Friday, March 29, 1963 Chaitra 8, 1885(Saka)

1619

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series Volume XVI, 1963/1885 (Saka) [March 29 to April 11, 1963] Chaitra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka) (Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

> LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Volume XVI, March 29 to April 11, 1963/Chaitra 8 to 21, 1885 (Saka)]

No. 31.—Friday. March 29, 1963/Chaitra 8, 1885 (Saka)

ral Answers to Questions-	COLUMNS
Starred Ouestions Nos. 642 to 645, 648 to 651, 653 to 657 and 659 to	661. 6855-94
written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 646, 647 and 658	6894-96
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1289 to 1322	68966916
Re. Non-official Business	6917
Re. Calling Attention Notice	6917-18
Papers laid on the Table .	6918
Report of Estimates Committee—	\$910
Twenty-eighth Report	6919
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 414	6919
	69 19—2 2, 70 46- 47
Demands for Gratns-	6
Ministry of Home Affairs	6922-7047, 7082-7118
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions-	
Seventeenth Report	7047
Resolution re. Administrative Policy in NEFA—withdrawn	704 8 80
Resolution re: Nationalisation of Banks	70 8 1
Daily Digest	7119-22
No. 32.—Monday, April 1, 1963/Chaitra 11,1885 (S	aka)
Oral Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 662-63, 665, 664, 666, 668-69, 669-A, 670 t and 676.	0 673, 675 7123-62
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 667, 674 and 677 to 679 and 681	7162-66
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1323 to 1363	7166-90
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance-	
Crash of an I. A.F. jet aircraft	7190-91
Papers laid on the Table	7191-95
Committee on Government Assurances-	
Minutes	7195
Demands for Grants	7195-7362
Ministry of Home Affairs	7195-7287
Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation	7287-736 ²
Daily Digest	7363-66
No. 33 Wednesday, April 3, 1963/Chaitra 13, 1885	
Oral Answers to Questions -	(Sara)
Starred Questions Nos. 682 to 689, and 691 to 697	7367-7406
Written Answers to Questions-	75-7 74-0
Starred Questions Nos. 690, 698, 699 and 700	7406-08
Unstarred Questions No. 1364 to 1393, 1396 to 1400, 1401 to 1409, 14	11 to 1415
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance-	/400-42
(i) Release of Indian Prisoners-of-War in Chinese hands	7412
(ii) Harassment of members of minority community in East Pakist	744245 201 . 744649
	/44, 49
• (i)	

	Columns
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions-	
Eighteenth Report	7449
Statement by a Member and Minister .	7449-50
Demands for Grants-	7450-7616
Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation	7450-7510
Ministry of Law	7510-96
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation	7 596-7616
Daily Digest	7617-20
No. 34.—Thursday, April, 4, 1963/Chaitra 14, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 701, 717, 702, 705, 708, 709, 711 to 716 and 718 to 720	7621-57
Written Answers to Questions-	/021-3/
Starred Questions Nos. 703, 704, and 706 to 707 .	76 5760
Untarred Questions Nos. 1421 to 1449 and 1451 to 1458	7 660—8 5
Papers laid on the Table	7685-86
Estimates Committee	/003-00
Thirty-second Report	76 86—87
Statement by Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination	
Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Bill—introduced .	7687-98
Demands for Grants-	7698 /
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation	7609 - 96-
	7698-7862
Daily Digest	786366
No. 35.—Friday. April 5. 1963/Chaitra 15, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 721, 722, 725, 726, and 728 to 740	7867-7908
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 723, 724 and 727.	7 908 —10
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1459 to 1479 and 1481 to 1512	7910-46
Papers Laid on the Table	7946-47
Opinions on Bill—	
Legislative Councils of States Bill	7948
EstimatesCommittee-	
Twenty-ninth Report	7948
Re: Statement by Member	7948-54
Election to Committee-	
Coir Board	7954-55
Demands for Grants-	
Ministry to Defence	7955 —805 9
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions-	
Eighteenth Report	8059
Marine Insurance Bill	8060-72
Motion to Consider	806070
Clauses 2 to 92 and 1	807 °
Motion to puss	8070-72
Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Insertion of new Article 155A and	
amendment of article 167) by Shri Paliwal-	
Motion to consider	8072-8104
Daily Digest	8105-10

(iii)	Columns
No. 36.—Saturday, April 6, 1963/Chaitra 16, 1885 (Saka)	COLUMN
Oral Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 741, 742 and 744 to 756	811149
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 743, 757 and 758	815 -51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1514 to 1584	8151-8201
Papers laid on the Table	8201-02
Estimates Committee-	
Thirty-fourth Report	8202
Opinions on Bill	8202
Business of the House	8203
Re: Motion on Standing Committee for Public Enterprises	8203-06
Demands for Grants-	
Ministry of Defence	8206-8376
Daily Digest	8377 —8 0

No. 37.--Manday, April 8, 1963/Chaitra 18, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 759 to 766 and 768 to 772.	8381 84 18
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 767 and 773 to 779	8419-24
U istarred Questions Nos. 1585, 1586, 1588 to 1600 and 1601 to 1626	8424-46
President's assent to Bills	8446-47
Leave of Absence from the sittings of the House	8447
Statements by Members	8447-63
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Billintroduced	8463
Demands for Grants	8463 862 4
Ministry of Defence	8463-85
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	8485-8624
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	8624
Daily Digest	8625-28

No. 38.—Tuesday, April 9, 1963/Chaitra 19, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 780-788, 790, 792, 795, and 798	8629-64
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 789, 791, 796, 797, 799.	8664-66
Unstarred Question Nos. 1627-1634. 1636-1679	866696
Papers laid on the Table	8696
Estimates Committee-	
Thirty-third Report	8696
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	8697 8705

(iii)

(**)	
	COLUMNS
Demands for Grants	87 05—885 6
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	8705—68
Ministry of Transport and Communications	87 68—885 6
Daily Digest	885760
No. 39.—Wednesday, April 10, 1963/Chaura 20, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 800 to 808, 810 to 812 and 814	8861-8903
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 809, 813 and 815 to 818	8 90 3 06
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1680 to 1744	890647
Paper laid on the Table	8947
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions-	
Nineteenth Report	8947
Estimates Committee-	21.
Thirty-fifth Report .	8948
Demands for Grants	
Ministry of Transport and Communications	8948-9102
Daily Digest	910306
No. 40. – Thursday, April 11, 1963/Chaitro 21, 1885 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 821 to 835	910747
Written Answers to Questions-	
Starred Questions Nos. 819, 820 and 836 to 838.	9147-51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1745 to 1788 and 1790 to 1793	9151-79
Re : Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance	
Blasting of Railway line and firing on train by Naga hostiles	91 80—9 1
Papers laid on the Table	9191-93
Elections to Committee—	
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	9193 —94
Demands for Grants	
Ministry of Mines and Huel.	91 94—93 36
Release of Member on paroles	9336
Daily Digest	9337-42

N.B.—The sin + marked above the name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND-LS II-178 (Ai) LSD-24-4-63-880.

(iv)

\$6855

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 29, 1963/Chaitra 8, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Textiles to East Asian Countries

+

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gradual fall in export of cotton textiles during the last few years to the East Asian Countries from India;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the countries in which the fall significant; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to improve it?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been a decline in exports of cotton textiles to the East Asian countries over the last many years continuously particularly to Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia. This decline was mainly due to the fact that prices of Indian Cotton Textiles were not competitive as compared to that of 3227 (Ai) LSD-1. countries like Japan, China, Hong Kong and East European Countries and also these countries are reducing their imports of textiles drastically.

The following are the important measures taken to improve exports of Cotton Textiles:—

- Introduction of a voluntary export obligation scheme by the Industry since July, 1962.
- (2) Simplification of the Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme.
- (3) Recently a three-man delegation visited Burma to carry out the study of the market and to discuss and negotiate with import and trade organisations there to ensure that India gets a sizeable share in that market.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find that among the important measures taken to improve exports of cotton textiles was a voluntary export promotion obligation scheme by the industry introduced since July 1962. Since then, has any improvement in exports to these countries taken place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been a definite improvement. In the first half of 1962 before the scheme went into operation, exports of textiles were about 257 million yards. After the scheme came into operation, they rose to 280 million yards.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find a three-man delegation was sent to South-East Asian countries to increase the quota of exports to these countries. Has this delegation been able to come to an agreement with these countries for increased exports?

6846

Shri Manubhai Shah: The delegation has just returned. But the Burmese Government have extended the date of tender by another fortnight; due to the changes in the Government there, they have asked for a retender.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are we facing competition due to different designs of textiles being exported by other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main reason is that every country which became independent after the second world war wants to industrialise in the same way as we want to. The first industry which comes to their mind is the powerloom and textile industry.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if these markets have been our traditional markets or otherwise? Also, with respect to the reaction that has come now, externally and internally, are we taking steps to meet that competition?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards the first part of the question concerning our traditional markets, one of the largest is UK which is continuing to take our textiles under a bilateral agreement. Then our neighbouring countries of South East Asia also are in a way our traditional markets because we have the advantage of proximity. But the development of the textile industry in those countries enable them to necessarily restrict imports. It is not as if the Japanese or Chinese or other competitors have taken away our market from us. What is needed is greater diversification, manufacture of mixed fabrics, and not relying on cotton textiles only. That is the approach.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the decline in our export of textiles is due to the severe restrictions imposed by these importing countries? If so, have these restrictions affected us more than they have affected Japan and China?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely what I said earlier. The

balance of payments position in the last several years has worsened so much that naturally consumer products like textiles come under fire first. It is not as if Japan or other countries have taken away that market from us. On the whole, South East Asia is importing less than before. There are countries and countries. So I would not like to generalise. Our approach is country-to-country to see how we can increase our exports.

Export of Mica

*643. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is decline in the export of mica from our country:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to increase export of mica?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of measures taken to step up exports of mica is placed on the Table of the House.

Measures to step up export of Mica

- (1) Participation in fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries.
- (2) Publication of brochures and bulletins on mica for distribution in exhibitions in India and abroad.
- (3) Settlement of trade disputes by arbitration.
- (4) Undertaking of surveys of foreign markets.
- (5) Wide circulation of the 'Directory of Exporters of Mica from India' published by the Mica Export Promotion Council.
- (6) Introduction of a voluntary scheme for preshipment inspection of mica consignments.

6359 Oral Answers

(7) Formulation of master samples of mica by Mica E.P. Council in consultation with the Indian Standards Institute, duly authenticated by the American Society of Testing Materials and its counterpart the International Standards Institute.

CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA)

(8) A scheme for training of Indian experts in foreign countries to develop objective testing and standardisation of mica.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Sometime ago the President of the Mica Owners' Association said that the standardisation or quality of the mica we are cxporting to other countries is not up to the mark because of so many difficulties and that was the reason why we could not export more abroad. Is that so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in the main answer, firstly our export of mica has been continuously increasing. Even in the current year, we are earning about a crore of rupees extra over last year's performance of about Rs. 10 crores. The real problem is not so much standardisation because it is a natural product: it is divided into more than 10,000 categories. But it is true that undercutting by our own eXporters has been the bane of this industry. We are trying to find some way to prevent that.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: Are there any competitors in this field, and if so, are we thinking in terms of adopting the methods they are using to standardise mica, simplify the process of its manufacture and improve its quality?

Mr. Speaker: That is already included in the answer. He says it has been improving from year to year, we are getting more.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There main competitor in mica is Brazil. Otherwise, the world's monopoly is with India, because it is a natural mineral which is only available in India. Regarding the other qualities like filaments and films, India is the only supplier in the world, there is no competition, and our effort now is to produce finished products from mica rather than selling mica as it is.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that Bihar, which is the largest producer of mica in India, is still producing under capacity because of the fact that the trade is very hard hit, and that export can still be increased if proper steps are taken?

Shri Manubhal Shah: Taking the second part of the question first, it is always true that export can be increased, and the very fact that in a single year we have already increased it by about Rs. 1 crore over Rs. 10 crores is quite satisfactory. But regarding the demand for mica in the world, this is more or less exclusively for electronics, where substitutes are also coming up. So, to expect a phenomenal rise is rather difficult. Regarding under-utilisation it is a question of simple mining operations which always get related to the off-take. Therefore. they are expanding, not contracting.

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह : क्या किसी देश के साथ माडका का एक्सपोर्ट वार्टर बेसिस पर करने के लिये बात चीत की जा रही है ?

श्वी मतुनई शाह : हां, रशिया से बातचीत हो रही है। ईस्ट योग्प से हमारी बातचीत हो रही है। ग्रमरीका, यू० एस० ए०, के साथ सी० सी० यार्टर होने वाला है। उस से भी हम बात कर रहे है,

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What becomes of the waste that i_s left over from export, especially in Bihar? What is done with that?

Shri Manubhal Shah: That is also exported and is called loose mica ground.

Chrysler Automobiles

+

∫ Shri P. R. Chakraverti: | Shri Inder J. Malhotra: *644. ₹ S5ri Bibhuti Mishra: | Shri Rameshwar Tantia: | Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of agreement reached between Chrysler International and the Premier Automobiles Ltd, for production of Chrysler Motor Vehicles in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Company will be allowed to procure or manufacture locally components for the manufacture of automatic products and that Chrysler will furnish technical assistance: and

(c) whether the new agreement will cover Chrysler products of American origin as well as that of its subsidiaries in various countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, have been collaborating with Chrysler Corporation of U.S.A., since 1947, for the manufacture of Dodge/Fargo vehicles. In September 1961, they negotiated a new agreement on revised terms which has been approved by Government. The terms of such collaboration agreement's between two private firms are treated by Government as confidential.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know the target of production and the investment involved?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The target of production is 15,000 vehicles, and the new investment involved will be round about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores in foreign exchange.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any idea of sending the products of this project abroad to earn foreign exchange?

Oral Answers

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do attempt some export, but not of this quality. Ashok Leyland exports its products.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if this new production venture would in any way contribute anything to reduce the prices of automobiles in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not a new venture. A_S it was stated, from 1947 onwards they have been producing these vehicles.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: D_0 I understand that there is no new model being introduced? Then, what is the expansion about? There are already too many models and too many manufacturers for too small a production, which is responsible for the increased cost. May I know whether this is in the same direction augmenting this, or it is something in the reverse?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is the same model. From 7,000 numbers the production is to go up to 15,000 numbers, expansion in the same line. Therefore, there is no question of duplication of models.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We were told yesterday by the Finance Minister that all foreign collaboration agreements whose investment value is more than Rs. 5 crores have now to be veted by a high-level committee of officials. I want to know whether this agreement has also been put through that procees or not.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That arrangement has come into existence only very recently. This agreement was concluded in September, 1961.

Potassium Chloride Plant at Kandla

•645. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether any plant is proposed to be set up at Kandla for the extraction of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate from sea-water;

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up; and

(c) the expected average output per day?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. An industrial licence has been issued to an existing salt works in Kandla for the extraction of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate from the waste salt bitterns.

(b) The licensee expects to go int production by 1964-65.

(c) 10 tons a day when in full production.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the cost involved and is any foreign exchange involved?

Shri Kanungo: There will not be any necessity for any foreign exchange.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When the plant goes into production, what would be the maximum output and how far will it help in reducing imports?

Shri Kanungo: At the moment, w > are entirely depending upon imports of this particular chemical and when this plant and others go into full production, we will be able to meet all our needs, which are growing also.

श्वी भक्त दर्शनः श्रीमन्, में यह जानना चाहना हं कि क्या यह कारखाना देश में प्रयने ढंग का पहला कारखाना है या इसले पहले भी इस तरह का काम होता था,े और यदि होता था तो धहां पर ?

थी कानूनगोः यह पहला धारखाना है ।

het Vishram Prasad: What will be the cost of production per ton and how far will it be sufficient for use in the country? Shri Kanungo: For the second part I have already stated that it is not produced in the country now and we have to depend upon imports of these products. The cost of production can b_e ascertained only when production starts.

Coal for Steel Plants

*648. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output in the production of steel has been insufficient due to the present quality of coal available to steel plants; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to rectify the deficiency in the quality of fuel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The deterioration in the quality of coking coals, particularly its ash content which is higher than anticipated, has had some adverse effect on the production of iron. Government havo embarked on a large washery programme to remove this difficulty.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Has the cost of production been affected and has it gone up due to the non-availability of the metallurgical coal of the required specification?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir. The cost of production has slightly gone up because of the low quality coal. The exact rise due to this cost canot be worked out.

Shri R. S. Pandey: How many coal washeries are working and what is their output?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are six coal washeries three in the private sector and three in the public sector I do not have figures with regard to output.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is it a fact that not merely the high ash content but the fluctuating percentage of ash content has affected adversely the production of steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member is correct. We are trying to get uniform quality coal as far as possible but we are finding it difficult. We are working towards that

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it contemplated to raise the price of coal once again and if that be so what effect it will have on the output of iron and steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question should be addressed to my colleague in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What percentage of the requirements of the steel factories are met by washeries and what percentage by raw coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are differet percentages for different categories of coal. In some cases, roughly, it is 75 per cent washed coal. In some other cases it is 50 per cent. It varies

Shri A. P. Jain: In view of the shortage of highgrade metallurgical coal in this country do the Government have any idea of locating future iron and steel plants on the coast so that these plants may be fed by imported coal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. That idea is being worked out. It is still in the region of idea.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that recently at Jamshedpur the hon. Minister said that we were going to acquire the distinction of being the costliest producers of steel in the country and if so may I know whether it is due to the shortage of coal or any other factors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The shortage of the proper quality coal is also a factor which has contributed to the increase in the cost of production.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not completely answered. I asked whether it is due to the shortage of coalMr. Speaker: He says this is one of the reasons. If the hon. Member wants to know about other factors also, then he will have to put another question which I am not allowing.

Cement Trade in Delhi

(Shri Bhakt Darshan: *649. { Shri D. C. Sharma: { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement trade has been licensed in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). With a view to regulating the distribution and sale of cement, the Delhi Administration has recently promulgated the Delhi Cement Control Order, 1963 which provides inter alia for the licensing of cement dealers in Delhi.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब से यह लाइसेंस प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की गयी है उससे पहले सीमेंट का मूल्य दिल्ली के बाजारो में क्या था, ग्रीर इस समय क्या है ? क्या उसमें कोई श्रन्तर ग्राया है ?

श्री प्र॰ चं॰ सेठीः कन्ट्रोल मुल्य पर बेचाजाता है इस लिये पहले मूल्य क्या था यह तो मैं नहीं बता सकता ।

श्वी भक्त दर्शनः क्याइस बातका पता लगाया गयाहै कि दिल्लीके लिये सीमेंटकी कुल कितनी ग्रावश्यकता है ग्रीरक्याग्रवइस बातको व्यवस्थाकर ली गयी है कि दिल्लीमें सीमेंटकी कमी का ग्रनभव नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ग्रगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मं दिल्ली के डिमांड ग्रौर एलाटमेंट के सन् १९६२ के किंगर दे सकता हूं। सन् १९६२ के पहले क्वार्टर में डिमांड थी ९९,१५६ टन, एलाटमेंट हन्ना ३२,७०० टन ग्रीर १० हजार टन का एडहाक एलाटमेंट किया गया । दूसरे क्वार्टर में डिमांड यी १,००,११६ टन, एलाटमेंट या ३२,७०० टन ग्रीर एडहाक एलाटमेंट था १०००० टन ।

श्वी भागवत झा माजाव : क्या यह वात सच नहों है कि लाइसेंस प्रणालो को लाने के पूर्व दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कीमर्ते बढ रही थीं। स्रीर ग्रगर बढ़ रही थीं तो क्या यह निष्क्यात्मक रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि इस प्रभालो को लाने के बाद उसके मूल्य में कमी हई है।

श्वी प्र० चं० सेठी: दिल्ली में सन १९५९ में सीमेंट का कंट्रोल आर्डर था। सन् १९६० में जब सीमेंट की बहुतायत हुई तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने यह कन्ट्रोल भाई रहटा दिया। लेकिन बाद में केन्क के परमर्श पर फिर से सीमेंट कन्ट्रोल आर्डर जारी हुमा है।

भ्राप्यक्ष महोदयः इस का क्या भ्रसर हुम्रा है। भाया इसके इंट्रोड्यस करने से कीमत में कोई फर्क प्राया है, कई कमी हुई है?

श्वी प्र० खं० सेठी: इसके इन्ट्रोडक्शन के बाद लाइसेंसिंग कर दिया है भौर जो लोग बिना लाइसेंस सीमेंट बेचा करते ये उनकी रोक्याम हई है।

प्राप्यक्त महोदय: यह तो ठीक है कि लाइसेंसिंग कर दियाग गा है। लेकिन इसको इंट्रोड्यूस करने से क्या कीमर्तों में कोई कमी प्रायी है?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are about 62 licensees now who are distributing cement at controlled prices.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramantiam): The price is controlled and it has got to be sold at the controlled prices. We were receiving complaints that cement was being sold at a higher price, and that is why we have taken these control measures. Mr. Speaker: Is this lower than the one that was prevalent before the introduction of these measures?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The legal controlled price is the same. But it was being sold at the black market at higher prices. For the purpose of controlling that, this control order has been promulgated.

श्रीमती चावदाः मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि दूसरे राज्यों में सीमेंट की जो कमी है ग्रीर जिसके कारएा कुऐं ग्रीर रास्ते मादि ग्रयूरे रह गए हैं, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: सीमेंट की कमी सारे देश में है। राज्यों की जो सीमेंट का कोटा दिया जाता है उसमें से वे ऐसे कामों के लिए सीमेंट देते हैं, ग्रीर ग्रगर राज्य में कोई खास काम किया जाता है तो उसके लिए एडहाक ग्रांट दी जाती है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद ः क्या सरकार यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगी कि लाइसेंस योजना में कुछ फैवरिट लोंगों को परमिट मिल जाते हैं म्रोर वे उनको ले कर बलैक मारकेटिंग करते हैं ?

भी प्र॰ चं॰ सेठी: जहां तक सीमेंट के वितरण का सवाल है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। हम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उसका कोटा दे देते हैं।

मिंगि भी मौकार लाल बेरवा: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में सीमेंट के कितने डिपो है जिन पर लाइसेंस के प्रनुसार सीमेंट दिया जाता है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I said earlier, there are about 62 licensees in Delhi.

श्वी भक्त दर्शन : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर पूरी तरह नहीं दिया गया है, में यह जातना चाहता था कि दिल्ली में जितनी सोमेंट की ग्रावध्यकता होगी क्या उसके पूरा करने का ग्राध्वासन सरकार देसकती है?

6868

प्रध्यक्ष महोदयः जो उनके पास स्रांकड़े थे पिछले साल के वे उन्होंने पढ़ कर सुना दिए, कि इतनी मांग थी प्रौर इतने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गर्।

थी भक्त दर्शन : जब नियंत्रण कर दिया गया हैं तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि पूरी सप्लाई करे। क्या सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी को लेने के लिये तैयार है?

श्वी प्र॰ खं० सेठी: जहां तक जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है तो जिस तरीके से उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है उस प्रकार से उस को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायगी ग्रीर उस कमी को पूरा किया जायगा लेकिन ग्रभी कुछ दिनों तक सीमेंट की कमी महसूस की जाती रहेगी ।

Production of Fertilizers + *650. ∫ Shri P. C. Borocah: ∫ Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest estimates reveal that the target of fertilizer production under the Third Plan is not likely to be achieved;

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall; and

(c) he special measures, if any, proposed to be taken to minimise this shortfall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shrl P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortfall is expected to be of the order of 300,000 tons of Nitrogen.

(c) A fertilizer project takes about three years to complete and start production, from the date of contract for the supply of plant and machinery. In the case of several projects, orders are yet to be placed. Efforts will be made to accelerate plant deliveries and construction. Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the present installed capacity of fertiliser production in this country and what is the capacity licensed, but not yet installed?

Oral Answers

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In 1962-63, we are expected to produce about 200,000 tons of nitrogen. The total licensed capacity is 1.3 million tons which we expected to be completed by 1965-66, so that we may have 1 million ton capacity established by the end of the third Plan period. As I have explained in my main answer, many of the projects have not yet placed orders for the equipment.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that a number of fertiliser projects were licensed, but not installed and whether the Government propose to take over in the public sector those projects which have been licensed in the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the private sector, we have licensed to the extent of 5.5 lakh tons of nitrogen. But from the figures available, by the end of the third Plan period, they would be producing only 35,000 tons of nitrogen in the private sector. So, the short-fall has mainly occurred in the private sector. We are considering whether some of these should be taken up in the public sector, so that it can be expedited.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that a certain private fertiliser project which was due to be commissioned in the first Plan with German collaboration is being withheld even now and may I know when the collaboration with the German firm will be finalised?

Mr. Speaker: Each project cannot be taken up here.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what are the specific reasons for the shortfall? Is it technical, financal or what?

6871 Oral Answers CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Oral Answers

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a new line of production. They have to get collaboration from outside. Many private sector licensees have not been able to obtain this collaboration.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It is reported that the public sector is taking over some of the production programmes which have been allotted to the private sector. May I know to what extent the shortfall will be made up when the public sector takes it over from the private sector?

Mr. Speaker: They are yet considering what to take over and how much to take over. It would not be possible just at this moment to tell how much the shortfall would be made up.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the public sector has taken over any project from the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, one has already been taken up. The Madhya Pradesh project was in the private sector, but because that licensee was not taking active steps, Government have taken it over and we are proceeding with the implementation of the project. In the same way, Durgapur has indicated that they may not be able to go through the project. Therefore, we are considering whether it should be taken over in the public sector. In this way we have to consider each licensee and take a decision.

श्वी क्रोंकार हाल वेरवा : क्या मै जान सकता हूं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स की कमी को दूर करने के लिए हमें बाहर से कितनी खाद मंगानी पडती हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figure immediately available. But we are importing round about 1 to 2 lakh tons.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether instead of giving the licence to the private sector, there is a proposal to establish it in the public sector. Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it.

भी कछुकाय: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद की कमी पूरी करने के लिये यह फिल-किन देशों से मंग्तगी। जाती है इसमें हमारा कितना फौरेन एक्सचेंज जाता है प्रौर खाद की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार को अभी कितना रूमय मौर लगेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: I have overheardthe Deputy Minister telling the Minister--the figures are not available. He need not answer it now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is being said that we are not able to fulfil the targets with regard to the production of fertiliser. May I know, at the same time, whether we are able to sell all the production in the Nangal Fertiliser Factory?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the Nangal fertiliser factory we are producing a new type of fertiliser for our country—calcium ammonium nitrite. In the initial stages there were sine difficulties. But now now the entire production is being sold.

Cement Factory in Assam

***651.** ∫ Shrimati Benuka Barkataki: Shri Basumatari:

Will the M pister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any licence for a cement factory in Assam;

(b) if so, when and to whom it was issued; and

(c) the progress made in setting it up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In April 1956, an industrial licence was issued to Messrs. Assam Cements Ltd., Shillong, to set up a cement factory at Cherrapunji in Assam. (c) The site for the factory has been selected; the requisite lands have been acquired and a firm order has been placed with foreign suppliers for the plant and equipment.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know what are the main difficulties facing the party in setting up this factory in Assam? Why is there so much delay. The licence was issued in 1956. More than six years have passed and still the factory has not been set up. May I know what are the main difficulties facing the party?

Shri P. C. Sethi: First of all, there were difficulties about the constitution of the company itself. Secondly, there was some difficulty in the exact location of the factory. Lastly, the foreign suppliers could not supply the machinery and equipment wihin the stipulated time.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know whether the lend-lease system in the tribal areas of Assam is one of the difficulties?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The land has been acquired.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basumatari-

Shri Basumatari: I wanted to ask the same question. But may I know...

Mr. Speaker: The same need not be put again—Shri Hem Barua

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the industrial growth of Assam is retarded because of the fact that the Government grants licences but never makes the necessary provisions for foreign exchange; if so, whether any foreign exchange is involved in this plant, and if any foreign exchange is involved what provision Government has made for that foreign exchange?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, as already pointed out bor my colleague, it was not the want of foreign exchange which delayed the implementation of this project. The company "self did not get formed in time. Then, they could not get the location properly fixed. These were the difficulties. As a matter of fact, even according to the present programme they are importing the plant and the provisions have been made available to them.

श्री कञ्च बायः में जानना चाहना हुं कि इस प्रकार के लाइ ों ज जारी करने के लिये किंन किंन राज्यों को क्यादेश दिये गये हैं।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः यह तो ग्रसम का मामजा था।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know by what time this project is likely to be commissioned?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Only six years have elapsed.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how much more time will be taken.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It i_s expected to come into production some time next year.

Mr. Speaker: Next question—Shri Maheswar Naik—

Shri Maheswar Naik: Question No. 653.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about Question No. 652?

Shri Hem Barua: It is an important Question.

Mr. Speaker: That has been transferred to the 8th. The Members have got intimation by slips, but sometimes they are overlooked.

Shri Ranga: How did it happen, Sir: Is it because the newspaper is going to be inaugurated on the 30th and therefore this should come a little later?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is wrong about today? Is it for some patrioteering business?

6875 Oral Answers CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Oral Answers

Mr. Speaker: It was wrongly addressed to a Ministry for which it was not intended.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I beg to submit that the House deserves an explanation as to how this question has been postponed, on what grounds this question has been postponed.

Mr. Speaker: It was addressed to a wrong Ministry, and when corrected it was not the turn of that Ministry to answer today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why can it not be put down for the 1st; why has it been put down for the 8th?

Mr. Speaker: The convenience has to be seen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whose?

Mr. Speaker: These are very minor details.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is unconscionable delay. It could have been put down for the 1st. Why has it been fixed for the 8th?

Export of Bicycles

+ *653. ∫ Shri Maheswar Naik: ∖ Shri Ramchandra Mallick:

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

(a) the latest position in regard to export of Indian-made bicycles;

(b) the foreign exchange earned from export of bicycles; and

(c) the extent to which India has now been able to achieve selfsufficiency in manufacturing cycle parts?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 3464 bicycles valued at 3.10 lakhs and cycle parts worth 6,21,000 were exported during 1962. Prospects for 1963 appear better; in January, 1963, alone, 1181 bicycles and cycle parts worth Rs. 1.61 lakhs have been exported (c) Complete self-sufficiency has been achieved in the manufacture of cycle and cycle parts.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the price and quality of the cycles exported to those countries compare favourably with those of the cycles imported into those countries from other exporting countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The average price realised is Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per cycle which compares favourably with the price of Japanese cycles.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government is aware that even the internal consumers of cycles are not very much satisfied with the quality of our cycles and give preference to cycles imported from England and whether Government is taking any steps to improve the quality of our cycles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Indian cycles are some of the best cycles in the world. TI, Raleigh and Atlas cycles are classed as one of the higher brands. As a matter of fact, in a recent tender in Egypt, out of 11 tenderers the Indian cycles stood first both in quality and in price. So, that is not the question at all. The real question is to locate markets and the amount of losses involved in the local cost of manufacture and the international price that has to be realised. I can assure the House that both in quality and price we are trying to compete to the best extent possible.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Which are the countries to which these cycles are being exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are about 11 countries. We are now mostly concentrating on West Asia, that is, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Kuwait Sheikhdom etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that for the last three or four months there is a lay-off in Sen Raleigh Industries Limited at Asansol? If so, will that affect the export position?

from the export restric

Shri Manubhai Shah: The lay-off is for quite a different thing, that is, an industrial dispute. It will not affect completely, but to the extent the factory remain₃ closed the production will go down.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that after assessment it has been found that there is still scope in these very markets to which we are exporting at present for bigger exports from our country? If so, are we making attempts to produce more cycles in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly our observation. But unfortunately the Indian business community and the manufacturers are not yet aggressively export-midded. That is the main bottleneck; otherwise, we can sell much more.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are large and small units producing bicycles. May I know whether bicycles produced by the smaller units are being exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Broadly we are encouraging the bigger manufacturers to export and the ideal manufacturers cater to the internal market; but the small people are also exporting cycle parts.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since in the case of most of the major cycle factories in our country the collaborators are British manufacturers, z_3 it a fact that the export potential of our cycles is limited to some extent by the competition from the parent companies exporting directly to those countries? If so, is there any scheme for a purely Indian trade mark of cycles for export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of 29 cycle factories in the large-scale sector only two have foreign collaboration. So, it will not be right to say that it is due to that. Even in the case of these two, that is. Sen Rabeigh and TI Cycles the British collaborators have now agreed to release them from the export restrictions which they had originally imposed. It is really the inability of our manufacturers to go aggressively for export which is coming in the way.

श्वी विश्वास प्रसःब : ग्रभी म,ननीय मंत्र जी ने बताया कि हमारे देश से साइकलों का एक्सपोर्ट बहुत ज्यादा होता है। में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस की पब्लिसिटी के लिये सरकार फारेन कन्ट्रीज में कितना रुपया खर्च करती है।

श्वी मनुभाई ज्ञाह: मैं ने तो यह नहीं बताया ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Shri Inder J. Mathotra: May I know if any efforts have been made to explore the market potential in the Western countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the current year, as the House is aware we have provided a marketing development fund of Rs. 5.80 crores in the budget, and we hope to evolve a system to give assistance, both in rupee as well as in foreign exchange to commodity research, marketing research and area surveys for different countries and for, different commodities abroad, in Western Asia and other countries.

हिन्दी विधि ग्रायोग

६४४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी दिधि श्रायोग ने अपने कार्य में ब्रब तक क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) उस ग्रायोग के लिए ग्रभी मौर कितनाकार्य शेष है; ग्रीर

(ग) दोप्र कार्य के कब तक पुरा होने की सम्भावना है? विधि मंत्रालय में उपसंत्रो (श्री विभागेंग्रेग्द्र मिश्व): (क) राजभाषा विधागी) ग्रायोग ने भारतीय दंड संहिता (इंडियन पीनल कोड), दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (इंडियन पीनल कोड), दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (कोड ग्राफ किमिनल प्रोसीजर), भारतीय साक्ष्प ग्राधिनियम (इंडियन इविउन्स ऐक्ट) के ग्रीर व्यवहार, प्रक्रिया संहिता (कोड ग्राफ मिदिल प्रोसीजर) के ग्राधिगंश के हिन्दी मूल पाठ की ग्रंतिम रूपदे दिया है। ग्रायोग ने इन मूल पाठों के ग्राधार पर विधि शब्द कोय का कुत्र माग भी संकलित कर लिया है। ग्रब ग्रायोग संविदा ग्राधिनियम का हिन्दी मल पाठ संयार करने में लगा हत्रा है।

(ख) प्रायोग को प्रभो होय केन्द्रीय विधि में के हिन्दी मूल पाठ तैयार करने हैं; ग्रीर केन्द्रीय विधि में के विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भ.षायों में प्रतुवाद के लिए तया जो राज्य विधियां हिन्दी से भिन्न भ.षायों में हैं; उनके हिन्दी ; मनुवाद के लिए व्यवस्या करनी है।

(ग) राष्ट्रपति के आदेश द्वारा आयोग को सौंपे गये वृहद कार्य को देखते हुए इन समय इस बात का ठीक अनुमान करना कठिन है कि शेव कार्य कब तक परा हो सकेगा।?

(a) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has finalised the Hindi texts of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act and a major portion of the Code of Civil Procedure. It has also, on the basis of these texts, compiled part of the glos sary of law terms. It is now engaged in the preparation of the Hindi text of the Contract Act.

(b) The Commission has still to prepare the Hindi texts of the remainining Central laws and to arrange for the translation of Central laws in the various regional language and for the translation of State laws into Hindi, if the texts of such laws are in a language other than Hindi. (c) In view of the Colessal work assigned to the Commission by the Presidential order it is not possible to give any exact idea at present as to when the remaining work is likely to be finished.

Oral Answers

श्री भक्त दश्वंतः श्रीमन, करा यह सत्य है कि राष्ट्राति का आदेश निभलने के बहुत देर बाद इस कमीशन की स्थापना की गई प्रीर किर इत के मेम्बरों की निभुक्ति में ती काफ़ी शिथिजता शही ? में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अम से कम अब इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिथे कोन से खास भदम उठाए जा रहे है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: It is not correct to say that the Commission was constituted long after the Presidential order. The Presidential order came in April 1961 and in June the Commission was constituted. Of course it is true that all the members have not been appointed so far and there are about three vacancies. But we have been trying our very best to fill up those vacancies. We could fill up the vacancies only on the recommendation of the State Governments. Unfortunately, one member who was selected died before he was appointed and, in another case, a member refused to serve on the Commission. So, we have our difficulties. All the same, let me tell the House that we have 15 members out of a total strength of 18, at present.

श्वी भक्त वर्धनः श्रीमन, क्याइस बात में कोई सत्यता है कि इम कमिशन को श्रमी तक स्टेनोयाफ़ या दूसरा स्टाफ पूरा नहीं दिया जा सका है, यहां तक कि इसके बैंध्री के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी श्रव्यवस्था है श्रीर मकान की बड़ी तंगी है? क्याइम वारे में कोई खास प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: So far as staff is concerned, it is true that the whole staff has not been appointed In view of the emergency, the Commission themsalves have suggested, as hon. Members will see if they look into the budget, that they will not have the full staff, a_S was envisaged. Regarding housing, it is true there was some difficulty. But, then, we have entered into an agreement with the Law Institute. Their building is mearing completion and we will

श्री सिद्धे श्वर प्रसाद ः श्रीमन, कग यह सच है कि ऐ पा फैपला किया गया है कि ग्रागे से जो विधेयक ग्रायें, वे ग्रोजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी लाए जायें? यदि हां, तो ऐपा कव से किया जायगा?

occupy a major portion of that build-

ing.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): It is our intention to introduce Hindi counterparts along with English texts for future legislation.

