

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Statement

Wednesday, April 6, 1966/Chaitra 18,
1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allegations against Chief Minister of
Orissa

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

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Gov-
ernment consequent upon the findings
of the enquiry made into the allega-
tions against the former Chief Minis-
ter and certain other Ministers of
Orissa;

(b) whether some suggestion has
been made to sue these persons in the
court of law and if so, the action
being taken in this regard; and

(c) the broad outlines of the ir-
regularities and embezzlement dis-
covered as a result of the enquiry
into the allegations?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs and Minister of
Defence Supplies in the Ministry of
Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A
statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

(a) Action taken in regard to alle-
gations against the former Chief
Minister and certain other Ministers
of Orissa was already explained in the
statement made by the late Prime
Minister in the Lok Sabha on 22nd
February, 1965.

(b) and (c). All demands from
Members of Parliament were dealt
with in the course of the proceedings
in the Lok Sabha during the discus-
sions on the No-confidence Motion on
the 15th and 16th March, 1965. Atten-
tion is invited in particular to the
speeches made by the former Law
Minister and the late Prime Minister
on the 16th March, 1965. Attention
is also invited to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 175 answered in
the Lok Sabha on 23rd February,
1966. Any further action can be con-
sidered after the Public Accounts
Committee of Orissa have considered
the matter. The Report of the Public
Accounts Committee, Orissa, has not
yet been received.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request
you kindly to go through the state-
ment. In the statement it is said:

"All demands from Members of
Parliament were dealt with in the
course of the proceedings in the
Lok Sabha during the discussions
on the No-confidence Motion on
the 15th and 16th March, 1965."

Are we expected to have such a state-
ment, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have gone through
it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They only say that we can see the proceedings of such and such a date. Is it possible for us, within such a short time at our disposal, to get those proceedings and go through them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should have been given one hour earlier.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does it not indicate a flippancy to give such a statement when Members ask serious questions?

Mr. Speaker: I have read the statement. Some more information ought to have been given.

There is also another aspect. The information has been given here to the Members and so, the Members are presumed to know it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How are we to know that such a statement will be laid on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: That information has already been given. Shri Dwivedi.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी मंत्री या चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई जांच या कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो मंत्रालय किस आधार पर उसे उठाता है, क्या पहले कोई जांच पड़ताल होती है, या मामला भाते ही उस पर कार्रवाई शुरू हो जाती है ?

श्री हाथी : भ्रमण भ्रमण केषों में भ्रमण भ्रमण तरीका भ्रमनाया जाता है, लेकिन प्राइमरी सलाह हो जाती है तब जांच होती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रश्न के भाग ब में पूछा गया है कि क्या इस केस को कोर्ट आफ ला को देने पर गवर्नमेंट ने गौर किया है । स्टेटमेंट में इस का कोई पता नहीं चल रहा है । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी दी जायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 16 मार्च, 1965 को एक बयान दिया था जो कि इस प्रकार है :

“जब यह बात हो गयी, इस्तिफा और त्यागपत्र हो गया, तब कोई और बातें इम्प्रोप्राइटीज वगैरह की है । या मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन की है, जिस की चर्चा उधर से की गयी है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एकाउंटेंट जनरल और ऑडिटर जनरल जो हैं वे उन चीजों को देख रहे हैं । जो उनकी पोजीशन है वह ठीक है । उनकी जांच पड़ताल बड़ी धारो, बहुत पक्की, बड़ी टेकनिकल होगी । उसके भ्राने के बाद फिर अख्तियार होगा कि इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर और कानूनी कार्रवाई हो सकती है वह हो ।”

After receiving the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee further action can be taken.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Part (c) of the question has not been replied to. The statement does not contain any reference about embezzlement and irregularities.

Shri Hathi: In the statement it is said:

“All demands from Members of Parliament were dealt with in the course of the proceedings in the Lok Sabha during the discussions on the No-confidence Motion on the 15th and 16th March, 1965. Attention is invited in particular to the speeches made by the former Law Minister and the late Prime Minister on the 16th March, 1965.”

What I read a little while ago was from the speech of the late Prime Minister on the 16th March, 1965.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why did he not mention the present Education Minister also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Would it not be desirable if some gist of it is given? Though the Members are presumed to know everything that has been placed here or the information given here, yet we can just realise the limitations that the Members have. Therefore, simply to say that the answer was given on the last occasion is not sufficient.

Shri Hathi: In future, we shall follow that procedure.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the question there is a specific reference to embezzlement. I do not think that it has been covered by the reply given.

Mr. Speaker: I will see whether it has been covered or not. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I am satisfied with the statement and the answer just given by the hon. Minister.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: After seeing the statements which have been referred to by the hon. Minister, it seems that any action can arise only after the Public Accounts Committee has submitted its report. May I know whether any attempt is being made at that end to have the report earlier so that all sorts of things going on in the air may be dropped?

Shri Hathi: The Public Accounts Committee of Orissa has not yet considered the report, and as I understand it, they will do so after the financial year.

Shri Ranga: After the elections are over.

Shri Hathi: We are not concerned with it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: This matter was referred to the Public Accounts Committee of Orissa. May I know why the committee has not considered it so far? May I also know whether that committee is going away and

another Public Accounts Committee is going to be formed in its place?

Shri Hathi: I do not know that. As I understand, the Chief Minister had requested the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee to expedite it, but there was some difference or there was some delay, and as the chairman has said, they have yet to consider other reports and this could be done only some time later. That is the position which I understand.

Shri Ranga: In view of what the Education Minister had said some time ago—and I am again returning the compliment by asking my hon. friend to remember what he had said—as to the undesirability of allowing such people to hold responsible positions in public life, may I know whether efforts are being made, taking advantage of this delay which is supposed to have been caused by the Public Accounts Committee, by responsible people on the side of the ruling party and the Ministry to rehabilitate this gentleman and to help him to become the Chief Minister there again, in spite of what the CBI has said and what the Education Minister had said.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And what the Cabinet Sub-committee had said.

Shri Ranga: ...and what the late Prime Minister was supposed to have taken cognizance of out of the remarks or comments made by various Members of Parliament in this House as to the undesirability of allowing such people to hold important positions in public life and especially in their own Working Committee?

Shri Hathi: So far as the action taken on the inquiry and the report of the Cabinet Sub-committee is concerned, the late Prime Minister had made a statement on 22nd February, 1965, which was as follows:

"The Committee carefully examined the comments received from Shri B. Patnaik, Shri Biren

Mitra and the Ministers concerned. The Committee came to the conclusion that their examination of the material available did not reveal that Shri Patnaik or Shri Mitra had personally derived any pecuniary benefit from the various transactions in which they were concerned. The Committee, however, found that in several transactions, improprieties were definitely involved for which responsibility had to be borne by Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra...."

Then, they had resigned, as we know; the Chief Minister and Shri Patnaik had resigned from other public bodies also.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is the hon. Minister reading from the Cabinet Sub-committee's Report? Then, that report must be placed on the Table of the House since he has quoted from it.

Shri Hathi: I am reading the statement made by the late Prime Minister on the 22nd February, 1965.

Shri Ranga: They were forced to resign because of the adverse public opinion created against them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Public Accounts Committee is concerned only with a few aspects of the allegations made against the Chief Ministers about which the Auditor-General had inquired. May I know whether it is not a fact that recently, in December, after some searches made in Calcutta in a house which is supposed to belong to one of the relations of Shri Patnaik, when the authorities broke a cemented wall, they found a locker with about Rs. 45 lakhs worth of hundis supposed to be black money and with letters written to Shri Patnaik, and these had been seized, and if so, may I know why after the seizure of these, Shri Patnaik has not been detained under the DIR or no legal proceedings have been taken against him?

Shri Hathi: After the Committee's inquiry or later?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Recently.

Shri Hathi: I require notice.

Shri Nath Pai: The reason that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari gave for his resignation was his disagreement with the method of inquiry into the allegations made against him, that matter being that a Judge of the Supreme Court should look into those allegations. May we know from Government, because it adopted a different procedure with regard to the allegations against the ex-Chief Ministers of Orissa in that the inquiry was made by a Cabinet Sub-committee, whether in the end Government has accepted this most crucial recommendation of the Santhanam Committee, that is, that when an allegation is made against a State Minister the inquiry will be by a High Court Judge and when it is a Cabinet Minister of the Union Government who is involved, the inquiry will be by a Supreme Court Judge? Or will the procedure change according to the person involved?

Shri Hathi: So far as the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee is concerned, the House knows that the Home Minister has stated on the floor of the House the procedure that Government is going to follow in such cases. If complaints are made against Chief Ministers or Union Ministers, then the Prime Minister will look into those complaints, whether he does it himself or may require somebody else to help him.

Shri Ranga: That procedure came to be discredited as a result of what has happened.

Shri Hathi: In this case, the Prime Minister entrusted this to his colleagues, a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. On their report or advice, this action was taken.

Shri Nath Pai: That is not a reply to my question. I asked whether

there is any uniform procedure or in one case it will be the Prime Minister and in another case a Judge looking into it.

Mr. Speaker: He has said...

Shri Nath Pai: If you are clear about it, that is all right. But mine is a befuddled brain. Without casting any reflections, what I understood was.....

Mr. Speaker: I admit my inferiority.

Shri Nath Pai: No, no. I said mine is a befuddled brain.

Mr. Speaker: He has said one thing; the other may be inferred. I am putting this to him. I have not said that I have comprehended it correctly. But from what he said, I understand that the position according to the Santhanam Committee is that the Prime Minister will look into the cases and to assist him, he might consult anybody.

Shri Nath Pai: I was a member of this Committee. Our recommendation is not what he says it is, but what I say. In the case of an allegation signed by MPs. against a Union Minister, the inquiry will have to be by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Shri Shastri rightly applied it in the case of the ex-Finance Minister. May I know whether this is the universal practice or it will depend upon against whom allegations are made?

Shri Hathi: I think the hon. Member is right. But what I said was that we have not accepted that particular recommendation of the Santhanam Committee (*Interruptions*). It is there. What we have accepted is what has been announced by the Home Minister. That procedure is what I stated.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know why Government thought it fit to entrust the whole business of looking into the matter to the PAC, because, without casting any reflec-

tions on it, the PAC in any State in India where the ruling party is the Congress, is packed with a majority of members of the ruling party? How then do Government think that the people at large will be satisfied with the verdict of the PAC? Why did they not go in for an impartial judicial body?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of Government entrusting any work to the PAC. It is according to the procedure laid down, that when there is an Audit Report, it is laid on the Table of the legislature and discussed by the PAC. It has been laid on the Table. Now the Public Accounts Committee will look into it. As I said earlier, let us await the Report of the Committee. If they find anything, naturally Government will take further action.

INTUC Session

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

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proceedings of the 16th Annual Session of the INTUC, held at Bhillai;

(b) if so, the resolutions passed at the session falling within the purview of his Ministry; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahmawaz Khan):

(a) Government have seen the resolutions adopted at the Session.

(b) The resolutions regarding the Bombay strike, the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, retrenchment, lay-offs and closures, linking of dearness allowance with consumer price

indices and the lot of agricultural labour are of particular concern to this Ministry.

(c) Government are in full sympathy with the objects underlying the resolutions. In fact, in respect of a number of matters covered by the resolutions, Government have already been taking necessary action of which detailed particulars are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5989/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission to make on the statement. May I invite your kind attention to the statement? The first item is "Bombay Strike deprecated".

Shri Joachim Alva: Our trouble is that we do not get a chance when we get up. They get any number of chances. This is wrong and improper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why don't you read it?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are appealing to the Speaker, not to you. (Interruptions).

Shri Joachim Alva: This is an untenable position.

Shri Ranga: My point is only this. He is not one of the signatories. Let them be exhausted, after that they may be allowed.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is not fair to our side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a wrong statement which has been made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know from you whether questions are decided partywise. It is the individual Members who put the questions, and you allow the individual Members. There is no question of this party or that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Under what rule is he being allowed? That

is the only thing. There is no question of this party or that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: With the permission of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: It might be the grouse that I am not fair to one side or the other. That should not be.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That we did not say. We only ask that we should be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: That is what Mr. Alva has said. I have followed it. He said like that.

Shri Ranga: The very first question was put by all our friends hailing from the Congress Party itself. When the supplementary questions came, although those cryptic answers were given with no information at all, in regard to which you were obliged to make an observation, my hon. friend found himself, what should I say, very much satisfied with that cryptic reply and he was not willing to put a supplementary question. Therefore let us be fair to each other. You cannot very well...

Mr. Speaker: This trouble should not go on.

Shri Ranga: They give notice of a question like this and all the five of them, except for Mr. Azad, have no supplementaries at all to put. What conclusion are we to derive?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Under what rule is he asking the supplementary?

Shri Joachim Alva: We have plenty of supplementaries, we have not got a chance.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Alva makes this complaint. He never tables a question. Can you show a single question tabled by Mr. Alva?

Mr. Speaker: I will give preference to those who have tabled questions. He will put the supplementary.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, is dissatisfied, but I am satisfied with the statement submitted by the Government. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What right has he got to say? He has no business to comment on others?

Mr. Speaker: He has no right.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since automation and modernisation of industry are a necessity . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should this continue in this manner?

Shri P. C. Borooah: . . . for the development of our economy, may I know what steps Government are taking in the cases where it is endangering the employment situation where this automation is introduced?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Some cases of automation have come to our notice, particularly in the case of some oil companies. We have made enquiries and we have been assured that there would be no retrenchment on that account.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The INTUC has demanded a close watch against the possibility of closure. Would Government be prepared to demand of the management and also the workers to agree to reduce their emoluments in genuine cases if that can avert a closure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Closures may be due to different reasons, and every case has to be dealt with on its merits, and all the reasons for the closure have to be gone into.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : वस्तुव्य के भाग 9 में यह बतलाया गया है कि कृषि सम्बन्धी जो श्रमिक हैं उन की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक सम्मेलन अगस्त, 1965 में हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर कितने महीने से कार्यवाही हो रही है और राज्य सरकारों ने क्या उत्तर दिये हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है यह प्रान्तीय सरकारों से ताल्लुक रखने वाली चीज है, जिस में करोड़ों इन्सानों के रोजगार और उनकी रोजी का सवाल है। तमाम सरकारों को रेजोल्यूशन्स और सेमिनार के जो ख्यालात थे उन से आगाह कर दिया गया है। जहाँ तक मिनीमम बेजेज का ताल्लुक है उसके लिये भी हर एक सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह मिनीमम बेजेज तय करें और देखें कि मजदूरों को जो खेतीबाड़ी के काम करने वाले हैं, उनको मिनीमम बेजेज मुहसूर हों।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : एम्प्लॉईज प्रोविडेंट फण्ड योजना अब तक 103 उद्योगों पर लागू की गई है, अब तक कितने उद्योग बाकी हैं, जो कि आपकी इस परिभाषा के अन्दर आते हैं और उन पर इसे लागू नहीं किया गया है।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The employees provident fund which was initially applied to six industries in 1952 has now been increased to 103; it is proposed to extend the Act further after taking into consideration the financial and other allied aspects of the industries concerned. We are constantly on the watch and are trying to increase the number of industries and if the industries do employ a certain number of persons we are taking this action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that the central government and the concerned ministries were also informed about the recommendations of the seminar of 1965 August. May I know what the central government ministries have done in the matter?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are certain central government undertakings like the central mechanised farm and I am sure they will fall in line and take the necessary steps.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. (*Interruptions*). I am calling only the signatories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it going to be the practice in future?

Mr. Speaker: No. (*Interruptions*). Shri Samanta.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस से हमारा सम्बन्ध घाता है ।

Deficiency in English among Indian Students in U.S.A.

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- *984. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hazada:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any complaint about deficiency in English Language among the Indian students studying abroad, particularly in U.S.A.

(b) whether it is a fact that they are to study English language for about a year before change-over to their respective subjects of study in U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to remove this difficulty of the Indian students who propose to study abroad?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). It has been pointed out to the Government by our Embassy in the U.S.A. that some of our students going to the U.S.A. are beginning to face the disadvantage of not being able to follow their courses because of an inadequate knowledge of English. The Universities in U.S.A. often insist on giving the students, whose English is weak, a course sometimes lasting several months in the English language before they are allowed to join their regular course. This difficulty is felt particularly with students coming from Gujarat.

(c) The Union Government has drawn the attention of the Government of Gujarat to this fact. The Government is considering the possibility of starting a special orientation course for students going to the U.S.A.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government depends upon the result of the examination in English which they got before or they also orally examine them in English before they are sent?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The position is that we have certain scholars going, in which case they are selected by a Selection Committee. There are lots of students going privately who get foreign exchange. As far as they are concerned, there is no question of any examination.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there are any arrangements for an examination of their knowledge in English, that will be made hereafter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as Gujarat Government is concerned, I have been informed that the steps that they propose to take are these: they are proposing in the fourth Five Year Plan a scheme for the establishment of an institute of languages for providing courses not only in English but also in other European languages. There is another scheme for the establishment of an Institute of English for training of teachers in English and for improvement in the teaching of English which has also been proposed under the fourth Five Year Plan. They have also suggested that they might have orientation courses in English.

श्री भागवत झा झाजाव : क्या यह वास्तव में गुजरात सरकार की भाषा नीति के खिलाफ़ आन्दोलन नहीं है ? अगर नहीं है, तो विदेश जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों में तिरफ़ घमरोका जाने वालों की संश्लेकी कमखौर है या भारत सरकार अन्य देशों में जाने वाले

विद्यार्थियों के लिये, जहाँ की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है, वहाँ की भाषा भी पढ़ाने पर जोर देती है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: They were informed that special difficulty was felt with regard to the Gujarat students and, as you know, the language policy of the Gujarat State with regard to English has been to a large extent different from the policy of other States. They start English teaching at a much later stage, in the middle school education.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यू० ए० ए० में भारत के छात्रावा जो विद्यार्थी उन देशों से जाते हैं जिनकी मातृ-भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है, क्या भारत सरकार को मालूम है कि वे विद्यार्थी भी अंग्रेजी में वैसी ही दक्षता प्राप्त कर के जाते हैं, या भारत के विद्यार्थियों को ही, और विशेषकर गुजरात के विद्यार्थियों को ही ऐसा सामना करना पड़ता है, और विकटमाइज होना पड़ता है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the language of the United States is English, wherever the students come from, if they want to go to an American university, where lectures are delivered in English, naturally the university will insist upon an adequate knowledge of that language. Whether it is from India or from any other country, I take it that it is the same.

Shri P. C. Borooah: As switching over from English to Hindi is likely to bring in deficiency in the English language, may I know whether permanent training classes will be set up just for those who go abroad for training in English-speaking countries?

Shri M. C. Chagla: When we switch over to the regional languages or Hindi, if students go abroad, we will have to make some arrangements just as we have made with regard to the

Russian language. We have set up an Institute of Russian studies so that students can learn Russian for 10 to 12 months before they go to the USSR. Some difficulty was experienced in Russia; when students went for a special course, they did not know the Russian language; they had to spend a year in Russia studying the Russian language before they could devote their time to the special course for which they went. To obviate that difficulty, we have started this institute. It is likely, if we are to completely switch over to the regional languages and Hindi, we will have to do the same for those who want to go to the United States or the United Kingdom.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि गुजरात के विद्यार्थी जाते हैं और उनकी अंग्रेजी में कमजोरी रहती है, क्योंकि गुजरात में अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई बहुत देर से करते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये भाषा के सम्बन्ध में एक नीति अख्तियार क्यों नहीं करती, ताकि सारे देश में एक तरह की अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई हो ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The difficulty, as my hon. friend surely realise, is the constitutional difficulty. Primary education and secondary education are State subjects; it depends upon each State to decide from which standard English will be commenced and there is difference in the whole of the country.

हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार

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- * 985. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कश्मीरवाय :
श्री भागवत ला झाकाव :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसरा :

श्री प्र० चं० बरहना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम:
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ अधिक से अधिक पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाइयाँ व्यक्त की हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) किन किन राज्यों की सरकारों ने प्रापसी राजकीय पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में करने का निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्र-व्यवहार का प्रतिशत 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को समाप्त होने वाली छमाही में 54 था, और 30 जून, 1965 को समाप्त होने वाली छमाही में बढ़कर 78 हो गया।

(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन दिसम्बर में हुआ था उसमें निर्णय किया गया था कि ऐसी प्रथा बनाई जाय कि यदि कोई पत्रव्यवहार मूलरूप से हिन्दी में हो तो उसके साथ अधिकृत अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भेजा जाना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश के भलावा धन्य तीनों हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों ने तदनुसार हिदायतें जारी कर दी हैं।

(ग) मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह निर्णय इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या को हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में

प्राप्त होने वाले ऐसे पत्र-व्यवहार को निपटाने की व्यवस्था है जिसके साथ अंग्रेजी अनुवाद न हो।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में जो अपने कार्यालय हैं उनके साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार का पत्र व्यवहार कितने प्रतिशत हिन्दी में होता है और अगर नहीं होता है तो उसके रास्ते में क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसके बारे में मेरे पास सूचना इस वक्त नहीं है। प्रश्न से इसके बारे में सूचना दी जाए तो मैं उत्तर दे दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्रव्यवहार जो उनका हिन्दी में होता है और जिसका हिन्दी में ही उत्तर दिया जाता है, उसका प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वांश में अभी तक यह निर्णय कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं हो पाया है ? इसके सम्बन्ध में कौनसी विशेष कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं कि विशेष कठिनाई अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान न होने की है। हिन्दी भाषा भाषी जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनको तो यह ज्ञान है लेकिन अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी जो हैं उनमें हिन्दी का जितना ज्ञान होना चाहिये दुर्भाग्य से अभी तक उतना नहीं हो पाया है हालांकि सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि उनको हिन्दी का ज्ञान देने के लिए कई प्रकार की सुविधायें दी जाय और वे दी भी गई हैं। पर कई ऐसे कारण हैं जो कि माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं जिनके कारण प्रगति धीमी रही है और हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान अभी तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नहीं हो पाया है। ये सब कारण हैं जिनकी

वजह से अभी तक हिन्दी की जो प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी सरकारी कामों में वह नहीं हो पाई है।

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धास्त्री : अभी बताया गया है कि कई कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से प्रगति रुकी हुई है। कृपा करके कई कारणों की प्राप व्याख्या करें ताकि प्रागे चल कर प्रगति हो सके।?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : सबसे बड़ा कारण तो प्राप जानते ही हैं कि देश में बड़ी भारी कंट्रोवर्सी सरकारी भाषा के बारे में रही है। उसके कारण बहुत सी जगह दंगे फसाद भी हुए हैं और उसके ऊपर सदन में भी कई बार चर्चा हुई है विमताग्रपूर्वक। उन कारणों का ज्ञान तो हमें है पर हम लोगों की जो मूल-भूत नीति है वह चल रही है। उसी नीति के अनुसार हम लोग प्रागे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : लाखों लोगों ने हिन्दी सीखी लेकिन उनसे काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है। लाखों लोग बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। क्या यह सही है? क्या यह भी सही है कि भिन्न भिन्न मन्त्रालयों की जो रिपोर्टें छपती हैं। वे सभी अंग्रेजी में छपती हैं और कई बार हिन्दी में नहीं छपती हैं। हिन्दी में इनके न छपने के क्या कारण हैं? क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : सभी मन्त्रालयों की जो रिपोर्टें हैं वे हिन्दी में भी छपती हैं। हो सकता है कि कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हों लेकिन उनको दूर करने की हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं और उनको हिन्दी में भी छापते हैं और माननीय सदस्यों के सामने पेश करते हैं।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : लाखों लोगों ने हिन्दी सीखी है, उन से काम नहीं लिया जाता है, वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हिन्दी भाषा प्राची राज्यों की सरकारों केन्द्र से इस कारण हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार नहीं कर पाती हैं कि वे जिन पत्रों को हिन्दी में लिख कर भेजती हैं उनका उत्पाद करने की व्यवस्था प्राज तक केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों में नहीं हो पाई है और इस कारण से उनके पत्रों पर कारंबाई बहुत देर से होती है और इसलिए उन्हें उसके साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का भी उत्पाद भेजना पड़ता है? अगर यह बात सच नहीं है तो प्राज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या यह व्यवस्था कर ली है कि जो भी राज्य सरकारों सिर्फ हिन्दी में पत्र भेजेंगी उन पर भी उसी तरह से शीघ्र कारंबाई की जाएगी जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी में प्राए पत्रों पर की जाती है और उनके जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही देने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने मूल जवाब में कहा था कि इस बात का इन्तजाम है कि यदि कोई हिन्दी में चिट्ठी या पत्र राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास प्राए तो उसका उत्पाद अंग्रेजी में कर लिया जाए। यह बात सही है कि हिन्दी में जो पत्र प्राते हैं उनकी डिसपोजस में, उन पर कारंबाई करने में कुछ देर अवश्य होती है। पर यहां पर हमने इस बात का इन्तजाम किया है कि जो भी पत्र वहां से हिन्दी में प्रायें उसका तर्जुमा करवा लिया जाए और उसके ऊपर कारंबाई की जाए।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रगति जो थोड़ी बहुत छीमी है इसका कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकारों से कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी पत्रों के साथ अंग्रेजी का एक प्रायोगिक बर्जन भी भेजें। उसके कारण अकमर कठिनाई पैदा होती है। इसके बारे में हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : उपमन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह तय किया गया है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हिन्दी के पत्रों के साथ अंग्रेजी रूपांतर भी भेजा करें। संविधान में और भाषा अधिनियम में लिखा हुआ है :

"English may continue to be used in addition to Hindi".

मुख्य भाषा हिन्दी हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान और भाषा अधिनियम की उपेक्षा करके क्या मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बात को माना जाएगा? क्या मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बात ऊपर है या भाषा अधिनियम और संविधान की बात ऊपर है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह तो एक पालिसी का, सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है जिस पर इस वक्त यहां विचार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अधिनियम के खिलाफ अगर मुख्य मन्त्रियों की राय है तो उसे क्यों माना जाता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह कहते हैं। वह इसको नहीं मानते हैं।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : आप तो संविधान को समझते हैं। आप निर्णय दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना नहीं समझता हूँ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what are the difficulties faced by Hindi-speaking States in having mutual correspondence in Hindi before long?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I have explained, Sir, the Hindi-speaking States are writing letters to the Centre in Hindi and we are replying to them in increasing numbers in Hindi, and whatever difficulties we are facing or the States are facing we are trying to remove them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, English language has been in use in the country for the last two hundred years and, naturally, the switch-over from English to Hindi will take some time. In this context, may I know whether the introduction of Hindi in a hurry will not affect our efficiency?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We take all these factors into consideration.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : उप-गृहमन्त्री का उत्तर सुनकर मैं कुछ आश्चर्य चकित रह गई हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों की सरकारों से यह कहा गया है कि वे हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में केन्द्र के साथ पत्र व्यवहार करें। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर उन्होंने यहां पर अनुवादक हर मन्त्रालय में क्यों नहीं रखे हैं? अगर रखे हैं तो कितने अनुवादक रखे हैं और क्या क्या प्रोत्साहन उन अधिकारियों को दिया है जिन्होंने परिश्रम करके जल्दी से हिन्दी की परीक्षाएँ पास कर ली हैं?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने बताया है कि यह निर्णय हम लोगों का नहीं है, मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय हुआ था जिसको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मंजूर किया है। जहां तक अनुवादकों का सवाल है मैं बता चुका हूँ कि हर मन्त्रालय में अनुवादकों का इन्तजाम किया गया है जहां पर अगर कोई हिन्दी का पत्र बिना अंग्रेजी के तर्जुमे के भेजा है उसका अंग्रेजी में ट्रांसलेशन करके उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई की जाती है। जहां तक इमेंटिव का सवाल है, जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों ने हिन्दी सीखी है उनको कुछ इमेंटिव जरूर मिले हैं। पर कौन से इमेंटिव हैं, यदि गदम्या महोदय इसको जानना चाहती हैं तो मैं बता सकता हूँ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह मही है कि केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों और विभिन्न हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी जानने वालों की तादाद मुश्किल से दस प्रतिशत है? जो भी

हिन्दी प्रदेशों के लोग इन मन्त्रालयों में हैं उनमें से घ्राघे से भी ज्यादा घ्राघेजों की नकल करते हैं या ममाज से दूर रहते हैं, क्या यह भी सही है ? क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम करने की बात सोच रही है ताकि केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों में और विभिन्न हिन्दी प्रदेशों के सेक्रेटेरिएट्स में ऐसे घ्रादमियों की बहाली हो जिनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा हिन्दी घ्राोरियेंटिड हुई हो ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी : तब तो खाली बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के घ्रादमी लिये जायेंगे ।

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : कितना घ्रानुपात हिन्दी बोलने या जानने वालों का सरकारी कार्यालयों में है यह तो मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है । पर हिन्दी के बारे में जो सरकार की नीति है वह सर्व विदित है और उसी नीति पर हम लोग चलने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उसी का पालन करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ।

Wage Board for Working Journalists

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- *987. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:

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

(a) whether the Wage Board for the working journalists and non-working journalists has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its recommendations and the action taken thereon; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Both the Wage Boards have made recommendations for grant of interim relief. These have been accepted by Government and implementation is in progress. Final reports of both the Wage Boards are awaited.

(c) The Boards have to deal with important matters and they have to consider the view points of various interests. They are, however, proceeding as expeditiously as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Interim relief recommended by the Wage Boards, both for working journalists and non-working journalists, has not been implemented by many employers, many newspapers, especially as far as non-working journalists are concerned. If so, what is the number of such people in whose case it has been implemented and the number of people in whose case it has not been implemented? What is the reason for non-implementation in those cases?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am glad to inform the hon. Member that the progress of implementation has been good on the whole. For instance, in the case of working journalists in Andhra Pradesh all the 15 establishments employing 204 persons have implemented it. So, there is cent per cent implementation in Andhra Pradesh. In Bihar, out of 174 persons 160 are covered by it. The progress in most of the States is good. Of course, there are some States where the progress is not as satisfactory as it should be. We are trying to persuade the establishments to implement the recommendations as early as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was how many establishments have implemented it and how many have not implemented it.

Mr. Speaker: That statement might be laid on the Table afterwards.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As the non-working journalists are not covered by the Working Journalists Act, there is bound to be some difficulty with regard to implementation of the service conditions as recommended by the Wage Board. So, may I know whether Government will bring in legislation to cover the non-working journalists in the event the recommendation is not accepted by the employers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are awaiting the final report. Then only can we decide whether any legislation would be necessary.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since the cost of living has increased after the first wage board award, may I know how far it has been neutralised in the case of working journalists?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Though it is not entirely connected with this question, I am sure the Wage Boards will take that into consideration before making their recommendations.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the two wage boards have completed their work and when they are expected to submit their reports?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have requested them to finish their work as expeditiously as possible, but the hon. Member may realise...

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is meant by expeditiously? It has taken four years.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Normally, the wage board takes two to two and a half years. They have to take that much time because they have to issue questionnaire etc.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is called expeditious disposal?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Then they have to record evidence and so on. We have asked them to do it as quickly as possible.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the expeditious disposal will take not less than two years—it may even be four years—may I know whether they will be granted an interim or ad hoc increase in wages till the receipt of the award as the rise in cost of living is very high?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am grateful to my hon. friend for making this very valuable suggestion. They have done so already.

Shri Daji: Is it not a fact that many newspapers have not implemented the first wage board award, even though more than four years have passed? They have also not implemented the interim award. If that is so, why is the Government hesitant to take legal action against the newspaper proprietors? Is the Government afraid that the newspaper proprietors will black them out?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No; there is no such fear.

Shri Daji: Why are you saying that you are persuading them; why not take legal action? Where is the question of persuasion? It is a legal award.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The thing is that the recommendations of the Wage Board have no statutory obligations behind them; we have to do it through persuasion.

Shri Daji: For more than four years you will persuade them?

श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : जो छोटे समाचारपत्र हैं उन पर मजदूरी बोर्ड लागू नहीं हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में उसे लागू किया जाये, दोनों सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह चीज छोटे और बड़े सब पर लागू होती है। मध्य प्रदेश के बारे

में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 132 व्यक्ति हैं जिनमें से 109 के बारे में यह चीज इम्प्लिमेंट हो चुकी है और तरक्की काफी तसल्लीबख्श है ।

Shri N. Sroekantan Nair: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that many important newspapers have ceased to give increments to the working journalists for the last two or three years in view of the fact that a wage board has been appointed; if so, is any interim relief intended to be given to these workmen?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have said that the Wage Board has recommended an interim relief in the case of working journalists varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month and in most of the cases that is being implemented.

Shri N. Sroekantan Nair: I asked about the annual increments being stopped.

Mr. Speaker: This is the interim recommendation that has been given.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: All the newspapers get a certain amount of quota of paper from Government; they also get some advertisements from Government. May I know whether Government has taken any action to stop their quota and those advertisements. (Applause) specially of those who have not implemented the recommendation of the Wage Board in spite of its repeated recommendations?

Mr. Speaker: Her question has been applauded very much.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am very grateful to the hon. lady Member for giving that suggestion. We are trying the method of gentle persuasion first, but if it fails... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of guidance, Sir.

Shri Shinkre: He is making light of every suggestion. What is this?

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Shrimati Savitri Nigam: He is making gentle persuasion to the wolves who want to suck the blood of the journalists.

Shri Daji: It is four years and still Government will persuade them. The newspaper owners have not implemented them. How long will you persuade?

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that wage boards have not got any statutory recognition, but the wage boards are tripartite bodies representing the representatives of the workers, the employers and a neutral chairman. If the recommendations or awards of these wage boards are not binding on the employers and the workers, why should not such matters be referred to tribunals whose awards would be binding on both sides?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is generally the procedure that is followed. As the hon. Member has said, these tripartite bodies have undertaken certain obligations upon them, but these are more or less moral obligations which they have accepted. If they do not accept it, the normal procedure of adjudication and arbitration is followed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there not something seriously and fundamentally wrong with a government which thinks that action taken after two years...

Shri Daji: Four years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:...four years is expeditious enough? Is it not a mockery and travesty of semantics, to say the least?

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. N. Tiwary, next question... (Interruption). The hon. Minister cannot be expected to answer that... (Interruption).

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कडवाय : क्या उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने कार्रवाई की ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you know the English language well. My knowledge of the English language is very meagre, but you know it better. Could you tell us whether the word "expeditious" means some months or two to four years? Will you agree with that? Is it not a travesty and a mockery?

Mr. Speaker: These words are relative. Shri K. N. Tiwary.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not know from where the hon. Member brought in the figure of 4 years . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said, it was 2 to 4 years.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What the Deputy Minister is answering is about the implementation of the interim award of the existing wage board.

Shri Daji: For four years the award has not been implemented.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My reply to that is very simple. If the hon. Member puts a separate Question, I will give a detailed answer.

Fair Price Shops in Industrial Establishments

- *968. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri M. Rampure:

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to introduce legislation

compelling industrial establishments to start fair price consumer stores in the factories;

(b) the percentage of units in the public and private sectors covered by fair price shops at present;

(c) whether Government propose to hold zonal meetings, covering all the States, of employers and workers for detailed appraisal of the difficulties that impeded the progress of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) The question of introducing legislation will be considered after the 30th of April, 1966 as by that date employers have been asked to set up consumers cooperative stores/fair price shops in units employing 300 or more workers where these stores' shops have not yet been set up.

(b) About 84 per cent establishments have been covered by consumers cooperative stores/fair price shops in the Central public sector and 61 per cent in private and State sectors together, excluding plantations in Assam and West Bengal where according to well established tradition a system of supplying subsidised rations to the workers already exists.

(c) Four zonal meetings were held in January and February, 1966.

(d) The first meeting was held at Delhi on 16th and 17th January, 1966 covering the States of U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. The second meeting was held at Bombay on 1st and 2nd February, 1966 covering the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa, Daman & Diu. Third meeting covering the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala, as also Pondicherry was held at Madras on

19th-20th February, 1966. The fourth meeting was held at Calcutta on 23rd-24th February, 1966 covering the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa, as also Manipur and Tripura.

These meetings yielded encouraging results as both the workers and employers' representatives have indicated their readiness to implement the scheme effectively.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या कारण हैं कि अब तक सभी प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में फेयर प्राइस शाप्स नहीं खोली गई हैं ? इसकी दिक्कतें क्या हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : दिक्कतें कुछ तो जगह की हैं। कहीं दूकान खोलने के लिए जगह नहीं है जैसे बड़े बड़े शहर हैं बम्बई है, कलकत्ता है, वहां दूकानों की कमी है और दूसरी जगहों के ऊपर जो वर्कर्स हैं वहां उन्होंने खुद इसमें कोई दिलचस्पी जाद्विर नहीं की है और कहीं कहीं जहां प्रापस में यूनियनों में राइवलरी है उसकी वजह से भी ये दूकानें नहीं खुल सकी हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: जो जोनल मीटिंग्स हुई हैं उनमें क्या क्या बातें ऐसी हुई हैं, मोटी मोटी बातें क्या हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मोटी मोटी बातें तो यही हैं कि यह स्टोर जल्दी से जल्दी खोले जायें।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since charity begins at home, may I know whether Government have ordered the establishment of fair price shops in the public sector undertakings and, if so, how many such shops have so far been opened.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The progress in the public sector is very much better than in other sectors— it is over 88 per cent.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार का पूर्ण अधिकार है वहां भी पब्लिक ग्रंटरटेकिंग्स और प्राइवेट ग्रंटरटेकिंग्स में कन्ज्यूमर्स स्टोर अभी तक नहीं खुल पाये, इसका कारण क्या है, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन स्टोर्स को कितनी सहायता देती है और जहां मजदूरों का कमूर नहीं है, एम्प्लायर्स का ही कमूर है वहां मजदूरों पर क्यों एलोगेशन लगाया जाता है, उनके ऊपर बात क्यों टाली जाती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम्प्लायर्स के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर क्यों नहीं यह स्टोर खुलवाती ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में अभी तक तरक्की हुई है वह काफी अच्छी है। 86 प्रतिशत एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स में यह स्टोर खुल चुके हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो बाकी हैं उनमें बहुत जल्दी खुल जायेंगे। जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं उनका भी कहा जा रहा है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी खोलें। उन्होंने नहीं खोला तो 30 अप्रैल के बाद हम सोच रहे हैं कि कानूनी तौर पर काम करना होगा तो वह भी करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया के बारे में पूछा था। मारे हिन्दुस्तान की बात मैंने नहीं पूछी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने दोनों कहा। प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों के बाबत कहा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सेंट्रल एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया में भी जो तरक्की है वह काफी अच्छी है, बुरी नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा छाजब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कमल नाथ तिवारी के पूरक प्रश्न कि इन क्षेत्रीय बैठकों में किन किन मुख्य बातों पर फैसला हुआ, इसका मजाक बनाने हुए जो जवाब दिया कि जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही की जाय, इस और धापका ध्यान

घाकृष्ट करते हुए प्रौर मदन के नेता का ध्यान घाकृष्ट करते हुए मैं पुनः इस प्रश्न को पूछ रहा हूँ कि इन क्षेत्रीय बैठकों के क्या फल हुए प्रौर उनमें क्या मुख्य मुख्य काम किया गया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : यह जो क्षेत्रीय बैठकें हुईं उनमें जो तसल्लीबकास बात हुई वह यह हुई कि वर्कर्स प्रौर एम्प्लायर्स दोनों ने यह आग्रह जाहिर की कि इस स्कीम को काम-याब बनाया जाय । जहाँ जहाँ कुछ कठिनाइयाँ पेश आईं उनको दूर करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कहा गया कि जहाँ राशन की कमी की बात थी या एकमोडेशन नहीं मिलता था वहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कहा गया कि उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करें प्रौर इन फेयर प्राइस शाप को जल्द से जल्द शुरू किया जाय । मैंने कोई मजाक नहीं किया था । मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम का मकसद यह है कि स्टोर जल्दी से जल्दी खोले जायें प्रौर हमारी तमाम कोशिशें इसी तरफ लगी हुई हैं ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that some private sector industrial establishments have approached both the Central and the State Governments for some help and if so, may I know in which form they want the help?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No formal approach has been made to the Central Government, but some representatives of employers expressed difficulty in meeting the financial obligations of the scheme. Where such a difficulty is apprehended, the State Governments have been asked to assist them by giving loans, etc.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Here again it is a question of expeditious implementation because the decision was taken in 1963. I should like to know, apart from the percentages, the total number of workers that were to be covered in the public sector as well as in the private sector—separate figures for both public and private sec-

tors—and how many of them are really covered up till now?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That information is not readily available with me. That can be made available to the Member if he wants.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is what I want.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have given the percentage of persons who have been covered. 86 per cent in the public sector have been covered.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I should like to know the total number of persons.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is not readily available.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Is it a fact that sufficient foodgrains are not supplied to many of these fair price shops and if so, what steps would be taken by Government to supply foodgrains adequately?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The question of supplying rations to these fair price shops was also discussed at the zonal meetings. The State authorities have agreed that, where a consumer co-operative store is prepared to run it, they will give a ration shop to the consumer co-operative store.

