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the Central Government should rise and see that such enactments as are actually in the interests of labour are strictly enforced.

Then, I would submit that there should be no discrimination in the enforcement of the labour Acts as between the labour in the private sector and that in the public sector. I join with my hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma in what he has said in this regard. This kind of discrimination is not quite understandable, and I do not see why the provisions of labour laws are not actually enforced in the case of labour employed in the public sector. There is one more apprehension which I feel in this regard. Generally, it so happens that the public sector corporation's managers or the persons who are at the helm of affairs in those corporations are either ICS or IAS officers and they are very senior officers, and in the presence of such officers, the labour welfare officers or labour inspectors actually feel shy, and if I may say so, they are actually cowed down and they thus fail to enforce the labour laws. I would submit that Government should take steps in this regard and as a matter of fact, the public sector should set an example for the private sector in respect of the welfare of labour. But actually it is just the other way about.

Then I have to submit with regard to dearness allowance and enhancement of emoluments to labour that it would be most equitable and just if the dearness allowance given is proportionate to the rise in prices of the necessities of daily life. If we keep in view the rise in prices of these commodities and the amount of dearness allowance given, there is no proportionate relationship, and it gives no relief or welfare to labour. It should be made a criterion that the dearness allowance given should be in proportion to the rise in the price of daily necessities. Then only can labour feel contentment and feel confident of putting in maximum effort for the growth of production in the country.

I am very glad that a bonus legislation has been passed. But there are so many instances where employers have not paid the bonus due to the workers. The other day the hon. Minister of Labour was saying here that efforts were being made and negotiations were going on. I do not understand what the negotiations are about when their obligation under the legislation is clear. If employers are still reluctant to give bonus even after the passing of the Bonus Act, it is the duty of the Labour Ministry and Government to enforce the Act and take necessary steps thereon; there is no stage for any sort of negotiation in this matter.

Lastly, I would say that labour legislation at the States and Central level should be framed in such a manner, that the legislation at the State level supplements the measures taken by the Central Government. Generally, it so happens that the labour inspectors and welfare officers of the States and the Centre do not see eye to eye, and they think they have got different duties to discharge and they belong to different departments. The result is that what is congenial to labour is not done.

These are my suggestions. I hope the Ministry would rise to the occasion

and implement all the measures which are in the statute-book.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Melkote.

I would request hon. Members not to approach the Chair. If they want to communicate anything, they may please send chits to me. Otherwise, it disturbs the Chair very much. I hope this suggestion would be agreeable to the Members.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I must point out one thing, because I also approached you.

Mr. Chairman: This is a question.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We send slips, but are not called. Then we rise and ask for time. Even then we are not called. What is to be done in such circumstances?

Mr. Chairman: Let us not waste time any more. I will accommodate Members.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry. While doing so, I welcome the Minister who is an old, experienced hand, and the two Deputy Ministers who have also had considerable experience in Government, though they are new to the labour department.

The Labour Ministry has a big empire to deal with. Different departments are there as provincial units. Each one of these wants to remain autonomous and not come under the purview of Labour. Our problems are galore. Each one of the workers is a problem by himself. The Labour department has got to deal with them. We expect the labour officers in the department to work for the benefit of the working class everywhere. I pointed out a few years ago that they are just like doctors attending in jails on prisoners. They can only examine the patients and tell Government what ought to be done. It is in that atmosphere, in that light, that we have to tell the labour department to give us

succour and deal with the problems occurring in the country.

As I said, there are various problems that one can think of. The employees' state insurance problem, the rising trend of unemployment, rising trend of prices, the constitution of new Pay Commission, bonus, labour's role in the Fourth Plan, welfare officers and others to deal with the implementation of industrial laws, whether they are properly implemented or not, joint management councils—very many of these problems are there. I would not like to touch on all or any of them, but would concentrate on only one aspect. Two previous speakers, my colleague in the INTUC, Shri A. P. Sharma and Shri K. N. Pande have dealt with other problems already. Therefore, while I entirely agree with what they have said, I would pinpoint only one aspect so that I can highlight it before this House. That is as to how the public sector undertakings in this country have been working and why they have not given us the necessary profits that we expect from them.

The public sector undertakings have to account for a large share of the taxpayers' money. We want them to function most efficiently. If after 19 years of working they do not come up to the same level of efficiency and profitability as the private sector has done, we feel extremely sorry. We have to go into this matter and see why is it that they are not making adequate profits. Why is it that they are not even paying the same quantum of salaries that some of the foreign companies established in India pay. The foreign concerns pay better salaries to their staff. Why is it that the public sector undertakings are not able to pay better salaries? The public sector undertakings have a certain amount of profit fixed which the Government take over. After all is said and done, the amount of money that ought to be distributed to the workers, if they have to have the necessary incentive to do better

[Dr. Melkote]

work, has to be taken into account, if the profit flows back. The workers are interested in greater production; they are patriotic and loyal. They would like to do their best. But what is it that is coming in the way of their not working properly after nearly 20 years of this kind of industrial activity?

I went deep into this question. Here I make this demand. There was a Royal Commission on Labour appointed somewhere about 1929 or 1930. I would say that there should be a President's Commission appointed to go into this question of the structure of the industries, the incentives offered to labour, every aspect of it, so that we may ensure that the public sector undertakings give a good account of themselves in the Fourth and subsequent plans.

While saying this, I would like to draw attention to one particular point mentioned in the Report of the Ministry and draw conclusions therefrom. I refer to pages 40-42, 'Welfare work in Central Government undertakings'. It is said on p. 41 under 'workers' grievances':

"During the year 1965 (upto the end of Nov. 1965), 59,666 complaints were reported to have been handled by them. Out of these, as many as 88,827 were reported to have been settled".

What is this 'reported' about? Haven't they got proper figures? What do they expect us to conclude from the word 'reported'? Who has reported? Is there nobody to check these figures in the Central Government undertakings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): These are reports from the undertakings themselves.

Dr. Melkote: The meaning of 'reported' is different; it is different

from report. I would like him to understand the semantic distinction.

Mr. Chairman: It may be wrong English.

Dr. Melkote: It continues:

"Out of the total number of grievances handled, individual grievances....

individual, not union grievances, please look at this—

"...were as many as 55,519 (out of 59,666) as against 49,129 in the previous year and collective grievances 4,147 as against 4,997 in the previous year. The nature of grievances....

—that is important—

"...shows that 32,245 related to terms and service conditions, while 27,421 related to domestic and other matters."

What am I to call this? Nearly 55 per cent of the grievances were about terms and service conditions. That means that Government's laws and other things that apply to the individual worker are not being applied in such a large measure. Will there not be unrest? In the case of these public undertakings, if there is ambiguity in the terms of service or service conditions, why should it not be made clear, so that many of these problems are obviated? This I have not been able to understand. If this occurs in public undertakings, what will private sector undertakings do?

Then again, it is stated in page 42:

"The Labour Officers of the Central Pool were generally associated with all the welfare measures introduced in the undertakings. They initiated new schemes and suggested improvements in the existing welfare measures for the workers. They helped in bringing about harmony and amity between the managements

and their workers which ultimately accounted for the maintenance of industrial peace and increase in production in the establishments concerned."

I congratulate the Central Pool Labour Officers on doing this, but can they do it effectively? Many of these Labour Officers are not even class I gazetted officers. The Labour Department posts them there. The management makes use of them as if they are clerks. Unless they have prestige and can uphold the rules and regulations and tell the management what ought to be done, otherwise it will be reported and the Labour Department will take action, how will the benefits go to labour? Why not make these officers working there class I officers who take their cue from the Labour Department and not from different departments? Here lies the hitch and the reason why this kind of trouble occurs in the different undertakings. I therefore congratulate the Labour Officers that in spite of their handicaps they are doing very well. As I said, this should be modified and they should be made class I gazetted officers.

Apart from this, from 1947 onwards till today we have poured in money into these public undertakings to purchase the best machinery available in any part of the world, the most sophisticated machinery; our labour is cheap; we invite technicians and others from foreign countries to help us; in spite of all this, production in other countries is higher than ours. The workers are prepared to work and they are patriotic. This has been shown during the Hyderabad police action, during the attack on Goa, at the time of the Chinese aggression and during the Pakistani aggression. So, we have no grouse against the workers, if the production is not up to the mark. I say we will co-operate with the Government and the Labour Department; wherever a worker is not working properly, dismiss him, I will support you, my organisation is prepared to do this. I am in-

terested in the nation first. If the nation thrives, I live; if the nation goes down, I also go down. So, I challenge the Labour Department: wherever they point out that a worker is not working properly, if I do not support, you can take me to task, our organisation will support you. But in England working with the same machinery a worker gets Rs. 1,000, in Germany Rs. 1,500, in France Rs. 1,500 as also in Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, and much more in America, and still they are able to sell their goods to us at a cheaper rate. Our labour and raw materials are cheap, we have sophisticated machinery, and still we are not able to do this, though our workers are patriotic. Therefore, there must be something wrong with the management. Please look into this and assess this. That is why I am insisting on a President's commission being appointed. If my pay is Rs. 1,500 as in other countries, I get incentive, I will work, there will be less of strikes, and there will be national progress. It is the duty of the Labour Department to look into this to carry on the work in national interests.

I will just mention one or two things more. There are some cases in public sector undertakings where the courts have given a decision and they have been hanging fire for the past 15 or 16 years without being implemented. If a court decision is not implemented, why does not the Labour Department take action? What is it they are doing? How long can the worker wait? Many of them have already died.

Secondly, coming to the defence undertakings, I can understand when there is an emergency, but the Constitution guarantees that any seven persons can organise a union. That right is not given to these employees, like coolies and water-carriers during normal times. Industrial laws are not applicable to the defence undertakings. Why? You want to use the DIR. Why not give these human rights to these people and allow them to carry on like others. I have not been able to get an

[Dr. Melkote]

answer. I have been raising this issue for seven or eight years.

These are the questions I would like to ask. With the dynamism of the present Labour Minister and the Deputy Ministers, I hope all these problems will be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tulsidas Jadhav. Not more than five minutes.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : सभापति महोदय, अपनी इस डिमाण्ड पर बोलते हुए, मैं रिहबिलिटेशन के सवाल पर बोलना चाहता हूँ, यह एक बड़ा भारी और गुरुत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। भारत के जो दो हिस्से हुए, उससे देश को बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, इससे लोगों के अन्दर बड़ा दुख और दर्द भरा हुआ है। इसमें भी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आये, उनमें से वेस्ट बंगाल में लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा वसे हुए हैं और इन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होता है—1964 और 65 की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें वेस्ट बंगाल, आसाम और त्रिपुरा इन तीनों को मिला कर 8,94,137 लोग बाहर से आये और उसके बाद सन् 1965-66 की रिपोर्ट देखने से मालूम होता है कि यह संख्या 8,01,798 रही। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि इन में से बहुत से लोग वापस चले गये, क्योंकि इसमें 94,339 लोग कम बताये हैं। इस चालू रिपोर्ट को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वे लोग वापस गये होंगे। इसका ऐसा अन्दाज लगता है। मेरी दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें जैसे भारत के दो टुकड़े होने के बाद जो लोग बाहर गये थे, वे वापस आये हैं, उनकी जो जायदाद थी, वे वैसे ही छोड़ कर आये हैं, अभी तक उनकी जायदाद का जो प्रश्न है उसका हल नहीं निकला है। सन् 1947 के जो झगड़े हैं, वे भी इस समय तक तय नहीं हुए हैं और इस बारे में भी अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है।

इनके अलावा दूसरे रिफ्यूजीज हैं जो बाहर के देशों से आये हैं, जैसे बर्मा से आये हैं,

इनकी संख्या 1,35,700 है और दूसरे 70 हजार हैं। बर्मा से जो लोग आये, ये लोग मद्रास और आन्ध्र के ये और मोजम्बीक से 2300 लोग आये। इन लोगों के लिये सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से। इन लोगों के लिये जो प्रीवेन्सिज आती हैं, जो बातें कान पर सुनने में आती हैं, उनसे सन्तोष नहीं है। मैंने देखा है कि महाराष्ट्र में उल्लासनगर में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थियों की एक लाख के करीब आबादी है। उनको आये हुए अठारह बरस हो गए हैं। लेकिन फिर भी उनके लिए आज तक जगह का कोई निकाल नहीं हुआ है, कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। इससे उनके अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष पाया जाता है। थोड़े दिन पहले की बात है कि वहाँ लाठी चार्ज हुआ था और गैस का भी प्रयोग किया गया था...