श्वी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या इस बात में सचाई है कि जिन कान् रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो रहा है, वे तब तक प्रमाणित नहीं माने नहीं जायें ो, जब तक कि वे पालिय: मेंट से स्वीवृत न हो जा रें या इस बारे में राष्ट्र रति का अध्या-देश जारी न हो जा ये ? मानतीय मंत्री जो ने कहा है कि ग्रांगे ग्राने वाले त्रिधेयकों के संत्रंध में भो सोचा जा रहा है । में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस को कब से काय जििवत किया जायगा ।

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not true that any further notification will be necessary to give the stamp of authority for the texts which have been already translated. That would unnecessarily delay matters. We have set up a high-power commisison consisting of very eminent men, and I think the approval of Parliament can hardly improve upon the text, particularly when it requires very careful examination. For future legislation too, we do not want to make it dependent upon any prior approval of any other authority.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether the Act_3 so far translated into Hindi will be printed in both the languages—English and Hindi? श्री ग्र० कू० सेनः यहीं तो इरादा है।

Shri A. P. Jain: When did the Commission start its working? For how long has the paucity of accommodation and the paucity of staff continued prior to the emergency.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: The Commission has started its actual working as soon as \mathbf{x} was formed, that is, June 1962. Despite the fact that all Members have not been appointed, those appointed, 15 Members, have sat for 90 days in the last year.

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह : कब तक यह मान लिया जाए कि ग्रंप्रेजी के तमाम विधि विधानों का हिन्दी में अनुव.द हो जाएगा ग्रीर उन्हें प्रामा-णिकता प्राप्त हो जायगी ?

श्री ग्न**० कु० सेन**: जितनी जल्दी हो सकता है , होगा । कोई वक्त बतलाना तो मुम्मिकन नहीं है ।

श्री कछवायः इस समिति में कीन कीन लोगकाम कर रहे हैं। उनके नाम क्या हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगाकि उनकी तनथ्वाह क्या हैं?

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी तकतील जान कर क्या करेंगे ।

श्वी कछत्राय : संख्या तो बता दी जाए।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : संख्या वता दी गई है। इ.ब. नाम जान कर क्या करेंगे ?

श्री कछत्राय : ग्रीर तनस्वाह ?

Mr. Speaker: That is going too much into detail.

श्री ग्र० कु० सेनः किस की तनस्व.ह?

इध्यक्ष महोत्याः तनस्वाह बताने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्वी भागदत झा फ्राजाद : दया यह स्तय है कि १९६१ से यह कमिशन कार्य यह कर रहा है फ्रांर इसवे सामने कार्य समारक करने की कड़ ग्रावंधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है ग्रीर इसलिए इसके काम में बहुत श्रषित ढिलाई है ग्रीर जो ग्रनुसद का कर्म हो रहा है यह बहुस ही शिथिलता से हो रहा है।

श्री घ० कु० सेन : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री प० सी० पारू राल: अभी मानतीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कोई जब निन्चित समय नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हम हिन्दी बोलने वाले जब संजद् से रिटायर हो जायेंगे तब ग्राप लायेंगे क्या हिन्दी के ग्रनुवाद ?

ग्रण्यअ महोदयः हों उम्मीद है कि आप इतने जल्दी रिटायर नहीं होगे। फिर आप उत्ती आर्गे।

Purchases by D.G.S. & D.

*655. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination be pleased to state:

(a) the total purchases made by D.G.S. & D from Small Scale Industry during each of the last two years; and

(b) the total amount of price preference involved for the Small Scale Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). Stores worth Rs. 11.79 crores were purchased during 1961-62. Purchases from April, 1962 to January, 1963 amounted to Rs. 23.64 crores. These purchases involved payment of price amounting to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 84,000 respectively.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the very fact that the price preference amount is so insignificant, do I take it that the small-scale industry is in direct competition with large-scale industry and has done very well?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, Sir. Smallscale industries are competing very successfully with large-scale industries. Only in cases where production costs are high, each case is examined on merits and some preference in price is given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that it is established that over a wide field of so many items, the smallscale industries, both in quality and price, have proved their merit even in competition with large-scale industries, may I know how many items out of these have been selected and reserved exclusively for the smallsector industries for developmentout of these items in which it has competed with large-scale industry?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In about 200 items, the small-scale industries are successfully competing with the large-scale sector. Therefore, tenders are being issued and the Directors of Industries of State Governments are informed of the requirements of the D.G.S. & D. I am glad to inform the House that the small-scale sector is able to compete successfully.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what is the broad classification besides engineering goods that have been purchased, and also if these purchases have been made from all the regions in the country?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, attempts are being made to purchase stores from all regions in the country. All States are competing successfully.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Besides engineering goods, what are the other goods?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There are about 200 items.

Manufacture of Cement

+ •656. { Shri Subodh Hansda: { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a slag committee for manufacture of cement;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted any report;

(c) if so, what is the slag output in our country according to this Committee; and

(d) the percentage of it used for manufacture of cement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b), An informal committee of the representatives of the various Ministries/ Departments concerned, and the parties licensed for the manufacture of portland blast furnace slag cement, was convened in 1960 to review the progress of licensed/approved schemes for the manufacture of portland blast furnace slag cement and to suggest measures for expediting progress. This committee has held three meetings so far. No specific report was required to be submitted by the committee

(c) It has been estimated that currently about 3.8 million tonnes of slag is being produced in the six steel plants in the country.

(d) At present, about 95,000 tonnes representing 2.5 per cent of the total output of slag is being utilised for the production of slag cement.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the firms which are at present utilising this slag for manufacturing cement?

Shri P. C. Sethl: Slag cement is at present being produced by the Mysore Iron and Stoel Ltd., Bhadravati, and also by the ACC at Chaibasa, utilising Jamshedpur slag.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the production of cement is being increased in our country, may I know whether this committee has also gone into the cost structure or the cost of manufacture of cement out of slag and if so, how it compares with the cost of other cement manufactured out of dolomite and other materials?

Oral Answers

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The costing is done in such a way that there will not be any difference in the selling prices of slag amount and Portland cement; the costing of slag is done in such a manner that the cost may be equal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the quality and price of the slag cement compare with the pozzolon cement that is being manufactured near the Bhakra dam?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The standard or the quality is to be the same and the price also is to be the same. That is why I have stated that we are adjusting the slag price so that the price may be the same and the same standard or quality also may be maintained.

कुटीर उद्योग

*६४७. धी भवत दर्शनः क्या वालिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की क्रमा करेंगे किः

(क) क्यायह सच हैकि कुछ समय से विभिन्न राज्यों में कुटीर उद्योगों का सर्वेक्षण किया जारहा है ;

(ख) यदिहां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में सर्वेक्षणमें ग्रबतक क्या प्रगति हुई हैं: मीर

(ग) उन सर्वेक्षणों के फलस्वरूप सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में कुटंरर उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं

वाएिएस्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानू भगो): (क) से (ग). ग्रावस्यक जानकार। इकट्डी की जा रही है ग्रीर यथा शीध्र सदब की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी। Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May we have the answer in English also?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that the information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House. I thought that by this time hon. Members would be able to understand this much of Hindi at least.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कम से कम माननीय मंग्री जी यह बतलाने की तो क्रुपा करे कि इस सर्वे का ग्राखिर उद्देश्य क्या है ग्रीर जब सर्वेक्षग हो जाएगा तो उसका किस तपह से उपयोग किया जाएगा ।

श्वी कानुनगो : यह जो सर्वे हो रहा है, बहुत किस्म का हो रहा है। इस में वक्त लगेगा। सब की इकट्ठा करके सदन के सामने रख दिया जाएगा। सर्वे का उद्देश्य यह है कि वहां क्या क्या चीज बन रही है त्रोर कितना उसकां खर्च होता है, उसकी प्राइम कास्ट क्या है इस प्रकार की जानकारी होने से उसके डिवेल्पमेंट के लिए कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कम से कम यह भी बतलाने की कृपा की जाए कि सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कोई विशेव कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए हैं, विशेष स्टाफ रखा है या ये जो ब्लाक के कर्मचारी हैं, विकास खण्डों के कर्मचारी हैं, इनके द्वारा या ग्रौर किसी एजंसी के द्वारा यह काम कराया जा रहा है ?

श्वी काननगो : राज्य सरकारों के पास जो कर्मचारो हैं, वे जो काम कर रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारें प्रपनी तरफ से जो कार्य कर रहो हैं ग्रीर यूनियन सरकार ग्रीर राज्य सरकारे शामिल हो कर जो कार्य कर रही है, इस सब को इक्ट्ठा करके सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May J know whether such of these cottage industries as are being started on a co-operative basis under the aegis of 3227 (Ai) LSD-2. the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission are only being spoon-fed and they do not get financial assistance from the co-operative central bank and they do not find the market for their goods, and that is the reason why most of these cooperative industrial units that have been started have proved to be a thorough failure, and if so, whether that aspect is also being surveyed by this committee?

Oral Answers

Shri Kanungo: These are all definite opinions. There are differing opinions about it.

Mr. Speaker: Rather, it was a speech.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the present survey pertains only to the actual production of the small-scale industries or it includes also the future potentiality and the likelihood of increasing their production?

Shri Kanungo: It has nothing to do with defence needs. At the present moment, the particular question is one of survey of the industries in the rural area; and the cottage industries which are existing and which are capable of being developed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: So far as the Jammu and Kashmir State is concerned, the survey of cottage industries has been completed since long. May I know what steps have been taken to implement those recommendations that were given in the survey reports?

Shri Kanungo: In some States there have been surveys but not complete. The Jammu and Kashmir survey, of which I am familiar is not complete. The results of the survey have been incorporated in the policies which are being pursued for the last couple of years.

Shri P. Kunhan: How many State Governments have completed the survey so far?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got definite information.

6389 Oral Answers

श्वी विश्वाम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जाने कहा कि इस का सर्वे हो रहा है श्रीर उस को रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगा । मैं जानना जाहता हूं कि कितने दिन लगें। और किस पंच वर्शीय योजना में उसे लागु किया जायेगा?

भी कानुनगोः यह सर्वे हो रही है ग्रीर जोभी सूचना इकट्ठो होगी उस को वहां रख दिया जायेगा। इस में कंरीब एक महीना लगेगा, इस से ज्यादा नहीं।

Tea Industry

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

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has recently analysed the major problems facing the tea industry in West Bengal and Assam;

(b) if so, the main difficulties pointed out by the Council; and

(c) the measures being taken to remove the same?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) At the instance of the Tea Board, the National Council of Applied Economic Research conducted in 1959 a survey of a few economically weak tea gardens in West Bengal, Cachar and Tripura.

(b) and (c). The Council felt that as the causes for the economic weakness of the gardens were diverse, no generally applicable solutions could be prescribed on the basis of a survey. The Council, however, suggested a detailed techno-economic survey to be conducted. The Board have recently concluded such surveys of tea gardens in Cachar, Tripura and Darjeeling in North East India. The conclusions of the Board are not yet available. Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Council of Applied Economic Research study revealed that a number of tea gardens are working under uneconomic conditions? If so, what is the number?

Oral Answers

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not been proved that they are uneconomic, because while it is true that larger plantations are better, even in many cases small growers have produced better results economically?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether by the system of vegetative propagation the tea crop can be increased by more than 50 per cent according to a detailed study conducted by the Tuklai Experimental Station? Is it also a fact that this (Applied Economic Research) study says that too much reliance should not be placed on that? If so, what is Government's reaction?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very difficult thing; the question is so long that it is not possible to follow it. Questions should be straight, brief and incisive.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I said that according to the study conducted by the Tuklai Experimental Station, by the system of vegetative propagation the tea crop can be increased by more than 50 per cent, whereas applied Economic Research study says that too much reliance should not be placed on that. If so, what is Government's reaction?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all so complex. Vegetative propagation is only one of the methods of tea growing. There are many others like artificial irrigation which, as the hon. Member knows, was introduced recently, and other things like hybridisation which have raised the production of tea from 500 million lbs. to 780 million lbs. We are trying to reach the target of 900 million lbs. **Import of Stainless Steel**

•660. { Shri Maheswar Naik: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri Heda:

+

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of import of stainless steel which has now been permitted by Government against export of stainless steel scraps;

(b) the normal industrial requirements of the country of this material;

(c) whether it is a fact that the All India Stainless Industries Association has represented to Government emphasising the need of enhancing import quota; and

(d) if so, what is the decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No quantum for import of stainless steel sheets for utensil manufacture has been fixed. It would however depend on the quantity of stainless steel scraps exported.

(b) The normal industrial requirements of the country of this material are estimated at 4000 tons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of the Emergency and the necessity to utilise the limited foreign exchange for import of categories of steel required most for Defence and other essential purposes it is not possible at present to supplement the quantity of S.S. Sheets that is likely to be imported under this arrangement.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: What is the value of stainless scraps now being exported?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The actual quantity available for export is not available, but it is estimated that we may have roughly 1,000 tons to be exported just now. Shri Maheswar Naik: Have Government examined whether our own industries are capable of utilising all the stainless scraps available in the country.

Oral Answers

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, it is not possible to utilise the scrap. That is why we allow them to export the scrap, and to import stainless steel for the same value.

श्वी भागवत झा झाजाद : माननीय उपमंत्री जी के कथनानुसार ग्रभी देश की झौद्योगिक ग्रावश्यकता ४,००० टन की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ग्राप ने इस का कौन सा प्रतिशत बाहर से मंगाने का ग्रधिकार दिया है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have banned the import only for the utensils manufacturing industry. For other purposes, to the extent necessary we are allowing the imports. This refers only to the utensils manufacturing industry, and, as I have already stated, roughly 1,000 tons of stainless steel scrap will be available. For that, about 250 tons of stainless steel may be obtained.

श्वी भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेनलेस स्टील को कब तक इम्पोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था की जाती रहेगी ग्रीर क्या देश में ही उस के उत्पादन को करने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. The Durgapur steel plant will be producing about 17,000 tons of stainless steel when it goes into production.

Export of Mangoes

•661. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export mangoes;

(b) if so, whether markets are being explored; and

6893 Oral Answers

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Mango is already exported to the U.K. and the West Asian countries as well as to Malaya, Pakistan and a small quantity to West Germany and Switzerland. Government is taking all possible steps to explore the possibilities of marketing it in foreign countries, but the main bottleneck is specialised transport.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether orders for mangoes have been received this year, and if so, which varieties of mangoes are being exported this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly Alfonso.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister said last year a huge quantity was exported. May I know the total foreign exchange earned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Foreign exchange earning last year was Rs. 19 lakhs. This year it might be Rs. 26 lakhs.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since this is a great potential avenue for gaining more foreign exchange, will the Government be pleased to help the exports by giving some rebate on transport charges or other assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would welcome the suggestion, and if the hon. Member who comes from Maharashtra takes up the matter with the Cooperative Marketing Association, we will be too glad to help.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that mango as the national fruit of India has been profitably utilised in the past by the Prime Minister to prepare the ground for diplomatic talks in Moscow, London and Washington.... Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Written Answers

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Panchsheel talks, will this line be pursued in future to boost the export of mangoes to foreign countries?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. Do the Government propose to boost it, to increase export as a part of diplomatic relations, in short as a diplomatic fruit also?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether Government have examined the possibility of exporting mango products, rather than mangoes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. That also is a very relevant question, and I am glad the hon. Member put it. Last year, the export of mango chutnis was Rs. 34 lakhs. This year it will be about Rs. 49 to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister has stated that Alfonso is being exported. May I know whether Banganapalli, which is also a famous and important variety, will be exported?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mangoes are not ripe yet for export. We pass on now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Iron Ore to East European Countries

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

(a) the steps being taken to step up the export of iron ore to East European countries;

(b) whether recently new agreements have been entered into with some of the East European countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Trade agreements based on rupee payment arrangements have been negotiated with East European countries which provide for increased quantities of iron ore. The S.T.C. has also entered into long-term arrangements with most of the East European countries for supply of iron ore and in certain cases short-term credit facilities have also been extended.

(b) and (c). Recently new contracts have been concluded by the S.T.C. with Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic for 2,50,000 tons and 6,200 tons of iron ore respectively. Bulgaria has also agreed to buy approximately 50,000 tons.

Heavy Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli

*647. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a school to train the personnel for the Heavy Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli is going to be set up;

(b) whether it will have some teachers from some foreign country; and

(c) if so, from where these teachers are likely to come and under what terms?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes Sir; an Artisans' training school with workshop and hostel facilities is being set up at Tiruchirapalli.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Paper Factory in Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) whether Russian experts have submitted a report on the setting up of two units for manufacture of paper, one in Jammu and the other in Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, whether the report has been considered; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The U.S.S.R. experts have submitted a preliminary report indicating the availability of raw materials sufficient for a paper mill of 50,000 tons annual capacity in Jammu and a pulp plant of 30,000 tons annual capacity in the Kashmir Valley.

The experts had, however, indicated that further investigation would be required including detailed study of the availability of timber, mechanizing of logging, transport by river, problems of regeneration of timber, etc., before a final decision on the establishment of the units could be taken. It is proposed to entrust the work of conducting preliminary investigations to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

Defence Orders on Automobile Industry

1289. Shrl Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination be pleased to state:

(a) whether order₅ were placed on the automobile industry by the Defence Ministry; and

(b) whether goods in respects of those orders are still to be lifted from the factories?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have placed order₃ on behalf of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) No. There has bee_{Π} no delay in lifting of vehicles from the factories.

6897 Written Answers MARCH 29, 1963

Company Law Administration

1290. Shri Sideshwar Prasad: Will. the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Company Law Administration has organised a training programme in legal and accounting principles a_s well as in administrative procedure for its staff; and

(b) if so, the number of persons being trained under this programme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 214 Upper Division Clerks and Technical Assistants in the field offices of the Department have already received this training.

Sewing Machines

1291. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewing machines produced, imported a_{nd} exported during the first Five Year Plan and also during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the estimated figures for the Third Five Year Plan Plan?

Table Fans

1292. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric table fang produced, imported and exported during the First Five Year Plan and also during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the estimated figures for the Third Five Year Plan? The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shrl Kanungo): (a)

Written Answers

I Five Year Plan II Five Year Plan

Produced (By large scale		
manufacturers)	208,014	931,000
Imports .	Nos. Not separa- tely classifi- ed prior to 1957	Nos. 2,543 Nos. (From Janu- ary, 1957)
Exports	Do.	48,09 6 Nos.
		(From Jan-

uary, 1957)

 (b) Estimated figures for the Third Five Year Plan: Production
2.5 million Nos.
Imports
No estimate has been

Exports . 1,50,000 Nos.

Supply of Iron and Steel to Orrisa

1293, Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of iron and steel of Orrisa during 1962-63; and

(b) the actual quantity of iron and steel supplied to Orissa during the same period so far?

The Minister c⁻³ teel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Complete figures of demard are not available, since for relaxed categories Statewise statistics are not maintained. Such statistics are available only for categories for which quotas are still allotted. On this basis details of demand, allotment and despatches of steel and pig iron for 1962-63 are:

(1) Restricted categories of steel In metric tons

Demand requirement 22,663 (R.P. Sheets thirner than 14 G; G.P. and G.C. : heets

Allotment 2,168 (B.P. sheets only) (No allotment of GC'GP sheets was made during this period owing to past ou.=

6899 Written Answers CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Written Answers 6900

standings being heavy).

- Despatches . 8,851 (April 1962-January 63. Includes despatches of all types of sheets against current and outstanding orders under Central'State Qu. t 's and also to Stockists in the State).
- (2) Total Despatches (From April to 47,302 restricted and January, 1963) and relapoed categories) includes despatches of Steel against current and outstanding orders).
 (3) Total despatches

of pig iron 27652

Development of Sericulture in Orissa

1294. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to Orissa for development of sericulture during 1962-63 so far; and

(b) the amount that is proposed to be given during 1963-64?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Ceneral assistance is given to the State Governments on the basis of expenditure incurred by them on approved plan schemes. As no expenditure has been reported by the Government of Orissa for the development of sericulture industry during 1962-63, no financial assistance has been granted to the State Government in 1962-63.

(b) The proposed outlay for 1963-64 is Rs. 1.87 lakhs.

भ्रायात में कमी

िश्रीम० ला० िंदेरी: १२९४. ≺श्रीपतीसावित्रीनिगमः (श्रीस० चं० सामन्त:

क्या वाशिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतानेको कपा करेंगे किः (क) लाइसस देने की वर्तमान छः महीनों की ग्रवधि में ग्रायात में कटौती के कारण गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; ग्रीर

(ख) क्या इस कटौती के कारण उत्पाद**न** में कमी ग्रायी है ग्रीर यदि इत, तो कितनी**?**

वा शिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में **उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो):** (क) ग्रौर (ख). चाल् लाइगेंस अवधि में आयातों में हई कटौर्ताका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा यह अभी नहीं बताया जा सकता। विलासिता तथा अर्द्ध-विलासिता की वस्तुओं जैसे मोउर कारें, रैफिजिरेटरों तथा एग्रर कन्डी शनरी ग्रादि के निर्माण के लिये आवश्यक कच्चे माल के ग्रायात में काफी कटौती कर दी गयी है । दूसरी ग्रोर ग्रन्य उद्योगों के लिये इनकी कटौती कम की गयी है। इस कटौती के बावजद भी कुछ ग्रौद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ते ही रहने की सम्भावना है। सं/मेंट, इस्पात, ग्रह्यमिनियम, कागज, चीनी, नाइट्रीजन यक्त उर्वरकों, जट से बनी वस्तुग्रों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों को बाहर से मंगाये जाने वाले कच्चे माल की बहत थोड़ी या बिल्कूल ही ग्रावश्यकता नहीं होती है। ग्रन्य उद्योग जैसे सुती वस्त्र, ऊनी वस्त्र, टायर ग्रीर ट्यूबों, मेषज एंव ग्रौषधों, टायर में इस्पतेमाल होने वाले सत, स्टेपल, रेशम तथा नकली रेशम बनाने के उद्योगों के लिये उतने ही ग्रथवा ग्रीक परिमाण में वच्चे माल की व्यवस्था कर दी गर्य(है। इस प्रकार जहां कम प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कुछ कमी हो सकती है वहा कूल ग्रीद्योगिक उत्पादन में लगातार वद्ध होती जाएगी।

Cable Manufacturing Plant at Rupnarayanpur

1296. Shri Subod'i Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proosal for setting up a plant for manufacture of cable manufacturing plant at Rupnarayanpur, Burdwan, West Bengal has been given due consideration:

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

(c) whether this project will be faken up during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No concrete scheme has been evolved so far.

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

Electric Detonators

Shri Subodh Hansda: 1297. Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the agencies which are now importing electric detonators from foreign countries;

(b) since when these agencies are importing;

(c) whether there has been any change of agencies in the past two years; and

(d) if so, why?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). Imports of electric detonators are being made through the State Trading Corporation from rupee payment areas by four firms and direct from U.K. by one firm. The imports from rupee payment areas have materialised only from 1961-62 onwards. Due to the shortage of sterling foreign exchange import licences for import from rupee payment areas are being issued to such parties as are able to make arrangements for the import of approv- ϵ d variety of electric detonators from payment sources.

Foreign Collaboration

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: 1298. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether there had been a decrease in foreign collaboration in recent months: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanunço): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of technical and financial collaboration proposals approved by the Government of India in 1961, 1962 and from 1st January to 15th March. 1963 was 402, 299 and 60 respectively.

(b) The recent decrease in the number of proposals approved has been mainly because we are not presently encouraging foreign technical collaboration in fields where the technical know-how are generally available within the country and also in industries which are not of sufficient importance in the present context. Further in view of the present Foreign Exchange difficulty the policy is to approve Foreign collaboration proposals only after the firm has been able to make definite arrangements to import plant and required for the project machinery and their capital goods application has been considered and approved by the Government of India.

Revision of Credit Agreement

1299. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(n) whether Government are requesting the Czech. Government to revise the Rs. 23.1 crore credit agreement in respect of 4 major public sector projects of Heavy Engineering and Heavy Machinery at Ranchi and Heavy Boiler Plant in the South to oe established in India with its colloboration; and (b) the reasons for seeking this revision and the reactions of the Czech. Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The scrutiny of the Detailed Project Reports of the Third stage of the Foundry Forge, High Pressure Boiler, Heavy Power Equipment and Heavy Machine Tools Plants, submitted by Mls. Technoexport, Prague showed that there was an increase in the capital cost estimates of these plants as compared to the estimates contained in their preliminary project reports. The foreign exchange requirements of these plants for the import of machinery and equipment etc. from Czechoslovakia substantial l_v exceeded the amount of credit of Rs. 23.1 crores.

A Delegation headed by the Additional Secretary, Department of Heavy Industries therefore held discussions on these matters with the Czechoslovak Government at Prague between February 15, and March 5, 1963.

The Government of Czechoslovakia have agreed to consider our suggestions in the matter.

Export of Iron Ore

1300. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Miniter of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore of Bellary Hospet region exported through Madras. Cuddalore, Vizag, Karwar, Belikere Padri, Honnavar, Mangalore and Bombay Ports during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (upto-date);

b) the distance by road and rail to all these ports from the mine head;

(c) the rate paid on Port Basis to the shippers at each of these Ports; and (d) the difficulties in exporting more quantity of ore through West Coast $Port_S$ which are so near to the mines?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Statistics for export of iron ore sectorwise are not maintained but a statement showing the movements of Bellary-Hospet ore by rail to the various ports is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-1047/63].

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-1047/63].

(c) It is not in the public interest to furnish this information.

(d) Exports of iron ore through the ports on the West Coast are taking place to the extent of the movement and port capacity available. The exports are likely to be stepped up substaintially after the development works on the Hospet-Hubli rail line are completed this year providing for an increase in the movement capacity from half a million to one million tons.

Sale of Tobacco Goods

1301. { Shri G. Mohanty: Shri Ramchandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity separately of home-manufactured and imported tobacco goods sold in India in 1961-62, 1962-63, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Figures are not maintained of home manufactured tobacco goods sold Statewise. However, a statement (No. I) showing Statewise quantity of unmanufactured tobacco cleared for home consumption during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. Commercial imports of tobacco goods have not been permitted in 1961-62

6904

and 1962-63. Some quantities of tobacco goods were imported under Personal Baggage Rules or under Diplomatic Privilege. A statement (No. II) showing actual imports during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Quantity in '000'

K۵	s.

Name of State	1961-62	1962-63 (Upto Septem- ber 1962)
1. Uttar Pradesh	. 41,662	2 0,8 06
2. Madhya Pradesh	. 16,771	8,296
3. West Bengal .	. 27,062	12,047
4. Orissa	4,820	2,543
5. Bihar	. 21,721	10,924
6. Punjab	5,302	2,279
7. Gujarat	. 39,701	23,083
8. Maharashtra	• 35,550	18,018
9. Madras	. 30,232	14,422
10. Andhra Pradesh	. 50,701	2 5,52 5
al. Assam .	1,431	808
12. Mysore .	. 17,232	[8, 876
13. Rajasthan	. [4,060	2,002
14. Jammu & Kashmir	• 345	66
15. Kerala .	. 10,534	5,189
16. Delhi · ·	9 66	535
17. Tripura	. 141	95
Total	. 3,08,051	1,55,514

STATEMENT-II

			Quant T Value of I	'NE in '000
Commodities	1961-	-62	962-63 Decei 196	mber,
	Q	v	Q	v
I. Cigars & Cherroots	Neg.	3	••	Neg.
2. Cigarettes .	16	298	7	144
3. Toba co manu- factured for human consumption (smoking.chew ing.snutf). 101 1015 2 19				
			-	- ,
TOTAL .	117	1316	9	163

Wool Spinning Charkha

1302. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the Evolution of the improved type of wool spinning charkha?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Although, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, has recently taken up a comprehensive programme for the organisation and development of wool industry, particularly, in border areas, it had, at no time, any specific proposal for the evalution of new type of improved charkha for spinning wool. Therefore the question of progress in the evolution of an improved type of wool spinning charkha does not arise. However, earnest efforts are being made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to introduce improved equipment, and tools to enhance the productivity of artisans and their capacity to earn a better income.

Manufacture of Automobiles

1303. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the number

6907 Written Answers CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Written Answers

of cars, jeeps and trucks manufactured by different automobile manufacturers during 1962-63?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The number of cars, jeep_S and commercial vehicles (trucks and buses) produced by different automobile manufacturers in the country during the period April 1962 to February, 1963, was as follows:

Cars	19,455	Nos.
Jeeps	6,821	Nos.
Commercial Vehicles	23,823	Nos.

Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh

1304. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any pla_n to develop the small scale industries in eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the nature thereof; and
- (c) when it will be implemented?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Air-Guns and Rifles

1305. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether requests have been received from private manufacturers as well as from the Government of Punjab for grant of licenses for manufacturing air-guns and rifles; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon? The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No request from any private party for grant of licence under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of air-guns or rifles has been received. An application from the Punjab Government under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for a licence to establish a new undertaking in the public sector for the manufacture of air rifles and shots has been received and the same is under consideration.

कच्चे माल का मिलना

्रश्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद ः ^{१३०६.} ेश्रीमती सत्यभामा देवी ः

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा प्रयत्नों से सम्बन्धित लघु उद्योगों को भी कच्चा माल मिलने में कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में हुई लघु उद्योग बोर्ड को बैं 5 कमें इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया था ; ग्रौर

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में क्या महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किये गये ?

वागिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्रो (श्री कातू गगे): (क) कच्चे माल के संभरण में उन लघु उद्योगों को ग्रधिमान देने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है जो प्रतिरक्षा त्रार्डरों के ग्रनुसार सामान तैयार करते हैं।

(ख) जो, हां।

(ग) बोर्ड का मत यह था कि प्रतिरक्षा ग्रार्डरों पर माल तैयार करने वाले लघु उद्योगों को पर्याप्त परिमाण में कच्चा माल दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊन उद्योग

१३०७. श्रो भक्त दर्शन ः क्या बाणिज्य तथाउद्योगमंत्रायह वताने की कृपा करेंगेकिः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ऊन उद्यांग को विकसित करने के लिगे स्रव तक भारत सरकार ने किस प्रकार को वकहां तक सहायतादी है;

(ख) उस सहायता का वहां की राज्य सरकारने जिस प्रकार से उपकेंग किया है;

(ग) उस सहायता के कारण उस राज्य में ऊग उद्योग का कहां तक विकास हुग्रा है; ग्रौर

(घ) भविष्य केलिये किस प्रकार की योजनत्ये स्वत्कार का गई हैं ग्रयवा प्रस्तावित हैं ?

वागिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्वोकाूनगो): (क) से (घ). स्रोतित जानकारा इत्ट्ठा का जा रहा है वह यथा समय सदन की में अपर रख दी जायगा।

सीमें प्रकट्टे, कांगड़ा

१३० म. श्री भारत दर्शाः क्या इस्पात श्रीर भारी उद्योग मंत: २३ नवम्बर, १६६२ के ग्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या म्४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने का क्रुपा करेंगे कि कांगड़ा जिले (गंजाब) में सामेंट का कार-खाना स्थापित करने का दिशा में इस बोच श्रीर क्या प्रगति हुई है ग्रीर उसके कब तक पूरा तरह पर स्थापेत हो जाने की आशा है?

स्पात तथा भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र॰ चं॰ सेठी): कांगड़ा में सालोट: केस्थान पर सीमेंट का कारखाना सगाने के बारे में पंजाब सरकार का प्रति- वेदन स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ग्रीर उनसे कहा गया है कि वे सम्बद्ध पाटी को ग्रगली ग्रावश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिये कहें। ग्रभी यह कहना कठिन है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो सकेगा।

Written Answers

Steel Scrap No. 1

∫ Shri Kajrolkar: 1309. { Shri Yashpal Singh: ∣ Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Steel Scrap No. 1 available in the country during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the actual consumption thereof in the country during the same period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Figures of actual availability and domestic consumption of No. 1 sheet cutting scrap are not available.

Import of Copra

1310. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether any representations have been received for issuing licences of actual users for the import of copra;

(b) whether at present imports are made only through exporters of other edible oils as an export incentive;

(c) whether this policy has adversely affected the actual copra-users of Kerala; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise this policy by levying an additional cess on copra imports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No indication, in advance, of the future import policy can be given.

Hindustan Steel Limited

1311. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested by Government so far in the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and

(b) the percentage of return thereon accrued to Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Rs. 7,241,003,000.

(b) The Company made losses during the past years, after providing for fixed charges which include interest and depreciation. The position for 1962-63 is expected to be the same, since the plants are coming into full production only now.

Loans to Jute and Cotton Textile Industries

1312. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced to the Jute and Cotton Textile Industries (region-wise) by the National Industrial Development Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the number of applications still pending?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manuhbai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1048/63.]

Industrial Extension Centres

1313. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Industrial Extension Centres of the Small Industries Service Institute established in Assam; (b) whether such a centre was proposed for Cachar District at Silchar;

(c) whether the Centre has been set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are at present three Extension Centres in Assam and they are as follows:—

- (i) Extension Centre, Tinsukia, for General Engineering & Electroplating,
- (ii) Extension Centre, Jorhat, for General Engineering & Electroplating,
- (iii) Extension Centre, Tezpur, for General Engineering & Footwear.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) No.

(d) Due to non-availability of a suitable rented building.

Committee for U.N. Trade and Development Conference

1314. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had recently sponsored a proposal for converting the preparatory Committee for the U.N. Trade and Development Conference into a permanent body at a meeting of the Trade and Commodity experts of the U.N.; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal was accepted?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Ammonium Sulphate from Japan

1315. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with the Japan Ammonium Sulphate Export Corporation to import some ammonium sulphate into India;

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and on what terms?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

ग्राविष्कार प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड

१३१६. श्री म्रोंकारलाल बेरवाः क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के ग्राविष्कार प्रोत्साहन बोर्ड ने सन् १९६२– ६३ में २६ व्यक्तियों को उनके ग्राविष्कार के लिये पुरस्कार देने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन इंजीनियरों में सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा गैर-सरकारी लोग भी हैं ;

(ग) यढ़िहां, तो कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी व कितने गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं; श्रौर

(घ) पहला इनाम कितने का **ग्रौर** किसको दिया गया है ?

धाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) जा, हां।

(ख) पुरस्कार पाने वालों में सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं। जिन व्यक्तियों को पुर-स्कार दिया गया है उसमें से सभी के पास न तो इंजानियरिंग की योग्यता है ग्रौर न बे इंजानियर ही हैं। (ग) इनमें से सात सरकारी कर्म-चारी तथा २१ गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं।

Written Answers

(घ) श्री एस० ग्रार० धाल----४,००० रु०।

प्लास्टिक ग्रौर रासायनिक द्रव्य

१३१७. श्वी ग्रोंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योगमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत को प्लास्टिक श्रीर रासायनिक द्रब्यों के उत्पादन के लिये कुछ विदेशो सहायता मिलने वाली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता किस-किस देश से मिलेगी ग्रौर किस शर्त पर ; ग्रीर

(ग) यह कारखाना कहां ग्रौर कब खोला जायेगा ग्रीर उसमें क्या लागत लगेर्गः?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय म उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क), (ख) ग्रांर (ग), प्लास्टिक तथा ग्रन्थ रासायनिक उत्पाद तैयार करने की बहत सी प्रायोजनात्रों के उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिये धन की व्यवस्था विभिन्न सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में से की जाती है । ग्रमरीका, जापान, फांस, पश्चिमी जर्मनी तथा ग्रन्य मित्र देश विभिन्न ऋणों के रूप में सहायता देरहे हैं। यह सहायता एक सरकार से दूसरी सरकार के बीच हुई बातचीत के ग्राधार पर प्राप्त की जाती है। इसके ग्रलावा कूछ सम्बद्ध पार्टियां ग्रपने विदेशी सहयोगियों से ऋण लेकर विदेशी मदा की ग्रावश्यकता पूरो कर रही हैं। ये ऋण सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत शर्तों पर लिये जाते हैं।

Salt Factories in Madras

1318. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of new salt Factories opened in Madras State since 1960?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Two Salt Factories have been opened in the Madra_S State since 1960. They are:

(1) Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Arumuganeri in an area of 1798 46 acres; and (2) Devanampatnam Salt Factory in an area of 28 acres.

Two others have been recently licensed but have not yet gone into production.

Spinning Mill in South Arcot, Madras

1319. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a proposal from South Arcot District of Madras State regarding setting up of a spinning mill in that District; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A licence was issued in December, 1962.

Cotton Production

1320. Shri Ramchandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton expected to be produced in 1963; and

(b) the quantity of cotton which was produced in 1962 and how much of this was exported to foreign countries and how much foreign cotton was imported?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Official estimate of production of cotton in the year 1962-63 (September, 1962—August, 1963) is not yet available. According to the trade estimate, the production is expected to be about 54 lakh bales.

(b) Production Exports Imports

(in lakh bales) 1961-62 45.00 3.20 (cotton year)

Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

1321. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of the Rourkela fertilizer plant;

(b) whether it is likely to be completed by April as scheduled; and

(c) the present production capacity of the plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). All the four streams of the plant have been completed.

(c) Production in February 1963 was 9,956 tonnes.

Sulphuric Acid Units

1322. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up two pyrites-based sulphuric acid units adjacent to the nitrogenous fertilizer factories at Sindhri and Durgapur; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 400 ton sulphuric acid plant at Sindri to meet the requirements of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the Bihar Super Phosphate factory and other potential consumers in the area.

As regards the plant at Durgapur, the proposal has been kept in abeyance, since, pending a final decision regarding the production pattern of the projected fertilizer plant at Durgapur, there is no definite assurance of a large enough off-take at Durgapur to justify the setting up of a pyrites-based sulphuric acid plant in that area.

7.19

12 hrs.

RE: NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Mr. Speaker: About the nonofficial business, I have just to state hat it would b more convenient for the Prime Minister if the second resolution is taken up first—Shri Hem Barua's resolution. So, I will take up that at 4 30. First, that resolution will be taken up.