Wage Board for Film Industry

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- *989. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri B. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:

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

(a) whether a study group has been constituted to report on the setting up of a Wage Board for the film industry;

(b) if so, the progress made so far by the study group;

(c) what are its recommendations; and

(d) the number of workers employed in studios, processing laboratories, distribution trade and in cinemas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Report is under preparation.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) The statistical information is being collected. The following figures of employment have been reported in a non-official publication:—

Studios, Processing Laboratories & Production	..	20,000
Distribution	..	10,000
Exhibition (Cinemas)		82,000
		<hr/>
Total		1,12,000
		<hr/>

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who are the members of this Study Group and when the study Group was appointed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Study Group was appointed in December, 1965. The names of its members are:

- (1) Dr. B. R. Seth, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (2) Shri D. G. Kale, Commissioner of Labour, Government of Maharashtra.
- (3) Shri D. R. Khanna.
- (4) Shri S. N. Ray
- (5) Shri Kamlatnam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was the last name?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I am sorry, my pronunciation is not good. It is Kamlatnam.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the names read out by the hon. Deputy Minister I gather that all these members are Government officers. May I know why any representative of employers and employees and Lok Sabha has not been taken on this Study Group?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This is a Study Group which will go into the various technical aspects of the working. After their report is received, it will be studied and then later on, if necessary, they will also be associated.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know how much of time it would take to submit its report?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They have made good progress and we hope that the report will be ready in another four or five months.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Civil Engineers of Lignite Corporation

S.N.Q. 16. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Engineers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation have sent an appeal to Government against their proposed retrenchment with effect from the 31st March, 1966;

(b) whether this appeal has been considered; and

(c) whether there is any scope for accommodating them in other public sector enterprises?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are making all efforts to absorb them in other Public Sector Undertakings or Departments of Government. As a result, 42 of the

surplus civil engineers have already been absorbed. In addition, 47 civil engineers, including 35 who have been served with retrenchment notices have since received offers of appointments.

Shri S. Kandappan: May I know how many of the civil engineers are yet to be accommodated and whether there is any scope for them to be absorbed in the public sector enterprises?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: About 25 to 30 people are still to be accommodated, and it is expected that they would also get offers very soon.

Shri S. Kandappan: In the appeal that they have made, they have stated that even after they have been served with notices of retrenchment, there have been cases in other public sector enterprises where they have called for fresh recruitment. I would like to know whether that is a fact, and if so, whether it is not advisable for the Government to form a civil engineers' pool where they could absorb all these surplus engineers?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: All these various public undertakings have been asked to take these surplus engineers from Neyveli

Shri Ranga: What is the use?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The Bureau of Public Enterprises has also been asked to look into this matter. The suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member will also be considered.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the total number of engineers who will become surplus in the Neyveli project, and may I know whether those for whom no alternative appointment has been made available in other public sector undertakings would be made to work there till such alternative appointment is made available?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): I do not know whether this House will expect a public sector economic corporation to carry on its rolls people who have no work, without serious detriment not merely to the economy in that sector but also to the morale of the people in general.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has not replied to my question. What is the total number involved?

Shri S. K. Dey: 248 civil engineers will prove to be surplus in all.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि हाइलीपेड टेकनिकल हैंड्स इण्डिया में बहुत थोड़े हैं और उनके साथ सरकार ऐसा सलूक करती है कि जब चाहे नोटिस दे दिया जब चाहे रख लिया था या जब चाहा निकाल दिया और क्या इनकी परमानेंस सर्विस के लिए इन्तजाम हो रहा है या खाली वे घबरोका और इंग्लैण्ड में ही जाकर नौकरी करते रहेंगे ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I would like the House to appreciate the fact that in every project there is a construction phase and there is a production phase which starts soon after the completion of the construction phase. There is always trouble in regard to the civil engineers who prove surplus after the construction phase is over. In an expanding economy, they can always be absorbed, but during the last one year, the House is fully aware of the drastic slackening of the tempo of construction activities to which we have been subjected.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the services of so many of these engineers were terminated on the 31st March, 1966 and they have not been offered alternative employment? I would like to know whether their service will be treated as continuous service for the purposes of seniority and other things.

Shri S. K. Dey: I presume they should be.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जिन 248 इंजीनियरों को हटाने का नोटिस दिया है वह कितने वर्ष से वहां काम कर रहे थे और क्या उनकी यह शर्त थी कि उनको जब चाहें तब हटाया जा सकेगा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The question of giving notice to 248 engineers straight off does not arise because only 85 engineers have so far been served notice; of them, the bulk has already been absorbed or have been given alternative offers. The rest of them are being continued, and there is work for them for at least a year.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि कितने वर्ष से वहां काम कर रहे थे इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: They have been working. The seniormost of them who are engineers are about 8-10 years in service and the juniormost have about 2½ years. Similarly, there are overseers or diploma-holders who also have the same seniority so far as the seniormost of them are concerned and same juniority so far as the juniormost of them are concerned.

Shri Priya Gupta: Since most of these works under the Government of India are done under different Ministries and there is a Cabinet decision on certain matters, could they not have a combined pool and plan out the projects so that attempts may be made in time to absorb those who are declared surplus in one place, without giving them termination of service notice and then rushing in to see if they could be absorbed elsewhere? What is Government's thinking on this matter?

Shri S. K. Dey: This is exactly the thinking of Government. In fact, only recently we had a meeting of all the managing directors and chairmen of

public sector enterprises under the Ministry of Mines and Metals with which also we had the association of representatives of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. This has been the decision. But if the plans for some unforeseen reasons . . .

Shri Priya Gupta: Planned way.

Shri S. K. Dey . . . get disturbed, then everything else will go awry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is the Minister aware that in his own Government, in the Education Ministry, there is a scheme of a pool of scientists and highly qualified technical personnel where people are paid even without work in view of their qualifications? Is he thinking of forming some such pool for qualified engineers so that they are not thrown on the streets one fine morning?

Shri S. K. Dey: I can very humbly state that this is outside the purview of a humble Minister who deals only with underground materials.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind the new Minister—new to this portfolio, I mean—of what the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, used to say that India having entered the technological, even atomic age, the Government or the Planning Commission would maintain a register of all trained scientific technical personnel and engineers so that there would not be any kind of waste of talent or brain drain or flight of talent from this country? Is that register being maintained so that there is no unemployment among these technical personnel?

Shri S. K. Dey: To my knowledge, that is being done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is being done?

Shri S. K. Dey: Register is being maintained.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then how is there so much unemployment? I asked 'so that there is no unemployment'.

Mr. Speaker: He asked about the register.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So that there is no unemployment of technical personnel. Is he in a position to say that? Or does he want notice?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him say he wants notice. You could help us, help the country.

Mr. Speaker: Everytime I do, but sometimes it does not fructify.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers do not obey you.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While appreciating the basic knowledge that he has given to us regarding expanding economy and the production and construction stage, may I know why it could not be possible for Government and for the Minister to deal with the upper-ground material like human material and co-ordinate so that of the 248, the 80 who have been served notice at one place may be absorbed in construction work in other places without loss of time? Why is this co-ordination not there?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am very sorry that the hon. Member obviously has not followed the answers which have already been given only this morning. That is exactly what is being done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am very sorry the hon. Minister has not followed my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This should not go on.

Shri Daji: The Minister explained that in an expanding economy the construction phase in any industry must always end. By the same logic, in an expanding economy, the construction stage in another industry must also be simultaneously started. Therefore, if there is some delay

before you can absorb them, is there a proposal to maintain and keep them on the register, give them pay, so that the nation may not lose the technical services of experienced engineers?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not believe there is any such proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way of answering.

Shri Daji: The reply is given in such a cavalier way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister may be new, but . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Minister might repeat that answer.

Shri S. K. Dey: I said that there is no such proposal yet.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has dealt with two phases, the construction phase and the production phase. May I ask whether, when his Ministry is passing from the construction phase to the production phase and when it is going from underground to upperground, it understands what number of people will be surplus so far as the construction stage is concerned, what number of people will be employed, and what number of people will be made use of in other projects?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am deeply appreciative of the spirit underlying the question. The Ministry does not go from construction stage to production stage. The different public sector enterprises do stop from the construction phase to the production phase, and this is a continuing affair among the public sector enterprises. The Ministry is keeping a very close track of its employees, particularly the technical employees, and we shall do everything possible to see that people who are likely to be rendered surplus can get an opportunity to get absorbed in other undertakings.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Contract Labour

*983. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to abolish and/or regulate the contract labour system; and

(b) the number of workers at present working as employees of contractors in the private and public sectors?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The question of enacting suitable legislation to regulate and abolish contract labour is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5990/66].

Symbols in Devanagari Script

*986. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from State Governments in regard to the use of suitable symbols in Devanagari script for expression of special symbols, peculiar to the regional languages like Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Government of India set up a Committee of Linguists in 1900 to suggest symbols/

diacritical marks for expressing the peculiar sounds of other regional languages which are not found in the Devanagari script. The Committee submitted its tentative report last year which was circulated to all the State Governments, academic and literary institutions and eminent linguists and scholars for comments and suggestions. It was in response to this request that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra and Punjab and the NEFA Administration sent their comments and suggestions. The latter along with the comments and suggestions received from other academic and literary institutions and eminent linguists and scholars have been considered by the Committee on 23rd March, 1966. The Committee has now made its final recommendations which will be published for general information and use after they have been approved by the Government.

पाकिस्तानी घासतारों द्वारा मारे गये भारतीय

*990. श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी घासतारों ने 30 दिसम्बर, 1965 की रात को थवालपाड़ा जिल के सीमावर्ती गांव कबड़पाड़ा में घावा बोला, जिसमें कुछ नागरिक मारे गये और कुछ घायल हुए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने नागरिक मारे गये और कितने घायल हुए; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय) : (क) और (ख) पहली जनवरी, 1966 को रात के बजे 9 के लगभग सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों ने घनकछर बाने के घनगंत गांव काकडीपाड़ा (बेपारीपाड़ा

में डकैती डाली न कि गांव कपड़पाड़ा में । दो व्यक्ति मारे गए और अन्य छः घायल हुए ।

(ग) इस घटना के बारे में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी उच्चायुक्त से शिकायत की है ।

Propagation of Hindi in Kerala

*991. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for propagation of Hindi in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). There is no special proposal under the consideration of Government for propagation of Hindi specifically in the Kerala State. The schemes for propagation of Hindi instituted by the Central Government are implemented in all the non-Hindi speaking States including Kerala.

फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स, ब्रावनकोर लिमिटेड में मजदूरों की छंटनी

*992. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** क्या **श्री. रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल स्थित फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स, ब्रावनकोर लिमिटेड के सरकारी कारखाने में से कई सौ मजदूरों को यह कह कर निकाल दिया गया है कि कारखाने को चलाने के लिये बिजली नहीं मिल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या काबवाही की गई है ?

श्री. रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). बिजली में भारी कटौती के परिणामस्वरूप नवम्बर, 1965 में 266 कर्मचारियों को जबरी छुट्टी दी गई और 217 नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की छंटनी की गई । अब तक जबरी छुट्टी दिये गये कर्मचारियों में से कुछ को पुनः बुला लिया गया है और इस समय जबरी छुट्टी पर भेजे गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या 114 है ।

Automation in Industry

*933. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that both in the private and public sectors of Industries, Commerce and Administration the introduction of electronic machines is becoming a common feature; and

(b) if so, the impact of the introduction of such machines on the employment of workers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Some instances of introduction of electronic machines have been reported.

(b) and (c). The Government will try to ensure that there is no retrenchment on this account. So far no cases of retrenchment have come to the notice of Government.

Junior Agricultural Schools

*994. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme for the setting up of junior agricultural schools has been included in the Fourth Plan as one of the measures for diversification of education at the Secondary stage; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The details are under consideration.

घासाम के पहाड़ी जिलों में घलगाव (पूषक होने) की भावना

* 995. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार घासाम के पहाड़ी जिलों में व्याप्त घलगाव की भावना को समाप्त करने के प्रयत्न पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) घासाम सरकार का इस के बारे में क्या रुख है; और

(घ) घलगाव (पूषक) होने की भावना को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). यह बात साफ नहीं है कि सदस्य के दिमाग में क्या है। यदि उनका संकेत मिजो पहाड़ी जिले की घोर है तो गृह मंत्री पहले ही 25 मार्च, 1966 को एक वक्तव्य दे चुके हैं। मुझे

उससे घागे घोर कुछ नहीं कहना है। घासाम के अन्य पहाड़ी जिलों में घलगाव की कोई भावनाएं नहीं हैं। हां स्वयंसेवा का बढ़ाने तथा धार्मिक विकास के लिये विशेष योजनाओं की मांगें होती रही हैं। पाटस्कर कमिशन ने इस पहलू की जांच की है घोर अपने प्रतिवेदन में सरकार के सामने कुछ सिफारिशें रखी हैं जिनकी जांच की जा रही है। घासाम की सरकार ने पहाड़ी जिलों की जनता की जरूरतों तथा शिकायतों के बारे में लगातार ध्यान दिया है घोर राज्य की जनता के सभी वर्गों में संतोष तथा धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक प्रवृत्ति की भावना उत्पन्न करने के लिये अनेक उपाय किये हैं। इन उपायों को जारी रखा जायेगा घोर बढ़ाया जायेगा।

मिजो लोगों के लिए हथियार

* 996. श्री धोंकार लाल बोरबा :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री हेम बरघा :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्र० खं० बरघा :

श्री रा० बरघा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिजो लोगों को पाकिस्तान से हथियार मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में जांच की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ हथियारों पर चीन के चिह्न अंकित हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पकड़े गये हथियारों का ब्यौरा क्या है घोर वे किस टाइटल के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिष्ठाचरण शुक्ल) : (क) घोर (ख).

ऐसी कुछ सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं कि मिजो सशस्त्र दस्तों ने पाकिस्तान से हथियार तथा बोली बारूद प्राप्त की है। इन रिपोर्टों की जांच की जा रही है।

(य) अभी तक पकड़े गये हथियारों तथा बोली बारूद पर कोई विदेशी चिह्न नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Border Security Force Headquarters Organisation

*997. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1 on the 3rd April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Headquarters Organisation of the Border Security Force has been built up;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the duties and functions of the Sector and Sub-sector Commands of the Force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, it is in the process of being built.

(b) The Border Security Organisation consists of a Central Headquarters at New Delhi. For regional control and command, there are three sectors for the Western, Northern and Eastern portions of the border with Pakistan, each under a Sector Commander of the rank of Inspector General of Police. Each sector is divided into sub-sectors under the control of Sub-sector Commanders who are of the rank of D.I.Gs. of Police.

(c) The duties and functions of the Sector and Sub-sector Commands of the Force are to protect the border to give a sense of security to people living in border areas and to prevent smuggling, trans-border crime and unauthorised entry into or exit from Indian territory.

Petrochemical Complex in Gujarat

*998. **Shri F. Venkatasubbalah:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Consortium which had agreed to collaborate with our Government in establishing petro-chemical complex in Gujarat have since added some new conditions to their original agreement;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Discussions with the three U.S. Companies who have offered to collaborate with us in the establishment of a Petrochemicals Complex adjoining Gujarat Refinery are still in progress. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

Job Security in the Oil Companies

*999. **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 730 on the 23rd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Tripartite Committee formed to look into the pro-

blem of job security in Private Oil Industry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings and Government's reaction thereto; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

(c) The report was signed by the members of the Committee on 28th March, 1966, subject to a minute of dissent by the employers' representatives. The Minute of dissent is under examination by the Chairman of the Committee, prior to the submission of the Report to the Government.

मजदूरों की दिहाड़ी

* 1000. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या धम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास बंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पुरुष मजदूरों और महिला मजदूरों की दिहाड़ी क्रमशः ढाई रुपये और तथा दो रुपये नियत कर दी है;

(ख) क्या ठेकेदार लोग इस दर से मजदूरों को दिहाड़ी नहीं देते हैं;

(ग) क्या इसी कारण दिल्ली में डेढ़ लाख मजदूरों ने 10 मार्च को हड़ताल शुरू कर दी थी; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

धम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास बंधी (श्री जनबीचक राव) : (क) जी हा; दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र में मजदूरों के निर्वासन और मृत्यु तथा धमन विमर्श और पत्थर तोड़ने एवं

पत्थर चूरने के घनसूचित रोजगारों में नियुक्त वैंडर्स और मजदूरों के बारे में ।

(ख) यह रिपोर्ट की गई थी कि कुछ ठेकेदार अपने श्रमिकों को संशोधित न्यूनतम दरें प्रदा नहीं कर रहे थे ।

(ग) ठेकेदारों के श्रमिकों द्वारा जहां-तहां काम बन्द कर दिया गया था । हड़ताल के विस्तार तथा उसमें भाग लेने वाले श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या के बारे में ठीक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) मुख्य श्रम प्रायुक्त ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बिल्डर्स एसोसियेशन एण्ड घाल इंडिया बिल्डिंग वर्कर्स यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श किया । इस विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरुः 21-3-1966 को हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी गई । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ठेकेदार सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजूरी प्रदा करते हैं, श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी निरीक्षण करते रहे हैं और घपराधियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Withdrawal of Arms from People of Border Areas

* 1001. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that arms issued to the people on the border areas of Rajasthan have recently been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Central Government were consulted before this was done?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Selected persons were appointed as special

police officers in the border areas of Rajasthan during the recent hostilities for assisting the police in maintaining internal security. When, however, some of these special police officers ceased to function as such after the hostilities arms issued to them were withdrawn from them.

(c) No, Sir.

Madras Fertiliser Project

*1002. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Firodia:

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

(a) whether the agreement on the proposed Madras Fertilizer Project has been put off by two months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Time-limit for finalisation of Draft Formation Agreement relating to the Madras Fertiliser Project, which was to expire on March 22nd, has been extended to May 14, 1966.

(b) Besides Government, there are two other parties to the proposed Agreement, viz., American International Oil Company of USA and National Iranian Oil Company of Iran. Discussions between them are still in progress and will take some time before they are completed.

इंधन तेल का आयात और उत्पादन

* 1004. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरधा :
श्री भागवत झा झाजाव :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्री ल० चं० साधन :
श्रीवती सावित्री निगम :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री हिम्मतरसिंहका :

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पेट्रोलियम, मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल तेल तथा अशोधित तेल जैसे, इंधन तेलों की उत्पादन क्षमता दिसम्बर, 1965 के अन्त में कितनी थी ;

(ख) उक्त तेलों का कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन-किन देशों से आयात किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) 1965-66 में (1) दिसम्बर, 1965 के अन्त तक और (2) मार्च, 1966 के अन्त तक कितने तेल का आयात किया गया ; और

(घ) आयात के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री बलराम) : (क) दिसम्बर 1965 के अन्त तक शोधनशाला की उपलब्ध क्षमता लगभग 11 मिलियन मीटरी टन थी । कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन की उपलब्ध क्षमता लगभग 5 मिलियन मीटरी टन थी ।

(ख) भारतीय रक्षा नियमावली के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक उत्पाद के आयात के बारे में ब्योरे को बताना प्रतिबन्धित है । इस समय सुब्रीकेन्ट्स को शामिल करते हुए लगभग 3 मिलियन मीटरी टन शोधित उत्पादों को आयात करना पड़ता है । ये रूस, अमरीका, अन्य यूरोपीय देशों और मध्यपूर्व में प्राप्त होते हैं ।

(ग) 1965-66 में दिसम्बर, 1965 तक आयातित शोधित उत्पादों की कुल मात्रा 2.857 मिलियन मीटरी टन थी और आयात हुए कच्चे तेल की मात्रा 5.212

मिलियन मीटरी टन थी। वर्ष 1965-66 में शोधित उत्पादों और कच्चे तेल के क्रमशः 3.19 मिलियन मीटरी टन और 6.45 मिलियन मीटरी टन के आयात का अनुमान है।

(घ) 1965-66 में दिसम्बर 1965, तक आयात पर खर्च की गई कुल विदेशी मुद्रा 60.4 करोड़ रुपये थी।

Implant Training

*1005. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to change the duration of training for vocational trades;

(b) whether the proposal of the National Council for training in vocational trades, commencing 18 months for institutional training followed by 6 months implant training for craftsmen in Engineering trades had been found acceptable to Government;

(c) whether the rate of stipend is proposed to be increased for the benefit of the trainees of the Industrial Training Institutes; and

(d) whether the age of admission is proposed to be lowered?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has recommended that there is a need for a change in the present duration of training i.e. 18 months' institutional training followed by six months in-plant training in respect of Engineering Trades including Building Trades. These recommendations along with the various administrative problems arising out of their imple-

mentation are being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) The recommendation of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades for enhancement of the rate and coverage of stipend under the Craftsmen Training Scheme is being examined.

(d) The recommendation of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades for fixing the lower age limit at 15 years instead of 16 years for admission of the trainees under the Craftsmen Training Scheme has been accepted and will be implemented during the 4th Five Year Plan.

केरल में भाषायी अध्यापक

*1006. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा जापान मिला है जिस में केरल के हिन्दी तथा भाषायी अध्यापकों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के अध्यापकों के समान वेतन देने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य विधान सभा का भी यही मत था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक इस बारे में आदेश जारी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम आदेश कब जारी किये जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) में (ग). केरल के हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषायी अध्यापकों के वेतन मान और अंग्रेजी के अध्यापकों के वेतन मान में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। हाई स्कूलों के सभी प्रथम वर्ग के अध्यापकों को 150-250 रुपये का वेतन क्रम, II वर्ग के अध्यापकों को 80-165 रुपये का वेतन क्रम दिया जाता है। सभी

घपर प्राइमरी स्कूल के सहायक-प्रध्यापकों को 40-120 रुपए का वेतन मान दिया जाता है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हुए अध्या-वेदनों ने कुछ प्रोग्रिण्टल उपाधियों तथा अन्य योग्यताओं को—जिस से राज्य के भाषायी प्रध्यापक विभूषित थे—द्वितीय वर्ग से प्रथम ग्रेड की पदोन्नति के वर्गीकरण के लिए, समीकरण के विषय को उठाया था । इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रध्यापकों ने एक आदेश याचिका (writ petition) दायर की थी, उस पर उच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया है कि केरल शिक्षा नियम, नियम 6 अध्याय XXVI के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को इन तीनों उपाधियों के वर्गीकरण के लिए समान रूप से धांपित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए । राज्य सरकार इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है और यथा शीघ्र समुचित घोषणा करेगी ।

Memorial to late Shri Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

*1007. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received that Government should build a memorial to the late Shri Vinayak Damodar Savarkar;

(b) if so, from whom; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Some suggestions in this regard have been received from certain private individuals.

(c) The erection of memorials in States is normally the concern of the sponsoring organisations or the State Governments. The suggestions for the erection of a statue in Delhi and for the issue of a commemorative stamp, with which the Central Government are concerned, are under examination.

Expenditure due to Changes in Cabinet

*1008. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the recent changes in the Cabinet the various Ministries have incurred heavy expenditure by way of furniture and other equipment and new costly staff cars;

(b) if so, the particulars of the expenditure incurred separately for each Ministry;

(c) the justification for such heavy expenditure when there is a financial stringency;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are no definite restrictions on the expenditure for such items; and

(e) whether Government propose to frame a definite code of instructions for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Defection of Sarpanches in Border Areas

*1010. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Rajasthan Chief Minister in the State Assembly about the destruction of property and poisoning of wells and the defection of the Sarpanches in the border areas to Pakistan during the conflict;

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been demanded of Pakistan for the damage done;

(c) whether the legal position with regard to the return of the sarpanches

who are Indian citizens has been examined; and

(d) if so, the conclusions reached?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister that the reports regarding damage *inter alia* to public property by withdrawing Pakistani forces were correct. Details of the damages are being collected by the Government of Rajasthan. No statement regarding poisoning of wells has been made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in the State Assembly. Reports, however, regarding such damage and pollution have been received by the Rajasthan Government. Detailed information is being collected by them. The Chief Minister, Rajasthan, has stated that their Government would look into cases of defection, if any, of the Sarpanches in the border areas to Pakistan during the recent conflict and take suitable action.

(b) After an assessment of the total damage is available, further action will be taken.

(c) and (d). The general legal position in this regard has been examined. Reference is invited to the notification GSR 1893 dated 25th December, 1965, published in the Gazette Extraordinary dated 27th December, 1965.

Shornoor Line Equipment Factory

3269. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether 110 workers of Shornoor Line Equipment Factory were suspended from work;

(b) how long they were kept under suspension and the reasons therefor;

(c) why did the management failed to finalise the enquiry even after 10 months;

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(d) whether the labour department intervened in this dispute;

(e) the number of workers in this factory; and

(f) the reasons for taking mass disciplinary action against them?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (f). On 29th December, 1964, the workers submitted a memorandum to the Board of Directors of the Company making certain allegations of corruption, nepotism, favouritism etc. against the Technical Director of the Company. Thereupon, the workers who had signed the memorandum were suspended by the management on 5th January, 1965 on a charge of misconduct.

(c) The domestic enquiry was completed by the management long ago. But no action could be taken on the basis of the report of the enquiry officer as a criminal complaint against some of the workers filed in the Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Pattambi connected with the subject-matter of the domestic enquiry is still pending disposal.

(d) Yes, Sir. The dispute was ultimately referred to adjudication on 14th January, 1966.

(e) 125.

Shop Assistants in Trichur

3270. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shop assistants in Trichur recently submitted a memorandum to the Chairman of the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board;

(b) if so, the demands made therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government had asked, the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board to

recommend a dearness allowance for the shop assistants as early as 1963; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Certain representatives of the Shop Assistants met the Chairman of the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board on 21st October, 1965 to present a memorandum after the meeting of the Board at Trichur, which considered the question of revision of wages of the workers in Shops and Establishments. As the meeting was already over the Chairman expressed his inability to receive the memorandum and they were advised by him to send the memorandum to the Government of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It does not appear that any suggestion to this effect was given by the Kerala Government in 1963; However, in 1964, the Government of Kerala had asked the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board to recommend D.A. linked with Consumer Price Indices in respect of the employees in a number of industries including those employed in shops and establishments.

(d) The State Minimum Wages Advisory Board has considered the question and submitted its recommendation to the Government of Kerala. The matter is now under consideration of the State Government.

Retrenchment of Field Workers

3271. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that field workers have been retrenched from the Department of Agriculture, Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide alternate employment to them

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to administrative reorganisation 308 posts of Fieldmen/Spraying Supervisors and Compost Inspectors were found to be surplus and were abolished. Consequently, 220 temporary employees in the above categories were discharged.

(c) No, Sir.

Tuition Fee in Colleges in Kerala

3272. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala University appointed a Committee to look into the question of the rates of University tuition fees in various colleges;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) when the final report of the Committee will be submitted?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee which has already submitted its report are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. 5991/66].

Travancore Rubber and Tea Company

3273. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 2000 workers of the Travancore Rubber and Tea Company, Mandaleayam, Kerala are conducting a prolonged agitation for some of their demands;

(b) whether the employer is flouting the existing agreements and denying the facilities hitherto prevailing in the establishment;

(c) what were the demands; and

(d) the action taken by Government to effect a settlement?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir. There was an agitation which has since been called off.

(b) There were allegations against the management of violations of some of the existing agreements; some of the complaints were found to be genuine. However, the dispute has now been settled.

(c) The main demands related to the following matters:

- (1) Payment of Bonus for 1963, 1964 and 1965.
- (2) Deduction from wages.
- (3) Payment of Gratuity.
- (4) Enhancement of task.
- (5) Confirmation of workers.
- (6) Recruitment of near relations and dependents of permanent workers.
- (7) Over-time wages.
- (8) Compensation for improvements effected by workers.
- (9) Implementation of provisions of Plantations Labour Act.
- (10) Abolition of contract labour.
- (11) Determination of complement of permanent workers required for running the estate efficiently.
- (12) Re-instatement of workers involved in criminal cases.

(d) The industrial relations machinery of the Government of Kerala intervened in the dispute and brought about a settlement on 2nd January, 1966. Following this settlement the unions called of all direct action. As part of the settlement, agreement was reached on some of the demands while the remainder would be referred to arbitration under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

कृषक वर्ग सम्बन्धी निर्वाह-व्यय सूचकांक

3274. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री कांचले :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषक वर्ग सम्बन्धी निर्वाह-व्यय सूचकांक तैयार हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा प्रत्येक माह इंडियन लेबर जर्नल में 1960-61 के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों के क्षेत्रीय मजदूरों के उपभोगिता मूल्य सूचकांक संकलित और प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Text Books for High Schools in Kerala

3275. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have new Malayalam non-detailed text books for various standards in the High Schools of Kerala for the next academic year;

(b) if so, which books are proposed to be changed; and

(c) the names of new books chosen in their place?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. As per existing rules, a non-detailed text-book once prescribed continues for three years successively. Accordingly new non-detailed books in Malayalam have to be prescribed in Standards VIII, IX and X for 1966-67 in lieu of the existing ones.

(b) The following Malayalam non-detailed text books, which are completing 3 years, are to be changed:

Name of the book to be changed	Standard
1. Ten Singh	VIII
2. Sindhu Avalude Katha Parayunnu	IX
3. Vyasa Hridayam	IX
4. Randu Devathakal	X
5. Odayil, Ninnu	X

(c) the matter is under the consideration of State Government.

Training of Polytechnic Instructors

**3276. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Panna Lal:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of Indian Polytechnic Instructors received further Post-graduate training in the Federal Republic of Germany recently after completing their study course for two years;

(b) if so, the details of the Indo-German study schemes; and

(c) the details of the instructors receiving training along with the details of the courses of study?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Under the scheme of scholarships offered by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany, Polytechnic Instructors were sent to the Federal Republic of Germany for postgraduate training during 1963 and 1964.

(b) The course was for two years practical training in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Printing and Graphic Arts preceded by 4 months' German language course. The Scheme covered passage cost both ways and included adequate maintenance allowance and payment for books, instruments and insurance against accident and sickness while in Germany.

(c) Two Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5992/66].

International Hockey Tournament

**3277. Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:
Shri Panna Lal:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the players for the Indian Hockey Team competing in the next International Hockey Tournament which will commence on the 14th May, 1966 have been finally selected;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) if they have not been selected, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal has yet to be approved by the Government. It has recently been received from the Indian Hockey Federation and will be considered in the first instance at the next meeting of the All India Council of Sports to be held on the 15th and 16th April, 1966.

Transfer of Teachers from Government Schools to Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools

3278. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of a large number of teachers were transferred from Government schools to the schools under the Delhi Municipal Corporation in 1958;

(b) if so, the number of such teachers and whether they were given any option to remain either in the service of Municipal Corporation of Delhi or to go back to Government service in schools when suitable vacancies arise;

(c) the full details of the circular or any other order through which

such opinion was given to the aforesaid teachers; and

(d) the number of such teachers who have since been taken back in Government schools and whether Government have any idea to absorb the remaining teachers in Government Schools when suitable vacancies arise?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a), (b) and (d). 325 trained Graduate teachers were transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. All the trained graduate teachers who were qualified to teach in the High and Higher Secondary schools at the time of their transfer were asked to indicate whether they would like to come over to the Delhi Education Directorate or would like to stay on with the Corporation. 180 teachers opted to come over to the Delhi Education Directorate and the remaining 145 preferred to stay on with the Corporation. All the 180 teachers who opted for the Administration have since been absorbed in Government schools. The transfer of the teachers who opted to remain with the Corporation is final.

(c) This information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and the Corporation.

Confirmation of Delhi Teachers in Service

3279. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers working in Government Higher Secondary schools under Delhi Administration;

(b) the total number of teachers who have completed five years of service but have not been made permanent and the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of teachers who have completed three years of

service but have not been made quasi-permanent and the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of teachers working on *ad hoc* basis for three months and the reasons thereof; and

(e) the policy of Delhi Administration in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Wage Board for Workers in Leather Industries

3280. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Dharmalingam:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint a wage board for the workers in leather industries; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). A Central Wage Board for the leather and leather goods industry has been set up vide Government Resolution No. WB-19(2)65, dated the 21st March, 1966, copies of which were placed on the table of the Sabha on the 25th March, 1966. The Resolution shows the composition and terms of reference of the Wage Board.

वातावरण नियंत्रण के लिए स्वयंसेवक

3281. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुवा :

श्री भागवत या साजद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान स्वयंसेवकों द्वारा किये गये यातायात नियन्त्रण कार्य के बारे में सराहना अथवा शिक्षावर्तों के कोई पत्र मिले है ;

(ख) स्वयंसेवकों द्वारा किये गये कार्य के बारे में सरकार का क्या मत है ; और

(ग) इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भविष्य में भी ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है, क्या सरकार का स्वयंसेवकों को और अन्य नागरिकों को प्रशासनिक प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ताकि वे आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यातायात नियन्त्रण कार्य को संभाल सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शर्मा) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) स्वयंसेवकों का कार्य सराहनीय था ।

(ग) नागरिक क्षेत्रों में होमगार्डों को यातायात नियन्त्रण का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ।

Cases pending in High Courts

3282. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Ramachandra Ullasa:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which are pending for over a year in various High Courts and Supreme Court of

India as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the steps taken to clear those arrears to give speedy justice to the litigant public in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Figures regarding the number of case pending for over one year in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 31st January, 1966, are not readily available. The requisite information as on 31st December, 1965, is given below:

Supreme Court	885
Allahabad High Court	44,677
Andhra Pradesh High Court	11,367
Assam and Nagaland High Court	1,203
Bombay High Court	11,589
Calcutta High Court	31,480
Gujarat High Court	8,079
Jammu & Kashmir High Court	129
Kerala High Court	6,958
Madhya Pradesh High Court	3,296
Madras High Court	12,189
Mysore High Court	4,356
Orissa High Court	1,094
Patna High Court	6,325
Punjab High Court	14,779
Rajasthan High Court	3,305

(b) The question of reducing pendency of cases in Supreme Court and High Courts has been constantly engaging the attention of Government and Additional Judges are appointed wherever justified by the volume of work.

शेखर चामुन्दा पर ब्यो

3284. श्री बच्चू लिम्बे :

श्री बाबसाहू गुत

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 दिसंबर, 1965 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 721 के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जेष्ठ प्रभुल्ला पर मकान किराया सहित प्रति मास कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, श्री गोपालन तथा अन्य संसद्-सदस्यों की नजर-बन्दी की प्रवधि में प्रतिमास कितना खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि कोई विषयताएं हैं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) (क)
राज्य सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार जेष्ठ प्रभुल्ला की रिहाइश पर प्रतिमास 2,500 रुपये खर्च किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार उस सरकारी प्रतिधिगृह (गवर्नमेंट नेस्ट हाउस) को कोई किराया नहीं दे रही जहां इस समय उन्हें रखा गया है।

(ख) डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को बिहार सरकार द्वारा पिछली बार पाँडे समय के लिये नजरबन्द किया गया था। उन्हें एक जेल में नजरबन्द किया गया था। और श्री गोपालन को भी जेल में नजरबन्द किया गया है। उन की नजरबन्दी पर होने वाले व्यय का भ्रम से हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। "संसद् के अन्य सदस्यों" का जो प्रश्न में हुवाला दिया गया है वह स्पष्ट नहीं है, किन्तु यह उत्तर किसी जेल में नजरबन्द सभी व्यक्तियों पर लागू होता है।

(ग) जेष्ठ प्रभुल्ला को आदेश में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लिखित स्थान पर नजरबन्द किया गया है, न कि धामतीर पर बन्दियों या नजरबन्दियों के लिये सरकार द्वारा गृह्या को जाने वाली जेल जैसी किसी जगह पर।

जनसंख्या के घाकड़ों

3285. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री शिकरे :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

हरेंगे कि

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 को भारत में हिन्दुधर्म, सिखों, मुसलमानों, ईसाइयों, जैनियों और पारसियों की कुल जनसंख्या पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी थी ;

(ख) 1961 की जनसंख्या के घाकड़ों की तुलना में उन की संख्या में पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री पु० शे० शारकर) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1965 को विभिन्न धर्मों के अनुसार जनसंख्या के घाकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अधिक से अधिक 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या उपलब्ध है। ये "भारत की जनगणना प्रकाशन संख्या—1, 1961 की जनगणना—धर्म," में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं। जिस की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) और (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

प्रमोदीय साहित्य प्रकाशित करने वाले समाचारपत्र

3286. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री कांचले :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री दे० सि० पाठिल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 24 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 427 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कितने समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के विहद वर्ष 1965 में प्रमोदीय साहित्य या किञ्च छापने के कारण कार्यकारी की गई है ; और

(ख) उन का व्योरा क्या है और इस गन्धर्व में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 31

(ख) इन समाचार-पत्रों के खिलाफ 96 मामले चलाये गये जिन में से 29 में दण्ड दिया गया, एक मामला खारिज हो गया और शेष मामले अभी लम्बित हैं ।

Astrological Predictions,

3287. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that astrological predictions about Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan are published from time to time in various press reports puzzling the entire country;

(b) whether any instructions have been given to State Governments to see that these are not published; and

(c) if so, when such instructions were given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government have seen some of these predictions but are not aware that they have the effect of puzzling the country.

(b) and (c). No such instructions have been issued to the State Governments. The State Governments would no doubt take action in appropriate cases where action is considered necessary and feasible under the law.

Cases against Officials in U.P.

3288. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enquiries instituted by Government against the

State and Central Government officials in Uttar Pradesh during the last six months; and

(b) the number of cases in which inquiries have been completed and punishments awarded during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No enquiries were instituted during the period July to December, 1965 against the State Government employees of Uttar Pradesh by the Central Bureau of Investigation. During the same period, the Central Bureau of Investigation instituted 83 inquiries against Central Government servants in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Out of 25 cases in which enquiries have since been completed, 11 cases have been reported for regular departmental action, 10 cases referred to the authorities concerned for appropriate action, and one case recommended for prosecution. The remaining 3 cases have been closed.

Earth Tremor in Shillong

3289. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shillong was rocked by an earth tremor on the 6th December, 1965 and some damage was caused; and

(b) if so, the total damage caused as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Nasikar): (a) A mild earth-quake shock was felt at Shillong in the early hours of the morning of 6th December, 1965. No damage was however, caused.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में राजनीतिक पीड़ित

3290. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में उत्तर प्रदेश में राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) कितने राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को और कितनी मासिक सहायता दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 12,400 रुपये।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी—5993/66]

Archaeological Excavation in U.P.

3291. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for archaeological excavation in Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to the State for the same purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not decided as yet.

Application of Bonus Act, 1965 for Employees of Foreign Airlines

3292. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the position of the employees, working in Foreign Airlines,

with regard to the application of the Bonus Act, 1965 to them;

(b) whether the Foreign Airlines have indicated their own reactions to the possibility of the application of the Bonus Act, unless the exemption is *ipso facto* granted in their favour;

(c) whether the Foreign Airlines have preferred to opt out of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(d) whether they are agreeable to withdraw from a "region-cum-industry basis" for emoluments and other service conditions of their employees and introduce conditions prevalent in their base countries to such employees?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Foreign Airlines operating in India are not excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(b) Representation was received for exclusion of such establishments from the scope of the legislation, but this was not agreed to. Powers for grant of exemption and extensions of time for payment of bonus vest in the State Governments, who are the appropriate Governments in relation to these establishments.

(c) and (d). Government have no information on this. It is open to them to avail themselves of the provisions of section 34(3) of the Act.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay

3293. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, detailed

designs and economic studies of dual-purpose, nuclear desalination and power plants have been taken up;

(b) whether India will work together with World scientists to find ways for more efficient use of the earth's water resources during the International Hydrological Decade beginning from 1965; and

(c) if so, what type of cooperation will exist among the expert scientists of different countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India is participating in the International Hydrological Decade Programme. The overall objective of the Programme is to accelerate the study of water resources and the regimen of waters with a view to their rational management in the interest of mankind, to make known the need for hydrological research and education in all countries, and to improve their ability to evaluate their resources and use them to the best advantage. Various participating countries will collect basic data relating to water in all parts of the world such as rainfall, evaporation, river-flow, underground water, floods, droughts, effect of man's intervention on water regimes etc. The UNESCO has set up a Coordinating Council whose main function is to coordinate the various research activities in scientific hydrology in the participating countries. A National Committee has been set up in India composed of Hydrological experts to draw up an Indian Programme vis-a-vis the International Hydrological Decade Programme. The data collected by various participating countries will be exchanged with the object of securing efficient and optimum utilization of water for the benefit of mankind.

P. & T. Training Centre in Punjab

3294. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleas-

ed to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Post and Telegraph Regional training centre in Punjab;

(b) if so, the place selected for the purpose; and

(c) when the centre is likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) There is a Telecommunication Training Centre at Ambala. There is no proposal to set up a Postal Training Centre in the Punjab for the present as its needs are met by the Regional Centre at Saharanpur.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Gun Factory in Punjab

3295. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has approached the Central Government for establishing a gun factory in the public sector in the State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Services in Punjab

3296. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of villages covered by the Postal services in Punjab till the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): All the villages in the Punjab State have the facility of delivery of mails. The position regarding the frequency of delivery service as obtaining in the

State towards the end of December, 1965 is given below:

Daily	19001
Tri-weekly	7028
Bi-weekly	3638
Weekly	1128

The Postal Services were rendered by 21 head offices, 770 departmental sub-offices, 96 extra-departmental sub-offices, 8 branch offices and 4801 extra departmental branch offices at the end of December, 1965.