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): That is a different matter.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह तो सही है। लेकिन उनके लिए टूकानों का और उनके लिए रहन सहन की जगह का प्रबन्ध तो होना चाहिए, उसका निकाल तो होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मन्त्री महोदय उत्तर दें तो इस पर प्रकाश डालें। हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं और उन्होंने इस समस्या का कोई हल खोज निकाला हो या उनको टूकानें और जगह दे दी हो तो उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अगर अभी तक उन्होंने कुछ न किया हो तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस और अवश्य ध्यान दें और इसको जल्दी करें। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ उनकी टूकानों आदि

के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। उस भाग से श्री बसवन्त, एम०पी० आते हैं। वह इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री महोदय के साथ दो बरस से लिखा पढ़ी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कोई निकाल नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा मुझे ख़ातरी से भी मालूम होता है। अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ तो चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मुझे दुरुस्त कर दें।

रिफ्यूजी जो लोग हैं, उनके बारे में मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। हम लोग इधर रहते हैं। हमारी कम ज्यादा जायदाद भी है। अगर कोई अड़चन पैदा होती है उसके सम्बन्ध में तो हम आपस में उस अड़चन को दूर कर लेते हैं, आपस में फँसला कर लेते हैं। लेकिन उनके बाप दादों की जो जायदाद थी उसको वे पाकिस्तान में छोड़ आए हैं। वह उनके दिल का टुकड़ा था जिस को वे उधर छोड़ कर इधर आ गए हैं। उनके अन्तःकरण के टुकड़े उधर पड़े हुए हैं। उनको सांत्वना देने का, उनको धीरज बंधाने का काम सरकार करे और उनके साथ वह ठीक रीति से बरताव करे। सरकार को चाहिये कि उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर करने की वह कोशिश करे।

रिफ्यूजी भाइयों से मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है, उनसे मेरी एक विनती है। वे यहां आए हैं और हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन वे ठीक रीति से रहें और कुछ काम करके बतावें। बहुत से लोग हैं जो काम नहीं करते हैं। वे राशन आदि लेते हैं और झगड़े करते हैं, ऐसा मेरे कान में पड़ा है। जब वे आए हैं तो उनको चाहिये कि वे लड़ाई झगड़े न करें और काम करके खाएँ, काम करके दिखायें।

टैक्सटाइल मजदूर तथा दूसरे जो मजदूर हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों के जो मैंने डेज सास्ट हुए हैं, उनके आंकड़े

देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उनमें वृद्धि हुई है। इससे हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि उनके असन्तोष में वृद्धि हुई है। मेरी विनती है कि जो कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं उनको चलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। साल के शुरू में पंद्रह कारखाने बन्द पड़े थे और साल के अन्त तक उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर 35 हो गई। इस का नतीजा यह भी हुआ कि बेकारों की संख्या में भी बड़ी वृद्धि हुई। पहले उनकी संख्या 17,000 थी जो कि बढ़ कर 44,700 हो गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी भी व्यवस्था ठीक ठाक की जाय।

एक अंतिम बात मैं प्राविडेंट पंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पीछे भी कहा था...

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : एक मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will please conclude now. He has to keep his promise given to the Chair.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, most of the distinguished Members who have spoken before me have dealt with important problems and I shall confine myself to one of the problems concerning my State, Kerala. You are aware of the living conditions of the plantation workers in our country. 300,000 workers engaged in plantation industry in Kerala have served a strike notice which is to take place shortly. In spite of that the government of Kerala has not taken any steps to intervene in the matter or settle the dispute. The two advisers who are there in Kerala have not done anything nor has the labour department of the Kerala government taken any interest to intervene in the matter. As you are aware Kerala is under the President's rule and the Central Labour Minister has got a duty to see that this strike is averted at all costs. Situated as they are the plantation workers are in out of the way hill tracts of Kerala; they are far removed from civilisation; they have no medical facilities or transport facilities. Most of these are owned by

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

foreign firms and they have done nothing to improve the living conditions of the workers engaged in the plantation industry. The strike notice issued by the workers includes the demand to raise the wages, bonus, better medical facilities, etc. I therefore request the Labour Minister to look into this matter and see that the strike is averted at all costs. The workers engaged in the toddy tapping industry in certain parts of the country, say, in Kottayam have already gone on strike. Even here the government of Kerala has done nothing. He should look into this matter also. He should see that the strike is settled.

The condition of the biri workers has been engaging the attention of the House for a long time. It is very unfortunate that even after years of deliberation the Bill has not been enacted into law. The Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha last February. He should see that some time is obtained during this session to pass this Bill. Their living conditions are congested; there is no proper ventilation in the factories and because of these most of these workers are prone to TB and other diseases. In consultation with Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he should see that this Bill is passed into law during this session itself. We have a lot of legislation but the enforcement machinery is absent. One such law is the Motor Transport Workers Act. I know from personal experience that in most States this Act is not enforced. Even in Kerala, I have not seen a single prosecution take place for violation of this Act.

Finally I invite your attention to the retrenchment that is going on in the oil companies. In Delhi in the Caltex Office 41 employees have been segregated in a room and they had not been given any work during the last two or three months. You could imagine the mental strain and agony

of these workers. They are put in virtual confinement from 10 to 5 P.M. inside an air-conditioned room without any work. They are given facilities to play carroms or read papers. If this state of affairs continues in a few months they will forget whatever they have learnt. Therefore, the hon. Minister should personally see that the companies are not allowed to play with the Indian workers; they should be given work to do. I am aware that a tripartite committee has been appointed to go into this question, and in yesterday and today's paper we have found certain reports about the recommendations of this committee. I am sure the Government will go into this and pass early orders and see that the workers engaged in the oil industry are given security of service and that foreign firms are not allowed to retrench these workers. With these words, I conclude.

श्री बालमौकी (खुर्जा) : सभापति जी, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी के आगमन पर प्रसन्नता प्रकट करता हूँ, इस लिये कि उनके आगमन से देश के मजदूरों के मस्तिष्क में नवीन आशा का संचार हो रहा है, और आगे भी उनसे आशा है।

मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर बदलती हुई परम्पराओं के साथ साथ मनुष्य के श्रम की महत्ता भी बढ़े। मंत्री महोदय के आगमन से मनुष्य के श्रम की महत्ता बढ़ेगी। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि जब से वह आए हैं उन्होंने इन तीन महानों के अन्दर जो घोषणायें की हैं, और महत्वपूर्ण घोषणायें की हैं, उनका प्रभाव ऐसे मजदूरों पर पड़ेगा जिनकी समस्या आज भी विकट रूप से देश के सामने खड़ी हुई है। आज उनकी ओर मैं ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। वह कर्मचारी हैं सड़क निर्माण में काम करने वाले और परिवहन में काम करने वाले और बिजली विभाग में

काम करने वाले । इसी प्रकार से ऐसे कर्म-चारी भी हैं जो कि देश के अन्दर सफाई का काम करते हैं और म्यूनिसिपैलिटीयों के अन्दर और प्राइवेट क्षेत्रों के अन्दर काम करते हैं ।

मुझे यह प्रसन्नता है कि उन्होंने 3 अप्रैल 1966 को कानपुर में बराबर यह कहा है कि सड़क निर्माण के मजदूरों के लिये, ट्रांसपोर्ट के मजदूरों के लिये, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के मजदूरों लिये वेज बोर्ड स्थापित किये जायेंगे । मैं इस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी गरिमा का परिचय दिया है और वह उन मजदूरों के लिये हृदय में दर्द रखते हैं और उन के कष्टों को दूर करना चाहते हैं उन के काम करने की स्थिति को, उन के वेतन क्रम को, उन के कल्याण को ध्यान में रखते हैं ।

इसी प्रकार से दूसरी जो महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा उन्होंने देश के अन्दर की है वह सफाई कर्म-चारी भाइयों के लिये की है । उन के हृदय में उन के लिये भी गुंजाइश है, और आज से नहीं, बहुत पहले से वह उन के लिये प्रयत्न करते आये हैं ।

मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने अपने सब से प्रथम भाषण में 14 मार्च, 1950 को इस प्रश्न को उठाया था, और मैंने बराबर उसमें कहा था कि उन की स्थिति को देखते हुए, उन के कार्य को देखते हुए, उन के साथ जो शोषण होता है उस को देखते हुए, उन की अवस्था को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह दुर्लक्षित कर्णगा कि वह एक ऐसा कमिशन कायम करें जो उन के काम की स्थिति की जांच कर सके, सर्वेक्षण कर सके और उस बात को भी जो अब तक उन के लिये नहीं हुई है वह पूरा कर सके । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उस का जवाब भी दिया था । मैं उस जवाब के शब्दों को पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"My hon. friend Mr. Kanhaiyalal Balmiki has raised the question of municipal labour, the scavengers or

mehtars. I may at once tell him that we are not making any distinction in our labour legislation between the other type of workers and municipal workers or scavenging staff."

यह मैं मानता हूँ कि उस वक्त मैंने प्रश्न उठाया था । कारखानों के अन्दर या कहीं भी ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां हमारे भाई काम करते हैं उन के साथ किसी भी प्रकार की विभिनता नहीं बरती जाती है, डिस्पैरिटी नहीं बरनी जाती है । लेकिन बहुत वर्षों से यह बराबर कहता आया हूँ और जब भी अवसर मिला है, कि देश के अन्दर जो म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में काम करते हैं, जो प्राइवेट क्षेत्र के अन्दर काम करते हैं हमारे भाई उन की अवस्था आज 18 वर्ष के बाद भी सबलूमन है । उन के साथ अत्याचार होता है, उन के काम करने की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, उन के वेतन क्रम ठीक नहीं हैं, उन के कल्याण के काम चलते नहीं हैं यद्यपि माननीय पं० पन्त जी जब यहां पर मौजूद थे उन्होंने केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड की ओर से एक सब कमेटी कायम की थी, जिसको मलकानी कमेटी कहते हैं । केवल उसके सामने यह शर्त थी कि सिर पर पाखाना ढोने की सानत खत्म हो सके और उससे सम्बन्ध था जिस स्थिति में वह भाई काम करते हैं । जिस तरह से वह पाखाना दूर तक ले जाते हैं और उसका डिस्पोजिजल किस तरह से करते हैं वह एक अलग दृष्टिकोण था लेकिन आज जो हमारे भाई म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में काम करते हैं, कारपोरेशन में काम करते हैं या कहीं भी काम करते हैं, उनके कार्य की जो स्थिति है, जो उनका वेतन क्रम है, उसमें अत्यन्त डिस्पैरिटी है । जिस तरह की उनकी काम की पद्धति है वह भी दोषपूर्ण है । इसलिये माननीय मंत्री जी ने कानपुर में 3 अप्रैल को जो घोषणा की है उन भाइयों के वेतन क्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उनके काम करने की पद्धति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उनके कल्याण को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि एक प्रकार का

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

बेतन बोर्ड देश में स्थापित करेंगे, मैं सारे देश के अपने सफाई पेशा भाइयों की ओर से उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह जो महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा उन्होंने की है उससे उनमें एक आशा का संचार हुआ है कि इस देश के अन्दर उन भाइयों का कल्याण हो सकता है। यह आशाजनक स्थिति अपने मन में रखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से बाबू जगजीवन राम यहां आये हैं तो हमें आशा होती है कि हमारे साथ कुछ इन्साफ हो सकेगा और हमें सामाजिक सुरक्षा मिल सकेगी और हमें वह सुविधा और न्याय मिल सकेगा जो मिलना चाहिये और अभी मिलता नहीं है। जिस तरह की मजदूरों की स्थिति देश के अन्दर चलती है उसे देखते हुए आप ध्यान करेंगे तो इस तरफ तीन महीनों के अन्दर उन्होंने जो घोषणायें की हैं वह महत्वपूर्ण घोषणायें हैं वह जनहित की घोषणायें हैं और उन लाखों करोड़ों कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं जो महत्वपूर्ण कामों में लगे हुए हैं। मैं इस ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और यह जरूर समझता हूँ कि इस बात को वह जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करेंगे कि देश के अन्दर आज जो स्थिति है वह न रह सकेगी और उन भाइयों का कल्याण और उद्धार हो सकेगा, और इस महामानव के द्वारा उद्धार होगा जो आज देश के अन्दर मजदूर क्रान्ति का अग्रदूत है। वह उन के लिये एक सेवक की तरह से नहीं हैं, एक सद्भावनापूर्ण महापुरुष की तरह से खड़े होते हैं। वह उनके कल्याण को समझते हैं, उनके दुःख को समझते हैं, वह उनके दर्द को समझते हैं।