12.01 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

भी बागड़ो (हिसार) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हं

ग्र**घ्यक्ष महोदय**ः एक काम ग्रभी ख्त्म हुया ह, दूसरा गुरू नहीं हुया । इस लिए इस वक्त व्यवस्था का कोई सवाल नहीं उठ सकता ।

श्री बग्गड़ी : मेरा सवाल झुर्गा झोंपडियों के बारे में हे । उनको रोजाना गिराया जा रहा है

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने ग्राप से बार बार कहा कि ग्रगर ग्राप को कोई शिकायत हो तो ग्राप जरा मेरे पास ग्रान क; तकलीफ किया करें ग्रौर मुझे बतलाएं, ग्रगर मैं कुछ कर सकता हूं तो करूंगा । इस तरह यहां खड़ा हो जाना तो उचित नहीं है । मुझे बार बार वही ग्रल्फाज ग्राप से कहने पड़ते हैं ।

श्वी बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक मिनट में ए क क्रर्ज मुन लें । क्रर्ज यह है कि आपने कहा कि वहां त्रा कर बताइए । लेकिन हमें पता तो लगे कि आखिर क्या कुछ हुग्रा । हमको रिटिन जवाब मिलना चाहिए । आप का एक आदमी आता है और कह जाता है कि ग्रंडर कंसीडरेशन है । जो कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस होता है उसका हम को लिखित जवाब मिलना चाहिए । यह कितना ग्रहम सवाल है । हजारों आदमियों । हे घर गिराए जा रहे हैं । प्राध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्राइंर ग्राइंर । अब ग्राप इस बारे में स्पीच नहीं कर सकते । जब मेरे पास १४ नोटिस होते हैं ग्रीर ११ बजने में दस या पांच मिनट बार्का रहते हैं । उस वक्त मैं सब को तहरीरी उत्तर नहीं दे सकता । इस बारे में मैं ने ग्रापनी ग्रसमर्थता ग्राप को बतलायी थी । जो ग्राप को जबानी खबर भेजी जाती है उस पर ऐतबार करना चाहिए । ग्रीरफिर भी ग्राप को कोई शिकायत हो तो मेरे पास ग्राइए, मैं ग्राप से बात करके उस कालिंग ग्रटेंशन नोटिस को निकाल सकता हूं ग्रीर देख सकता हूं ग्रीर जो हो सकता

Written Answers

है उसको करने के लिए वेशक तैयार हूं । **श्री बागड़ी** : मैं ने तो कल नोटिस दिया था ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय :ग्राप को जवाब मिल गया कि जेर गीर है। ग्रब ग्राप को इन्तिजार करना चाहिए जिस वक्त हो जाएगा ग्राप को इत्तिला दी जाएगी।

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1045/63.]

Notification under Delimitation Commission Act

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 a copy of Order No. 1 of the Delimitation Commission published in Notification No. S. O. 874 dated the 21st March, 1963 determining the number of seats in Lok Sabha to be allocated to various States. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1046/63.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Mines and Fuel-The Indian Oil Company Limited, Bombay.

12.03 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 414

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Shri Kanungo): In reply to a supplementary question raised by Shri S. C. Samanta on Starred Question No. 414 replied on the 15th March, 1963, I mentioned that there had been no case of any guarantee being invoked till now. I regret to say that this is not the correct position. Actually, there have been 5 cases of default under the Credit Guarantee Scheme resulting in payment of claims to the extent of Rs. 25,807.97. The earlier reply, therefore needs to be corrected to read as follows: "There has been no major case so far of the credit guarantee being invoked. It was invoked in five cases after minor defaults. In respect of the five guarantees for Rs. 57,000 which were invoked as on 31st January, 1963, the Guarantee Organisation had paid claims amounting to Rs. 25,807.97."

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st April, 1963, will consist of:

Consideration of any item of business carried over from to-day's Order Paper;

Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of:

3227 (Ai) LSD-3.

Works, Housing and Rehabilitation Law,

Community Development and Cooperation Defence, and

Commerce and Industry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, . the House House is aware that the Session is to close rather is scheduled to close on the 3rd of May. I wish to raise this point today so that Government makes sure about it and we are not taken unawares. We are forced sometimes to change our own programmes at very short notice. Government has got a number of Bills before the House, some pending since the last session and some brought forward in this session. We got a list at the beginning of this session which cannot be considered exhaustive. I think, personally speaking, that much of business cannot be concluded with in a fortnight. That is, the period from 20th April to 3rd May. Let the Government think from now onwards and not catch us unawares and catch you also napping. That is very bad on the part of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am very often caught napping!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then the Government must mend their ways. The Parliament is now ten years old. It is the third Parliament. I am very sorry that these things still happen. Let the Government start from today on and plan their legislative business for the rest of the Session. Otherwise, it will be planned planlessness; that is what is going to overtake us. Let us have by next Friday a statement from the Minister as to what legislative business they are really going to put through this session and when the session would come to a close.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I want to know whether the Government contemplate referring the Finance Bill to the Select Committee as has been done in the past. They have introduced it and they must be having some plans; we want to know it, so [Shri Ranga]

that we need not negotiate with the Government, after the general consideration is taken up, and then for some of us to take the initiative and suggest that it should be sent to the Select Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I just wanted you to request Shri Kamath to withdraw his resignation from the Business Advisory Committee. It is much better that he raises these points there, instead of taking them up everytime here in this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My experience there has been rather unfortunate. I am not going into the merits of the question, since you have already nomineted somebody in my place. I am happy you have done it.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I apprehended that this difficulty would arise when Shri Kamath is not there. I agree entirely with Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that instead of having these points raised everytime here by Shri Kamath, he could be there—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So that the House would be benefited by it.

Mr. Speaker: I was helpless in that respect. I assure Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that I would have requested Shri Kamath, but there was no provision. As soon as a Member tenders his resignation—

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He can be invited as a special invitee.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Then also he will consider himself as a freelancer and not bound by any—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not a freelancer in that sense. I belong to a party.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Because he is a bachelor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a widower.

Grants

Demands for

Mr. Speaker: That is the difficulty with most of the widowers also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think Shri Kamath was a Member of the Business Advisory Committee earlier also. But whether he is a Member of the Business Advisory Committee or not, there is no change in his attitude—he will contribute the same thing—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Come to the points that I have raised.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri R. S. Pandey.

Shri Ranga: The Minister has not replied to the points.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has heard all those suggestions and he will give a reply later.

12:07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS-contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri R. S. Pandey.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं होम मिनिस्टर की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मैं ग्रेपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था हमारे होम मिनिस्टर जी ने जिस कुशल प्रशासन से देश में शान्ति, सुरक्षा ग्रौर कानून की व्यवस्था बनाए रखी है उस के लिए मैं उनको हृदय से बधाई देता हं ।

श्रीम्न, कल जिन सदस्य के भाषण हुए उन में मैं श्री वासुदेवन जी के भाषाण का सारांश ग्राप के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हुए ग्रपने विचार प्रकट करूंगा । उन्हों ने गृह मंत्रालय पर यह चार्ज लगाया था :

"The ruling party had treated the emergency as a god-sent opportunity for attacking the communist party in the country. By doing so they had not only weakened the progressive forces but had also strengthened the reactionary elements in the country. They had also themselves impeded the defence effort by putting the leaders of the working class behind the bars."

Demands

श्रीमन, उनके इस चार्ज को मैं समझ नहीं सका। जब हमारे ऊपर देश की रिक्षा का दायित्व है ग्रौर तमाम साधनों का सम्बन्ध करते हए जब हम चीन के ग्राकमण का मकाबला कर रहे हैं तो हम कैसे ग्रपने सुरक्षा साधनों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्य कर सकते हैं। चंकि कम्यनिस्ट लोग जेल में बंद कर दिये गये इस लिए हम पर चार्ज लगाया गया । ग्रब श्रीमन यह तो इस परह की बात हई जेसे कि उलटा चोर कोतावल को डांटे। यह बात क्या हई? ग्राखिर गह मंत्रालय के पास इन कम्यनिस्ट सदस्यों को जेल में बंद करने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण तो रहे होंगे ही। इन के यहां दो ग्रप्स हैं, एक चीनवादी हैं तो दूसरा रूसवादी है। डिफैंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स के पास होने के बाद उन्होंने वह प्रस्ताव पास किया और प्रस्ताव पास होने के बाद जब हमको पता चला कि कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी में एक ऐसा ग्रंप है जोकि चीन के साथ है ग्रौर देश की सरक्षा के लिए खतरनाक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं इस लिए ऐसे लोगों को जेल में बंद किया गया । जिनको यहां प्रोग्रैसिव कहते हैं, श्रीमन देखा यह गया कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बहत से लीडर्स ने यह कहा कि ग्रगर उनको डिफैंस कोटीज ग्रीर दसरी कमेटियां

उनका डिफस कोटाज आर दूसरा कमोटया जो बनती हैं, उनमें अगर उन को सही सही प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जायगा तो वह साथ नहीं देंगे और बगावत करेंगे । जब इस तरह की वात हो रही हो तो कोई कारण नहीं कि हम उन पर संदेह न करें । जब हमारे देश पर संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो, उनके यहां कफिलिक्ट हो और झगड़ा इस बात को ले कर हो कि कौन चीन के साथ है और कौन रूस के साथ हैं, वह लोग जोकि चीन के साथ हों ग्रौर जिनसे भारत की सुरक्षा को ग्रांच पहुंचने का खतरा हो, यदि गृह मंत्रालय ने ऐसे ग्रराजक तत्वों के विरूद्ध ऐक्शन लिया तो मैं तो उसका समर्थन ही करता हूं।

for Grants

श्रीमन, विगत २८ फरवरी को इस सदन में बजट उपस्थित किया गया । वह बजट एक ऐसे म्रवसर पर उपस्थित किया गया जबकि राष्ट्रीय संकट देश के सामने मौजद था । वह बजट देशवासियों को ग्राज की संकटकालीन घडी में ग्रपनी कमर कसने, श्रौर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के हेत कुर्बानियां करने का ग्रावाहन करता था । उस में देश-वासियों से यह अपील की गई कि आज के नाजक मौके में देशवासियों को ग्रधिक कर भार उठाना चाहिए ग्रौर सरकार के हाथ मजबत करने चाहिएं । उस में यह बतलाया गया कि स्राज की स्थिति में यह स्रावश्यक है कि सूरक्षा की पूरी तरह से तैयार करने के लिए सरकार के पास ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक रुपया आये । जैसा कि स्वाभाविक ही था एक बडा ग्रसाधारण बजट हमारे सामने ग्राया । देश भर के नेताओं ने अपनी अपनी राय दी। लेकिन एक राय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी दल के नेता श्री ए० के० गापालन ने भी दी जिसको कि मैं ग्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हं। उसमें खलेग्राम बगावत की बात कही गई । रिवोल्ट की बात कही गई। ऐसे मौक़ जब हमें पैसे की जरूरत थीं ग्रौर जनता को टैक्सों का ग्रधिक बोझा बर्दाश्त कर सरकार के हाथ मजबत करने ग्रावश्यक थे यह सन्तोप का विषय है कि सारे देश ने प्रधान मन्त्री की उस ग्रपील का स्वागत किया, लेकिन श्री ए० के॰ गोपालन, मुझे मालुम नहीं किस ग्रुप के हैं, चीनी ग्रंप को विलौँग करते हैं या रशि-यन ग्रुप को, लेकिन उन्होंने उस ग्रवसर पर जो कहा वह मैं थोडा सा ग्राप के सामने पट देना चाहता हं :----

"'Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist group, sounded

[श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय]

Demands

angry about the sweeping nature of the tax proposals. 'In the name of emergency the Government has once again thrown the burden on the lower strata of society. The result of the overall burden will be the beginning of an organised revolt of the people against the economic policies of the Government'."

मैं समझता हं कि श्री गोपालन ने जो यह बात कही वह देश के लिए एक चुनौती है। जब देश संकटकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहा हो, डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स चल रहे हों, इमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर हो गयी हो, जब हम देश को हर तरह से तैयार करना चाहते हैं ग्रीर जब हम सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों को ग्रधिक दढ बनाने के लिए काफ़ी धन इक्टठा करना चाहते हैं, तब एक तरफ बजट के कर प्रस्तावों को लेकर पुंजी-पति लोग रोते घुमते हैं ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ कम्पनिस्ट्स कहते हैं कि हम रिऐक्शनरीज हैं और यह कि वे इस बजट के खिलाफ रिवोल्ट करेगे, ग्रागेंनाइज्ड रिवोल्ट करेंगे । ग्रब श्रीमन्, ''ग्रागेंनाइज्ड रिवोल्ट'' के लिए डिक्शनरी देखी कि कहीं स्रार्गेनाइज्ड रिवोल्ट'' का मतलब देशभक्ति भी हो । लेकिन उसमें हमने देखा कि बगावत, सरकार को उलट देने के लिए विद्रोह करना इस प्रकार का अर्थ उसमें दिया हुग्रा है.....

ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदयः ग्रापने किंती कैं स्टै-लिस्ट कंट्री की बनाई हुई डिक्शनरी देखी होगी ?

थी रा० शि० पाण्डेयः ग्राक्सकोर्ड डिक्शनरी मैंने देखी है ।

मैं सदन का घ्यान एक और महत्वपूर्ण घटाना की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । श्री करिप्पा चीफ़ ग्राफ़ दी स्टाफ़ होते थे । आज वे हिन्दू मह सभा के अन्य कः पंकरतीओं के साथ साथ चारों ग्रोर घूम रहे हैं । भूपाल में उन्होंने एक मीटिंग एड्रैस की । मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गुना में वे पहुंचे । वहां उनका भाषण हुग्रा। श्री देशपांडे जो कि हिन्दू महासभा के प्राघ्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने ग्रौर श्री करिप्पा दोनों ने मिल कर भावग किया। हिन्दू महासभा के प्लेटकार्म से उनका भावण हुग्रा। चूंकि वह इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं ग्रौर यहां पर उप-स्थित नहीं हैं इसलिए उनके भावण को मैं यहां पर कोट नहीं करूंगा लेकिन इतना ग्रवश्य कहूंगा कि उस भावण की भावना ऐसी थी जिसे कि यह सदन कभी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है...

भी प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (बिजगीर) : जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं ग्रौर यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यहां कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद उन ही वात को बड़े घ्यान से सुन रहा था लेकिन उप्होंने कुछ पर्सनल बहुत हद तक नहीं कहा । उप्होंने सिर्फ भावना का जिक किया है ।

श्री रा० शि० पाप्डेय : ग्रब इस देश में हिन्दू महासना एक उत्तिक तवादी संस्था है । श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में हमको दो विचारधारायों से खतरा है । एक विचारधारा कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा जो कि स्पष्ट नहीं है और दूसरी साम्प्रदायवादी विचारधारा है जिसका कि प्रतिनिधित्व हिन्दू महासना करती है । ग्रब ग्रामी का रिटायडं चीफ ग्राफ़ दी स्टाफ़, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि रान उन्ह मिलती है या नहीं, शायद मिलती है इस तरह से हिन्दू महासना के प्लेटकार्म से.....

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य फिर उनकी बाबत ज्यादा जाने लगे ।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : ग्रगर रिटायर्ड चीफ़ ग्राफ़ दी स्टाफ़ इस तरह का रिऐक्शन सारे देश में पैदा करता है कि हमारी ग्रामी तयार नहीं थी या हम... मध्यश महोदम : ग्रव इसके लिए तो माननीय सदस्य गवर्तमेंट से टेक ग्रप करें। पैंशन में कौन से ऐसे रूल्स हैं जिनसे कि उन पर रोक लगाई जा सके।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि रेगे वोज नहीं होनी चाहिए । स्रब रक दिटायई वोक़ स्राफ़ दी स्टाफ़ सारे देश में भ्रमग करे, रिरेक्शनरी फोर्सेज के साथ चले ग्रीर देश के सामने ऐसे गोलिटिकल स्राइडिगाज रक्वे तो उसका प्रभाव उलटा पड़ता है स्रीर बुरा पड़ता है...

मध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब मैं फर ग्रापसे कहंगा कि उनकी बाबत ग्राप जिक न करें।

श्वी रा० चि० पाण्डेयः मैं ग्रागे चल कर ग्रपने प्रान्त को जो एक मुख्य समस्या है, डाकू समस्या, उसकी ग्रोर ग्रापके द्वारा गृह मःत्री मडोदय का घ्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

श्रघ्यक्ष महोदयः मानतीय सदस्य मेरा घ्यान किसी ग्रपने प्रदेश की सदस्या की तरफ़ क्यों दिलाना चाहते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्यः सदस्या नहीं समस्या। (सदन में हंगी)

श्वी रा० गि० प/ण्डेय ः श्रो/मन्, मैंने समस्या कहा है सदस्या नहीं कहा ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरो गतती हुई । मैं यहां से उठ कर ग्रभी डाक्टर के पास जाऊंगा ।

श्वी रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मध्यप्रदेश में डाकू समस्या बहुत दिनों से बनों हुई है । यह समस्या ग्राज की को नहीं वरन् काफ़ों पुरानी है ग्रीर मध्य प्रदेश के पांच जिले खास तौर से मुरेना, भिण्ड, ग्वालियर, शिवपुरी ग्रीर गुना में डाकुप्रों का काफ़ो ग्रातंक छाया रहता है । बहुत पहले गृह मन्त्रालय ने एक ऐसी योजना बनाई थो कि चम्बल रैवासिइंस को डिक्लेयर किया जाय, कल्टी बेबुल लैंड बनाया जाय जिससे कि चम्बल रैवाइंप में जो ग्रनडिजायरे-बूल एलिमेंट है, यह डाकू लोग जो वहां शरण लेते हैं, चम्बल रैवाइंस के डिक्लेयर हो जाने से उनकी ग्रातंकवादी गतिविधियां बन्द हो जायेंगी ।

for Grants

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि इस डाक् समस्या को हल करने के लिए माननीय शास्त्री जी तीनों राज्य राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रौर मध्यप्रदेश जो कि इस से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन तोनों स्टेटों के साथ मिल कर इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनायें, कोई ऐसा सख्त क़दम उठाया जाय, वहां की एकोनामिक कंडीशन को एकोनामिक पोटैंशियलटीज को इस तरह से डेवलप किया जाय ताकि वहां जो डाकुग्रों की गतिविधियां और आतंक है वह सदा के लिए मिट जाय । वहां के लोगों के साथ मिल कर इस बात की कोशिश की जाय कि यह जो डाकुग्रों की एक बड़ी ग्रीर पुरानी समस्या है इसको कैसे दूर किया जाय । श्रीमन, मैं ग्रापका बड़ा ग्रन्ग्रहीत हं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कि इस प्रकार की जो हमारे क्षेत्र में कठि-नाई है उसको दूर करने के लिए मन्त्रालय यदि कोशिश करेगा और सक्रिय क़दम उठायेगा तो मैं बहत कृतज्ञ हंगा ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is, of course, one of the most important debates. The Demands under discussion relate to a Ministry which deals with all types of questions which are of great importance to our people-the question of the security of our country, the law and order problem, the question of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. as well as the entire administrative machinery of the Government. Naturally, it will not be possible for me to take up some very important aspects which I should have mentioned, but I will have to concentrate on one major matter, a matter which affects not only my party but also the country in general. That is, how the extraordinary powers unanimously given by this Parliament for dealing

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

with an extraordinary situation are being utilized in a manner which I am sure no right-thinking man or woman would like it to be utilized. Before I come to that, I would just mention one or two points about the question of administration and administrative machinery dealing with the Central Government.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, made a very good point regarding the administrative machinery being ruled by rules which are now two hunderd years old in an amergency situation where we want quick work, efficient work.

Shri Hajarnavis: Has the hon. Member satisfied herself that they are really two hundred years old?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was just quoting what Shri Mathur said. If it is not two hundred years old, it is hundred years old.

As as matter of fact, this specific point which I am going to raise is of much recent origin. The question of division of clerks into lower division and upper division has been of a much later period; I think it was post11947 or, maybe, just a little earlier. I think this division should go and we should have just one category of clerks, giving them a proper wage. Now even the lower division clerk has to go through the elaborate machinery of Union Public Service Commission. And what does the lower division clerk do? He just files and types; he does no noting or drafting. When that is the nature of his work, why is it that he has to go through the whole gamut of UPSC? As a matter of fact, only a year ago, between August 1961 and July 1962 about three hundred lower division clerks were recruited through the agency of the employment exchanges, I am sure after their going through the necessary tests. Now that people who have been selected through the UPSC have been joining Government, I think those people who were selected through the employment exchanges

are going to be retrenched. I think this is not correct. We should have a more simplified method for recruitment of lower division clerks, if necessary a departmental examination regularly conducted. I would appeal to the Government not to retrench these clerks but to continue them in service. Let those people who have come through the UPSC be appointed, for the time being, in other posts until there are enough vacancies. I think this matter needs further examination.

for Grants

Secondly, in the name of emergency, so many things are being done On the one hand, many hon. Members of this House have paid great compliments to the employees for the splendid and magnificent work that they have done at the time of national emergency. Yet, in the name of the same national emergency, this Government has put off the formation of the Whitley Council. This was one of the big demands arising out of the general strike of the Central Government employees about two or three years ago, it was almost on the agenda and we were told that the Whitley Council will be formed soon. Now nobody talks about it, but we have been told that this is going to be put off because of the emergency. I would like to know how many more things are going to be put off in the name of national emergency. I think this is all wrong and the Whitley Council should come into being without any further delay.

Then I come to the amendment of article 311 of the Constitution. I say, again, this is an unfortunate act on the part of the Government, because it is not right to take away or curb the healthy and democratic practices which have been followed so long, especially in the matter of constitutional guarantees governing the rights of Government servants, of an opportunity or chance to give at reply when a show cause notice of the punishment to be given is handed to them. At present a Government servant has got the constitutional right of explaining or giving an answer on what he thinks of the punishment which is proposed to be given to him. If the article is amended, as proposed by Government, he will only be permitted to hear the punishment and bear it; nothing more. I am of the view that this amendment to article 311 should be done away with, specially in the context of the responsible manner in which the employees and workers have splendidly responded to the national emergency.

Demands

Now I come to the question of the way in which the Defence of India Rules have been utilized. My hon. friend, Shri Pandey, who has spoken just before me, has raised certain points. Firstly, I want to tell him very clearly that one of the points which he has raised is completely incorrect-I would not say even false-regarding the threat which the Communist Party has held out that if we are not taken in the National Defence Council, "they shall be doing it at their peril". I do not think this is a correct quotation. The gentleman who has been quoted in the press and other places has already issued a contradiction, but it continues to be repeated again and again. It is a fact that we have said that it is wrong for us to have been kept out of the National Defence Council. But in spite of that what has been the record of the Communist Party during the last three months? We have stood for the defence of the country. We have been for more production Production has gone up in many States where the Communist Party is a major force in the trade unions. If we had really stood out and opposed it, there would have been trouble. Let that fact not be overlooked. That is a contribution which the Communist trade-unionists have made. It is a fact and it is recognised in spite of differences by everybody. We have stood up for raising funds for the National Defence Fund. In many States the Communists have been in the forefront. We have stood for keeping up the morale of our people. But there is no doubt about it that we have opposed certain policies of the Government.

The second point which my hon. friend, Shri Pandey, has raised was about Shri A. K. Gopalan's speech. The point he has raised is about what he had said, namely, that there would be an organised revolt by the people. Organised revolt against what? Against the policies of Government. It is one thing to revolt against a foreign aggressor; but, surely, is a revolt against the anti-people's policies of Government not premitted?

for Grants

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A violent revolt?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is no question of 'violent' or 'non-violent'.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Not at this juncture when we want money.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very necessary for all of us, you and us on this side, to see where the money is. When we spoke on the tax proposals, did we say that we are against this big Budget? Never. The Communist Party welcomed the big Budget. But the thing we said was . . . (Interruption).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Why revolt then?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartt: My hon friend, the young lady Member, is impatient enough not to listen to my speech. That is why I say . . . (Interruption).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I only said: Why revolt when they welcomed the Budget?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have not welcomed certain aspects of it. We consider that they are antipeople's policies.

Mr. Speaker: When there is a dispute between two ladies, I am help-less.

Shri Tyagi (Deshra Dun): But she is decidedly younger.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not want to disclose my age.

Mr. Speaker: We would not ask her to do that.

Demands

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What I was trying to explain was this. We wanted that more money should be given by those who have made the biggest profits, that is, the upper sections of society, 1 per cent of the people, to whom the biggest chunk of profits and money has accrued. I had quoted the Mahlanobis Committee's Report. I wanted that many of the concessions which had been given the year before last and last year by the hon. Finance Minister to the corporate sector should be taken away. I had asked for the nationalisation of banks. I had asked for many things in order to increase our revenue. But my hon. friend, Shri Pandey, wants that those who are earning Rs. 150|a month or less than that, or the man in the villages who are paying Rs. 2|-, Rs. 5|- or Rs. 10|- as land revenue should pay 50 per cent of that. That is what we have opposed and we shall continue to oppose it even if you apply the Defence of India Rules against us.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Opposition is all right, but not revolt.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Having said this much, I will go on to say that every obstacle has been put in our way. We have been prevented from working for national defence, for more production and for supporting the basic policy of Government. Many, many meetings where we have tried to address pepole have been broken up by goondas. Has anything been done? Not a single person has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Our offices have been burnt. The Police had been informed before-hand. Has anything been done? Not a single person has been arrested under the Defence of India · Rules.

The trade unionists had been in the forefront for raising funds. I will take one or two cases and show you

raising funds for national defence. Take the case of Texmaco, the big Birla concern in Belgharia in my constituency. Our Union had asked for one day's wage to be donated to the National Defence Fund. The INTUC, a small union and not a very big union—ours is a very big oneactually asked for half a day's wage. They contributed actually half a day's wages. Our people collected wage. The one day's hon. Labour Minister goes there. addresses a big meeting, makes an inflammatory speech and our offices are attacked and burnt. After all, our people are falsely implicated. Does that enthuse the workers I ask, does that enthuse the workers? When their leaders are taken away in such a situation, they come to us and tell us, why should we do this when the Government is attacking us in this way.

Take another case, that is the Garden Reach Workshops. Here, they have worked on Saturdays, worked on Sundays. They have not taken overtime. They have donated everything. It is a Government of India concern. I think it is under the Defence Ministry. They have given everything to the Defence fund. On one day, they take the workers for donation of blood. That very might, the Secretary of leader of the Works Committee is arrested. Does that enthuse the people?

As a matter of fact, there is the case of another trade unionist Jadugopal Sen. Actually I was looking at the receipts of the unions of which he is a leader. In early November, long before Bomdila fell, at the end of October, the gentleman in the Alkali Chemical Mozdoor union, not only gave one day's wage, but also gave Rs. 1001 from union funds. The receipt is there. Then, J and K steel mazdoor unionone day's wage. Glass employees union of Hindusthan Glass Manufacturing Co., one day's wage, Shri Engineering products-one day's wage, Wellington Jute Mills employees had got an interim award of Rs. 3-42 all of which was donated to the National Defence Fund. But this very gentleman, who from the very beginning had been most active, is arrested under the Defence of India Rules. I have given this case to the Minister of Home Affairs Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. But, I do not know what the records are. Probably the records are that he has made pro-China speeches, this and that. Do you know of what he is charged? Petitions have been given that on 11th of November: this gentleman has said that China has to be welcomed because it works for its workers and our Government is doing just the opposite. All these petitions have come. I have got some of these petitions. As a result of this, the Inspector of Police says, they have to be arrested and therefore they are put in iail.

Demands

I could give many other examples. Take the case of-leave trade unionsmunicipality after municipality where we are in a majority. What has happened? Actually those who are commissioners, their houses are attacked at night-at dead of night. They are told, you must resign, you should sign that you have resigned. If they do not do that, they are implicated in false cases. As a matter of fact, one case I will quote to you, about two commissioners of the Khardah municipality. When they were brought up before the court, this is what the court says: "the petitioners appear to be quite respectable persons; I further find that they have contributed to the National Defence Fund and they have donated blood; I am told that on account of municipal party politics, they are being falsely implicated in this case. He leaves them out on bail. There are very few Judges who do it. I am glad there are at least one or two magistrates who have the courage to say this.

Mr. Speaker: All our Judges do it. She should not say that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am sorry, Sir. There is the case of another school teacher. She has given questions on China. My son was going up for the Higher Secondary examination last year. One portion of the syllabus is China: its physical features, its geography, its history-that is part of the syllabus. If one, as a teacher, puts questions on China, one big press statement is given that so much pro-China propaganda is being made and so many questions have been given in the name of China and they are arrested. There is the case of so many petty non-political people. There is the case of one person who is a non-political headmaster. It is said that he is Communist minded. We know he is completely non-political; he is an M.A., B.T. He refused to include in the voters' list some names which the Union Board Presi dent included in the Shardians list After that, he has been arrested. Thinl of the family. That man has 8 children-8 small children. He is a nonpolitical person.

Mr. Speaker: She should not plead too much for individuals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So many things have been said: everybody arrested; pro-China . . .

Mr. Speaker: Individual cases can only be taken if . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I will take up the case of one woman prisoner. I must report to this House the case of one woman prisoner, Dr. Kalyani Das of Assam. If you ask the M.P. in the Rajya Sabha who has come from that area, Silchar, you will know that she is a doctor and that for last few years.

She is absolutely engaged in social work. She is building a maternity hospital. She was arrested at night. Her husband was arrested. On that very night after her arrest the whole house has been burnt down. The hospital has been gutted. She has been taken away to Berhampore,

6937 Demands

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Orissa, because they are in the border area. She is the only woman arrested there. She is in lock up all day. In the night for 10 or 15 minutes she is let out after lock up hour so that **she**...

Mr. Speaker: I have to interrupt again. These details that are with the State Government cannot be taken up. She ought to have either given advance notice to the Minister of the case or . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have given advance notice, not once but several times, about these cases, to the P_{r} ime Minister and to the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Those are different. Has the hon. Member given notice that she is going to take them up in this debate, so that the hon. Minister might have been ready to receive those facts and to reply to them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He will be ready on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: I have so many times said here and requested hon. Members that if they feel that they must take up some individual cases, then they nave to send advance notices to the Ministers giving those particulars, so that the Ministers might be prepared or equipped with all that information in order to be able to reply to those facts. Otherwise, they would go unchallenged, and in all probability if those cases go to the courts those speeches also may have some effects on them. Therefore, we should not try to prejudice that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not trying to prejudice anything.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking about these cases particularly that they will be prejudiced, but I am mentioning it as a general observation for the guidance of hon. Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I just want to know whether those five

women detenus in the Presidency Jail in Calcutta and the one who has been kept in the Berhampore jail almost in solitary confinement are going to bring about the downfall of India. I cannot understand it. Therefore, I say and I plead that the way the Defence of India Rules have been used has been most oppressive and in many ways inhuman.

Sir, you have asked me not to take up individual cases. It would have been much more convincing if I could have taken up individual cases. It is very easy to really assassinate character and attack the patriotism of a person in general terms, but if we take up case after case-we could take up, after all, only a few cases, but if we could have taken up case after case-we could have shown that in almost every case those people who are more active have been more quickly punished; we could have proved that the more active a person is, the quicker he falls under the wrath of the law, that is, this lawless law as we call it, the Defence of India Act which I myself willingly at one stage, when our country was attacked gave into the hands of Government.

Another thing that I would like to point out is that there is a peculiar thing in our State of West Bengal. Those communists who have been the candidates in elections against two or three Ministers have been the first to be arrested. I cannot mention names. Otherwise, I would have shown that those people who had from the very beginning been absolutely active in defence matters have been arrested. This very Finance Minister is one of them. Recently he has been saying that he has found that there is liaison between the Communist Party of India and China. I say that if it is so, let us have an open trial. I am for it. Let there be an open trial. The situation now is much better than what it was in November. Let us have an open trial, and that will be

much better. Why put people in jail without giving them an opportunity of answering the charges? As a matter of fact, in most of the cases, they are being kept in jail without charges. Where some charges have been framed trial has not started. On the other hand the position is this. That the man who stood, for instance against Ministers, say against the Finance Minister of West Bengal he has been arrested. I say again that if there is liaison between the West Bengal Communists and China, let it be proved in a court of law. Let there be a charge, and let those persons charged have the right of reply and the right of defence. I think that that is the correct way of doing things not this cowardly way of detaining without trial

Demands

Mr. Speaker: That remark of mine would apply to that Finance Minister also, because he has no chance to defend himself when this allegation is made

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This has been made in the West Bengal Assembly also.

Mr. Speaker: But he can defend himself when the charge is made there. But, how she is making a complaint that the persons are being kept in detention because \ldots

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If you would have noticed, I made a generalisation; though I might have mentioned the names of other Ministers I have not done so. If you like, I can mention the names of the other Ministers also.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is mentioning those cases . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Minister of Agriculture of West Bengal is also there, if you like.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Should Shri R. S. Pandey have made that reference to that gentleman in the south, who is not present here, and who is supposed to have issued some statement? Shri R. S. Pandey: I may tell my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta and I did not mention any names.

for Grants

Mr. Speaker: I did object then and there, if the hon. Member had heard it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now, I shall pass on to another question which raised some sort of controversy yesterday when it was stated, and that is regarding the question of the treatment in jails. No doubt, 'jails' is a matter within the jurisdiction of the States. But this is not the first time when there has been an emergency, and this is not the first time when such rules as the Defence of India Rules have been utilised in India, As a matter of fact, during World War I and World War II also we have had similar laws. In every case where there has been detention without trial or exigent measures were taken in an extraordinary or emergent situation, the people as a whole and the Government, both at the Centre and in the States have been very careful and they have been deeply interested in seeing that nothing is done by which a matter which is essential of a preventive character becomes a penal matter.

That is why I ask the Home Minister, not only in respect of these things, but on the question of classification where do we stand if we talk of a socialist society and still we stand by that old mentality of classification, according to which unless a person has a certain status or a class in society he cannot get a higher classification. Even so, we find that in many cases, in the same State, in the same city, two sets of people charged under the same section are given two classifications. I think this must go, Even as regards classification, people who are B.As., M.As., teachers, municipal commissioners are all put in class II undertrial, which is class III convicts.

What is the treatment that they have got? We are talking of what

6941 Demands

our prisoners in China have got. Do you know that these class II undertriais get what we call in Bengali lopsi? I do not know what it is called in Hindi. It is a sort of rice gruel which is given with a little bit-an apology-of vegetables, in the morning and evening, with one roti in the morning. For everything else, whether you want an onion or a green chilli or a tomato, you have to pay for it. That also has been allowed after a great deal of representation. In winter, what is given is one blanket for lying on, one for pillow and one to cover yourself with. As for clothes, no clothes; not even convict clothes are given. I think these are cases of inhuman treatment. As regards interviews, no interviews except once a month. What about those who live in far districts? Some you have removed from their State. It is difficult for them to go and see them. Some of them have got little children; I am referring to women, one or two of our comrades. The father is gone, the mother is gone, just the child is left. There is no family allowance. Some of them are ruined. In some cases, they are the only earning members. Even in the old days, at least a family allowance was given; some sort of pocket allowance was given, and classification was given for all political prisoners. I think these things should be done. I am sure the Home Minister to whom we have made many representations, will pay heed to them. One of the detenus, Darbari Mandal, has gone mad.

I say: let us consider these things in proper perspective. Even under British times, political prisoners, Congress people—I remember it when we were children—were called criminals. Even today you are saying that we are traitors. It is very easy to fling these things across. But these things will not stand.

An Hon. Member: You were only called pro-Chinese.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Jail Minister in the State Assembly says that 'communits are traitors; therefore, I will never give them political status'. This is exactly the temperament which was there during the time of the British. But they had to eat the humble pie because of the struggle of the political prisoners. We have known from childhood that heroic struggle against the British. The same struggle has again started. In the Toofanganj jail, they have been on hunger strike for the last ten days. A one-day hunger strike has taken place in the Presidency Jail. We have asked them to give a little time to Government. We shall plead and we shall hope that Government will see sense and at least remove all these difficulties and inhuman methods of treatment.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member had written to me, and I had written to the Chief Minister, about the treatment which is being given to the detenus in West Bengal jails. I am really surprised at the statements she has just now made. I have got a letter. I shall mention about this in detail-I do not want to take the time of the House now-on Monday. But the position is entirely different. The Chief Minister of West Bengal-I do do not know about what another Minister has said in the State Assembly-has definitely written to me that he will give-and if there is a deficiency, he will remove it-all facilities to the detenus. Various things were mentioned in her letter. So I also wrote to him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am glad that these things will be given. It seems to be in the future tense.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, no, already being given. I said if there are certain deficiencies or loopholes, they will be removed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like some inquiry to be made into it because my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, visited them five days ago.

Demands

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I visited them in jail. I know what the conditions are.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If he has agreed to it, it is good. But it has not yet been implemented. I hope it is in the process of implementation.

Then again, in Tripura, one of our papers, Tripura Katha has been asked to give a deposit. Why? They had published a letter in which it was said that Shri Singh, Chairman of the Tripura Territorial Council, had made a speech saying things against the tribals of Tripura, 'I will arrest all the tribals, boys and girls, because they are agents of the Communist party'. A quotation had been given. On that when Bhupesh Gupta had written to the Prime Minister, a reply was received from the Prime Minister's Secretariat saying, 'The Tripura Administration conducted an inquiry into the reported statement and found it completely baseless'. How had they conducted the inquiry? According to Shri Singh, it is baseless, false! The man who has said this says it is false; therefore it is false!