Ministers' visits to Foreign Countries

3297. Shri Bade:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government from the 15th December, 1965 to the 27th February, 1966;

(b) the expenditure involved in each case, including the foreign exchange component; and

(c) the purpose of the visit and the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 5994/66].

Migration from East Pakistan

3298. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the total number of displaced

persons who reached Indian territory from East Pakistan during 1964 and 1965;

(b) the number of Christians and Buddhists who have migrated to India from East Pakistan;

(c) how far the influx of these displaced persons belonging to non-Muslim communities indicated the deep sense of insecurity of all minorities in East Pakistan; and

(d) the steps taken to facilitate the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan to save them from genocide and brutal atrocities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 8,01,509 persons have migrated from East Pakistan during 1964 and 1965.

(b) Christians	49,000
Budhists	20,000
	approximately.

(c) One of the reasons given by the migrants for coming over to India was a deep sense of insecurity in East Pakistan.

(d) The situation seems to have improve and the pace of migration has slackened. It is hoped that in the light of the Tashkent Declaration the Government of Pakistan would see that conditions are created in which the minorities in Pakistan would be able to pursue their normal avocations without fear.

Engineering Diplomas by USSR Universities

3299. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to recognise full diplomas in Engineering Technology awarded by the various Soviet Universities;

(b) if so, whether these will be treated at par with the Bachelor's

degrees in Engineering Technology of Indian Universities; and

(c) whether the degrees of Candidates of Science awarded by the Soviet Union will have due recognition here?

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

(c) The degree of Candidates of Science awarded by the Soviet Union has been recognised at par with Ph.D. degree of universities/institutions in the appropriate subjects.

बिहार विश्वविद्यालय

3300. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विश्व-विद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से वित्तीय सहायता देने की प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) अब तक उसे कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 1965-66 के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय ने 31,31,127.40 रुपए के कुल अनुदान की मांग की थी । 13,04,158.64 रुपए का अनुदान अब तक स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है ।

Wage Board for Motor Transport Workers

3301. **Shri Kolla Venkatah:**
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhutj Mishra:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri K. N. Pande:

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

(a) whether Government have re-Government had asked the State Governments regarding the appointment of a Wage Board for motor transport workers and whether it has been decided to constitute the Wage Board;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what are the terms of reference; and

(d) when it has to present the report?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Replies from most of the State Governments have been received. It is proposed to set up a Wage Board for road transport industry shortly.

(c) The terms of reference are being finalised.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

Robbing of a Passenger by Taxi Driver in Delhi

3302. **Shri C. K. Bhai haryya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the newspapers that a taxi driver and his companion robbed a passenger, named Jethanand of Khari Baoli, Delhi coming by the taxi from Palam Air Port, of Rs. 800 on the night of the 2nd January, 1966 near Moti Bagh;

(b) whether the taxi driver and his companion have been arrested; and

(c) the steps taken to screen out criminals masquerading as taxi drivers and cancel their licences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). On investigation this report was found to be false.

(c) Does not arise.

Unemployed Technical Persons in Andhra Pradesh

3303. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various employment exchanges in Andhra Pradesh as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 7,595.

(b) 2,845 registrants of this category were placed in employment during the year 1965.

Post Offices in Rajasthan in Rented Buildings.

3304. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Rajasthan housed in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and

Communication, (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 482.

(b) Rs. 2,25,783.29

Postal Services in Mysore

3305. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by Postal services in Mysore State till the end of January, 1966; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered by postal services in that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) All the villages in Mysore State have the facility of delivery of mails. The position regarding the frequency of delivery service as obtaining in the State towards the end of January 1966 is given below:—

Daily	18,592
Tri-weekly	4,677
Bi-weekly	1,856
Thrice a fortnight	238
Weekly	971
Over a week	43

The postal services were rendered by 30 Head offices, 903 Departmental sub-offices, 105 Extra departmental sub-offices and 6096 Extra departmental Branch offices at the end of January 1966.

(b) All the existing villages in the state are already covered by postal services.

Price of Caustic Soda

3306. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the prices of Caustic Soda have recently gone up:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to check the rise in the prices?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The ex-factory prices of different varieties of caustic soda have gone up by Rs. 40/- per tonne with effect from the 15th November, 1965.

(b) Rise in cost of production due to power cut, fall in production, withdrawal of rebate on furnace oil, rise in wages etc.

(c) The manufacturers have since given an assurance that they will not effect any rise in prices without prior consultation with Government.

Merit Scholarships in Orissa

**3307. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Orissa Government for grant of merit scholarships to poor students to continue their university education during 1965-66 under the National Scholarships Scheme; and

(b) the amount spent out of this by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Rs. 1,60,000/-

(b) Rs. 1,43,000/- upto the middle of February 1966, and the remaining Rs. 17,000/- also are likely to be spent during the year, as reported by the State Government.

Scholarships for Technical Institutes Orissa

**3308. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given on account of Merit-cum-Means Scholarships to

each technical institute in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5995/66].

Theft of Copper Wire in Delhi

**3309. Shri Bagri:
Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts of copper wire and water metres are increasing in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such thefts committed during the last one year; and

(c) whether the persons involved in such thefts have been arrested and action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 241 cases of thefts of copper wire and 205 cases of theft of water meters were reported to the police in Delhi during the year 1965, as against 97 cases of copper wire thefts and 52 cases of water meter thefts during 1964.

(c) (i) 20 persons were arrested and challaned in copper wire theft cases during 1965, of whom 3 were convicted, 6 acquitted while the remaining 11 are standing trial.

(ii) 15 persons were arrested in water meter theft cases of whom 12 were challaned and 3 discharged. Out of 12 persons challaned, 2 were convicted, 4 acquitted while the remaining 6 are standing trial.

Shortage of Methylated Spirit in Delhi

3310. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of Methylated spirit in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price of spirit had gone up during January, 1966; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagasan): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Public Call Offices in Punjab

3311. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public Call Offices that were scheduled to be opened throughout Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of such offices which have already been opened along with the names of places district-wise?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 93 long distance Public Call Offices were proposed to be opened in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5096/66].

टेलीप्रिन्टर्स की दर

3312. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टेलीप्रिन्टर्स की दर में वृद्धि कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दूरसूत्रकों तथा फालतू पुर्जों की लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण ।

जवानों के लिये पुस्तकालय

3313. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पब्लिक लायब्रेरी का जवानों के लिए एक पुस्तकालय खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुस्तकालय के कब खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली पुस्तकालय बोर्ड ने घन्तरंग रोगी जवानों के लिए घग्गल 1965 में घग्गलाम पुस्तकालय सेवा प्रारंभ करने का निश्चय किया था और इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रारंभ में दिल्ली छावनी के सैनिक घग्गलाल को चुना गया था । घग्गलाम में दाखिल हुए जवानों के उपयोग के लिए घग्गलकारियों को हिन्दी, घग्गेजी, उर्दू और पंजाबी की कुछ नौ पुस्तकें दी गई थीं । यदि यह प्रयोग सफल रहा, तो इस सेवा का विस्तार किया जाएगा ।

**Wage Board for Shop Workers
in Delhi**

3314. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether New Delhi Trade Employees Association has demanded a Wage Board for Shop Workers in the Capital; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Cut in Kerala

3315. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power cut has affected the cashew factories in Kerala; and

(b) how many labourers will be thrown out of employment if the factories are compelled to close down due to power shortage?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Power shortage has not affected this industry seriously as alternative arrangements such as installation of oil engines, resulting to drum roasting instead of oil roasting, etc., have been made.

(b) About 73,670 workers.

Arrest of Pakistani Nationals in Kerala

3316. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani Nationals who were arrested during the Indo-Pak hostilities in Kerala State;

(b) the number of those among them who were of Indian origin and had gone to Pakistan for business and acquired citizenship there and returned to India; and

(c) the number of those released after the Tashkent agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Fifty-two.

(b) Fifty.

(c) Nil. However three women out of 52 arrested were released on compassionate grounds before the Tashkent agreement.

Jobs executed for various firms in Andamans

3317. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of private jobs (other than jobs on Government account) executed and of stores sold, by the Marine Department, Andaman Islands, during 1964-65;

(b) the value of jobs executed for and of stores sold to Messrs. Akooji, Jadwet and Co., Jadwet Trading Co., and other allied firms during the same period; and

(c) the value of such bills paid and of those which are still outstanding separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plastic Lens

3318. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic lens for spectacles have been developed in the research laboratories in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundram Ramachandran): (a) No such lens has been developed in any of the national research laboratories under the Ministry of Education.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil and Gas in Broach District

**3319. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

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

(a) whether oil and gas have recently been struck at Uber village in Jambasar taluka of Broach District;

(b) if so, the potentialities thereof; and

(c) how long it will take to exploit the field?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Indications of oil and gas were observed while drilling a well in Jambasar area.

(b) A number of wells will have to be drilled before the potentialities could be determined.

(c) This cannot be indicated at this state.

Wage Board for Rayon Industry

3320. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to appoint a Wage Board for the workers of Rayon Industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

Loss incurred by Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited

3321. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the F.A.C.T. Ltd., Alwaye, Kerala is incurring a heavy loss;

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(b) whether this is due to the extravagances like owning an air-conditioned car by the Factory which is used by the Director; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में
प्राग लगने की घटना**

**3322. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री झोंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मच है कि 19 फरवरी, 1966 को बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में भीषण प्राग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) प्राग लगने के क्या कारण थे ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) 20 फरवरी, 1966 को 10-53 पूर्वाह्न में बरोनी शोधनशाला के कोकिंग यूनिट में प्राग लगी न कि 19 फरवरी, 1966 को ।

(ख) हानि केवल कुछ प्रोबार्सों, कुछ पाइप लाइनों और जहां प्राग लगी थी उसके पास बिजली के सामानों तक सीमित थी ।

(ग) उपकरण-प्रावेण पाइप लाइन (instrumentation impulse pipeline) के संपीडक जोड़ (compression joint) में यंत्रिक क्षरता के कारण प्राग लगी थी ।

स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए दूध

3323. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए अमरीका की सी० ए० धार० ई० नामक गैर-सरकारी संस्था ने दूध तथा अन्य वस्तुएं भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी मात्रा में और यह विभिन्न राज्यों में किम प्रकार वितरित की गई है ; और

(ग) कुल कितने बच्चों को इस से लाभ पहुंचा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1961-62 से 1965-66 तक कुल 44,13,34,608 lbs. खाद्य सामग्री हुई है । इसे निम्न प्रकार वितरित किया गया है :—

	पोंडस
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6,38,03,508
2. गुजरात	46,50,235
3. केरल	16,73,98,353
4. मद्रास	9,05,25,464
5. मध्य प्रदेश	28,94,669
6. महाराष्ट्र	47,93,180
7. मैसूर	4,70,48,889
8. उड़ीसा	1,11,39,513
9. पंजाब	2,34,49,312
10. राजस्थान	2,34,63,637
11. उत्तर प्रदेश	11,66,898
12. प० बंगाल	10,00,950

कुल 44,13,34,608

(ग) फिलहाल इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 12 राज्यों के 91,87,000 बच्चे प्राप्ति है ।

नागाओं द्वारा पुलिस के एक कार्रिले पर आक्रमण

3324. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र नागाओं ने 25 फरवरी, 1966 को मनीपुर के अखरूल सब-डिवीजन के एक पुलिस कार्रिले पर हमला किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कितने व्यक्ति मार दिये तथा कितने मूल्य का सामान लूट लिया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). 25 फरवरी, 1966 को ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई । किन्तु 23 फरवरी, 1966 को गोलीबारूद और खाद्य सामग्री ले जाने हुए सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कार्रिले की तीन गाड़ियों पर हमला किया गया और इनमें से एक को नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा मनीपुर के उखरूल सब-डिवीजन में तल्लोई रोड पर जला दिया गया । जान का कोई नुस्मान नहीं हुआ । लूटे गए माल का मूल्य लगभग एक लाख और 22 हजार रुपये हैं ।

Literacy in Delhi

3325. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mid-term assessment has been made of the literacy achievement in the Union Territory of Delhi and if so, the position as compared to 1961 census;

(b) whether the present state of illiteracy is due to certain amount of

apathy in the villages as also due to relapse to illiteracy; and

(c) the target date by which the Union Territory of Delhi would be free from the stigma of illiteracy?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chaglia): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Release of Sheikh Abdullah

**3326. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 prominent citizens of Jammu and Kashmir State sent an appeal to the Prime Minister for the release of Sheikh Abdullah;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A letter was received by the Prime Minister early in March, 1966 from Mufti Mohd. Rashid-ud-Din, Mufti Azam, Kashmir and three others enclosing an appeal from some citizens of Jammu and Kashmir asking for release of Sheikh Abdullah, and of others under detention in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Apart from acknowledging the communication no further action has been taken.

Sheikh Abdullah

**3327. Shri Muthiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sheikh Abdullah has

changed his views after the Tashkent Declaration;

(b) whether he has offered to work for Indo-Pakistan amity if released; and

(c) whether the Indo-Pakistan Friendship Group in Srinagar has appealed to the Prime Minister to release Sheikh Abdullah?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

(c) One Shri Ragho Nath Vaishnavi describing himself as Chairman of India-Pakistan Conciliation Group of Kashmir has written to the Prime Minister enclosing copy of a resolution purported to have been passed by the Executive Committee of the Group, which prays for the release of Sheikh Abdullah and others.

Telegraphic Messages

3328. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of telegrams are sent on the occasion of death, accidents and appointment of any person as Minister or Deputy Minister;

(b) whether it is a fact that stock phrases in greeting telegrams do not contain any phrase to indicate any message of congratulations to Ministers or of condolences about the death of any person; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to revise and widen the scope of such concessional messages?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannath Rao): (a) On deaths and accidents, Yes. But only a limited number of telegrams are sent on appointments as Ministers or Dy. Ministers.

(b) Existing stock phrases cover general congratulations without mentioning specific appointments. Greetings telegram service does not apply to bereavements.

(c) No.

Antique Found at Paithan in Aurangabad

**3329. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small idol of Shiva with Nandi, clay utensils and toilet articles believed to belong to a date, 2000 years ago, have been found at Paithan (Aurangabad);

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Director, Archives and Archaeology, Government of Maharashtra, some idols, clay utensils and toilet articles have been found at Paithan and they are reported to belong to the Satavahana period.

West Bengal Agitation

3330. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the West Bengal Government sought the help of Police Companies from the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, whether Centre's advice was sought before making this appeal; and

(c) the provision of law under which such assistance was sought and given to West Bengal Government by the neighbouring States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Whenever help is sought for meeting any law and order situation, the Centre as well as the States make available Police re-inforcements, consistent with their own resources.

(c) Under the provisions of the Police Act, 1888 (Act No. III of 1888).

Fencing on Border

**3331. Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to put barbed wire on the border area between Burma and East Pakistan in order to prevent the inflow of Naga rebels; and

(b) if so, when such project will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion Activities in Bihar Towns

3332. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that conversion activities of the Christian Missionaries in Bihar have recently been stepped up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Christian Missionaries get educational aid and other facilities from Government much more liberally than the non-Christian voluntary organisations; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have no reason to believe that this is so.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Enquiry Against District Excise Officer

**3333. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Police Establishment raided the house of the District Excise Officer, Delhi Administration, in March, 1964;

(b) whether some illicit liquor was recovered from his residence;

(c) whether a case was registered against him; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b), The Special Police Establishment searched the house of the District Excise Officer, Delhi Administration on 2-2-1964 and recovered foreign liquor and beer.

(c) and (d). A case under Section 61 of the Punjab Excise Act was registered and the Delhi Police has completed investigation and obtained sanction for prosecution of the Officer. The case is being put in court.

Promotion of Children's Literature

**3334. Shri S. Kandappan:
Shri Muthu Gounder:
Shri Sivasankaran:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got

any programme for the promotion of children's literature; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance, if any, given to the various States in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Sbrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India organize every year a National Prize Competition of Children's Literature in the Indian languages. Sahitya Rachnalays (Literary Workshops) are organized to train authors and writers in the technique of preparing Children's books. The National Council of Educational Research & Training has also undertaken a scheme for preparation of supplementary reading material for school children.

(b) Grants-in-aid are given to the State Governments to meet the expenditure on the Prize Competition and Sahitya Rachnalayas in addition to rendering technical and academic advice in regard to programme for promoting children's literature.

Retrenchment by Private Oil Companies

**3335. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warlor:**

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

(a) whether the Private Oil Companies have intimated that they will have to retrench large number of their employees at Cochin when the oil refinery is commissioned;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the employees regarding the threatened retrenchment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to assure continued employment for these employees?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Cochin Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

Prisoners taken during Mizo Revolt

3336. Shri Bagri:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether during the operations against the Mizo rebels any prisoners have been taken; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). 221 Mizo National Front Volunteers have so far been captured.

Industries in Border Areas

3337. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industries in the border regions, which were hit during the recent Indo-Pakistani conflict, have not been re-established so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have given any assistance or incentive to those industrialists to re-start their industries on the old scale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The industries which were affected by the recent Indo-Pakistani conflict

have restarted and are functioning more or less in a normal manner.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. Government have arranged credit, loan and other assistance to the industries.

Education in Dandakaranya Region

3338. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Firodja:

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

(a) the arrangements made by the authorities to impart education to the refugee boys now settled in Dandakaranya; and

(b) the method of recruiting the teaching staff for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 204 Primary Schools, 7 Middle Schools and one High School have been opened. The number of students enrolled is 15,360.23 Primary Schools, 2 Middle Schools and 1 High School are under construction. An Industrial Training Institute has also been established. Settler boys are also sent to other Institutes for industrial training.

Books are supplied free and no tuition fee is charged in the Primary and Secondary classes. Stipends are given to students who have to stay in the Hostels.

B.A. and B.Com. examinations are being conducted at Kondagaon by special arrangement with Calcutta University.

(b) Teaching staff is recruited through Employment Exchanges by Selection Committee through interviews and written tests.

Sale of Marketable Surplus in Dandakaranya

**3339. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. U. Misra:**

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

(a) the procedure and system for selling marketable surplus by the refugee settlers in Dandakaranya and the arrangements made therefor by the Dandakaranya authorities;

(b) whether there is any difference of opinion among the authorities, about the system in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) In order to assist settlers in obtaining reasonable prices for their marketable surplus, a Marketable Cell has been set up by the Dandakaranya Project Administration to provide market intelligence to the settlers. Marketing Centres have also been established; with the assistance of the officials of the Project Administration, settlers have been enabled to sell their produce at reasonable prices.

A large number of settlers have been given loans for purchase of bullock carts for transport of their produce. The Project Administration have also been trying to assist the settlers by providing transportation facilities for selling vegetables, fruits and poultry produce outside the Zones.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चीन को चावल का तस्कर व्यापार

3340. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान आसाम में

भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत अनेक व्यापारियों को नजरबन्द किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उन पर चीन को बोरी-छिपे चावल भेजने का आरोप था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रिहा किये जाने के क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) सीमा पर चावल का तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण झुपल) : (क) जी हां । 26 व्यक्ति भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अंतर्गत नजरबन्द किए गए ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से होकर पाकिस्तान को तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के लिए सतर्कता के प्रबन्ध कड़े किये गए हैं ।

Grant of Family Allowances to Detenus

3342. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1397 on the 2nd March, 1966 and state:

(a) the number of Left Communist detenus who have been granted family allowances in various States up to the 10th March, 1966;

(b) the number of Left Communist detenus who were granted Rs. 425 per month as family allowance;

(c) the number of Left Communist detenus receiving more than Rs. 150 in different States as family allowance; and

(d) the number of applications for family allowance rejected in 1966 up to the 10th March?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Military Aid used against Food Agitators

3343. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the places at which the military has been called to reinforce the police force against the people agitating for food in 1966 in the country upto the 11th March, 1966;

(b) the strength of the military force called to assist the police at different places; and

(c) the reasons for calling the military into action?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The military was called in aid of civil power in the areas of Asansol, Ranaghat, Santipur, Krishnanagar Hooghly, Howrah and Calcutta to assist the police force for maintaining law and order and to protect public property from wanton destruction. A total of four infantry battalions was employed.

Fertilizer Plant, Durgapur

3344. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been entered into with an Italian firm for the setting up of a Fertilizer Factory at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

शरणागियों को भूमि का आवंटन

3345. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से भाग्य हुए अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को उस समय उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों की संख्या के आधार पर भेती के लिये जितनी भूमि आवंटन की गई थी, वह अब उन के परिवारों के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ जाने के परिणामस्वरूप संव्या अपर्याप्त हो गई है, जिम के परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें खाना गुजारा करना कठिन हो गया है ; और

(ख) क्या अब उन्हें खेती के लिये अधिक भूमि देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चण्ढाण) : (क) और (ख). प्रारंभ में कुछ राज्यों में निश्कान्त कृषि भूमि का आवंटन परिवार के सदस्यों के आधार पर किया गया था। ये आवंटन पुनर्वास उपायों के रूप में किये गये थे और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अन्य विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा गया था। विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 की अधिनियमित के बाद कृषि भूमि का आवंटन केवल उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये सीमित कर दिया गया था जिनके पास कृष्य भूमि सत्यापित दावे हों। विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को उन के परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ जाने के आधार पर प्रतिरिक्त भूमि बांटने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

श्रीगंगानगर में खुदाई का कार्य

3346. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन में श्रीगंगानगर के कालीबंगा नामक स्थान पर प्रारम्भ किये गये खुदाई कार्य का क्या परिणाम निकला है

(ख) अब तक की गई खुदाई में पाए गये अवशेषों का मोटा-मोटा व्योरा क्या है तथा इस कार्य पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या रंगमहल, डावली तथा चक 34 एस० टी० जी० में पाये गये पुरातत्वीय अवशेषों के सम्बन्ध में खुदाई करवाने का भी सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्दान) (क) खुदाई कार्य के छः सत्रों से पता चला है कि यह स्थान हड़प्पाओं के धाने से पहले आबाद था। खुदाई का वास्तव में यही महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम है क्योंकि इसमें भारतीय धादि-इतिहास का प्रारंभ कई शताब्दी पीछे हट गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय सभ्यता की पूरी बस्ती भी देखने में आई।

(ख) प्राचीन स्थान दो टीलों में बंटा है। छोटा टीला पश्चिम में तथा बड़ा टीला पूर्व में है। पूर्व-हड़प्पा बस्ती, जिसके अवशेष केवल छोटे टीले पर पाए गए थे, एक नगर दीवार से घिरा हुआ था, जिसकी चौड़ाई लगभग चार मीटर है। मकान गारे की ईंटों के बने हुए थे। निवासी एक विशेष प्रकार के मिट्टी के बर्तनों का प्रयोग करते थे, जो हड़प्पा से आकार व बनावट में भिन्न एक समान थे। वे कच्चे का प्रयोग जानते थे किन्तु धरेनु प्रयोग के लिए छोटे चाकुओं का प्रयोग करते थे जबकि हड़प्पा लोग इसके विपरीत करते थे। विपत्ति (सम्भवतः भूचाल) के फलस्वरूप

यह बस्ती समाप्त हो गई और इस स्थान को प्रस्थाई तौर से छोड़ दिया गया।

इस स्थान पर हड़प्पाओं के धाने से बस्ती के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन हुआ। छोड़े गए टीले को एक किले के स्थान के रूप में चुना गया जबकि खाम शहर को उसके संगर के रूप में चुना गया। किला बंदी दो भागों में है : दक्षिणी और उत्तरी, जो एक दूसरे से अलग-अलग घिरे हुए हैं, उत्तरी भाग में रिहायशी भवन थे, जो सम्भवतः प्रशासनिक अथवा धार्मिक अध्यक्ष के लिए थी। प्राचे दक्षिणी भाग की किलाबंदी की पद्धति काफी व्यापक थी और उसमें बुर्ज तथा कदमचादार प्रवेशद्वार थे। निचले शहर में, खुदाई में नगर के ग्रिड-प्लान का केवल एक जर्जर भाग था। उत्तर दक्षिणी और पूर्व पश्चिमी चलने वाले रास्तों का, सड़क के चौराहों सहित, पता लगा था। घर गारे की ईंटों के बने थे, पक्की ईंटों का प्रयोग (उसी आकार की) केवल उन्हीं स्थानों तक सीमित था जहां पानी आता-जाता था, जैसे नालियां, फांश, कुए आदि। 1961-62 से 1965-66 तक के दौरान खुदाई-कार्य पर लगभग 3,76,265 रुपए खर्च हुए हैं।

(ग) फिनहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी में तारें

3347. श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धास्ती : क्या संस्कार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी तारों में शब्द गिनने के जो नियम हैं उनकी पूरी जानकारी डाक व तार के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को नहीं है जो तार बुक करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ मामलों में हिन्दी तार देने वाली से नियम मंगल शब्दों की धरैखा

अधिक शब्दों का प्रचार लिया गया है ;
घोर

(ग) तार बुक करने वाले लिपिकों को इन नियमों की जानकारी अच्छी तरह कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी नहीं । ऐसे किसी भी कर्मचारी को जो कि इस मामले से सम्बन्धित नियमों से परिचित नहीं होता, देवनागरी या रोमन लिपि में तार बुक करने के काम पर नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता ।

(ख) संभव है कहीं कोई इक्कीदुक्की भूलें हो गई हों ।

(ग) सभी तारघर क्लकों को उनकी वास्तविक नियुक्ति से पहले उन्हें दिये जाने वाले विशेष मुद्दों पर सामान्य व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण के प्रतिरिक्त देवनागरी तारों को बुक करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गए क्लकों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण का पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करना होता है । प्रत्येक बुकिंग क्लक को तार निर्देशिका बोल्यूम I की एक प्रति भी दी जाती है जिसमें देवनागरी तार बुक करने से सम्बन्धित विस्तृत नियम एक पृथक प्रकरण के रूप में प्रकाशित किए गए हैं ।

Women Contact Agents

3348. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has located women working as contact agents in certain departments of the Central Ministries who are reportedly helping their employers in getting undue favours from Government officers; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A few women, who have been found contacting Government servants in certain Departments have come to the notice of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Their names have been communicated to the Departments concerned.

Fire in Laeyo Colliery

3349. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Laeyo Colliery fire has been spreading since the 27th February, 1966; and

(b) if so, the precautionary measures adopted for the safety of the colliery workers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A fire broke out on 28th February, 1966 at Laeyo Colliery, which is not being worked. Jungle fire had entered into the quarry debris and thence to abandoned workings.

(b) No measures are considered necessary as there are no workers employed.

Review of Anti-Corruption Work

3350. **Shri E. S. Pandey:**
Shri Firodia:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a review of vigilance and anti-corruption work outlining the anti-corruption measures during the past 2 years has recently been submitted to the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at as a result of the revelations in the said review on anti-corruption measures?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A review of vigilance and anti-corruption work done during the last two years (from 1964 to 30-9-1965) was prepared by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Report has been seen by the Prime Minister.

(b) It can be said that as a result of the concentrated drive undertaken by Central Bureau of Investigation in certain departments and public undertakings points of corruption have been located; action has been taken against persons lacking in integrity; there has been speedier disposal and improvement in the functioning of some departments which helped in reducing the scope of corrupt activities.

Wages of Cashew Workers in Kerala

**3351. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:**

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

(a) whether the Cashew Workers Union of Quilon, Kerala State have demanded the revision of minimum wages and some other benefits; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government is taking necessary action in regard to revision of minimum wages, the other matters are also being looked into.

University Vice-Chancellors

**3352. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a memorandum from a deputation of the University Vice-Chancellors;

(b) if so, the main points mentioned therein;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether it is proposed to take any administrative and legislative action or issue directions under Article 353 of the Constitution?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The memorandum was submitted by the Vice-Chancellors on behalf of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon.

(b) The memorandum mainly deals with University autonomy and in brief seeks support (i) to secure deletion of some of the provisions in the various University Acts and Amending Bills which, in the opinion of the Inter-University Board, detract from University autonomy; and (ii) to have the existing University Acts amended in terms of the recommendations made by the Committee on "Model Act for Universities" as finally approved by the Inter-University Board and the University Grants Commission.

(c) and (d). The memorandum is under examination.

Utilization of Natural Gas

3353. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the industries which have been licensed for utilisation of the Natural

Petroleum Gas available from Assam Oil Fields and the projects which are under consideration for issue of licences for utilisation of natural gas; and

(b) how the gas being flared up at Gauhati Refinery is to be utilised, and whether any project for its liquefaction and distribution for use as domestic fuel has been finalised?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Licences for setting up of fertilizer, thermal power and acrylonitrile plants based on Assam Natural Gas have been issued. In addition, natural gas is being supplied to Tingri Grid and Brick Kilns. A proposal for setting up a Urea Plant is also under consideration.

(b) The gas being flared up at Gauhati Refinery can be utilised for the manufacture of L.P.G. A Project Report in this connection has been received from the Rumanians and is under consideration of the Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division) Limited.

Appeals regarding Seniority in Judicial Service in Kerala

3354. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any appeals are pending at present in regard to the seniority in the Judicial Service of Kerala State;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the period for which these appeals are pending and the reasons for the delay in disposing of these appeals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No appeal relating to seniority in the Judicial Service of Kerala as affected by the reorganisation of States is pending with the Government of India.

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

Sub-Divisional Officer, Lungleh

3355. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether security forces have been able to trace the Sub-Divisional Officer of Lungleh in Mizo District, kidnapped by Mizo hostiles; and

(b) whether any information has been received about the whereabouts of the officer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is learnt that the Sub-Divisional Officer of Lungleh has been taken to East Pakistan by the armed Mizo gangs. Efforts are being made to ascertain his exact whereabouts.

House Building Loans to Migrants from East Pakistan

3356. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Udbastu Kalyan Samity, Saradapalli, District Hooghly (West Bengal) regarding the remission of contributory house-building loan to middle class refugees from East Pakistan;

(b) whether he has examined it; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) It is not proposed to remit the Contributory House-Building Loans.

E. B. Ram Roop Vidya Mandir

3357. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry had been instituted in respect of the affairs of E. B. Ram Roop Vidya Mandir, Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

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

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

(b) The Enquiry Committee is still making enquiries and its findings are awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Migrants from Camp

3358. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 500 families of East Pakistan refugees settled in Barguri Camp, district Darrang (Assam) are being shifted to some other State against their will;

(b) whether he has received representation asking for their retention in the present site; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Owing to the limited scope for the rehabilitation of agricultural families in Assam and the continued pressure on the resources of the State, the Government of Assam have expressed their inability to rehabilitate all the refugees in camps, within the State. It has accordingly been decided to shift 3,000 families from different camps in Assam to the Mana Transit Centre, Raipur, M.P. for ultimate

movement to permanent rehabilitation sites in other States. 374 agriculturists families from Barguri camp are proposed to be shifted by the State Government as a part of this programme.

A representation has been received from the families in the Barguri camp. They have requested that they should be rehabilitated in Assam itself. This is being examined by the State Government.

Centenary Celebrations of Archaeological Survey of India

3359. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the centenary celebrations of the Archaeological Survey of India were held during December, 1961; and

(b) if so, the initial amount sanctioned by Government and the actual expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Initial amount sanctioned by Government— Rs. 2,65,307.50

(ii) Expenditure incurred—
Rs. 6,18,553.69

Distribution of Kerosene

3360. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

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

(a) whether Government have recently revised the kerosene distribution pattern in Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the changes brought about in the pattern and what is the revised distribution system?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). State-wise Company-wise monthly quotas of Kerosene have been fixed with effect from March, 66, onwards

for each State including those in Eastern region. The State Governments have been advised to fix district wise quotas in consultation with the Oil Companies. Prior to March, 66, movement quotas related to each supply area, which did not conform to the boundaries of individual States.

Scheme for Self-Reliance in Technology

3361. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to make the country self-reliant in various fields of technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) for how long the country will have to depend on imported know-how?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). With a view to self-reliance in technology, a 'Get-Together of Research and Industry' consisting of Scientists from research and technological institutions, technical personnel from industry and Government Departments concerned with industrial development and other user organisations was convened by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on 20th and 21st December, 1965 at New Delhi. The recommendations made by the 15 Working Groups of the conference deal with specialised subjects. The recommendations deal with research and development policies as also with areas of economic and industrial importance identified in the form of national research projects. These have been sent to different ministries and organisations.

(c) Efforts are being made to develop Indian know-how, consultancy and design and engineering services in various fields. The Government of India in the Ministry of Industry has recently appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar to:—

(a) examine the extent to which at the present stage of our

economic development import of technical know-how from abroad can be dispensed with;

(b) examine the general conditions subject to which indigenous know-how can be deemed to be capable of commercial exploitation; and

(c) suggest general guide lines regarding the type of cases in which foreign collaboration may be allowed.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सर मुन्दर लाल अस्पताल को सहायता

3362. श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री राम हरलाल यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री ब्रजबाली लाल :
श्री पद्मा लाल :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :
श्री गहमरी :
श्री काशी नाथ पांडे :
श्री मुरली मनोहर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा कालेज से सम्बद्ध सर मुन्दर लाल अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार कोई सहायता नहीं देती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार चिकित्सा कालेज तथा उस से सम्बद्ध अस्पताल के महत्व को देखते हुए अस्पताल का खर्च उठाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० चागला) :
(क) से (ग) . बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के मेडिकल कालेज से सम्बद्ध सर सुन्दर लाल अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अनुदान देती है । किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय ने प्रतिवेदन भजा है कि उसे अस्पताल के विकास और प्रनुरक्षण के लिए और अधिक अनुदान की आवश्यकता है । विश्वविद्यालय की प्रार्थना पर राज्य सरकार से सलाह महाविरा करके विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Cultural Delegation from German Democratic Republic

3363. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-member cultural delegation from German Democratic Republic visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation has visited during its brief stay, some selected institutions of sports and games and has made some verbal suggestions about the training and exchange of experts in this field. The report of the delegation when received will be given due consideration.

'Off Survey in Mahanadi Delta Area'

3364. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil survey work in Mahanadi Delta area in Orissa is still continuing; and

(b) if so, when the survey is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Gravity-cum-magnetic surveys are in progress.

(b) It is not possible to state when the survey work will be completed, as

the results of the initial survey work, progressively obtained, have a bearing on the total quantum of survey required.

Orissa Government Police Housing Scheme

3365. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be given to Orissa Government under Police Housing scheme in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A decision will be taken after the funds are voted by the Parliament, taking into consideration the needs of all the State Governments.

Vigyan Mandirs in Orissa

3366. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Vigyan Mandirs are proposed to be set up in Orissa State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Central assistance proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) The administrative control of Vijnan Mandirs having been transferred to the State Governments, it is now the responsibility of the State Governments to set up new Vijnan Mandirs. We have so far received no proposal to set up any Vijnan Mandir in Orissa State during 1966-67, in addition to the three that already exist in that State.

(b) Does not arise.

Archaeological Survey in Orissa

3367. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India in Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of this Survey, sites of various categories viz. Early Stone Age and Chalcolithic were located.

Unemployed Engineers in Orissa

3368. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of Engineers who passed from various Engineering Colleges in Orissa and remained unemployed during 1964; and

(b) the steps taken to absorb them?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 109 Degree-holders and 401 Diploma-holders in Engineering passed out from various Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in Orissa during the year 1964. Information regarding the number of Engineers, if any, remaining unemployed out of them is, however, not available.

(b) Various development schemes under the Five Year Plans are expected to create increasing employment opportunities for qualified persons including engineers.

Electronic Computers in Caltex (India) Ltd.

3369. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Caltex (India) Limited have installed electronic computers;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that as a result thereof they have declared many employees surplus; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir.

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

Private Schools in Delhi

3370. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1498 on the 14th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount collected individually from the grant-in-aid of 21 privately managed aided schools on account of unauthorised levies collected by them, whose names were placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 8th August, 1960 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 404;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of privately-managed aided schools are still charging unauthorised levies in the form of donations, building fee and development fee without the prior sanction of the Department of Education, Delhi and some of these schools are also indulging in a number of other irregularities like prescribing of unauthorised books in the schools, untimely and short payment of salaries, victimisation of teachers in violation of the provisions made in Delhi Education Code;

(c) if so, the names of such schools and the measures Government have adopted to control such schools; and

(d) the total amount per annum that Government are giving as grant-in-aid to privately-managed schools in Delhi and by how much the expenditure will increase if Government completely take over these schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Russian Language Section in Kerala University

3371. **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start a Russian Language section in Kerala University, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Senate of the University of Kerala, at its meeting held on 19-3-1966, has accepted a non-official resolution for starting a Department of Russian Language.

(b) The details have not yet been worked out.

Recognition of Four-year Engineering Course in Kerala University

3372. **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala University had not requested All India Technical Education Council for recognition of the former's four-year Engineering Course; and

(b) if so, the disadvantages that may result out of this serious omission to those who graduate in the course?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question—5.

tion does not arise as the degrees awarded by Indian Universities are automatically recognised.

Eviction of Settlers in Kallarkutty Area

3373. **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Ernakulam against the eviction of settlers in Kallarkutty area; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supply in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Kallarkutty is in Kottayam District. Government received petitions from Devicolam Constituency Congress Committee, Presidents, Villathomal and Kammathady Panchayats and Shri T. Murugesan, Ex-M.L.A. Munnar.

(b) Appropriate action will be taken after the final decision is taken on the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Kerala Legislation.

Teachers Training Facilities

3374. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Prof. Saiyidain has submitted its report relating to teachers training facilities and other matters relating to teachers;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) A summary of observations and recommendations of the Committee is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5997/66].

(c) The Government will consider the Report when the U.G.C. who appointed the Committee send it to Government with their recommendations.

Girls' Education

3375. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress in regard to enrolment of girls in primary and middle schools during the Third Plan has been rather slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage girls' education during the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) As against the estimated enrolment of 85.5 lakhs and 13.1 lakhs, at the primary and middle stages respectively, the actual enrolment is expected to be 75 lakhs and 12.1 lakhs.

(b) The main reasons are (i) paucity of resources (financial and human), (ii) conservatism in certain areas, and (iii) difficulties in setting up educational institutions in the inaccessible areas.

(c) Besides the provisions under various schemes of General Education, from which girls' education will get its due share, a provision of Rs. 32 crores has been included in the Draft Plan for special schemes to promote girls' education at the school stage.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में भविष्य निधि की सुविधायें

3376. **श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के कुछ प्राथमिक स्कूलों में शिक्षकों

का भविष्य निधि की सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्कूलों में कुछ शिक्षकों को ये सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभावपूर्ण बर्ताव के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० चागला) :

(क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सम्भवतः शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

KERALA UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): On behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1966, (President's Act No. 3 of 1966) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5986/66].

DEFENCE OF INDIA (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence of India (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 364 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1966, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5987/66].

REPORT OF INQUIRY ON THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT SAUNDA NO. IV COLLIERY

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 Report of Enquiry on the fatal accident at Saunda No. IV Colliery of National Coal Development Corporation Limited, District Hazaribagh, Bihar, on the 17th February, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5988/66].

12.13 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts 1962-63, 1963-64, Finance Accounts 1962-63 and 1963-64 and Audit Reports 1964 and 1965 relating to Government of Kerala.

12.13½ hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Out of five hours allotted, one hour and five minutes have already been taken up; three hours and 55 minutes remain. By 4.15 we will finish.

Shri Subbaraman to continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before you proceed, may I make a request? Yesterday you were good enough to direct that copies of the statement of the Minister of Social Welfare and the Home Minister would be circulated. We have got only the statement of the Minister of Social Welfare, and not the Home Minister's statement. And tomorrow is the debate.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Tomorrow we are having the debate on Bastar, but we have not been given the statement by the hon. Ministers who sit here for some time and then go away.

Mr. Speaker: I will see that it is done today. Today they will be distributed.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): I was mentioning yesterday about the importance of the housing problem. I also said that it would require a huge amount to meet the housing requirements. Out of all the people, those who live in slums should receive our foremost attention. That is why Mahatma Gandhi whenever he came to Delhi used to live in Harijan bastis. If you want to provide them good houses, each will need Rs. 5,000 per house. That means tens of thousands of crores and we may not be able to find such huge amounts for decades. This problem would not brook delay for such a long period. The alternative is that we should acquire lands extensively according to the requirements, prepare a lay out for them, have good roads, provide water supply, drainage, community hall, play ground, school and public conveniences. If we do this and sell away lands to people who live in the slums or congested areas to a great extent this will be solved. Day by day this problem is becoming aggravated not only in Delhi or in big cities like Madras, Calcutta or Bombay; even in district towns the problem is getting worse day by day. A large number of people occupy poramboke lands, wastelands, river banks, tank bunds, even road margins. Because of the acuteness of the problem, because people do not get houses or sites to put their sheds and huts, they occupy all these lands. Unless we attend to that immediately, it is very difficult to remove them from the places which they encroach. Before they squat or occupy they should be removed. But that alone

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Subbaraman]

does not solve the problem. We have to find out lands so that they can be asked to shift to these places. This problem is there not only in the towns but in the villages too. Whatever may be the cost of acquiring lands and laying it out and developing it, we should give preference to this problem and even an expenditure of Rs. 500-1000 crores should not deter the government. The Centre and the State Governments should attend to this because unless we give them good houses they will not be able to lead a good life. This will also help others to get a healthy life.