यह मैं जानता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी भी उनकी स्थिति को सुधारना चाहते थे और उनका एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान लाना चाहते थे। बाबूजी भी कहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर जब तक समाज की चार-दीवारी के अन्दर उन भाइयों का एक

महत्वपूर्ण स्थान नहीं होता है, उनका स्वाभिमान उनको प्राप्त नहीं होता है, उनका कोई आत्म गौरवपूर्ण स्थान नहीं होता है, उनको अपना सामाजिक और विचारपूर्ण स्थान नहीं मिलता है, तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। बाबूजी की भी यह इच्छा थी कि एक दिन यहां पर कोई सफाई पेशा भाई की पुत्री उच्चतम सत्ता हाथ में लेकर बैठे, वह बैठे या न बैठे, लेकिन संसार को जानना होगा, देशवासियों को समझना होगा कि देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति इन मजदूर वर्गों के लिये, सफाई पेशा भाइयों के लिये उत्पन्न हो जायेगी कि जिसमें बाबू जगजीवन राम जी का एक सक्रिय सहयोग होगा, और उनको वह स्थान प्राप्त होगा जो कि एक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से होना चाहिये। मैं एक आशावादी की स्थिति से उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है उससे हमारे मस्तिष्क के अन्दर आशा है और आशा ही नहीं विश्वास है कि वह जो बोर्ड स्थापित करेंगे उससे जो उनके बेतन का क्रम है, उनके कल्याण की स्थिति है, उनके काम धन्धे की जो पद्धति है, उसमें सुधार हो सकेगा और उनका स्थान भी इस देश और समाज में सम्मानपूर्ण हो सकेगा।

तीसरी घोषणा जो उन्होंने की है उसकी ओर भी मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इन मजदूरों पर, विशेषकर सफाई पेशा भाइयों पर जो मजदूरी के कानून हैं, लागू होने चाहिये, उनका प्रभाव उनके ऊपर होना चाहिये, और देश के मजदूरों की जो लिस्ट है उसमें इन मजदूरों की गिनती होनी चाहिये, और जो कानून आज धिसे पिटे ढंग से चलते हैं राज्यों के अन्दर और यहां पर, उनका विसापि-पिटाने दूर होना चाहिये। उनके अन्दर जो

ओवरलैपिंग है, लूप होल्स हैं उनको दूर किया जायेगा। परिवर्तन हेतु एक नये कानून का दृष्टिकोण पैदा किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी श्रम नीति पैदा की जायेगी जिसमें मजदूरों को एक स्थान प्राप्त हो सकेगा और यह भावना धारयेगी कि देश के अन्दर समाजवाद है। समाजवाद तभी माना जा सकता है, उस विचारधारा की पद्धति तभी मानी जा सकती है जब वह यथार्थवादी पद्धति हो और मजदूरों के लिये हो, मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिये हो, मजदूरों के उत्थान के लिये हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूरों को इन कानूनों से लाभ हो सकेगा और आज देश के अन्दर जो आर्थिक विचार चल रहा है उसमें उसका स्थान हो सकेगा।

मैं अन्तिम शब्द एक मिनट में कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : श्री बाल्मीकी बैठ जायें, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : जो कमी बहुत दिन से चली आ रही है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि 30 वर्ष पहले गठित रायल कमिशन ने जो कमी पूरी नहीं की और अब लेबर पैनल जो प्लानिंग कमिशन का है उसने जो कमी पूरी नहीं की, अब तक सफाई पेशा भाइयों के लिये जो काम नहीं किया गया है उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है, उनका कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं किया है, उनका सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है...

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Please close now.

श्री बाल्मीकी : उस काम को यह जो वेज बोर्ड आज पूरा करना चाहता है वह पूरा

कर सकेगा और इससे एक आशाजनक स्थिति पैदा होगी और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होगी जिससे इन भाइयों की सुरक्षा हो सके.....

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Hon. Members should hear what is said from the Chair. They go on speaking without hearing what is being said. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung. Hon. Member may resume his seat. There is no use carrying on with his speech when there is no quorum in the House.

There is quorum now. He may conclude in a minute.

श्री बाल्मीकी : तो मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा था और अन्तिम एक मिनट में कुछ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाइयों के लिए जो अभी तक नहीं हुआ चाहे रायल कमीशन के द्वारा हो या जो प्लानिंग कमीशन का लेबर पैनल बना है उसक द्वारा हो, उस दृष्टि से इन मजदूरों के बारे में नहीं सोचा जाता है, मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी के मस्तिष्क में यह बात साफ है कि जो प्रत्याचार और जो प्रत्याय उनके साथ अब तक हुआ है वह दूर हो सकेगा और इस प्रकार से वह इस वेज बोर्ड को जल्दी से जल्दी घोषित करेंगे और घोषित करके इन मजदूरों के कल्याण का उत्तरदायित्व अपने ऊपर उठा सकेंगे। वह भी आपको याद रखेंगे और आपकी कृपा को भूल नहीं सकेंगे।

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barkataki): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of this Ministry.

Sir, even before the onerous responsibilities of the Ministry of Rehabilitation were transferred to this Ministry, the Ministry of Labour and Employment had a very heavy burden. It

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

has had to deal with a host of complicated problems in many fields, a host of problems involving human relations, economic institutions, patterns of industrialization and employment, the conditions, rights, welfare and education of workers and all the situations and demands of industrial peace and economic growth in a rapidly industrialising society.

I am aware that the solutions to many of these problems do not lie entirely within the area covered by this Ministry. Yet, it is necessary to examine the success that the Ministry has achieved in formulating and implementing policies that will lead to the early solution of these problems.

Sir, it is very difficult to say that the year that has passed has been a year of comparative quiet on the industrial front. The report of the Ministry refers to the fact that 63 lakhs of man-days were lost during the year as a result of strikes and lock-outs. It is true that this is less than the number of man-days that were lost in 1964. The figure of 77 lakhs for 1964 was perhaps the highest in many years. But when we recall the fact that 1965 was an abnormal year, a year in which we had to face the challenge of Pakistani aggression twice, when we recall the fact that the workers of our country responded with zeal and devotion to demands of defence, it does seem apparent that there was no real reduction in the loss caused by industrial disputes. In fact, if one compares the figures of the losses of man-days for 1965 with those of 1963, which was the year in which our nation was attacked by China, one finds that the loss in 1963 was 33 lakhs of man-days while the loss in 1965 was as high as 63 lakhs. I am sure the Ministry itself is well aware of the fact that all these and the recent trends of strikes and bandhs in many parts of the country make it impossible for us to believe that there has been any substantial improvement in the general labour situation.

Sir this takes me to one of the main causes of the unrest and discontent

that lead to strikes, disputes and deadlocks in our country. In spite of the unexceptionable objectives of our Plans and the loftiness of our repeatedly declared intentions, we cannot claim that we have succeeded in increasing the real wages of our workers to any appreciable extent. It is true that 'money wages' have increased, especially in most of the industries in which organised labour has asserted its demands. But, Sir, the increase in 'money wages' has not resulted in an increase in real income. In fact, the real wages of labour are being continuously eroded by spiralling rises in the price of essential commodities and the steady decline in the purchasing power of the rupee. The real wages of our workers cannot be salvaged and rehabilitated without a firm and far-sighted wage policy that links wages to the cost of living and prices of essential commodities, and at the same time bolsters the real wage and relieves the pressure of inflationary trends by augmenting the real income of workers by a chain of free and subsidized amenities and services like consumers' cooperative stores and fair price shops that sell food and essential commodities like clothing, drugs, medicines, books etc. at subsidized prices, by inexpensive housing, free medical services and free education to children. It will be too much to claim that we have followed or formulated such a wage policy that can adequately ensure the needs of a rapidly industrialising society. In fact, we have not even succeeded in getting every sector of industry and employment accept the principle that wages should be linked with the cost of living. There are several sectors of employment, especially in industries where labour is not organised and in industries which are not covered by wage boards, where wages have no relation to the cost of living. Even in sectors in which the need for such a relationship is accepted in principle, the link is either nominal or wholly inadequate to neutralise the rise in cost of living. Sir, now that the Indian Labour Conference itself has

accepted the principle and the need, one can certainly hope that the Government will move with speed and ensure the application of the principle to all sectors of employment.

Sir, I referred to the need to bolster and augment the real wages of our workers with a number of services and amenities. The need to provide such supporting services is all the greater in the rural areas where we and that most of the labour force—and let us not forget that the vast majority of our labour force is in the rural areas—are employed in the agricultural sector, construction works, projects or industries which are subject to or free from the application of the Minimum Wage Act. The Minimum Wage Act itself does not apply to all sectors of employment. The minimum, even when it is defined, has no link with the cost of living. In fact, the whole intention of the Minimum Wage Act is to ensure a minimum and yet not impose a link with the cost of living index. Even so, the assurance of a minimum wage can be a significant step towards a living wage; especially when it is bolstered by the services of the kind that are available to organised labour. I would strongly urge the Government to examine the possibility of making it compulsory for all construction services and for contractors who employ or recruit such construction labour and industries who employ less than 300 workers, such as 25, 50 or 100 to ensure a minimum wage, medical cover against sickness and hazards in employment and itinerant consumers' co-operative stores that can serve a whole compact area or camp. The services of such stores can also be made available to agricultural labour in our rural areas.

I would also urge that the Government should take immediate steps to extend the applicability of the Minimum Wages Act, to revise the minima fixed under the Act and to set up an effective machinery that can ensure the application of the Act. Sir, I shall not refer at length to the special needs

of agricultural labour, I shall only say that the main recommendations of the four Committees of the Seminar on Agricultural Labour that met in Delhi in August, 1965 list a series of highly practical and urgent steps that can be taken to assure better standards of living and conditions of work to our agricultural labour. I hope, Sir, that the Government will lose no time in implementing these recommendations.

Sir, I must say a few words about plantation labour. It is well-known that the working conditions in the plantations are among the worst in the country. It is well-known that in these far-off places managements often escape the eye of law and soft-pedal even statutory obligations for welfare measures, for the provision of housing, medical care, creches, educational facilities for the children and the like. The appointment of the one-man Commission to enquire into the working conditions in plantations was, therefore, widely welcomed. Now that the Commission has submitted its report, the Government should give immediate attention to the crying needs of plantation workers.

Sir, I would now like to say a few words about the question of unemployment and under-employment. One of the main objects of a planned economy should be to ensure full and gainful employment for all. One of the advantages of planning is that the State takes the responsibility and gets the opportunity for the full and economic utilisation of the human and material resources of society. Yet, in spite of 15 years of planning we find that unemployment and gross under-employment are stark realities that face many millions of our people. The backlog of unemployment that we are compelled to carry seems to be snowballing.

Sir, I shall refer to my State as an instance. A recent report published by the Director of National Employment Service on urban and rural employment in the State has shown

[Shrimati Renuka Barkataki]

a steeply rising trend in unemployment. The rate of increase is even in the urban and rural sectors, being 33·8 per cent in urban areas and 34·2 per cent in rural areas. Though the report shows that the highest absolute increase is among unskilled workers—as high as 43 per cent in urban areas and 36·1 per cent in rural areas—the rate of increase has been very high among all educated categories. The rate of increase of unemployment among matriculates is next highest to that of unskilled workers, of Inter arts and sciences as high as 57·8 per cent in rural areas, of graduates as high as 18·4 per cent in rural areas.

Sir, in the State of Assam alone the Third Plan will leave a backlog of 3 lakhs unemployed and, according to official estimates, the backlog at the end of the Fourth Plan may go up to 10 lakhs. What, then, is the success of our employment policy? We are now about to launch on the Fourth Plan. If the three plans that we have gone through have not taken us in the direction of a solution to the problem of unemployment, let us see what additional measures or corrective measures should be taken. If heavy industries in the public sector cannot provide employment on a scale that is required, let us plan for industries in which the investment-employment ratio will be favourable for the liquidation of unemployment and under-employment. The Report of the Ministry says that of 31 lakhs of registrations effected at employment exchanges 4 lakhs placements were made. This works out to a placement ratio of 1·7 or 1·8. While this is the national average, the ratio for an economically backward State like Assam has been 1·15 which is in fact lower than the ratio for 1964, which was 1·12. This is the result of the acute dearth of opportunities for employment in the State. There are very few industries in Assam. Even among the industries that function in the State, most belong to people from elsewhere, and there is a tendency

among the managers and owners of these industries to prefer people from outside the State to the local applicants. Impossible, sometimes discriminatory, pre-conditions are set forth to exclude local applicants and justify such exclusion. I would urge the Government to examine the report of the Assam Assembly's Committee that studied this question and decide what action could be taken at the Central level to remove these handicaps in the State.