If this is to happen to Tripura Katha, let us take another case. Here is the Kalinga Airlines which have published a supply-dropping pamphlet which has been circulated. In this they have given one map showing exactly where the air-dropping is taking place. I am surprised how this does not fall under 'security'. It is a clear case of two standards being applied. In this NEFA operation-I do not say military operation, but supply dropping operation-they have shown exactly the routes where supplies are being dropped. And this is being circulated by Kalinga Airlines. Pictures have been taken by a gentleman called Desmond Doig-I do know whether he is a foreigner or not. All this kind of thing has been circulated. If this does not fall under 'security', what else does?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: That is for the information of China, not India.

for Grants

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is for China or India or for anybody in the world. Yet this does not fall under 'security'.

I would say again that the Defence of India Rules have not been utilised in an impartial manner; they have not been utilised in a manner which will really rouse the enthusiasm of the people. If the situation has changed so much that we can have bye-elections, I say it is time that we released the detenus who have been in jail.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): May I ask whether the publication referred to by the hon. lady Member has been circulated by some company or by Government?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is by the company, Kalinga Airlines.

Shri Tyagi: It may be for the guidance of their pilots.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Pilots should have maps which should be kept pretty secret. It should not be circulated in this manner.

As I was saying, if the bye-elections are justified, then the situation is such that the detenus should be released. The Leader of Opposition in West Bengal who is still in jail should be released. As a matter of fact, one of our candidates being set up in the general constituency in Shillong, Shri Binoy Lahiri, is kept in Ganjam in Berhampur. Our comrades have written to us asking whether he will have time to file his nomination papers. That is not known. The nomination date is the 1st April yet they have not been able to file the nomination paper. It is clear that these bye-elections can never be fair and impartial in these circumstances.

Shri Tyagi: He will be released.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Some friends say that some of us are out;

6945 Demands

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

therefore, it is a magnanimous act of Government. I say that we are not afraid of going to jail. We can go to jail. You can put all of us in jail. It is not a guestion of magnanimity Let us remember the solid phalanx of unity posed before the whole world from Congress to communists. This solid phalanx is not a small force. That is why I have noticed many times in this House that the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh are very angry about it. They ask, 'Why do you support the Prime Minister? The Prime Minister is big enough to be able to stand on his feet'. Some of our Congressmen feel very shaky about it. They do not see the world, they do not see this huge national unity which has brought so much strength to us. If you do not see that, and you continue with your repressive measures you will find that really that national unity will fall to the ground.

Shri Tyagi: We are sometimes embarrassed only.

Mr. Speaker: In the latter portion, she was addressing Shri Tyagi only.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, . Sir, only you.

Mr. Speaker: I will give a chance to those who sat yesterday till 8 p.m. and could not get an opportunity. I will give them the first chance. Shri Nagendra Prasad Yadab.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Does it mean others will not get a chance? We were not asked to sit till 8 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Why did they go away when the House was sitting?

Shri Koya: We did not go away.

Mr. Speaker: He was not here. I called upon every Member who wanted to speak at a quarter to seven, and noted down the names of those who desired to speak, and I have that list with me.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I had written a letter to you and gone.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. I will take up the other cases later, but first those I have promised.

for Grants

Shri Nagendra Prasad Yadab. Is he there? No. He has lost his chance. Shri T. Ram. He was here yesterday, he gave his name. Shri T. Ram.

श्री तु० राम (सोनबरसा) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्द्रुालय की मांगों पर ग्राज दो रोज से बहस हो रही है । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने शिकायतें पेश कीं तो बहुत से लोगों ने तारीफ भी की । इस संकटकालीन स्थिति के समय में जो सकिय कदम गृह मन्त्रा-लय की ग्रोर से उठाए गए हैं वे सराहनीय हैं ।

उसके बाद मैं गृह मन्त्री जीका ध्यान् म्रार्कीषत करना चाहता हुं हरिजनों स्रौर म्रादिवासियों की ग्रोर: इन पिछडे लोगों की तरक्की के लिए उन्होंने बहत काम किया है । हरिजनों ग्रौर ग्रादिवासियों की जो समस्या है वह केवल हरिजनों ग्रीर ग्रादिवासियों की ही समस्या नहीं है बल्कि वह तो सारे देश की समस्या है, और इसलिए ग्राजादी मिलते ही संविधान में उसके लिए गुंजाइश रखी गयी थी कि जो समाज के कमजोर ग्रंग हैं उनको कुछ वर्षों के लिए प्रिविलेज दिया जाए। ग्रौर उनके लिए दस साल के लिए रिजरवेशन रखा गया था. फिर उसकी अवधि बढा दी गयी। मैं नहीं चाहता कि बार बार इस अवधि को बढाया जाए ग्रौर रिजरवेशन रखा जाए । जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं उनकी ग्राथिक स्थिति को ग्रौर सामाजिक स्थिति को ऊंचा करने के लिए ग्रापने एक टारजेट बनाया कि दस साल के ग्रन्दर इन लोगों को जनरल लोगों के स्तर पर ला दिया जाए । लेकिन उस दस साल में वह ग्रापका टारजेट पुरा नहीं हग्रा । मैं जानना चाहता हं कि वह टारजेट क्यों पूरा नहीं हुआ ग्रौर ग्रापको उस ग्रवधि को क्यों बढ़ाना पडा ।

सरकार हरिजनों की पढ़ाई लिखाई एवं उन्नति के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है श्रौर पैसा भी खर्च करती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ 6947

Demands

जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट से यह फैसला होता है कि हरिजनों के लिए प्रोमोशन में भी रिजरवेशन रखा जाए, उस फैसले को नहीं मानती । इसके लिए देश में बहुत बड़ा हंगामा उठा कि उच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के ग्रनुसार हरिजनों के लिए सरविसेज में ही नहीं प्रोमी-शन में भी रिजरवेशन होना चाहिए । मुझे ठीक तो नहीं मालम, लेकिन मैंने ग्रखबार में पढा था कि कैबीनेट की एक बैठक हई जिसमें यह फैसला किया गया कि थर्ड ग्रौर फोर्थ ग्रेड के लोगों को प्रोमोशन में रिजरवेशन दिया जाएगा । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राती कि ग्राप मानते भी हैं ग्रौर नहीं भी मानते हैं । मैं कहता हं कि ग्रगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को यह पार्लियामेंट ग्रौर हमारी सरकार ही नहीं मानेगी तो ग्रौर किसी से हमको क्या उम्मीद हो सकती है। तो मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के मुताबिक काम होना चाहिए और हरिजनों को प्रोमोशन में रिजरवेशन की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए ।

ग्रापने दस साल के लिए हमको रिजरवेशन दिया । फिर उस ग्रवधि को ग्रापने बढाया । ग्रापने लडकों को प्रोत्साहन दिया ग्रौर कुछ को वजीफा दिया । लेकिन मैं कहता हं कि दस साल में हमारी डिमाण्ड पूरी नहीं हुई । हरिजन ग्रौर ग्रादिवासियों के जितने लड़कों के ग्रावेदन पत्र ग्राते हैं उन सब को पढ़ने के लिए सूविधा नहीं मिलती । ग्रगर दस हजार ग्रावेदन पत्र ग्राता है तो मुझ्किल से दो सौ को सूविधा मिलती है। इसका मतलब यह हुग्रा कि जिस ग्रनुपात में वे लोग ग्रापके प्रोत्साहन से ग्रागे बढ़ना चाहते हैं उस ग्रनुपात में उन्हें सूविधा नहीं दी जा रही है । इसका मतलब यह हम्रा कि दी हई ग्रवधि में ग्राप हमारी समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे और इसोलिए उसको ग्रागे बढाना चाहते हैं ।

मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन वैल-फैयर के लिए ग्राप बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं,

लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि एक तरफ तो ग्राप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ हरिजनों के लिए ग्रलग छात्रावास बनाते हैं । इससे बिलगाव का भाव पैदा होता है ग्रौर हरिजनों को लोग नीची नजर से देखते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि हिरिजनों को यह सुविधा तो दी जाए लेकिन ग्रलग करके न दी जाए । जो जनरल होस्टल हैं उनमें उनके लिए भी प्रावीजन किया जाए । जहां सौ हरिजन लड़के हों वहां कम से कम पचास ऊंची जाति के कहे जाने वाले संस्कारी वंश के लड़कों को जरूर रक्खा जाए क्योंकि म्रलग रखने से उनकी संस्कृति का म्रादान प्रदान नहीं हो सकता । मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजनों के लिए ग्रलग होस्टल न बनाए जाएं बल्कि स्कूलों ग्रौर कालिजों में जो जनरल होस्टल हैं उनमें ही हरिजनों ग्रौर ग्रादिवासी के लिए भी प्रोवीजन किये जाएं।

for Grants

१६ साल से आप हरिजनों की आर्थिक विषमता को मिटाना चाहते हैं, ग्रौर उसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हर स्टेट में सीलिंग लागू करके म्राप कुछ जमीन निकाल कर कोग्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग चालू करना चाहते हैं ग्रौर लैंड लैस लोगों को भमि देवर उनके ग्रसन्तोष को दूर करना चाहते हैं । ग्रापका एक कानुन है जिसके अनुसार यदि कोई किसी पर बसा है, श्रौर श्रगर उसके पास दो एकड तक जमीन और हो तो भी उसको उस जमीन पर बसने का म्रधिकार प्राप्त होगा । लेकिन हरिजनों को उस जमीन पर अधिकार पाने के लिए जिस पर वह बसे हए हैं, इस कानन के होते हुए भी, केस लड़ना पड़ता है । उनको उस दो चार कट्ठा जमीन के लिए काफी मेह-नत करनी पड़ती है और पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर वह सीधे पैसा देकर उसको खरीदता तो भी इतने पैसे में खरीद सकता । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार की जमीन का सर्वे किया जाए ग्रौर इस समस्या का समाधान किया जाए । ग्रापके पास कर्मचारी हैं, उनके द्वारा ग्राप सव करा सकते हैं।

6948

for Grants

[श्री तु० राम]

हरिजनों के बसने की इस भूमि का प्रबन्ध होता चाहिए ग्रौर उनको जोत की जमीन मिलनी चाहिए । ग्रभी तो ग्रवस्था यह है कि जिस जमीन पर वह बसे हुए हैं उस पर भी उनको ग्रधिकार नहीं मिल पाया है।

13 hrs.

ग्राज देश के म्रन्दर हिन्दी मौर मंग्रेजी को लेकर एक चाद विवाद उठ खड़ा हुम्रा है । भारतीय संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा मान लिया गया है झौर यह कह दिया गया है कि हिन्दी सरकारी कामकाज में ग्रंग्रजी का स्थान धीरे धीरे लेगी । इस विभाग की ग्रोर से ऐसे सरकारी ग्रफसरान जो कि हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उनको हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए स्पेशल क्लासेज को सुविधा दी गई है । लेकिन रिपोर्ट में जो स्टटमेंट इस बारे में दिया गया है उसके। पढने से पता चलता है कि फर्स्ट क्लास के ग्रफ़ परान हिन्दी क्लास ग्रटेंड नहीं करते हैं ग्रौर इसलिए यह सुविधा उनके लिए मौजद रहने पर भी वे इसका लाभ नहीं उठाते हैं। संविधान में हिन्दी की म्रंग्रेजी की जगह पूरी तरह लेने को एक अवधि निध्चित की गई है। उसमें लिखा उुग्रा है कि सन् १९६४ से हिन्दी देश में राष्ट्रभाषा के स्थान पर बैठ जायेगी । मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज न होगा और अगर इसकी म्रावश्यकता महसूस की जाय तो इस सन १९६५ को तिथि को थोडा आगे भी बढा कर ले जाया जा सकता है । लेकिन जो ग्रंग्रजी का म्राज एक हब्बा खड़ा किया जाता है वह ठीक नहीं है। ग्रंग्रेज तो देश छोड़ कर चले गये लेकिन मालूम ऐसा देता है कि हम अंग्रेजी छोडने वाले नहीं हैं । यह ठीक है कि दक्षिण वालों को हिन्दी सीखने में कठिनाई महसूस होती है ग्रौर यह ग्रावश्यक है कि उनको हिन्दी सीखने की तमाम ग्रावश्यक सूविधायें व मौका मिलना चाहिए । हिन्दी कोई बहुत कठिन भाषा नहीं है ग्रौर थोड़ी सी कोशिश करने से हर कोई इसे ग्रासानी से सीख सकता है ।

जनता को म्राज जो म्रफ़सरी मनोवत्ति चलती है उसकी भी शिकायत है। प्रजातन्त्र के इस यग में जब हमने वालिग़ मताधिकार दिया है, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जिसको कि म्रायु २१ साल की हो, ग्रमीर हो भ्रथवा ग़रीब, बिना जाति पांत या ग्रन्य कोई भेदभाव किये एँडल्ट फ़ेंचाइज का वोट का भधिकार दिया है। सरकार की नजर में ग्रमीर. गरीब में कोई भेदभाव नहीं है श्रौर क़ नुन की नजर में सब बराबर हैं, जब एसी बात हो तो हर चीज में समानता मिलनी चाहिए । लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है ? ग्राप ग्राफिसेज में चले जाइये तो देखियेगा कि म्रण्डर सेकेटरी सकेटरी साहब से डरते हैं श्रीर उनके नोचे वाले उनसे डरते हैं। चपडासियों वर्ग रह की तो जो हालत होती है उसका कहना ही क्या ? ग्राखिर इस तरह की बात क्यों होती है ? ग्रब यह तो ठीक है कि जो क्लास वन ग्राफिसर है उनमें ज्यादा योग्यता रही होगी तभी उसे अफसर बनाया गया ग्रीर जिसमें उनके अपेक्षाकृत बहत कम योग्यता रही होगी उसे चपडासी का काम दिया गया । लेकिन क्या अफसर और क्या द∘नों हो पब्लिक सर्वेटस चपडासी ग्रौर दोनों का ही काम जनता की सेवा करना है। दोनों के ऊपर ही जनता का पैसा खर्च होता है चाहे वह निम्न कोटि के कर्मचारी हों ग्रथवा फर्स्ट ग्रेड के । देश में समाजवादी समाज ग्रीर संश्वलिज्म लाने की जो बात की जाती है वह केवल कागज पर लिख देने से श्रौर भाषण देने से ही नहीं ग्राने वाली है। उसके लिए ग्रापको इन बडे सरकारी ग्रफ-सरान को स्नाफसरियत की मनोवत्ति त्यागने को कहना होगा । हमें उन ग्रफसरों ग्रौर भाइयों को यह नसीहत देनी होगी कि वह ग्रपने ग्राचरण से सिद्ध करें कि वे सच्चे ग्रयों में जनता के सेवक हैं। जब तक व ऐसा नहीं करेंगे झौर जनता के साथ सहयोग नहीं करेंगे तब तक दिल नहीं मिलेगा । सूरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह जरूरी है कि जनता श्रौर सरकारी म्रफ़सरान में परस्पर सहयोग व

6949

मैत्री भाव हो । ग्रांज जुरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में एकता स्थापित हो ग्रोर उसके लिए यह ग्रावश्यक हो जाता है कि ऊंच-नीच का जो भैदभाव है, ग्रापसी मनमुटाव है उसको दूर किया जाय । जब तक पढ़े लिखे लोग देश की समस्या को ग्रपनी समस्या न समझ कर कोशिश नहीं करेंगे ग्रोर सब के साथ वगैर ऊंच-नीच का भेदभाव रक्खे सहयोग ग्रोर मैत्री भाव कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकेगी । देश की तरक्की के लिए हमें समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करनी होगी ।

समाजवादा व्यवस्था कायम करना होगा 1 मैं पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ग्रौर गृह मन्त्री जी से ग्रपील करूंगा कि देश में समाजवादी समाज के ढांचे की स्थापना की दिशा में उनका कदम लड़खड़ाये नहीं क्योंकि हमारा लक्ष्य देश में सोशलिज्म स्थापित करना है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हं।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): In these difficult days when we are passing through this Emergency, the personality of our Home Minister has some salutary effect on the administration. By his simplicity and moral stature he is trying his best to improve the administration but this is a big country with past traditions and therefore, it is not an easy task. When I look at the small report that we have in our hands, it seems that the hon. Minister believes more in doing things rather than in saying things. This is shown in the report that we have in our hands; it is almost telegraphic in its writing. I wish a little elaboration of the various things that are being done in the Ministry could have been included in this. I wish to point out only one sentence from that report which says that steps have been taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report so far as they relate to recruitment and training of the All India services as per Shri VTK's report. These steps could also have been stated in some more detail. It may be due to emergency that this report is very small. But economy can be used elsewhere, not in this kind 3227 (Ai) LS-4,

6

of a small report that is being given to us. There are various ways we can economise to a considerable extent but not in this. The administration has to play a very great part in times of emergency. We are all looking towards the implementation of the Third Plan. So, in these two matters, in external emergency and internal emergency, it is up to us to look for some greater confidence and leadership to be given by our administrators. But I find little evidence of this forthcoming in this grave crisis. The other day I was reading a paper where it was said that our Plans are quite all right but we have gone wrong in their implementation and the administration has to bear a great responsibility in this.

for Grants

Again, I was listening to the inaugural address delivered by our Prime Minister the other day in the Vigyan Bhavan to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It was very unfortunate he said that some of our I.C.S. officers, after they have retired take up very important occupations in business firms and try to influence the officers who have previously worked under them. This does not bring credit to anybody. So, steps must be thought of to prevent all this kind of things that is going on.

Another burning problem that has been agitating the minds of the people is the language question. We are grateful to our Prime Minister and the Home Minister for coming forward with a bold and courageous statement that English is going to be an associate language even after 1965. I do not want to under-estimate the importance of Hindi language. It is very necessary that Hindi should acquire an eminent place in this country but till such time till we make all arrangements to see that Hindi is taught well in the non-Hindi speaking areas also, at a time when the unity of this country and the freedom of this country is threatened, to insist on Hindi and to sit tight on it is not a desirable thing. As the Home Minister has been saying to us, steps should be taken to

[Shri Basappa]

introduce an alternative medium in the conduct of the U.P.S.C. examinations. My hon, friend and colleague, Shri Raghunath Singh, was pointing out the other day that nearly 80 per cent, of the people who sat for the emergency commission examination failed because of the lack of knowledge of English language, and that should not be so. The Prime Minister suddenly intervened and said that the reasons are many, and that it was not the question of a lack of English knowledge alone. He said there were other reasons also. Anyhow I am happy that the Home Minister has come forward with an alternative medium for the U.P.S.C. examinations, and I think it will do some good.

Another burning question of the day is the prohibition policy. I am happy to say that although the different Chief Ministers in various States are talking in different voices on this question, the Home Minister is trying his best to forge an all-India policy. The Prime Minister has also said that finance should not be the primary consideration and should not come in the way of the successful implementation of the programme of prohibition. Of course, we have failed in some cases and we have succeeded also in some cases. But failure or success should be judged after we introduce it completely in all parts of India.

Again, the Home Minister has made this offer of 50 per cent. matching grant to the various States who will go ahead with this prohibition. The States need not hesitate now to go forward in this direction.

I was listening to the Deputy Home Minister yesterday, and she herself admitted that so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they have a low proportion of employment in Government services. I hope this will be an indication for the Government to see that a large section of population of this country which is in this predicament is brought up and

improved. It is unfortunate that a cut has been proposed in the provision for education of the tribal classes. She said that she will do her best to see that this cut is restored. There are certain denotified tribes in my State, Mysore, as for instance, the Lambanis and others who were classified in old Mysore as denotified tribes, whereas in North Hyderabad and Karnatak areas or in Bombay-Karnatak areas they are still not classified as Scheduled Castes people. Various representations have been made in this regard, and I hope, the Minister will take note and see that they are included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Economic condition, as the criterion or the basis for classifying a section of people is, to some extent, correct. But, as my hon, friend, Dr. P.S. Deshmukh, may say after a little while, though this economic basis, as the criterion for backwardness is to some extent good, it does not fulfil the Constitutional provisions. The Constitutional provision mentions what is called the social and economic backwardness of the people. Supposing there are two boys, one is educationally and socially forward and the other is socially and educationally backward, but economically both are the same, who should be preferred? That is the main point, and the Constitutionmakers have grappled with the problem. Now, it is time that the Minister looked into this matter.

There are a number of points on which I would like to speak, but for want of time, I will touch only on a point or two. There is a lot of commotion in Delhi itself about the future set-up of Delhi. I understand that the formation of an assembly here would be a very costly affair, but some elected elements should control the administration of Delhi. I leave it at that.

Yesterday, Shri Basumatari was speaking about the infiltration of certain population into Assam, and that this will lead to danger from the point of view of national security as well as the economy of the State. Shri Basumatari was speaking about certain communities dominating in certain positions and in order to give more security to the nation as a whole, he suggested the transfer of officers from that State to other States. But at that time, one of my hon. friends from my own State asked why we should come in the way. I do not know why he said it. It is up to the administration to look into this matter and see that these things are rectified.

Demands

Lasly, I would say that the zonal councils have to play a very great part compared to what they have done before. We see every day in this House questions about inter-State disputes either about water or about the borders which are going on. These things should be taken up more seriously in the zonal councils rather than on the floor of this House and the Government should see that something is done to solve this problem.

In the end, I would congratulate once again the Home Minister on the harmony that he has brought about in this country, and on removing some misunderstandings that have developed so far between India and Nepal, during his recent visit to Nepal. I hope the era of good relationship will begin anew between this country and Nepal.

भी कछवाय (देवास) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्री का स्वागत करते हुए दो चार बातों की तरफ उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हं।

मासाम प्रान्त में ग़ैर कानूनी ढंग से जो सात लाख पाकिस्तानी बसे हुए हैं, उनको यहां से तुरन्त निकालना चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में यह बात निश्चित है कि सरकार की बहुत जापरवाही होने के कारण उन लोगों का तांता दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रहा है । इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में सतकंता और फ़िक से काम करना चाहिए और उनको इस देश से निका-लने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । बहुत से पाकिस्तानी केवल तीन महीने की मियाद के लिए यहां पर आते हैं, लेकिन हमारे झांसन ग्रोर उसके खुफिया विभाग ग्रौर पुलिस विभाग की ग्रोर से उन पर ठीक निगरानी न होंने के कारण व यहीं रह जाते हैं ग्रौर भारत की ग्रनेक प्रकार की गतिविधियों के समाचार पाकिस्तान को पहुंचाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

for Grants

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यब मैं प्रपनी दाईं प्रोर बैठने वाले सज्जनों के बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण वात कहना चाहता हूं । यह सारे देश की जनता को मालूम है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का रूल किस प्रकार है । उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सारे देश में ग्रावाज उठी भो, लेकिन उस पर जिस प्रकार से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए था, वह सरकार ने नहीं लगाया है । ग्राज भी उनकी ग्रोर से देश में वही काम हो रहा है, जो कि उनको करना चाहिए ।

श्रोमतो रेए। चकवतोः अपरहम को बैन कर दियप्जाएगा,तो इनका काम बहुत श्रासान हो जायगा।

श्वी कछावाय : ग्रनेक जगहों से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ग्रापत्तिजनक गतिविधियों की शिकायतें मिली हैं । ग्रभी समाचार पत्रों में छपा था कि बम्बई में पुलिस को 'दीवारों पर लग हुए एसे पोस्टर मिले, जिनमें चीन का समर्थन किया गया था । उन पोस्टरों में यह बतलाया गया था कि भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी चीन का समर्थन करती है ।

श्री त्यागी : उस पोस्टर को छपदाया किसने था ?

श्वी कछवाय : वह कम्युनिस्टों के द्वारा छपवाया गया था । ग्राज कम्युनिस्टों की ग्रोर से इस प्रकार का प्रचार किया जाता है । बंगाल के वित्त मन्त्री ने विधान सभा में बताया

6958

[श्री कछवाय]

कि उनके पास इस बात का प्रूफ है कि कम्यु-निस्ट पार्टी का सम्बन्ध चीन सरकार से है भौर वह चीन का समर्थन करती है। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए भौर उन लोगों पर कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिए।

मैं ग्रापको एक महत्व की बात बताना चाहता हूं कि हिसार जिले में एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता, तेजासिंह, स्वतन्त्र, ने भाषण देते हए बतलाया कि जो टैक्स लग हए हैं, उनसे जनता बहुत परेशान है ग्रोर ग्रगर यहां पर चीन की सरकार माती, तो बहुत अच्छा होता । सरकार को इस बात की ठीक प्रकार से खोज करनी चाहिए कि यह समाचार कहां तक ठीक है। इस पर कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिये, एसा मेरा शासन से निनेदन है । मभी भी उनकी जो गतिविधियां हैं, वह ठीक नहीं हैं। जिस तरह से उनको कार्य करना चाहिये, उस तरह से वे कार्य नहीं करते हैं। एक ग्रोर तो हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी की नीति का वह समर्थन करते हैं ग्रौर दूसरी ग्रोर हमारे देश में जो युद्ध की तैयारियां हो रही हैं, उनमें निराशा लाते हैं, उनमें बाधा डालते हैं। मैं पाहता हूं कि सरकार उनकी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी निगाह रखे।

हमारे देश में गुण्डागर्दी बढ़ती जा रही है। पुलिस के जो रूल्ज हैं, उसके काम करने का जो ढंग है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। ग्रभी कल के ही समाचार पत्रों में छपा था कि उज्जैन के प्रन्दर एक लड़के के साथ इतने प्रत्याचार पुलिस द्वारा किए गए कि वह व्यक्ति फांसी लेकर मर गया। पुलिस का प्रातंक बढ़ रहा है। एक व्यक्ति को एक थाने में बुलाया गया ग्रीर उससे दो सौ रुपये मांग गए। जब वह नहीं दे सका या उसने दिये नहीं तो उसको थानेदार ने इतना मारा कि उस मार से ही उस व्यक्ति की मत्यु हो गई। मत्यु के पश्चात् उसकी लाश उसके परिवार वालों को नहीं सौंपी गई ग्रौर खद ही प्लिस ने उस लाश को जन्हा दिया। जब उसके घर के लोग गए तो उनसे कह दिशा गया कि उसको घर पहुंचा दिया गया है । बह लौटा नहीं था। तीन दिन के वाद मालूम पड़ा कि बह मर गया है थीर उसकी लाश को जला दिया गया है। डाकों इत्यादि की बार-दातें दिन-व-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। समझ में नहीं ग्राता है कि ये जे डाकू लोग हैं, ये जो गुंडे लोग हैं, इनके पास हथियार कहां से पहुंचते हैं। यह बहुत ही बड़ी समस्या है, जिसका समाधान होना चाहिये। उनके पास इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में जो हथियार पहुंचते हैं, शस्त्रास्त्र पहुंचते हैं, इससे यही सिढ होता है कि पुलिस के ग्रधिकारियों के ही वह हथियार होने चाहिये और हैं। इस ग्रार भी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

देश में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलवाला है यह सब लोग कहते हैं। परन्तु इसका हल क्या है, इसको ढूंढने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। शासन की ग्रेंर से सदा यह कहा जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिए कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी परन्तु इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की नहीं जाती है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि यह समस्था हल नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचार करे, उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सादी जाए ताकि दूसरे भ्रष्टाचार न कर सकें, ग्रोर उनको सबक मिल सके। उनको कड़ से कड़ा दण्ड मिलना चाहिये ताकि दूसरों को नसीहत हो ग्रीर वह इस प्रकार के काम न करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन क ना चाहता हूं कि जैसा उत्साह लोगों में फैला ा है, वह उत्साह उनमें कायम रहे, इसका भो यत्न किया जाना चाहिये, लोग संगठित रहें, उनमें जो जाग्रति पैदा हुई है, वह बनी रहे, और वह ठीक प्रकार से काम करते रहें, इस और भी सरकार का विशप घ्यान जाना चाहिये । आज मैं देखता हूं कि कुछ लोगों द्वारा जनता में निराशा की भावना फैलाई जा रही हैं। इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। समाचार पत्रों में जो गलत वातें छपती हैं, उनका प्रतिवाद किया जाना चाहिये। क्रौर गरीव जनता के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है, वह वन्द होना चाहिये।

Demands

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि सरकार द्वाः जो कानून बनाया गया है ग्रीर उसके ग्रन्तगंध जिन लोगों को बन्द किया गया है, उसके इस समय नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये ग्रीर ग्रगर ऐसा किया गया तो वे लोग छूटने के बाद फिर से उपद्रव पैदा करेंग ग्रीर समाज में ग्रसन्तोष फैलायेंगे । मैं ग्राझा करता हूं कि इस ग्रोर माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान जाएगा ।

श्रो उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में अप्रटाचार का काफी जिक आया है । अप्रटाचार लगभग सर्व व्यापी हो गया है । जिसको अप्रट कहा जाय श्रौर किसको न कहा जाय, इसके बारे में भी कुछ कहना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है । जो नये नये टैक्स श्रभी लगे हैं, इनके कारण देश में अप्रटाचार श्रौर भी होने वाला है श्रौर किस तरीके से कहां जाकर यह रकेगा, समझ में नहीं ग्राता है । इसकी सब से बड़ी जवाबदेही हमारे छोटे से गृह मंत्री जी के ऊपर पड़ने वाली ह.....

एक माननीव सदस्य ः वह बहुत बड़े हैं ।

श्री उद्दके : अप्टाचार की शिकार अधिकतर वह जनता है जोकि पिछड़ी हुई है, जोकि गरीव है, जोकि बड़े बुरे तरीके से पिस रही है और पिस जायेगी । हमारे श्री कामत जी ने सुझाव दिया है कि अप्टाचारी लोगों को चौराहे पर ले जा करके बैंतों के साथ पीटा जाना चाहिये । मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति उनके साथ इस मामले में सहमत हुये बिना नहीं रह सकता है । में और अधिक आगे बढ़ कर कहुंगा कि कानून में अगर किसी किस्म की रहोबदल की आवक्यकता है तो पूरे कानून में वह भी की जानी चाहिये। जो भ्रष्टा-चारी लोग हैं, चाहे वे कोई भी हों भारत देश में, चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, मंत्री हों प्रतिनिधि हों, जनता के नेता हों, व्यापारी वर्ग से ग्राते हों, उन सब को दरग्रसल में चोराहे पर ले जा करके बैंतों की सजा मिलनी चाहिये। ग्रगर इस तरह से दो चार दस केसिस में कर दिया जायेगा तो देश में भ्रष्टा-चार के मामलों में कमी ग्रा सकती हैं...

for Grants

श्री **हरी विध्एुकामत**ः इसके लिये बधाई है।

श्री उद्दर्भ ः इस भ्रष्टाचार की शिकार भारत की शांत जनता है, वह जनता है जोकि स्राज्ञापालक है । ग्रादिवासी जिन की तादाद कोई तीन करोड़ है, उसका बहुत ही बुरा हाल है ग्रौर उसका ग्रौर भी बुरा हाल ग्रागे माने वाले समय में होने वाला है । इसलिये हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को उसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । उसके बारे में उनका विशेष उत्तरदायित्व भी है ।

इसी जनता की कुछ कठिनाइयां मैं श्रापके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सब से पहली कठिनाई जो इसके सामने ग्राई है वह माल-गजारी एबालिशन ग्रोर लेंड रिफार्म्स के कारण आई है। अभी मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभामें एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया था। उसमें यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग चार लाख से ग्रधिक माल के रेवेन्य के मुकदमे पैडिंग पड़े हुये हैं। उसके लिये पचास के करीब नायब तहसीलदार मुकर्रर किये गये हैं। से मजने चुनावक्षेत्र के खाली दो विकास खंडों का छः दिन का दौरा करके ग्रभी ग्राया हूं ग्रौर मुझे कई प्रकार की १५२ दरख्वास्ते मिली है। ये चार लाख से ग्रधिक मुकदमे हैं इनमें से ग्रधिकतर मुकदमे पहाड़ी इलाकों में रहने वाले ग्रादिवासियों के हैं। जो ग्रधिक ग्रन्न उपजामो मूबमेंट चली थी उस समय ग्रादिवासियों ने जहां भी इनको जगह मिली वहां उसको जोतना शुरु [श्री उइके]

6961

कर दिया । ग्राज दस बारह साल के बाद उनको निकाला जा रहा है, उनको जुर्माने किये जा रहे हैं । इस तरह से देहाती जनता, पहाड़ी जनता परेशान है....

श्री **बाल्मीकी** (खुर्जा) : हरिजनों का भी ऐसा ही हाल है ।

श्वी उद्दके : मालगुजारी एवालिशन में एक दूसरी बात हो गई । बड़ी बड़ी मालगुजा-रियों की जो हद थी एक एक गांव में, वे छोटी की गई ग्रौर जंगलों की जो हद थीं उनको गांवों के पास लाया गया । इसका नतीजा क्या हुग्रा, यह मैं ग्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूं । ग्रभी वहां की विधान सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि ग्रकेते एक बस्तर जिले में १४३ ग्रादमियों को शेरों ने एक साल में खा लिया है । जो मेरे पास १५२ दरख्वास्ते हैं, उनमें से ६ दरख्वास्ते मलग म्रलग इलाकों की ऐसी हैं कि जहां पर शेरों ने ग्रादमियों को खाना शुरु कर दिया हू । इसके जो कारण हैं, उन पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि जंगल की सरहद नजदीक ग्राने से शेर बस्ती के पास ग्रा जाते हैं ग्रीर जंगलों में ग्राश्रय लेना भी उनके लिये ग्रासान हो सकता है। दूसरा कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि काश्तकार लोगों के पास से ग्राम्स एकट के तहत बन्दूक वापिस ले ली गई हैं। जहां तक इसका ताल्ल्क है, मैं समझता हूं कि ग्राम्सं एक्ट में सुधार करके इन काश्तकारों को ग्रार्म्स दिये जाने चाहिये। जंगलों के पास रहने वाले जो काश्तकार हैं, उन काश्तकारों को, खास करके जहां पर शरों ने ग्रादमी मारने शुरु कर दिये हैं, कूछ सहलियत होनी चाहिये ग्रौर उनको ग्राम्सं एकट के तहत ग्राम्सं दिये जाने चाहिय । म्रगर उनके पास बन्द्रक रहेगी तो उनकी जान भी बच जायगी ग्रौर काइत-कार भन्न भी कुछ प्रधिक पैदा कर सकेंगे ।

हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की घोर से घादि-वासियों के संबंध में जो ट्राइबल मल्टी परपज ब्लाक हैं, उनके लिये पन्द्रह लाख रुपय प्रति ब्लाक दिये जा रहे हैं घोर इस काम को कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट करेगा । मैं समझता हूं उस डिपाटमेंट को घ्रादिवासियों की समस्याघों का भली भांति ज्ञान नहीं है । गृह मंत्रालय को पन्द्रह बरसों का ज्ञान तो है क्योंकि यह काम उसके हाथ में तब से रहा है । ग्रादिवासियों का कुछ उदार तो हो रहा उसके द्वारा । यदि ग्राप पन्द्रह लाख देते हैं तो ग्रापका उस पर कुछ तो सुपर्रविजन रहना चाहिये, किसी प्रकार का निरीक्षण तो उन ब्लाक्स पर ग्रापका रहना चाहिये ।

for Grants

ए गू के जन के बारे में जा स्कार्ला अ केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को ग्रोर से दिये जाते हैं, वे गरीब विद्यार्थि गों को बारह महोने के बाद मिलते हैं। वे लोग बारह महोने तक प्रापने पास से पैसा खर्च करके पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। में चाहता हूं, कि जितनी जल्दी उनका ये स्कार्ली जपनी चाहिये।

इसी रिपोर्ट में दिया हम्रा है कि करीब सोलह सत्तरह लाख रुपये नान-ग्राफिशल आर्गे नाइ ने रांज को दिये जाते है । स्टेटस भी बहुत सा पैसा उनको देती है। इन नान-आफिशल आगेंनाइजेशंज का कोई आडिट नहीं होता है, इनके हिसाब किताब का किसी को कुछ पता नहीं होता है। एक ग्राव जगह पर हो ग्राडिट किया जाता है। तो हजारों रुपयों का उनमें घोटाला हुग्रा करता है। इसलिये कम से कम जो शेड्राहड कास्टस एंड बेड्रास्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट होती है उसमें यह जरूर ग्राना च।हिये कि किस किस संस्था को किस किस प्रदेश में केन्द्र की ग्रं।र से या राज्य सरकारों की ग्रोर से कितना रुपया दिया गया है ग्रौर उन नान-म्राफिशल म्रागॅनाइजेशन्स ने वह पैसा वाजिब तौर पर खर्च किया है या नहीं।

6963

Demands

श्रगती बात में प्रोहिबिशन के बारे मैं पूर कहना चाहता हूं। इसके संबंध मैं यहां पर हो बहुत जोरदार बात कही गई है। मैंने बजट पर हो बालते हुने इस प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में अपने १५ विचार प्रफट किये थं। इस ह.उस में शायद पा मैंने सब से ज्यादा समय अपने जीवन काल उक्त का इस प्राहिबिशन के ऊपर लग.या है। ला मैं दलमें चालिस साल से श्रपना समय दे को रहा इं ग्रोर मुज इसका बहुत ज्यादा अनुभव हम है कि प्राहिबिशन अर्थात शराबबन्दी से है दे

का इस प्राहिबिशन के ऊपर लगाया है। मैं इतमें चालिस साल से ग्रपना समय दे रहा इं स्रोर मुझे इसका बहत ज्यादा अनुभव है कि प्रोहिबिरान अर्थात शराबबन्दी से जनता का क्या लाभ होता है। अगर सरकार का हमारे देश के ग्रन्दर समाजवादी समाज लाना है, ता प्राहिबिशन का लागू करना बहुत जरूरी है। अनेक प्रकार के जो अपराध आज देश में होते हैं उनमें से फाफी बड़ा हिस्सा इस शराब पोने के कारण है। ग्रगर शराब <mark>का ब</mark>ःद कर दिना जायेगा तो वहुत सो चारियां,/ बहुत से खून अपीर बहुत से दूसरे प्रकार के बुरे काम बन्द हा जायेंगे । म्राज राज्य सरकारों को जनता के पास से करीब २०० करोड़ रु० का लाभ रेवेन्यू के रूप में शराब से होता है। इसका मतलब यह हो गया है कि हर साल जनता के पास का ८०० करोड़ रु० शराब पर खर्च होता है। २०० करोड़ ६० शराब लेने के लिये, २०० कोड़ रु० लाइसस केलिये देना होगा, २०० करोड़ रु० बचने वालो का मुताफा होगा और करीब, करीब २०० करोड़ रु० का नुक्सान शराबी लोगों का होगा। किर जा उनके स्वास्थ्य का नुकसान होगा वह अलग से । एक तरफ तो सरकार उनको हालत का सूत्रारने को बात कहती है म्रीर दूसरो तरफ इतना पंसा शराब में खर्च करते का उनको ग्रवसर देती है ग्रीर उन का जोवन बिगाड़ती है। यही नहीं इससे पोने वालों को शारोरिक परिस्थिति भी बिगडती है। स्राज यहां हर रोज कहा जाता है कि चोन को ग्राबादो ७० करोड़ है ग्रीर हमारो ४४ करोड़ है, हम कैसे उनका मुकाबला वरेंगे ? कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि फॅमिली प्लॅनिंग बन्द कर दो क्योंकि हमारी ग्रावादी चोन के बराबर तो होनी चाहिये। लेकिन म

पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर शरा**ब बन्दी** नहीं होगी तो इस बड़ी हुई श्राबादी का क्या लाभ होगा ? हमको ग्रच्छ लोग चाहिये। ग्राज १०१ कौरव हमारे काम के नहीं है, पांच पाण्डव काम के हैं। अप्रगर हमारे देश की उन्नत करने की बात है, समाजवादी समाज लाने की बात है, तो हम को इस शराब बन्दी को पूरे देश में लागू करना चाहिये । आज जो हमारी सरकार की शराबन्दी की नीति है वह ब त गलत है। मेरे प्रदेश में ४३ जिले है उन मैं से ६ जिलों की कुछ, तहसीलों में शरा**बब**न्दी है। जिस समय शराबबन्दी नहीं लागु थी, उस समय जो वह १४ रु० का नौकर था। लेकिन ग्राज वह १४०० रु० महीने मकान का किराया पा रहा है। वह शराब का ठेका लेकर जहां पर ड्राई एरिया है वहां शराब भेजता है ग्रीर लाखों रुपये की उसकी ग्रामदनी होती है ग्राप को यह सारी वातें देखनी च/हिये।

for Grants

इस प्रोहिबिशन के संबंध में इस रिपोर्ट में जो लिखा हुआ है वह बड़ा दुःखदायी है कि हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कोई अपना प्रोग्राम ही नहीं भेजा है ग्रीर तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जितनी शराबबन्दी होने वाली है, इसका पता ही नहीं चलता। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी से कम से धम अपने जीवन काल में शराब बन्दी को पूरी तरह से लागू कर दें तो बड़ी कृरा होगी। यह बड़ा भारी काम होगा और देश का कल्याण भी होगा।

अब मैं घूसखोरी के संबंध में कुछ मोटे मोटे सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि अब उदघाटन आदि के जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं उनको थोड़ा कम करना चाहिये । इन उदघाटनों आदि का गांवों के रहने वालों पर बड़ा असर पड़ता है । जब मैं देहातों में जाता हूं तो वहां मुझ से लोग कहते हैं कि साहब, पांच मत्तंवा हो गया है,पेशी में जाते हैं आर लोट आते हैं, मजिस्ट्रेट साहब कहते हैं कि आज फलां साहब आकर उद-घाटन करने वाले हैं, इसलिये मुकदमा नहीं [श्री उइके]

होगा, म्राज फलां साहब म्राने वाले हैं इसलिये मुकदमा नहीं होगा । सरकारी कर्मचारी बगैरह भी जो हैं वे इन उदघाटनो, शिविरों, प्रदर्शनियों म्रादि से परेशान हैं । म्रगर यह उदशाटन म्रौर शिविर तथा प्रदर्शनी म्रादि बन्द हो जाय तो इससे खर्च मैं भी कमी होगी म्रीर परसो दूसरे कामों के लिये बचेगा ।

इतना कहते हुये मैं गृह मंत्रालय की जो मांग है उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastriji, for his outstanding work. The Home Ministry has a very wide This responsibility to shoulder. Ministry chiefly deals with (i) maintenance of public order; (ii) manning of the public services; (iii) administration of the Union Territories; (iv) study of man-power problems; and, (v) welfare of the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

As regards the maintenance of public order, we are all aware that the work of this Ministry is very praiseworthy, because the hon. Minister at the head of this Ministry has handled the situation in such a way that the very evil purpose of the enemy, of the anti-national and antisocial persons, was foiled. Not only that, he created such a congenial atmosphere that every person in our country became enthusiastic. He also sustained that enthusiasm. Thus he created an atmosphere to help in driving out the enemy out of our border. Therefore, his work is very praiseworthy and a memorial one too.