Government has recognised the importance of slum clearance to a great extent. Till recently they were granting about 75 per cent of subsidy for acquisition of lands and construction of houses for those people who dwell in slums, but now I learn that the subsidy has been increased to 87½ per cent. The State Governments or the local bodies have to bear only 12½ per cent. This is a good offer and all the State Governments and local bodies should take full advantage of this. They should not hesitate to invest as big an amount as possible for the slum clearance. We find when especially the scavengers and sweepers are asked to clear away from the slums and occupy a place half a mile or one mile away, they grumble that the distance is long and they will not be able to come to cities for work. In such cases, free transport facilities should be given to them.

About land acquisition we find a lot of delay is caused. This delay is causing great anxiety to do things quickly. So, the acquisition proceedings should be taken immediately when we decide to acquire the lands and this also should be finished within a few months.

Rural housing also requires our attention. Unless people are provided with good houses in rural parts, they

will shift to towns and cities to have a good living. Educated people and wealthy people and people who have some means go on shifting from villages to the towns, but if we provide them and give facilities for the rural people to build houses, then there is every chance of their staying in the villages. Their staying in villages will not only help themselves but also the villagers to lead a good and useful life.

Village materials should be used as far as possible in rural housing. Research should be carried on so that the materials available should be more effectively used. In brick-making, some improvement can be made. So also country-wood should be so treated so that it stays for a long time. The village people should also be trained to build their own houses. The artisans, especially those who are trained people, have to be taken from cities and big towns to the villages to construct houses. If we train the village people, this necessity need not arise at all.

I just saw in the report that the Hindustan Housing Factory has constructed a good number of houses on pre-fabricated panel system. I think the Minister would make some arrangements to show some of the MPs, these houses so that they may advise people in their constituencies to build such houses. In housing, we have got this difficulty: windows, doors and frames and lintels are very costly. The cost of the houses goes higher and higher because of the cost of the material is going up. If factories like Hindustan Housing Factory are started, one each State, and if they manufacture frames for doors and windows and lintels and slabs for floor and even for walls, it will go a great extent to minimise the cost. We find from the report that some pamphlets are being published, but we do not know what use is made of them by the contractors and those who are

engaged in house-building. Some literature should be made available to the ordinary people, so that they can get the full benefit of the experience gained by the Government.

The National Buildings Construction Corporation is doing the construction of all the buildings of the Government. It has incurred a loss of 9 per cent in the first few years. The loss has been reduced to 6 per cent now. Even an ordinary contractor gets at least 5 to 10 per cent gain. Such being the case, it is not known how such a big corporation with so much of experience incurs a loss of 6 per cent. This should be immediately looked into. Not only should the loss be wiped out, but it should make a good margin of profit. In the coming years, our construction programme would be very huge. Out of a total investment of nearly Rs. 22,000 crore; in the fourth plan, at least 50 per cent would be for construction work. If we make the construction efficiently and economically, even if we save about 5 to 10 per cent, that would be a great saving for our government.

In the construction of public buildings, specially educational institutions, we find every institution has got an auditorium or assembly hall. This is not at all necessary, because they are used perhaps once a month. Some temporary arrangement can be made for such occasions; some temporary partitions may be fixed and removed, whenever required. Or 2 or 3 big institutions can have one auditorium for them.

As far as possible, government should encourage private enterprise to invest more in housing. Though the government is investing a huge amount, it is not at all sufficient for our requirements. People are very eager to own their own houses or institutions. If we make sites available to them at a reasonable price, it will attract people to build houses.

For industrial housing, the government is giving some subsidy and loan.

As the cost of land is going up and it is very difficult to get land at reasonable rates, I request the government to extend the loan for industrial concerns for purchasing land also.

The Vithalbhai House was mainly built for MPs. But not even one-fifth of the accommodation there is occupied by MPs. That should be looked into. About the MPs' flat: in North Avenue and South Avenue, I request the Minister to make some improvements by providing more wash basins and taps in proper places.

We find that that statues of national leaders are being put up in Delhi. Before they make the selection, they should consult the leaders of all States including Cabinet Ministers.

When Ashoka Hotel makes such huge profits, it is not known why Janpath Hotel makes less although Ashoka Hotel is costlier. About the working of Ranjit and Lodi hotels nothing is given in the report though it is now more than six or seven months since they were opened. I think we should wait for some more time before going in for more hotels.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Subbaraman: Sir, please give me one or two more minutes. Rarely do I speak in the House.

Mr. Speaker: That I do concede.

Shri Subbaraman: I will conclude in a minute or two. About the printing of reports, I find that the publication of some reports has been stopped. That is good. When we are short of funds we should reduce the publication of reports. The reports of several departments can be published in one report. A cut can also be effected in the number of magazines published. Most of our hon. Members either do not go through all of them or only a few go through them.

With these few words, Sir, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

श्री गुलशन (भट्टा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निर्माण, आवास और नागरिक विकास मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर बोल रहा हूँ जो कि सन् 1966-67 के नये निर्माण आदि के सम्बन्ध में पेश की गई है। इस वक्त सरकार को जो कार्य करने हैं वे हैं निर्माण, आवास नागरिक विकास मंत्रालय के और लोक निर्माण विभाग के। इस तरह के पांच या छः काम हैं जिनके पर ऊपर 75 करोड़, 11 लाख, 58 हजार २० उम को खर्च करने हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद सरकार ने जो यह कदम उठाये हैं वह देश को खुशहाल और अच्छी सूरत देने के लिए है। दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई में बहुत बड़े बड़े भवन बनाये गये सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी देश की खुशहाली की बहुत अच्छी तस्वीर है, जहाँ तक इन भवनों का सम्बन्ध है एक तरफ तो तीन या चार मंजिले ही नहीं, पांच, छः और सात मंजिले भवन है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जहाँ उन में रहने वालों में हॉल वाली आसदीनी का सम्बन्ध है, इमारत के लिहाज से, जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों में बतलाया गया है, वह कोई सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। सन् 1963-64 में सिर्फ 402 व्यक्ति प्रति दिन, 1964-65 में 403 व्यक्ति प्रति दिन और 1965-66 में 350 व्यक्ति प्रति दिन ही अशोक हॉटल में ठहरे, यह कोई तसल्ली की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इस से जो राजाना आसदीनी होती है वह भी इमारत के लिहाज से और उस पर जो खर्च होता है उस के लिहाज से सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। जब इतने बड़े भवन के ऊपर इतना प्राप खर्च करें और तीन से या चार से व्यक्ति नित्य प्रति इतने बड़े हॉटल में ठहरते हैं तो उस की आसदीनी का जो अन्दाजा है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है।

खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने ऐसे हॉटल बहुत जगहों पर, बड़े बड़े नगरों में

बनवाने की योजना बनाई है। लेकिन मैं खन्ना जी से यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस को देखें कि जो इतने बड़े बड़े भवन हैं उन के साथ कुछ झुग्गी झोपड़ी वाले लोग भी रहते हैं जिन को उन्होंने पिछले कुछ महीनों में 25, 25 गज भूमि देने का ऐलान किया है, लेकिन उन में मेरा खयाल है कि अगर 25 मुर्ग या उन के बच्चों को भी ठहरने के लिए कहा जाये तो शायद वह भी नहीं रह सकेंगे, जब कि इन लोगों के साथ उन की बहु बेटियाँ और परिवार के दूसरे लोग भी रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद खन्ना साहब यह सोचने हैं कि जो बड़े बड़े भवन बनाये गये हैं वह बाहर से लोगों के आने पर उन की नजर लगने से बच जायेंगे। जब भी हमारे यहाँ कोई मकान बनते हैं या कोई अच्छी तस्वीर बनती है कोई और चीज बनती है तो उस के बनने बाद, हमारे यहाँ यह परम्परा है कि या तो काला धब्बा लगा दिया जाता है या नजर-वददू जैसा खड़ा कर दिया जाता है जिस से कि नजर न लग जाये। खन्ना साहब ने शायद सोचा होगा कि जो झोपड़ियाँ वाले हैं या झुगियों वाले हैं वह काले धब्बे की तरह न हों जिस में कि उन भवनों पर नजर न लग जाये।

श्री बाल्मार्की (खुर्जा) : लेकिन ये भवन फट रहे हैं, नजर लग चुकी है।

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिए जो 25 गज की व्यवस्था की गई है वह बहुत गर्मनाक बात है।

अभी अभी हमने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा कि सरकार 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन ऐक्वायर करेगी बड़े बड़े भवन बनाने के लिए जहाँ पर बड़े बड़े लोग, जो बड़े बड़े मन्दिरों में रहते हैं वह जाये मारे दिन नैर करें और शाम का खाना हजम करें, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह लोग हैं जिन के पास न मकान है, न दुकान है और न रहने के लिए जगह है। मैं चाहूँगा

कि यह जो बड़े बड़े मन्दिर हैं उन के साथ जो जमीन शामिल की जाती है वह जमीन झुग्गी झोपड़ी वाले जो हैं उन को दी जाये और 100 गज से कम जमीन उन में से किसी के पास नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से मैं भ्रज कहूंगा कि जो सरकारी होटल हैं उन में ठहरने वालों की संख्या गिन ली जाये फिर दूसरी तरफ यह देखा जाये कि जो दम्पति होटल हैं जिन में वह लोग ठहरते हैं जिन को कहीं जगह नहीं मिलती, उन की क्या संख्या है । अगर इन दम्पति लोगों को बड़े बड़े होटलों में ठहराया जाये तो दो, दो और तीन तीन हजार भ्रादरियों के ठहरने की व्यवस्था रोज हो सकती है । जो गरीब लोग हैं वह भ्राप का उतना ही खर्च पूरा कर सकेंगे जितना भ्रशोक होटल में रहने वाले हमें देते हैं और इतना खर्च भी हमें वहां नहीं करना पड़ेगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दे । मैंने देखा है कि सरकार के जो इन्स्पेक्टर और दूसरे या तीसरे मुलाजिम होते हैं वह जा कर उन से कहते हैं कि यह नोटिस भ्राया है और तुम्हारी झोपड़ी गिराई जायेगी । अगर किसी ने दस रुपये जब में ढाल दिये तो उस को भ्रावरलुक कर दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि यह बहुत पुरानी है और इस को छोड़ देना चाहिये । जिसने कुछ नहीं किया और उसका 100 साल का बना हुआ झोपड़ा था तो उसको तोड़ दिया । इसलिए यह जो कमीशन है इसको भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने यह बताया है कि गन्दी बस्तियां जो हैं वह मुघारी भ्रायेगी । तो यह स्कीम सरकार ने जो बनायी है अच्छी है । देखना यह है कि इस पर कब तक प्रमल होगा ? यह योजना मई 1956 में शुरू की गई थी । इस योजना का उद्देश्य गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले ऐसे परिवारों के लिये मकानों की

व्यवस्था करना है जिनकी मासिक भ्राय बम्बई कसबत्ता और दिल्ली में 250 रुपये और अन्य नगरों में 175 रुपये से अधिक न हो । तो जब इतनी कम भ्रायदनी वालों के यहा गन्दी बस्तियों को देखते हैं तो उनकी जो गतिविधि है काम की वह बहुत धीमी है । यह मैं नहीं कहता हूं, सरकार ने खुद माना है । अब तक राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों ने 3511.17 लाख रुपये की अनुमित लागत के 93,227 मकानों के लिए स्वीकृति दी है । 1965-66 के संशोधित अनुमान में 490.25 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है, जबकि बजट अनुमान 593.25 लाख रुपये का था । 1966-67 के बजट अनुमान में 435 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । तीसरी योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में 1269.33 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है । उपर्युक्त संशोधित और बजट अनुमानों को शामिल करके तीसरी भ्रायोजना में की गयी कुल व्यवस्था 2194.58 लाख रुपया बैठती है । इसमें यह भी नीचे बताया गया कि यह जो काम की व्यवस्था है वह इतनी धीमी है कि जो जल्दी इसमें होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हुई । तो जो काम की व्यवस्था है वह भी उचित नहीं है और गन्दी बस्ती अगर पंजाब से किसी भी रेलवे लाइन से भ्राते हुए दानों ही तरफ देखें तो हर तरफ गन्दगी नजर भ्रायेगी और लोग झोपड़ों में ऐसे रह रहे हैं जैसे कोई पक्षी रहते है या कोई और जानवर रहते है । तो वह काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ ।

सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि कम भ्रायदनी वाले जो लोग हैं या दरमियानी भ्रायदनी वाले उन लोगों को भी कर्जा दिया जायेगा । ये रपीकर साइव मैं भ्रापकी भ्राजा से सरकार को यह कहना चाहना है कि जो गांव वाले लोग हैं, जो कम भ्रायदनी वाले लोग हैं और वह लोग जब कर्जा लेने सरकार के पास जाते हैं, उनको कितनी भ्राधिकृतों का सामना करना पड़ता है ? तो इसको सरल बनाना चाहिए ताकि जो गरीब लोग है वह

[श्री गुलशन]

वर्जा पा सके। वह दूर दूर से इन्स्ट्रुक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर छाते हैं। पहले फार्म मिलता है। उसके बाद नक्शा बनाना पड़ता है। नक्शे वाला फ़ोवरगियर मुकरंर किया हुआ होता है। वह एक एक नक्शे पर बीस बीस रुपये ले कर नक्शा तैयार करता है। जब वह नक्शा ले कर फिर दफ़तर में जाते हैं तो दफ़तर में जब किसी को मिलते हैं तो वह भी कुछ मेहनताना मांगते हैं। उसके बाद जब उसके मकान के लिए वह रकम मंजूर हो जाती है तो फिर क्या होता है? फिर पहले तो दस रुपये प्रति सैकड़ा एक स्टाम्प पर लगाना पड़ता है। वह जब दस रुपये प्रति सैकड़ा का एक स्टाम्प लेकर जाता है तो तहसीलदार उसकी मंजूरी देता है। उसके बाद जिस जमीन पर उसे मकान बनाना होता है वह जमीन सरकार के पास रजिस्ट्री करवायी जाती है कि मैं इसका मालिक नहीं हूँ। न ही मेरी यह जमीन है और न ही यह मेरा मकान है। यह सब कुछ मैंने सरकार के नाम रजिस्ट्री कर दिया है। तो सरकार के नाम जब रजिस्ट्री हो जाती है तो वह जो किन्ते देनी होती है, इन्स्टालमेंट्स, वह हर साल उतनी किन्त देता है। अगर वह थोड़ी बहुत रकम रह जाय जो वह गरीब न दे पाये तो सरकार उस मकान और जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेगी, वह गरीब हाथ धोकर बैठ जायेगा। मैंने देखा है कई जगह पर ऐसा हुआ है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ एक अजीब बात और है जो मैं सरकार की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि वह जमीन और मकान तो सरकार के पास गिरवी है लेकिन उस पर जो टैक्स लगता है, हाउस टैक्स वगैरह, चाहिए, तो यह था कि सरकार उसको दे क्योंकि वह जमीन और मकान तो सरकार के पास रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं, वह जो रहने वाला है वह तो उसकी देखभाल कर रहा है, उसका मालिक वह तब तक नहीं बन सकेगा जब तक वह सारा सरकार का वर्जा जो कि 30 साल में भ्रदा होता है, वह भ्रदा न कर दे। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस

मुश्किल को हल करे ताकि वह लोग जो कम धरायदनी वाले हैं जिनको कि तीन चार कौ रुपये से ले कर 5 सौ रुपये तक पहले ही देने पड़ते हैं और जो उसको और कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं उन सबसे वह गरीब निकल जाये जिसकी कि सहायता सरकार करना चाहती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार उसकी सहायता करना चाहती है तो जैसे कि हरिजन है हरिजनों की तो मुश्किल ऐसी है कि मैंने पिछले साल भी इसी हाउस में बताया था कि पंजाब के एक मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले वर्ष पत्रों में लिखा था कि केवल पंजाब में 6 लाख ऐसे हरिजन परिवार हैं जिनके लिए ओपड़ी नहीं है, जिनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं है, रहने के लिए कोई मकान नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि जो लोग इस वक्त भी जब कि एक तरफ नये नये बड़े बड़े मन्दिर बन रहे हैं, बड़े बड़े भवन बन रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग नीले धम्बर के नीचे सो रहे हैं, उनके बारे में भी कुछ सोचना चाहिए। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार यह जो गरीब लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं चाहिए तो यह था कि सरकार अपनी तरफ से मकान बनाकर उनको दे और उनकी जो गन्दी बस्ती है उसको अच्छा बनाये। मैंने पंजाब के अलाहिदा अलाहिदा कस्बों और नगरों में देखा है तो शायद मेरी निगाह न पड़ी हो किसी जगह कोई गन्दी बस्ती अच्छी बन गई हो, वरना तो जिस भी शहर में जाओ गन्दी बस्ती देखने को मिलती है। और कहीं की बात तो क्या कहीं जाये, दिल्ली में वाहर जाओ, रोहतक रोड जाओ या पंजाब की किसी लाइन पर जाओ तो गन्दी बस्तियाँ ही बस्तियाँ दिखाई देंगी। प्रशोका होटल से दूसरी तरफ चाणक्यपुरी में जा रहा था तो वही हालत वहाँ भी थी। इसलिए गन्दी बस्तियों को जो योजना सरकार ने बनायी है उसमें गरीबों की तरफ भी ध्यान होना चाहिए कि वह अपने रहने सहने का तरीका अच्छा बना सकें, वह भी शहरी बन सकें। बस यही कह कर मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहूँगा।

केवल एक बात धीर कहकर बँट जाऊगा कि जहाँ सरकार ने यह व्यवस्था की है कि जो बागान के मजदूर हैं उनके लिए कुछ कर्जा बाग के मालिक को देने के लिए कहा है तो मैं चाहूँगा कि जहाँ देहातों में खेत मजदूर रहते हैं धीर बहुत बड़ी सख्या में रहते हैं उन खेत मजदूरों के लिए भी कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए धीर मैं यह भी सरकार को मनाह दूँगा कि यह जो दिल्ली में या धीर दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में देश के कुछ नेताओं की मूर्ति लयायें की योजना बनी है मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि उनकी मूर्ति तो उनके अच्छे काम हैं जो देश के साधने हैं। उन मूर्तियों के साथ साथ हम यह तो नहीं कर रहे होंगे कि दो दो या तीन तीन सौ एकड़ जमीन उन मूर्तियों को लगाने के लिए हम एकवायव कर लें। कुछ जमीन एकवायव हो जाये धीर जो हमारे पास धन-राशि है वह उन मूर्तियों पर धीर उन को अच्छा बनाने के लिए लगा दी जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ उसी हालत में अच्छी बन सकेंगी जबकि गरीबों की गन्दी बस्तियों का अप्र सुधार करें धीर उन को अच्छा बनायें। लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता धीर वहाँ उस गन्दी बस्ती के मामले नेता की मूर्ति होगी, तम्बोर हाँगा, एक पासे गन्दी बस्ती धीर एक पासे किसी नेता की तम्बोर होगी तो मेरी समझ में वह देश के माये पर एक कलक होगा। अगर गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार नहीं किया जाता, उनकी हालत बेहतर नहीं बनाई जाती तो होगा यह कि जब मुबह उन के बच्चे भूखे, नंगे धीर रात के टड के माये बाहर निकलेगे, तो वह उन नेताओं की मूर्तियों की इज्जत व पूजा नहीं करेंगे वल्कि मूर्ति का अपमान करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यह मूर्ति के साथ जो बड़ी बड़ी जमीने लेने है यह छोड़ना चाहिये।

एक बात कह कर मैं बँट जाऊगा। यहाँ दिल्ली में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उन के लिए कुछ मकान

ऐलाट होते हैं धीर उन मकानों के लिए जिम की सिफारिश होती है धले ही वह लोग लिस्ट पर हो या न हों उनको मिल जाते हैं। इस तरह की बात मुझे मान्म टुई है कि वहाँ पर चल रही है। बाकी यह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं क्योंकि एलेक्शंस नजदीक आ रहे हैं धीर फिर खाना जो वहाँ मौजूद है धीर एलेक्शंस नजदीक हैं इसलिए गरीबों को, गृहजनों आदि को कुछ फायदा तो होना ही चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि 80 गज के बदले 100 गज जमीन हर झुग्गी झोपड़ी वाले को देनी चाहिये। उन को ऐकी लिस्ट बनानी चाहिये कि वह लोग कब के बँटे हैं धीर यह कि कब तक के लोगों को बमाना है। उन को अच्छी जगह दी जाये धीर जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके उन्हें ऐसी जगह मिलनी चाहिए जहाँ रहने सहने में उन्हें मुविधा हो।

दूसरे यह जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के गरीब सरकारी कर्मचारी है धीर उनको ऐलाटमेंट में उपेक्षा की जाती है। धब होता यह है कि उनके ऊँचे के अफसर धीर नीचे वाले मबर्न कर्मचारी की किसी न किसी तरह से रिश्तेदारी भिद जाती है धीर परिणाम यह होता है कि जो बेचारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के गरीब कर्मचारी होते हैं धीर जिनका कि महारा एक मात्र भगवान ही हाता है वह नैगलेक्ट कर दिये जाते हैं धीर ऐलाटमेंट के मामले में उनके साथ बेइमार्फी बर्ती जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कर्मचारियों का ऐलाटमेंट होता है उस में इमार्फ का खून न किया जाये धीर सब के साथ मामान रूप में इमार्फ वना जाये। जो गन्दी बस्तियों में गरीब हरिजन आदि रहते हैं उनके मृधार के लिए तत्काय कदम उठाये जाये। इस के लिए बड़े मन्दिग, भवनों का जो प्रोग्राम है उसको भी टाल कर जो जहरतमन्द धीर गरीब लोग है उन की सरकार द्वारा महायता की जाये। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपना भावण समाप्त करता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagawati): I fully share the anxiety of the hon. members as expressed in their speeches and also in the Cut Motions for accelerating the progress of the housing schemes, particularly the schemes for the low income group people and also for people in the rural areas. Before I go to the specific points raised by the hon. members, I crave the indulgence of the hon. House for speaking a few words in the way of giving a general back ground and also to indicate the size of the housing problem in this country.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

From the earliest days of civilization, man's home has been one of his strongest interests. Long before there were cities or industries or any of the multiple interests of modern life, man was aware of the necessity of home. Building of houses and home making have been changing with rapidly changing world. The story of developing from a cave at the end of the hunt, a primitive shack in the forest clearing, to a modern home is very thrilling indeed. Next to food what a man needs is shelter and so this problem of housing is of greatest importance.

India today faces a gigantic housing problem. It is a stupendous task. The growth of population and rapid urbanisation has made the problem still more difficult. The population has increased from 238 million in 1901 to 361 million in 1951 and 439 million in 1961. The rate of increase was as high as 21.64 per cent during the last decade. Against this, the rate of increase in urban population alone was of the order of 26.14 per cent. The urban population increased by about 9 million in the decade 1941-51 and by about 17 million in the last decade. While the 1951 Census reported 75 towns having one million people or more the 1961 Census put

their number at 115. The total shortage of housing in 1961 was estimated at 66 million—9.3 million in urban areas and 56.7 million in rural areas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Deputy Minister should not read the whole of his speech; now and then he may look up and make some departures from the text.

Shri Bhagawati: I am giving some figures.

During the Third Plan period, about 4.2 million houses have been provided by the public and private sectors. During this period the number of families, however, has increased by about 10.5 million—3 million in urban areas and 7.5 million in rural areas—thus increasing the deficit by 6.3 million houses. Again about 1.8 million houses—0.6 million in urban areas and 1.2 million in rural areas—are likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation. Thus the total shortage of houses at the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan in April 1966 is estimated to be about 74.1 million—11.4 million in urban areas and 62.7 million in rural areas.

Then again there is terrible congestion, over-crowding and slums, more particularly in the big cities. In India, 76.5 per cent of the total dwellings are of 1 to 2 room size, whereas in Canada 1 to 2 room dwellings form only 4.6 per cent of the total dwellings; in U.S.A., 6.4 per cent; in the Netherlands 5.4 per cent; in Norway 13 per cent; in England and Wales 4.1 per cent; in Australia 4.5 per cent; and in New Zealand 5.1 per cent. The position of some of the Asian countries is also better than India in this respect. The percentage of 1 to 2 room houses is 68.7 per cent in Ceylon, 68.7 per cent in Korea and 64.5 per cent in Malaysia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How about China?

Shri Bhagawati: I do not have the figure in respect of China.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The hon. Member may find out; he has travelled widely.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" was their slogan. That is why I ask them to find out.

Shri Bhagawati: It is clear from this picture that there is a great need to take up a big programme for construction of new buildings in India. But during the decade 1951-61, the pucca or permanent construction in this country was only 0.95 house per 1000 of population whereas in other countries, the position is much better. In some countries, 5 to 2.5 new houses are constructed per thousand of population; for example, in Canada, the construction is 7 houses per thousand of population, in U.S.A. 8 houses, in U.K. 6.5 houses, in Austria 6 houses, in Italy 6.5 houses and in West Germany 10.5 houses. The United Nations, while examining the problem of housing in developing countries have made definite recommendations that in order to bring about a certain modicum of housing standards in the developing countries during the next 25 years, the building activity for constructing new dwellings should be of the order of 10 dwellings or more per annum per thousand of population. But I have to admit that the present provision for different social housing schemes in India as against the requirements is very very low.

13 hrs.

Unfortunately, the rate of investment in housing has not so far been commensurate with the magnitude of the problem due to the more pressing claims of agriculture, irrigation, and the defence requirements of the country. The investment in housing during the last three Five Year Plans has shown a declining trend. This, while housing accounted for 34 per cent of the total investment in the First Plan, it was 19 per cent in the Second Plan and only 15 per cent in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan,

housing investment is expected to be only about 11 per cent of the total investment. Investment in housing in the public sector works out to 16 per cent in the First Plan, 8 per cent in the Second Plan and 7 per cent in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, the investment in housing is likely to be only 5 per cent.

I may, however, claim that the Ministry, with the gigantic problem of housing, has tried to do its best with the limited resources that have been made available. But with the increase in population, the gap between the requirement and the availability of houses has been increasing.

Housing in the public sector falls into two categories: (i) employees' housing by public authorities, and (ii) social housing programmes for general or particular sections of the public. Various Central Ministries, State Governments, and other public authorities and undertakings take up independent programmes for construction of houses for their employees. The Ministry of Labour and Employment are responsible for the housing of dock labour and labour in coal and mica mines. The Ministry of Rehabilitation are looking after the housing of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The Ministry of Industry administer the housing programme for weavers, and the Department of Social Welfare gives financial assistance for the housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That is being neglected hopelessly. Not even house-sites are being given to them.

Shri Bhagawati: That is for the Social Welfare Department. The Housing Wing of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development is responsible for social housing schemes which mostly cater to the requirements of persons belonging to the low income groups. These schemes are as follows:—(1) Subsidised Housing scheme for industrial workers, (2) Low Income Group

[Shri Bhagawati]

Housing Scheme (including subsidised rental housing for weaker sections), (3) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, (4) Village Housing Projects Scheme, (5) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, (6) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, and (7) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is Assam better off or worse off than the other States?

Shri Bhagawati: It is in the same footing.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let him not embarrass my colleague, please.

Shri Bhagawati: The first four schemes provide for substantial capital subsidies and loans from the Central Government. The village housing projects scheme and the plantation labour Housing scheme are meant for rural areas, while the rest are for the urban population. The Social Housing Schemes administered by this Ministry are financed from two sources, namely the Government funds and the loans advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation. The financial outlays for the above schemes amounted to Rs. 38.5 crores in the First Plan, Rs. 101.1 crores (Rs. 34 crores of Government funds and Rs. 17.1 crores from the LIC) in the Second Plan, and Rs. 182 crores (Rs. 122 crores of Government funds and Rs. 60 crores from the LIC) in the Third Plan. The tentative allocation for social housing schemes in the Fourth Plan is likely to be Rs. 490 crores (Rs. 207 crores of Government funds and Rs. 283 crores from the LIC and the Employees' Provident Funds).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The speech is packed with such vital statistics, with such interesting statistics. It is a thousand pities that there is no quorum in the House. There are not even 50 Members to hear so much of statistics and so many figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister may resume his seat for a while because there is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri Bhagawati may resume his speech now.

Shri Bhagawati: Unfortunately, the targets of housing could not be achieved due to circumstances caused by hostilities with China and Pakistan in 1962 and 1965 respectively. Thus, against a target of 7,63,000 houses, only about 4,46,000 are expected to be completed by the end of the Third Plan.

The problem of housing is linked up with the problem of land. There is an enormous pressure on urban land. The land values have also risen abnormally. In order to conserve urban land, more emphasis is being given to double and multistorey construction in big cities. The Government of India have also formulated a Land Acquisition and Development Scheme which provides for short-term loans to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land in big and growing towns. The State Governments have also been advised to formulate a sound land policy based on the following principles, namely (a) control of urban land values through public acquisition of land and other appropriate measures including issue of notifications for freezing land values; (b) allotment of land on lease-hold basis with a view to enable the community to have a share in the unearned income of land owners; (c) capital tax on transfer of freehold land in urban areas so as to check speculation in land values; (d) taxation of vacant developed urban plots with powers of acquisition if not built upon within a specified time; and (e) fixation of a maximum limit on the size of house-plots in urban areas. The State Governments are generally falling in line with this policy. They have also enacted suitable laws for acquisition of land for housing of low income groups as a public purpose.

As stated earlier, our progress in the field of housing has been retarded due to the emergency. The State Governments have also not given high priority to housing as compared to other development programmes. With this general background, I would like to deal with some of the points raised by hon. Members.

Shri Yellamanda Reddy said that money allotted for housing has not been spent. It may be that due to circumstances over which we have no control. But so far as the Central Government is concerned and so far as this Ministry is concerned, we could spend the whole amount. The Union Territories did very well and they spent the whole amount. Only State Governments could not fulfil the target as fixed in the Plan, because in their annual plans they did not ask for as much money as they should have had. They diverted this amount from housing to some other purposes like irrigation agriculture and power. In some schemes, therefore, the targets could not be fulfilled.

Shri Reddy said that the village housing projects scheme should be accelerated. There can be no two opinions about that. I fully agree with him. The basic concept of our scheme is to encourage the villagers to undertake construction of their houses on the basis of aided self-help. The village housing programme is also sought to be integrated with the economic development of the rural areas. The scheme has been extended to 5,000 selected villages during the Third Plan. Out of these, implementation has already commenced in about 2,400 villages. This figure is not very satisfactory.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): 50 per cent progress.

Shri Bhagawati: About 58,000 houses have also been sanctioned, out of which about 28,000 have been completed. The progress is clearly not satisfactory in the context of the enor-

mous housing shortage in the rural areas. During the Plan, against an allocation of Rs. 12:7 crores, it is expected that only about Rs. 4:24 crores will be spent. We are constantly impressing upon State Governments to provide more funds for this scheme. We have also liberalised the provisions of the scheme during the last three years. Previously, the scheme envisaged only the grant of loans to the villagers for construction of houses. The loan which could be granted was 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the cost of the houses, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house. This has now been increased to 80 per cent of the house, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per house. Grants have also now been given to State Governments for provision of house sites for landless agricultural workers and for construction/improvement of streets and drains in the selected villages. Now about 50 per cent of the allocations made to the States will be given as grants. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to make an allocation of Rs. 65 crores for this scheme. The hon. Member has suggested that this amount be raised to Rs. 100 crores. I welcome his suggestion. It only depends on the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to agree to it.

Reference has also been made to the slow progress of the slum clearance scheme. I confess that the progress in this field is not as satisfactory as we would wish it to be. The main reasons are the difficulties in the clearing of slum areas and acquisition of these areas for the re-housing of the dwellers. State Governments have been advised to enact legislation on the lines of the Central Act so as to enable them to expedite improvement re-development of slum areas and acquisition of those areas for the re-housing of slum dwellers. Seven State Governments have already enacted suitable legislation for this purpose, and the matter is receiving the attention of the remaining State Governments. The State Governments have

[Shri Bhagawati]

also been requested to impress upon the local bodies to give more importance to slum clearance work. The Central Government have also recently decided to give greater financial assistance for slum clearance projects. Previously, they met 75 per cent of the cost of such projects—37½ per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy, the remaining 25 per cent being provided as subsidy by the State Governments or local bodies. The Central Government now have come forward to assist by raising this amount to the extent of 87 per cent, out of which 50 per cent will be loan and 37½ per cent subsidy and the State Governments or local bodies will have to provide only 12½ per cent, instead of 25 per cent previously. As a result of these measures, it is expected the scheme will make better progress during the Fourth Plan.

Another suggestion which has been made is that the planters and industrial employers should be compelled by legislation to provide housing for their employees. So far as planters are concerned, legislation already exists, which requires the planters to provide houses for their workers. The Central Government also formulated the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme in 1956 to give financial assistance to planters for their labour housing, which envisaged the grant of loans upto 80 per cent of the cost of houses. In spite of these measures, the progress of housing for plantation labour has not been satisfactory. It has, therefore, been decided to liberalise the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme from 1st April 1966. Now the Central Government will provide 75 per cent of the cost of houses—50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy—as it is doing in the case of other industrial employers.

Another suggestion made is that the rate of interest charged on loans for construction of houses from low and middle income groups should be reduced. There are two sources from which housing schemes are being financed—government funds and LIC

funds. The rate of interest on government loans is dependent upon the current borrowing rate of the Government. Government itself is borrowing money from the market at a higher rate of interest. It charges about half a per cent more than this rate on the housing loans advanced by it. The loans advanced by the LIC are correlated to the prevailing bank rate. Our arrangement with the LIC is that they will charge one per cent over the bank rate. In 1965, the Reserve Bank raised the bank rate to 6 per cent and the LIC could charge 7 per cent on the loans advanced by it. However, as a result of the personal intercession of our Minister Khannaji, they have agreed to charge 6½ per cent, that is ½ per cent above the bank rate.

We are constantly reviewing our schemes with a view to improving their implementation. We have recently decided to integrate two urban housing schemes. These schemes are the subsidised industrial housing scheme and the Scheme for the economically weaker sections of the community. We are giving cent per cent financial assistance to the State Governments for both these schemes, but the patterns of financial assistance are slightly different. In the case of the Subsidised industrial housing scheme, we are giving 50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as subsidy, whereas in the case of the other scheme, we are giving 75 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy. We have now decided to have a uniform pattern of financial assistance for both the schemes, that is 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy. This decision will come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1966.

The availability of land and building materials are two important ingredients of housing. As stated before, we are giving financial assistance to the State Governments for bulk acquisition and development of land for housing schemes. This scheme is being financed from the LIC funds. The

LIC loans are at present repayable in annual instalments, but they have recently decided that these loans will be repayable in lumpsum after a period of 25 years. This will enable the State Governments to create separate revolving funds for the acquisition and development of land. The Governments of Maharashtra and Rajasthan have already set up such revolving funds.

We are also encouraging research in building materials with a view to reducing the building costs. We have a separate organisation for this purpose called the National Buildings Organisation. It is co-ordinating the activities of different institutions engaged in research in building designs and materials. Efforts are also being made to set up mechanised brick plants and units for the manufacture of substitute materials. We are negotiating for the setting up of two Cellular concrete factories—one in West Bengal and the other in Madras, in collaboration with Poland. The raw materials will be fly ash, a waste product of the thermal power stations, sand and lime.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a strong plea for the allocation of more funds for housing. On the basis of an overall allocation of Rs. 207 crores from Government resources earmarked by the Planning Commission during the Fourth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 33 crores, that is, about 16 per cent of the total allocation should have been made in 1966-67. The actual allocation made, however, is only Rs. 16 crores. The provision for 1965-66 was Rs. 22:25 crores. Thus, the allocation of 1966-67 is 100 per cent less than the anticipated allocation of Rs. 33 crores and about 30 per cent less than the provision of 1965-66. Unless larger allocations are made for housing, the problem of housing, which is already very acute, may get out of control. I would only urge that at least the funds allocated for housing—which are fixed by the Planning Commission after taking into consideration the various priorities—should be uti-

lised only for that purpose and there should be no whittling down or diversion of this allocation, during the Plan period. I request the hon. Members to lend their support for providing sufficient funds so that the housing problem can be adequately tackled.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय पर बोलते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है इसको पिछले चार साल से ऐसे का ऐसा ध्राप हमारे सामने पेश करते आ रहे हैं। इस में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन ऊपर ऊपर कर दिया गया है लेकिन बाकी सारी जितनी रिपोर्ट है यह वैसी की वैसी है। इसका कवर बदल दिया गया है जिस को देख कर हमारी तबीयत खुश हो जाती है। इसके सिवाय और इस में कोई नई बात नहीं है। मुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के जो झांकड़े हैं वे सब ज्यों के त्यों हैं। जिस जिस चीज को ले कर ध्राप चले हैं उन सभी में यह देखा जाता है कि कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। प्रेम वाले भी जो हैं भ्रगर उन्होंने पिछले साल का मीटर कहीं पटक कर रखा हुआ हो तो वे उससे ही इस रिपोर्ट को छापने में कामयाब हो सकते थे। इतनी हमारे खन्ना माहब ने प्रेम वालों को जरूर मुविधा दी है कि उनको दुबारा इसको छापने की जरूरत नहीं थी। उनके लिए, यह बड़ी सौभाग्य की बात थी।

मुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले जो पचास हजार परिवार थे और जिन की सदस्य संख्या जा कर चार पांच लाख बनती है उनको ध्राप 80 गज और 25 गज के प्लाट दे रहे हैं। वे ध्राप दे ही रहे हैं, अभी उनको मिले नहीं हैं। होते होते शायद इलैक्शन मिर पर आ जाएगा, नामिनेशन फार्म दाखिल करने का दिन नजदीक आ जाएगा और तब शायद ध्राप उनको ये प्लाट दे दें। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि उनको ये प्लाट मिल तो जायेंगे। जिन को ध्रापने दिये भी हैं उनको कहां दिये है, इसको भी ध्राप देखें। उनको ध्रापने मदनगौर में

[श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा]

जगह दी है। वहां कुछ भी तो व्यवस्था नहीं है, कोई सुविधायें भी तो नहीं हैं।

इन झुग्गी झोपड़ियों वालों को आप छोड़ें, आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को लें। राजधानी के अन्दर 60,840 कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिन को मकान नहीं मिले हैं। चार साल से मैं देखता आ रहा हूँ कि यह संख्या क्यों की क्यों है। जितने मकान बने हैं, वे कहाँ गए हैं? क्या जो इन मकानों के अन्दर रह रहे थे उन में से किसी ने भी कोई मकान खाली नहीं किया है? क्या वे स्वयं मकानों में जमे हुए हैं और अपने जो मकान उन्होंने अगर बनाये हैं तो वे किराये पर दे दिये हैं? सरकारी कर्मचारी जो बेचारे हैं, इनको प्राइवेट मकान मालिकों से मुर्गी जैसे दड़बे किराये पर ले कर रहना पड़ता है और उसका 150 और 200 रुपया किराया देना पड़ता है। अगर आप इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान नहीं बना सकते हैं तो कम से कम किराये पर तो आप नियंत्रण लगा ही सकते हैं। लेकिन आप लगाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

जो गर्बे ट्स क्वार्टर है उनका भी आप देखें। वे भी मुर्गी के दड़बे के बराबर हैं। वहाँ जो एक खिड़की है उसको खोल दिया जाए तो हवा तो जरूर आ जाएगी अन्दर वर्ना सोने बैठने के लिए अगर उसके परिवार में एक बच्चा भी बह जाए तो वे गर्बे ट्स क्वार्टर में नहीं रह सकते हैं। अगर उनके मां बाप आ जायें तो बीच में जो गैलरी है उस में भी वे नहीं सो सकते हैं। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि एक कमरे वाले क्वार्टर बिस्कुल न बनाये जायें। लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ एक कमरे वाले मकान बन रहे हैं। वहाँ दरों चल रहा है। वहाँ मकान बनाते आप चले जा रहे हैं।

एक चीज को पढ़ कर मुझे खूबी हर्ष क्योंकि यह चीज बराबर चार साल से लिखा हुआ है। आप भी इसको चाहे तो देख लें। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

“केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के चौकसी एकक को और मुदत कर दिया गया है। उस में कार्यपालक इंजीनियर तथा महायक इंजीनियर के प्रतिरिक्त पद बना दिये गये हैं तथा उन्हें एक अगर मुख्य इंजीनियर के नियंत्रण में रख दिया गया है। कुछ श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुशासनिक अधिकार उन्हें दे दिये गये हैं।”

मैं आपको निम्न बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आठ दस साल से कितने सहायक इंजीनियरों को आपने पदोन्नतियाँ दी हैं। आपके पास बीम परसेंट ही सहायक इंजीनियर स्थायी है। 246 ऐसे सहायक इंजीनियर हैं जो अस्थायी हैं और दस साल से इन पदों पर लगे हुए हैं। 394 ऐसे हैं जो आठ साल से ज्यादा से अस्थायी सहायक इंजीनियर हैं। 554 ऐसे हैं जो पांच साल से ज्यादा से हैं। 838 ऐसे हैं जो कि तीन साल से ज्यादा से हैं। 104 सहायक इंजीनियर ऐसे हैं जो कि एक से ले कर छः साल पुराने प्राध्यापनी इंजीनियर के पद पर काम कर रहे हैं और जिनको सहायक इंजीनियर नहीं बनाया गया है। जो गांध का चौकीदार है अगर उच्च पद पर बह नहीं जाएगा तो चौकीदारी बने करेगा। आप अपना ही देखें। आप काम तो करते रहे मिनिस्टर का और तनख्वाह आपको डिप्टी मिनिस्टर की मिलती रहे, मिनिस्टर की तनख्वाह आप को न दी जाए तो कितने प्रफर्मांग की बात होगी।

गांध का पदोन्नत अपने हाथों का काम पर लगाना है तो पहले मकान बना हुआ उसको बह देना है। यह कितने लम्बे और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए छठ-सत्र साल के अन्दर भी मकान नहीं बना सकी है। जब भी इसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो जवाब दे दिया जाता है

कि नगरपालिका को धीर नगर निगम को रूपया दे दिया गया है और ये जैसा चाहेगे वैसा होगा। हमारा तो कोई इसमें दखल नहीं है। रूपया उनको दे दिया है और ये बनायेंगे। लेकिन इससे समस्या हल नहीं होती है। समस्या अभी हल होती है जब कर्मचारियों को मकान मिल जाते हैं, उनके लिए मकान बिये जाते हैं।

यह भी देखा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों को मकान तो दफ्तरों के नजदीक दे दिये जाते हैं, दफ्तरों के पासपास वे चेंटे रहते हैं लेकिन जो बेचारे छोटे कर्मचारी होते हैं, जो चपड़ासी होते हैं उसको दस दस मील दफ्तर से दूर जा कर बसाया जाता है। बड़े अधिकारियों के पास तो मोटर हांती है, टैक्सी में वे आ सकते हैं तथा उनके पास याता-यात के दूसरे साधन होते हैं लेकिन गरीब चपड़ासी जिसके पास इनमें से कोई साधन नहीं होता है उसको दस मील दूर बसाया जाता है। अगर कहा जाए तो कहा जा सकता है कि बड़े अधिकारियों के मकान तो दफ्तर के अन्दर ही होते हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनको सन्तोष नहीं होता है। लेकिन जो गरीब चपड़ासी है, जो गरीब कर्मचारी है, उनका भी तो आपको खयाल रखना चाहिये। उनको आपको चाहिये कि आप दफ्तर के पास दें और बड़े अधिकारियों को दूर दें।

बड़े अधिकारियों में तो अब आपने 80 परसेंट तक को मकान का लोन देना शुरू कर दिया है, इतनी फैसिलिटीज देनी शुरू कर दी है लेकिन छोटे कर्मचारियों को 25 से 33 परसेंट तक ही दे रहे हैं। क्या वे गरीब लोग चोर हैं ?