Sir, the Report of the Ministry again refers to the paradox of increase in educated unemployment and the acute shortage of trained man-power. It is indeed a tragic paradox if those who are trained cannot find employment and, on the other hand, there are no trained personnel to be employed. There can be no stronger argument for a radical review of our policies and programmes of technical education and the adequacy of our polytechnics and technical institutes.

I would now like to say a few words about the Department of Rehabilitation. My hon. friend, Shri Saraf, has referred to the conditions in the western zone. I hope you will allow me to refer to the conditions prevailing in the eastern zone.

This Department has passed through many vicissitudes. But, with the mass influx of refugees from East Pakistan that commenced in 1964 and with the displacement of persons that resulted from the recent conflict with Pakistan, the problem has taken a new dimension. We are often told of the Tashkent spirit and the promise of a new era of friendship and good neighbourliness. I do not want to say anything about the clouds that are still very much in the sky. But it does appear to me that one of the main tests of a change of heart will be the attitude of Pakistan to the minorities of East Pakistan. If they are discriminated against, terrorized and squeezed out in "pogrom", the world will once again have irrefutable evidence of what

Pakistan stands for. We, on our part, have to do our best to give new homes to these unfortunate migrants and to resettle and rehabilitate them.

But we have every right to demand that Pakistan should honour the agreement on evacuee properties that formed part of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. We have scrupulously honoured the provisions of the agreement and offered compensation or the value of the property that was left behind in India by persons who decided to migrate from Assam, West Bengal, Tripura or other areas in Eastern region to Pakistan. But Pakistan does not allow intending migrants to dispose of their property in East Pakistan. Nor does it pay compensation or honour the agreement to give the value of the property left behind in East Pakistan by persons terrorized to migrate to India. I do not know whether this unilateral failure of Pakistan was one of the subjects that we raised at Tashkent. I do hope that the Government will take up this question at future Ministerial meetings that may be held in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement.

I shall now refer to one or two problems affecting the working of rehabilitation in Assam. Since the 1st of January 1964 nearly, 1,85,000 refugees crossed into Assam. Of these 16,000 have migration certificates and nearly 1,70,000 had no valid travel documents. Yet, we are told that the work of screening has been completed in all States except Assam, Tripura, Manipur and NEFA. The problems posed by illegal infiltration into Assam are well-known. Yet, even after nearly two years, our Government has to come before us and say that in this State, of all the States, the work of screening has not been completed. I shall not say more on it.

Then, Sir, the Report makes reference to many rehabilitation schemes that have been sanctioned and are in the process of being implemented. It is a pity that the Report does not

tell us anything of the results, does not give us any evaluation of how these have helped in rehabilitation. To give a few instances, there is reference to a Rs. 31 lakhs schemes for terracing of land in Garo Hills, and the progress report is that 12 families have been moved to site in two years. There is reference to a Rs. 3 lakhs scheme of weaving in camps and the progress reported is that 114 persons are employed. Similarly, there is reference to a fifteen thousand rupees scheme for employment of new migrants in the Jack Board Factory at Tinsukia and the progress report is that 50 persons were employed but all of them have deserted without assigning any reason. I can multiply such instances from the Report. So, I say that the work of rehabilitation has to be speedy and efficient.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, eulogized this Ministry like anything. He said that this is the most powerful Ministry. Let me hope that his words come true; let this Ministry become very powerful.

I shall speak only on rehabilitation. I feel that the last three Ministers have failed, so far as rehabilitation is concerned. A friend referred to Gandhiji. Let me hope that the present hon. Minister will give a Gandhian touch to the rehabilitation programme. I shall now speak on East Pakistan refugees. I refer to them as "refugees" because that is how they are described by everyone. But I dislike that term. Why should we dub our citizens as refugees? They are not responsible for their present pitiable plight. It is all because of our great folly called partition. Whoever has heard of a country being divided, as we did? It is all our folly. If we were benefited by this partition, still why should these citizens suffer for that?

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

At the time of partition we promised them many things. A condition-precendent to partition was that if the minorities in Pakistan suffer in any way we shall go to their help. If they are molested, we do not give them shelter here also. But should we not now redeem our promise?

Just after partition what happened in Punjab? Immediately after partition there was an exchange of population. Though we said that we did not like exchange of population, that we are a secular state, it actually happened. By 1949, 45 lakhs of people came to India from West Punjab. In the case of Punjab what did we do? I give the figures from Seventy-first and Seventy-second Reports of the Estimates Committee, Third Lok Sabha, the latest reports of the Estimates Committee. I place these figures before the Minister.

The number of refugees from East Pakistan up to 1958 was 41.17 lakhs and from 1st January, 1964 to 18th February, 1966, another 8.02 lakhs came, that is, 49.19 lakhs in all. I do not find the figures for 1958 to 1964 in the Estimates Committee's Report, but altogether refugees from East Pakistan will far exceed 50 lakhs. What have we done about them?

For Punjab refugees we have paid compensation of Rs. 187.56 crores, but not a single farthing has been given to the East Pakistan refugees. What is sauce for the gander should be sauce for the goose as well. Why should these people not get any compensation? Over and above that, we have given the Punjab refugees sufficient land because they came into East Punjab where there was vacant land. They got the vacant land because there was actual exchange of the population. What land did we give them? I find that 2,81,316 allottees were given permanent rights over an area of 20,16,107 standard acres. Outside Punjab also, 58,000 displaced agriculturists were settled on 5.63

lakhs of evacuee as well as Government-owned land. This is what we have given.

But in the case of East Pakistan refugees, I find that up to February 1966, 1,93,000 acres have been received from State Governments for the settlement of new migrants (since January 1964). They have not been given all this land. Out of this, 1,15,000 acres are expected to be cultivated and sufficient for 18,000 families.

So, look at the discrepancy. I do not say that we have done much for the Punjab refugees, but what we have done there, even that we have failed to do in the case of the East Pakistan refugees.

How stepmotherly attention we give I shall show from one fact. We have given loans worth Rs. 26.53 crores in the case of West Pakistan refugees and to East Pakistan refugees we have given more loans, worth Rs. 47.33 crores. On housing we have given more to West Pakistan refugees, Rs. 64.95 crores; to East Pakistan refugees we have given Rs. 45.72 crores. The total is almost the same. But in the case of East Pakistan refugees, there was the Mathrani Committee to find out where the loans have gone. I do not know about the situation in Punjab because these loans had been adjusted against their compensation. To some extent they had to pay also, but mostly they were adjusted against compensation. But here in West Bengal what actually happened is in a confidential report of the Government of India. Shri Mathrani, ICS, was appointed to see what happened actually about these loans. After many complaints that they received, they sent him there and what was found out was that there were many colonies which were supposed to exist on paper but were nowhere to be found. I happened to get this report. I was then in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and I exposed them there. I suppose, Shri

Khanna was present in the gallery that day and he heard all those things. Nothing was done. No loanees could be traced out as to where the loanees had gone. Even the little that you had done did not reach the proper persons. Such is your machinery that you cannot do anything. So, I say that if the Minister can give a Gandhian touch, he can do something. What would have Bapuji done if he were alive? He would have gone and lived with the refugees.

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to exhaust all the 11 minutes available to your Unattached Party?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: No. I have 21 minutes. How much time have I taken? For the rest I will speak on another subject. You have given me the time; I have not asked for it. I remained silent here. You asked me whether I shall speak and I am speaking. It is a very important subject and I must speak on it. More than 50 lakhs of persons are suffering. If I will not be able to speak for them, what sort of independence is this, what sort of Parliament is this?

Let me hope, because man lives by hope, that here is a minister who can give an Gandhian touch to it. Let me see. I know, if it is not Government policy, he would be helpless because he shall have to spend crores of rupees for them.

Here, to show how stepmotherly attention is given I shall give one example. Some loan, called the contributory house-building loan, was accepted by some persons. These men are very enterprising. They came from East Pakistan. You know, they were in the vanguard of our freedom movement. You cannot deny Bengal's contribution and of Bengal, East Bengal's contribution is still more. These men came from East Bengal. They are very enterprising. They did not flock to your camps. They did not come to you; they did not approach

you even for trade loans or anything of the kind. You said that you would give some contributory house-building loans. They were also at a great disadvantage; they had not taken anything from you, so they took that contributory house-building loan. It was a small amount; no loan exceeding Rs. 5,000 but of less than, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 like that. They thought that they would be able to sell their property there and repay you the loan. But you know, you were yourself helpless. The Government of India was helpless because Pakistan was misappropriating everything. As a matter of fact, how bad a situation was created the world knows that. They had good property there and everything. That was misappropriated. You could not come to their help and they could not get anything from there. So, they cannot pay back any loans. They applied to you for their loans to be written off. The West Bengal Government recommended that at least the interest of the contributory house-building loans be excused. This was in 1961 I have all the relevant papers but I am short of time and I shall not be able to place before you all this. I could quote from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* which I have here as to what actually happened in 1961. Let me not go into it, but I shall point out to the Minister—he is sitting here: this is something good, because other ministers do not remain—let him try to do something about this.

In 1961 the Government of West Bengal recommended that at least this interest should be excused on the contributory house-building loans. As regards other small loans, many of the loanees cannot be traced; rehabilitation has gone to pieces in our province. So, they said, "Excuse all other loans". Other loans were excused. About this they said, "Interest must be excused". But nothing happened. This time the other day when our Home Minister, Shri Nanda went there, he found out that people

[Shri H. P. Chatterjee]

came, our ex-ICS member who was in charge of certain rehabilitation came, others came—all came and told him that this should be done. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Please try to conclude now.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: How much time have I taken?

Mr. Chairman: You have taken one minute more than the allotted time. You have taken 12 minutes.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I will conclude in a minute.

What happened that Mr. Nanda went there and took down notes about their request. What are you going to do now? These men, somehow or other, have built houses. They are in areas which are outside the rationing area. There, the price of rice is very high. It is selling at Rs. 2 a kilo and sometimes it is not available at all. This is the situation there. Now, you are asking them to repay the loans with interest and you just threaten them with notices under the Public Demands Recovery. You have issued these notices. What will they do? You are not doing any good to them. They have by their own efforts, somehow or other, built houses and now you want to oust them. This is a step-motherly attitude and nothing else. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to excuse them from paying these contributory house buildings loans. I am not saying about trade loans, and other big loans. But you may kindly excuse them in regard to the contributory house-building loans because they have no means to pay.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir....

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : श्री कृष्णा
इतना प्रच्छा बोलते हैं, इसलिये गण-पूर्ति
करवा दीजिये ।

16.32 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri M. R. Krishna: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhawalya: No quorum.

Mr. Speaker: There is quorum now.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Sir, many Members who have spoken before me have said that the Minister is very effective, sincere and sympathetic to the labour. Nobody doubts his sincerity, his effectiveness and his sympathy for the labour. At the same time, the labour problem is increasing everyday and the unemployment is also increasing every day.

The Five Year Plans which have been introduced are probably creating more unemployment than giving employment to the people. During the Second Plan, the Government said that they would be able to provide employment to all the people. But that did not happen. In the Third Plan, they said that out of 17 million unemployed people, they will be able to provide employment to 14 million people. That also did not take place. In the Fourth Plan, the unemployment position is expected to shoot up to 23 million people. It is really very difficult for anyone to understand how they are going to solve this unemployment problem however effective this Ministry might be. The Labour Ministry is on the old pattern of the British Government when the Labour Ministry did not have many responsibilities except the job of opening employment exchanges, registering unemployed people and, now and then, pushing them into Government offices for employment and all that.

Now, it is no more deal with the labour problem in that manner. This Labour Department will have to undertake greater responsibilities. I do not know what type of coordina-

tion exists between this Ministry and other development Ministries, particularly, with the Village and Cottage Industries Commission which is supposed to provide employment for the under-employed people and also to some extent solve the unemployment problem. I do not know what effective coordination is there between the Labour Ministry and the Village and Cottage Industries Commission. If become useful and effective, the Labour Ministry should have greater say in the Village and Cottage Industries Commission because they have got hundreds of crores of rupees to spend for the rural employment and for the under-employed people to have a fair amount of income through various industries.