About the administration of Union Territories, w_e know that he has introduced a legislation and that Bill is before us. He wishes to see the creation of legislatures and council of

ministers for the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and others. Thus, his aim is to entrust the administration of those areas with the representatives of the people there, which is also a praiseworthy thing.

He has also handled the problem of study of manpower very effectively. He has appointed the Technical Manpower Committee. Also, he has undertaken the work of mobilising the technical personnel for coping with the emergency. Therefore, in this regard also he has done well.

Now I would come to the question of manning of the public services. In this connection, I want to submit that he is trying his level best to bring about purity in the administration and he is also trying his level best to uproot corruption. Many hon. Members have talked about corruption. As we know, he is very keen about it and nobody can blame him in this respect. When he was the Railway Minister, he had appointed the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee and accepted the recommendations made by that Committee. When he took charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, he immediately appointed another committee to go into this problem. So, his intention is a laudable one, and we cannot blame him if he has not fully succeeded, because the problem is so vast and has assumed such magnitude in recent years. Everybody wants to uproot it very soon. We must understand that it is his desire too. Therefore, we must encourage him to get this evil eradicated, as soon as possible.

Then I come to the most important responsibility of this Ministry, and that is the protection and looking after of the interests of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. In this connection, I would like to deal with the services in particula[¬]. I want to submit that the Ministry has not taken much care to see that representation is secured for people belonging to those communities

6965

in the Public Service Commission. At present, there is only one member belonging to those communities serving as member of the Public Service Commission of Maharashtra. Probably, there is one member in the Gujerat Service Commission also. We do not find such representation in any other State.

Shri Basappa: In Mysore the Chairman of the Public Service Commission belongs to such a community.

An Hon. Member: In Andhra •also there is representation for them in the Service Commission.

Shri K. L. More: I meant people belonging to Scheduled Castes. If they are represented in those States, we do not find it in any other State. There was one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Union Public Service Commission, but I do not know the present position.

An Hon. Member: He is not there.

Shri K. L. More: Pandit G. B. Pant, the then Home Minister, had appointed one person belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Union Public Service. I do not know the present Position. I want to suggest that the Ministry should take special note of this and should secure special representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Service Commissions of the State as well as in the Union Public Service Commission.

With regard to the Report of the Commission for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes and the recommendations of the State Governments thereon, the Home Minister has given specific instructions to implement them expeditiously, but he has failed to give such instructions with regard to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then I will deal with another subject, and that is with regard to the pre-examination coaching centres. Government have done very laudable work in the field of preparing the students so that they may enter the higher services. The provision of such centres at Allahabad and even at Bangalore is a praiseworthy thing. It is quite essential. Maharashtra has also recently started many centres for preparing students for higher posts.

for Grants

Finally, coming to the allotment of money for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Third Five Year Plan, I would say that the sum so far allotted is very meagre. The amount at present allotted in the Third Plan, namely Rs. 40 crores is quite inadequate and should be increased substantially. With these words, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. मैं ग्राज सदन में उस समाज के बारे में बोलने जा रहा हूं जि**स**के कारण कांग्रेस की इलेक्शन में विजय होती है। उस समाज का नाम कहीं हरिजन है, कहीं ग्रछ_त है, कहीं पिछड़ा हुग्रा समाज ग्रौर दलित समाज है। हरिजनों के नाम से शहरों में मेहतर समझा जाता है और गांवों में चमार समझा जाता है। मैं श्रापको उनका नक्शा बताऊं । माननीय शास्त्री जी को पता होगा कि इस समाज को गांवों के दक्षिण में क्यों बसाया गया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि उनकी हवा और समाज के ऊपर न पड़े। उनको ऊसर में बसाया गया है, जंगल में बसाया गया है और पहाड़ों पर बसाया गया है। स्राज भा एक कौम है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, शायद शास्त्री जीके क्षेत्र में भी हों। उनको मुसहर के नाम से पूकारा जाता है। वे अब भें। जुठा खाते हैं। उनके पास न तो जमीन है, न घर है ग्रौर न रोजगार है। समाज के ग्रन्दर उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है। इलेक्शन के समय में चुंकि वे कांग्रेस की माला जपते हैं, उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें जो इतनी एड दी जा रही है अगर तम ने कांग्रेस [श्रो विश्राम प्रसाद]

को वोट न दिया तो तुम्हारी यह एड बन्द हो जायेर्गा, ग्रौर कांग्रेस तुम्हारे लिये बहुत कुछ कर रही है ।

श्री त्यागो (देहरादून) : ऐसा कहीं नहीं किया गया ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसादः कहते हैं।

भी शिव नारायरण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बात मैं बताता हूं जहां की इस सदन में बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है। वहां ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो गोबरहा, महुछा, चोटा ग्रौर ग्राम की गठली खा कर जोवन बिताते हैं। वह हरिजन हैं। मैं ग्राजमगढ जिले से ग्राया हं। मेरे जिले में २४ लाख की ग्राबादी में से ग्राठ साख लोग ऐसे हैं जो बेघर हैं ग्रौर वे जमीन हैं, ग्रौर उनमें ४ लाख हरिजन हैं। ग्रौर पाउडर ग्रौर स्नो को तो बात छोड दोजिये । उनके पास सिर में लगाने के लिये तेल भी नहीं है। नीम का जो तेल निकाला जाता है उसको वह ग्रपने सिर में लगाते हैं। वह तेल ऐसा होता है कि ग्रगर इस सदन में एक मादमी लगा ले तो बहुत से लोग यहां बैठ न सकेंगे । वह तेल उनको मिलता है । माज हमको १५ वर्ष स्वतंत्र दृये हो गये। मैं इस राम राज्य वाली सरकार से पूछना चाहता हं कि उसने उनकी तरक्की के लिये कौन कदम उठाया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को संविधान की धारा १४ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जिसमें लिखा है :

> "१५(१) राज्य किसी नागरिक के विरुद्ध केवल धर्म, मूल-वंश, जाति, लिंग, जन्मस्यान, म्रयवा इनमें से किसी के माधार पर कोई नागरिक –

 (क) दुकानों, सावंजनिक, भौजनालयों, होटलों तथा सावंजनिक मनोरंजन के स्थानों में प्रवेश के...<
बारे में किसी भी नियोंग्यता दायित्व, निबंन्धन ग्रथवा शर्त के प्रधीन न होगा।"

श्रौर संविधान की धारा १७ में लिखा है श्रनटचेबिलिटी कानून से वर्जित है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि शास्त्री जो श्रपने हृदय पर हाय रख कर सोचें कि जिस प्रकार यह कहा जाता है उसकी पूर्ति हो सकी है?

भ्रब मैं भ्रापका घ्यान रिजरवेशन की भोर दिलाना चाहता हूं। म्रखबार पढ़ने वाले समझते हैं कि हरिजनों के लिये सरकार बहुत करता है। जो एडवरटाइजमेंट निकलते हैं उनमें लिखा जाता है:

"The post is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if suitable candidates are forthcoming. Otherwise, it will be treated as unreserved."

वे लोग उन जगहों के लिये जाते जरूर हैं लेकिन पबलिक सरविस कर्म।शन को जहां यह मालूम हो गया कि यह तो हरिजन हैं वैसे ही उनको निकाल दिया जाता है । आई० ए० एस० ग्रौर ग्राई० पी० एस० की परीक्षाम्रों में जो लड़के लिखित परीक्षा में पास हो जाते हैं वे इंटरव्य में रह जाते हैं। कल बताया जा रहा था कि हरिजनों की जगहें पूरी हो गयी हैं। मैं म्रापको बताना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि सन् १९६२ में आई० ए० एस० की १९१० जगहों में से ४६ जगहें हरिजनों को ग्रौर २० शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को मिलीं, जो कि ३-४ प्रतिशत के बराबर होती हैं। इसी प्रकार माई० पी० एस० की १०७१ जगहों में से इनका प्रतिशत ३--३ है। क्लास १, क्लास २, क्लास ३ झौर क्लास ४ के टोटल नहीं दिये

6970

6971

गये हैं नहीं तो मैं आपको उनका भाषरसेंटज बतला देता । वे भी तीन या चार परसेंट के बीच में होंगे। मैं जब सवाल करता ह तो उसके जवाब में या तो यह लिख दिया जाता है कि ग्रभी इनफौरमेशन इकटठी की जा रही है या फिर उसके पूरे म्रांकडे नहीं दिये जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मुझे वह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि ग्रब तक जो साढ़े १२ परसेंट का रिजर-वेशन होना चाहिये उसकी कहा तक पूर्ति हुई है। सन् १९६१ के सैंशस के मुताबिक इस देश के झन्दर २१. ४२ परसेंट हरिजन भौर शेड्युल्ड कांस्ट्स की आबादी है लेकिन रिजरवेशन का जो परसन्टेज है वह सिर्फ साढे १२ प्रतिशत है। इतना हा नहीं मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की स्रोर स्रापका ध्यान स्नाकणित करते हये कहंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रन्दर ४४ जिले हैं जिनमें कि ४४ डी० एम० ग्रीर ४४ ही एस० पीज० होंगे । मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतलायें कि उनमें कितने हरिजन रक्खे गये हैं ?

Demands

रिजरवेशन का जहां तक सवाल है एलैक्शंस में वह श्रवक्ष्य पूरा कर दिया जाता है। चुनावों में हरिजनों को चुनाव लड़ने के लिये पूरी सीट दी जाती हैं। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है ? ऐसा इसलिये किया जाता जाता है ताकि उस इल के के जो बाग्रसर श्रादमी हों वह इस सदन के अन्दर भ्रा जायं श्रौर उनके ग्रसर के कारण वहां की जनता पूरी तरह दबी रहे । स्वयं ग्रपने केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल को देख लिया जाय । १८ कैंबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स में १ हरिजन है । १२ स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स हैं उनमें कोई हरिजन नहीं है। २२ उपमंत्री हैं उनमें कैवल एक हरिजन उपमंत्री है। सभासचिव जोकि सब से कम हैं भर्थात ६ हैं उनमें दो हरिजन हैं। इसका मतलब यह हन्ना कि ४८ में भापके यहां कूल चार हैं.....

भी लाल बहादुर ज्ञास्त्री : ग्रब माननीय सदस्य को ग्रगर ग्रपने ही बारे में ठीक-ठीक खबर नहीं है तो फिर मैं क्या कहूं। मैं जिस रूप में वह जिक कर नहे हैं उस रूप में तो बतलाना नहीं चाहता कि कितने हरिजन डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स हैं मगर इतना ग्रवक्ष्य कहूंगा कि जो उन्होंने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर एक बतलाया वह बात उनकी बिलकूल ठीक नहीं है।

for Grants

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाव : तो दो होंगे ।

थी लाल बहा**दुर शास्त्री** : दो भी गलत हो सकते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय स्वय इसको बतला दें कि कितने हैं, ग्राखिर इसमें शर्माने की क्या बात है ?

श्वीलाल बहादुर शास्त्री : ग्राप क्यों सवाल करते हैं? ग्रापको इस में ज्यादा मजा ग्राता है कि दूसरों के बीच में बिना बात दखल दें। में तो उन से बात कर रहा हं।

श्री राम सेवक यादवः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राप बैठ जाइये ।

भी राम रेथक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट श्राफ ग्रार्डर है। मैं सदन में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हं.....

उपाष्यक्ष महोदय : भ्रार्डर, म्रार्डर । कोई प्वाएट म्राफ ग्रार्डर नहीं है ।

श्री राम खेवक यादव ः उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, बगैर मुझ सुने ही कैसे कहा जा रहा है कि कोई प्वाएंट ग्रौफ ग्रार्डर नहीं है, मुझे सुन तो लिया जाय.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order. There cannot be a point of order in the middle of a speech.

6973 Demands

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please do not debit this time to his account.

भौ विश्वाम प्रसाव : जहां तक हरिजनों को रिजरवे इन देने का सवाल है मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछंगा कि उन्होंने हरिजनों में से कितनों को ग्रपना राजदूत बनाया है ? कितनों को गवर्नर बनाया है श्रौर किसानों को बड़ी बड़ी पोस्टस जसे सेकेटरीज की जगह दी है ? मुझे याद है कि जब यू०पी० ग्रसेम्बली में रिजरवे शन का सवाल ग्राया तो उस वक्त उत्तर नहीं मिल रहा था तो उसमें विधान सभा में जितने मेहतर वर्गरह ये उन सबको मिलाकर किसी तरह यह ग्रांकड़े पूरे कर दिये गये कि इतनी रिजर्बड पोस्ट्स यहां पर हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्यः कांग्रेस म्राघ्यक्ष हरिजन हें।

भी विश्वाम प्रसाद : ग्रगर ग्राप रियल सेंस में रिंजरवेशन को लाना चाहते हैं ग्रौर उनकी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तो यह लिख कर दे दिया जाया करे कि इतनी पोस्ट्स इस डिपार्टमेंट में रक्खी गई हैं ग्रौर उनमें इतने हरिजनों की जरूरत है। इस तरह का पबलिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिय जोकि हरिजनों को बतलाये कि इतनी सीट उनके लिये खुली टूई हैं।

सुप्रीम कोर्टका फैसला रिजरवेशन के बारे में हुग्रा है लेकिन ग्रभी उसको सिर्फ ग्रेड तीन ग्रौर चार पर ही लागू कर रहे हैं। सिर्फ ग्रड तीन ग्रौर चार का ही प्रमोशन होगा। क्लास १, क्लास २ ग्रौर स्पेशल क्लास में इसे क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय्रैः माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्वी विश्वाम प्रसाद: ग्रब मेरे चार, पांच मिनट तो बेकार में उस प्वाएंट ग्राफ ग्राईर में चले गये। इसलिये मुझे वह तो समय मिलना ही चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः एक, ग्राध मिनट में खत्म कर दें क्योंकि ग्रभी बहुत से लोगों को बोलना बाकी है।

for Grants

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request that besides the 10 minutes which he has got because he sut here yesterday whatever time is left for the PSP quota may also be given to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Demands there is no question of distribution of time according to groups. The hon. Member has taken more than ten minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Time has been extended by three or four hours. The total time now is 13 hours. Accordingly, you distribute it among the Opposition and the Congress Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Demands, there is no distribution of time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How do you allocate the time then?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In fact, the Opposition has taken nearly 50 per cent of the time.

श्वी विश्वाम प्रसाव साइंटिफिक ग्रीर टैकनिकल पोस्ट्स का पता ही नहीं है। प्री एग्जामिनेशन कोचिंग सैंटर्स हालांकि इलाहा-बाद ग्रीर बगलौर में खोले गये लेकिन तीन वर्ष में ३८ ही लिये गये।

प्रभी इस रिपोर्ट के प्रन्दर लिखा है कि १६ करोड़ रुपया हरिजनों के ऊपर खर्च हो रहा है जबकि हरिजनों की ग्राबादी ६,४३,६४,७६३ है । ग्रगर इसको ग्राप डिवाइड कर दे तो सिर्फ २ रुपया फी हरिजन पड़ता है । साढ़े ६ करोड़ मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान बना लिया । रैफ्यूजीज इस देश के ग्रन्दर ग्राये । उनके लिये ग्रलग मंत्रालय बना । उनको घर मिला रोजगार मिला लेकिन साढ़े ६ करोड़ हरिजनों को पूरे पूरे ग्राधिकार इस देश के ग्रन्दर नहीं मिल सके ।

हरिजनों को लेकर कुछ गलतफहमी भी फैली । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में यह गलतफहमी फैल गयी कि हरिजनों की वजह से इस देश को चीन से हारना पड़ा। पंडित नेहरू का कहना है कि जब चीनियों से निबट लेंगे तो फिर हरिजनों से निबटेंगें। इस तरह की गलतफहमी हम लोगों के बारे में फैलाई जाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलतफहमी किस ने फ़ैलाई ?

श्वी विश्वाम प्रसाद : सवर्ण लोगों ने फैलाई है ।

पूना ऐक्ट १९३७ में बना। ग्राज उस ऐतट को बने २६ साल हो गये। महात्मा गांधी ने ग्रस्पश्यता को देश के लिये कलंक बताया ग्रौर उन्होंने इस देश से इसे मिटाने का संकल्प लिया और प्रयास भी किया लेकिन मं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या अस्पृश्यता इस देश से मिट गई ? इस काम के लिये आप दुसरा मंत्रालय खोलें । कमिश्नर म्राफ गैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रौर शैडयुल्ड ट्राइव्स विलकूल एक पोस्ट आफिस की तरह है। वह केवल फौरवर्डिंग आफिस का काम करती है ।

न्याय पंचायतों को ग्रधिकार दिये जायं । इसी प्रकार पूलिस को भी अधिकार दिवे जायं। पूलिस के पास पावर रहने से गंतों में जो अस्पश्यता फैली रहती है और उन गरीब लोगों को सताया जाता है, उसको वह ठीक तरह से डील कर सकेगी । ग्राज वे गांव में सवर्ण लोगों के बराबर बैठ नहीं सकते और सामाजिक स्थानों में जा नहीं सकते हैं। इसके लिये ग्रावश्यक है कि पूलिस को ग्राधिकार दिये जायें कि वह इस के ऊपर ज्यादा सं ज्यादा घ्यान दे और ग्रस्पुश्यता चाहे किसी भी रूप में विद्यमान हो उसको सख्ती के साथ समाप्त करें। म्राज जिस

रफ्तार से चला जा रहा है उससे मैं समझता हं कि इस देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं स्वयं गांधी का एक वाक्य पढ कर ग्रपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूं । वह यह है :

for Grants

"It is my constant prayer to the Almighty that this blot of untouchability may be removed in its entirety from Hinduism and that the millions of caste-Hindus may see the Sun of Truth which shines upon us, if we would only remove the scales from our eyes. My life is a dedication to this cause and I shall consider no penance too great for the vindication of the Truth."

श्वी दे० शि० पाटिग (यवतमाल) : उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय इस मंत्रालय ने जो म्रपनी रिपोर्टस पेश की है "उसमें पिछडे वर्गों के कल्याण'' का भ्रघ्याय है । भ्रनुसूचित क्षेत्र तया ग्रन्सूचित ग्रादिम जाति ग्रायोग की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें ग्रादिवासियों के वर्गी-करण के बारे में लेफ्ट ग्राउट ट्राइब के बारे में कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की है वह सिफारिश इस मंत्रालय ने अभी तक अमल में नहीं लाई है।

शैडयल्ड टाइव्स का जो ग्रर्थ ग्राज है वह इस तरह का होता है कि जो ट्राइव्स शैंडयुल्ड ऐरियाज में रहते हैं उनको ग्रादिवासी माना जाता है। जो स्पैसीफाईड ऐरिया में रहता है बही म्रादिवासी माना जाता है लेकिन जो टाइव्स स्पैसीफाइड एरिया और शैडयल्ड एरियाज के बाहर रहते हैं उनको लैफ्ट म्राउट टाइब्स माना जाता है। रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :----

"Tribals are classified on the basis of the areas inhabited by them as indicated below:-

Tribals residing in Scheduled Areas,

Tribals residing in specified Area, and

6977

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

Tribals residing in the rest of the State."

जैसा कि मैंने ग्रभी बताया है , जो ग्रादिवासी शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज और स्पेत्सिकाइड एरि-याज में रहते हैं, उन को शिड्यल्ड ट्राइब्स था ग्रादिवासी माना जाता है ग्रीर जो बाहर रहते हैं, वे मादिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। उन को "ग्रदर बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज" माना जाता है। इस के बारे में ढेवर कमीशन हर एक स्टेट में गया ग्रीर वहां पर इसके बारे में एनक्वायरी की । महाराष्ट्र ग्रीर मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे आदिवासी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रहते हैं, जो ग्रादिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के नागपूर विभाग में छः लाख ग्रौर मध्य प्रदेश में वारह लाख से जगर ऐसे ग्रादिवासी रहते हैं, जो कि ग्रादिवासी नहीं माने जाते हैं । इसका परिणाम यह है कि संविधान में उन के प्रोटेक्शन और कल्पाण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्राविजन रखा गया है ग्रीर उस प्राविजन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो स्कीम्ज बनाई जाती हैं, वे उन लोगों पर लाग नहीं होते हैं। इसलिये ग्रब तक उन लोगों का कल्याण नहीं हुआ है। 14 hrs.

जब वह कमीशन महाराष्ट्र में गया, तो महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में मपनी प्रोपोग्रल उस के सामने रखी । इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :---

"The Maharashtra State Government has proposed the following areas to be included in the list of Scheduled Areas—

मैं उन एरियाज को लिस्ट को समय के अभाव के कारण पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, वटा पर ऐसे बहुत से एरियाज हैं और उनकी पापुलेशन छः लाख है। उन्होंने यह रिक्वेस्ट कमंशन के सामने रखीः

They requested that the left out tribals be included in the List of Scheduled areas. "In Maharashtra about 6 lakhs of Tribals belonging to those very communities or tribes but living in areas outside the Scheduied and specified areas have not been accepted as Scheduled Tribes. This has, it is claimed, placed those members of the same communities in disadvantageous position."

कमीशन ने एन्क्वायरीं करने के बाद भ्रपनी स्रोपीनियन इस प्रकार दी : ----

"After examining the arguments advanced by the State Governments and non-officials, the question should be considered in the light of the alternative approach suggested in Chapter VIII."

फामर विन्ध्य प्रदेश ग्रौर भोपाल के भाग को उस वक्त की मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के ढारा बनाये गये शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज में शामिल नहीं किया गया था ग्रौर उन को शि-ड्यूल्ड एरियाज से सम्बन्धित कांस्टीट्यूशनल ग्राईस के स्कॉप से एक्सक्लूड किया गया था। इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि :-

"The Madhya Pradesh State Government has proposed the following areas to be included in the Scheduled areas:—

जैसा कि मैंने ग्रभी बताया है, वहां पर बारह-लाख की पापुलेशन ग्रादिवासियों की है । कमीशन ने उस पर ग्रपनी यह ग्रोपोनियन दी

"We suggest that the Central Government should examine the proposals in the light of the criteria suggested by us for declaration of the Scheduled Areas."

इस तरह महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इन एरियाज को शिड्यूल्ड एक्याज में शामिल करने की प्रार्थना की है। इस के ग्रलावा उन ग्रादिवासियों की जो ग्रागंनाइजेशन्ज और संस्थायें हैं, उन्होंने भी यह प्रायंना की है। नासिक में १४ मार्च को जो महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश / ग्रादिवासी कान्फ्रंस हुई थीं, जिस का उद्घाटन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने किया था, उस में इस परह का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था। इस के प्रलावा प्रौर भी बहुत से डेपुटेशन्ज ग्राए हैं ग्रौर लोक सना के सदस्यों ने भी रिप्रेजेंडेशन दिया है। लेकिन "लेफ्ट ग्राउट ट्राइवल्ज" की तरफ मंत्रालय ने घ्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि इस तरफ घ्यान दिया जाये।

कमीशन ने इस बारे में जांच की है ग्रीर जांच करने के बाद उस ने ग्रपनी रि-पोर्ट दी । उस ने ग्रक्तूबर, १९६१ में राण्ट्र-पति जी को जो लेटर भेजा, वह इस बात का सबूत है कि ग्रादिवासी की यह मांग न्याय है। मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में गौर करना चाहिये । कमीशन ने वह लेटर ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है ग्रौर वह इस प्रकार है:---

"There is another class of tribals who, though belonging to the same category, has been excluded because of the territorial test that they remain outside particular areas. We can say with some personal knowledge (उन्होंने "हीयरसे"

नहों कहा, उन्होंने "पर्यनल नारोज" कहा है) that this distinction while valid in law is without much justification in point of fact. But, more than that we have in our mind the case of "left-out" tribes in the Madhya Pradesh areas and in the Nagpur Division of Maharashtra. We have compared the conditions of these tribals and we would like to recommend that their case should be specially examined."

इस लेटर से यह समस्या बहुत स्पष्ट हो जाती है। जब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होती है, तब तक ग्रादिवासी लोगों का कल्पाण नहीं हो सकता है । इस लिये इस तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा घ्यान देने की ग्रावश्यकता है ।

for Grants

इस तरफ घ्यान देने की इस लिये भी जरूरत है कि म्रादिवासीयों के दिल में बहुत ग्रसंतोष ग्रौर संशय हैं । वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यशन में उन के लिये जो प्राविजन रखा गया है, उन को जो संरक्षण दिया गया है ग्रांर उन वे लिये जो स्कीम्ज बनाई जाती हैं, ग्राज के कानून के मताबिक वे लोग उन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। जो स्कीम्ज ग्रादिवासियों ये लिये हैं, "ग्रदर वैकवर्ड क्लासिज" उन से फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इन लिये वे लोग उन स्कीम्जा के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। वे एक ही क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं, उन की जात, रहन सहन का ढंग ग्रीर धंधा एक है ग्रीर वे भी ट्राइवल्ज हैं, लेकिन चूंकि वे शिड्युल्ड एरिया से बाहर रहते हैं, इस लिये उन के साथ दूसरी तरह का ट्रीटमेंट किया जाये, मैं इस को योग्य नहीं समझता हूं। म्राज-कल जो व्यवस्था है, उस में संविधान के द्वारा दिया गाया संरक्षण और प्रोटेक्शन केवल शिडयल्ड एरियाज के ट्राइबल्ड को मिलता है, ऐसा उन का ख्याल हो गया है। उन में ग्रसमानता का ग्राभास हो रहा है ग्रीर उन की यह राय बनती जा रही है कि इस ट्रीटमेंट से वे न्याय से वंचित हो रहे हैं। चंकि यह प्रावलम बहुत बढ रही है, इस लिये मंत्रालय को इस वारे में जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ट्राइवल्ख के लिये जो रकम रखी गई है, वह काफी कम है। इस के ग्रलावा हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को जी रकम खर्च करने के लिये दी जाती है, उस को वे खर्च नहीं कर पाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट के वारे में यह कहा गया है:

"The State Govt. has not been able to spend more than 39 per

6979

[শ্লী दे॰ शि॰ पाटिल] cent of the total allocation under the Second Plan."

श्रगर मेरे पास श्रौर टाइम होता, तो मैं ग्राप के सामने कई उदाहरण रख सकता था ।

मैं एक बहुत जरूरी बात ग्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । ये सब स्कीम्ज कलेक्टर के ग्रस्तियार में हैं, लेकिन पंचायती राज कायम होने की वजह से कलेक्टर के पास ग्रब कोई पावर नहीं है। जब तक कलेक्टर के पास पूरे ग्रधिकार नहीं होंगें, तब तक वह इन स्कीम्ज को नहीं चला सकता है। जिला परिषद ग्रौर पंचायत समिति उस को नहीं मानती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप मुझे दो मिनट श्रीर दें, तो मैं मैसूर-महाराप्ट्र वार्डर इस्यु के बारे में कुछ कह दुं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः नहीं । ग्राव माननीय सदस्य बठ जायें । श्री शंकर ग्राल्वा ।

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): MI. Deputy-Speaker, I also support the Demands for grants of the Home Ministry.

In the first place, a lot of objection was raised to the working of the Defence of India Act and the Rules Especially our thereunder. made friends of the Communist party were very vociferous in saying that people have been unnecessarily arrested and detained and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty went to the extent of detailing some of the cases of the Members of her party, especially some ladies, educated, who have been detained under the Act and are still under detention. As a matter of fact, after the Act was passed, in a number of States, because a lot of discretion has been given to the States to arrest the suspected persons who are on the point of endangering the security of the State, several arrests have been made, but regular charge_sheets are given to those peo-

ple. The matter is reviewed every new and then, and we know that some of the detenues have also been released. In these cases, the objects of the Defence of India Act itself will be nullified if a regular trial is given, because that will have a lot of hostile propaganda value also. That is the very reason why people are detained without a regular trial. Constantly, their cases are being reviewed. Of course, there might be some instances where some overzealous officers might have given some reports on the basis of which those people might have been detained. But that should not be made the ground for making a general allegation, such as my hon. friend was making by detailing some of the cases and saying that those persons are good persons and they would not commit any prejudicial acts and, therefore, they should not have been detained under the Act. I do not know whether she herself is aware of the grounds on which they were detained, because under the Act, the District Magistrate gets the report and he issues the order and then only the arrests are made. Then, the concerned Government reviews those cases. As such there is no point in saying that the Act is working harshly or that it is directed against her party.

for Grants

If Government were anxious to make use of all these powers for detaining the communists, straightway the party itself could have been banned and all the members of the party could have been arrested. But, as a matter of fact, it is not directed against any party. Whoever he may be, whether he belongs to the Communist Party or to the Congress Party or to any other party, if he acts prejudicially to the security of the country, he will come within the ambit of the Defence of India Act.

So, all the objections raised against the actual way in which the Act is being enforced have absolutely no substance. Certainly, Government cannot take risks in an emergency of

6981

this type. Even now, we read in the papers that allegations have been made that in Bengal there are a lot of people who are spying on behalf of the Chinese. So, in these circumstances it is necessary, especially in West Bengal and Assam, that Government should be very careful to see that the people who are supposed to endanger the security of the State are put behind the prison bars; and after all, these cases cannot be weighed with golden scales or stand the test of an ordinary criminal trial.

Demands

Then, a very wide and sweeping allegation was made in respect of this Ministry so far as the services are concerned, My hon, friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, was over-stating the case when he said that the officers had not adapted themselves to the present circumstances and they are still under the colonial rule mentality and they are functioning under rules which were made a century or two centuries ago. Actually, the people who constitute the services are none other than a cross-section of the nation itself. They have got all the good and bad qualities of the nation, and much will depend how the people themselves behave in relation to them. If especially the politicians, public men. etc. want the Government or some of the officers of Government to be corrupt, they will be corrupt. But if there is a vigilant public, if all the members of the public and the politicians etc. keep away from unduly interfering with the Government servants, and if they do not want any favours or any such work to be done by them, then, surely, the Government servants also will be very careful and act properly.

I am not saying thereby that there is no corruption and there is no nepotism or such other similar things of which they have been accused. As regards the prosecutions which have been launched against the Govern. ment servants, we find that our of 288 cases, about 82 per cent. ended in convictions. Similarly, in the departmental cases, out of 496 cases. 436 ended in punishment, which gives a 3227 (Ai)L.S D.-5 percentage of about 87:9. This only shows that Government are very vigilant and they do not want to book the officers on flimsy grounds, and the cases that are made out give a very good percentage, and Government are acting on evidence. In this connection, it is absolutely necessary to mention that Government cannot shirk their responsibility, and it is up to them to see that as far as possible corruption is reduced. But, as I said in the beginning, it is impossible to eradicate corruption as kong as the society itself is not prepared for it.

for Grants

There is one other thing that I would mention in regard to recruitment to services. We have got a Public Service Commission at the Centre and Public Service Commissions in the States as well. I would submit that the purity of the Commission should be maintained. Recently, in my State of Mysore, there were some appointments to the posts of district judges, where the High Court judges had to make the recommendation and then the State Government would make appointments from them. I am told that a lot of letters have been written to the High Court judges in respect of certain candidates of their own choice. It stands to the credit of the High Court judges that they refused interview to those people who influenced them, and they did not even call them for interview. That speaks very highly of the judiciary. The same thing must be emphasised in the case of the Public Service Commissions also. Whenever any inducement or influence or any such thing is brought to bear in respect of any particular candidate, the rule which says that recommendation in any form would not be tolerated and will disqualify a candidate must be strictly observed; if that is done, that will be an eye-opener to those people who try to tamper with the Public Service Commission.

Then, I would mention one point as far as the Mysore State is concerned, which has been stressed already by my other hon, friends. Mysore State

[Shri A. S. Alva]

6985

comprises portions of former five other States. The services in Mysore today are of different categories, and finalisation of the integration of the services has not been done so far. As a matter of fact, some of the officers have retired, and some who had good chances of promotion could not get promotion, and even now they do not know where they actually stand. So, I submit that this is a matter which must be looked into immediately by the Home Ministry.

Now, I come to another point which I had raised last time also, namely that the Law Commission had recommended that at least one-third of the judges of each High Court should not belong to that particular State. Of course, the Home Minister was pleased to say last time that efforts were being made in this direction and the State Governments had been addressed as regards these recommendations. But it has to be speeded up, so that we may have real integration, and national integration may be pushed through. Therefore, it is necessary that the Home Ministry should also look to the speed with which this wholesome reform is fulfilled.