सरकार उसकी जिम्मेदार है। बड़े आदमी क्या साहूकार है। अगर वह ले जायेंगे तो लाखों से जायेंगे और बिचाला पिटवा देंगे, अगर गरीब चपड़ासी ले

जायेगा तो चार हजार से जायेगा। लेकिन सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि जितनी मदद गरीब कर्मचारियों को हो सकती है उतनी करनी चाहिये। बड़े अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सारे साधन प्राप्त होते हैं, अगर उनको कम भी दे दिया जाये तो उसमें कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऊपर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं अभी अभी का हाल बतलाऊं। डिफेंस कालोनी वगैरह में चार साल में पानी मिला ही नहीं है। उसमें क्या करवा दिया। हल चलवा दिया, खेत करवा दिया। गमला बंगला योजना शास्त्रीजी ने चलाई थी। बीच में जो चौक था वहां सारा खेत करवा दिया। पहले चोरों का डर था लेकिन अब दिन में जानवरों का डर हो गया है। दिन में घघे घुस जाते हैं क्योंकि वहां कोई चौकीदार नहीं है। इस तरह की गलत योजनायें चलाई जाती हैं। साउथ ऐवेन्यू में खूब फल फूल लगाये गये हैं, नरकरियां बहुत होती हैं लेकिन बन्दर खा जाते हैं, बकरियां खा जाती हैं। आखिर चौकीदारी कौन करे। योजना बनाते वक्त ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी लेकिन होता क्या है कि योजना के पीछे हम आँख बन्द कर के पड़ जाते हैं जिससे देश को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। लेकिन सरकार इसकी परवाह नहीं करती।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने होटल बनाये हैं। श्री गुलजन ने अशोक होटल के बारे में कहा था। लेकिन मैं दो और होटलों के बारे में निवेदन करूंगा जो कि बाटे में चल रहे हैं। एक हाटम है जिसको आप रंजीत होटल कहते हैं। वह होटल बकिंग लड़कियों के लिये बना था, लेकिन बाद में आपने उसे बदल दिया। बड़े अफमान की बात है कि उनमें से एक लड़की ने धनधान कर रक्खा है। आपने

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

साल भर के बिल [की योजना बनाई लेकिन किसी कर्मचारी को उसका नोटिस नहीं दिया कि साल भर का बिल इकट्ठा लिया जायेगा। आपने होस्टेल की लड़कियों के पिछले दो साल के एरियस लगा कर भेज दिये जब कि उन लड़कियों के पास खाने के लिये भी नहीं है। वह ऐसे मकान में रह रही है जिसको तोड़ने के आर्डर आपने आज से दो साल पहले दिये थे, लेकिन वह मकान तोड़े नहीं गये। वहां सुभ्र के गड्डे से बन गये हैं ऐसे कमरे आपने बना रखे हैं। आपने पिग स्टाइल की सी हालत उनकी बना रखी है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से वह किराया दे सकें उस तरह से उनसे लिया जाना चाहिये। वह कोई दो चार लड़कियां नहीं हैं, कम से कम 800 लड़कियां होस्टेल में रहती हैं। उस होस्टेल की हालत यह है कि अगर वहां से एक ट्रक निकल जाये तो सारे कमरे हिल जाते हैं। आज वह कमरे सुभ्र की खड्डियों जैसे बन गये हैं फिर भी आप उनको उन लड़कियों को दिये हुए हैं। गवर्नमेंट के लिये यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि वह लड़कियां ऐसे होस्टेल में रहें और आप उनको होटल के नाम से चलाते रहें।

आज आप ने होटल गरीब आदिमियों के लिये बनाये हैं। मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि उन होटलों में से एक में 25 रु० रोज का कमरा है और दूसरे 35 रु० रोज का कमरा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौनसा गरीब आदिमी ऐसा है जिसे महीने में हजार 50 मिलते हों और जो जाकर उनमें रहे। आपने गरीबों को आड़ लेकर उन होटलों को बना दिया। यह सारे के सारे जितने भी होटल बने हुए हैं वह विदेशियों के झुंडे और अष्टाचार के झुंडे बने हुए हैं। उन में कोई भी गरीब

आदिमी जाकर नहीं ठहरता है। आप उनकी गिनती कर लें, रजिस्टर उठा कर देख लें कि कितने गरीब आदिमी उसमें डेढ़ सौ या डायी सौ रुपये पाने वाले ठहरते हैं।

आपने बाइस रैन बसेरे बनाये हैं। बड़े शर्म की बात है इस गवर्नमेंट के लिये कि जब इन रैन बसेरों में पांच हजार आदिमी वास कर सकते हैं और दिल्ली में 30 या 40 लाख जनता है, तब यहां पर 33 आदिमी सर्दी के कारण मर गये। मन्त्री महोदय को इस्तीफा देकर चला जाना चाहिये। इस दिल्ली में 33 आदिमी रैन बसेरों में मर गये जिन की सरकार ने परवाह तक नहीं की। आप के ऊपर तो चुनाव का भूत सवार है। अगर प्लाट बांटे जायें तो चुनाव का भूत सवार रहता है, अगर कालोनियां दी जायें तो चुनाव का भूत सवार रहता है, अगर मकान दिये जायें तो चुनाव का भूत सवार रहता है, अगर दूकानें भ्रालाट की जायें तो चुनाव का भूत सवार रहता है। मैं बतलाऊँ कि कितनी ही मार्केट ऐसी हैं जिन को अभी तक मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं। आपने बहुत सी मार्केट्स बनाई हैं और साठ या पैंसठ बना रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, सरोजिनी मार्केट, शंकर मार्केट लाजपत राय मार्केट, कमला मार्केट, अंगूरी बाग, पर्दा मैदान, राम नगर, प्रेम नगर, सेवा नगर जिनके लिये शास्त्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि अगर तुम इन प्लाटों को खाली कर दोगे तो हम तुम को उसके ऊपर जाकर बसा देंगे और तुम को मालिकाना अधिकार दें देंगे। लेकिन वह सारे का सारा जनसंघ का एरिया है इसलिये आपने साफ कह दिया कि तुम अभी जनसंघ वालों के पास।

श्री मेहर चन्द लाला : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आनरेबल मेम्बर के यह रिमार्कस

बिल्कुल नाजायज है। मेरा इन मार्केट्स से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की मार्केट्स है। जनसंघ का इलाका दिल्ली में मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, इसलिये कि आपने वहाँ मार्केट तैयार कराये हैं। लेकिन आपने उन को मालिकाना अधिकार नहीं दिये इस की क्या वजह है। क्या वह इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट में आ गई है, मास्टर प्लान में आ गई है। किस ने कह दिया कि वह मास्टर प्लान में आ गई है। नेहरू जी ने इंकार कर दिया था यह कह कर कि यह गवर्नमेंट कालोनी के पास है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट कालोनी के पास क्या खप्रा मार्केट नहीं है। वहाँ आप ने मालिकाना अधिकार क्यों दे दिये हैं जबकि इन कालोनियों में नहीं दिये हैं।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ इंजीनियर्स के कैसेज देना चाहता हूँ। राज्य सभा में उन के लिये कहा गया था और आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हम देखेंगे। करीब माल भर हो गया है लेकिन उनको अभी तक नहीं देखा गया। इन इंजीनियर्स का केस राज्य सभा में तीन दफे आ चुका है, आप कहें तो मैं आप को प्रश्न संख्या बतला दूँ। आप कर्ज देने में देर करते हैं। आप के पास लाइफ इश्योरेंस से दरहवास्ते आती है कर्मचारियों की जो महीनों आप के यहाँ पड़ी रहती हैं लेकिन आप सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देते हैं। आखिर यह गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी हैं, वह अपने मकान की जमीन गिरवी रखते हैं तब मकान के लिये लाइफ इश्योरेंस से पैसा लेते हैं। लेकिन आप का जो सर्टिफिकेट चाहिये वह आप नहीं देते हैं। यह कितने शर्म की बात है।

कालोनीज के अन्दर आप की दूकानें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। रामकृष्णपुरम में जो दूकानें खाली पड़ी हैं वह आखिर किम हिमाब से पड़ी हैं। वह इसी लिये पड़ी हैं कि उनका अलाटमेंट नहीं हुआ है। करीब डार्ड या तीन

हजार मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन कह दिया कि बिजली और नल नहीं हैं। बिजली और नल का ठेका हमारा नहीं है। यह सरकार का ठेका है और आप सरकार से बातचीत करें। हमें तो बिजली और नल मिलना चाहिये। हम तो आप से ही कहेंगे।

यह तो रही होटलों की बात। अगर आप जो एम० पीज कैंटोन बनी हुई है उसका खाना खायें तो शायद आप को रात भर नींद नहीं आयेगी, लेकिन एम० पी० लोग जो हैं वह बेचारे सब कुछ बर्दाश्त करते हैं। वहाँ के होटल में मीट मार्केट भी है। उसके लिये 11/12 दरहवास्ते दी जा चुकी हैं और कहा गया है कि जिस मीट का हम उपयोग करते हैं उसको एम० पी० देख सकते हैं। जो खाना वहाँ मिलता है उससे अच्छा खाना हम दे सकते हैं लेकिन इसलिये इस को नहीं माना जाता कि वह ठेका है। आप जिस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म करने चले हैं मैं उसके बारे में आपको आंकड़े बतलाऊँ। सन् 1961 में हुमायूँ के मकबरे के पास भोवर ब्रिज बनाया गया है। उसकी जांच नहीं कराई गई है।

श्री मेहर खन्व खन्ना : हुमायूँ का मकबरा मैं ने नहीं बनाया है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : हुमायूँ गमझ लो। उस का 51 लाख रुपये में ठेका हुआ, उस को कुछ ही दिन बाद कैमल किया और 81 लाख रु० में दे दिया। उस ठेके की जांच सरकार ने स्पेशल पुलिस को दी। लेकिन आप अभी तक उस की और से आंच बन्द किये हुए बैठे हैं। वह जो ठेकेदार है वह राज्य सभा का मेम्बर है और कांग्रेसी है, इसलिये आप उस की पूरी जांच नहीं करवाने। आप इस को नोट कर लीजिये।

इसी तरह से पटना एप्रोड्यूस था। उस में भी लाखों रुपयों का घोटाला हुआ। लेकिन जांच नहीं होती। स्पेशल पुलिस का मामला था लेकिन कोई जांच नहीं हुई।

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बग्वा]

इस तरह से आप ठेकेदारी खत्म करना चाहते हैं ।

इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैंक्ट्री का मामला है उसे आप छोड़े हुए हैं । उस के ऊपर 47.75 लाख रुपया बाकी है । सिर्फ पांच लाख रुपया दिया गया है । बाकिर 42 लाख रुपया का क्या हुआ । क्या यह भी वैसे ही दिखला दिया जायेगा जैसे कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने कह दिया कि इतने करोड़ रुपयों का टैक्स नहीं आया । आप आज भी ठेके चला रहे हैं । आप ने जो ठेके एम० पी० सी० सी० के ठेके दे रखे हैं वह 15 परसेंट के ऊपर तक दे रखे हैं । एम० सी० सी० कोई कम्पनी होगी उस को दे रखा है । जितनी लागत उस की लग जाय उसके बाध में 15 परसेंट उसे और प्राफिट देंगे । एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि ठेकेदारों को खत्म कर दी, दूसरी तरफ ठेकेदारों के साथ ऐसा ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करेंगे, पन्द्रह पन्द्रह परसेंट कमीशन उम से तय करेंगे । तो अगर इन कामों की जांच करवाना है तो मैं उस के लिए तैयार हूँ और जांच करवा सकता हूँ । यह जो कामों के अन्दर इस तरह का घोटाला है और जो स्टाफ के अन्दर इंजीनियरों के साथ ऐसा भ्रष्टाचार है वह बर्दाश्त नहीं हो सकता और सब से बड़ी मुश्किल तो एम० पी० सी० के लिए यह फ्लेटों की है कि आप ने एक कम्पाउंड बाल बना दी राष्ट्रपति भवन के चारों तरफ जो कि अंधूरी पड़ी हुई है लेकिन एम० पी० सी० के फ्लैट्स में पुताई नहीं हो रही है । आप के मकानों की तो चार चार मसंभा पुताई हो गई है, आप को किसी तरह की तकलीफ नहीं है लेकिन 'संकष्टकासीन स्थिति' कह कर एम० पी० सी० के फ्लैटों की पुताई रोकना यह बड़े शर्म की बात है । दिल्ली के अन्दर अगर गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाना है तो झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों को पहला स्थान दिया जाय और दूसरे जो सेंटर और राज्य के अन्दर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं उन की

और ध्यान दिया जाय । कम से कम राजस्थान के अन्दर 5 हजार ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन की और आप का ध्यान नहीं गया और वह धर्मशालाओं में जा जा कर रहते हैं । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है ।

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री हुकम अन्व कछवाय (देवास) : पाटिल साहब के बोलने से पहले गणपूर्ति करवा दी जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वंटी बज रही है । . . . अब गणपूर्ति हो गई है । माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय की जो नीति है उस नीति के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । वकिंग के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा । आवास के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा है : "अधिकांशतः निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय ने अनेक सामाजिक आवास योजनायें शुरू कर रखी हैं ।" और इस में 9 योजनायें दी हुई हैं । उस में कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है जो भारतीय बहुसंख्यक जो जनता है, जो गरीब जनता है उस के लिए लागू होती है । इसमें जो डेफिनीशन उन्होंने ने दी है निम्न आय वर्ग की उस में कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों की वार्षिक आय 6 हजार रुपये से कम है उन के लिए यह योजना लागू होती है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह आप के मार्फत सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वार्षिक आय 6 हजार की रखी गई है इसमें कौन से लोग आते हैं । नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एप्साइड एकोनामिक रिसर्च जो है उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट जो दी है उस में कहा है कि देहात की जो पापुलेशन है, देहात में जो लोग रहते हैं उन लोगों की वार्षिक आय 247 रुपये है । उसमें यह भी कहा है कि 35 करोड़ भारतीय

नागरिक ऐसे हैं जिन की रोजाना कमाई 68 पैसे है और उस में 10 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की रोजाना कमाई 48 पैसे है । 5 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की प्रतिदिन की इनकम 32 पैसे है और 1 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की इनकम 27 पैसे प्रति दिन है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से और इस मंत्रालय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह लोग निम्नतम आय के व्यक्ति नहीं हैं ? क्या इन की वार्षिक आय आय के डेफिन्शन में आती नहीं है ? इन के लिए कौन सी योजना आय के मंत्रालय की तरफ से चलाई गयी है ? तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो 182 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है उस में से कितनी रकम इन लोगों के लिए रखी गई है ? मैं नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में एक समाज-वादी समाज का संकल्प किया है और गरीबी दूर करने के लिए जो कुछ भी प्रोग्राम बनाना है वह प्रोग्राम बनाने के लिए कहा गया है । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक समान घरबंदर तथा प्रगति के फल का एक उचित भंश प्राप्त होना चाहिए, यह एक डाइरेक्शन दिया गया था । इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आवास सब के लिए प्राप्त हो सके उस की योजना इस मंत्रालय को करनी चाहिए थी । लेकिन पता नहीं पांचवीं, छठी या दसवीं कौन सी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक मंत्रालय इन लोगों के लिए मकान की योजना करेंगे, इस का कोई निर्णय अब तक नहीं ले रहे हैं । इस तरह से घर बननेवाले गरीब लोगों के लिए जिन की इनकम बहुत ही कम है तो वह काम कैसे हो सकता है ? रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण लोग बचत कर नहीं सकते । इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गरीब बचत नहीं कर सकते । जब कोई आदमी कुछ भी बचत नहीं कर सकता, जाने पैसे के लिये इन्टरबैंक नहीं कर सकता, तो वह कभी भी बचत के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकता । इस तरह के घर योजना इस मंत्रालय को खेचो तो सर्वसाधारण गरीब लोगों के लिए वह जो योजनाएँ हैं या वह

जो प्रगति है वह निरबंध हो जायगी । ऐसे कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये कि समाज में सब से नीचे और सब से ऊपर की आय के बीच का अंतर कम हो सके और यह कम करने के लिए जब तक ग्रामीण आवास के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में ज्यादा फंड नहीं रखेंगे तब तक इन लोगों के आवास का सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता है ।

इस में दिया गया है कि मध्यम वर्ग के लिए भी आवास योजना है । मध्यम वर्ग की डेफिन्शन जो दी है वह 6 हजार से ऊपर और 15 हजार तक जिन की इनकम है, वह उस में आते हैं । मैं चाहूँगा कि उन लोगों के लिए ऋण देने की जो आवास की योजना है उस की बिलकुल जरूरत नहीं है । जब तक आय इन गरीब लोगों के आवास का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकते तब तक ऐसे लोग जिन की कि आमदनी 6000 रुपये से ऊपर है उन लोगों के लिए कोई भी ऐसी आवास योजना बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बड़े लोग चाहे वह शहर में रहने वाले हों या देहांत में रहने वाले हों वह इस योजना का फायदा उठाते हैं । उन के लिए खुद का मकान मौजूद रहता है लेकिन चूंकि उन के बच्चे शहर में पढ़ते हैं इसलिए वे अपनी मानी लोग शहर में इस आवास योजना का फायदा उठाते हैं । मेरा कहना है कि इस योजना के लिए जो फंड रखा गया है वह फंड निकाल कर जो ग्रामों के आवास की योजना है उस में उसे लगाना चाहिए ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने यहां कहा है । मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो प्लानिंग कमिशन का सर्वेक्षण है उस में यह कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बारे में क्या करना चाहिए । स्पष्ट शब्दों में उस ने लिखा था :—

"It was further recommended that the elementary needs of the people such as the supply of drinking water in rural areas and

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

urgent social problems like slums and unsatisfactory living condition should receive special consideration in carrying out the development plans.

इस की बिलकुल उपेक्षा की गई है। उस में यह भी कहा गया था :—

"...The Ministers should take specific steps to improve their machinery for planning and raise the level of administrative efficiency and strengthen the implementation of development programmes in the different sectors."

ग्रामीण योजना के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि 5000 गांवों में जो योजना लागू करने की बात थी उस में जो प्रगति हुई है वह बहुत कम हुई है। इस स्कीम के बारे में इस सत्र के पहले जब मैं बोला था तो मैंने विनती की थी कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की जो मांग है वह क्या है? फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट का जो उत्तर आया है प्लानिंग कमिशन के गारे में उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट ने ग्रामीण आवास योजना के बारे में जितना फंड मांगा था उतना दे दिया गया है। उन्होंने आगे के लिए जो फंड मांगा है उस के बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन उन की डिमांड इस तरफ आती नहीं है। उन का दृष्टिकोण बिलकुल अलग है। उन का दृष्टिकोण बड़े बड़े लोगों और सामन्तों के मकानों और उन के आवास की पूर्ति करने का रहना है, देहाती लोगों की आवास की समस्या हल करने की तरफ उन की दृष्टि नहीं रहती है।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी की समस्या है तो क्या देहात में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी नहीं रहती है? देहात में भी यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी स्कीम लागू करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धोबियों के आवास की योजना है,

औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के आवास की योजना है, उछान कर्मचारियों के आवास की योजना है लेकिन दुःख का विषय है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए कोई भी आवास की योजना नहीं है। शीड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और देहातों में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें इस बारे में उपेक्षा करती हैं और इस के लिए फंड्स बहुत कम दिये गये हैं। हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की जो कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उस में जो निम्नव्य किये गये उन का भी बुरा नतीजा इस ग्राम आवास योजना पर हुआ है। उस में यह कहा गया था कि जो फंड्स दिये गये हैं उस फंड का उपयोग नालियों बनाने में हुआ है। देहाती लोगों ने नालियाँ बनाने की स्कीम चलाई है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि ग्राम आवास योजना के बारे में जो फंड्स आते थे वह ग्राम आवास कार्य के ऊपर खर्च न हो कर बड़े बड़े जो देहात हैं उन देहातों में नालियों की स्कीम बना कर वहां पर उस पैसे को खर्च किया गया है। इसलिए इस के बारे में ब्रेक अप होना चाहिए था। ग्रामीण आवास के बारे में नालियों और ग्राम सुधार के ऊपर जितना जितना पैसा खर्च करना है उस के लिए ब्रेक अप नहीं दिया है।

गांवों में मकान बनाने की योजना की प्रगति को तेज करने की आवश्यकता है; यह योजना जो 5000 खुने हुए गांव हैं उनमें से 2346 गांवों में लागू कर दी गई है। सिर्फ 57923 मकानों के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी गई है। आज तक जो मकान बने हैं वह 28362 मकान बने हैं। खेतिहार मजदूरों के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन गांवों में उसके वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें इस योजना को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करती हैं। देखने में यह धरा रहा है कि जो भी कोई नेशनल पालिसी तय होती है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उसे नहीं मानती है

श्रीर उसके अनुरूप भ्रमल नहीं करती है चाहे वह फूड पालिसी हो, एजुकेशन की पालिसी हो और चाहे वह धावास की पालिसी हो। सेंटर जो इस बारे में पालिसी बनाता है और जब वह राज्य सरकारों के पास भ्रमल के लिए भेजा जाता है तो वह उस पर भ्रमल नहीं करती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह जो गरीब लोगों के खेतिहर मजदूरों को धावास का प्रबन्ध करने का जो सवाल है उसके लिए सेंटर को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ न देखते हुए इस काम को अपने पास रखना चाहिए और गांव पंचायतों के स्तर पर इस काम को उसे न्यय कराना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ काम इस मन्त्रालय ने किया है वह वाकई अनपेक्षित है हिस्ट्री में। माननीय खन्ना जी ने खुद बीमार होते हुए भी करोड़ों इन्सानों को जिम तरह से बसाया है वह एक बेमिसाल चीज है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय खन्ना जी के हाथों गरीब धादमियों को जरूर फायदा पहुंचेगा। जिस तरीके से नेताजी श्री मुभाषचन्द्र बांस ने एक लफ्ज भी मिलेटरी का नहीं पढ़ा था और एक आई०सी० एन० अफसर होते हुए भी उन्होंने दुनिया और देश के सामने आई० एन० ए० की एक शानदार फौज बना कर खड़ी कर दी उसी तरह मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि खन्ना जी शरणाथियों को बसाने की समस्या हल कर लेंगे। लेकिन इस वक़्त जो सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है वह यह है कि सरकार कुछ मौलिक परिवर्तन करे, कुछ पेंजेज ऐसे लाये जाय जिससे कि देहातों की गरीब जनता तक, हरिजनों तक और लैडलैस लेबरर्स तक यह रुपया पहुंच सके। आज हालत यह है कि धावास के ऊपर जितना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, निर्माण के ऊपर जितना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उसका 12 फीसदी रुपया भी देहात के अन्दर नहीं पहुंच रहा है। देहातों का रुपया शहरों में लग रहा है। जब तक यह कानून नहीं बन जायगा कि शहरों में नये मकान न बताये जायें, शहरों में नये मकान बनाने बन्द किये जाय, नये मकान

जितने बनने हैं, वे सब देहात में बनें तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। यह एक बुनियादी चीज है कि शहरों में यदि मकान बनाते चले जायें तो देहात उजड़ते चले जायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान की 80 फीसदी जनता देहातों में बसती है वह 80 फीसदी देहाती जनता दुखी रहेगी और 20 फीसदी शहरी धाबादी के ऊपर वह सब रुपया लगता चला जायगा। इसलिए जब तक यह कदम नहीं उठाया जायग कि शहरों में नये मकान न बनें तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है।

यहां कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक चारपाई के ऊपर दो सोते हैं, एक चारपाई के ऊपर दो, दो और तीन, तीन धादमी सोते हैं लेकिन गांवों में हालत इससे भी बदतर है और वहां इन्सानों को बैलों के साथ और भैंसों के साथ सोना पड़ता है। आज गांवों की जो खराब हालत है और गरीब जनता की जो मुसीबतें और कठिनाइयां हैं वह तब तक दूर नहीं होंगी और उनकी हालत तब तक बेहतर नहीं होगी जब तक कि आप अपने सोचने का जो तरीका है जो मौजूदा दृष्टिकोण है उसको आप नहीं बदलेंगे। जब तक आपका ध्यान सत्रिय रूप से देहातों की तरफ नहीं जायेगा तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं एक किसान हूँ। तीन बैलों का मैं एक छोटा सा किसान हूँ। अगर मेरे पास हाथी के लिए जगह न हो तो मैं सब कहता हूँ कि मैं खुद मकान में नहीं रहूंगा और धासमान के नीचे रहना पसन्द करूंगा। अगर मेरे हाली के पास बिस्तर न रहे, रजाई न रहे तो मैं कमबल नहीं धाडूंगा और रजाई धोड़ना मैं पाप समझूंगा। मैं जमीन पर नंगा सो रहूंगा।

70,000 कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिनके रहने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। यह इतनी बड़ी गवर्नमेंट है लेकिन वह अपने कर्मचारियों का इन्तजाम नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि क्या आप का झगड़ा चीन से है कोई आप को पाकिस्तान से निबटना है? आप

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

को थोड़े से लोगों को बसाना है। जब आप ने इतने बड़े बड़े काम कर लिये हैं तो उन कर्म-चारियों के लिए भी आप आवास का इन्तजाम प्रषण्य कर सकते हैं। दूसरे जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी का मसला है मैं माफ़ कहना चाहता हूं यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी का मसला इतना नहीं है जितना कि उसे बनाया जा रहा है। दे आर मेकिंग ए माउन्टेन आफ़ दी मोल हिल। मैं देहरादून गया हुआ था, वहां से मुझे बुलाया गया, तार गया कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी की मीटिंग है, चले आओ।

14 hrs.

श्री रयागी (देहरादून): आप देहरादून क्यों गये थे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस लिये कि मैं देहरादून से इलेक्शन लड़ूंगा, वह मेरा अपना क्षेत्र है। लेकिन एक बात है कि हमारे माननीय रयागी जी अगर उस पार्टी को, जिसने ताशकन्द में जाकर हिन्दुस्तान की नाक कटवाई है, छोड़ दें, तो बगैर मुकबले के हम उनको आने देंगे।

श्री रयागी : बगैर मुकबले आने में मजा नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं देहरादून से मीटिंग एटेंड करने के लिये आया। आपको, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ताज्जुब होगा कि एक भी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वाला वहां पर नहीं था, महलों में रहने वाले मीटिंग कर रहे थे, लेकिन जब उस मीटिंग में 11 आदमी भी नहीं आये और उसका इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका, तब उन्होंने कह दिया कि फिर कभी करेंगे।

मैं आपा जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जनसंघ नारा लगाने या न लगाये लेकिन उनका फंड है कि इस प्राबलम को हल करें। जनसंघ तीन चीजें चाहत है और उसकी तीनों बातें आपा साहब पूरी कर सकते हैं। एक तो यह कि कोई हिन्दू हो, तो आप हिन्दू हैं, दूसरे यह

कि ये उजड़े लोग बमाये जायं, यह भी आपके लिये मुश्किल नहीं है क्योंकि जब एक करोड़ आदमी आपने बसा दिये, तो 50-60 हजार का बसाना आपके लिये मुश्किल नहीं है। तीसरी बात जनसंघ यह चाहता है कि किसी भी मामले में किसी भी गरीब आदमी के साथ बे-इन्साफ़ी न हो, तो इन्साफ़ आपके हाथ में सुरक्षित है।

श्री रामशबर टांडिया (सीकर) : आप जनसंघ में कब से आ गये ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम हर एक पार्टी के अच्छे उसूलों को मानते हैं यह अपोजीशन क लफ्ज तो यूरोप का दिया हुआ है, वेस्ट का दिया हुआ है, हम अपोजीशन के लोग नहीं हैं, हम लोग तो मुल्क के हितैषी हैं, हमारे यहां कहा गया है —

स कि सखा साधुनशास्तियोअधिपम्

हिताप्त यः सन्श्रुते सकि प्रभुः ।

हमारा फ्रज है कि जो गलत रास्ते पर जा रहा हो, उसे सही रास्ता बतलावें। अपोजीशन लफ्ज हमारे यहां का नहीं है, यह तो इंग्लैंड का दिया हुआ है, यह मगरबी कल्चर का दिया हुआ है, हमारा अपना लफ्ज नहीं है। हमारा काम है उनको सही रास्ता दिखलाना।

मैं एक और बात आपको बतलाता हूं कि किसी भी देश के एम० पी० पी० आज कहीं भी ऐसी झोंपड़ियों और कबूतरखानों में नहीं रहते, जैसे कि आज हम लोगों को दिये गये हैं, इन में 20 मेहमान भी नहीं ठहर सकते। जब लाखों वोट लेकर हम यहां आते हैं, लाखों आदमी यहां आ कर देखना चाहते हैं कि हम किस तरह से यहां रहते हैं। मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी दिल्ली से सिर्फ 40 मील दूर है, मेरे पास सो-सबासी मेहमान रोख आते हैं। बही पर हुक्का पीनेवाला ठहरता है, बही पर

गुरु ग्रंथसाहब को माननेवाला ठहरता है।
 वहाँ पर शराब पीनेवाला ठहरता है...

श्री त्यागी : आपके यहाँ शराब पीने वाले भी घा कर ठहरते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी हाँ। मैं तो रोक नहीं सकता। यह सरकार का काम है कि रोके। जैसे मोरारजी देसाई ने प्राहीबिशन किया था, आप भी कर के दिखलाइये। यह आपका काम है।

आज किसी भी देश के अन्दर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिस्टम है कि सारे मुल्क का पानी का इन्तजाम मर्द करते हैं और दूध का इन्तजाम औरतें करती हैं। सारी दुनिया में पानी का इन्तजाम मर्द के हाथ में दिया जाता है और दूध का इन्तजाम महिलाओं के हाथ में, लेकिन इस सरकार का सिस्टम ही दूसरा है। पानी का काम दे रखा है—सुशीला नैयर जी को और दूध का काम दे रखा है मुबहाण्यम जी को। इसी लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एम० पी० के फ्लैट में पानी 12-12 घण्टे बन्द रहता है, 16-16 घण्टे पानी बन्द रहता है, 20-20 घण्टे पानी बन्द रहता है। हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में वादा किया था कि हम अपनी जनता को न्यूट्रीशंस फूड देंगे, हमने वादा किया था कि हम भारत के 45 करोड़ इन्सानों को पीष्टिक भोजन देंगे, लेकिन पीष्टिक भोजन तो दूर रहा, सरकार पानी भी नहीं दे सकती। 20-20 घण्टे पानी बन्द रहता है, इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं न्यूट्रीशंस फूड तो वह हरगिज नहीं दे सकती। अगर आप रहने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, तो कह दीजिये कि तुम्हारे रहने की हमारे ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, तुम भाषण दो और अपने गांव चले जाओ, वरना इनके लिए पानी का इन्तजाम, इनके लिए रहने का इन्तजाम, इनके लिए ठहरने का इन्तजाम, इनके अहसानों के लिए एकामेडेसन का इन्त-

जाम सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। जब जनता लाखों रुपये खर्चा कर के हमको यहाँ पर भेजती है, आप कहेंगे कि एक हजार रुपये महाबार की कोठी चाहिए, तो जनता उस रुपये को देगी, जब उसने भेजा है तो वही उसका इन्तजाम करेगी। एम० पी० को कबूतरखानों में बन्द कर देना, कामून के साथ बे-इन्साफी है, कांस्टीचूशन के साथ बेइन्साफी है, आपको उनके लिए ठीक व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

मैं माननीय खन्ना जी को फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह ऐसा प्रयत्न करें कि यह रुपया हरिजनों के पास पहुँचे, सैण्डलैस लेबरर्स के पास पहुँचे, गरीबों के हित में वह खर्च हो, उनको सुख मिले। यही महात्मा गांधी चाहते थे और यही हम चाहते हैं।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry that is before us. While supporting the demands, I would like to make some observations regarding the housing problem. In the first place, I would like to suggest one thing. Is it our policy that the cities should grow, Delhi is growing day by day and the population of Delhi is rapidly growing. Although the Master Plan is for 50 crores, still we find that the growth of population is so rapid that it is very necessary that we must see that some of the offices should shift from Delhi to some other places like Gwalior, some other towns, where we should accommodate some of the offices. It is not necessary that the officers should be sitting at Delhi. Everybody says that he wants to be at Delhi and therefore the offices should not shift outside Delhi. These offices being in Delhi create so many problems, in respect of the officers, their families, their dependants and their requirements. If some of the offices are shifted out of Delhi, I think we can help to remove some of the congestion that is there.

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

Another point is, that of the cantonment. I do not know if this Ministry is concerned with it or not. Supposing the cantonment is shifted to some distance, then some 10,000 families from Delhi can be shifted out of Delhi so that the congestion in Delhi can be removed. We find that because of the increase in population there are slums and because of the increasing population the hygienic conditions are becoming and have become so poor that it is likely that with all the precautions some disease or the other might spread in such an important place like the capital of India, and therefore, I feel that we should try to remove from Delhi some of the offices, and even from cities like Bombay and Calcutta, some of the important offices should be shifted to places outside those cities, so that the population that tries to come to the cities may be reduced. The pressure of the growing population on the cities can be reduced that way.

With regard to the statues in Delhi, we have removed a number of them, especially a number of statues of foreigners. But even now we find some of the statues of foreigners in some of the localities. I think it is high time, now when we have removed a major part of the several statues, then we need not keep the rest also. Why keep the others? We should remove the remaining statues and keep them in some museum or some other place and try to take a decision with regard to the replacement of those statues by the statues of our national leaders. Regarding the replacement, I think there has been delay, and we should try to expedite the erection of these statues at all important places.

Then, we are all aware that there is shortage of housing in Delhi. The Hindustan Housing Factory is being run on a commercial basis. I think that factory is doing good work. These prefabricated houses are cheap. They can be erected quickly and be a source to remove the shortage of houses in

Delhi and other important places. Can we not have some more branches of this factory? Can we not develop this Hindustan Housing Factory and its work, so that we can have more houses erected quickly and cheaply in other places? Can we not advise the State Governments also to have similar factories in their States? Our population is increasing rapidly and whatever we do, the shortage of housing will be there. I think the prefabricated method is a quick method and it should be adopted not only by the Centre, but also by the States as well.

Coming to the printing and stationery section, at some places it is an empire by itself. A number of bundles and forms and other materials are lying unattended to at a number of places. I do not know what is the wastage, what amount of material is being stolen away and what care is taken in that regard. There is room for improvement here and we should see that the printing section is taken proper care of.

Regarding hotels, we are running two or three hotels on a commercial basis and they are making good profits. I learn that we are going to invite Hilton and Company for this hotel business in India. When we are in a position to run three big hotels in Delhi on a profitable basis, where is the need to invite Hilton and Company or somebody else to run tourist hotels in Delhi and other places? Why should we not run this business as a State enterprise at the various tourist centres, because Indian dishes, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian, are well-known; they are delicious and palatable. So, why not run the tourist hotels by the State itself instead of inviting somebody else and unnecessarily waste our valuable foreign exchange?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I inform him that the invitation for collaboration from foreigners is not the concern of my ministry, but of the

Ministry of Transport? I do not deal with this aspect of the matter.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: All right; I feel it should be done by the State itself.

One day my friends and myself had occasion to visit Mt. Abu. One bungalow was pointed out to us as the Central Tourist Bungalow. When we entered it, to our surprise we found that everything was in disorder and the bungalow itself was in a dilapidated condition. Furniture and other things were in disorder, but anyhow it was night time and we had to stay there. If we want to maintain a bungalow at a place like Mt. Abu, we should maintain it in good condition. Otherwise, why not hand it over to the State Government. In places like Mt. Abu, which are a good places from the climatic and other points of view, instead of having such types of bungalows, it is very necessary that we should hand over these bungalows to the State Government concerned, whether it is Rajasthan Government or some other government—which can maintain it on a better footing.