Sir, nearly 69.5 per cent of all the working force in the country consists of agricultural labour. Much has been said about the agricultural labour by almost every Member who has preceded me. The Labour Minister is very sympathetic to this section also. The previous Labour Minister openly confessed that this section did not receive any attention from the Government and, therefore, he wanted that the agricultural labour should be included under the Minimum Wages Act. I think the commitment which the previous Minister made in public will be honoured by the present Minister. I hope he will try to implement this scheme and see that the agricultural labour is also brought under the Minimum Wages Act.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It has always been there.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I am told in many cases the Minimum Wages Act has not been effectively implemented.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is the point.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister who

is very well-versed in almost all the labour problems of this country to take note of this and see that effective implementation is carried out to benefit this sector.

We have been trying to copy most of the reforms and Acts passed in various other countries. For instance, in the matter of working hours, the minimum wages and various other concessions given to the labour, we are trying to see that those facilities are also provided to the Indian labour here. These are the things which we always try to copy from others. This country which consists mainly of poor people will have to bring in certain revolutionary changes to help the Indian labour so that there may be many other countries which would like to copy the good things which we have introduced in the matter of welfare of labour here. Most of the private industries which come up now-a-day under the Five Year Plans have to depend upon the Government finances. They will have to get huge loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation. I do not know whether any Ministry or the Labour Ministry has at any time tried to induce the private sector industries to accept the labour participation in management. We have recently been to some of the places where the cooperative sugar mills are functioning. The cooperative sugar mills are supposed to give representation to all kinds of people including the labour. To my great surprise, even though the whole area consists of the labour population and the labour will have to be effectively associated with the sugar industry, in some of these factories, particularly in Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh, we found that the labour had never been represented on the board of management. The sugarcane cultivators have been given the representation. The Government has nominated the directors on the board but nobody, including the management, has taken any note to give representation to the labour. Today, we are thinking of bringing in a

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

democratic, socialistic pattern of society. The labour is actually working there and it has to contribute to the progress of the factory. If in that place which is known to be a co-operative factory, the labour is not given its due place, I simply cannot understand whether there will be any other sector where the labour would have their way. Therefore, I would plead before the Minister to see that at least in the co-operative sector, where the finances—the lion's share of the whole amount—are given by the State Governments or by the Central Government, the labour gets its due place.

The Labour Ministry have fortunately got one or two very attractive schemes to help the unemployed. The industrial training institutes are really very useful institutions, but the way in which the Labour Ministry is trying to create these institutes in the States is not very encouraging because when the industrial training institutes train the candidates in these institutes, they make them independent and if the Government could give them some financial assistance, they will be able to set up their own concerns.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I must have at least seven minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Already he has had about nine minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Let me speed up.

I would like that, just for asking, the Labour Ministry should be able to provide industrial training institutes because this is going to solve a very big problem which the country would be faced with after some time. The educated people who do not find jobs would just become a menace to

the Government. Therefore, it is time that the Labour Ministry took action. of course, the Labour Minister is a very effective person and I hope that he will be able to convince the Finance Ministry and get whatever finance he needs to increase the number of I.I.Ts. For Instance, I have seen in the report that in Ramagundam the Ministry is thinking of rehabilitating some people, but the condition which the Ministry is asking the State Government to accept is that they should come forward to meet the entire expenditure and the Central Government would only meet that portion of the expenditure which would go to the benefit of refugees. This is a very backward area and there, the weavers, the smiths, the goldsmith, the silversmith and various other people of repute are unemployed. The Labour Ministry is not merely concerned with rehabilitation of refugees, but they are also concerned with the rehabilitation of unemployed people.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That might have been done by the Rehabilitation Ministry.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Fortunately this Ministry is also dealing with rehabilitation now. I do not want the Ministry to discriminate between one poor refugee and another. I would like to quote one instance where this discrimination is made. The uprooted people from various other places have been given better kind of facilities which have already been narrated by my hon. friends. But I would like to bring to his notice a specific point. The refugees from Burma who have been sent to Madras and Andhra Pradesh are not being given even the contracts which they are capable of doing because most of them had been working in ships in those places; after coming over here, they never wanted doles from the Government but they only wanted certain contracts, in which they are fully qualified, to be given to them, but this has not been done.

Secondly, the people who have been rehabilitated in Gujarat—probably the Gujaratis who had been uprooted from Mozambique and other places—are allowed a maximum loan of Rs. 5,000 whereas the same kind of uprooted people coming from Burma, who have been settled in Madras and Andhra Pradesh, get the loan facilities to the extent of only Rs. 2,000. Whether they get it actually or not is a different matter. I would like to know why this discrimination is made. I want the Minister to check it up because I have seen it in his own report—Rs. 2,000 in the case of Madras and Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 5,000 in the case of Gujarat.

The last point which I would like to bring to his notice is this. He was the Railway Minister sometime back. In the Railway Ministry, there are a lot of people belonging to the weaker sections, particularly the scheduled castes. They wanted to form an association, not to disturb the Government or to do damage to Government but to protect their own safeguards which had been granted to them under the Constitution. They wanted to ensure that the administration did not flout the constitutional guarantees and that the facilities granted to them were fully implemented. But in the railways and in the other departments, they are not allowed to even have such an association. Even if they are allowed to have association, the administration does not correspond with them. I want that the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment should look into this and see that the anomalies are removed.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): I associate myself with other friends who have expressed their delight over the fact that Shri Jagjivan Ram is again at the steering of the Labour Ministry. In fact, he is the father of the labour legislation in India, and he is the designer of the Labour policy, in pursuance of which the Government passed legislation and made rules. I do not know how he feels now when he has again taken

charge of this Ministry: I do not know whether he finds the whole system has worked according to his original design . . .

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): It is spoilt child.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: . . . or whether he finds many things where the performance has not been good. In any case, I am sure that he has the capacity to put things right again.

One purpose of labour legislation was that the workers who were not in a strong position then should gather sufficient strength and in course of time they should be in a position to bargain with the employers as equals. That was the purpose and that was why he tried to strengthen the trade unions. In fact, he had got a legislation passed that the trade unions should be compulsorily recognised. But as one or two hon. Members have pointed out already, that part of the labour legislation just remains in cold storage. I do not know whether Government desire to introduce any compulsion for the recognition of the labour unions. But this is the time when at least our policy should be, that is, the policy of the private employers as well as the Government employers in the public sector should be that, they should recognise the trade unions and they should look at trade unions and they should look at that climate has not been created yet. The idea earlier was that we should create a climate in the country where the workers and the employers should sit together and they should try to co-operate and co-ordinate in order to build up national industries and also the national economy. But that idea could not be pursued. In fact, it was never intended that the workers should be converted into litigants. We never want that the workers should become litigants and Government should sit tight over the matter and they should decide whether certain cases should be sent to the court or should be adjudicated or

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

settled through arbitration. This is a matter where we want that the whole machinery should become automatic and the workers should be in a strong position to enter into bargain with the employers. Government should watch where the workers are in a weaker position and help them; but our policy should be that there should be a climate in the country and the people should understand that the workers have a certain status and position. But what are the conditions prevailing now? At present, the workers who should be respected most in our country are being maltreated. Their status is still low. Ours is a poor country, and as such we want that we should produce more and we need producers. But if the producers were not respected in the country, and they did not enjoy high status and position, then what incentive will they have for larger production? I am not speaking at the moment of the monetary incentives, the wage incentives and other incentives but I am talking of the status incentive or the position incentive, their rightful status in society. Unfortunately the workers have not been able to gain that till now. That should be the policy; that should be the purpose, not only of the Labour Ministry but of the whole Government, whether they were dealing with the public sector or private sector. When I think of the conditions, I am reminded of a Sanskrit sloka:

प्रपूज्याः यत्र पूज्यन्ते पूज्यानां तु विमानना

क्रीणि तत्र प्रवर्तते कुम्भिकां मरणम् भयम् ।

If those who should be respected were not respected and if those who should not be respected, were respected, in such countries, three calamities befall: *durbhiksham*, famine, death and terror. People are always afraid. So this is the condition. In our country, the most respected person should be he who produces wealth, who performs productive labour. But in our country, the person who enjoys leisure, who enjoys comfort, is respected most, and

the person who does the most difficult job, like the sweeper, is at the lowest rung of the society.

Apart from the implementation of labour laws, a climate should be created in the country. Not only the Labour Ministry, but the whole Government should work for bringing about that climate and atmosphere.

With regard to the private sector, as many friends have said, we get something done through legislation, but that is not so far possible in the public sector. The general mentality of officers has been unhelpful. Thus we are in a difficult situation. Some Members have said that the Labour Ministry does not feel so strongly when it is faced with difficulty in the public sector concerns. Sometimes it is stated that it has no say in the matter. I would say that the whole labour policy should be dictated and directed by the Labour Ministry and not by the administrative Ministries. In the matter of financial policy, the Finance Ministry dictates and directs the policy; similarly, the Home Ministry lays down what should be the service conditions and how the services should be recruited etc. Similarly in labour matters, the Labour Ministry should have the final say, how labour should be employed, how they should be treated by the various Ministries and so on. After all, the administrative Ministries are not experts in this field. It is the Labour Ministry which has the expert knowledge in these matters. I am quite sure that with Shri Jagjivan Ram at the head of this Ministry, the position will very much improve.

With regard to industrial disputes, there are many instances of awards being given, but not implemented. I can give a long list, but I have no time to do so. If a calculation is made, it will be found that crores of rupees are at present due to workers from these awards. But the money is not paid. They say that the money will be realised as arrears of land revenue. When cases are referred to the land

revenue authorities, they take a long time. All kinds of difficulties are created, because they have no interest. I would suggest that the realisation of the arrears should be left to the Labour Ministry; they should be empowered to realise these arrears, and if necessary, we should amend the law.

As regards the Bonus Act, I do not want to repeat what has already been said by other friends. I welcome the Act which was passed. But I think there are certain defects remaining; the Act is not working properly. Certain doubts have arisen. The Labour Ministry should *suo motu*,—not because of any award or decision of any court—undertake a re-examination of the whole Act and take action to rectify the position so that more time is not taken to settle pending disputes.

Then I want specially to refer to the position of the Cantonment Board employees. They are in a very queer position. They work for the Defence Ministry, but they are not in the service of the Defence Ministry. They are employees of the various Cantonment Boards, but their conditions of service are decided by the Defence Ministry, although they are not employees of the Defence Ministry. For five to seven years, their matters have been pending. The file goes to the Defence Ministry, they take long time in replying, then the file comes back to the Labour Ministry, and thus these things remain pending. They thought that some wage board should be appointed, their pay has not been determined, their dearness allowance has not been increased, they were not consulted about their service rules.

The Deputy-Minister, Mr. Chavan, knows the case. In fact, he was handling the case, and by the time he came to grips with the problem, he was shifted to another Ministry. Then Dr. Raju came. He was also very kind, and he patiently listened to so many deputations so many times. After that, when he was fully aware of the case he was shifted. And now the cases are pending again. I think

in this matter the Labour Ministry should have final say, and this matter should be settled.

Then there is the price rise, but in many cases the dearness allowance has not been settled. Prices go on rising, it has been accepted in the report also. They have stated that the price rise has been very heavy, but still the position of the wage-earners and salaried persons is worst. Whether they are Government employees or employees of private firms, everywhere their position is worst. I think the Labour Ministry should specially take up this question and examine it. If we cannot control the prices, they should see what formula should be adopted so that the position of the wage-earners and salaried people could be improved.

I also associate myself with what has been stated about agricultural workers. Although the Minimum Wages Act was passed at the time Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister earlier, and though many State Governments had, in fact, fixed the minimum wages for agricultural labour, no decision was ever implemented. Even today agricultural labour does not get the minimum wage. We know that and hon. Minister knows that. So, something should be done. Some time ago a seminar was organised by the Labour Ministry especially for the agricultural workers, and in the seminar many good ideas were formulated, suggestions were made; but I do not know what has been done in regard to all that.

One thing more. There are arrangements for training, in trade-unionism, but Government should from time to time assess the impact of this training, because we do not know results from the reports whether there has been any improvement or not.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.

[Shri Mohsin]

Labour constitutes a very important matter in the national development. The economic and social progress of the country depends more upon labour, and the beneficiary too will be labour along with others.

17 hrs.