Finally, I would say a word more about my State and my constituency. I am referring to the Coorg area. When the Arms Act was revised in 1959, it was said that the people of Coorg would be exempted from the Arms Act to have licence to possess fire arms, because formerly the people of Coorg were exempted under the Arms Act and they need not have any licence to possess guns or other firearms. But now, the position is different. I have already drawn the attention of the Home Minister to this. Under the notification issued, they have said that people of Coorg race and "Jama" holders also must take out a licence. though, of course, it has been stated that they need not pay any fees if they are already in possession of arms. The Home Minister was pleased to say that exempting them would

be a discrimination and offend Constitution. But I would submit that this matter had even gone to the High Court, and in Dr. Nanjundeshwara versus the State of Coorg, which has been reported in 1957, Mysore Law Journal, at page 26, it has been stated that it was not a discrimination if it is in respect of any class of people, and that those "Jamma" holders or people of the Coorg race could be allowed to have those fire-arms without licence.

for Grants

I would again appeal to the Home Minister to look into the memorandum which the Coorg people submitted which is even now pending, and give them relief.

धी शिवमति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के अनु-दानों पर दो दिनों से बहस सुन रहा हूं। इस बहस को कांग्रेस की तरफ से श्री माथर ने शुरू करते हुए ग्रौर पी० एस० पी० की तरफ से श्री कामत ने शुरू करते हुए , जो मल सि-द्वांत की चन्द बातें सामने रक्खी हैं उन को बहुत गौर से देख कर ग्रौर श्रमल में ला कर भ्रपना श्रात्म संशोधन करना है । टेजरी वेंचेज पर जो लेजिस्लेटर्स बन कर माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं उन के लिये आत्म संशोधन जरूरी है । इसी दुष्टि से मैंने इस वहस में भाग लेने की ज़रंत की। मैं प्यारे लाल जी की लिखी हुई "महात्मा गांधी-लास्ट फेंज्र" को पढ़ रहा था जिस में महात्मा गांधी जी की हिदायतें दी हुई हैं। प्यारे लाल जी ने उन के जिन विचारों को मुल्क के सामने और दुनिया के सामने रखा है, उन को हम न सिर्फ दिल लगा कर पढें, बल्कि उन को श्रमन में भी लायें. जिस के लिये हम को बड़ी जदोजहद करनी पडेगी । महात्मा जी को हम बहत पूजनीय मानते हैं। हम न सिर्फ उन की फोटो की ही भक्ति करें बल्कि उन के दिल के अन्दर जो तत्व थे उन को जिन्दा रखना भी हमारा वहत वड़ा फर्ज है। मैं यहां पर सदन का

भाधिक समय न लेते हुये सिर्फ उन के विचारों को ही रखना चाहता हं ।

यहां पर हिन्दी भाषा की चर्चा बहुत होती है। यहां पर दक्षिण का ग्रीर केन्द्र का उस के प्रति जो रवैया है उस को देखते हुए मैं साफ जाहिर कर देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से हम दक्षिण में जाते हैं तो उस के लिये हमारे दिल में ग्रच्छी ही भावना होती है उसी तरीके से जिस भाषा को महात्मा गांवी. हिन्दी या हिन्द्रस्तानी कहा करते थे उस के लिये लोगों के दिन में सदमावना है। जितनी श्रद्धा उन को भारतीय संस्कृति पर है उतनी ही इस भाषा पर है । लेकिन उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैलाव करने में न सिर्फ दक्षिण वाले माड़े मौते हैं, न सिर्फ दक्षिण भारत की जनता उस में आड़े आती है, बल्कि मेरा मारोप यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी जो कुछ उस के लिथे करना चाहिये था वह उस ने नहीं किया है । अगर आप आंकड़े निकाल कर देखें तो दक्षिण भारत में जो हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं वह ग्रंग्रेजी बोलने वालों से कई गुने ज्यादा निकलेंगे । आज ही, मंग्रेजी को खत्म करो, मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता, मनर पन्द्रह वर्षों में लोग हिन्दी नहीं सीख सकते तो दस बीस साल ग्रौर दिये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन ग्रंग्रेजी को हमेशा के लिये कायम रख कर एक ऐतोशियेट लैंग्वेज बना दिया जाय और भारतीय संस्कृति को ठीक से पन-पने न दिया जाय, इस का मैं घोर विरोध करता हुं।

मैं यहां पर केवल महात्मा जी के शब्दों को पड़ना चाहता ग्रोर वे यह हैं:

"Congress Ministers and legislators should set an example in that respect if the complexion of the administration under independence was to be any different from what it was under British rule. If the people did not feel the change, there would be no revolutionary fervour or mass upsurge and in the absence of spontaneous, enthusiastic cooperation of the masses, they would not be able to solve their problems without the assistance of the British power. For this, they would have to pay a heavy price as they have already found to their cost."

for Grants

"India would not really be free so long as the people of India were under the domination of foreign culture, foreign language and foreign ways of living. It has made our standard of living needlessly costly and artificial. Not till we have freed ourselves from it shall we be really free."

"After the visitors had left....

यहां पर फारेन विजिटर्स की जो वात है उस को मैं छोड़ता हं।

"....the Bihar Ministers came in. Gandhiji unfolded them in this wise his conception of Indian Ministers and Governors in independent India"—

जो कुछ कामतसाहब ने क्रौर श्री माथुर ने भाषके स.मने रखा है उस का स्वरूप महा-त्मा जो ने पहले से श्रर्थात् सन् १९४७ में ही रखा था :

"They should so far as possible use articles of Indian manufacture, use khadi exclusively for themselves and the members of their family and do sacrificial spinning regularly to keep the wheel of non-violence going.

"They should learn both Nagari script and Persian and should abjure the use of English among themselves and use instead their provincial language. Hindustani should be their medium for all official purposes and all their office orders and circulars should [Shri Shivamoorthy Swamy]

be issued in it so that Hindustani would automatically become the *lingua franca* of India.

"They should be completely free from the taint of untouhability, casteism, discrimination and partiality. A high-placed functionary should be equiminded as regards his brother, son or an ordinary citizen—be he an artisan or a labourer. Their personal life should be a model of simplicity."—

जो उन्होंने सम्पितिसिडी को अन्उरलाइन किया है उस के बारे में मैं इस सदन में बतआना चाहता हूं कि उस के बिल्कुल खिलाफ ग्राज प्रमल हो रहा है।

"They should perform body labour for at least one hour daily in the form of spinning, scavenging, growing of food or of veretables and help the country to make good the food shortage. They should not live in bunglows or own cars. They should live in an unostentatious residence. They might make use of a motor car but sparingly only for special reasons.

"By living in one place or close to one another, Ministers and their families and their staff would come into closer touch with one another. This would ensure better co-ordination among them."

धी बागड़ो (हिसार) : महात्मा जी ने एजेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिये भी कुछ लिखा है ?

श्री जिवमूति स्वामी : इसी तरीके से उन्होंने ग्रीर भी बहुत सी हिदायतें दी हैं जिन को मैं खोड़ता हं ।

इस के बाद भ्राप देखिये कि जब स्टेट्स मर्ज हुई थीं तब कुछ एप्रिमेंट्स हुये थे । उन के बारे में जब मैं कोई सवाल पूछना हूं तो प्रिविलेज के क्लाज को ला कर उन का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता । मैं माननीय गुह मंत्री महो- दय से प्रार्थना करता ह कि जर। उन ऐप्रि-मेंग्ट्रज को दुवारा रिवाइज करने की जरूरत होगी। मैं यहां पर किसी जज्बे या फीललिग के मातहत नहीं बोल रहा ह, लेकिन कहना चाहता हूं कि तकरीबन ७।। लाख रु० ग्राज निजाम साहब के जिम्मे एलेक्टिंसिटी बोर्ड के ग्राते हैं, उन के लिये वह प्रिबिलेज्ज रेट्स मांग रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जो मोंडर की स्टेट है वहां के महाराजा ने ग्रायरन ग्रोर**में**गनीज श्रीर जंगलात को इस लिये कब्जे में रखा है कि कहीं कोई ग्रादमी उस में दखल न कर बैठे । लाखों रुपये की कीमत की सोंडर की सैंडलवुड वहां से काट कर ले जाई जा रही है ग्रौर रोज स्टेट को उस का नुक्सान हो रहा है। इस के बारे में व्वाइट पेपर को देखने से जाहिर हम्मा है कि यह जंगल उन को सिर्फ शिकार के लिये दिया गया था, दरखतों को ले कर स्टेट को नुक्सान पहुंचाने के लिये नही ।

इसके बाद मैं कैपंटल पनिकामेंट के लिये सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके इसको ईंड लेटर बनाकर रखा जाये तो प्रच्छा होगा । इसका उपयोग केवल बहुत ही संगिरयस केसेज में किया जाये । ज्यादातर केसेज में जहांतक हो सके लाइफ इम्प्रीजन-मेंट देना काफी होगा ।

करप्शन ग्रौर घूसखोरंग को बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इसको रोकने के लिये एक कर्माशन बिठाकर संतिरयस एक्शन लेना चाहिये। ग्रीर ग्रगर करप्शन का ग्रपरार्धा बड़े से बड़े ग्रादर्माको, मिनिस्टर तक को, पाया जाए तो उसको सजा दें जानी चाहिये। ऐसा होगा तभो ग्राप करप्शन को कम कर सकेंगे। करप्शन बहन बढ़ रहा है।

श्वी नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली:-करोलवाग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे समय दिया। मैं संघ क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस रिपोर्ट का पैरा ६ दिल्ली के बारे में लिखा 6991

Demands

है। इसमें एक पैरा में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिये कूछ शब्द लिखे हैं। इसमें यह लिखा है कि ७८०० एकड जमीत हासिल की गयी और उसके लिये दस करोड रुपया मुम्राविजा दिया गया। इसमें बताया गया है कि यह जमीन नो इनकम वालों के लिये ली गर्य है । इस पर जो दस करोड रुपया खर्च किया गया, उसका हिमाब लगाया जाये तो पता चलेगा कि सरकार को यह जमील दो रु० ग्रौर ६८ नये पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज पर्डा। कहा जाता है कि इसके विकास के लिये. सडक के लिये. पार्क के लिये. जिन्दर्गा की ग्रन्थ जरूरियात के लिये जैसे ग्रास्पताल ग्रादि के लिये ६० प्रतिशत भाग छोड दिया जायेगा । यानी ४० प्रतिशत भूमि के वास्ते जो कि रिहाइश के लिये रखी जा-एगी, ६० प्रतिशत भूमि को छोड़ा जायेगा । हम यह भी समझ लें तब भी इस जमीत का दाम ७ इपये प्रतिवर्ग गज पडना है । श्रगर दसके लिये ७ रुपयें प्रति गज विकास का म्बर्चा ग्रा जाये तो इसका दाम १४ रुपया प्रति वर्ग गज हो जायेगा । मगर मैं मंत्री महोदय को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि यह अर्भान जो ५० गज के प्लाट बना कर लो इनकम वालों को दी गये। है, उसका मुल्य २५ रुपया प्रति वर्ग गज के हिसाब से लिया गप। है । किसंग हिभाब से इसका इतना दाम नहीं ग्राता ।

ाजस भमए यह जमीन सरकार ने ली थो तो कहा था कि हम इसलिये इसे ले ?हे हैं कि जो कालोनाइजर हैं वे ज्यादा म्नाफा लेते हैं ग्र'र लोगों को लूटते हैं। यह ठीक था। वे जमीन खरीद ते थे, उसको ज्यादा कीमत पर बेचते थे। यह सरकार का कदम तो ठीक है कि उन्होने इस काम को मपने हाथ में लिया । लो इनकम वाले यह माशा करते थे कि जो जमीन सरकार डेव-लप कर रही है वह उनको १४ या १५ फ्येये गज के हिसाब से दी जायेगी, जब कि कालोनाइजर १४ से बीस रुपये तक के दाम खेलेते थे। लेकिन वह प्राशा पूरी नहीं हुई । इस हाउस में प्रकारेत काल में श्री हुवार नर्वास जों ने कहा था कि ६०० रुपये मर्ज तक जमान यहां बिकी हैं। जो सम्पन्न लोग हैं उन्होंने उसको लिया होमा ग्राँर वह ऐसो जगह होगी जहां उसका इतना मूल्य लग सकता था। लेकिन जो जमीन शहर से सात सात ग्रीर ग्राठ ग्राठ मील दूर है, उसका विकास हो रहा है। ग्रीर वह लोगों को ग्रागर २५ रूपये से ३५ रुपये गज के हिसाब से दी गयी तो मैं मानर्नाय मंत्री जी से पूछंगा कि क्या यह लो इनवम वालों के लिये भार स्वरूप नहीं होगी। इसको सरकार को देखना चाहिये, सोचना , चाहिये ग्रीर इसके उपर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

for Grants

इसी में ग्रागे चल कर दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में यह लिखा है कि जामना के प्रन्दर बाढ म्राती है। दस ग्यारह वर्ष से प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ म्राती है। यहां बारिश हो या न हो पर बाड़ का ग्राना भवशयम्भावी हो गया है। पंजाव का पानी दिल्ली में आ जाता है, उसकी निकासी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। जहां तक नजफ गढ़ झोल ग्रीर नजफ गढ नाले का सवाल है, इस हाउस में कई बार उसकी चर्चा ग्रा चुर्का है। उसके लिये रुपया सेंक्शन हो चुका है के लेकिन उसमें देरी होती जाती है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से विनम्न शब्दों में निवेदन करूंगा कि उस स्रोर ध्यान दिया जाये ग्रौर उसको शीम्रातिशीम्र पूरा किया जाये ।

दिल्लो में राजनीतिक पौड़ितों के लिये एक कमेटी बनों हुई है। वह कमेटी पहले तो उनको अनुदान देतों थां। लेकिन ग्रब अनुदान बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। ग्रब उनको कर्जा दिया जाता है जिससे कि वे किसों धन्धे में लग सकें। पिछले छः महीनों में उस कमेटी ने यह तै कर दिया है कि अमुक को किसना कर्जा दिया जाये, लेकिन ग्राज तक गृह-मंत्रालय से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेजन को, वह रुगया नहीं पहुंचा है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। भारत देस की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है, वह कब

6992

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

6993

तक भ्रायेगी इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता। किन्त दिल्ली की तो भाषा हो हिन्दो है और रही है। मैं माननोय मंत्री जो से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के भ्रन्दर दो हमारे सलाहकार हैं, उनमें एक सलाहकार हिन्दी लाना चाहते पर दूसरे नहीं लाना चाहते भव केन्द्रोय सरकार के कहने से कुछ सर-कूलर निकले हैं ग्रौर मैंने सुना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से एक ग्रवर सचिव भो वहां नियुक्त किये गये हैं कि हिन्दी को लाया जाये। किन्तू जो उनसे बडे ग्रधिकारी हैं वे नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दी को लाया जाये । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली की भाषा हिन्दी है, दिल्ली के लोग हिन्दी वीलते हैं, ग्रौर हिन्दो को पसन्द करते हैं। तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं है कि दिल्ली के एक ग्रामीण को ग्रंग्रेजी में पत्र भेजा जाये, या उसको ग्रंग्रेजी में फार्म भरवाना पडे ग्रौर उसके लिये उसको पैसा देना पडे । तो मेरा यह आपसे विनम्न निवेदन है कि दिल्लो में हिन्दी होनी चाहिये ।

दिल्ली के म्रनुसुचित जाति वालों के सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जिनको मैट्कि से आगे पढने के लिये छात्र-वत्तियां मिलनी हैं उनको वे ग्राजतक नहीं मिलीं हैं। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हं कि हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह-मंत्री स्वर्गीय पंडित गो-विद वल्लभ पन्त के नाम से एक इंजीनियरिंग कालिज खुला है। उसको बने दो साल हो गये। उसमें जो भनुसूचित जाति के छात्र हैं उनको श्राज तक छात्रवति नहीं मिली । पहले तो यह कहा गया कि इसका विधान सैयार नहीं हुन्ना है। जब विधान तैयार हो गया तो कहा गया कि अर्भा फार्म तैयार नहीं हुये हैं। जब फार्म भी तैयार हो गये तो कहा गया कि यह तो समय के बाद आये हैं, इस लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जा सकता । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको ग्राप देखें।

व्यवसाय ग्रौर उद्योग में ग्रनुसूचित जाति के लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं । मेरा नि-वेदन है कि इस तरफ भो ग्राप घ्यान दें ।

for Grants

रिपोर्ट के प्रन्दर एक बात ग्रोर कही गयो है कि दिल्लो के लिये नया प्रशासनिक ढांचा बनाया जायेगा । मेरा तो समय हो गया मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कहूं । मैं समअता हूं कि माननोय मंत्रो जी इसको देखेंगे । लेकिन वह इतना जरूर देख लें कि ग्राज-कल दिल्ली को जनता को ग्रमुविधाय दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही हैं । एक तरफ कारपोरेशन है, एक तरफ दिल्लो प्रशासन है ग्रोर उन के बोच में दिल्लो के देहात पिसे जा रहे हैं । वहां पर न तो डेवलपमेंट का कोई काम होता है ग्रोर न कोई दूसरा काम होता है । इस बात को वह जरूर ध्यान में रखें ।

एक शब्द ग्रोर कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। यहां पर प्रमलेदार लोग रहते हैं। उन्होंने जमीन किराये पर ली हुई है ग्रौर उस पर खुद मकान बनाये हुये हैं। लेकिन ग्राज-कल उन की बहुत बेदखलियां हो रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा कर के कोई ऐसा कानून लायें, जिस से उन की बेदखलियां रुक सर्के ग्रौर उन गरीबों को राहुत पहुंच सके।

नजफगढ़ एरिया में दो दो कमरे के जो मकान बनाए गये हैं, उस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यबाद देता हूं। लेकिन जैसे भोजन बहुत स्वादिष्ट बनाया जाये ग्रीर उसमें नमक ज्यादा डाल दिया जाये, तो वह खराब हो जाता है, वही हालत इन मकानों की है। वहां पर पानी भरा रहता है ग्रीर टंकियां चूर्ता हैं। इस का परिणाम बह है कि बहां के लोग दुग्रायें देने के बजाये बदद्रग्रायें दे रहे हैं।

भी झोंकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार हिन्दी को झाज राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में न ला कर उस की तिथि को ग्रागे बढ़ाना ज़ाहता है ग्रीर सब से पहले में उसका विरोध करता हूं । शास्त्री जो ने वर्धा ग्रीर कई ग्रन्थ जगहों पर भाषणों में कहा है कि हम ग्रंग्रेजा को सहभाषा बनायेंगे ग्रीर वह सब प्रांतों के लिये समान रूप से होगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों ने हिन्दा में ग्रपना काम-काज करना शुरू कर दिया है, उन का क्या होगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक बनाते समय इन सारी बातों का घ्यान रखा

Demands

हमारे विरोधी कहते हैं कि हिन्दी को ठूसा जा रहा है। यह कितने ग्रफसोस ग्रौर दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम को श्राजाद हुए न्नाज पन्द्रह साल हो गये, लेकिन इन पन्द्रह सालों में हम ने अपनी गलती को महसुरा नहीं किया, हिन्दी को राजभाषा नहीं बनाया ग्रौर हिन्दी को नहीं सीखा । बल्कि आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दी ठूंसी जा रही है। यह नहीं कहा जाता है कि हिन्दो के बजाये ग्रंग्रेजी ठूंसी जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक श्रंग्रेजी यहां पर लागू रहेगी, तब तक पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों का उद्धार नहीं होगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी मौर दूसरे मंत्रियों से थह पूछना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव के दिनों में गांवों में चुनाव प्रचार क्या उन्होंने मंग्रेजी में किया था। वह समय दूर नहीं है। चार साल के बाद वह फिर माने वाला है। उस समय हम बातायेंगे कि वे अंग्रेजी में भाषण करते हैं या हिन्दी में । ग्राज हिन्दी को पीछे रख कर पिछड़े वर्गों पर कुठाराघात किया जा रहा है। इस देश के गावों की गरीब जनता ग्रंग्रेजी नहीं जानती । एक हजार से ऊपर तनस्वाह पाने वाले कुछ मुट्टी भर लोगों के इशारे पर ग्राज श्रंग्रेजो को सहभाषा बनाया जा रहा है और हिन्दी के साथ भन्याय किया जा रहा है।

भन्नेजों ने जब हिन्दुस्तान पर ग्रपना काइन कायम किया था, तो उस समय अंग्रेजी

को इस देश में चलाया था। वे समझते थे कि हिन्दुस्तानी तो निर्बुद्धि ग्रौर गंवार ग्रादमी हैं ग्रौर ग्रपनी भाषा में हम इन को पागल बना सकते हैं। उन को गये हुए पन्द्रह साल हो गये, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से यह भो नहीं हो सका कि वह ग्रंग्रेजें। के काले पर्दे को हटा दें। मैं जानता हूं कि अंग्रेजी ग्रौर दिल्ला के पालियामेंट हाउस के प्रहाते में स्थापित मुतियां तब तक नहीं हटेंगी, जब तक हम विदेशी कर्जे से मुक्त नहीं हो जायेंगे । क्यों हमें डर है कि ग्रगर हम ग्रंग्रेजी को याइन मूर्तियों को हटा देंगे, तो किसी दूसरे देश से विरोध-पत्र म्राने पर उस का क्या जवाब देंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर हम ने विदेशों से कर्जालिया था, तो इस शर्त पर नही लिया था ।

for Grants

संसार के हर एक राष्ट्र की म्रपनी एक भाषा होती है, जिस में उस का सब काम-काज होता है । मैं म्राप को बताना चाहता हूं कि कुछ समय पहले विज्ञान भवन में डाक्टरों का एक सम्मेलन हुग्रा था। मैं वहां पर श्राए हुए एक रूसी डाक्टर के पास एक बच्चे की श्रांख दिखाने के लिए गया । लेकिन वह डाक्टर हमारी ग्रंग्रेजी भाषा को नहीं समझ सका । मैं ने यहां के एक डाक्टर से सहायता ली और उन्होंने उस रूसी डाक्टर को उस की भाषा में समझाया । मुझे अफ़सोस हुआ कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में ग्रपनी राष्ट्र-भाषा को ग्रागे नहीं बढ़ा सके, लेकिन वह रूसी डाक्टर ग्रपनी भाषा का इतना ब्रादर करता है ग्रीर सब काम उसी में करता है । हिन्दुस्तान में एक विधान, एक जुबान श्रीर एक निशान होना चाहिए. लेकिन हिन्दुस्नान का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि ऐ**सा** नहीं होता है । हर एक मुल्क में ऐसा होता माया है।

ग्रव मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे कांग्रेसी नेता दम भरते हैं कि हम ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की उन्नति कर दी है । वे गांवों में जा कर देखें कि

जाये ।

[श्री ग्रोंकारलाल बेरवा]

6997 D

उन की क्या हालत है। जन्वरों की हालत तो बेहतर है, लेकिन गांवों में शिड्पूल्ड कास्ट्स की हालत इतनी ख़राब है कि ग्राप देख नहीं सकते।

स्वच्छना दिवस के ग्रवसर पर कोटा, राज स्थानमें कुछ नेता, सरकारी ग्रफसर ग्रौर सरकारी कर्मचारी हरिजनों के घर-बार गौर मकान देखने के लिए गए। स्वच्छना-दिवस पर ऐसा होता है। उन्होंने जल-पान का ग्रायोजन किया। तब उन में से किसी नेता ने कहा कि मुझे चाय पीने से खट्टी डकार ग्राती हैं ग्रौर किसी ने कहा कि मैं ने तो पान खाना खोड़ दिया है। इस तरह जो कट्टर नेता कहलाते ये, उन्हों ने भी उस जल-पान को ग्रहण नहीं किया। मैं उन प्रटनागर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं, जो ग्रायं समाजी हैं, जिन्होंने पान न खाते हुर भी सब से पहले पान खाया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पान नहीं खाता हूं, लेकिन इस समय मुझे पान खाना पड़ेगा।

इस के बाद मैं थे ड़ा सा कम् रुनिस्टों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । ग्रभी लखनऊ में मखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् की तरफ से एक प्रदर्शिती हुई थीं । उस में कूछ पोस्टर लगाए गए थे । हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने उस कें।इतना उठाला ग्रीर जन संव की बहुत बुराई की और कहा कि इस में जन संव का हाय है। वह पोस्टर मैं ग्राप को दिखा देता हं। यह पोस्टर है। देखिए, इस में नेहरू जी का क्या ग्रयभान है ? इस में दिखाया गया है कि नेहरू जी ने चीनियों को तिब्बत में आने का रास्त। दिग्ता । यह बिल्कूल ठीक बात है । उन्होंने वहां पर सड़ कें बनाई थीं, क्या इन को इस का पता नहीं था? उन्होंने वहां फौजें इरकट्ठी कों, क्याइन को इस का पतानहीं था। सद कुत्र पताथा। यह सब कुछ जानते हुए भा इन्होंने उन को भाने का मौका दिया ।

णन कम्यू निस्ट चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर

माकमण किया, तो हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने प्रवान मंत्री के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि हम इंडियन कम्यूनिस्ट हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शंकर भगवान् की तरह बहुत सीधे-सादे हैं। वह उस प्रस्ताव पर मोहित हो गए और उन्होंने उस को मान्यता दी। ग्राप ग्राज पश्चिगी बंगाल की हालत देखिए। वहां के वित्त मंत्री ने जो कहा है, उस से स्पट नजर माता है कि हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई कितने देशभक्त हैं। बम्बई में भी उन की गतिविषयां इस तरह से चल रही हैं कि हम को उन की तरफ़ घ्यान देना चाहिए।

चीन के ग्राकमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए हवाई हमले से बचाव के लिए दिल्ली में खाइयां वग़ैरह खोदी गई थीं। हमारे प्रवान मंत्री ने उन का मजाक उड़ाया ग्रौर कहा कि यह कुछ नही है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चीन के इस रुख को देखते हुए हिन्स्टुतान के बचाव के लिए उन्चित कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ग्रव माननीय सदम्य श्रपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

थी ग्रोंकारलाल वेरवाः में एक दोहा कह कर समाप्त वण्ता हूं

जल उठा चीन देख हिंदुस्तान की झाजादी को, मरवा दिये उसने लाखों नैनिक वारने कम झावारी को ।

यह हिम्मत है हिं दुस्तःन की पछि हट कर आफे बढ़ता,

नेहरू-नीति नहीं सिखाती ग्रागे हो कर के लड़ना। खेल कबड्डी का सिखलाना पीछे हट कर ग्रागे वढ़ना,

सम्भल सम्भल कर दाव बचा कर दुश्मन को नीचे घरना।

बाल बिखा "माई-भाई" का हिन्दुरतान में भाषा था भूल गया कुछ दिन पहले जापान ने मजा चखाया था ।

सम्बल गए हैं हम भी ऋब मुह्तोड जवाब दे देंगे

- झगर किया दोवारा हमला, तो दांत खट्टे कर देंगे। यह चाल है उस की ग्रब पाकिस्तान को क्राग करन की
- चीनी चूहा तब निकलता है, जब म्राती है मरने की

मैं नम्प्र निवेदन करता हूं ग्रगर चीन में लडना है कटूटन होन दो घर में, दुश्मन के ग्रगर भूस भरना है। पुक सूत्र में बंबे रहे, हम को न तनिक पिछड़ना है, देशभक्ति की भावना सब के दिल में भरना है।

धीमती जयाबेन शाह (ग्रमरेली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय डिकेस ग्राफ इंडिया एक्ट के बारे में जो बात कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की म्रोर से कही गई हैं, सब से पहले मैं उनका ही जवाब देना चाहती ह • चीनी आक्रमण के बाद, एमरजें ती डिक्लेयर होने के बाद हमारे देश में जो हालन पदा हुई, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमंट ने ग्रगर कुछ कार्रवाई की, तो कोई बुरा नहीं किया और मैं ग्रपनी गवनंगेंट को उसके लिए धन्यवाट देती ह । मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को याद दिलाना चाट ि हं ि जो भी कम्यूनिस्टों की गिरफ्ता रियाह रैं ग्रीर जिस ने बारे में वे कम्प्लेन कर रहे – उसका मुकाबला ग्रगर तरल में जो कुछ हुण, शा जिस वक्त कम्युनिस्टा का वहा गासन था, उससे किया जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि कुद्र भे, प्राज नहीं हुन्ना है । जब केरल मे जन्का राज था ग्री: जब यह डिकेंस ग्राफ इंडि ग एक्ट था ही नहीं। तब उन्होंने कैसे रूल विदा था

श्रीमती रेग्। चक्रवती कंसा किया था !

श्वीमती जयाबेन शाहः इसको सारा देश जानता है, यह सदन जानता है कि कैसा रूल था। इट वाच सिम्पली ए रेन ग्राफ टैरर।

भीमती रेखु चकवर्ती . प्रिवटिव डिटेंशन कवी यूज नहीं किया था हम लोगों ने । श्रीमती जयाबंग शाह क्या कुछ वहां नहीं हुआ था। इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी जब प्राप अम्प्लेंट करती हैं. तो आरच्य होता है। यह बात साफ हो चुकी है कि जब उनका वहां गर रूल था तो कितने ही कांग्रेसियों को कष्ट पहुंचाया गया, कितनों ही को मर्डर कर दिया गया ग्रौर कितनों ही की जानें खतरे में थीं। इन सब बातों को सारा देश ग्रौर यह सदन भी ग्रच्छी तरह से जानता है ! यही कारण थे फेन की वजह से उनका राज वहां खत्म हूगा। यह सब कुछ देख चुकने के बाद भी ऐसी वैसी बात ग्रार यहां पर की जाती हैं ग्रीर इस तरह के विचार गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ प्रकट किये जाते है, तो मैं कटूंगी कि गवर्नमेंट के साथ वह धन्याय कर रहे हैं ,

for Grants

यहा पर लेवरजं की बात भी की गई है श्रीर कहा गया है कि उन्होंने इतना प्रोडकशन को बढाया है, इतना पैसा डोनेट किया है. इतना बन्दा इकट्ठा किरा है। मैं कहूंगी कि लेबरर्ज में से ज्यादा तर लोग इंटक के साथ है। यह बात भी साफ टो जानी चाहिये। पार्टी तो रीजनेबल बात कहती है। मगर मेरी समझ में नहीं झाता है कि क्यों ग्राप इस पर ग्राब्जक्टिवली सोचते नहीं है! मैं समझ जी हू कि जिन छोटी छोटी बातो को ले करके कम्यू,निस्ट भाइयों ने इस भदन का समय लिया है, बह उचित नहीं था।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि कांग्रस गवर्तमें ने ऐसा किया है, वैसा किया है, इतने टेक्स लगा दिये हैं । पता नहीं और दूसरी पार्टी की गवर्तमेंट होती. अगर हमारे रंगा साहब की पार्टी की गवर्तमेंट होती, जनसंवी भाइयों की गवर्तमेंट होती, जो कि बहुत वड़ी बड़ी बातें करते है तो हसारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई वया करने लेकिन अगर दूसरी पार्टी की हुड़मत होती तो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों की संडर-ग्राउंट जाना पड़ता, यह बात भी पक्की है । मैं ग्रापने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे अपने रवेये पर फिर से गौर करें और इस तरह की बाते कहना छोड़ दें ।

7000

`700I

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

यह बात तो यों ही मैंने कह दी। जिस बात को खास तौर पर मैं कहने के लिए खड़ी हुई थी, उस पर ग्रब मैं ग्राती हूं । जो मेरा मेन परपज था, मैं स्कैंवेंजर्ज की हालत आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं । ग्राज स्पेस का युग है, चन्द्रमा तक लोगों के जाने की बात है ऐसे जमाने में सिर पर नाइट सायल उठाने का जो सिस्टम है, वह हमारे यहां से ग्रभी तक नहीं मिटा है । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसके लिए कुछ रकम रखी गई थी। जो रिपोर्ट यहां पेश को गई है वह दो बरस पूरानी है । उस में जो कुछ कहा गया है उससे पता चलता है कि उस धनराशि का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हुम्रा है। तीसरी योजना में इसके लिए जो पैसा रखा है. उसका ग्रभी तक कितना उपयोग हन्ना है, उसका भी हमें कुछ पता नहीं है क्योंकि उसके ग्रांकड़े नहीं दिये गये हैं मैने चाहती हूं कि जो भी रकम रखी जाए, उसको पूरे तौर से खर्च करने की कांशिश की जाए । डेमोकेसी में हयूमन डिगनिटी बहुत जरूरी होता है मौर मादमी की पूरी पूरी प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिये । जव हम किसी इंसान को ग्रपने सिर पर मैला ले कर चलते देखते हैं तो हमारे दिलों में बहत ज्यादा दर्द होता है ग्रीर वह नजारा हम से देखा नहीं जाता है। ऐसी कौन सी चीज है जो मिट नहीं सकती है। हमने यह तुम किया है कि तीसरे प्लान के दौरान में हम इसको खत्म कर देंगे। लेकिन जिस गति से हम चल रहे हैं, इनी गति से चलते रहेतो तीसरी योजना में भी यह काम पूरा नहीं होने वाला है । इसके लिए ज्यादा कोशिश होनी चाहिये ग्रौर पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च किया जाना चाहिये । जो योजनाएं बनती हैं वह परसेंटेज के बेसिस पर चलती है ग्रीर आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ पैसा लांतर 'ग्राथोरिटीज हें, म्युनिसिपलिटीज दें, खर्च करे। उनके पास इतना पसा होता नहीं है। साय ही उन में इतना उत्साह भी नहीं होता है। इस कारण से काम नहीं बनता है । मैं चाहती हं कि इस बारे में फिर से सोचा जाए ग्रीर इस त्रधा को जल्द खत्म किया जाए ।

श्रब मैं ला एंड ग्रार्डर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । हमारे देश में ला एंड ग्रार्डर की स्थिति दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरतो हा जा रहा है । एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं । इमारेल दै फेक इन विमेन यहां पर बढ रहा है । जितना इसको मिटाने का कोशिश को जाता है, उससे भी स्रागे यह बढ़ रहा है स्रौर कहीं कहीं तो उस में पूलिस ग्रफसर भी शामिल हो जाते हैं जिस की वरुह से उसको खत्म करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है । देहाता एरियाज में, रूरल एरियाज में लोगों की सिक्योरिटी का आजकल क्या हाल है, इसको भी ग्राप देखें। लोगों को कानुन का जो प्रभाव था वह डर खत्म हो गया है, ऐसा मालूब पड़ता है । इसका जतीजा यह है कि जो ग्रनडिजायरेबल एलीमेंटस हैं, वे सिर उठ। रहे हैं । उनको काब में करने का कोई न कोई तराका ग्रवश्य सोचा जाना चाहिये। अगर डेमोकेता में लोगों के दिमागों में ऐसी भावना ग्रा जाए कि कानन से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है म्रोर वे निराश हो कर बैठ जायें, तो यह खतरनाक बात बन सकती है। जितने काइम्ज होते हैं, वे सब के सब रजिस्टर भी नहीं होते हैं और कोर्ट में जाने से लोग डरते भी हैं । वहां पर जो परेशानी होती है, उसको वे मोल लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह सवाल वहत बडा है। मैं चाहती हं कि इसको हल करने का कोई न कोई रास्ता ग्रवथ्य निकाला जाना चाहिये। हमारी जनता ग्रनपढ है, उसको पूरा नालेज नहीं है, उसको पता नहीं हैं कि किसी चोज को कैसे करना चाहिये । जैसो भी यह जनता है, उसको ग्राप को नजर में रखना होगा ग्रौर उसको देख करके ही कानून बनने चाहिये ग्रीर उन पर ग्रमल होना चाहिये, उनका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन होना चाहिये ।

ग्रव मैं प्रोहिबिशन के बारे में कुछ कहना बाहती हूं। जब भी टैक्सों की बात प्राती है तो कहा जाता है कि प्रोहिबिशन को खत्म कर दो। मैं कहती हूं ग्रगर इसको खत्म कर दिया गया तो हुमारे देश का मारल ग्राज से भी कहीं नीचे 7003

चला जाएगा। हम हमेशा कहते हैं कि हम को ग्रपना स्तर ऊंचा उठाना है, तब वह कैंसे हो सकता है । जिन्होंने देहातो एरियाज में और लेवरर्ज में काम किया है, वे कहते हैं कि इस प्रोहिबिशन से उनको बहुत फायदा पहुंचा है ग्रौर उसको देखते हुए इस पालिता को ग्रीर आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और देश में कम्प-लोट प्रोहिबिशिन लागु होनी चाहिये। अब मैं कनवर्शजं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जो मिशनरीज या मिशन हिन्दुस्तान आए हैं, उन्होंने जितने भी सेवा के कार्य किए हैं, उन सब के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद दिये बिना नहीं रह सकती हूं ग्रोर उन सब के लिए मैं उनका शुकरिया ग्रदा करती हूं । लेकिन उनका जो **ग्राब्जैक्ट है वह बहत ही ग्राबजैक्शनेबल है** । वे गरीब लोगों के बाच जा कर ट्राइवल लोगों के बोब जा कर उनके लिए शालायें खोलते हैं, **अस्पताल खोलते हैं ग्रौर** साथ साथ उनका कनवर्शन भी करते हैं, ग्रीर ये वारदातें दिन प्रति दिन बढती जा रही हैं। इसकी कितनी इंटैंसिटी है, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहती इं । जब यहां पर नागालेंड बनाने का बिल ग्राया था तब इस सदन के ज्यादा तर माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि लैंड शब्द को हटा दिया जाना चाहिये ग्रौर उसके स्थान पर भूमि या प्रदेश शब्द रखा जाना चाहिये । हमारे 'प्रधान मंत्री ने उस वक्त कहा था कि वे लोग सैंड शब्द रखने के बहुत ग्राग्रही हैं। उसका मतलब क्या था? उसका मतलब यह है कि वे हमारी लैंगएज को, ग्रपनी कल्चर को, श्रपनी सिविलाइजेशन को मिटाने की कोशिश में हैं। इस तरह की जो कोशिशें मिशनरीज की तरफ से होती हैं इन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

कुरप्शन का बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक किया है । उन्होंने बहुत जोरों से इसका जिक किया है । किस तरह से यह हट सकती है, वह उन्होंने नहीं बताया है । मैं इस से उनके आष सहमत हूं कि हमारे देश में जो कानूनी जातें चलती हैं, उन से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होतो है श्रीर उसको वजह से कुप्प्शन बढ़ती है। उसका सामना करना सामान्य लोगों के लिए बहुत मुक्तििल होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में एक कमेटा या कमिशन बनाया जाए। वह इस बारे में सोचे ग्रीर ऐसा कानून बनाये, ऐसा कोई प्रोसाजर रखे, जिस में गरीब जनता को फायदा हो।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I understand my responsibility in intervening in the debate to be of a two-fold character: first of all, to give an account of the Home Ministry's administration of that part of the Government which was committed to their charge. and secondly, if possible, to answer criticism and to allay apprehensions which may have been expressed in the House. As regards the first part. we have brought out a slim volume of what has been done during the last year, and it was only yesterday that one whose name I am not in a position to disclose but who is a very high authority on parliamentary affairs, complimented the Home Minister and the Home Ministry on bringing out a report which is only factual. But facts are sacred; comment is free. So far as the Home Ministry is concerned, it believes in giving a factual, objective account of what has been done leaving everyone to draw such inference as he pleases to draw.