With these words, I support the demands of this ministry.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : आजादी के बाद लोगों को यह सपना था कि उनको खासतौर से गरीबों को आवास मिलेगा और उसकी व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से की जाएगी। किन्तु देखने में यह घाता है कि जो मूलतः उसूल समाजवाद का है वह इस मामले में बिल्कुल खोया हुआ है। इसी गलत नीति के कारण कोई भी काम सही नहीं हो पा रहा है। चाहिये तो यह था कि सब से पहले आवास के लिए जो जमीनें हैं उन पर सरकार का कब्जा होता और एक निश्चित नीति के अनुसार उन जमीनों का वितरण होता। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन जमीनों और उन जमीनों पर बने हुए

मकानों का व्यापार व्यक्तिगत रूप से जारी है और उसको और भी जल्द तेजी में जारी किया जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा है कि आज किसी को भी साधारण कीमत पर जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती है शहरों में। यह बीमागी अब गांवों तक फैल गई है। इस वजह से सब में पहले आवश्यक यह है कि सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन लाये और यह जो बाजार बना हुआ है मकानों और जमीनों की खरीद का और बिक्री का और जिस के बड़े बड़े साइनबोर्ड दिल्ली में लगे दिखाई देते हैं, उसको समाप्त किया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस सरकार की जो नीति है वह न तो ऐसी है कि गरीब का फायदा करे और न ऐसी है कि जिससे मध्यम वर्ग का फायदा हो। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इस दिल्ली शहर में सरकारी मीकर और गरीब आधमी, सब परेशान हैं और जिन तरह से रुपया इनको मिल रहा है उसको देखते हुए तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक पीढ़ी तक भी उनको मकान सरकार नहीं दे सकेगी।

गांवों में रुपया देने का जो तरीका है और जिस का कई महानुभावों ने जिक्र किया है वह सही नहीं है। मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से रकम गांवों में दे रहे हैं उससे सिवाय भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने के या उस रुपयेके राजनीतिक उपयोग होने के और कुछ नहीं होता है। अगर आप उस रुपये को देना चाहते हैं तो एक ही तरीका है, थोड़ा सा रुपया अगर देना है तो उसको देने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह है कि आप प्राथमिकता निश्चित करें और गांवों में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए गांव के हरिजन को, मेहतर को, धानक को, उनको जो सब से ज्यादा गिरे हुए माने जाते हैं—

श्री बाल्मीकी : बाल्मीकी को।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : बाल्मीकी शब्द का मैं जानबूझ कर प्रयोग नहीं करता

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

हूँ क्योंकि यह आप पर लागू होता है। मैं तो माधारण गांव में जो शब्द बोला जाता है उसका प्रयोग करता हूँ। बाल्मीकी जी तो संस्कृत के ज्ञाता हैं। इसलिये उनका वह शब्द मेरे ऊपर भ्रसर नहीं करता है।

आप देखें कि आप कितना रुपया देते हैं और क्या वह कम है या ज्यादा है। तीन हजार रुपये आप देंगे। किस को अब यह तीन हजार रुपये आप देंगे। कौन से बगं को देंगे? किस गांव को आप चुनेंगे? आप चुन नहीं सकते हैं। उस में सिवाय राजनीति के और कुछ नहीं आता है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की एक घटना आपको बताता हूँ। वहां एक बगं के लोगों को कई हजार रुपया दिया गया। वहां के प्रधान उनसे नाराज हो गये। उन से उन्होंने इलजाम लगा कर रुपया बसूल कर लिया। यह स्थिति वहां चलती है। इस तरह की राजनीति वहां चलती है। थोड़ा थोड़ा रुपया देना मैं समझता हूँ रुपया बेकार करना है, रुपये का दुरुपयोग करना है। व्यवस्थित ढंग से आपको रुपया देना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से शहरों में जो गरीब लोग हैं उनके लिए मकान बनाने के काम को प्राथमिकता देना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, फिर चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारी। यहां क्या हो रहा है? यहां पर कभी होटल बन जाते हैं, कभी मार्केट बन जाती है। उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल इस तरह से किया जाता है जिससे कि गरीब को कभी मकान मिलता नहीं है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं निवेदन करूँ कि खन्ना जी ने वायदा किया था कि दिल्ली शहर में भुग्गी भोंपड़ियों वालों को इतने वरस में बसा दिया जाएगा लेकिन आज

तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। आज उपमंत्री महोदय जी ने कहा कि उनके पास रुपया नहीं है और जो रुपया है वह और भी कम हो जाएगा चौथी योजना में। यह कम क्यों हो जाएगा। जब मंत्री महोदय सरकार के भंग हैं तो उनको जानना चाहिए कि इसका क्या कारण है और यह वाजिब है या नहीं। और अगर रुपया कम होगा तो उसे केवल गरीबों के लिए ही रिजर्व क्यों न रखा जाए।

आज राजस्थान में यह रुपया इस तरह बांटा जा रहा है कि अलवर के लिए इतना और भरतपुर के लिए इतना रुपया है किसी को हजार रुपया देते हैं तो किसी को पांच सौ देते हैं। आज कल हजार या पांच सौ में मकान नहीं बन सकता, दो हजार में भी नहीं बन सकता। तो इस का मतलब यह है कि उनको जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है यह मकान बनाने के लिए नहीं देते, कुछ और काम के लिए भेसे ही देते हैं। तो इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को समाप्त करनी चाहिए यह मेरा सुझाव है।

इस के बाद मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज जमीन की लागत और मकान की लागत में कोई अनुपात नहीं है, और नतीजा यह है कि किसी ने मकान के लिए जमीन ले ली तो वह उस पर मकान नहीं बना पाता और अगर उसको कुछ समय बाद मुनाफ़ा मालूम होता है तो वह जमीन को बेच देता है। इस का कारण यह है कि मकान बनाने की लागत बढ़ती जा रही है और उस लागत के अनुपात में उसको रुपया नहीं मिलता। अगर सरकार किसी से मकान किराये पर लेती है तो उसको पुराने रेट के अनुसार 6 पर सेंट के हिसाब से किराये का रुपया देती है जब कि बैंक रेट 7 और 8 परसेंट हो गया है। उसका नतीजा

यह हो रहा है कि न गैर-सरकारी तौर से मकान बन रहे हैं जिनको सरकार उपलब्ध कर सके, और न इस विभाग के पास स्वयं रूपया है। तो इस नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

अब मैं आप के विभाग की तरफ धाता हूँ। यह जो एस्टेट्स का डाइरेक्टोरेट है यह इस प्रकार का हाथी है कि जिसके धार लगाओ तो भी वह मन माने तरीके से चलता है। इसके अन्दर जो अफसर हैं उनके विल नहीं हैं, विभाग हो सकता है। उनके हूबय नहीं हैं, उनके मामल आत्मा नहीं मालूम होती। इसको हजारों मिसालें मौजूद हैं। एक मिसाल तो लोक-सभा कार्यालय की है। उस शक्ति से उन्होंने धीगाधीगी करके रूपया वसूल किया। उसकी कोई भी अर्जो जानी है तो वह खले में पड़ जाती है, और साज्जुब की बात तो यह है कि अपील किए भी उसे बीस महोने हो गये। बीस महोने तक उसकी अपील की सुनायी नहीं हो रही है, और रूपया बराबर काटा जाता है। अब वह सत्याग्रह करने पर तुल जाय तो सरकार कहती है कि यह सत्याग्रह करते हैं। लेकिन जो नीति आप बरत रहे हैं उसका यही परिणाम होगा। इस शहर में कभी लड़कियों का सत्याग्रह होता है और कभी किसी और का होता है। आगे किसी और का होगा। ऐसा होता है तो आप कहते हैं कि इन को लोक-सभा के सदस्य सिखाते हैं। हम नहीं सिखाते, आपकी नीति ही उनको यह सिखाती है। अगर आप इन हालात को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो आपको अपने डाइरेक्टोरेट में सुधार करना होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मानवता के खयाल से इसमें सुधार कीजिए और लोगों को बचाइए।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान उन 28 इंजिनियरों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनके बारे में यहाँ पर प्रश्न भी उठाए गये थे। उनका क्या हुआ ? वे आफिशिएट कर रहे थे

एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजिनियरों के पद पर। उनको आपने एक दम प्रसिस्टेंट इंजिनियर बना दिया। उन में से तीन तो रिटायर हो गए और जो 25 बाकी है उन में से दस ऐसे हैं जिनकी सरविस दस दस बारह बारह बरस की हो गयी और उन से 6 या घाठ ऐसे हैं जिनकी सरविस छः छः बरस से अधिक की हो गयी। गृह मंत्रालय का निर्देश है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जमकी सरविस दो साल से अधिक है उसको परमानेंट करने की कोशिश की जाए, और आपने ऐसा न करके उनको वापस कर दिया और उनकी जगह पर दूसरे लोगों को बिठा दिया है। तो ऐसी धीगा धीगी नहीं होनी चाहिए। वे लोग हाई कोर्ट गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो मंत्रालय का काम है, हमारा काम नहीं है। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि आप मनुष्य के हृदय से विचार करें। कल हाउस में रेड्डी साहब ने मिसाल दी थी कि छः हजार पाने वाले तक गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। ये लोग तो घाठ घाठ सौ, पांच पांच सौ या सात सात सौ पाते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ये लोग गड़बड़ी न करे तो इन के साथ न्याय का व्यवहार कीजिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अपील को बीस महोने हो गए।

श्री काश राम गुप्त : हमने मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपका जो स्टेशनरी का कलकत्ता में दफतर है उसकी बांचेज मन्नास में और दिल्ली में हैं। मुझे आज ही उनकी यूनिशन के प्रेसीडेंट श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी ने कहा है कि वह दफतर बन्द होने जा रहा है। उसमें 1341 आदमी काम करते हैं। उनका कठिनाई पैदा हो जाएगी। ऐसा विकेंद्रीकरण के नाम पर किया जा रहा है। यह विकेंद्रीकरण कैसे हो रहा है, न कोई इसके लिए कमेटी बैठी जो कि इस मामले की जांच करती। बैसे ही विकेंद्रीकरण किया जा रहा है। ऐसा करने से अव्यवस्था होगी। उन कर्मचारियों को रिट्टेन किया

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

जाएगा और उनको मरप्लस बता कर और दूसरी जगहों पर लगाया जाएगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको विकेन्द्रीकरण करना है तो उसके लिए एक समिति बनावें और उसकी जांच के बाद निर्णय लें। अपने आप आप निर्णय लेंगे तो निश्चय ही हमसे बड़ी भारी गड़बड़ी होगी।

कुछ और बातें हैं। नेपाल का इलाका हमारे साथ लगा हुआ है। वहां पर जो इंजीनियर काम करते हैं उनका हैडक्वार्टर रांची में रखा गया है। उन्होंने मांग की थी उनके हैडक्वार्टर को नजदीक लाया जाए, लेकिन उसकी और मंत्री महोदय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उम पर भी ध्यान दें।

जैसा कि अभी श्री यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि वे दड़बों में रह रहे हैं, यह तो मैं नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन अगर यशपाल सिंह जी के पास सौ भ्रादमी भ्राते हैं तो दूसरों के पास भी कुछ भ्रादमी भ्राते हैं। तो हमारे जो मेहमान भ्राते हैं उनके ठहरने की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि वे हमारे फ्लैटों में ही ठहर सकें, लेकिन साउथ एबेन्यू के नजदीक कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने आवासन दिया था कि मेम्बरों के नौकरों के लिए क्वार्टर होंगे और मोटर गैराज होंगे। लेकिन अभी तक यह सुविधा नहीं दी गयी है। मेम्बरों के नौकर तो बढ़ गए हैं पर उनके लिए क्वार्टर नहीं बढ़े हैं और उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा कि बिना क्वार्टर के नौकर लोग नहीं ठहरते। इस कारण बड़ी परेशानी होती है। इसकी आपको जल्दी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। यह अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता कि इन बातों के बारे में यहां सबदियों को कहना पड़े। यह बात तो आपको खुद सोचनी चाहिए कि जब

लोगों की तादाद बढ़ रही है और नौकर बढ़ रहे हैं तो उनके लिए क्वार्टर चाहिए। आज चौथाई लोगों को नौकरों के क्वार्टर नहीं मिलते और न मोटर गैराज मिलते हैं। इस कमी को दूर करना चाहिए। अन्त में मैं खन्ना जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सरकार के साथ मजबूती से संघर्ष करना चाहिए कि उनको पूरा रुपया मिले। लेकिन अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि रुपया घटता जा रहा है। अगर संकट काल के कारण रुपया कम मिलता है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि वह रुपया केवल गरीबों के लिए रखें और दूसरा सारा काम बन्द कर दें, एयर कंडीशनिंग बन्द कर दें और दूसरे इस तरह के काम बन्द कर दें। और अगर आप व्यापारिक दृष्टि से काम करना चाहते हैं तो वही काम करें जिनसे आपको जल्दी से जल्दी मुनाफा हो सके।

अगर दिल्ली में आपको सफलता प्राप्त करनी है तो सारे काम को अपने हाथ में लीजिए। जो आपने ट्रोपदी की तरह अभी पांच-पांच पति बना रखे हैं इनको खत्म कीजिए। आप ही जमीन का काम कीजिए, आप ही मकान का काम कीजिए, आप ही पानी का काम कीजिए और आप ही दूध का काम अपने हाथ में लीजिए जैसा कि यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा, तभी काम हो सकेगा। अभी यह हो रहा है कि जमीन का प्रबन्ध कोई करता है, मकान कोई बनाता है, रुपये का प्रबन्ध दूसरा विभाग करता है। तो जो यह काम छः छः मंत्रालयों में बंटा हुआ है उसको एक मंत्रालय के अधीन किया जाए तभी दिल्ली शहर में आपको सफलता मिल सकेगी और लोगों को फायदा हो सकेगा। इससे यह भी लाभ होगा कि जो आप अभी यह कह कर होशियारी से निकल जाते हैं कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है, उसका काम है, यह नहीं हो सकेगा और एक मंत्रालय की जवाबदारी रहेगी।

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय

की मांगों का तो समर्थन करता हूँ। वैसे इस मंत्रालय की नीति ऐसी नीति है कि जिसमें जन साधारण का विश्वास है आशा के साथ, किन्तु तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के चलने के साथ साथ और जब हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम चरणों पर खड़े हैं, तो यदि हम इस मंत्रालय का काम का मूल्यांकन करें कि उग काम में कितनी उन्नति हुई है, कितना प्रमल हुआ है, साधारण जन और गरीब लोगों की आवास की समस्या के बारे में, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे मस्तिष्क के अन्दर एक निराशा का समावेश होता है और आपकी वह नीति अनीति बन कर रह जाती है।

मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर भूख के प्रश्न के बाद यदि कोई विशाल समस्या हमारे देश के सामने है, देशवासियों के सामने है, तो वह आवास की है। आवास की समस्या के प्रति जो उदासीनता रही है, मोतेला व्यवहार रहा है, उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ, और इसलिए निन्दा करता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक प्रगतिशील लोकतंत्र पर आधारित है, जहाँ जन-कल्याण में विश्वास है, समाजवाद की आधारभूत पर हम खड़े हैं। लेकिन अगर देश में आप देखें कि किस प्रकार से सम्पत्ति और धरती कुछ सीमित हाथों में एकत्रित होती जा रही है। और उन धरती को, उस सम्पत्ति को उन सीमित हाथों से आजाद कराने के लिए आप प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं तो यह समाजवाद की प्रतिभा और यह समाजवादी नारा एक झूठे भूत की भावना बन कर रह जाता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में गरीब के आवास को हल करने के लिये उस को कुछ जमीन देने के लिये रहने के लिये, और वह सारे साधन जिससे वह बस सके, देने के लिये बहुत कम प्रयत्न चले हैं।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ, और इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ, कि जब भी इस प्रश्न को यहाँ उठाया जाता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि धन का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है।

हम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भिक चरणों पर खड़े हैं। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या की विशालता को, उस की एक आवश्यकता को, माननीय मंत्री जी महसूस करें, और किसी भी प्रकार से, किन्हीं भी साधनों से, धन एकत्रित किया जाये, इकट्ठा किया जाये और इस के लिये अधिक धन का प्रबंध किया जाये।

जो हमारा योजना आयोग है या हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय है वह किन्हीं कारणों से इधर प्रयत्न करते हैं और इस समस्या के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस समस्या को घाने वाले वर्षों के अन्दर एक दृष्टि से हल करने के प्रयत्न नहीं किये जाते हैं तो असन्तोष लोगों के मस्तिष्क में पैदा होता चलता है और उस का एक प्रभाव ऐसा होता है जिसका नतीजा सरकार के लिये और तरह का हो सकता है। आज आप यह देखें कि यह समस्या किसी न किसी प्रकार सामने आती है। मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि आप ने बहुत सी आवास की स्कीमें हाथ में ले रखी हैं, लेकिन वह काम इस दृष्टि से पूरा नहीं होता है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निर्धन वर्गों, मजहूर वर्गों और उन गरीब वर्गों के अन्दर परिगणित जाति के लोग, जन जाति के लोग और वह लोग है हजारों करोड़ों की तादाद में, जिन के पाम जमीन नहीं है, जिन के पाम सम्पत्ति के साधन नहीं हैं, उन्हें लाभ नहीं होता है। और मैं यह भी कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि उन व्यक्तियों को सन्तोष देने के लिये, उन को मांत्वना देने के लिये, आपने किसी भी प्रकार से सम्पत्ति को इकट्ठा होने की दृष्टि से और इसी तरह जमीन को चाहे नगरों के अन्दर और चाहे गांवों के अन्दर कुछ सीमित हाथों में इकट्ठा करते हुए, उधर से बचाने के लिये कोई मन के साथ प्रयत्न नहीं किया है।

ग्रामों के अन्दर सीमाबन्दी का काम चला था लेकिन सीमाबन्दी के लिये राज्य में और यहाँ भी कुछ इस प्रकार के विशेषक

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

पास किये गये और हम लोग सोचते थे कि उन का कुछ प्रभाव होगा और उस प्रभाव की दृष्टि से यदि हम देखें तो, ग्रामों के अन्दर हमारे लोगों को खेती के लिये, आवास के लिये, जमीन मिल सकेगी। लेकिन उधर भी उदासीनता मिली है, और इसलिये मिली है कि वह जमीनें जो हैं उन को लोगों ने अपने तरीके से अपने परिवार के व्यक्तियों में बांट लिया है, उसी प्रकार से जिस प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपये रखने वाले या धनी व्यक्ति, एक दो दिन के पैदा हुए बच्चे के नाम, बीस दिन के पैदा हुए बच्चे के नाम, दो महीने के बच्चे के नाम 20, 20 लाख रुपये जमा कर देते हैं और किसी प्रकार से बच जाते हैं। उसी प्रकार से ग्रामों के अन्दर भी हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह प्रश्न आप के सामने आते हैं और यहाँ सदन के अन्दर भी इस तरह के प्रश्न उठाये गये मुझे याद है कि डा० अम्बेडकर साहब ने बड़ी बलशाली भाषा में बोलते हुए यहाँ पर कहा था कि जो बंजर भूमि है, जो सर्वस भूमि है, जो इस प्रकार की जमीनें हैं जिन से सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, नगरों के अन्दर या ग्रामों के अन्दर, वह परिगणित जाति के लोगों को दी जायेगी, और इस प्रकार से प्राज राज्यों के अन्दर एक कदम उठाया जायेगा। लेकिन वह कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, और इस लिये नहीं उठाया गया है कि वह गरीब लोगों का प्रश्न है, वह मामूली लोगों का प्रश्न है।

अभी इस प्रश्न को ले कर, मैं आप का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि, यहाँ लोक-सभा के सामने, दर्बाजे पर भूख हड़ताल हुई थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोई पंजाब का प्रश्न नहीं है, सारे देश का प्रश्न है। उन की मांगें मही हो सकती हैं। मास्टर हजारा सिंह और श्रीमती करतार देवी और दूसरे तीन साथी जिन्होंने भूख हड़ताल की थी उन की सब से बलशाली मांग थी कि गरीब लोगों के लिये, सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोगों के लिये,

परिगणित जाति के लोगों के लिये, निर्बल पक्ष के लोगों के लिये, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिये जमीनों का आवाम के लिये और कुछ खेती के लिये भी प्रबन्ध किया जाये। उन को उठा कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। वहाँ भी उन की भूख हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किशन लाल जो भूख हड़ताली है उस की हालत नाजुक है। मैं यहाँ पर कोई शिकायत के तरीके से नहीं कहता, उम वक्त भी जब राजघाट पर भूख हड़ताल हुई थी तब भी कुछ प्रश्न सामने आये थे लेकिन उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया हालांकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी पंजाब सरकार को लिखा था और राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा था कि इधर कुछ ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं आप का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये, हम आघार पर।

आप बहुत बड़े हाथों से इस को लें और इस का प्रबन्ध करें। मैं कम से कम यह जरूर चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये बहुत तरीके भी हो सकते हैं अगर आप चाहते हैं हरिजनों का कल्याण, गरीबों का कल्याण, निर्धनों का कल्याण, और उम कल्याण में आप का विश्वास भी है और कुछ आप प्रयत्न करते हैं। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना जब ले कर हम चलना चाहते हैं तो विदेशों से जो रुपया आता है वह किस काम के लिये आता है। उम में हमारा हिस्सा है या नहीं, यह एक अलग बात है, लेकिन देश के अन्दर आप को अवश्य इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, जो समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं, दुनिया के अन्दर जहाँ भी समाजवाद चलता है, उनके अनुसार समाजवाद के पीछे यथार्थवाद होता है। जब तक आप यथार्थवाद का त्रियारमक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं करते हैं, लोगों को आप में विश्वास नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों के लिये जमीन का प्रबन्ध करने

के लिये, 100 वर्ग गज के टुकड़े का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये, आप देश के घनी वर्गों पर 50,000 रु० की हालत के भ्रादमियों से लगाकर करोड़ों रुपयों की हालत के भ्रादमियों पर, कर लगायें, लेवी इम्पोज करे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सन्सिडी इस के लिये दें, लोगों को जमीन के टुकड़े दें और लोगों को दूसरे तरीके से बसाने का प्रबन्ध करे। इस तरह से यदि आप चलते हैं तो आप को जो असन्तोष आज देखना पड़ता है वह नहीं देखना पड़ेगा।

मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सवाल का हल बड़ी बड़ी विशाल भट्टालिकायें बना कर, बड़ी सड़कें बना कर, बड़े प्रयत्न कर के, नगरों को बड़ा सुन्दर बना कर नहीं देख सकते हैं। मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आप की विशाल भट्टालिकायों के पीछे, आप के विशाल भवनों के पीछे गरीबी मिसकती है, भूख की ज्वाला धधकती है। यहां पर कुछ जिक्र किया गया कि यहां दिल्ली में भूख के कारण पटरियों पर लोग मरे हैं और उन का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। रेल बसेरों से सारी समस्या हल नहीं होती है। वह समस्या तभी हल हो सकती है, जब आप गरीबों की समस्याओं को ठीक तरीके से हल करेंगे और एक अच्छे तरीके से हल करेंगे। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि उधर आप प्रयत्न करें और आप का प्रयत्न जारी रहे।

मैंने सारी रिपोर्टें को देखा है। आप ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि हम मफ़ाई पेशा भाईयों की श्रावण समस्या को हल करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, लेकिन उस प्रयत्न को भी टाला जा रहा है और उधर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारें भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं। इस तरीके से आप इस माबाल को उम्मीनी दृष्टि से लेने का प्रयत्न करें...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष होदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में ज-पूति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : बस मैं एक दो मिनट में समाप्त किये दे रहा हूँ। हमारे होटल कर्मचारियों की हालत की तरफ भी मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज हमारे यहां पर रायसीना भ्रादि जो सरकार के भेस थे उन को गिराने के बाद कुछ कर्मचारी बेकार रह गये थे, उन में काफ़ी लोग लग चुके हैं जोकि दूसरे तरीके के थे लेकिन जो हमारे सफ़ाई पेशा भाई इस तरीके के हैं उन में कुछ बाक़ी हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को भी काम पर लगाने की चेष्टा की जाय। अब सोचा कुछ ऐसा जाता है कि और और लोग तो लग गये लेकिन यह सफ़ाई पेशा लोग जोकि एक विशेष प्रकार का काम करते थे वही नहीं लगे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है। वह बोल भी काफ़ी चुके हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : पीनल रेंट का सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने है। उनके सामने बहुत से पीनल रेंट के केस पड़े हुए हैं और इसलिए उधर भी उन्हें कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे सदन के मार्गल पर भी कि जिनके ऊपर पीनल रेंट का केस था।

8-9 हजार रुपये की रिकवरी का केस है और इस कारण कई महीने से उनकी तनख्वाह रुक गयी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको देखा जाय। आज के जमाने में बगैर तनख्वाह के कोई श्रादमी किम तरीके से गुज़ारा कर सकता है और भी इस तरह के व्यक्ति हैं जिनके कि केस है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उधर भी कुछ अपनी नीति को थोड़ा सा ढीला करे और इस तरीके से मामूनी

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

लोगों के सवाल को हल करने की चेष्टा क । मैं चाहता हूँ कि गरीब श्रद्धालुओं की श्रादास की समस्या की ओर भी मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे और उसे हल करने के लिए पूरे तरीके से सत्रिय कदम उठावेंगे ।

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia: On a point of order, Sir. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. Mr. A. V. Raghavan.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Public Works Department whether of the Central Government or of the State Governments is notorious for corruption. The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development in the Central Government has been in charge of this Department for quite a long time now. I would like to ask him whether he has succeeded in bringing down corruption in his own Department.

Recently, a few new flats were built in North Avenue and the conditions of these flats are far from satisfactory. I am told by the Members from the Congress Party who are occupying these flats that cracks have appeared on the walls and the water from the bathroom is flowing into the bedroom. The condition of the mosaic flooring is very deplorable. If this is the state of affairs of the buildings occupied by the Members of Parliament, I do not know what will be the condition of buildings constructed beyond the Minister's nose. I would request the Minister to look into this matter personally and see whether the materials used in the construction of these flats were substandard and who are the officers who certified these flats as all right. If he finds that the Officer who certified these flats is guilty of dereliction of duty, severe action should be taken against the persons responsible.

In the name of Emergency, the white-washing of the flats occupied by the Members of Parliament has been discontinued. In the name of Emergency such trivial matters are not attended to, while lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being squandered by his Ministry on many other things. If at all economy is needed, it should not be on these matters which affect the health of the people.

I would also like to invite the attention of this House to the condition of the working Girls' Hostel. Yesterday and today in the newspapers we have read very bad things about the condition of the building occupied by the working girls. There was a proposal to demolish that building and to provide a new building for these girls. But, for some ulterior reasons, I am told that the building which was meant for the working girls as a hostel was converted into a hotel. I am told that the present condition of the hostel of these working girls in Curzon Road is very very dangerous. I want the Minister to look into the affairs of this hostel, not only about the bad condition of this building but also about the condition of the inmates who are occupying this building.

A decision was taken to establish a Forms printing press at Koratti in Kerala. I find on page 63 of the Annual Report of this Ministry the following:

The work on the main building, administration block and staff quarters has mostly been completed. The Welfare Club building is scheduled for construction in 1966-67. The first instalment of primary equipment ordered for the press is expected to be delivered in March 1966 and the press will go into partial production thereafter. Possibilities of procuring the required rotaries from East European countries are being explored. The press will go into full production as soon as these rotaries are obtained.

Huge amounts have been invested on buildings and other things and it is a sad commentary on the functioning of this Ministry that steps have not so far been taken to obtain the machinery. All of us know about the severe unemployment position in Kerala. This Press can provide employment at least to 600 persons. Therefore, I would request the Ministry to take early steps and see that the rotaries are obtained quickly so that the Press can go into full production giving employment to about 600 persons.

On page 41 of the Report we find an impressive list of housing schemes—the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the Slum Clearance & Improvement Scheme, the Village Housing Projects Scheme, the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, the Land Acquisition & Development Scheme, the Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees and the Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme. On page 42 it is mentioned:

“According to the phased programme indicated by the Planning Commission, the rate of utilisation of the Plan provision was to be 16% in the first year, 18% in the second; 20% in the third; 22% in the fourth and 24% in the final year of the Plan. Thus, in the first four years, 76% of the Plan provision should have been utilised.”

As against this, we find that the State sector has utilized only 47% or Rs. 37.73 crores. So far as Kerala is concerned, I am sure the average would be even less. Therefore, I want the Minister to take steps to see that these schemes are accelerated, so far as Kerala is concerned. He should allot more funds and see that the State Governments carry out those schemes instead of diverting the money for other purposes.

I am glad to know from the Report that provision has been made for reservation of housing plots for defence personnel under the various housing schemes. I notice that preference is given to service personnel or their families or dependants in sanctioning loans for construction of houses. Here I would suggest that a member of the Soldiers, Sailors and Airman's Board should be associated with the State Housing Boards to ensure that the schemes are carried out for the ex-service men and the serving defence personnel, as contemplated by the Ministry.

श्री सुनी लाल (धन्वाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया इस के लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे श्री यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि उनको कबूतरखाने में बन्द किया हुआ है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इतना बड़ा, हट्टा-कट्टा एम० पी० कैसे कबूतरखाने में बन्द कर दिया गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह बरमाती में रहते हैं।

श्री सुनी लाल : वह कबूतरखाने में कैसे आ गये, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। उनके लिए और किसी अच्छे मकान का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, क्योंकि एम० पी० साबह को किसी कबूतरखाने में रखना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इस मंत्रालय ने, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एमरजेंसी के वक़्त बहुत अच्छा काम किया, दूसरे मंत्रालयों के मुकाबले में किसी भी तरह पीछे नहीं रहा। जो भी काम इस मंत्रालय को सौंपा गया, वह पूरी ताकत और पूरी एफ़िशियेंसी के साथ इस ने मरज्जाम दिया।

इस मंत्रालय ने सब से बड़ा काम किया रामकृष्णपुरम की बस्ती को बनाने का,

[श्री चुनी लाल]

जहाँ आज हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं और वहाँ पर इन्होंने सरकारी दफ्तर भी बना दिये। इस से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो लाभ हुआ उसके लिए सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकार के बड़े ग्रहसानमन्द हैं, क्योंकि ग्राम तौर से यह देखा गया है कि जितने बड़े-बड़े दफ्तर होते हैं, वे छोटे कर्मचारियों के घरों से बहुत दूर होते हैं। छोटे कर्मचारियों को जो मकान मिलते हैं, वे उनके दफ्तरों से बहुत दूर मिलते हैं, जहाँ से घराने जाने में उनका काफी वक्त लग जाता है। लेकिन यहाँ पर दफ्तर उनके मकानों के नजदीक बन गये हैं, इस से उनको बहुत लाभ हुआ है और वे मंत्रालय और मंत्री महोदय के खास तौर से ग्रहसानमन्द हैं।

इस मंत्रालय ने कई भवनों का निर्माण किया है, कई सरकारी दफ्तर बनाये हैं। खास तौर से एम० पीज० के लिए एक क्लब बनाया है और अब एक स्विमिंग पूल बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ५एम० पीज के वास्ते वहाँ बहुत कम जगह रखी है, अगर वहाँ पर एम० पीज के गेस्ट्स के वास्ते कोई जगह रखी जाती है तो इस से कुछ सुविधा हो सकती थी।

समाज-मदन भी इस मंत्रालय ने कई कालोनीज में बनाये हैं, जिनमें कालोनीज में रहने वालों को काफी आराम और सुविधा मिलनी है और जो उनकी कम्युनिटी के काम हैं, फंक्शनज हैं, वे आराम से हो जाते हैं।

इस मंत्रालय से एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिये यहाँ पर बहुत सारी जमीन डी० डी० ए० ने एक्वायर की और बहुत सारे रेजीडेन्शियल प्लॉट्स तैयार किए, डेवलप किये। उनको उन्होंने लिया तो तीन रुपये गज में था लेकिन जब उन्होंने उनको नीलाम पर चढ़ाया तो 80-90 रुपये गज तक में

नीलाम किये गये। तीन रुपये गज की चीज को 80-90 रु० गज में बेचना, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे और ज्यादा प्राफीटीयरिंग क्या हो सकता है। मिडिल इन्कम ग्रुप और लोअर इन्कम ग्रुप के वास्ते कुछ थोड़ी सी जमीनें बाई-लाटरी (बाई-ड्रा) आपने एलाट की, लेकिन वह बहुत कम है, जबकि ग्रोवशन में काफी ज्यादा जमीन आपने ज्यादा रुपये के लिए बेची है। अभी कुछ मकान उन्होंने बनाये हैं, उनको लाटरी के जरिये एलाट करने की कोशिश की। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में मकानों की बहुत तंगी है, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों ने आपके वे फोर्म खरीदे, लेकिन उनकी शर्तें कुछ इस प्रकार की हैं, या कुछ कंस्ट्रक्शन इस प्रकार की है कि ऊपर का मकान किसी को मिले, नीचे का मकान किसी को मिले, पांच हजार दरकवास्ते दो-दो रुपये में खरीदी गई, लेकिन मुझे ताजुब हुआ यह जानकर कि सिर्फ 80 दरकवास्ते आपके पास पहुंची हैं उन मकानों को हासिल करने के लिए, वजह क्या है? उसकी शर्तें इस किस्म की हैं वरना मकान की भूख का अन्दाजा उन दरकवास्ते की तादाद से लगाया जा सकता है।

इन के अलावा डी० डी० ए० ने कोअपरेटिव सोसायटीज को जमीनें दी हैं। तीन सौ के करीब कोअपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसायटीज हैं, जिनमें से दो सौ को जमीनें दी गई हैं। जब डी० डी० ए० यह सिद्धांत मानती है कि जमीन उसको एलाट की जाय जिसके पास नहीं है, जैसाकि उसने ग्रोवशन के जरिये बेचते वक्त और ड्रा निकालते वक्त किया है, तो मैं नहीं जानता कि इन कोअपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसायटीज के लिये भी यह बात जरूरी है या नहीं इन में भी ऐसा ही होना चाहिये कि जिसके पास मकान नहीं है, उसको ही वह जमीन दे सकेंगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सारी सोसायटीज ऐसी होंगी जिनके मेम्बरों के पास अपने मकान होंगे, उसके

बावजूद भी उन्होंने सोसायटी के जरिये जमीन या मकान हासिल करने की कोशिश की होगी। बहुत सारी सोसायटीज ऐसी भी होंगी, जिनको जमीनें दी गई हैं, बहुत से भ्रादरियों को फेंवर करने का तरीका निकाला गया होगा, जिनको और तरीके से फेंवर नहीं कर सकते थे उनको कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये डी० डी० ए० और इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने अपने लोगों को फेंवर करने के लिये इस किस्म की सोसायटीज को जमीनें देने की कोशिश की होगी। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखवास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जो जमीनें इन सोसायटीज को दी गई हैं, उनके बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जानी चाहिये, कि वे कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज जैनुइन हैं या ऐसे लोगों की हैं जो इस तरह का व्यापार करते हैं या जमीनों पर कब्जा करने के लिये इस तरह का तरीका अख्तियार करते हैं।

मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से जमीन प्राक्शन की जाती है, वह प्राक्शन बन्द होना चाहिये और जिन लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये जगह की जरूरत है, जिनके पास मकान नहीं हैं, उनको रीजनेबल प्राइस पर, मुनासिब कीमत पर जमीन दी जानी चाहिये और खास तौर से जिन लोगों की ग्रामदनी बहुत कम है, उनके लिये, मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर या डी० डी० ए०, इस तरह का इन्तजाम करे, जिसमें वे थोड़ा बहुत पैसा जमा कर के जमीन खरीद सकें। ग्राज प्राप 40 रु० गज से कम में कोई जमीन नहीं दे रहे हैं, जबकि तीन रुपये गज में प्रापने खरीदी हैं। ग्राज कोई भी गरीब भ्रादमी, लो-इन्कम-ग्रुप का भ्रादमी ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जो 40 रु० गज में जमीन खरीद सके और यदि प्राक्शन हो जाय तो 80-90 रु० गज पर भाव चला जाता है, इसलिये मिनिस्टर साहब उन लोगों के लिये जिनकी ग्रामदनी बहुत कम है। मामूली ग्रामदनी वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों के लिये रीजनेबिल प्राइस पर जमीन का इन्तजाम करें।

15 hrs.

सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए सरकार द्वारा मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मकानों की अभी भी बहुत किल्लत है। हमें एक लाख मकानों की अभी भी जरूरत है। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है उनको पैसा मिलना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि आवास का स्थान खाने पीने आवश्यकता के बाद प्राता है और यह जो समस्या है इसको प्रापको हल करना चाहिये। हर एक के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध होना बहुत आवश्यक है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए भी और दूसरों के लिए भी। प्रापने बहुत सी जमीन एम्बायर की है। उस जमीन को प्रापने बेचा भी है। लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक एक कालोनी भी खड़ी नहीं हो पाई है। इसका क्या कारण है? प्राप जमीन प्राक्शन भी करते हैं और ड्रा ड्राग भी देते हैं। क्या कारण है कि जिस जमीन को डिसपोज प्राक् किया गया है, वहां पर एक भी कालोनी नहीं बन पाई है।

मार्किटिंग सेंटर भी हैं उन कालोनीज में। लेकिन अभी तक इन सेंट्रज में शापिंग साइट को न ड्रा द्वारा दिया गया है और न इनका प्राक्शन हुआ है। डी० डी० ए० की नीति इसके बारे में यह जान पड़ती है कि ये जो मार्किटिंग सेंट्रज हैं या शापिंग सेंट्रज हैं वहां शापिंग प्लाट्स बाद में प्राक्शन किया जाए। ताकि बड़े बड़े जो लोग हैं, जो अभी लोग हैं वे बोली लगा कर इनको खरीद सकें। तब दो तीन सौ रु० गज के भाव से ये बिक जायेंगे। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो गरीब दूकानदार है या जो गरीब बिजनेसमैन है वह कोई फायदा नहीं उठा सकेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन शापिंग सेंट्रज में प्लाट्स को ड्रा के जरिये एलाट किया जाए, उन छोटे लोगों को ये दिये जायें जिन्होंने खास तौर से प्रांप्रिडियों में छोटी छोटी दूकानें खोल रखी हैं, जो हट्स में अपनी दूकानदारी चलाते हैं।

अब मैं स्लम क्लीयरेंस के बारे में कुछ प्राक् करना चाहता हूँ। प्राप तौर से देखा

[श्री चुनी लाल]

गया है कि जो लोग स्लम्स में शहरों में या फ़टरो में बसते हैं उनको ही स्लम क्लीरेंस के नाम पर क्लीयर कर दिया जाता है। उन स्थानों पर अच्छे मकान बना कर दूसरों को बहुत बड़ी चढ़ी कीमत पर या, किराये पर उठा दिया जाता है। इन बेचारों को शहर से बहुत दूर फेंक दिया जाता है, ऐसी जगहों पर डाल दिया जाता है जहां उनको रोजी कमाना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। वे शहर में भ्रा नहीं सकते हैं रोजी कमाने के लिए और वहां उनको करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं मिलता है। जहां पर स्लम्स को क्लीयर किया जाता है उसी जगह पर अच्छी बिल्डिंग बना दी जाती है और दूसरों को दे दी जाती है। मैं मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हीं स्थानों पर मल्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बना कर इन लोगों को सस्ते किराये पर या उतने ही किराये पर जितने किराये पर ये पहले रहा करते थे दी जायें ताकि इनको एक तो रहने के लिए अच्छा स्थान मिल सके और दूसरे इनका रोजी का खरिया बना रह सके। वैसे तो स्लम क्लीयरेंस का अभी तक कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन फिर भी जो कुछ हुआ भी है वहां पर इन गरीब लोगों को ही क्लीयर कर दिया गया है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को इस तरह से शिफ्ट न किया जाए। स्लम क्लीयरेंस के नाम पर अगर आपने इन गरीब लोगों का क्लीयरेंस कर दिया तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं होगी।

विल्लेज हाउसिंग की प्रगति के बारे में अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। इस क्षेत्र में कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ है, अभी शुरुआत भी नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय में काम करने की सामग्य है और अगर इनको रुपया मिले तो यह बहुत काम कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत काम किया है। जब से इनके पास यह मंत्रालय आया है, इस में

भी इन्होंने बहुत काम किया है। यह कहा जाता है कि जितना भवन निर्माण का काम इनके आनेके बाद हुआ है, जितनी बिल्डिंग इन के जमाने में बनी हैं उतनी इससे पहले कभी नहीं बनी। अगर इनको रुपया दिया जाए तो विल्लेजिज के अन्दर भी जो इन्की प्राजैक्ट है, जो इनका प्रोग्राम है वह काफी अच्छी तरह से और सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है। गांवों के अन्दर अगर सिर्फ इतना ही कर दिया जाये कि जिन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है रहने के लिए उनको हाउसिंग प्लाट्स दे दिये जायें और उन पर वे अपने कच्चे झोंपड़े खड़े कर लें तो भी उनको काफी सुविधा हो सकती है। मंत्री महोदय और इनके अफसर अगर गांवों के अन्दर जा कर देखें तो इनको पता चलेगा कि छोटी छोटी कोठरी के अन्दर बीस बीस आदमी रहते हैं, उसी में मवेशी बांधे जाते हैं, उसी में बकरी बांधी जाती है, उसी में कुत्ता रहता है और उसी में रोटी बनती है और उसी में वे खुद रहते हैं। उनकी बड़ी बुरी हालत है। अगर उनको जमीन रहने के लिए दे दी जाए तो इस में तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बात पर खास तौर से आपका ध्यान जाए।

अभी हमारे बाल्मीकी जी फरमा रहे थे कि इन्होंने गरीबों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। असल में बात यह है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय को, इनके मंत्रालय को पर्याप्त धन दिया जाए तो इनके दिल में गरीबों के लिए दर्द है और हमदर्दी है और ये काफी कुछ गरीबों के लिए कर सकते हैं। इन्होंने हरिजननों की काफी मदद भी की है। मुझे मालूम है कि जब रिहैबिलिटेशन का महकमा उनके पास था तब इन्होंने ऐसा एक कदम उठाया था जिससे कि सभी हरिजननों को फायदा पहुंचा था। हरिजन लोग जिन इक्केवी प्रापर्टी के जिन मकानों में रह रहे थे, उनको इन्होंने इजाजत दे दी थी कि वे उस प्रापर्टी

को, उस मकान को फिक्स प्राइस पर खरीद सकते हैं। चाहे वे हरिजन रिफ्यूजी थे या लोकल थे, उनको इन प्रापर्टीज को खरीदने की इन्होंने इजाजत दे दी थी। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि इनके दिल में काफी हमदर्दी हरिजनों के प्रति है।

स्पेशल पूल में से लोगों को एकमोडेशन मिला करती थी। उससे होता यह था कि लोभ्रर कैटेगरी के जो हाउसिस थे उन पर बड़े अफिसर कब्जा कर लेते थे और लोभ्रर कैटेगरी के लिए जो लोग एंटाइटल होते थे वे देखते रह जाते थे। हायर जो अफिसर थे उनको छोटे मकान मिल जाते थे। इन छोटे कर्मचारियों की परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने यह नियम बना कर कि उनको उनकी कैटेगरी का ही मकान मिलेगा और उनकी टर्न पर ही मिलेगा, यह एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन अफसरों के पास अपने निजी मकान हैं, जहां पर वे काम करते हैं वहां पर उनके अपने निजी मकान हैं, तो उनके लिए मंत्रालय ने यह रूल निकाला है कि वे अधिकारी भी गवर्नमेंट एकमोडेशन हासिल कर सकते हैं। यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। हमारे पास सरकारी मकानों की किल्लत है। इस वजह से मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को सरकारी मकान न दिये जायें जिन के पास अपने मकान हैं। उन लोगों को अपने मकानों में रहने दिया जाए और उनको सरकारी एकमोडेशन न दी जाए तो ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको और मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee. He is not here. The hon. Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to

hon. Members who have taken part in the debate. A large number of constructive suggestions have been made by them. We propose to profit by them. My intention is to have each suggestion properly examined, action taken and the hon. Member, who has spoken on these Demands, informed of the decision of Government. I propose to adopt a similar attitude in regard to the large number of cut motions, notices of which have been given.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय बोल रहे हैं, कोरम तो करवा दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum: I am sorry that even to hear the Minister there was no quorum and the bell had to be rung twice. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was submitting....