We are happy to see that senior politician and experienced administrator like Shri Jagjivan Ramji is holding this important portfolio. Though in 1965-66 the relations between the workers and the management are better off than previous years, to our great disappointment, production has not gone up. It may be due to various factors, especially in the agricultural sector, food-grains production has gone down considerably due to vagaries of the monsoon. In the industrial sector. I am happy to find that the rate of increase is 7.3 per cent, in 1964-65 during the first half of the year whereas it was 7.1 per cent of the corresponding period in 1963-64. On the whole the industrial output may be said to be satisfactory. The industrial relations about labour and management could be viewed by looking at the mandays lost complaints of breach of the code of discipline and the industrial truce resolution. One would be happy to find that the mandays lost in the year under report is 63 lakhs as against 77 lakhs in the previous year. In the whole of the Third Plan, industrial relations are better off compared to the Second Plan. Complaints of the breach of the code of discipline and the industrial truce resolution numbered 1399 in the year under report as against the previous year's figure of 1710. Under the Industrial disputes Act reference to the courts during 1965 were 5705; but in 1964 this number was less. I do not know why it is so. However, we can say that the relations between management and labour were better compared to the previous years. But the treatment of the workers in the

industrial establishments continues to be rather disappointing. We cannot say there is much progress in implementing the programme of workers' participation in the management. It is mentioned in the report that in 1961-62 joint management councils were established in 11 establishments in the public sector and 18, in the private sector. The corresponding number for the year under report are 36 and 71. After four years we see this development only to a small extent. Workers' participation in the management councils will go a long way in the production of industrial output and also in economic and social progress of the country. If there are no good relations between the workers and the management the establishment cannot progress; that ultimately it results in strikes, lockouts, etc., and the whole industry suffers. I cannot understand why there should be difficulty in establishing these joint management councils in the public sector where the government has full control; only by an order it could constitute these joint management councils. I can understand the difficulty about the private sector. The workers will feel that they are also having something to do with the management and in the production, and that will ultimately bring in an increased output. I hope the Government will take this into consideration. The progress that has been made in the four years is utterly insufficient.

About wages, though there are so many Wage Boards and recommendations, the implementation is not quite proper. Even now, it is seen the wages are not commensurate with the cost of living of the workers, and the workers are unhappy throughout the whole country. The result, is, we see the strikes everywhere, in the textile field and in other industrial fields also. Even those workers will all these eight hours of manual labour in the industrial establishment cannot have two meals a day. This is the sort

of difficulty that the workers are facing. What kind of output we expect when the worker cannot have two square meals a day?

From page 70 of the report, it is seen that in regard to the disputes relating to labour, on which awards were given, 1,345 cases were decided in favour of the workers, and only 507 were decided against the workers. So, in respect of arbitration, everywhere, we see that the workers were on the right path and a large majority of cases, the awards were in favour of the workers; the number was 1,345; and only in 507 cases, they had lost. This is a proof, therefore, to show that the workers were in the majority of the cases on the right path, and wrong was done to them by the management itself. So, in such cases, the implementation machinery will have to come in very strongly and severe action should be taken against those who create causes for these complaints.

I have one word to say about agricultural labour. India is essentially an agricultural country. There are of course many unions in the industrial sector, but in the agricultural sector, for agricultural labour, there is none. Though we have crores of agricultural labourers, and though there is the Minimum Wages Act, the Act is not implemented properly. The result is that the indentured labourers who work in the fields and elsewhere are not getting proper wages and sometimes they are to live without work and without any earning. There was a Seminar on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of August, 1965 and at that Seminar many recommendations were made by four committees. But I do not know whether those resolutions or recommendations were examined by the Government and accepted and implemented.

I shall briefly refer to employment. On the whole, we can see that the employment situation in the country is not happy. There is an increase in unemployment. The very first page

of the report itself shows that registration in the employment exchanges from April to December, 1964, was 29,58,400, whereas in the same period of 1965, it rose to 31,12,820. I do not know whether these are correct figures, for, there are lakhs of persons who have not gone for registration at all. Apart from that, even the figures with regard to the registration that we have, show that there is an increase in the registration of unemployed persons. The situation is more distressing in regard to educated unemployed. Even there is an increase in the number of matriculates unemployed. With all these huge projects throughout the country, and planning and everything, if this is the trend, I do not know what is there in store for us in the future. Something will have to be done in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohsin: I am the only Member from the Mysore State speaking in this debate. Please give me some more time, Sir. About ITIs, there are so many industrial training institutions and centres opened throughout the country, and there are persons who are skilled and who come out of these institutions every year. But thousands of them are still unemployed. Though the Government spends crores of rupees on these ITIs, when the people come out of these institutions, there is no machinery to see that they are employed. In my State, especially, there are diploma-holders in electricity, in civil engineering and various trades in industrial training who are unemployed and their number is increasing. If nothing is done, I do not know if the programme for increasing the number of ITI's will be successful at all because even after training these persons will have to remain unemployed.

I have something to say about rehabilitation also because this Ministry deals with rehabilitation in addition to labour and employment. It is cor-

[Shri Mohsin]

rect to say that we have got a duty towards the refugees who came from Pakistan after the partition and who are coming even today. They are coming today due to the administrative setup in Pakistan and due to the atrocities committed on them and during the days of partition they came due to the fault of our leaders who created this partition. However, we have got a duty towards them to see that they are properly rehabilitated. But one thing that I cannot understand is the distinction between Muslim refugees and the non-Muslim refugees? Why should there be any distinction among the refugees? We are a secular country and we cannot make any distinction between refugees and refugees. If a non-Muslim refugee comes we rehabilitate him. If a Muslim refugee comes he is treated as an infiltrator. Why should we do that? Can we say that if a Muslim comes he is not a refugee at all?

An hon. Member: Genuine refugee.

Shri Mohsin: I am speaking about genuine refugees only. There may be cases where the people may be tired of the military dictatorship in Pakistan and they might like to come and lead a peaceful life, a democratic life in this democratic country. No democratic-minded man, and no man with self-respect might like to stay in that country under the military dictatorship. That may be the reason why Muslims may also desire to come and settle down here. Why should they be precluded from the benefits of rehabilitation, I do not understand.

Another thing is, when the refugees came to West Bengal and other border States, some Muslims were uprooted from those places. I do not know whether any proper action has been taken by the Government to rehabilitate those persons. Rehabilitation is not meant only for those who come from Pakistan and it is not to be confined only to non-Muslims either. We are a secular country. In reality

also we should show that we are not partial to any community and that the Rehabilitation Department is open for all. Of course, we should be vigilant as regards intruders and we have to screen all those who come in. That vigilance and screening is required in respect of all refugees irrespective of their community. I might say that spies and un-social elements may come from any community. It is not the monopoly of any one particular community. It depends upon individuals. Such elements are more found in other communities than the Muslim community. That is my impression. Therefore, these things require close examination and I plead that the Rehabilitation Department should look into all these matters and see that those who come here, because they do not want to suffer under the Pakistan regime, are rehabilitated fully and properly.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज) :

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने तमाम स्पीचिज को सुना है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में मुझे कुछ ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे दोस्त करीब करीब तमाम मसलों और पहलुओं पर रोशनी डाल चुके हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक बात की तरफ गवर्नमेंट की तयज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हालांकि मोहसिन साहब ने उस का खिक कर दिया है, लेकिन मैं उस को सफाई के साथ कह देना चाहता हूँ।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान से जो रेफ्यूजीज हमारे मुल्क में आये हैं गवर्नमेंट का फ़र्ज है कि वह उन को जगह दे, उन को बसाये और उन की हर एक तकलीफ़ को दूर करे। लेकिन इस का क्या जबाब है कि उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, जिन को पाकिस्तान से आने वाले रेफ्यूजीज ने यहां आ कर अपरूट कर दिया है, उन के घरों से निकाल दिया है और उन की

जायदादों से हटा दिया है ? घाप बंगाल में जा कर देखें कि कलकत्ता और उस के आस-पास हजारों की तादाद में रहने वाले लोगों को, जो कि हिन्दुस्तानी थे और हैं, जो इस मुल्क के सिटिजन हैं, जो बराबर इसी मुल्क में रहे हैं और कभी पाकिस्तान नहीं गये हैं, रेफ्यूजीज ने आकर अप्रस्ट कर दिया, उन को उन के घरों से निकाल दिया और उन की जायदादों पर कब्जा कर लिया । लेकिन आज तक हमारी रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिसट्री और वहां की गवर्नमेंट की यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि इस बेइन्साफी को खत्म करें ।

जो लोग अपने घरों और जायदादों से हटा दिये गये हैं, वे यह देख रहे हैं कि यह हमारी जायदादें हैं, ये हमारे घर हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वे उन में जा नहीं सकते हैं । यह कितने अफसोस और बेइन्साफी की बात है कि तमाम ताकत रखने के बावजूद हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन लोगों को उन के घर और जायदादें नहीं दिला सकी है ।

मोजूदा रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिसटर, श्री जगजीवन राम, के बारे में, जिन की लीडरशिप में यह मिनिसट्री चल रही है, लोगों ने कहा है— और मैं भी उस की तस्दीक करता हूँ—कि वह बहुत ही हिम्मत वाले और इन्साफपसन्द है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने अमल से इस का सबूत दें । जिन लोगों को रेफ्यूजीज ने यहां आ कर उन के घरों में हटा दिया है, उन की जायदादों से महरूम कर दिया है, अगर मिनिसटर साहब उन लोगों को उन के घरों में बसा दें और उन की जायदादें उन को वापस दिला दें, तो मैं समझूंगा कि वह वाकई बहुत हिम्मत वाले और इन्साफपसन्द हैं ।

बस मुझे यही बात कहनी है ।

मंसि سعید طاهر (کھن گنج) :
جناب سپیکر صاحب - میں نے تمام
مہجوز کو سنا ہے اور میں صحیحیت

ہوں کہ اس سلسلہ میں مجھے
کچھ زیادہ کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں
ہے - کہونکہ ہمارے دوست ارباب
قرب تمام مسئلوں اور پہلووں پر
دوہلی قائل چکے ہیں - میں صرف
ایک بات کی طرف گورنمنٹ کی
توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - حالانکہ
مصنن صاحب نے اس کا ذکر کر
دیا ہے - لیکن میں اس کو صفائی
کے ساتھ کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں -

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ
پاکستان سے جو ریفریجیز ہمارے
ملک میں آئے ہیں گورنمنٹ کا
فرض ہے کہ وہ ان کو جگہ دے -
ان کو بساتے اور ان کی ہر ایک
تکلیف کو دور کرے - لیکن اس کا
کہا جواب ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو واضح
پہنچانے کے لئے گورنمنٹ کی طرف
سے کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے -
جن کو پاکستان سے آنے والے ریفریجیز
نے یہاں آکر ایبوت کر دیا ہے - ان کے
گھروں سے نکال دیا ہے اور ان کی
چائدادوں سے ہٹا دیا ہے - آپ ہنگال
میں جا کر دیکھیں-- لکھتے اور اس کے
آس پاس ہزاروں کی تعداد میں
رہنے والے لوگوں کو—جو کہ ہندوستانی
تھے اور ہیں - جو اس ملک کے
سیٹیزنز ہیں - جو برابر اس ملک
میں رہے ہیں اور کبھی پاکستان
نہیں گئے ہیں - ریفریجیز نے آکر
ایبوت کر دیا - ان کو ان کے گھروں

[شری محمد طاہر]

سے نکال دیا اور ان کی جائدادوں پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ لیکن آج تک ہماری رہنمائی نہیں ہوئی اور وہاں کی گورنمنٹ کی یہ ہمت نہیں ہوئی کہ اس بے انصافی کو ختم کریں۔

جو لوگ اپنے گھروں اور جائدادوں سے ہٹا دیئے گئے ہیں۔ وہ یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ یہ ہماری جائدادیں ہیں۔ یہ ہمارے گھر ہیں۔ لیکن پورے ہی وہ ان میں جا نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ یہ نکلے افسوس اور بے انصافی کی بات ہے کہ تمام طاقت رکھنے والے باوجود ہماری گورنمنٹ ان لوگوں کو ان کے گھر اور جائدادیں نہیں دلا سکی ہے۔

موجودہ رہنمائی منسٹر —
 شری جگجیوان رام کے بارے میں —
 جن کی لہڈرشپ میں یہ منسٹری چل رہی ہے۔ لوگوں نے کہا ہے —
 اور میں بھی اس کی تصدیق کرتا ہوں۔ کہ وہ بہت ہی ہمت والے اور انصاف پسند ہوں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنے عمل سے اس کا ثبوت دیں۔ جن لوگوں کو رہنمائی نے یہاں آ کر ان کے گھروں سے ہٹا دیا ہے۔ ان کی جائدادوں سے محروم کر دیا ہے۔ اگر منسٹر صاحب ان لوگوں کو ان کے گھروں میں بسا دیں اور ان کی جائدادیں ان کو واپس دلا دیں تو

میں سمجھونگا کہ وہ واقعی بہت ہمت والے اور انصاف پسند ہیں۔
 بس مجھے یہی بات کہنی ہے۔

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the Minister is not in his seat. I would have liked him to listen to some of the points which I shall raise with regard to rehabilitation. This is a subject which, I am afraid, none of the Deputy Ministers or the hon. Minister is very familiar with. Regarding Shri Jagjivan Ram, with what little I have had to do with him in his past Ministries, I can say that he has the ability to cut across red-tape and take bold decisions when he wants to. That is why I have flickering hope that this Ministry, which has been very badly treated by both Shri Mahavir Tyagi and, towards the end of his term, by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna will have a better deal.