15 hrs.

In the first part of my submission to the House, I would try to supplement the facts which have been stated in the annual report by certain fuller details. In stating all the facts, both in personal life and as a political responsibility, I would say that whoever states the facts must follow the directions which Cromwell gave to his painter; that he must give the true picture, containing imperfections, blemishes, wants and all so that nothing will be hidden and nothing will be extenuated.

7004

[Shri Hajarnavis]

The first thing I would mention to the House is that the census of 1931 which was a gigantic and stupendous operation was completed this year. As we are aware, it consisted of eliciting information about more than 440 million individuals. If we have to undertake any planning, mobilise our resources and mobilise our manpower, whether it is for planning or for the purpose of defence, it would be necessary to have accurate and full data. That has been achieved and learning from the experience which we had gathered in the previous census and also taking into account our requirements for the purpose of planning, we have undertaken to do some things this time: the first thing we tried to do was to bring uniformity to bear upon all the operations all over the country. Secondly, we undertook 11 schemes. What we did was to collect and process vital statistics, present them and modify the administrative machinery for this purpose. Four of these schemes have already been implemented and seven are being considered.

Then we have also undertaken annual sample surveys of the population in order to determine how far and in what manner we can obtain fuller and more reliable details. I take this opportunity to extend and express my profound gratitude to all the authorities and all the persons who co-operated with the Government in perfoming this very essestial and useful task.

After ascertaining the manpower, comes the question of the mobilisation of manpower. For this purpose, in the Home Ministry we have a directorate. This responsibility was entrusted to it in 1956. It is called the directorate of manpower. After the emergency, the work of this directorate assumed very great importance. What we have done during the last three years is to maintain the scientific pool. This scientific pool is administered by the Council of Scientific **4** Industrial Research. We started

with a quota of 100 persons to be maintained on the roll of the scientific pool. That has now been increased to 500. Each person, as soon as he enters the scientific pool, is entitled to a minimum payment of Rs. 400 a month, which is increased if the qualifications so require. We have set up another institution with the help of the Ford Foundation, and that is called the Institute of Applied Manpower Research. At present it is housed in the campus of the Institute of Public Administration, but we are constructing a small building in the compound of the Institude at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. I express my gratitude to the Ford Foundation who have also agreed to pay half the non-recurring expenditure which will amount to Rs. 5 lakhs per year. The House will be glad to know that we have completed one project of inestimable value. The name of that project is Population, working force and education in India and Mainland China-a comparative study. I need not dilate upon how important would be such a study.

Then we have further projects in hand. One is, Fact Book on Manpower. Another is, the Economic Development of India and Mainland China, which is a companion volume to the first one. Then there is the Requirement of Technical Manpower of State Governments; classification of technical personnel etc. There ere further projects, and I would not take the time of the House.

Another important task that we undertook, that is, the directorate, was to obtain the information relating to the availability of technical personnel. All countries at this time, especially the backward or undeveloped countries are in short supply so far as technical personnel are concerned. The first is engineering personnel and the other is the medical personnel. For this purpose we have appointed a committee under the presidentship of Professor Thacker, who is a member of the Planning Commission and who was Secretary of the Ministry of Sci-

entific Research and who is one of our distinguished scientists. As a result of the deliberations of the committee, it has been decided to request, if possible, universities and academic authorities to reduce the period of passing out of the engineering graduates from five years to a lesser period. This is to be achieved by students forgoing the vacations and receiving additional instruction. Similarly, so far as the medical personnel are concerned it is decided to reduce, if possible, the duration of the course from five and a half years to four and a half years by omitting the internship period; and together with this, it is also decided, if possible, to increase the number to 200 in established colleges.

What is no less important—perhaps more important still—is the training of auxiliary nurses. With the cooperation of the Ministry of Health we have decided, if possible, to train 10,000 of the auxiliary nurses. That is the account of the manpower directorate.

I am sorry Shri Ranga who made certain observations and expressed concern about the Union territorieswhat he called discriminatory treatment received by Delhi-is not here now. Had he been here, I would cerfainly have begun by sending an arrow or two in the direction of his feet so as to pay my homage to the venerable Acharya. But unfortunately he is not here. But I will merely state the facts. I will first recapitulate what he said yesterday. He said that Delhi was allocated much larger sums than the other Union territories. If you go by the figures it is quite true, but they must be read in conjunction with the other figures. I will read out the figures of the receipt and expenditure of each of the Union territories. I will om't the fractions and give the figures. For Deihi in 1961-62 the receipts were Rs 1607 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 2827 lakhs. In 1962-63, the receipts were Rs. 1422 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 3664 lakhs, i.e. about two and a half times. In 1963-64, the budget estimates are, the recelpts will be Rs. 1425 lakhs and the expenditure will be Rs. 3506. It works out to 231 per cent. The expenditure is 231 per cent compared to the receipts.

for Grants

Then we come to Himachal Pradesh, about which particularly the Acharya expressed concern. In 1961-02, the receipts were Rs. 364 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2047 lakhs. i.e. about 6 times or more than 600 per cent. In 1962-63, the receipts were Rs. 501 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2066 lakhs, i.e. about 400 per cent During the year 1963-64, the budget estimates are, the receipts will be Rs. 526 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2088 lakhs, which works out to 396 per cent. Similarly in the case of Laccadive and Minicoy Islands it is 7233 per cent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands 352 per cent, Tripura 2027 per cent, Manipur 895 per cent and Delhi 231 per cent. In Delhi, which has the responsibilities of the capital of a nation and, shall I say, the advantages also, the percentage of expenditure is only 231, which is the lowest, so far as the Union Territories are concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): That will give the others a handle; they will say that the percentage for Delhi is the lowest.

Shri Hajarnavis: Facts are sacred.

As regards Himachal Pradesh, I have already given the third Plan allotment. There was a package programme launched in Mandi District in collaboration with the West German Government for intensification of agricultural production and improvement of animal breeds. An agricultural college also started functioning in-July 1962. An area of 19,753 acres was brought under irrigation during the second Plan period. There is a further programme of bringing under irrigation 27,000 acres more. The area under orchards has also doubled. So there has been all-round development. The House will be glad to know that almost the whole of the second Five

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Year Plan allocation was spent in Himachal Pradesh and other Union Territories.

In Manipur, the Imphal water-supply and electricity schemes are going on. The Imphal water-supply scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 13.8 lakhs. Contract for the manufature of steel pipes has been alwarded and good progress has been made on the construction of filter house.

Similarly there is the Leimakhong Hydel Scheme which also will take about 4 years to complete. The work is in progress in right earnest. Communicatioss are also being improved. I need not dilate upon the difficulties which are encountered in constructing roads and other communications in this area. The new Cachar Road of about 150 miles is being constructed.

In Tripura also, during the current year 64.5 miles of new roads have been constructed and 55 miles of existing roads have been surfaced. Work on the construction of about 400 miles of border road has been taken up. This being a border area, in view of the present emergency, the Administration have undertaken particular care to see that a buffer stock of all essential commodities is kept and they are not in short supply.

Similarly, there is progress in other Union Territories also. I will stick to my commitment and I will not take more than 30 minutes.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Kamath mentioned corruption. Of course, he is a fair man and he said that it is endemic. But he added that during the British regime which he detested, the values, the norms, were better. I entirely refute the charge. I do not think that the values and standards have lowered. We have raised them. Today There is more education; there is more political and social consciousness. The behaviour which would have been accepted as normal then today shocks everyone. I do not deny, of course, that there is corruption. There is corruption and I agree with Mr. Kamath when he says that the corruption is endemic; it has all along been endemic. We have to make resolute attempts to eradicate it. But to say that the whole thing will or ought to disappear in a year's time or in 5 or 10 years' time is not to understand, shall I say the nature of the problem. Corruption has existed in all climes and at all times. It will always exist.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): His point was that corruption has increased.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not prepared to say that the degree of corruption has in any way increased. Government used to have an activity of a certain dimension during the last 15 years. The activity has increased so much. The House will remember that just as diseases increase as popullation increases, crimes increase as popullation increases. But I am not prepared to say that the morals of the people in general have deteriorated. I suggest there is a better standard. People will not allow a thing to pass muster without comment, which under foreign rule, they would not have objected to.

If Mr. Kamath were here, I would have asked him a question. There is a letter which he wrote at the time of his resignation in which he mentioned certain members of the service to which be belonged and they were non-Indian, British men. I remember one particular member was a Scott sh member and I very well remember the phrase which Mr Kamath used at that time. Mr. Kamath uses always picturesque language, sometimes mordant. It was a very telling phrase which he used which has stuck to my memory. That Scottish officer had taken from the treasury certain silver service and not replaced it. Certainly it was a wrong thing to do. Everybody accepted that it was a wrong thing but no action was taken. Mr.

it is said:

Kamath used the pharase, "The Scott went scot-free". That phrase has remained in my memory. Therefore. there have been corrupt people, wrong-doers, in every community and at every time. Here it has become noticeable because, as I said, the administration of the Government has increased from a budget of Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 crores. We have entered areas and undertaken functions which the Government in the British time did not think of undertaking. But, by and large, I do not admit that there is this corruption. I was in the United States. I used to hear the same comment about the police there. Take, again, the case of United Kingdom. There a Police Commission has been appointed. Only recently a book has been published from reading of which, if my countrymen feel too much depressed because of, shall I say, malaise, miasma and other things which Shri Kamath mentioned, they can feel some comfort. I might read a passage from a book which was published only last year. This is called Police and the Public published by Rolph in 1962. Therein

Demands

"Most of our policemen are all that can be desired and it would be ungrateful not to recognise this. But the number and the delinquencies of the black sheep are too many for the good name of the Force as a whole both in London and the provinces. A combing of our daily newspapers reveals the sad fact that many police officers get convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned for petty thefts, housebreaking, burglaries, assaults, cheatings, sexual and other offences."

Then it says on the next page:

"Police br'bery ought to be ruthlessly stamped out. There is far too much of it;"

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Does my hon. friend not know that after this book was published and these complaints have been made, they appointed a Royal Commission which has submitted its report regarding the working of the police in the United Kingdom, and they found that most of the complaints were not justified?

for Grants

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not know. I take the inforamtion from my hon. friend. I did not know that the report had been published (Interruption). But I am quite confident that if a similar Police Commission is appointed in this country, most of the things that are talked here will also be found to be without any justification.

An Hon. Member: A wonderful inference.

Shri Hajarnavis: Just as allegations are made here, allegations were also made in that country which has a long tradition of democracy, a long tradition of independence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no centralised police in the United Kingdom at all

Shri Hajarnavis: So what?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That makes the whole difference. There is no centralised control even. There arehundred and one authorities there.

Shri Hajarnavis: Therefore, I would say that most of these things which are said are not true. I do not condone any of them. I do not extenuate any of them. They ought not to have been there. We ought to be vigilant. We ought to take all possible precautions to see that such a thing is completely rooted out. But vigilance does not mean creating a sense of insecurity among all the people in the offices or amongst the police force. They ought not to feel while they are working someone is breathing down their neck, someone is watching them very closely. On the contrary, their feeling must be that so long as they are right, so long as they do nothing wrong, no one will touch them, no one will be able to affect their prospects

[Shri Hajarnavis]

merely because somebody is displeased or because people get displeased with an officer when he is not able to comply with their wishes. They should feel that such a man will not be able to bring their reputation into disrepute or into question. Let there be vigilance by all means. But certainly it is not everybody's case, it is not anybody's case, that all officers are corrupt. There are blacksheeps everywhere. Therefore, in carrying out the duty of vigilance we must also see to it that the honest officers feel that they are secure and their promotion is secure so long as they discharge their duties faithfully.

Shri Mathur mentioned about government servants. I am sorry, I shall have little time to deal with it. But I can only say this, that the two hon. Members of this House who devoted a considerable portion of their speeches—I listened with very great interest to both of them—have had a very distinguished career as administrators, and I am not quite sure whether Shri Mathur, the Member of Parliament, and Shri Kamath, the Member of Parliament, do not owe a great debt to Mr. Mathur, the Administrator.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: They are not in arrears of debt now.

Shri Hajarnavis: They have still 'o acknowledge it. Now, if a charge is made that the civil service of this country is not co-operating with the democratic process and it creates hindrance, I repudiate that charge emphatically. We get perfect co-operation and excellent and reliable guidance, and I do not know what the Government would be without a service of this quality and of this loyalty. It is only four years that I have this experience of the administration. I have never found that when a proposal has been made by the political chief an objection has been raised merely in order to obstruct the political chief from carrying out what he considers to be necessary. It will

really always be that a decision taken at the Government of India level affects a large number of people, a large number of States and it has impact upon a very large area. It would be necessary, however obsessed a Minister may be with a particular scheme or with a particular idea, however convinced he may be that it is particularly good, and even if it is really good, that like all theories, like all new proposals, it must be subjected to a searching criticism. And, it is the test of a good act or a good theory that it suffers such an examination. As soon as a proposal goes, it has got to be examined in various places. It is not to be implemented in a room. Its wider implications must be exemined. It involves expenditure of money. It ivolves deployment of officers, of services. Its effect must also be visualised. Therefore, while the Minister may be the prime mover, the minister may supply the enthusiasm, the energy and the fresh outlook upon a certain Ministry, the guiding lines on which such a scheme has to proceed must necessarily be laid by the civil servants. That task it does very efficiently and very loyally.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The bon. Minister has misunderstood. My complaint was not against the services. My complaint is against the Ministers that with the exception of a few they have succumbed to the bureaucracy.

Shri Hajarnøvis: I do not think so. Because a Minister has to abandon a proposal which does not bear scrutiny, the Minister does not succumb to the service. He has adopted the right course I will deal with that later. The civil service is a very delicate and a powerful apparatus. We can smash it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No doubt about that.

Shri Hajarnavis: But if we do so, then it will be a national disaster. If we know how to utilise it, how to work it, then the results will repay any effort that we make to strengthen it, to better it. I leave it at that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I fully agree.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What about political corruption?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am so trained on account of my profession that unless facts are stated I do not reply to it. I take no notice of it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is one way of living in an ivory tower.

Shri Hajarnavis: As regards the grievances, of the staff, I must pay compliment to Shri Mathur because I agree with him. I entirely agree that once somebody has a grievance that grievance must receive immediate redress. He must feel that there is a machinery or someone to whom he can appeal, and the proceeding which is taken in respect of a grievance must be fair, must be impartial. The decision must also be quick and it must be accepted as final. I give this assurance to every person who works with us, who belongs to us, that if anybody files an appeal, if anybody makes a representation, we will see to it that the person who decides, the authority which decides, will give him a full hearing; not necessarily that he will agree with him, but he will give him a full hearing, that everything that he has to say will be heard and, after that, such decision as he thinks fit will be taken. But, it will be appreciated, every single case cannot go up to the level of the Minister. It often happens that after the Home Minister has seen the case, not once but twice, again the aggrieved person goes to some M.P. and makes him write to us. That is a natural phenomenon because a person against whom we have decided can never be convinced that what has been decided against him is right. Individual grievance will continue to smoulder him. That happens. But, when an M.P. writes to us, we consider it our duty 3227 (Ai) LSD-6.

to go through it over and over again. And if the Home Minister will pardon me for saying it, can any ne find a more tender-hearted person than the present Home Minister?

for Grants

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): What has been done on the representation of Shri R. P. Kapur to the hon. Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be taken up now.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, through you I assure the Members who have expressed concern over our staff that where a questin of principle is involved we will certainly be glad to consult and seek advice from their unions. We expect their unions to grow in strength, to grow in solidarity, to grow in usefulness. We will consult them. In individual cases we will give that person a full hearing. That, I think, ought to satisfy the hon. Members.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible. There is a subject that is exercising our minds and I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring it to the attention of the House. You might have read in the papers about the large number of dacoities that have been taking place between the borders of Rajasthan and Pakistan, some of which have been so glaring and so distressful that I wonder that fifteen years after independence, how is it that such things can take place in our country. I shall only read out from the Hindustan Times of 21st March, 1963, which mentions that.

"dacoits kidnapped a Rajasthan Armed Constabulary Officer and another man from outposts in Bikaner district last week and took them across the border to Pakistan in a stolen jeep."

This is really something that has taken away my breath, because I could not possibly imagine that police-

[Shri Karni Singhji]

man, with sufficient modern weapons could be, first and foremost, kidnapped and then their jeeps captured and taken across to Pakistan, and all we have done is practically nothing. I would very much like the hon. Home Minister who, I am sure, is very much exercised in his mind over this matter, to enlighten the House as to what steps are being taken in this regard and also what arrangements we have with Pakistan for the repatriation of these dacoits who belong to India, who now live in Pakistan and carry out these dacoities in our country.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Did the hon. Member say "repatriation of dacoits"?

Shri Karni Singhji: I meant extradition, I beg your pardon; I stand corrected.

Then, a question has been before my mind for quite some time now of our having, what I call, a Central Border Police force which would be available for all the States that have an international border. That, of course, would apply to the borders that we have with Pakistan on both sides, as also with China. I believe that this idea was once discussed during the time of the late Pantji in the meetings of the Zonal Council but, for some reason or other, it was dropped. I think this is a matter that should really be re-examined. Some of the that we would have firstly, a co-ordinated advantages that we would be, approach to the above and other allied problem by one central police and, secondly, avoiding the risk of political or other influence on policemen and, thirdly, above all, Parliament would have better control over matters relating to the rounding up of those dacoids that are now menacing this country.

I shall not take up any more time of the House, but I would very much like the hon. Home Minister to throw some light on this suggestion that I have made, and I do hope that the Central Border Police force if it ever comes up, would be able to solve the dacoit problem once and for all.

भी गुलझन (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो रोज से होम मिनिस्ट्री पर हो रही बहस को सुन रहा हूं। होम मिनिस्ट्री पर देश का बहुत बड़ो जिम्मेदारो है। इस समय तो इस को जिम्मेदारो और भी बढ़ जाती है, जब कि देश में संकट-काल है।

इस बहस में दो तोन विषयों पर बहत पर्चा चलो है। पहला बात तो यह है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार बहत वढ रहा है। जब म्रानरेबल श्रो लाल बहादूर शास्त्री होम मिनिस्टर बने, तो देशवासियों को यह श्राशा थ। कि चंकि वह देशभक्त. ईमानदार ग्रौर काम को सच्चो लगन से करने वाले हैं, इसलिये श्रब हालत में कुछ सुधार होगा। मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार का समुन्दर बहुत बड़ा है, जिसको लहरें बहत बढ गई हैं और शास्त्र) जी का शरार छोटा है ग्रौर इसलिए पता नहीं कि वह इस को कैसे पार करेंगे । लेकिन उनकी गम्भोरता से तो कुछ ग्रासा होता है कि शायद वह इस को पार कर जायें। मझे याद है कि जब वह रेलवेज के मंत्रा थे, तो एक हादसा हजा. जिस को वह सह न सके ग्रोर उन्होंने इस्तीका दे दिया ।

प्राज भ्राण्टाचार का होलत यह है कि बहुत बड़े स्कैंडल होते हैं, स्मगलिंग होता है, डकेतियां पड़ती हैं, करल होते हैं। पिछले दिनों हम ने प्रखबारों में पढ़ा कि तांवे का तार बहुत बड़ी मिकदार में पकड़ा गई । भाखरा का स्कैंडल हुआ । जब किसो को पकड़ने की बात हुई, तो क्या कोई डायरेक्टर पकड़ा गया या इंजीनियर पकड़ा गया या कोई बड़ा ग्रफसर पकड़ा गया ? नहीं। कोई कांस्टेबल, कोई पटवारां, कोई क्लर्क पकड़ा गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रगर ये लोग रिश्वत लें, तो देश को उतना नुक्सान नहीं पहंचता, क्योंकि वे दो, चार पांच रुपये लेते हैं, लेकिन देश को लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का नक्सान करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन के साधन भा उतने ही बडे हैं ग्रांर इस लिये वे बच जाते हैं। यह जो भ्रष्टाचार बढा है, इस के कारण क्या हैं? क्यों यह रुक नहीं रहा है ? यह समन्दर इतना क्यों चढ़ गया है ? इसका कारण यह है कि छोटे से लेकर बहुत दूर तक यह लिंक बना होता है। मैं ने कल ग्रखबार में पढा है । बाकानेर में बोकानेर जिले के कांग्रेस क प्रेज।डेंट को पूलिस ने पकड़ लिया है । क्यों पकड़ लिया है, इसको भी भ्राप देखें। उनको इसलिये पकड लिया गया है कि वह डकैतों के साथ मिले हुए थे, लुट मार का जो माल है, उस में उनका हिस्सा था। मैं इस बात के लिये वहां को पूलिस को बधाई देना चाहंगा .

Demands.

श्री त्यागी : भ्रान ए प्वाइंट भ्राफ ग्रार्डर, सर....

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः मैं उसा पर सोच रहा था

श्री त्यागी : क्या यह मुकदमा तय हो गया है या ग्रभी चलना है । ग्रगर फर्ज कोजिये यह सब-जुडिस है तो इस तरह को बात पालियामेंट के फ्लोर पर कहना ग्रौर उसका जिक करना कि उसका ताल्लुक क्या था, नाजायज बात है ।

श्री गुलरान : कल ही ग्रखबार में यह निकला है। मेरे पास ग्रखबार पड़ा हुग्रा है।

प्राच्यक्ष महोदय : एतराज यह है कि जब एक प्रादमो पकड़ा गया है और उस पर यह इल्जाम है कि वह डबैतों के साथ मिला हुप्रा या और वह दे रहे हैं मुबारिकबाद पुलिस को कि उसने बड़ा ग्राच्छा काम किया है ग्रब ग्रगर प्रदालत उसको बाद में बेगुनाह करार दे देती है और कह देती है कि बिल्कुल उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था तो फिर प्रा करके यह कह देना कि मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने . भी कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : मुबारिक-बाद दी जा सकर्त। है । मैरिट्स पर वह नहीं कह रहे हैं ।

for Grants

भ्राध्यक्ष महोवय : यह नहीं हो सकता है कि भव पकड़ने वालों को दें ग्राँर बाद में जब पता चले कि पुलिस ने गलतो को भौर प्रदालत उसको छोड़ दे तो फिर प्रदालत को मुबारक-बाद दें । मैं सिर्फ इसलिए खामोश था कि बह उंटर-स्टेट मामले वे: बारे में कह रहे थे । वर्ना यह ला एंड ग्रार्डर को बात है ग्राँर स्टेट का मामला है ग्राँर यहां नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । कुछ लपज उन्होंने ऐसे कहे इंटर-स्टेट के कि मैं उस वक्त कुछ सोच में पड़ गया कि भाया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का इससे ताल्लुक है या नहीं, ग्राया खामोश रहूं या कुछ कहूं । वैसे एक स्टेट की ला एंड ग्रार्ड को पोजिशन ग्राप नहीं ले सकते हैं इस वक्त ।

Shri Kapur Singh: If I may say so, he is underlining the principle of the matter and not the incident as such, if I understood him correctly.

भ्रष्यक्ष महोदयः उस में भी क्रसर हर एक पर पैदा होगा । भ्राप तो शायद श्रापस में साथ होंगे मगर जो म्राम पब्लिक पर भ्रसर होगा, वह ठोक नहीं होगा ।

श्री गुलशन : एक स्टेट का मैं ने जिक किया, इसलिए इस पर एतराज हुम्रा । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान तो एक है । ये जितना स्टेट्स हैं, ये इस शरार के कान हैं, नाक हैं, म्रांखें हैं ग्रोर जो सारा शरार है वह भारत है । हिन्दुस्तान ग्रलग ग्रलग स्टेट का हो नाम हिन्दुस्तान नहीं है . . .

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे, कांस्टी-ट्यूझन ऐसी है कि श्रांख का एक जगह जिक्र किया जा सकता है, कान का दूसरी जगह ग्रौर तीसरी चीज का तीसरी जगह ग्रौर जो सब का इकट्ठा हो वह यहां हो ।

7019

श्री गुलज्ञन : मैं सब को इकट्ठा कर रहा हूं। एक सिसाल ही मैंने दी है। ग्रब में दूसरी बात पर ग्राता हूं। यह तो मैंने एक नमूना पेश किया है कि पुलिस वालों को मुश्किल पड़ जाती है उस वक्त जब उनको मजबूर किया जाता है कि भाई यह तो हमारा ग्रादमी है, कोई बात नहीं । बेचारे पूलिस वालों का भी बाद में पता नहीं क्या बनता है। मैं यह कहने वाला था कि उन्होंने हिम्मत तो दिखा दी लेकिन पता नहीं ग्रब किस मुसीवत में वे पूलिस वाले पड़ेंगे ।

Demands

ग्रब में दुसरी बात पर आता हूं। यहां पर शैड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोगों का ससला म्राया ह ग्रीर बहुत चर्चा उसकी हुई है। मैंने पिछले साल भी सर्विसेस के बारे में ग्रांकडे दिए थे ग्रौर ग्रब भी मेरे पास बहुत से हैं। चुंकि वक्त नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं देना नहीं चाहता हं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक उन लोगों के रहन सहन का ताल्लुक है, वे जब सरकार की योजनाम्रों को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि उनके सामने बहिश्त का नक्शा ग्रा गया है लेकिन जब उसके ग्रमल को वे लोग देखते हैं तब उनको पता चलता है कि कुछ भी नहीं निकलने वाला है।

पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में, १९६१– ६२ की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया था कि शैडयुल्ड कास्ट लोगों में जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं, उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए ३३० ब्लाक खोले जायेंगे । लेकिन इस साल की रिपोर्ट में, १९६२--६३ की रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक तक नहीं किया गया पंजाब में पिछले साल म्राठ करोड रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये गये थे शौड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के नाम पर ग्रौर यह रकम लोगों से वसूल भी कर ली गई थी। पता नहीं वह रुपया कहां चला गया है । हरिजनों की तो वही पुरानी झोंपड़ियां हैं, वही पुराने घर हैं, वही पूराना रहन सहन है और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि उनकी बेरोजगारी ग्रौर भी बढ़ी है। क्यों बढ़ी है, इसको भी ग्राप देखें । वह इस लिये बढ़ी है कि किसान जो हैं उनकी जमीन पर सीलिंग लगा दिया गया है। कुछ फ्लड्ज के कारण जमीन खराब हो गयी है, जहां तक दूकानदारों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको टैक्सों ने दबा लिया है। जहां तक कारखानेदारों का सम्बन्ध है, जो मजदूर लोग होते हैं, उनकी लिमिट होती है ग्रीर उनके कारण भी वे परेशान हैं । रोजगार लोगभी बेकार हो गए हैं। कहीं जा नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि काम नहीं मिलता है ।

मैं मानता हं कि सरकार ने इन पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में, पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में तथा उनकी स्थिति की समय समय पर णांच पड़ताल करते रहने के उद्देश्य से एक कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की हुई है। उसकी जो रिपोर्ट है, उसको अगर देखा जाए तो किसी भी पन्ने को पढ कर प्रसन्नता नहीं होती है सन्तोष नहीं होता है। सरकार कहती है कि उसने विद्यार्थियों के लिए, जो कि हरिजन हैं, बहुत कूछ किया है । लेकिन कम्रिश्नर साहब ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताते हैं कि सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो रूल्ज बनाए हैं, उन से साधारण जो विद्यार्थी हैं वे फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। बात भी ठीक है, मेरे पास हिन्द्स्तान के कई हिस्सों से पत्र ग्राए हैं। विद्यार्थी कालेज में पढ रहे होते हैं, उनको साल साल तक वजीफा नहीं मिलता है । वह किस तरह से ऐसी हालत में अपनी स्टडीज जारी रख सकता है। हमने पिछले साल माननीय मन्त्री जी को पत्र लिखे थे ग्रौर उनके जवाब भी बा जाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी दो दो साल तक काग़जी चक्कर चलता रहा है श्रौर फिर कह दिया जाता है कि ग्रब तो डेट गुजर गई म्राब वजीफा नहीं मिल सकता है।

इसी तरह की बातें जो लोग बाहर भेजे जाते हैं, उनके साथ भी होती हैं । रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि महाराप्ट्र में एक साल छ: विद्यार्थी सिलैक्ट किये गए थे लेकिन एक को भेजा। दूसरे साल में बाहर सिलैक्ट किये गये, लेकिन सिर्फ तीन भेजे । बाक़ी की जो राज्य सरकारें हैं, उन्होंने इतनी तकलीफ भी नहीं की कि इस तरह की बातों की सूचना वे कमिश्नर साहब को दें । सरकार की नीयत कितनी भी साफ क्यों न हो, वे वैसे राजी हो सकी है । मैंने देखा है कि इन लोगों में बेरोजगारी दिन प्रति दिन बड़ रही है । ६० प्रतिशत इन में वे लोग हैं जो तब से नंगे, पेट से भूखे ग्रौर बिना झोंपड़ी के नंगे ग्रम्बर के नीचे सोते हैं । उन की तरफ ग्रापका खास तौर पर घ्यान जाना चाहिये ।

Demands

मैं समझता हूं कि एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी इस गृह मंत्रालय पर है श्रीर वह जिम्मेदारी देश में लोगों का ग्रापस में तालमेल बनाये रखने की है। ग्रगर वह इस में कामयाब होता ं तो इसमें उसकी सयानत ही मानी जाएगी । देश में जो कम गिनती वाले लोग हैं उनके ग्रौर बड़ी गिनती वाले लोगों के बीच में तालमेल करवाना इस महकमे का काम है। माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री, माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी जब कभी सिखों के बारे में कछ कहते हैं तो उनकी तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रहते हैं। बात भी ठीक है। सिख हमेशा देश के बहादूर सिपाही रहे हैं, ग्रौर देश को ग्राजादी में उन्होंने ग्रागे होकर काम किया है, ग्रागे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया है, उन्होंने देश की खातिर सेना में भरती होकर बढ़ चढ़ कर कुर्बानियां की हैं, नेफा में की हैं, लदाख में की हैं। उन्होंने जो बहादुरी दिखाई है वह बेमिसाल हैं । लेकिन उनकी ग्रपने भरोसे में लेना भी बड़ा जरूरी है उनको जो गिला है उसको दर करना भी बड़ा जरूरी है। वह कहते हैं कि उनके साथ कोई समझौता होना चाहिय था जैसे कि पीछे सिख लीडरों के साथ हुग्रा था, सच्चर फार्मूला ग्रौर उसके बाद रीजनल कमिटी क। एक समझौता हुग्रा । लेकिन बाद में प्राण उसमें से निकल गये ग्रौर लाश पड़ी रह गई। यह भी

कहाजा रहा है कि जब कभी धर्म का कोई काम आता है तो उस में भी दखल होता है। तो ऐसे एतराज जो हैं उनको दूर करना चाहिये । इस वक्त देश को एकता को जरूरत है। जैसा पांछे देखा गया कि कई जगह पर ऐतराज हुन्ना कि जब पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारे के यात्रा में जाते हैं तो वहां भी पुलिस को तरफ से पूछा जाता है कि भाई, तुम ग्रकाल) दल के मेम्बर तो नहीं । ग्रभी उड़।सा ग्रौर बिहार को सरहदों पर झगडे फसाद हुये। पंजाब को विधान सभा में होम मिनिस्टर के उत्तर देते हये कहा कि हां. वहां पर बहत से पंजाब। हैं । तो पंजाबी कौन थे ? ग्रखबारों में खुलकर लिखा गया है कि सिख थे। झगड़े फिसाद होते हैं तो उनमें सयानत से काम लिया जाना चाहिये । हमारे पंजाब के एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता श्रो तेजा सिंह स्वतंत्र को रिहा किया गया है। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं कि उन्हें क्यो छोड़ा गया। ऐतराज तो इस बात का है कि प्रन्द्रह साल उन का वारंट रहा। श्रगर वह दोषी नहीं थे तो पन्द्रह साल उनको दोषी ठहरा कर क्यों रक्खा गया और म्रगर वे दोषी थे तो पन्द्रह साल वारंट क्यों रहा ? इसमें सयानत से काम लिया जाना चाहिये । इसके लिये इस बात को कहा गया कि उन्होंने भरोसा दिया कि वह देश क। सूरक्षा के लिये काम करेंगे । हमारे बहुत से ग्रकाली नेता हैं। हमारे ग्रकाली नेता विधान सभा के सदस्य सरदार हजारा सिंह गिल चुन कर ग्राये, जत्थेदार मोहन सिंह तूर हैं, वह भी इतना भरोसा दे सकते हैं तो उनको क्यों न छोड़ा जाय ? इसलिये मैं फिर कहूंगा कि इन बातों पर गौर किया जाय ।

for Grants

श्री मुजफ्कर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : प्राध्यक्ष महोदय, आज होम मिनिस्ट्रो पर दो दिन से मैं तकरीरें सुन रहा हूं । हमारं तो कैफियत यह है कि :

"बफूरे गम से दो श्रांसू बहाये तो बगावत है, सितमगारे जहां को भूल जायें तो बगावत है, [श्रो मुजफ्फर हुसैन]

जमाना शादमां हो क़ड़क़हे गूंजे फिजाग्रों में, ग्रगर हम इत्तफ़ाकन मुस्करायें तो बग़ावत है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुकिरर इरजाद ।

थी मुजफ्फर हुसैन : जमाना शादमा हो कहफ़ हे गूंजे फिब्राग्रों में...

ग्रघ्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुर्किरर कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : इस के लिये तो ग्राप जिम्मेदार हैं, मैं जिम्मेदार नहीं हूं।

मध्यक्ष महोदयः मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी लेकर हो तो कह रहा हूं।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : ग्रगर हम इत्त-फाकन मुस्करायें...