श्री कांशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में बोलने की कृपा करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : काफ़ी अच्छी हिन्दी आप बोलते हैं मेहरबानी कर के हिन्दी में बोलिये।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was submitting that I want to adopt the same procedure even in regard to the cut motions, notices of which have been given. I wish to examine each of those cut motions and take action wherever it is necessary and even inform the Member concerned of the action taken. In regard to the things stated in some of these cut motions that have come to my notice, I must admit and concede that I had no knowledge of them. It is stated that in some of my departments, there has been considerable delay, promotions have been held up and grades have not been given. To what extent all these are correct is a matter for me and my Ministry to consider.

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The suggestions or the criticisms that have been levelled against my Ministry can be put under three broad heads, the social housing schemes the construction programme of the Ministry of Works and Housing vis-a-vis the Government servants with a special reference to the people in the lower category, and the performance of the Delhi Development Authority.

In regard to the Delhi Development Authority, the first speaker yesterday and the last speaker today have made certain observations in regard to the land policy of the D.D.A. and the huge profits, it has been alleged, we are making out of the misery of the man in the street.

As far as the social housing schemes are concerned, my colleague has given a very comprehensive and complete picture of the housing in the country and how it goes on developing, and against that we have not felt shy of indicating to the House that the effort on the part of the Government, to which I have the honour to belong or the State Governments has not been very satisfactory or encouraging. The population is going up. The deterioration in the houses is taking place. Against that, I must admit that instead of an increase in the budget for the social housing schemes, this year, as you will find from p. 45 of the Report of the Ministry over which I have the honour to preside, when an allocation of Rs. 22.25 crores was made in the year 1965-66, we are going to be allotted only Rs. 16 crores. Instead of making an additional increase or an allocation for housing, for the Ministry of Works and Housing, when we admit that we are a socialistic State and one of the three major principles of a socialistic society is food, clothing and shelter, I find that my budget has been cut by nearly Rs. 6½ crores.

We have been getting every year Rs. 15 crores from the L.I.C. That money comes from the L.I.C. and we

give it out to the State Governments. There are certain schemes which are financed from the funds made available by the L.I.C. There too, according to the indications that have been given to me, though this year I got an allocation of Rs. 15 crores from the L.I.C., in the year 1966-67, it is going to be reduced by Rs. 3 crores. So, there is going to be a shortfall of over Rs. 10 crores in the social housing schemes. That is not a very happy state of affairs. The utmost I can do is this. As was stated by some hon. Members yesterday and today, if you give me support, if you come to my rescue, if you all believe that housing for the poor and the lower income group is a necessity, whether the housing is done on the rental side, or the housing is done on the slum clearance side, or the housing is done in the rural areas, unless money is made available, we cannot go very far.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): What about the ex-M.Ps.?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When you become an ex-M.P., I will request you. Now I am requesting the functioning M.Ps.

Another factor which I wish to place before the House is that I have been unfortunate since the time I took charge of this Ministry. Many hon. members have been very complimentary to me in regard to the performance of the Rehabilitation Ministry over which I had the honour of presiding over a number of years. There, money was available and we could achieve results. Here the position is that the money is provided under State Plans. Where the money is to be spent directly by the Government of India in the Union Territories our performance is 100 per cent and if more money is made available, we can spend more money. But if the money is provided under a State Plan it is entirely for the State Governments to lay down the priorities within their own Plan and if they

decide to divert the money from housing to irrigation and power, there is hardly anything that we can do. Our corresponding allocation is available, but we can make the corresponding allocation only if that part of the money which is provided in the State Plan is spent by the State Government; only then we give them this money. The result is, I am sorry to say, that, where the money from LIC is concerned, there is persistent from demand from each State Government, "give as much as you can" because that has no relation with their own allocation. Where their own money is concerned, that money is diverted.

Soon after I took over, came the Chinese aggression. By the time we got over it, I had discussions with the State Governments and I told them two or three things. One was that one Minister should be in charge of housing in each State. Just as the hon. members have suggested here, only then the Housing Minister can be effective. It is no use that a part of my work is being done by the Ministry of Health and part of the work being done by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The result has been that, in Delhi, there has been a multiplicity of offices and departments and we have not been able to achieve the results.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Multipurpose society of Ministers.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you say multiplicity of Ministers, I am prepared to agree.

As far as the Health Ministry is concerned, the work in relation to urban development has been passed on to my Ministry. I am the Minister of Works & Housing. All the nazul lands are under me, but it has not been clear to me yet why the Home Ministry deal with those nazul lands—about 30 or 40 thousand acres—which were purchased, maybe, a few years ago, and I am asked to account for the sins of others. I am not blam-

ing any of my colleagues. If water does not reach an M.P.'s house, as Minister to Government of India; I accept full responsibility, but I have nothing to do with it. Somebody said, "I am a very clever man and I wriggle out of all criticisms", but that does not help matters. My position as Minister of Works is the same vis-à-vis my own house. The position is this. Unless the works are correlated, interconnected or centralised in one Minister and in one Ministry—it is not material who the Minister is; I can be changed tomorrow; I am there at the good will or sweetwill of the Prime Minister—and there is a proper unified control in Delhi, we will not be able to achieve those results, whether you think in terms of housing, whether you think in terms of water or whether you think in terms of the Capital. My fear is this. If this is not done, this Capital, as I said, will only become a squatters' paradise with no drinking water, no electricity and no sewage.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Has the hon. Minister put this proposal before the Cabinet?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have approached the Home Minister once or twice before and I have approached him very lately in this matter. I have not brought the issue before the Cabinet. If I feel that I cannot work effectively and the interests of the Capital are being jeopardised, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister.

An hon. Member: Why does he not feel that now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The House should give me full support in the matter of getting funds from the Finance Minister.

You all represent State Governments here. Help me to this extent that you call upon your State Governments that, in future, there shall be no diversion of funds placed under

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their Plans for housing for any purpose other than housing. How can we develop rural housing; how can we buy lands; how can we give any help to poor men in the streets? We all think of them; we all feel for them; we all claim, as majority Party in this House, that we belong to a certain society; we talk of Bhubaneswar Resolution; we talk of Jaipur Resolution, but the net result is that our State Governments go on diverting funds to purposes other than those for which they are placed under them.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Which of the State Governments is the greatest sinner?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me carry on for a year more; then I will give the names.

I now come to the other aspect of my Ministry, i.e., construction of houses and offices for government servants. It is a fact that, as against the demand of over 1,50,000 houses from Government servants in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Nagpur, we have not been able to provide more than 40,000 or 42,000 houses and that has been the position from the British regime as well as from our own popular regime. Today at least a lakh of government servants are wanting houses from my Ministry. Some of my hon. colleagues come and talk to me about allotment of houses on a priority basis to 'A' officer or a 'B' doctor. They are perfectly justified in calling upon me to do something for the man who is needy, who wants a house, who needs a shelter. He is working for the Government, living in a place like Delhi; it is well-nigh impossible to find a house. It was said a few months ago—I think it was a statement made by one of those who are fully in the know of the affairs of Delhi:

"It is not difficult to get a wife in Delhi with a little effort you can find an employment in Delhi;

but it is well-nigh impossible to get a house in Delhi."

Now you take an average government servant who is in a lower category; we call those types to which they are entitled as Type I, II and III according to their pay ranges—below Rs. 110, Rs. 110—249 and Rs. 250—399. The percentage of their satisfaction is about 37 as against the percentage of satisfaction of about 75 at the higher level. I can give an assurance to the House today that, if money is made available to me, I can improve matters. You will find from the budget that, if any cut has been applied to my Ministry, it is a 100 per cent cut and the 100 per cent cut is in relation to housing. I will draw your attention to page 4 of my report. Whereas in the case of social housing, there is a cut of about 10 crores, in the case of public works, purchase of materials, the revised estimates for 1965-66 are Rs. 29,35,44,000; the budget estimates for this year are Rs. 21,83,14,000 i.e., a cut of Rs. 8 crores and for 'Works', that is, the construction programme as against an allocation of Rs. 29 crores last year, I am going to get an allocation of only Rs. 25 crores. This will make a total cut of Rs. 12 crores. The Government as a whole has been expanding; the number of offices has been on the increase and it has to be conceded that, in spite of my best efforts over a period of four years, hardly any office has shifted outside Delhi and none is going to shift. I am prepared to take the House into confidence and say that we have an Accommodation Committee headed by the Home Minister, but I may tell you that not one office is going to shift out of Delhi. Today, there is a deficit. There is an effective demand for over 50 lakh sq. ft. of office accommodation for office purposes.

I have been accused that I am keeping the buildings, which have practically lost their lives still alive, and the case in point was the working girls' hostel. I am leaving that aside

for the moment. But some of these hutments which have built during the last war with a life-span of six to eight years are still standing today in the year 1966, and we are keeping them alive by undertaking repairs, which I think are very expensive and uneconomic and we are not even their life thereby.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Is the Home Ministry not prepared or willing to shift their offices elsewhere

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Who is going out of Delhi? Not one of them, not one officer, not one office is going out of Delhi; even those who have retired during my life-time are also here.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): The hon. Minister will agree with me when I say that it is the most scandalous thing that the senior administrative officers of the Government refuse to obey the orders.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Whether it is a scandalous thing or not, we belong to the same party, and it is best that he should come with me to the Prime Minister, and I shall say, 'Yes' to him in regard to whatever he has to say. But the fact remains that as far as I am concerned as a Minister...

Shri K. D. Malaviya: She may not be able to persuade the senior officers.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not going to be drawn into this controversy.

My point is that these hutments have outlived their life. We requisitioned the property of the people during the last war; we had requisitioned lakhs of square feet of this accommodation, and you will be surprised to learn that the ruling of the Supreme Court is against me now namely that the public purpose which held good during the last war no longer holds good, and we have been asked to de-requisition all this property. I am still clinging on to it. As regards the houses of the people which were taken on lease fifteen or twenty years ago; though I have been accused of charg-

ing penal rents, though I have been accused of charging high rates for my lands, I may say that we have not increased the rents of the property which was taken twenty years ago; and the properties deteriorate, and the landlord is not co-operating. My difficulty today is this. I am placing before the House a very simple proposition.

As you know, the rent in Delhi comes to about Rs. 1.5 per sq. ft. This is the minimum rent. That means Rs. 18 a year; multiplied by 2 or 3, that would give you Rs. 36 or Rs. 54 by way of rental alone over a period of two or three years.

At a cost of Rs. 40 per sq. ft., I can put up multistoreyed buildings with a life-span of about 80 years. But if the money is not given to me, what can I do? I feel that if that very money is given to me which we pay to a private person for taking his property at a very high rental, over a certain period, then we can put up office buildings, and then the accusation that is being levelled against me that I have failed to remove the offices from Delhi will no longer hold good. I am not blaming anybody. But I feel so helpless. If today a Government servant feels bitter and frustrated and behaves in a manner which is not conducive to a good society, if we accuse him of *bhrashtachar*, if we say that he does not follow *sadachar* and so on, then we have to remember one thing. If I put myself into his shoes, with a family and children, and with a pay of Rs. 200 or Rs 250, and go to the blackmarket and take a house at a rental of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200, I would only be angel if I do not adopt those malpractices.

When the money was made available to this Ministry, we went ahead with the construction programme of our Ministry and the construction of houses. I do not want to take much credit for this or take the time of the House over this. But during the last three or four years, we have completed about 7500 houses, and another 7000 are under construction; that comes to about 14,000 houses. But

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since the last one year, I am not getting a single penny; and I am one of those fortunate Ministers to whose Ministry a hundred per cent cut has been applied!

Shri Rane (Buldana): Is the Finance Minister or the Planning Commission responsible for this?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am an orphan Minister. If I belonged to some State, my position would have been different. My position today is this. Whether it be the Planning Commission or the Finance Minister, unless money is given, we cannot build houses.

When I took charge of this Ministry, I formulated a seven-year programme. I went ahead for three or four years. But for the last year or so, what has happened is this. I have been told that for other Ministries there is no Tashkent, but as far as I am concerned, my case will be considered in the month of July in order to decide whether any funds can be made available to me or not. Take the position which exists today. Work is going on today, and there is a department, but if money is not made available and the carry-over from the last year is also consumed, it is better neither to have Works nor Housing nor a Minister, because there will be no money.

Shri D. S. Patil: What does the hon. Minister expect from the Members of the House?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I expect only one thing. I have a consultative committee attached to my Ministry, and I have a consultative body attached to my Ministry in the Congress Party also. I want them to come to my rescue, and lead a deputation to the Prime Minister and to the Finance Minister and tell them that if housing is to have any kind of priority or place in our life, then some arrangement has to be made.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Why should he not lead the deputation?

Shri Ranga: Why should the hon. Minister ask us, Members of Parliament, to go on a deputation? If he has not been able to convince his Prime Minister, then the proper thing for him is to come out of the Ministry and join the ranks of the other Members. What is this that he is saying? It is very foolish.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am pleading my case simply with this in view that for once in my life and in Shri Ranga's life, he will have something in common with me; that was the only idea.

Shri Ranga: We are not keen on occupying his office; it is much better if he leaves his office first.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If he does not want to come to my rescue, then I do not mind it. I am placing my case before the House, and I am telling this House that it is all right to criticise my Ministry and say that we have not done this or that, but my position today is this that without any funds being made available to my Ministry, it is not possible to undertake a big construction programme. But I can give one assurance to the House, and I am repeating myself when I say this, that if money is made available for any houses to be constructed, those houses shall only be constructed for men who are in the lower income group and not for those who are in the higher income group.

So, I was only trying to meet the criticism which was made. If I am asking my hon. friends to do something, it is not something unusual which I am pleading. If Shri Ranga is very sensitive to a request from me of that nature, he can simply ignore it. I can look after myself. I shall go to my Prime Minister who is new and, I want to go to my Finance Minister who is new, and explain the position to them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shri Ranga wants the hon. Minister to join his party.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They have a right to criticise, but when I place before them the actual position they do not like it.

Now, I come to the jhuggi-jhompri scheme. As far as this scheme is concerned, I am sorry that in spite of all that we have done and the good work that we have done in this connection, not a word of appreciation has been mentioned; of course, I do not want any credit from the Opposition, the Opposition is not capable of appreciating good things in life, but I certainly want them to know what the facts are.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इसको समझना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दी में बोलें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं आपको समझा देता हूँ।

झुग्गी, झोंपड़ी की जो स्कीम है वह एक ऐसी स्कीम है जिसके लिए गवर्नमेंट जितना भी फन्ड करे वह कम है। अब दिल्ली की हालत यह है कि जब हम ने सन् 1960 में मर्दमशुमारी की तो 30-40 हजार फॅमिलीज थी, फिर 50,000 बनी और अब 60,000 से ऊपर है। हमारे जो भाई मामने बैठे हैं खास कर जिनका कि राजस्थान से ताल्लुक है उन्होंने एक क्रम खाली है कि खन्ना जी . . . (अवधान) बाहर भी बातें हो जायेंगी। जनसंघ वाले एनेक्शन का ताना देने हैं तो एनेक्शन की बात मैं ने बहुत दफ्त. सुनी है। मैं भी यही दिल्ली से चुन कर आया हूँ इसलिए एनेक्शन की बात कहने की नहीं है और अगर भगवान ने प्रायु दी तो फिर भी धरने साल मैं चुनाव में खड़ा होने वाला हूँ। मैं इन चुनावों में घबराने वाला नहीं हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को कुछ गलतफहमी हो रही है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : खीर छोड़िये। मैं यह कह रहा था कि राजस्थान के मेम्बरों ने यह कसम खायी हुई है कि भइया राजस्थान में जो भी होगा उसे हम दिल्ली में भिजवाते चले जायेंगे और मेहर चन्द खन्ना जितने भी धादमी इस तरह से दिल्ली में आते जायेंगे उन सब के लिए जगह देते रहेंगे। अब जगह कहां से आयेगी? आखिर दिल्ली है और उस की निमितेशनम है। दिल्ली में कुछ देहात हैं और कुछ देहात हम ने खरम कर दिये। जनाबवाला, मैं आप को खिदमत में भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी को 25 गज का प्लाट नहीं देना चाहते जोकि ऐलीजिबिल है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यमुना में जगह दे दी जाय।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : भाई मैं तो यह बात नहीं कह सकता।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : राजस्थान के लोग प्राकर उन का भकान बनाते हैं लेकिन उन को भी जगह नहीं दी जा रही है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आप क्यों नाराज हो रहे हैं मैं हमेशा आप के साथ महमत हुआ करता हूँ? बात भिर्फ इतनी है कि यह कहना कि माहब हम 25 गज का प्लाट देते हैं यह सरीहन गलत है। लेकिन मैं अपने भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ जोकि मामने बैठे है कि वह मुझे कोई भी एक झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बनवायें जोकि 12 गज से ज्यादा हो। तीन गज और चार गज की होती है। धाजकस जो झुग्गियां बनी हुई है वह तीन गज, चार गज या पांच गज की ही है। हम दे रहे हैं 80 गज लेकिन 80 गज को देने के लिए समय लगता है इसलिए हम ने धाज यद्द फीमला किया कि 25 गज धाज देगे और आग्रिगना आग्रिस्ता 80 गज पर ला देगे। लेकिन एक बीज मैं

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

आज ऐवान के सामने बड़े जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी आदमी 1960 के पहले के आये है उनकी तादाद आज 60 हजार कुनबाँ के करीब है उन में से 20,000 परिवारों को हम ने जगह दे दी है। अब यह जरूर है कि उनको हम वहीं ले जा सकते हैं जहाँ कि हमें इस के लिए खाली जमीन मिल सकती है और यही कारण है कि हम उन्हें मदनगिर में ले गये, नरायना में ले गये। आखिर बहीं तो हम उन्हें ले जा सकते हैं जहाँ कि खाली जमीन मिलेगी। उसी को तो मैं डेवलप करूँगा, वहाँ पानी लाऊँगा और बिजली लाऊँगा। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि यह मेरे दिमाग में कभी आया नहीं है और आगे भी नहीं आने वाला है कि गरीबों को बसाने का काम हम एन्वैशन को सामने रख कर नहीं करते हैं। कांग्रेस ऐसा नहीं करती। हम लोग कभी इस नजर से नहीं करते। न यह हमने पहले किया है और न ही अब करने वाले हैं।

आज जो हमारे गरीब आदमी दिल्ली में पड़े हुए हैं, राजस्थान से आते हैं और यहाँ पर काम करते हैं उन में दो किस्म के आदमी हैं। एक तो वह लोग हैं जोकि 1960 से पहले के आये हुए हैं। उनकी जिम्मेदारी मैं लता हूँ। उन को मैं जमीन दूँगा और उनको बसाऊँगा लेकिन उनको जमीन का मालिक नहीं बनने दूँगा क्योंकि गरीब आदमी की जमीन हम ने देखा है दौलतमंद ने ले ली है। उनको लम्बी लीज पर देते हैं। दूसरे आदमी आप के वह हैं जोकि आते हैं काम करने के लिए और 6 महीने या 8 महीने काम करके यहाँ से वापिस चले जाते हैं। मैं काशी राम जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिए हम पैरीफी कैम्प दिल्ली में बना रहे हैं। इसलिए हमारी स्कीम दोहरा की है। एक तो वह है जिसके कि अन्तर्गत 25,000 प्लाट होंगे जोकि 25 गज के होंगे। उसक करियाय हम ने थोड़ा मुकरंर किया है और वह भाई

वहाँ रहें और जब जाना चाहें चले जाय लेकिन जिसने यहाँ रहना है जोकि 4-5 वर्ष से रह रहे हैं और जिनके कि पास मेंस स्लिप है आज हम उन्हें 80 गज नहीं दे सकते और उन्हें 25 गज ही देते हैं। फर्क इतना है कि आज हम उसे 80 गज दें तो उसमें एक कुनबा बसेगा लेकिन अगर हम आज 25 गज दें तो हम तीन कुनबाँ को वहाँ पर ले जा सकते हैं। मेरी कोशिश यही रही है कि जितनी भी जल्दी हो सके हम अपने भाइयों को बसाने की कोशिश करें और अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी नीति नहीं बदली, गवर्नमेंट ने अपना प्रोग्राम नहीं बदला। गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ यही कोशिश कर रही है कि जितनी भी जल्द हो सके हम इस समस्या को हल कर लें अब उस के लिए आप मुझे चाहे अच्छा कहें या बुरा वः मुझे उस की परवाह नहीं है। रिहबिलिटेशन में काम करने के मिलसिले में इन बातों को सुनने की मेरी आदत पड़ चुकी है। वह समय गुजर गया तो यह समय भी गुजर ही जायगा। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता था कि इस में आप को किसी किस्म का शक या संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम इस स्कीम को स्लैप कर रहे हैं।

अब जनाब मेरी बदकिस्मती यह है कि अगर उठाता हूँ तब गालियाँ खाता हूँ, नहीं उठाता हूँ तब गालियाँ खाता हूँ। सर्दी में उठाऊँ तो कहते हैं कि साहब तुमने सर्दी में उन्हें बाहर निकाल कर फेंक दिया, गरमी में अगर हटाता हूँ तो बेरवा साहब आ जाते हैं कि बच्चों क इम्तिहान होने वाले हैं। जब इम्तिहान खत्म होता है तो वर्षा आ जाती है। भाई यह अगर आप के कहने पर हम चले होते तो यह गवर्नमेंट कभी कोई काम ही नहीं कर पाती। कुछ हमारा जिम्मेदारी है लोगों के साथ, कुछ हमारा तजुर्बा है पुराना और इसलिए हम आप के खेल को खेलने वाले

नहीं है, आप के हाथ में पड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। हम इस समस्या को जरूर हल करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो 2023 सहायक इंजीनियर्स को स्थायी नहीं किया गया है उनके बारे में भी तो दो शब्द कह दीजिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : वह तो मैं कह लूंगा वाक़ी यह झुग्री शोपड़ी वालों की बाबत जो आप लोगों को बड़ी जुस्तजू थी यह मैं ने भ्रज कर दी है।

Now I come to the DDA. This department has been transferred to me only about a month or a month and a half ago. I plead guilty that I do not know much about this department. It is a very important department. It deals with urban development; it deals with the Master Plan for Delhi; it also deals with town and country planning for the whole of India. I have looked into the various problems concerning these two big organisations, the DDA as well as the TCPO. I have had discussions with my officers and I have tried to put myself into the picture. For me to say that the zonal plans are not finalised expeditiously would be a remark which may not be justified tomorrow. It may be said that we are selling these lands by auction at a higher price. But my fear is that if I start allotting these lands by negotiation or through backdoor, there may be a charge against me that we are doing something highly objectionable. There maybe vigilance cases and I may even be accused of allotting these plots to some of the members of my own party.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Why not at a reserve price by lot?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna... for political motives. The point is this. If we fix a reserve price, then we have to invite applications; we have to lay down certain rules and procedures. We have to say that this man does not own a house or plot in Delhi. Then among those persons, lots should be

drawn. But then a price has to be fixed. If the DDA is to function with a view to see that it is not a drain on the Government, if it is to function in a rational manner, then I think you cannot possibly allot those plots at a price which you may not think to be reasonable, where you do not take into account any overhead charges or consequential awards in compensation for the increase in the prices.

But I am not finishing here. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta made a very practical speech yesterday. He also talked to me in this connection. What I propose to do is this. I propose to invite all those Members of this House and the other House, including the MPs from Delhi, who are taking interest in the DDA or the TCPO and sit with them not for a day but for days. Let them send their suggestions to me. We will look into all those suggestions. If we find that those suggestions are reasonable and rational, even if it necessitates an amendment of the DDA Act, I will not stop or hesitate, so that the real object of the DDA is properly served. Because I am told that the Master Plan is being mutilated. A large number of unauthorised colonies are coming up. We do not take expeditious action in the formulation of our zonal plans. The action takes a long time and people, through sheer frustration, cannot wait. If 25,000 families are coming to Delhi every year—I think the number comes to 2 lakh persons, if not more—they have to have shelter, and if we do not provide plots at a reasonable price and if we do not take effective steps to stop re-squatting—one of my greatest problems in Delhi is that the moment you remove the jhuggis and jhompris, there is re-squatting—if we do not take prompt action in regard to the coming up of these unrecognised colonies, the fate of the capital is completely doomed. So, I think this should assure my hon. friend Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, who has got very wide experience of Delhi that I will invite him and other friends. He will kindly send me his suggestions, and the idea is that we sit round a table

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

not for a day, but days, and look into the matter and the charge that is levelled of profiteering, raising the rents, not controlling the rent etc. As the Minister today I cannot absolve myself of the responsibility, but I cannot take responsibility for the actions which did take place before my time.

A few more observations have been made, and I would like to deal with them one by one.

A Member very kindly suggested that we should have a large number of prefabrication factories for the prefabrication of houses. I fully agree with this view, but at the present moment, no foreign exchange is available.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In this master plan, are you proposing to keep more belts open, ten to 20 miles, to avoid congestion?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This master plan was formulated three or four years ago. It was placed before the Cabinet, and it was accepted. Any infringement of the master plan has to have the approval of the Cabinet. That is the first thing.

In the master plan, there is the present complex, and then there is the complex of 1981, which will cater to a much bigger population, may be 50 lakhs. That stage we have not come to as yet. Only lately a committee has been appointed. The committee was there, the first meeting of that committee was held under the presidency of the Home Minister to consider where we should have the satellite townships in the near vicinity of Delhi, whether it be in Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Faridabad or Narela. The idea is that we should have a wider belt, and taking into consideration the expansion of the capital at the rate at which it is going on, the flight of the rural population into the urban population of Delhi, the opportunities for employment that are being created every day in Delhi, unless some effective steps are taken, the real object of

the master plan will be completely frustrated. So, that idea is before us.

I was talking about the prefabrication factories. I have examined this matter. We sent some officers abroad, they have been to Czechoslovakia, they have been to Russia, and a committee under the able guidance and presidency of Prof. Thacker of the Planning Commission was appointed. It looked into all these matters. A blueprint is there. One is for the improvement of the existing housing factory. I am glad some hon. Members have paid compliments to it, because that factory is doing very good work. There have been no losses, they have earned a profit, and they are building a large number of houses.

But, as far as the import of new plants is concerned, even if money becomes available, the foreign exchange is going to be a very serious difficulty, and I do not see any possibility of the import of new plants for prefabrication purposes.

I do not know why serious objection has been taken to the hotels. One Member accused me of having the Ranjit and Lodi hotels in addition to Janpath. Another Member accused me of not building the hotels myself, but inviting Hiltons from abroad, bringing them into the country and making them partners in this venture of the construction of hotels.

What we have done is this. You have the Ashoka, which is a five star hotel. You have the Janpath. I think it is a three star hotel. You have the Ranjit, which is a two star hostel. And then there is Lodi, which is a one star hotel. Their rates vary. We are trying to cater to every pocket, but if a man believes or feels that in a place like Delhi there the cost of land is so heavy, where the cost of construction is very, very expensive, where the price index of foodstuffs has gone up so much, we can provide accommodation in a hotel for a few rupees, it is not possible. But we are striving to cater to practically every pocket.

About Ashoka, I am sorry some one made a very funny remark. This hotel is running at a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs a year. We are giving very good bonus to our workers, they are fully satisfied with us. The instalments in regard to this hotel, I think, have been paid in advance over a span of eight to ten years.

Janpath we have taken over very recently from Volga, and we are doing very well. It is also running at a profit, but the profit cannot be the same, because they are two different types of hotels.

And then one hon. Member remarked that we have spent lakhs and crores, and the number of persons who live in this hotel is only 300 to 400. The number of persons depends on the availability of beds in a hotel, and each room can take a certain number of persons. There are single room and double room beds. So, there can be no question. In fact, the charge against me is that with the profit motive, the maintenance of the hotels is not being kept at the proper standard. At times our occupancy is 103 per cent. You will realise that if the occupancy is 103 per cent, no room can ever fall vacant, and the result is that the maintenance or the cleanliness which should be our pass word is not there.

I wish to say before the House that these hotels cater to the local population as well as to the foreigners. They maintain standards. We are earning foreign exchange. These hotels reflect our life.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Ranjit was originally intended to be a working girls hostel. It was changed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to the working girls hostel. My hon. friend opposite seems to be very much interested in some of the photographs that he may have seen in the last one or two days. I did not want to give it unnecessary importance. A poor girl has been misled.

108(A) LSD—8.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Not misled. You are misleading.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not in the habit of telling lies, I have never done it in my life, and shall never do it. I wish to assure him about it. If he wants me, I will give him the proper history of this case.

Shri Mohammed Koya: We would like to.

15.58 h's.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair.]

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It concerns a girl. So, I am rather treading on very delicate ground in giving the history of Miss Verma who has squatted outside the working girls hostel. I did not want to do it, but because the hon. Member is so keen to know why this young girl has gone on a *satyagraha* or fast, I would like to give this history.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Our sympathy is with them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you like, I can send you a note, but if you want, I am prepared to place the whole thing before the House. Perhaps it will be much better.

Shri Ranga: Why do you go into that now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am prepared to take his advice, but I think I will go into this.

The Working Girls's Hostel in New Delhi was being run by the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate under the Ministry of Education upto the 31st May, 1963. It was taken over by this Ministry with effect from 1st June, 1963.

I do not want to go into the old history why the Education ministry and Mrs. Soundaram Ramanandam came to me, the way she was being harassed, and why I came to the help

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

of the Ministry of Education in taking over this hostel, because that is a part of my work, and I did not want to shirk it.

Kumari Nirmal Verma was occupying a seat in a double-seated room in Block A of this Hotel since before the 1st June, 1963. The rent for this room and for additional charges was Rs. 25.40 per seat per month. Up to the 31st March, 1963, she was in arrears of rent to the extent of Rs. 332.90. These arrears are, however, recoverable by the Social welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate.

16 hrs.

After the hostel was taken over by this Ministry, the rent and additional charges were reviewed and the rent of a seat in Block A was reduced from Rs. 25.40 to Rs. 21.50 per mensem in the case of Government employees. We have reduced the rent. Kumari Verma was required to pay this rent and also to furnish a security bond from a central government servant. We have a bond as a security from a central government servant in the case of those people who are temporary government servants and who are not a charge on us because that government servant is responsible for the payment of the dues. That is the normal custom and that has gone on all these days. She neither paid the rent nor furnished the security bond. Her allotment was therefore cancelled with effect from 10th January 1964 and she was evicted from the hostel on the 21st October, 1964. However, on her representation, her eviction was set aside and she was restored to her room within eight hours. She however failed to pay arrears of rent or to execute a surety from a central government servant even after that. Action was taken to effect recoveries of government dues from her pay bills through the directorate of education, Delhi State and the principal of the school in which she was employed. Recoveries of dues from her pay bills were made from February 1964

to December 1965. In December 1965 she refused to draw her salary in protest against these recoveries. On the 10th January 1966, her allotment was again cancelled as two months' dues were still outstanding against her and because of her refusal to make payment of rent either directly or through her pay bills. After the cancellation of allotment on the 10th January, 1966, Kumari Verma is liable to pay market rent. On the 10th March, 1966, she informed the Directorate of Estates that she would offer *satyagraha* unless the monthly rent of Rs. 21.50 was reduced, as according to her, this was high. These charges include the rent of the room as well as of electricity, water, furniture, scavenging, sweeping charges. It is not possible to reduce them any further. This young girl is not a charge on us. We have been good to her and we are allowing her to stay in the hostel. But if she is not prepared to pay the normal rent, if she will not draw her salary and if she will not even co-operate with the department in which she is working, what am I to do? On the one hand I am accused of not giving accommodation to the working girls who are not a charge on me. On compassionate grounds we cancelled the orders of eviction but this is what she is doing. I have no grouse against her; I am not vindictive; my ministry is not vindictive. I am only saying that this young girl has been ill-advised in this matter because it is not going to help her. If she does not like my accommodation, she can leave it. If she is a government servant like the 60 or 70 thousand government servants, and she is entitled to the house rent allowance, she can draw it; if she is a regular government servant she can ask for regular allotment. She cannot have it both ways. She is not entitled to insist that she must remain in the hostel and at the same time force our hands to take action by refusing to pay anything. An hon. Member said that this hostel was in a crumbling state. I do not know when he went and visited that hostel.

I do not want to go into that hostel; I have been there once or twice. If he wants to go there I shall have arrangements made so that he is taken into that hostel and see things for himself. Then he will come and tell me that we have done these young girls far better than any other Government servant in these conditions.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I am prepared to go.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will arrange to send you. . . (Interruptions). I have asked four ladies from Delhi to assist me in regard to this hostel. In fact they have come to see me; one is Shrimati Violet Alva; she is the vice-chairman of Rajya Sabha; then Shrimati Raghuramaiah, a good social worker who happens to be the wife of a colleague of mine but that is neither here nor there; then Shrimati Manmohini Sehgal and Shrimati Jhon Mathai. I have requested all these four ladies: please come to me if you want anything to be done in connection with the girls of this hostel; if you become members of my advisory committee, I shall myself preside over it and I want to see that everything possible is done for these unfortunate girls. The point today is this. There are only about 200 or 250 girls. Out of my allotment or allocation of 40,000 houses in Delhi not one government servant has come forward to do satyagraha while this young lady had adopted these tactics. My hon. friend should know better. I know nothing about it.

An hon. Member: How can he know better?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One more word and I am finished. One hon. Member referred to the accommodation allotted by my ministry to MPs. I am fully in agreement with the sentiments expressed in regard to the accommodation which is to be provided to members. What is the type of accommodation to be provided to them? This is a matter in which I would suggest the leader of the opposition should come to my rescue. I

am not asking for something which is unusual. I am only saying that if the hon. Members of this House, both the Opposition and the Congress Members, sit together and decide what type of accommodation should be made available to an MP, it becomes a simple question. In the North Avenue and the South Avenue I have taken over from my former colleague whatever was done at the proper time under proper circumstances. If the hon. Member today feels that the accommodation that is available in the North Avenue or South Avenue is not adequate, then let us decide about it. We are a sovereign body; let us sit round a table and let a directive be given to the Works and Housing Minister: in future you build houses of a particular type, with a particular floor area, accommodation for the guest in the MP quarter should be of this pattern. Get me the money and I shall deliver the goods.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the servant quarters?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The servant quarters are the problem of the allottee. I do not want to express an opinion because the allotment of the servant quarters is made by the chairmen of the two respective House committees.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: They are not in sufficient number.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That can be easily considered because in one quarter there is a feeling that the servant quarters which are attached to some of the houses, proper use is not being made of them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): There may be some cases.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My unfortunate job in this Ministry is that the allotment of the house to an M.P. is made by the chairmen of the two House committees and

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The number of quarters is less than the requirements.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If a servant quarter is misused and if an hon. Member feels that this servant should go out, then it is my job to evict him; it is not my privilege to allot the servant quarter but it is the duty of the Minister-in-charge of Works and Housing to evict all these persons who suddenly become undesirable from the point of view of the allottee. About the insufficiency of the number, I shall see that this question is examined very expeditiously and if land is available, I do not think the ministry of finance would grudge me money where MPs are concerned; I feel that I and he whoever the finance minister may be, would like to be on the right side of Members of Parliament; we cannot afford to be on the wrong side..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Chairman: The point that has been raised was, whether the number of MPs' quarters and the number of MPs' servant quarters tally. I think that is the question.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number of MP's quarters today is more than adequate. Every MP who asked for an allotment in my time, he or she, whatever the case may be, has been allotted accommodation.

Mr. Chairman: Is there a corresponding number of servants' quarters?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to that. He or she has been allotted accommodation. As far as Vithalbhai Patel House is concerned, if MPs wish to stay in the North Avenue or the South Avenue or on Rajendra Prasad Road or on Maulana Azad Road and if they do not want to go to Vithalbhai Patel House, the option is theirs. But if an MP wants to go to Vithalbhai Patel House, I shall see that accommodation is made available, as early as possible. I do not want to keep that accommoda-

tion vacant, because by keeping that accommodation vacant, I am keeping some Government servant who is badly in need of accommodation without any shelter. I do not think the House will like that.

Coming back to the question of servants' quarters, it is a very simple matter. I can have the whole matter examined and find out what is the total number of quarters allotted to the MPs, how many servants' quarters there are and whether in or near the vicinity of the houses any new quarter can be built. That can be done. (Interruption).

Shri Yashpal Singh: Double-storey quarters.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is very simple. I am thinking on those lines myself. But if I go to an hon. colleague of mine who is living on Ferozeshad Road or Rajendra Prasad Road and persuade him to leave that house so that I can construct two or three storeys on that, I do not think it is going to be very easy. Anyhow, I am not going to launch upon that adventure or that venture before the six to eight months of my time as Minister in charge of this Ministry is over.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the motor garages?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question is, the MPs pay the rent for the servants' quarter or for accommodation or for a garage. If these garages are given to barbers or are being occupied by dhobies, it is not my fault. But I am not going to grudge an MP if he says that he wants a garage or a servant's quarter. I shall have the matter examined. I give an open invitation to my hon. friends and colleagues here: let them write to me; I shall have each case examined. If they write to me direct, I am prepared to look into the matter. If they send it to the House Committee, I have no objection. I have taken quite a long

time of the House and I have nothing else to say.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambal-puzha): Why should there be allotment of houses to Government servants who are having their own houses in Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall answer every question. It is a fact that about two years ago, we took a decision, on account of the shortage of accommodation in Delhi, that a Government servant who owns his own house, should not be allotted government accommodation. It was also represented to us—it was in the time of Jawaharlalji—that while he has taken a house at a subsidised rent or at a very reasonable rent, he is renting his own house at rents which are far high or disproportionate to the rent which the Government is charging. That matter was fully examined. It went before the Cabinet and the Cabinet took a decision that in the case of those Government servants who are already in possession of a house which had been allotted to them before this particular decision was taken, the rent should be charged on a certain basis, but in future, no Government servant shall be allotted a house, who owns a house in Delhi, unless he is prepared to pay the market rate, and that should be the exception and not the rule. That decision was taken and was being implemented by my Ministry. I got a few brickbats on account of this unfortunate or fortunate decision.

Then the question arose of the defence services. According to the defence services and their rules of service, a defence officer is entitled to a certain type of accommodation: if it is a non-family station, the position is different; if it is a family station, then the position is different. In their case, it is laid down that the rent shall be up to a particular percentage in those exceptional circumstances, and nothing beyond that. We examined this matter again, because

we could not have two different sets of officers under the Government of India, one owning a house and paying rent on a certain basis, and the other owning a house and not paying rent at all. That question again went before the Cabinet, and the Cabinet took one decision. Then I was asked to have the matter further examined, to go to the Ministry of Law and into the terms of appointment of military officers and then re-submit a new note. That note has already gone to the Cabinet, and a final decision has not been taken yet. I will not be revealing any secret if I say that if we find that in the case of the defence services, if their members own houses, and they are going to be charged a rent at a certain rate, it will not be fair and equitable that any other officer who is working in other departments of the Government of India should be charged at quite a different rate which may be exorbitant or which may not be proportionate to the rent that may be paid.

Mr. Chairman: The question is, why it is necessary to give any house, whether it a subsidised rate or the market rate, to a person who already has a house here. That is the question: especially when there is a shortage of houses.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is what I am trying to explain. If an officer serving in the defence services—Air Force or Navy—under those conditions, if he is entitled to allotment of a house from that particular department, will I be justified in penalising officers who took houses from me? I shall explain the position a little further. I have a General Pool which is under the administrative control of my Ministry. The defence services have their own pool, the P & T have their own pool. The railways have their own pool. So, I think if there is going to be a decision, it should be a uniform decision which should apply to each and every officer of the Government of India. There should not be any discrimination between officer A and officer B.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

because I am told that it will be legally incorrect.