As I was going through the Report for 1965-66 I was really surprised to see that the entire question of West Bengal residuary problem has been completely omitted from the Report. And yet the bulk of the residuary problem of the refugees who are in West Bengal remains a headache both for us as well as, I presume, for the future Minister who is going to take over this Ministry.

Shri D. R. Chavan: That problem is practically solved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is what you think. But I would expect that the wooden-headed attitude which was taken by Shri Tyagi and Shri Mehr Chand Khanna will not be persisted in by the present Minister. I hope Shri Chavan will not break his head on that point again.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI S. L. SARAF in the Chair]

The residuary problem is big and great. The strong man, the so-

called strong man of West Bengal, Shri Atulya Ghosh had tried to put all the blame on the refugees for the troubles that took place in Bengal, recently, saying that the refugees did it, which was not at all true. Even if it is true, the Government should look into the socio-economic reasons why it happened. That is what I want the Government to consider. It is no use saying that the residuary problem in West Bengal is no longer there.

The majority of refugees, 60 to 70 per cent, never took one pie from Government to rehabilitate themselves. It is only a small percentage of 30 to 35 per cent that have come from East Pakistan who have asked Government to help them.

Now I would like, first of all, to take up two or three points which I want the Government to pay attention to. First I will take up the permanent liability camps. They are meant for women whose husbands were lost, deserted or killed. These permanent liability refugees do not require any agricultural lands. Therefore, there is no reason why they should not be kept in West Bengal. There are permanent liability camps in Nadia, in Titagarh in Barrackpore and in several other places. The affairs of these PL camps have not been finalized. What has happened? Shri Khanna said: the problem is finished. So, he handed them over to the Education Ministry. Now I will tell you one case. In the Titagarh camp there are still women who are living in tents, torn tents through which water drips in the rainy season. They live like cats and dogs in those camps. And what is the ration money which is given to them weekly? Four rupees nine annas for fifteen days, which means a total of nine rupees and two annas for the whole month.

This is what is given. I think, we spend more if we were to keep a cattle or a dog properly. When this handing over was made, I wrote to

the Ministry of Education regarding building proper pucca houses for these inmates roundabout July 1962, I got a reply from the Ministry of Education on the 27th December, 1963, to that letter. They said, "We are looking into this matter; we will take necessary action soon and you will be informed as soon as the decision is taken." Up to date no decision has been taken. They are living as they were in the same conditions. I would, therefore, beg of the Minister, that he should do some good to these unfortunates who have become refugees so that you may become Ministers. At least, if you could just remember that, some justice could be done to them.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Has the hon. Lady Member seen page 37 in which the entire residuary rehabilitation programme has been mentioned? She said that it has not been mentioned at all in the annual report. I will invite her attention to page 37. Probably, it may be that she came in a hurry and saw something.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am just finding "development colonies" etc.

श्री हुकम चण्ड कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति करवा दीजिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. She may continue her speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In these PL camps, for example, in the Nadia District we have one of the biggest PL camps, namely, Rupasreepalli Camp. If you go, you will find roofs over the houses are completely spoiled; they are leaking. I have seen them during monsoon and it is impossible to live in those huts. There was a 50-bed hospital. The condition of that hospital is terrible. Somebody has taken away the fans; there are no bedsheets; there are no mosquito nets and even the condition of the hospital is deteriorating day by day.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Hardly anybody has spoken on rehabilitation.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude in two minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let me have a few minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: If you had told me to give five minutes more . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Two or three Opposition Parties have not spoken at all.

Mr. Chairman: You can take two or three minutes more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That will not do.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me. There are a number of Congress Members who have to speak. They have not exhausted their time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point is that two or three Opposition Parties have not taken any time. If all the Congress Members are going to speak, then I need not speak.

Mr. Chairman: The question is that whatever time is allotted, it is allocated amongst the Parties. As far as other Parties are concerned, they have taken some time. The Congress Party has not yet taken full time. The Speaker told me to give you five minutes. But I say, you may take 10 minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Two or three Opposition Parties have not spoken.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): How much time has the Opposition taken?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please calculate how much time the Opposition has taken and how much time the Congress Party has taken.

Mr. Chairman: We need not waste time. She may continue.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Here is the new Minister in-charge of the Labour Ministry. We must explain the things to him. We must get some time.

I would request that at least for these permanent liability camps, this kind of delay and constant shelving of these matters, year after year, should end. We should build houses which are fit for human habitation for permanent liability women. Secondly, you should give plots to all those whose children have grown up. Now, the position is that we are not able to give plots because the minimum amount of money which has been prescribed for the acquisition of land is far too low. The West Bengal Government had long negotiation with Mr. Khanna and later, of course, with Mr. Tyagi. But Mr. Tyagi never paid any attention to this. Yet, Mr. Khanna had long negotiations. Uptill now, nothing has been done. Unless we raise the level to a certain extent, we cannot get the land. If we get the land immediately, you will have half the number of women going out into the world with their own families and rehabilitating themselves.

Then, in Nadia in the urban colony at Coopers Camp the promise to a work centre was announced with great fanfare but it was never set up. The foundation stone of a ceramic factory was laid, where the women were going to work, but we find that was never set up at all. Jobs and training centres must be founded for these PL persons.

The second point is about the squatters' colony. You know there are the squatters colonies—that is how they are called. There were the areas where the refugees came and squatted and later on they were regularised and they were given loans to buy the land. For a very long time, the scheme is awaiting the sanction of the Central Government. There-

is some hitch between the State Government and the Central Government as usual. I would like Mr. Jagjivan Ram to cut this Gordian knot because I feel that this has been going on for too long. He is a man who can take decisions. I would like him to look into this thing. As a matter of fact, colony after colony, say, for example, the Netaji Colony in Baranagar they have a big playing ground which can easily be raised and the drainage can be provided. The handing over of the title right, the *pattas*, can be done. Take, for instance, Bonhooghly Colony where the roads can be made and the sanitation facilities provided. Then, there is the Kalitala Colony which in Konagore was a military camp. It has been in use by the refugees. That can easily be given over to them. All this can be easily finalised and finished with. Let us finish with it. Let us see that we do not go on hanging on to all this for eternity.

Take the question of Municipalities taking over these colonies. There is always a quarrel about it. Unless and until it is cleared that maintenance is to be done by the Municipalities, the Government of India do not like to sanction the scheme. I would request the Minister to call the Chairman and the Members of the Municipalities and have a talk with them and finalise this once and for all.

Regarding, Dandakaranya also, I would like to say that though there have been a large number of desertions, you should not take it at face value that because there are so many people who have come and made political propaganda, therefore, they are going away. The reason why we sent them to Dandakaranya was that they were agriculturist families—Namasudras etc. of East Bengal about whom the Minister knows well. They are good agriculturists and because we could not give them land in West Bengal, they were sent there. What is the position now? We are told that so many of them cannot be given land. At the same time those who

refused to go from West Bengal because they have turned over to urbanised jobs, are not being given any monetary or rehabilitation benefits as punishment! On the question of D.D.A., I would request the Minister to see that there is water. One of the main reasons for the desertions is that there is no water; except the Baskal dam, not a single dam has come up there. Even here the amount of D.P. land to be irrigated is very little. There are also the questions of levelling, reclamation of land, and social conservation: all these things have not been done with the result that only a very small percentage of those who have gone there have been given land.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In five minutes, one cannot do justice..

Mr. Chairman: Not five minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Maybe eight minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken thirteen minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is not possible to do justice to this very important portfolio in such a short time. I would request Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who has now taken over this portfolio, to take bold decisions and finalise the refugee problem which has been hanging fire for such a long time.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not happy over the fact that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has now become a Department. Although it is in very able hands, I would have been happier if it had remained a separate Ministry. When there was the exodus of refugees, the new migrants, it was upgraded to a Ministry, but when the problem is still a burning one, I do not know why it has been tagged to another Ministry. Although the Minister is very able and is in the know of things, he

[Shri B. K. Das]

will not be able to give his whole attention to this problem.

I shall now deal with the new migrants who are mostly agriculturists. What is the position now? Eight lakhs of them have come and there are so many camps under the Central as well as the State Governments. I find from the report that the camp population is now 43 lakhs and odd families in the 8 camps under the Central Government and in 63 camps under the State Governments.

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is 40 thousand and not lakhs.

Shri B. K. Das: I am sorry. It is 43,000. The report says that, in the screening, it was found that at least 68 per cent of them were agriculturists. If that be so, at least 29 to 30 thousand families would be agriculturists: only about 11 thousand families have either been provided with employment or been moved to rehabilitation sites and we know what happens in camps. There is often forced idleness; they live on doles and when some employment is provided in the camp, the work does not suit them. I had an occasion to see some of the camps in Madhya Pradesh and those people who have been taken to the worksites..

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung..

Now there is quorum.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): May I make one submission? The House should not sit after 5 P.M. We are not machines, but we are human beings. We are here every day almost from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. We start from our houses almost every day at 9 A.M. for some standing committee or the other, and, therefore, after 5 P.M. the result is that there is

no quorum in the House. There has been a suggestion that the Members in the Central Hall should be brought into the House, But then, after 5 P.M. we go away because it is very difficult for us to stay here after 5 P.M. Every time we raise this matter that we should not sit beyond 5 P.M. the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs insists that we should sit till 6 P.M. Therefore, I would make a request to the Business Advisory Committee and to the Speaker that the House should not sit beyond 5 P.M. I have raised this matter five times so far, but nothing has happened.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): On behalf of Government, I would like to say that this point has been mentioned to me outside the House. This matter was placed before the Business Advisory Committee also; it was also placed before the House after that, and the House had accepted that. I have no objection if the House wants to change that....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We had opposed it in the House also, but somehow when the hon. Minister was there and he had looked at us asking us to accept it, we had accepted. But this is what will result every day that there will be no quorum.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would submit that whatever the House has decided the House alone can rescind. Therefore, I would suggest that this matter may be placed before the House tomorrow, and if the House says that we should not sit beyond 5 P.M. then we shall have no objection.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are raising it here. You may consider this matter and take the opinion of the House.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: I want to submit one thing. The Members are here, and they are marching

as soon as the quorum bell is rung. After all, this is a nice and comfortable place. Why can they not sit here?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Even now, many of the Demands will be guillotined. If the hours of sitting of the House are still curtailed, I am afraid that some more Demands will be guillotined and there will be a further curtailment of the discussion.

Mr. Chairman: I may place my experience before hon. Members here. I too had to come at 9 A.M. in morning I have almost missed my meal, but as usual I never go out of the House except for taking some water or some such thing. But what I find here is this. When I came here in 1962 I found that when any committee was sitting, if the quorum bell was rung, every Member from the committee used to rush to the House. But today the position is different, and I myself have been seeing this, that even if the bell rings, few Members rush to the House; they stay where they are and do not come to the House. I quite agree with the lady Member in that respect.