श्री सुनी लाल : आप ने कबूतरखाने वाली बात नहीं बतलाई ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप में जो ऐसे क्वार्टर्स दे रखे हैं एम० पीज को जैसे बी० ए० के स्टूडेंट्स को दिये जाते हैं, इस का कोई इलाज तो होना चाहिये ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरा सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स से ताल्लुक है और गवर्नमेंट आफिसेज से ताल्लुक है । उन को नार्थ ब्लॉक से और साउथ ब्लॉक से हटाने के लिये, नये घर बनाने, नये दफ्तर बनाने और ऐसी जगहों पर दफ्तर बनाने के लिये जहाँ पर आफसर भी हों और मकान भी हों, मैं ने ट्रांसपोर्ट भवन बनाया, निर्माण भवन बनाया, रेल भवन बनाया, इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन बनाया, ताकि माथे और साउथ ब्लॉक में कंजेशन कम हो और उन को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वहाँ से रिमूव करूँ । यही डाइरेक्टिव मेरे लिये पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिल मंत्रालय के द्वारा इस के बारे में कुछ आदेश निकला है कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन को जल्द से जल्द स्थायी किया जाये । लेकिन आप के मंत्रालय में 246 इंजीनियर ऐसे हैं जो दस साल से काम कर रहे हैं, 396 आठ साल से काम कर रहे हैं, 554 पांच साल से काम कर रहे हैं, 838 तीन साल से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन को अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है । इस के क्या कारण हैं । इस के बारे में कई बार आश्वासन दिया गया लेकिन आप ने आज तक कुछ नहीं किया । जो इंजीनियर बाहर जाते हैं वहाँ जाने

के बाद उन के स्थानों पर हर साल नियमानुसार 25 रु० तरक्की होती है । चार पांच साल बाद वहाँ से आने पर इनाम देना तो दूर रहा, जो बड़ा हुआ पैसा है वह भी आप उन को नहीं देते हैं । या तो आप ने नहीं दिया है या जो आप के मंत्रालय में काम करते हैं उन का ठीक ध्यान नहीं है इस धोर ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं इस सवाल का बड़ी आसानी से जवाब दे सकता हूँ । मेरे पास स्टेटमेंट मौजूद है, अगर बेधरमैन साहब मुझे पांच या सात मिनट की इजाजत दें तो मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ । लेकिन चूँकि समय बहुत गुजर चुका है । इसलिये मैं आप को उस की कापी भेज दूँगा ।

लेकिन एक चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे मंत्रालय में बहुत से लोगों के अप्वाइंटमेंट होते हैं । मंत्रालय में या पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में कितने म्लाजिम होने वाले हैं, उन में से कितने पक्के होने वाले हैं, कितने कन्वे रहने वाले हैं, कब पक्के होंगे, यह इस चीज पर मुन्हसर होता है कि हमारे मंत्रालय में कितना काम है और कितना काम रहेगा । उस में कितनी वैकेन्सीज हैं, उस के मुताबिक पक्के होंगे । आफिशिएटिंग होने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि निचले दर्जे के जो आदमी आफिशिएट करते हैं ज्यादा बक्त तक वह सब पक्के हो जायें । इस तरह से पक्के होने का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता । सवाल पैदा होता है पक्के होने का जब वैकेन्सीज होती है और वैकेन्सीज होती है काम पर । अगर मुझे रूपया और मिल गया तो शायद और भी पक्के हो जायें लेकिन अगर इस साल रूपया नहीं मिला तो जो पक्के भी हैं मान्य नहीं उनका क्या होगा । लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक नोट भेज दूँगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : जो कालेज से विद्यार्थी इंजीनियर निकल कर आये जो बिल्कुल नए हैं आपने ऐसे लोगों को स्थायी कर दिया लेकिन जो पिछले दस दस सालों से काम कर रहे हैं उनके बारे में ध्यान नहीं गया है। तो उनके बारे में जरा गम्भीरता से सोचिये और आपने कहा भी है राज्य सभा के अन्दर कि अगर ऐसा अन्वय हुआ है तो बहुत बुरी बात है मैं इसको देखूंगा और निश्चित रूप से उनका मामला देखूंगा।

श्री बेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं जवाब देता हूँ। हमारे कायदे के मुताबिक पहली बात तो यह है कि यह चीजें डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशन कमेटी के सामने जाती है। यह यू० पी० एस० सी० में जाती है और यू० पी० एस० सी० का एक मेम्बर उसका अध्यक्ष होता है। तमाम जो प्रमोशंस होते हैं, कन्फर्मेशंस होते हैं, हर एक का केस उनके सामने जाता है। दूसरे क्लास वन आफिसर्स जो हैं दो वह होते हैं और एक होता है निचले क्लास यानी क्लास टू का। जो इम डाइरेक्ट रिक्त करते हैं जिनकी क्वालीफिकेशंस ज्यादा होती है, जो डी० पी० सी० चुनती है, दो वह होते हैं और एक क्लास टू का होता है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह दो तो अभी, मिले नहीं और क्लास टू की तादाद दो और तीन गुना हो गई। तो उसी के मुताबिक उनका कन्फर्मेशन करना पड़ेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता कि जो कम पड़े हुए हैं जिनको डी० पी० सी० ने नहीं माना या जिनका केम डी० पी० सी० में नहीं जा सका, उनका कन्फर्मेशन हो जाय, यह प्रोपोसिन बह नहीं सकता।

अभी आपने सवाल किया था उन इंजीनियर्स का। अब उन इंजीनियर्स के

बारे में मैंने जवाब दिया था इस हाउस में। सारा मामला जवानी मुझे याद नहीं है। शायद दो डार्ड सी ऐसे आफिशियेटिंग आदमी थे। सब का केम डी० पी० सी० ने देखा। 28 को नहीं माना और बाकी 160 या 170 को मान लिया। फिर वह अवास्त में भी गए और हमारे खिलाफ रिट भी किया। उस में भी वह हार गए क्योंकि जो प्रमोशन होता है वह इस पर नहीं होता कि मैंने सम्बा आफिशियेट किया इस लिए मैं जल्दी कन्फर्म हो जाऊंगा। उसमें सीनियारिटी होती है, एक्स्पेंसी होती है, विजिलेंस का रेकार्ड होता है, बहुत सी चीजें देखनी पड़ती हैं। आज भी हमारे सामने ऐसे केसेज मौजूद हैं जिनके अर-खिलाफ विजिलेंस के केम चल रहे हैं। उनके नाम लिफाफे में बन्द कर के रख दिये गए हैं। डी० पी० सी० ने निर्णय दे दिया है। अगर विजिलेंस से साबित हो गया कि उनके खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं है तो खुद बखुद हो जाएंगे। लेकिन अगर विजिलेंस यह कहता है कि इसका चालचलन ठीक नहीं है, इस ने बेईमानी की है, इसने ठेके में गड़बड़ किया है तो उसमें खर्चा क्या कर सकता है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ... (व्यवधान)... गोविन्द रेड्डी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है...

सभासक्ति सहोदय : धांडर, धांडर प्लीज।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मेरी एक बात सुन ली जाय।

Mr. Chairman: You have raised a particular case where direct recruitment has taken place. The question can be easily referred to the minister and he can take up that particular

[Mr. Chairman]

case and see whether he has a higher qualification, etc. It is no use debating a particular case on the floor of the House when we are short of time. He may write about that particular case to the minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदया, मैं बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करता हूँ। मेरी एक बात सुन ली जाय। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गोविन्द रेड्डी कमेटी की सिफारिशें सन् 65 में घा गई थी। लगभग पांच महीने हो गए, कोई प्रमल नहीं हुआ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहां तक गोविन्द रेड्डी कमेटी की सिफारिशों का ताल्लुक है 66 या 70 सिफारिशों थी और उन 66 या 70 सिफारिशों में से तीन, चार या पांच रह गई बाकी सब हम ने मानी, उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही की और एक 6 सफे का नोट मैंने इस हाउस में भी और उस हाउस में भी मर्कुलेट किया है। मेरी बदकिसमती यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने उसे पढ़ा भी नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अंग्रेजी में होगा।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मन्त्री महोदय, जो आपने कहा 28 घादमियों के बारे में, तो उसमें हाई कोर्ट ने तो केवल यह कहा है कि यह उनका काम नहीं है देखना, तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उन लोगों को मौका दें कि वह आपसे मिल कर के बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं कि जो आपके सामने नहीं है और जो डी० पी० सी० के सामने भी नहीं आयीं, उन बातों को कह सकें। आप उनको मौका दें फिर आप जो डेमण्ड लेंगे वह मुनासिब होगा।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने तमाम चीजों का देखा है और इस हाउस में

भी जवाब दिया है और उस हाउस में भी जवाब दिया है। जब मैं कहता हूँ दो सौ, सवा दो सौ में से 28 घादमी नहीं हुए बाकी सब हो गए तो इससे ज्यादा इन्साफ और क्या हो सकता है? मैं कोई एक्ट्रानुग्रस मीटर या एक्सट्रानुग्रस एविडेंस सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ जिसका कि जानते से कोई ताल्लुक न हो।

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the cut motions Nos. 7 to 15 and 107 to 112 to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम में 113 और 114 को प्रलग रखा जाय।

सभापति महोदय वह आपने मूव नहीं किया है। आप ये नहीं। तो अभी तो आप उसे मूव नहीं कर सकते हैं।

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 94 to 97 and 141 to 143 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development."

The motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 95—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,56,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 96—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,82,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 81, 82 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for which 5 hours have been allotted.

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

DEMAND NO. 81—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,80,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Chairman]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 82—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,24,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,38,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Chairman, I wish to take this opportunity, when the demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are being discussed, to draw the attention of the Minister, to certain general aspects. I will not take much of the time of the House. The first point I would like the Minister to note is that the policies that have been adopted by the government with regard to oil are well-known and have been accepted by the government and the people of the country, and have also

been understood by interests which are interested in watching the progress of the oil industry in India. I hope and pray that the policy pursued by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, will be implemented with all the force that was implied when he initiated this policy for the nation.

When I had something to do with the Government, and later also if I remember aright, the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, committed the Government and the nation to this policy. In a public meeting attended by more than half a million people in Calcutta, he said that the policy in connection with oil pursued by the Government will be pursued with all the vigour and will not be changed. I have no particular reason to say that that policy is being changed except a little apprehension that sometimes due to stresses and strains of circumstances and pressures from here and there an interpretation is likely to be given to the meaning of the policy wherein, in the long range, the policy might be modified unconsciously. This unconscious deviation from the policy which has been pursued by the Government is likely to prove more dangerous than a conscious deviation from the policy.

I will, therefore, request the Government and the Ministers concerned that they exercise greater care in examining the implementation aspect of the several spheres of oil industry, whether it is oil exploration or refining or distribution of oil, so that the heritage left by the late Prime Minister might continue and blossom for the benefit of the nation.

There is a little point—but not very little—which I would like to mention in this connection, and it is about the oil exploration programme of the Government of India. As is known Madam Chairman, the latest assessment of the Government as well as the technicians and oil experts is that

most of the oil that is likely to be found in India might be on the sea side, and geological evidences and also some geophysical evidences lead to the belief that more oil might be found on the off-shore side than on the in-shore side. Therefore, the Government has to prepare themselves...

Shri Ranga: Madam, I rise on a point of order. What is the general procedure? My hon. friend belongs to the ruling party. He is supposed to be supporting the Demands before the House. We are now in the House. We have established a convention that the Opposition first states its case. There may be some points in support of the Government which Members belonging to the ruling party may be marking later on after having heard some of our points. Instead of following that procedure, you have been pleased to call upon my hon. friend, Shri Malaviya.

Mr. Chairman: There have been many occasions when the first speaker has been from this side.

Shri Ranga: Not in discussion on Demands. This is the first time I have come across this. This has never happened before.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know. If it is something that is completely out of the order the hon. Speaker will tell me.

Shri Kapur Singh: I wish to add, Madam...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have not called him to speak.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I stood up in the House and caught your eye. As there was still time for you to receive the cut motions, I thought I should start making my speech and not waste the time of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may go on.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Madam, I was referring to the possibilities of

discovering more and more oil on the off-shore side than on the in-shore side. It is known that we are not as well prepared for exploration of oil on the sea side as on the inland side. I may suggest for the consideration of the Government that we have to make haste and prepare ourselves for search of oil on the sea side. There is not much difficulty, in my opinion, for search of oil on the sea side if our people are determined to do so. I may say that some of us are developing cold feet and finding it difficult because of difficulty in the matter of foreign exchange, this or that. I do not think it is so difficult to search for oil purposefully and successfully if we once know there is possibility of oil in a certain area on the off-shore side. The only thing is you have to get a steel structure on which you can carry your drill and start drilling. This steel structure is not a great mystery or technical thing which we cannot acquire or win over. There are many bodies in India who can build this steel structure by spending a few crores of rupees—Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores and not more. If we have no designs of that steel structure, I am sure by purchasing we can get those designs and win over this difficulty which today we are facing. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government makes a determined effort to find out the designs of these steel structures and get them made here. In India, I do not think it is impossible for them to get a steel structure made. Get some experts from outside, from wherever we can, get them from the west or the east, and they can give us a little hint as to how to function. Let us plunge into this great task of starting drilling in the sea-shore side. The great temptation is that we are likely to find great quantities of oil, much more than what we have so far found on the land. If we succumb to our difficulties and invite foreign collaborators either on the 50:50 basis or on some other basis the likelihood is that the oil that is within our grips might be lost to us on 50:50 basis also. So we should not submit to

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

these difficulties which are very elementary in nature. Greater difficulties we faced in the task of oil exploration in the past, in the days of the late Prime Minister. Therefore, I think we should advise the Government not to give in and go on finding out, where they can find, these steel structures to drill. There is not much to be done. Only we have to start working a little and then we will strike large quantities of oil in Cambay, Madras region, in the Bay of Bengal and elsewhere also.

I will now leave all other aspects and take up petro-chemical industries. I would like to say something with reference to the fertiliser controversy, that is on. This is a simple story which I think is unnecessarily getting complicated, and I hope the Government will seriously reconsider their policy in this connection and modify it as far as it is possible for them to modify. I wish they modify it completely. There are only two things to which I object. One is, if you get some foreign collaborators to come and build fertiliser plants here we must never surrender the right of fixing prices because the prices of essential commodities like fertiliser can never be given up by Government to any private party whether it is foreign or national. It is a strategic material. It is connected with many technical complications, many pricing difficulties, and also many chronic issues. Many of the fertiliser plants were set up in this country at a time when the present modern technology was not in vogue.

Shri Kapur Singh: I challenge the quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The quorum is being challenged. The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being rung.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is necessary that we look into the history of the petrochemical industry. I will state it in a few sentences.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Madam, there is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: Let the bell be rung again... now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I hope, I will get another 8 or 10 minutes more. Some time was lost by this interruption.

Previously, in the 40s and 50s the entire production of ammonia, which is the main base for fertilizer, was derived from coal. The Sindri Fertilizer was planned at a time when the petro-chemical naptha feed stock was not in vogue. Therefore, Sindri, Neyveli, Alwaye all those public sector factories are based on economy and technique which are now worn out. Therefore, their prices are very high. As modern technology is introduced more and more and the units become larger for producing fertilizer, these public sector units will get more out-dated in economy and their prices will become very high. It is only a Government policy of control of prices and economy which can save these public sector units of fertilizers.

International modern units of fertilizer plants will, in my opinion be not less than 50 per cent of the total—perhaps, they may be more than 50 per cent;—I do not agree with the Government that two-thirds of the entire capacity in the country will be under public sector. It will not be so. I do not think we can jump from 175,000 tons of nitrogen to 3.4 million tons of nitrogen in 5 or 6 years time from now; it cannot be done, it is a very ambitious plan; so, it will not be even 50 per cent; i.e. our public sector will not produce even 50 per cent. You will have to pool the prices and the distribution system in such a manner that the prices of fer-

tizer do not go high, and, at the same time, they are within the control of the Government. The proposal of the Government to purchase 30 per cent of fertilizer from these people and to import, if necessary, in order to compete with the private sector is a fantastic proposal which I am not able to understand. Government will not be able to import fertilizer. It will be the private sector which will import fertilizer at favourable price to them. Further, the price in the international market of fertilizer is fast declining. There is over-production of fertilizer in the world and the large capacities installed outside, in America and Europe, are going to produce, are producing, so much fertilizer that there will be crash down price and the advantage of that low price will go to these people here who have inter-locked with all those fertilizer corporations and units outside and we will be left completely at the mercy of those international manipulators and collaborators. Therefore, I fail to understand how Government can negotiate the price with these people in our favour, because you are giving the right to fix the price to these private people. They will say "look here, if the Sindri price is 10 and if our price is 5 or 6, there is not going to be that drop in price—about double the difference; all that we can do is to reduce the price from 10 to 9.5 or 9.6". They will not bring down the price to the level prevailing in the world market, which may be round about 5 or 6. Therefore, they will fix the price at a high level. Further, Government cannot create organisations in a day to compete. We have seen that it will take long years to build up our public sector distributing units with a view to competing with them. Government have also to be strong enough with their policy; with their thinking, with regard to their determination to go ahead on a particular line. I am afraid, I cannot see any prospect in the near future of a situation where we can persuade with some strength all these international people who are going to build such

big fertilizer plants here. I do not wish to say much on this point because there is not enough time.

I want fertilizer to be produced in the country. The briefing that the Minister gets from experts is that fertilizer is needed and it is better to produce fertilizer in the country than to import it from outside. I agree; I accept all that. But you cannot surrender this right of distribution and fixing the price if you want to build a socialist economy or if you want to control the fiscal policies of this country according to democratic socialist lines, as we are claiming. We are not doing it by surrendering our right over such a strategic material like fertilizer to these people who may not have more interest in our agriculture than their profits.

I have a suggestion to make. Let them come and manufacture fertilizer, and let us not have any share in that. Let us also produce fertilizer of the quantity that we really need. I do not think we can produce so much of fertilizer in such a short time. That programme must be reviewed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Let us guarantee a minimum price to them when they start commercial production. Firstly, I wonder whether they will be able to produce so much fertilizer in this country in such a short time. Let us examine it. But, if you cannot produce it, as a last resort, let them come and produce fertilizer. We will guarantee a minimum price from our treasury. But they will have nothing to do with the distribution or price. We will fix the price and we will create our distribution organisation. Let us guarantee to them a minimum return, a reasonable minimum return on their investment for 6 or 8 years time, after the plants have gone into commercial production; not in the beginning but after they have gone into commercial production. Further, after twelve years we should have the right to take over all those plants from the private sector. If we guarantee them a reasonable minimum profit, they should not object to come

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

and do it for us because it is said that they want to help up in raising our agricultural output, as according to them, they have no other intention except that. So, they must be assured an adequate return on their investment. Let the Government assure them a reasonable return on their investment. I am not able to specify anything because that is a matter of detail which can be examined. But if this Government today surrenders its power of fixing the prices and allows these industrialists to distribute, and also entrust marketing to an organisation which is new to the distribution of fertilizer and allows them to organise demonstration farms, open seed farms and all those things connected with agriculture, then it is a complete sell-out of those values which we want to build in this country for our socialist economy. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government to completely give up this policy. Let them guarantee some profits, but if guarantees are given beyond this it will be giving a go-by to all those principles of self-reliance and self-sufficiency about which we have recently been talking so much.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is your policy not likely to impede the progress of the food production campaign?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Questions should be asked to the Minister because he is going to answer to the debate.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I did not quite follow your remarks.

Mr. Chairman: He is no longer a minister.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): Mr. Chairman, Petro-Chemical industry lately has been gaining importance, as in other countries, in our country also; more especially in our country, because of the shortage of fertiliser which is very much needed for increased agriculture production. It is

well known to the Members of this honourable House that we have failed to achieve the Third Plan targets for the manufacture of fertilizer. The fertility of our soil is very much dependant on nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. There is a wide-spread deficiency in Indian soils of nitrogen and to lesser extent of phosphorus. This can only be made up if we start manufacturing chemical fertilizers to make up this deficiency. If the soil gets the required quantity of chemical fertilizer the yield per acre in most parts of the country can easily be doubled. I do concede that the Government of India is trying to give some emphasis on the manufacture of fertilizer, but what has been done is far from satisfactory. Recently, of course, the Government of India has entered into an agreement with certain American firms for erection of fertilizer plants in our country and also there is likely to be more of allocation for import of fertilizer from American and other European countries to help meet our emergent needs. I am of the view that in spite of millions of rupees having been spent in the erection of three major fertilizer plants at Sindhri, Nangal and Trombay there has not been a corresponding result in the output. It is mainly due to bureaucratic outlook of officials who have to man these public sector projects. In spite of our unhappy experience of all these years of planning, we do not seem to have learnt a lesson that to man these projects which have to manufacture or produce essential items, people with practical experience and back-ground should be employed and not bureaucrats picked up from Delhi and sent to the various plants with fat salaries. We cannot forget that these people with years of service in the Central Secretariat have completely lost touch with the realities of the commercial world and have developed some rigid and hard thinking. Obviously, the result is sure to be disappointing.

In spite of our erecting several refineries at Digboi, Barauni, Koyali,

Noonmati and Cochin, our capacity in public sector will not increase to 6 million tonnes by the end of the current year. As against this the other refineries in the private sector, that is, Burmah Shell, ESSO and Caltax are producing as much as 7.3 million tonnes. I do not understand why should we be fadists even when our socialism is against the national interest. I have no objection to the Government of India increasing more and more the refining capacity of public sector refineries, but why should we go on progressively throttling the private sector which has all these years been meeting our country's requirements? Moreover, when we have a healthy competition between the private sector and the public sector and ultimately the consumer would stand to be benefited. There cannot be any complaint of exploitation of the consumer on the part of the private sector. Moreover, the quantity of oil which we need in the country is much more and cannot by itself be met by the public sector.

Recently, we had an extreme shortage of kerosene, not to speak of the interiors but in Delhi itself, after the decision of the Government of India that the oil will be imported by the Indian Oil Corporation alone and from East European countries. We go on laying more and more emphasis on imports from rupee payment countries. We are in no way balancing our balance of payments position. It has been repeatedly explained in this House, especially by Members from these benches, that rupee payment has an adverse impact on our country's economy. It produces inflation and also with the help of our currency the East European countries can, if they so feel, indulge in activities prejudicial to our country's interests. This thing has to be borne in mind.

We had some complaints about the wastage in Indian Oil Corporation and Indian Oil Refineries, the two major public sector projects on which some of the Members boast of. We have had several reports submitted by the

Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. It has been said in the 38th Report of the Estimates Committee that in spite of the fact that there is a serious shortage of kerosene and diesel oil necessitating large expenditure of foreign exchange, there is surplus of motor spirit and the Indian Oil Corporation has not tried to remove this imbalance. After all, there can be no dispute about the fact that kerosene is needed by more than 75 per cent of our population who are living in villages. They need diesel oil for their pumps for irrigation purposes.

We have had the case of Messrs Hindustan Organisers before us with which the Indian Oil Corporation had entered into agreement for import and distribution of oil and subsequently this agreement was nullified. For proper planning to avoid wastage for manufacture of items needed by the people, it has been repeatedly suggested that the three agencies, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Refineries and Indian Oil Corporation, should be integrated into one and that alone would help proper planning. Nothing seems to have been done in this direction so far.

As for the petro-chemical industry, I have only dealt with the chemical fertilizer side of it. The industry as such is new for the country and also for most of us. However, one thing is known that if about Rs. 100 crores worth of foreign exchange is provided in the current plan for the purpose and an encouragement is given to private entrepreneurs, the country can start saving about Rs. 400 crores worth of foreign exchange after five years. Once this industry is fully developed, we will import substitution of several items. This aspect has to be exploited properly and emphasis given as it deserves.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Exploration work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. (1)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of reducing the price of chemicals. (2)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for change in the Fertilizer policy of the Government. (3)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Scarcity and high price of kerosene. (4)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the size of Cochin Oil Refinery. (5)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting Petro-chemical complex at Cochin. (6)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for speeding up production of essential drugs. (7)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for change in the Fertilizer policy of the Government. (8)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Scarcity, high price and faulty distribution of kerosene. (9)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reach the target of production of fertilizers in the Third Five-Year Plan. (10)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in further cutting down the price of petroleum products. (11)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Threatened retrenchment of large number of employees working in private oil companies. (12)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Practical closure of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye. (13)].

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Possibility of using tapioca as a raw material in the preparation of antibiotics. (14)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to reduce the import of raw material in the manufacture of antibiotics. (15)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint its own agents to market products of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (16)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of research facilities in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (17)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore the possibility of establishing a phyto chemical plant in Kerala. (18)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the price of drugs. (19)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance the quota of kerosene to Kerala. (20)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of light diesel oil in Kerala. (21)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce distribution of kerosene in tins by the Indian Oil Corporation. (22)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent sale of tin sheets by private oil companies in Kerala. (23)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the co-operative sector in the distribution of Indian Oil Corporation products. (24)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for correct selection of sites for chemical plants. (25)].

Shrinati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for calling me at this time, though it has come a little unexpectedly. I was thinking that I would be called tomorrow and I did not bring my papers.

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to give up your chance of speaking?

Shri Kapur Singh: We will enjoy her speech better.

Shrinati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All the same, I will try to do my best in the situation.

This debate is very significant because—I come to the point directly—of the reported agreement on fertilisers with American companies. It

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

raises some fundamental points to which my predecessor speaker has invited attention. But, apart from the political issues involved in it as also the economic implications of this deal, there is the importance and the necessity of this deal. It shows a little bit of nervousness on the part of Government to go into this deal. I have not been able to understand why this kind of jittery behaviour has been shown by the Government in coming to this kind of an agreement.

Fertilizer is one of the inputs of increasing the produce of agriculture. I am myself an agriculturist and I know in this country unless and until some basic standard of agriculture is provided, the use of chemical fertilizers will not have that effect as we desire it to have.

17.00 hrs.

I myself can give an example of my own small garden. I had a 2-acre garden and at that time I happened to be a Minister having all the special care and attention of the Horticulture Department and I wanted to grow some vegetables. I wanted to grow them very scientifically and with lot of attention and care. I was prepared to put all the scientific inputs into that soil. I asked the Horticulture Department and also the Food and Agriculture Ministry official, an expert on fertiliser, to guide me in this because I wanted to enter that garden for some kind of a vegetables competition. They came to me and advised me. They analysed the plot, the length of the plot, the width of the plot, and what kind of vegetables I wanted to grow. They made a big note of all that and they informed me that they would submit a chart to me advising me as to the quantum of fertilisers to be put into that soil. There was, of course, no shortage of water in our compound. I took their advice very seriously. I put the same quantum of chemical fertilisers as they had mentioned in the chart. The

plants came up rapidly and, no doubt, their growth was luscious and very green. But when they grew, there was hardly any fruit in them. For example, I had grown brinjal. The tree of brinjal came up to, I think, my waist length or even higher than that. But hardly any brinjal were to be seen in those plants. Then, I had grown the lady's fingers. The plant of the lady's fingers went upto my head but there were hardly any lady's fingers available. This is my experience which I am giving on the floor of the House. Then, I had grown a vegetable which grows inside the soil called arbi. The plant went up as high as myself and the leaves were so big and luscious but there was hardly much tuber inside that. I was surprised as to what had happened. I telephoned those experts saying, "Please come in and look at my plot of land. It is full of vegetable plants, so luscious and so green, but hardly much fruit is there." They were themselves perplexed. They said that something had gone wrong somewhere. Then, I realised from my own commonsense that the vegetable garden probably had more than enough of ammonia sulphate in the soil. The soil was not tested and, therefore, with the quantum of fertiliser as it was measured for the inputs, when it was maintained according to that standard, the result was that the output was nil. Well, there were lot of things to be eaten by the cows and other animals but for the human consumption there was hardly anything available.

17.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

This is the kind of situation and problem that we are faced with in the villages every day. It is not a question of the fertiliser being manufactured at any cost but for what purpose it is being manufactured. I may give you another example. I had lovely roses at my place. I spent a lot of money for buying those rose

plants and rose plants are very costly, as you, Madam, know you yourself being a keen gardener. They asked me to put bone-meal into the plant without realising that the plant requires a certain standard of nursing, a certain standard of maturity, before putting this kind of chemical fertiliser of bone-meal. They advised me to do it and when I put that particular chemical fertiliser, all the rose plants were dead. After that, I took a vow not to go by the advice of the experts but to go by the advice from my own commonsense which can come to me by the trial and error method.

This is one example of the person like myself who is supposed to be educated and who, at least, is conscious of the need of the fertilisers and wants to make use of the fertilisers because I have a little intelligence though Shri Kapur Singh does not believe that I have but I have . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: Madam, that is an aspersion on me. I repudiate that suggestion. I have the highest respect for her brain.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Thank you very much.

If this is the condition of one individual like myself, what will be the fate of millions of farmers whose representatives are there in the House to make us feel that unless and until a certain sense of education and understanding is created, only the input of the fertiliser in the field is not going to give us results today? What is the capacity of the utilisation of the fertiliser in this country? I would like to ask the Minister, before he entered into the agreement, did he care to analyse the situation of the soil available in this country? I do not think any such analysis of the capacity of the absorption of the fertilisers is available in this country. At least I have not come across it. Then, I want to know from him whether, before entering into this deal, he cared to see that the soil testing

process is complete in this country and that the distribution of fertiliser would be upto the mark and to the best of the capacity of this country.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): This does not fall under this Ministry. It falls under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I would advise her to reserve her comments for that Ministry.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I take the Government as a whole. The hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is also responsible for the deal that has been entered into as also the Food and Agriculture Minister. I can certainly make my point on the floor of the House today and I am sure he will put these questions to the Food and Agriculture Minister and come back prepared to answer these points. The very basis of fertiliser production without their utilisation in the agricultural sector is of no use. We are not taking the pleasure of having fertiliser factories without the necessity of the use of the fertilisers.

Apart from that, the utilisation capacity of fertilisers is so unevenly distributed in the country that it will not be of that benefit all over India. Today, as it is, I understand that the utilisation of irrigation water from the canals is not even 10 per cent. In the First Plan, there was an investment of 1000 crores for the building up of the irrigation potential. But it is a sad state of affairs to see that the utilisation of that water which is available in this country is not even upto 10 per cent. The second thing is about the tubewells which, unfortunately, have been distributed in such a way that they have not been utilised by the State Governments themselves. It seems that some of the State Governments have utilised larger potentialities and the development of tubewells is very high there while the other States have not developed them at all. Two of the States which are primarily agricultural States like U.P. and Bihar . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is nearly up. If she wants to confine herself to relevant remarks, she may do so.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it not relevant? I consider this to be very relevant. The fertiliser deal is a part of this Ministry. Actually, the other day when I was raising the discussion on the fertiliser deal, it was the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals who was going to reply to my points. That is why I take this opportunity of dealing with that point. I wrote to the Speaker that because I did not get that chance, I would like to speak today. I think, you will realise . . .

Mr. Chairman: I referred to the irrigation facilities and the tubewells.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It does not matter. That is also inter-connected. You have to understand all that. This is so much inter-connected that the discussion on fertilisers without the background of fertilisers is without any use.

The irrigation and other facilities are not evenly provided. For example, in U.P., there are 11,000 tubewells; in Bihar, there were 5000 tubewells; in Orissa, there are only less than 3000 tubewells while in Madras there are 1,35,000 tubewells. This kind of uneven distribution of water is not going to really give us a better utilisation of fertilisers.

How many more minutes have I got?

Mr. Chairman: Only 1 minute is left.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I must get 15 minutes at least.

Mr. Chairman: Only 1 minute is left.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have spoken for 9 minutes only.

Mr. Chairman: 14 minutes. But you may continue your speech.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I was saying that this fertiliser deal, as it is reported, which is going to cost not only lot of money but it is going to cost our considerable national interest, is not of that importance as we are making it appear to be. This shows a nervousness on the part of the Government that, without fertiliser, nothing is happening. I would appeal to this Government that, before they really fulfil the commitments of this deal, they should utilise the internal resources of this country for the better utilisation of agricultural inputs.

Then I come to the working of the Ministry itself. There are three things which are being handled mainly by this Ministry—chemicals and fertilisers. Simultaneously with fertilisers, they are dealing with kerosene also. I come from the area which has the good fortune of having an oil refining plant, i.e., Barauni. When I recently visited that area, I heard that large quantum of raw materials for the manufacture of fertilisers are just lying waste there and the other day I got reports from there that a large quantum of the by-product of that Refinery was burnt away. When on the one hand there is so much of scarcity of this valuable material, it pains us to see that so much quantum of raw materials which can be used not only in petro-chemical industries but also for the manufacture of fertilisers, are being wasted. I do not know what has happened. There was, more or less, an understanding that a fertiliser plant would be located in Barauni. There was also an understanding that some of the petro-chemical industries would be established in Barauni. But that programme seems to have been shelved. The fertiliser plant has been taken away to Gujarat and Barauni has no access to it. The by-products of the Barauni plant cannot be utilised either in petro-chemical industries or in the manufacture of fertilisers. I would appeal to

the Minister to look into this as to why so much waste is going on.

Then I come to the management side. The management of the public sector has to be reorganized on a different footing. It is high time that we realised that the low quantum of the output of the public sector undertakings is weaning away the faith from the public sector itself. The other day I met a leading Soviet historian. He told me a very significant thing: there is a widespread feeling going round the world that, after the late Jawaharlal Nehru, there has been a diversion from the declared policy; from the socialist progressive policies, we are coming back to the rightist policy. Let us be honest. Do we really realise that any concession or any compromise which makes our position uncertain about our basic things is going to damage us completely and permanently? The ruling Party today cannot afford to have any uncertainty about its ideology. This kind of suspicion is going round the country that the faith in the public sector is going away and that is creating an impression that it is leading to the rightist trend. The implementation by the Government of the policies of the ruling Party is leading us to different pattern altogether. I would appeal to the Government to realise that the performance of the public sector itself is a great criterion whereby faith towards the public sector can be re-conditioned and re-built. This lack of faith towards the public sector is not due to any lack of political or ideological cohesion. For the rank and file, for the ordinary man, this lack of faith towards the public sector is because of the mismanagement of the public sector and the lack of imaginative approach to the public sector. The public sector is manned even today by the fossilised civil service administration; the public sector cannot be managed by that kind of fossilised administration of pre-independent India. The public sector needs an imaginative

approach, an approach which is not only progressive but which is full of dedication. Without dedicated efforts, the public sector cannot come into its own. That is why we find that in spite of the fact that 85 per cent of the kerosene is produced inside the country there is still a shortage of kerosene throughout the country. Madam, you come from Bengal and you know that there is a big shortage of kerosene there, which has led to this kind of turmoil in Bengal. Kerosene is one of the objects through which this kind of situation has developed. I understand that the Centre has given kerosene to the State Government but the implementation or the distribution has not been manned properly. Madam, you are shaking your head; I have no time, otherwise I would have established this point. I think that even where the Centre is giving kerosene the management of the distribution of kerosene is not being manned properly and effectively. Probably, so far as West Bengal is concerned, there is a shortage of kerosene, and kerosene has not been given sufficiently to meet the demand. But in some other States where kerosene has been given, the management of the distribution of kerosene has not been proper.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They have handed over the distribution to the State Governments.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Therefore, I would submit through you to the hon. Minister that this thing should be taken up at the highest level and Government should try to find out how they can distribute the 85 per cent internal production in the best manner possible.

In regard to the Barauni plant and the other plants coming up in the public sector, I understand that they have not come up to full production. I mentioned this in the

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

course of my speech on the general discussion of the budget, and I am repeating this again that when the resources are created, it is callous to allow those resources to go waste and to allow them to remain unutilised. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us how much of the resources in the refinery capacity are going unutilised, and what the reason is for such non-utilisation. I understand that there has been some faulty planning, and therefore, the reconditioning of the planning requires some months. I would submit that this kind of slip should not be allowed to occur.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) :
सभानेत्री महोदया, पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल्स के मंत्रालय पर बहस चल रही है। पेट्रोलियम दो शब्दों से बना है : पेट्रा और ओलियम। पेट्रा लफ्ज ग्रीक है और ओलियम लैटिन लफ्ज है। पेट्रा के माने हैं राक और ओलियम के माने हैं घ्रायल। यानी राक का तेल, राक-घ्रायल। तो यह तेल न मालूम कितनी सदियों से जमीन के नीचे छिपे हुए थे और उनकी तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं हुई थी। सन 1900 में पहली बार अमेरिका में इसके लिए प्रयत्न किये गए और तेल का प्रोडक्शन शुरू हुआ। इसका मतलब यह है कि आज जब हम तेल की बात करते हैं तो 65 वर्ष हम पीछे हैं इस मामले में। तेल आज दुनिया की पालिटिक्स की जड़ है। इसी से पालिटिक्स शुरू होती है। मिडिल ईस्ट का मामला हो चाहे अमेरिका का मामला हो चाहे किसी देश का मामला हो। तेल आज देश में खून के समान है। जिस देश में तेल पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है वह अपनी डिफेंस की लाइन को मुदब नहीं बना सकता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तेल के प्रोडक्शन में और इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सक्रिय होना चाहिए। हमारे पास फिगर्स हैं कि हमारे

देश में कुल 12 मिलियन जमीन है उसमें से चार मिलियन जमीन ऐसी है जिसमें हमारे देश में तेल निकल सकता है। लेकिन सभानेत्री महोदया, यह बड़ा महंगा काम है जिसमें वेल सिंकिंग, रेजिंग, रिफाइनरी, डिस्टिलेशन और स्टोरेज में बहुत बड़ा खर्चा घाता है। इसलिए जब एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम हो तो बहुत सोचसमझ कर करना चाहिए। रिपोर्ट में कई मुकामात के फिगर्स दिये गए हैं कि किस किस जगह कितना कितना काम हुआ। मैं डीटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सप्लोरेशन का जब काम हो तो इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाय कि हम ऐसा काम न करें जिससे फिजूल में पैसा खर्च करें और परिणाम कुछ न निकले। वैसे तो जमीन के नीचे क्या क्या चीजें छुपी हुई हैं उसको जानना मुश्किल है लेकिन फिर भी यह एहतियात बरती जाय कि हम जो काम करें उसमें सफलता प्राप्त हो क्योंकि हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है और ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है हमारे पास। अभी हमारे देश में कुल 19 मिलियन टन तेल मिलता है और मार्गें हमारी बराबर बढ़ती जा रही ह। 1970 तक पेट्रोलियम की मांग 22.5 मिलियन टन तक हो जायगी। इसी तरह से हार्ड स्पीड डिजेल की मांग 4.5 मिलियन टन बढ़ जायगी 1970 तक। इस तरह से हार्ड स्पीड डिजेल और सो स्पीड डिजेल और जितने भी तेल है उनकी आवश्यकतायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं और हम कुल 19 मिलियन टन पैदा कर रहे हैं। इस तरह हमारी तवज्जह जरूर जानी चाहिए। दुनिया में सब से बड़ा देश इस वक्त अमेरिका है जहां कि तेल बहुत अधिक मात्रा में मिलता है। रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि दुनिया की कुल पैदावार करीब 869 मिलियन टन की थी जिसमें से खाली 383 टन अमेरिका

में पैदा होता है। अमरीका इस मामले में अग्रगामी है। तेल के और पेट्रोलियम के मामले में अभी हमने ईरान से एक करार किया है जिसमें कि एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम होगा। अगर तेल निकलता है तो यह हमारे सीमाय की बात होगी। यह खुशी की बात है और इस कार्य में हमको सक्रिय होना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां 4-5 रिफाइनरीज हैं। एक बरौनी में है, एक नूनमाती में है, एक गुजरात में चल रही है, मद्रास में एक हम चलाने जा रहे हैं, कोचीन में हम चलाने जा रहे हैं और इसी तरीके से हलदिया में भी हम चलाने जा रहे हैं। जो रिफाइनरीज इस वक्त कार्य कर रही हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे सुदृढ़ हों और जो चलने वाली हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको जल्द से जल्द चलाया जाय ताकि वह प्रोडक्शन शुरू कर सकें। मुझे बताया गया है कि यह जो कोचीन की रिफाइनरी है वह इस तरीके से नहीं चल रही है। वहां पावर सप्लाई नहीं है। बताया गया है कि कोई रिजरवायर है जिसे हाइड्रल पावर मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके की चीजें दूर होनी चाहिए। अभी हमारे देश में

चार कंपनियों हैं जोकि पेट्रोलियम के काम कर रही हैं। बर्मासिल, कासटैक्स, एस्सो और आई० धो० सी० यह देशी कंपनियां हैं। पहले किसी जमाने में बी० धो० सी० ने काम किया था अब यह कंपनियां काम कर रही हैं लेकिन जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा झगडा चल रहा था उस वक्त इन कंपनियों की तरफ से बड़ी गड़बड़ की गई। मिट्टी के तेल की कमी कर दी गई जोकि मैन-मेड शीटिंग थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गण-पूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदन में अभी भी गणपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung again.

There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned.

17.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 7, 1966/Chaitra 17, 1888 (Saka).