Therefore, at the present moment, I would not advise that we should take a decision on what Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has suggested, because that would mean that a larger number of Demands are going to be guillotined.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In that case, we shall have to face this no-quorum-business. In the evening, we shall go away at 5 p. m. and there will be no quorum in the House. It has been said that there are Members in the Central Hall or in the Lobby and they do not come in, but the point is that many of them have come after attending one committee or the other. For instance, many Members have come from the meeting of the committee connected with external affairs. You cannot expect us to go on from one door to the other. Every time there are three or four standing committees sitting. For instance, I my-

self have come after attending a meeting connected with external affairs. Similarly, there is another committee meeting in Room No. 62. So, it is not as if all the Members are sitting somewhere in the Lobby or the Central Hall. They are somewhere at some committee meetings. Either we should stop those committee meetings or have the debate in the House only up to 5 p.m. Otherwise, every day, we shall have to face this comment and criticism that the House had no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: That may be correct, but even then the fact remains that all of us, I am sorry, do not take the business of the House very seriously. Therefore, the difficulty arises.

Now, there is very little time left with us, and therefore, I would like Shri B. K. Das to continue his speech now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What I mean is that my suggestion must be considered, though not immediately here and now

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: As soon as the debate starts, Members will again start moving out.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Certainly after 5 P.M. they would like to go out.

Shri B. K. Das: I was speaking about the agriculturists and mentioning the case of new migrants. I have already said that they are mostly agriculturists. If we look at these agricultural schemes, we find that there are schemes in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and NEFA for the agriculturist people. These schemes can absorb 15,000 families, not more. When a request was made to different States for land we were told that they would be able to absorb at least 67,000 families in agricultural land. But we find that there is not enough land; they are

[Shri B. K. Das]

not able to give enough land. Even the Madhya Pradesh Government, which was prepared to accommodate 10,000 families, are now prepared to take 4,000 only. The Dandakaranya Project which was estimated to take in 45,000 families of agriculturists, has been able to rehabilitate only 10,000 families.

Now our only hope lies in some special areas. Government are trying to find some special areas such as the Andaman and Nicobar islands, Chanda districts in Maharashtra, and Phulbani and Ganjam in Orissa. We do not know how many these places will be able to absorb. I find that for settling agriculturists DPs in the special areas an enhanced amount has been earmarked in the budget for 1966-67. In the 1965-66, budget, it was only Rs. 30 lakhs in the revised estimates; now it is Rs. 1.65 crores for this year. So I hope that all care will be taken to find out agricultural land for rehabilitation of these people. These special areas could be developed for the local people also. But the rehabilitation of displaced persons would be the first charge on these areas.

As you have already rung the bell, I conclude by expressing the hope that the hon. Minister will see to it that alternative employment may be found for these agriculturists at least they can have rehabilitation in agricultural land.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :

चेयरमैन साहब, आप ने समय दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मैं आपके द्वारा श्री जगजीवन राम जी, श्रम, रोजगार एवं पुनर्वास मंत्री का ध्यान देश के जो गरीब मजदूर हैं और पड़े लिखे बकार हैं उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उनकी स्थिति से उनको भ्रवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। मुझ बिहार के कुछ चीनी मिल मजदूरों के घर जहाँ वह रहते हैं देखने का मौका मिला है। उत्तरी बिहार की बात है एक मजदूर को एक छोटी सी कोठरी मिली

हुई है जिसमें खिड़की नहीं और एक ही कोठरी में बेचारा मजदूर अपनी बकरी भी बांधता है, छात भी उसकी वहीं रहती है और उसके बच्चे भी उसमें पढ़ते हैं। भ्राज देश में जितने भी चीनी उद्योग के मालिक हैं अपने मजदूरों के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं किये हुए हैं। दवा दारू का भी उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। यदि चीनी मिल के मजदूरों को कभी कोई दिक्कत होती है तो उनके लेबर प्राफिसर या लेबर कमिश्नर को भी यदि तार देकर मिल में भ्रगर बुलाय जाय तो लेबर कमिश्नर या लेबर इंस्पेक्टर जो होते हैं वह उस मिल के भ्रहाते में जो उनका गेस्ट हाउस होता है उसी में भ्रा कर ठहरते हैं, मिल की भ्रोर से उनके खाने इत्यादि की व्यवस्था की जाती है लेकिन जिस गरीब की सुविधा के लिए वह रखे जाते हैं उन गरीब मजदूरों की सुविधा के ऊपर जरा सा भी ध्यान नहीं देते। मुझे देखने का मौका मिला। रीगा शुगर फ़ैक्ट्री में मजदूरों की हड़ताल हो रही थी और लेबर कमिश्नर आये। उनके लिए सरकार की भ्रोर से डी० ए० और सर्किट हाउस वगैरह रहता है लेकिन फिर भी मैंने देखा रीगा शुगर फ़ैक्ट्री की भ्रोर से जो गेस्ट हाउस है उसी में जाकर वह ठहरे। उनके लिए फ़ैक्ट्री की भ्रोर से भोजन की सारी व्यवस्था की गई। जो बेचारे गरीब मजदूर जिनकी छंटनी हुई थी, वह तड़पते ही रहे लेकिन लेबर कमिश्नर और लेबर इंस्पेक्टर उनकी बातों को सुने बिना ही पटना वापस चले आये।

हजारों ऐसे युवक हैं कि जो आई० टी० आई० में ट्रेनिंग ले चुके हैं। लेकिन डेढ़ साल की ट्रेनिंग के बाद भी उन्हें कहीं काम नहीं मिलता। भ्राज देश में हजारों शिक्षक हैं जो मैट्रिक की ट्रेनिंग, आई० ए० की ट्रेनिंग ले चुके हैं, फिर भी उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती। हजारों शिक्षक हैं जो ट्रेनिंग लेने के पश्चात् भी कहीं किसी स्कूल में जिनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती। बिहार में पड़े लिखे हजारों युवक

हैं उन्हें बी० ए० पास, एम० ए० पास करने के पश्चात् भी लोअर स्कूल में भी उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती। बिहार में एक स्थान के लिए आवेदन पत्र मागे जाते हैं जिसके लिए मैट्रिकुलेशन की जरूरत है वहां हजारों आई० ए० और बी० ए० की ध्वलिकेशंस आती है और उसके बाद जितनी जरूरत होती है वह रखे जाते हैं और बाकी बेचारे मारे मारे फिरते रहते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा अपने श्रम मंत्री जी से निवेदन कांंगा कि देश में आज जितने पढ़े लिखे युवक हैं, आज जितने शिक्षक हैं जिन्होंने अपनी ट्रेनिंग ले ली है, आई० टी० आई० से जितने ट्रेनिंग लेकर बैठे हुए हैं उनकी एक लिस्ट बननी चाहिए और चौबीस वर्षीय योजना में उन लोगों को नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : श्रीमन्, इतना अच्छा भाषण हो रहा है और गणपूर्ति नहीं है सदन में, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं गिन रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य तब तक बोलें।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : श्रीमन्, उत्तरी बिहार में धान की भी बहुत बड़ी फैंक्ट्री हैं, जो काफी संख्या में हैं। लेकिन वहां भी मजदूरों की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें। घंटी बज रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : चेन्नरमन साहब, मैं प्रादरणीय श्रम मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार के जो पढ़े लिखे बेकार लोग हैं उनकी तरफ़ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में सैकड़ों धान की मिलें हैं। वहां पर जो मजदूर मजदूरी करते हैं उन के लिए न घर का इंतजाम है, न उन के बच्चों की दवादारू का बंदोबस्त है बेचारे 8 घंटे के बदन में किसी फैंक्टरी में

12 घंटे काम करते हैं किसी किसी फैंक्टरी में 10, 10 घंटे काम करते हैं। इस, इस और बारह, बारह घंटे तक वहां पर उन बेचारों से काम लिया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उस के लिए भी एक समय निश्चित होना चाहिए। जो भी धान की फैंक्टरीज खलाने वाले देश में हैं सभी फैंक्टरीजों में जो मजदूर हैं उनके रहने, दवादारू और उनके बच्चों के पढ़ाने इत्यादि का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है सीध ही वह समाप्त करें।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : श्रीमन्, कोयला खानों में जो मजदूर मजदूरी करते हैं उब के रहने इत्यादि का भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है इसलिए जो कोयले की खानों में मजदूरी करते हैं उनकी दवादारू, मकान और बच्चों के पढ़ाने इत्यादि की अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first point I want to make about this ministry is that there should be a rechristening of this ministry. The word 'labour' was used in the victorian age. Though there is a very respectable party even now in U. K. which is called the labour party; now a-days nobody uses the word 'labour' in any part of the world. Everywhere workers are called workers and therefore this ministry should be called the ministry of workers, employment and rehabilitation. The scope of the word worker has been widened very much; it has become a very comprehensive word and I believe that the word 'worker' should include not only those persons who are manual workers or use the machines but also those persons whom we dub as white-collar worker. So, the word 'worker' should be made an all-inclusive and comprehensive word.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Unless that is done, I think the word 'worker' will carry with it a connotation which is not in keeping with the trends that are prevailing in the modern world. At the same time, I would say that this Ministry is a kind of truncated ministry. When I say that, I mean that there are so many sectors of workers which are excluded from the purview of this Ministry. The railway workers are not within its net; the defence workers are a class by themselves. Therefore, I believe that all kinds of workers should be under the scope of this Ministry, so that we can have an overall picture of the workers' condition in this country and, at the same time, the rules and regulations can apply to them.

Again, there are some sets of rules which are operative in the public sector and other rules which are to be seen in those sectors which are run by private agencies. All these are anomalies and the difficulty is this: that the larger the number of contradictions this Ministry has, the less becomes its usefulness to the country. I hope Shri Jagjivan Ram who himself belongs to the class of under-privileged persons, to the class of those dispossessed persons, will take note of these suggestions of mine and bring within the scope of this Ministry all types of workers—Class I officers, Class II, Class III and Class IV people who work with their hands.

My second point is that this Ministry has been establishing Wage Boards. I am very happy. When I go into the report I find that those Wage Boards have been divided into four categories. There are some Wage Boards whose work has been completed; there are some Wage Boards whose reports have come and are being implemented. There are some Wage Boards whose reports are still waiting for implementation. Then there are some Wage Boards which are on the anvil of this Ministry and which are not receiving as much attention as possible. Living in the socialist pattern of society, I do

not believe why there should not be Wage Boards for all types of workers. I would plead with you that there should be Wage Boards for teachers from the primary stage to the university stage. I felt very happy when the college and university teachers got a good deal from our Education Ministry. But I ask you—I am sorry you have never been a teacher,—

Mr. Chairman: You are mistaken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are as good as a teacher. I do not know what sins the primary school teachers have committed what wrong the secondary school teachers have done, that their case has not been considered so far. You should not think that I am making a very radical suggestion. This suggestion has come from no less a person than a member of the Planning Commission, that white elephant of this Government of India.

Mr. Chairman: He should finish within two or three minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I believe there should be a Wage Board for teachers. At the same time, I want to bring to the notice of this House that there are four estates and the fourth estate is the estate of the journalists, the newspaper world, the world of working journalists. I do not talk of proprietors; I do not talk of editors; they are a class by themselves. But I talk of the working journalists. The working journalist is a good example of sweated labour in this country. I ask the hon. Minister, why is it that the legislation pertaining to the working journalists has not been completed in all these years. I remember that when I came to the Lok Sabha for the first time, I moved a resolution trying to see to it that the conditions of working journalists were improved. Of course, a Wage Board was established. But that Wage Board is like—I should use the word of Dr. A. N. Jha—....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I will conclude tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. There is no time left.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Tomorrow I will take five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think it will be possible. I must make it clear that we have already exceeded the time allotted for this debate. Only the hon. Minister will speak tomorrow. I would, therefore, request him to conclude his speech today.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I have to cover the point about rehabilitation also. Sir, kindly look at me.

Mr. Chairman: That is what I have been doing all the time. I have been looking at you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to make certain points about rehabilitation. If you like I will conclude tomorrow.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He should reserve his points for next year and conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to ask one question of the Government of India. Why is it that the Wage Board of Journalists has not completed its labours by this time? What has it been doing? What is wrong with the personnel of the Wage Board? What is wrong with the implementation machinery? What is wrong with the terms of reference given to them?

What is wrong with the meetings that are held and no decision taken? Therefore, I would say, you should try to see to it that these Wage Boards become the kingpin of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

My third point is this. We are living in a world where we want full employment. I was reading a book the other day about Lord Atlee. It was stated that he had two causes to fight for and to live for. One was that there should be full employment in U.K. and the other was that India should become free. I would request my hon. friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram that he should make India a country where.....

An hon. Member: Sir, it is already past six o'clock.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I will conclude tomorrow.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, let us know what type of India he wants to make. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 19, 1966/Chaitra 29, 1888 (Saka).