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय ः मैं तो ग्राप को रोक रहा था।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं तो ग्रपन) बात कहे जा रहा हूं।

भ्रष्यक्ष महोदय : श्राप इस को एक पब्लिक जल्सा न समझें कि किसं। तरफ से दर्ख्वास्त श्रा जाये ग्रौर श्राप उसे मान लें।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : ''समझ हो में नहीं श्राता कि छेड़ें दास्तां कैसे, हंसायें तो बगावत है, रुलायें तो बगावत है।''

मैं म्राज यह देख रहा हूं कि यह मुल्क, जिस को एक जम्हूरियत या सेकुलर स्टेट कहा जाता है, एक नाजुक दौर से गुजर रहा है। यह मसला बहुत ही प्रहम है ग्रीर काबिले-गौर है। लेकिन जहां तक हमारे दुश्मनों का ताल्लुक है, ग्रीर उस पर तब्सरा करना है, यहां साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी कहना है कि दुश्मनों की सरर्गामयों का मुकाबला तो बहरहाल हर सूरत में किया जा सकता है प्रौर उस के मुकाबले के लिये हर तदबीर प्रख्तयार की जा सकती है जिस से कि हम इस मुल्क की ग्रौर प्रपनी सारी रवायात को वाकी रख सकेंग्रौर उनको बचाया जा सकता है, लेकिन प्रगर खुद चमन का बागवां ही चभन का मुखालिफ हो, खुद गुलचीं उस के फूलों को ग्रापने कदमों से रौदता हो, तो गैर की शिकायत तो बाद में की जायेगी, अपनों की शिकायत पहले करनी है इनलिये मैं ग्रर्ज करूंगा भाप से कि हमें गौर करना है।

हम सन् १६४७ से लेकर ग्रब तक इन पन्द्रह सालों के ग्रन्दर यह देख रहे हैं कि जहां योमे-ग्राजादी हमारे लिये पैगामे-मसर्रत लेकर आया वहां साथ ही साथ मेरी कौम के लिये पैगामे मौत लेकर भी आया, ग्रीर ग्राज इन पन्द्रह सालों के ग्रन्दर कमो-बेस ६०० मुकामात पर ऐसे बलवे हो चुके हैं जहां पर इन्सानियतसोज मजालिम किये गये हैं ग्रांर जो खेल खेले गये हैं वह जिम्मेदाराना हुकूमत से रूपोश नहीं हैं। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी ग्रकलियत का इस मुकाम पर सवाल है, हम यहां पर साढ़े छः करोड़ हैं । सन् १९४७ में मुसलमान साढ़े चार करोड़ थे ग्रौर पन्द्रह साल के अन्दर वह साढ़े छः करोड़ हो गये हैं। लेकिन इन साढ़े छः करोड़ मुसल-मानों के लिये हर वह तदबीर सोची जाती है, हर वह तदबीर भ्रख्तयार की जाती है जिस से हमारी कौम को फना के घाट उतारने को कोई स्कोम तैयार हो जाय । मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि इस में अपनों का और बेगानों का कितना-कितना हाथ है, लेकिन यह जरूर कहुंगा कि स्राये दिन मजालिम ढाये जा रहे े ग्रौर यह एक ऐस। गलत शय है जो कि एक जम्हरियत के लिये ग्रौर सेकुलर स्टेट के लिये किसी तरह से जेबा नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सवस्य : पाकिस्तान से बहुत से लोग भाग श्राये हैं।

•

श्रीमुजफ्फ़र हुसैनः जहां तक मैंने सुना है ग्रासाम में ग्रौर वहां के दीगर इलाक़ों में पाकिस्तान से ग्रा कर मुसलमान बसे हैं। फितने ग्राये, दो लाख ग्राये, दस हजार ग्राये, दो ग्राये, एक ग्राया, लेकिन जो ग्राये हैं उन के मुताल्लिक़ ग्रगर श्राप नोटिस ले रहे हैं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हजारों मुसलमान श्रासाम को सरजमीन को, बंगाल की सरजमीन को, छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि वह सरहदी इलाक़े हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे भी मौजूद है जिन्होंने ग्राज तक पाकिस्तान देखा तक नहीं है, जिन की किसी पुश्त मैं कोई वच्चा वहां गया तक नहीं है, मगर क्राज भी पुलिस उनके पोछे पड़ी हुई है और उन पर पाकिस्तानी होने का इल्जाम लगाया जाता है।

Demands

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है ।

श्री मुजपक़र हुसैन : मेरे पास सबूत मौजूद है। इसलिये मैं क्रर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जहां तक उन के आने का ताल्लुक है, जो लोग वहां से ग्राये है, ग्रगर वह ग्राप के नोटिस में श्रा रहे हैं श्रीर श्राप उन पर एकशन ले रहे हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जो यहां पर मौजूद है, जिन्होंने ग्राज तक पाकिस्तान देखा तक नहीं है, उनको निकालना उन के पोछे रोजाना पुलिस का पड़ा रहना, उनके दरवाजों पर पुलिस का खड़ा रहना, किसी तरह से दुरुस्त नहीं है।

तीसरे जहां तक आप का ताल्लुक है, श्राप मुझ को गलत कह सकते हैं, लेकिन वह देवबन्द जिस का एक एक बच्चा मुसलमानों का मुख़ालिफ रहा मगर ग्राप का वफादार रहा, म्राप की वफादारी उसने की, उस ने श्रपने कौम की गलियां खायीं

एक माननीय सबस्य : यह म्राप से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री मुजफ्फ़र हुसैन : श्राप से मतलव है हुकूमत से । वह हुकूमत के साथ वफ़ादारी बरतता रहा, लेकिन ग्राज भी उसकी खाना तलाशी ली जा रही है, ग्राज उसके मदरसों की तलाशी ली जा रही है। मेरी मुराद है वह देवबन्द जिस में मौलाना हिफ्जुर रहमान, मौलाना इसैन ग्रहमद मदनी श्रौर दूसरे लोग थे जिन्होंने जंग ग्राजादी में ग्राप के साथ शाना ब शाना हो कर लड़ाई की, उन के साथ यह बरताव हो रहा है? ग्राज मुझ पर

इल्जाम लगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि उस

जमाने में शायद मैं लीग मैं रहा होऊं,

मुझ पर जो भी इल्जाम लगाये जाय, वह

श्रपनी जगह पर बेजा हो सकते है, लेकिन जो

लोग उस वक्त हुकूमत के साथ थे, जो हुकूमत

के साथ ग्राज भी मौजूद हैं, उन के मदरसों की

for Grants

खाना तलाशी, उनके घरों की खाना तलाशी, क्या जम्हूरियत है, क्या इसी का नाम सेकूलर स्टेट है ? ग्रमी ग्रमी में बताता हं कि मौलाना **भ्रबदुल व**हीद सिद्दोक़ो, एडोटर 'नई दूनिया', नेनवम्बर १९ को एक खत लिखा प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, होम मिनिस्टर को ग्रौर मिनिस्टर आफ इनफ़ारनेशन और ब्राडका-स्टिंग को जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि मैं दुश्मनों का मुक़ावला करने के लिए सबसे पहले जाने के लिये तैयार हं। उन्होंने-मिनिस्टर ग्राफ़ ब्राडकास्टिंग श्रौर इनफ़ारमेशन को लिखा था कि उनका श्रख़वार मुल्क की यह ख़िदमत करने के लिए तैयार है कि सारे सरकारी इश्तिहारात बिला मुग्रावजा के उस में छप सफते हैं । इसका जवाब हमारे होम मिनिस्टर सहव ने भी श्रीर प्राइम मिनिस्टर सहाब ने श्रीर इन-फ़ारमेशन मिनिस्टर सहाब ने भी दिया श्रौर उन को मुबारकवाद दिया श्रौर सराहा । लेकिन ग्रगर एक मामूली सी तनकीद उनके म्रखबार में हो जाती है ता उनका जेल के हवाले कर दिया जाता है। यह त्रख़वार मौजूद है । इसमें कोई लफ्ज़ ऐसा नहीं कहा

for Grants

[श्री मुजफ्फ़र हुसैन]

ग4ा जिससे कहा जाए कि वह इस क़ाबिल ये कि उनको सारी खूबियों पर पानी फेर कर उनको जेल के हवाले कर दिया जाता । इसमें लिखा है:

16 hrs.

"यह सब जानने के बाद हम सिर्फ यह सवाल करना चाहते हैं कि जब हुकमत प्रन्दरूनी तख़रीबकारों ग्रौर हंगामा पखर प्रनासिर को नहीं रोक सकती तो वह चीनी हमलावरों को कैसे रोकेगी ? जरा गौर तो कीजिए कि हिन्दुस्तान पर चीनी हमले के बाद पैदा होने वाले इत्तहाद की शान में कितने कसीदे पढ़े गए "।

यह इतना सा जुमला है जिसकी विना पर उन्हें ग्राज चौथा रोज है कि गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया ग्रौर उनकी जमानत तक नहीं हो रही । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इससे ज्यादा दीगर ग्रख़वारात ने हुकुमत के ख़िलाफ, होम मिनिस्टर के ख़िलाफ, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ख़िलाफ, सारी कार्रवाइयों के ख़िलाफ क्या कुछ नहीं लिखा ।

मैं लखनऊ की सरजमोन पर गया था। वहां पर एक नुमायश लगी है जिसमें 'मां की पुकार' के नाम से किस क़दर लगवियात बरती गयी है, लेकिन वहां किसी फर्द को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया न किसी के खिलाफ कुछ ऐक्शन लिया गया।

श्वो कछवाय : वह कम्युनिस्टों के ख़िलाफ प्रचार था, सरकार के ख़िलाफ नहीं था।

भी मुजफ्फर हुसैन : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ था । आपने देखा नहीं इसलिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं ।

जिन ग्रख़बारात ने हुकूमत की तनक़ीद की, प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तनक़ीद की, हुकूमत की कारंवाइयों पर तनक़ीद की,

उन को नोटिस दिया गया । नोटिस के बाद भी ग्रगर वह न माने हों तो उनके ख़िलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की गयी हो । लेकिन तमाम मखबारात में इस इमरजेंसी के दौरान में हजारों से बयानात निकले, हजारों एडीटोरियल लिखे गए जो क़ाबिले एतराज थे, जो हकुमत की श्रन्दरूनी मैशिनरी के तमाम राज को म्रफशां करते है, लेकिन उनके ख़िलाफ कोई नोटिस तक नहीं दिया गया, न उनके लिखने वालों में से किसी को एक दिन की सजा दी गयी । लेकिन वह इन्सान जिसने सब से पहले इस बात का सबत दिया हो कि वह नेफ़ा भौर लद्दाख जाने को तैयार है ग्रौर जिसका ग्रखबार क़ौम की ख़िदमत के लिए वक्फ़ है, उसको एक मामुली सी लगजिश पर गिरफ्तार किया जाता है ग्रौर जेल में रखा जाता है।

प्राध्यक्ष महोवय : मैं ग्राप से एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । पहले भी कई मेम्बरों से मैं ने यह कहा है । यह मामला बहुत नाज़ूक है क्योंकि हमारे सामने वह ग्राउंड्स नहीं है जिन पर उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया है । मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि जो ग्राप कहते है वह सही नहीं है, हो सकता है कि वह सही हो । हो सकता है कि उन के ख़िलाफ़ कोई ग्रीर ग्राउंड्स हों । इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उन्होंने ग्रख़वार में कुछ लिख दिया उसी की वजह से उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया । हमारे पास ग्राउंड्स नहीं है, इसलिए इस बात को इतने जोर से नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं ने मालूमात हासिल की है। श्रौर उन के बेटे ने मुझे बतलाया है कि उन को इसी ग्राउंड पर गिर-फ्तार किया गया है।

एक माननीय सबस्यः मगर वह म्राप के हमख्याल न होते तो म्राप के पास क्यों म्राते, किसी दूसरे के पास न जाते । श्वी मुजफ्फर हुसैन : हर एक ध्रपने हमदर्द के पास जाता है । घ्राप की जिससे मुलाकात होगी वह घ्राप के पास घ्रायेगा, जिस की मुझसे मुलाकात होगी वह मेरे पास घ्रायेगा ।

बहरहाल में ग्रर्ज करता हूं कि जम्हूरी हुकूमत के लिए यह किसी तरह जेवा नहीं है कि वह उन लोगों को जो सरकार के साथ वफ़ादारी करने को तैयार ई ग्रौर जो प्रपनी ख़िदमत पेश करते है, उन की वह एक मामूली लग्नजिश को नजरग्रन्दाज न कर सके। यह कहां तक दुरुस्त है।

दूसरे में अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक मुसलमानों का मुलाजमतों में होने का सवाल है, या जिन्दगी के दूसरे शोबों में दाखिल होने का सवाल है, उनको महरूम किया जाता है। हमारे बच्चों के ग्रगर ग्रच्छे नम्बर भी ग्राएं तो पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन उनको कोई हिस्सा नहीं देती। उनको इसलिए नजरिप्रंदाज कर दिया जाता है कि वे मुसल-मान है।

मध्यक्ष महोवय : मैं प्राप को पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन के लिए यह कहने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता कि वह किसी के साथ इस बिना पर इम्तियाज करती है कि वह मुसलमान है ।

भी मुजफ्फर हुसैन : ग्राप से शिकायत न करें तो किस से करेंगे ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोवय : ग्रगर ग्राप मेरे सामने हाई कोर्ट की था पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन की यह शिकायत लायें कि वह रियायत करते है तो मैं उस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता । पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन एक इंडिंपेंडेंट कमीशन है । उस के लिये यह कहना कि वह किसी के साथ मुसलमान होने की वजह से खास सलूक करती है या हाई कोर्ट के लिए यह कहना कि वह किसी के साथ रियायत करती है, मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

for Grants

श्री **मुजपफर हुसैन** : मैं इस जम्हूरी हुकूमत के बारे में ग्रजं कर रहा था । जो मैं कहता हूं वह काबिले-गौर है ।

ग्रघ्यक्ष महोवयं म^{*} कहता हूं कि यूनियन पडिलक सरविस कमीशन या किसी ग्रदालत के खिलाफ ग्राप यहां इल्जाम नहीं लगा सकते ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I request that these remarks might be expunged.

श्री मुखफ्सर हुसैन : मैं वापस लेता हूं। लेाकन में कहता हूं कि जहां तक हमारी स्रकलियत का सवाल है उस के ऐतबार से हमको हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

जहां तक हमारे जान, माल, हमारी इक्तसादी कमजोरी, हमारी सामाजिक कम-जोरी का ताल्लुक है उस को हम ने नजरग्रंदाज कर दिया है ग्रौर ख़ामोश बैठे हैं । हो सकता है कि हमारे मुताल्लिक कुछ सोचा जाये । लेकिन जहां तक हमारे दीन ग्रौर मजहब का सवाल है उस के मुताल्लिक में म्रजं करूंगा कि हमें मालूम हुग्रा है कि बकरोद की छुट्टी खत्म की जा रही है। ग्राप के मामूली त्यौहारों को छट्टी दी जाती है, लेकिन बकरीद की छटटी खत्म की जा रही है। यह चीज ग्रख-बारों में श्रा चुकी है श्रीर इस पर ग्रहतजाज हो चुका है। इस से हमारे मजहब का ताल्लुक है। ग्रौर कोई ग्रपने दीन को मिटाया जाना पसन्द नहीं कर सकता, कोई ग्रपने मजहब को मिटते देखना पसन्द नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए मैं म्रर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक हमारे मजहब की रवाइयात का ताल्लुक है उनको बाक़ो रखा जाए । बकीया ग्रगर ग्राप कोई मराग्रात बरतने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो भ्राप जानें ग्रौर ग्राप का धर्म जाने । लेकिन यह एक जम्हूरी हुकूमत को जेबा नहीं देला ।

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज के इस नाजुक वक्त में हमारे दोस्त मुजफ्फर हुसैन साहव ने जो चर्चा की है वह वक्त को देखते हुए गैर-मौजूं है । ऐसे वक्त में जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत मंहगी से महगी कीमत दे कर भी पाकिस्तान के साथ प्रपने दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात कायम करना चाहती है, यह चर्चा छेड़ना खास तौर से जब कि यहां की हुकूमत प्रच्छे से ग्राच्छा सलूक उन लोगों के साथ कर रही हो जिन को उन्होंने ग्रपने ग्रल्फाज में साढे ६ करोड़ के करीब बताया है, ठीक नहीं था । ऐसा करना हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत के साथ ही ग्रन्याय करना नहीं है बल्कि इस देश के बहुमत के साथ भी ग्रन्थाय करना है ।

Demands

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने इस बात की चर्चा भी की कि जो लोग पाकिस्तान से म्राये हैं श्रीर ग्रासाम में बस गए हैं उन को वहां से हटाया जा रहा है इस के लिये उन्होंने यह शक जाहिर किया कि यह देख लिया जाय कि जो लोग वहां हैं वह वहीं के रहने वाले तो नहीं हैं ? ग्रौर ग्रगर वे वहां रहने वाले हैं तो उन को घर से बेघर न किया जाय । कल कांग्रेस के भी एक मेम्बर ने यह कहा था कि ग्रगर वे लोग वहां के रहने वाले हैं तो उन को हटाना न सिर्फ हुकूमत को इन्सान की निगाह में गुनहगार बनायगा बल्कि खुदा की निगाह में भी गुनहगार होगी। में बड़े श्रदब से श्रर्ज करना चाहता हं कि तुसुमत हिन्दूस्तान ने ग्रभी तक तो इस मामले में यह ही बताया है कि ढाई तीन लाख लोग पाकिस्तान से ग्राकर ग्रासाम में बसे हैं, जब कि उनकी तादाद सात लाख के करीब है । हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत का यह भी कहना है कि उन में से केवल १२ हजार भ्रादमी ऐसे हैं जो ग्रपनी इच्छा से ग्रासास को छोड़ कर वापस पाकिस्तान चले गये । जो बाकी कोई पौने तीन लाख से ग्रधिक लोग रह गए हैं हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत उन के साथ जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं कर रही, वह सोच रही

है कि शायद वे म्रपनी मर्जी से ही वापस चले जायें । ऐसे वक्त में हिन्दूस्तान की हुकुमत की म्रालोचना करना ऐसे गलत म्राधार पर, न केवल हकुमत के साथ ग्रन्याय है बल्कि इस सारे देश के साथ भी बड़ा ग्रन्याय है। मैं गृह मंत्री पर एक दूसरा आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि ग्राप ने इस रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा में करीव ४०,००० व्यक्ति ग्राये ग्रौर ३००,००० के करीब ग्रसम में पाकिस्तान से लोग ग्रायें। इसी तरह से पश्चिमी बंगाल में ४४,६४३ ग्रादमी पाकिस्तान से ग्राकर वसे हैं। यह ग्राप के ही जिम्मेदार ग्रांकड़े हैं जिन को कि ग्राप ने इस रिपोर्ट में छापा है। लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ इस में म्रापने यह भी लिखा है कि कुछ लोग ऐसे थे जोकि दूसरे देशों से ग्राये श्रौर हिन्दुस्तान में ग्राकर रहे । विदेशों से म्राकर जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में बसे ३० सितम्बर, १९६२ तक, ऐसे लोगों की तादाद ४,२१,०६८ है । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह सोमवार को ग्रपना जवाब देते वक्त बतलायें कि जिन ४,२९,०६८ ग्रादमियों को ग्राप ने हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी करार दिया है उन में पाकिस्तानी लोगों की तादाद कितनी है ?

श्री मुज़फ्फर हुसैन ने सरकार पर यह भी ग्रारोप लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सविसेंज में मुसलमानों का स्थान प्राप्त नहीं है। मैं इस बारे में बहुत विस्तार के साथ तो नहीं जाना चाहूंगा लेकिन मोटे प्रांकड़े रख कर यह बतलाना जरूर चाहता हूं कि हिन्दु-स्तान में तो उप-राष्ट्रपति ग्रौर गवर्नर मुसल-मान हैं। हमारें राजदूतावासों में १२ उच्च कर्मचारी मुसलमान हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के ६ मिनिस्टर्स मुसलमान हैं। राज्य सरकारों के २९ मिनिस्टर्स मुसलमान हैं। राज्य सरकारों के २० जज मुसलमान हैं ग्रौर जो ग्रपना उच्चतम न्यायालय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, उस में भी १ जज मुसलमान है

7033

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक नहीं बल्कि दो मुसलमान जज हैं।

Demands

श्री प्रकाशवीर झाल्त्री : मेरे एक सित्र ने मेरी भूल सुधारी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक नहीं बल्कि दो जज मुसलमान हैं। इसी तरह से जो ग्रपना युनियन पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन है उस में एक मेम्बर मुसलमान है। प्रांतों के जो पब्लिक सविस कमीसंस हैं उन में भी द मसलगान मेम्वर्स हैं। इतना होने के बाद भी ग्रगर वह हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत की नीयत पर शक करते है और हिन्द्स्तान की हुकूमत पर इस तरह के ग्रारोप लगाते हैं तो में समझता हूं कि यह एक अन्याय है। मैं तो चाहंगा कि गृह-मंत्री जी परसों ग्रपना उत्तर देते हुए इस बात का अवश्य जवाब दें कि ग्रसम में जो पाकिस्तानी श्राकर बसे हैं, कहीं ग्रसम राज्य की सरकारी मशी-नरी में तो कुछ इस तरह के दिमाग काम नहीं कर रहे हैं जो वहां जिम्मेदार म्रोहदों पर बैठे हए हैं जिनकी कि वजह से ७,००,००० के करीब यह पाकिस्तानी आ कर बस गये। यह बात ऐसे वक्त में ग्रौर भी ज्यादा खतर-नाक बन जाती है जब कि हमारी असम की सरहद पर चीन की विशाल सेनायें ग्राकर खडी हई हैं और कल को उधर से तो चीन का ग्रात्रमण हो ग्रौर इधर पाकिस्तान की नीयत जिस तरीके से धीरे-धीरे बदल रही है उन की भी शरारत शुरू हो जाय तो उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की म्रन्दरूनी हिफाजत की क्या हालत होगी ? मैं समझता हं कि यह हमारे देश के लिये बहुत चिन्ता की चीज है। मेरे लायक दोस्त को इस प्रकार के ग्रारोप लगाने से पहले हिन्दूस्तान की हुकुमत का रवैया जरूर देख लेना चाहिये था । एक दूसरे विषय के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं ग्रपनी सरकार से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा ।

हुकूमत देश से तो यह चाहती है कि देशवासी त्याग ग्रौर बलिदान करें। देश के इस विपत्ति काल में जनता जितना ग्रधिक

for Grants से ग्रधिक त्याग हो सकता है, वह करे । लेकिन

गह-मंत्री जो, त्याग कराया था राणा प्रताप ने जिस ने राजस्थान की रक्षा के लिए पहले ग्रपना सब कुछ त्याग दिया ग्रौर तब फिर यह घोषणा भी को कि मैं जब तक राजस्थान के गौरव की रक्षा नहीं कर लूंगा तब तक पलंग पर सोऊंगा नहीं, महलों के ग्रंदर रहुंगा नहीं, थाल में भोजन नहीं करूंगा, पत्तल पर भोजन करूंगा । इस तरह से राणा ने त्याग ग्रीर बलिदान का एक ग्रादर्श उपस्थित किया। नतीजा इस का यह हुग्रा कि भामाशाह जैसा व्यक्ति उन को मिला जिस ने कि ग्रपनी सारी सम्पत्ति उन्हें दे दी । लेकिन इस के विपरीत ग्राज ग्रपनी सरकार ग्रौर शासक वर्ग की क्या स्थिति है ? सरकार देश से तो त्याग कराना चाहती है लेकिन उस की ग्रापनी स्वयं की स्थिति क्या है ? होम मिनिस्टरी की जो टी० ए०, डी० ए० की ५१ नम्बर की डिमांड हैं उस को देखने पर मुझे यह कहने के लिए मजबर होना पड़ा कि सरकार का खर्चा निरन्तर उसी गति से बढ़ता जा रहा है जैसा कि सुना है सुरसा का मुंह बढ़ता गया था। सन् १९४४-४५ में टी० ए०, डी० ए० पर ४ लाख ७१ हजार खर्च हुग्रा। सन् १९४६-४७ में ५ लाख २१ हजार रुपया खर्च हुग्रा। सन् १९६०-६१ में ९ लाख ४० हजार रुपया खर्च हुग्रा । १९६१-६२ में ६ लाख ९३ हजार रुपये खर्च हुए । सन् १९६२-६३ के बजर में पहले ५ लाख रुपये रक्वे गये लेकिन रिवाइज्ड वजट में उस को भी ६ लाख रुपये किया गना। इसी तरह से सन् १९६३-६४ के बजट में भी म्रब म्राप ने ६ लाख रुपये रक्खे है लेकिन मेरा अंदाजा है कि जैसे आप हमेशा बाद में रिवाइज कर लिया करते है यह भी रिवाइज्ड हो कर १० लाख रुपये तक जरूर पहुंच जायेगा ।

इस प्रकार से सरकार का खर्चा बरावर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मेरे पास कुछ विस्तृत ग्रांकड़े भी है जिन म एक-एक मिनिस्टर काटी० ए०, डी० ए० का व्यौरा दिया हुन्रा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है। हम देखते है कि कहीं कहीं तो उन का टी ० ए०, डी ० ए० का टोटल बिल उन के वेतन से लगभग दुगुना पहुंच गया है । मैं एक, एक मिनिस्टर का हिसाब नाम ले कर तो नहीं बता सकूंगा लेकिन सरकार से यह ग्रवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि वह इस विषय में म्रवश्य म्रादर्श उपस्थित करे । जहां यह सरकार म्रौर उस के मिनिस्टर्स देश की जनता से त्याग करने की म्रपेक्षा करते है वहां स्वयं भी कूछ नमूना बनें । मिनिस्टर्स को जो सम्पचुग्ररी एलाउंस मिलता है या म्रातिथ्य भत्ता मिलता है वह सन १९६१-६२ में ८३ हजार २६२ रुपये था पर सन १९६२-६३ में यह बढ़ कर १ लाख ७५ हजार रुपये हुग्रा ग्रौर सन ६३-६४ के बजट में इस मद में १ लाख ११ हजार ४०० रुपये रक्खे गये हैं। ग्रब नहीं कहा जा सकता कि रिवाइज हो कर उस में भी कितना बैठेगा।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात को भी म्राप कहने की ग्राज्ञा दीजिये कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल का भ्राकार बहत बड़ा है श्रौर इसी को ले कर सारे देश में चर्चा हो रही है कि कैविनेट बहुत बड़ी है, क्या ही ग्रच्छा हो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रपने मंत्रिमंडल के ग्राकार को छोटा करे ग्रौर पंजाब की तरह वह भी एक ग्रादर्श उपस्थित करे ताकि दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी इसी तरह के ग्रादर्श मंत्रिमंडल बनाये जायें । कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स की तनख्वाह सन् ६२-६३ मैं जहां ३ लाख २४ हजार रुपये थी वह ग्रब नये बजट मैं बढ़ा कर सन ६३-६४ के लिए ४ लाख ५६ हजार रखी गई है। १ लाख ६२ हजार की वृद्धि हो गई। क्या ग्रौर मिनिस्टर्स को बढाने की तैयारी है ? यह १ लाख ६२ हजार क्यों ग्रौर बढाया ? सरकार की इस के पीछे क्या मंशा है जनता को इस का थोड़ा परिचय तो दे कि यह वृद्धि क्यों करनी पड़ी है ।

दूसरी एक बड़ी बात यह है कि यहां हमेशा करप्शन और फ्रष्टाचार झादि की भी काफी चर्चायें हुई है । गृह मंत्री जी, हमारे देश का जो संविधान बना है वह इंगलैंड ग्रादि के विधान का ग्राधिकांश श्रनुकरण कर के बना है । चंद दिन पहले इंग्लैंड के एक उपमंत्री ने केवल इसलिए त्यागपत्र दिया कि उस ने अनजाने में अपनी कार एक ऐसे विद्यार्थी को ड्राइव करने के लिए दे दी थी जिस का लाइसेंस पहले छीना जा चुका था। पता लगने के बाद उस ने भ्रपने पद से त्याग-पत्र देदिया यह कह कर कि यह मेरा दोष था, भले ही मै उस की जानकारी न रखता होऊं । इस तरह का म्रादर्श कम से कम यहां भी तो कुछ व्यक्तियों को म्रवश्य उपस्थित करना चाहिए जिससे कि देश को विश्वास हो कि इस तरह के दो-चार व्यक्ति यहां भी है।

हिन्दी के साथ प्रंग्रेजी को सन ६५ के बाद भी जो सह भाषा या सखी भाषा बनाये रखने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ग्रपना विचार उस बारे में इस प्रकार का है कि सरकार जब यह कहती है कि प्रगर ग्रंग्रेजी को १९६५ के बाद नहीं रक्खा गया तो देदा की एकता टूटप्जायेगी, इस का सब से बड़ा कारण मद्रास में, ख़ास तौर से द्रविड़ मुन्नेत्र कड़घम का, ग्रंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी को राजभाषा का विरोध है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि सन् १९६५ के बाद बजाय इस के कि हिन्दी के साथ ग्रंग्रेजी को ग्राप सह भाषा रक्खें, ग्राप तामिल को सह भाषा बना दें तो देश उस को ग्रच्छा स्वीकार कर लेगा। कम से कम भारतीय भाषा तो वह होगी

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Is he referring to our party? We are not able to follow.

Mr. Speaker: He has said nothing derogatory of your party.

Shri S. Kandappan: Thank you.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी ग्रंग्रेजी को सह भाषा बनाने की बात कह तो रहे हैं पर मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि यह सखी भाषा नहीं बन पायेगी क्योंकि सखी भाषा का अभिप्राय तो मित्रतापूर्ण व्यवहार का भी होता है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी की मित्रता जब इन १५-१७ वर्षों में हिन्दी के साथ स्थापित नहीं हो सकी तो १९६५ में जव कि वह अपना सूर्य अस्ताचल की ओर जाता हुआ। देखेगी तो यह मित्रता कैसे स्थापित हो सकेगी? अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी को सन् ६५ के बाद सखी भाषा कहने के बजाय अगर आप सौत भाषा कहें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अंग्रेजी को तो यह देख कर सौतिया डाह अभी से हो रही है कि कल हिन्दी मेरे आसन पर आने की तैयारी कर रही है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के सम्वन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि १७-२-४६ के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के ग्रनुसार दिल्ली की २४ लाख की ग्राबादी में १२,००० के लगभग अपराधी थे। उन में ७२०० ग्रादमी ऐसे थे जो वदचलन या सजा-याफ्ता थे । दूसरे शब्दों में इसे कहा जाय तो यह ठीक होगा कि पूलिस की रिपोर्ट के ग्रनसार दिल्ली में प्रति २०० बालिगों में एक अपराधी है । सन् १६५⊏ की पलिस रिपोर्ट में एक साल में १५४१४ केस दर्ज हए जिन में से कि ५४४० केस इसलिए छोड दिये गये कि उन के लिए शहादत नहीं मिल पाई थी। १४ ग्रक्तूबर सन् १९६० के 'स्टेट्समेन'में एक खबर छपी कि यहां के डी० ग्राई० जी० पूलिस ने रात को थानों का जा कर म्राकस्मिक मुग्रायना किया मौर उस चैंकिंग में वह हैरान रह गए----उन्हें २० थाने लगभग ऐसे मिले जहां कि १२ बजे के बाद स्टाफ म्राराम के साथ सोया पड़ा था। परिणाम उसका यह है कि दिल्ली के माथे पर इस प्रकार का कलंक लगता चला जा रहा है । श्रमी कुछ दिन की ही बात है कि एक विदेशी पत्रकार श्री एटकिन्सन की उन के फ्लैट में हत्या कर दी गई। एक दूधिया व एक दो श्रौर श्रादमी इस संबंध में पकडे भी गये जोकि इस हत्या से संबंधित बतलाये जाते हैं। मैं

नहीं जानता कि ग्रागे चल कर जांच में उसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा परन्तु जहां तक इस घटना का संबंध है वह कोई केवल म्रकेली हो ऐसी घटना नहीं है बल्कि यहां दिल्ली में इस तरह के श्रयराध बढ़ रहे हैं। दिल्ली में डाके भीर चोरियां व हत्याएं तो होती ही रहती हैं। बलात्कार, तेजाव फैंकने ग्रीर लडकियों के साथ छडिछाड करने के केस भी दिल्ली में वढ रहे हैं। यह दिल्ली की पुलिस के लिए लज्जा की बात है कि वह इन घटनाओं को रोक नहीं पाती है। जब शास्त्री जी कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में चंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार है इसलिए यहां पर अन्य भौर किसी सरकार की ग्रावश्यकता नहीं है तो दूसरे शब्दों में ग्रगर जनता यह कहे कि जितनी भी कमी है यह सैंट्ल गवर्नमेंट की है तो गलत नहीं होगा । जब केन्द्रीय सरकार की ठीक नाक के नीचे जनता की सुरक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है तो फिर ग्रन्य जगहों का तो कहना ही क्या है ? इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को गंभीरता-पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए ग्रौर ग्रावश्यक कदम

for Grants

मैं ग्रपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ग्रोर ले जाते हुए दो, तीन बातें और विशेष कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि दिल्ली राजधानी में जो विदेशियों की प्रतिमाएं लगी हुई हैं जब-जब सरकार को उनको हटाने के लिए कहा जाता है तो सरकार कहती है कि इनको उठा कर रखने के लिए हमारे ग्रजायवघर में जगह नहीं है । पर मेरा तो कहना है कि इनको म्रजायबघर में रख कर क्या इनकी पूजा करियेगा ? इन को समद्र में फिकवाइये न ? यह कलंक भारत के माथे से हटाइये । १४–१७ वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी ग्रभी तक यह कालिमा हमारे माथे पर लगी हई है। इन विदेशियों की प्रतिमाएं हटा कर इन की जगह पर लगवाइये वह प्रतिमाएं जिन को देख कर भारत का स्वाभिमान जागृत हो उठे । इंडिया गेट पर जार्ज पंजम की मूर्ति लगी हुई है वहां भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की प्रतिमा स्थापित होनी चाहिए।

उठाने चाहिएं।

7041

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

विजय चौक में लौह पूरुष सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की प्रतिमा स्थापित होनी चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही साथ ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय. मैं बडी नम्प्रता से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि जहां तक इस पार्लियामेंट की चहारदीवारी का संबंध है. ग्रभी मैं ने कल या परसों देखा कि यहां ग्रन्दर किसी की प्रतिमा लगने जा रही है, ग्रब यह प्रतिमाएं दिल्ली में कहीं भी लगें, बम्बई में लगें, कलकत्ते में लगें लेकिन जहां तक पार्लियामेंट की चहारदीवारी का संबंध है इस में हमें किसी का भी स्टेच नहीं लगाना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट तो बिलकूल एक प्रभावरहित, निष्पक्ष ढंग से ही रहनी चाहिए । इस में किसी की प्रतिमा नहीं लगनी चाहिए। ग्रौर फिर जब गांधी जी की प्रतिमा यहां नहीं लगी तो किसी ग्रोर की प्रतिमा चहारदीवारी में स्था-पित की जाय मैं समझता हं कि यह कोई शुभ परम्परा नहीं होगी । मझे विश्वास है कि गह मंत्री महोदय इन सारी बातों पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेंगे।

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity at the last moment to speak about these grants. According to the report before us-I do not call it a report; it is a gist of the activities of the Home Minister or of the home front-we know some things. Since yesterday, many points have been discussed elaborately but unfortunately some trends have been there in the Congress or the other parties and some speeches have been made on communal lines with a reactionary bias which do not fit into the present atmosphere. I would only draw your attention about the integration of the services. I am very happy that the integration of the services are being extended to engineering, medical and other departments also But integration does not mean only promotions to the officers; it should not be limited to bringing them into the I.A.S. or other cadres or giving promotions. There should be in the real sense

integration. There should be inter-State transfers in the interest of public administration. There are complaints that officers are slaying for more than 10-20 years at one place; they are not transferred. The first item in the report says about the extension of integration to the engineering and medical services also. There should be inter-State transfers to restore confidence in the services and to give them a national outlook. They should not be limited to the States. For instance, a man from Kashmir Services should not be limited to Kashmir State but he should go to other States; similarly other State administrators should come to that State also. As somebody has said, I submit that the officers should also feel that they are a very important section of our nation. It is the responsibility of the officers of the I.A.S., I.C.S. cadres to build a new India. If they behave, the whole nation will behave. Ministers and Governments change but I.A.S., I.C.S. officers and heads of departments belong to permanent services and should guide the department properly.

I understand that there are some difficulties. We are talking of corruption at higher and lower levels. This could not be removed by giving promotions or giving high salaries. I understand that in 1947-48 the expenditure on police was Rs. 66 lakhs; it has now gone up to 22.26 crores in 1962-63. It has increased more than 22 times. We should take the efficiency of the police department and see it. It should also increase, at least by two times. Promotions and grants are of no use unless efficiency is there. The people in the police department should feel their responsibility. As a student of the 9th class I was arrested for the first time. I had the picture in my brain of the post-independent India then, when the police would come to the village to safeguard us and help us. But still I say without contradiction that that factor has not been developed so far. Still, in the villages, especially, the police has not

become such as to fit that picture, that idea, which I had painted in my brain sometime before Independence. When I was a student, I had that idea about the police. I expected a change now; I expected that they would change their entire character and be the guardians of the people. But that is not so. They must know how to behave with the parties and with the people and others, and become the guardians of the people.

I should like to submit one more thing: there should be the minimum of interference in the Government services. I know the officers' cadre. Unless that cadre feels secure, unless there is a surety of service for them, unless there is no interference from the Ministry or from the politician, things will not improve. When I say, politician, I include myself also in that, because sometimes I also go to the officers and recommend cases. The officials should feel and exercise their own functions and they should not be just puppets of their bosses in the Government. As a student of politics, I say the main responsibility to the nation lies on the official machinery. I would submit a few proposals about this aspect of the matter.

Firstly, if you want to root out corruption, there should be the minimum interference. Secondly, the transfers should be limited. I know of cases where people have been transferred simply because they are not able to pull on with their superiors. There should be restrictions placed by the heads of departments on the subordinate officers to go direct to the Ministers and talk to them. There should be a limit. I may be wrong, but I think that the services will be a bit disciplined only if such restrictions are placed on them. Unless there is discipline in the services, I do not think efficiency will be achieved.

I have seen the conditions in the posts and belegraphs department. I

appreciate their procedure. When they want to transfer an officer, they give him notice that he will have to move from this place to that place. If he is to be transferred in the first week of April, he will be given that notice, say, in February. Then, if they have got any grievances or have any local trouble, those things are also attended to. For example, if some honest officers are in debt, that is also attended to. But in other departments, the transfers are ordered immediately, and the persons are not given any joining time or T.A. That means a lot of trouble to the persons concerned. So, I suggest that there should be a limit of three years as the minimum period of service at any one place.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Then, there should be some sort of vigilance in respect of the official red-tapism. This is my personal experience. Unless there is recommendation, no paper in the Government offices will move from one table to another table. Only when there is a telephone call from an M.P. or an M.L.A. or any such person, the papers will move. Or. somebody must go personally there. For instance, take a contractor or a licensee, or an industrialist. Their application for licence or for any scheme will not move from one table to the other unless they go and oblige the man there! I suggest that in order to remove this red-tape and such bad practices, there should be vigilance committees in every State. The officer must keep a note of papers which are delayed for one year, two years or five years. He should also give the reasons for the delay. Unless that note is there, nobody will be responsible. If such a system is made compulsory, the officer at whose table the delay started and others who are responsible will feel their responsibility and thus, red-tapism, to some extent, will be lessened.

Yesterday, I listened to the speech of Shri Kamath and the speeches of

7044

7045 Demands for Grants

MARCH 29, 1963

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

some other hon. Members also. They said that some extraordinary am unts have been spent in Kashmir. I understand that in India as a whole there has been an over-all development. India has been progressing through the first Plan, the second Plan and the third Plan. In respect of Kashmir also there is the Plan. Somebody said yesterday that crores of rupees have been spent without any audit; it was, I think, the hon. Member, Shri Kamath who happens to be-I cannot say distinguished, but one of the most vocal Parliamentarians here. I am sorry that he did not know even this much that for the last four or five years. Kashmir has entered into a financial agreement with the Central Government under which the Auditor-General has got jurisdiction over the State's accounts. I have got reports of the Public Accounts Committee for Jammu and Kashmir, as for other States. I may say that Kashmir has got its own position. We are also entitled, not as a charity from the Central Government, but as a matter of right. Just as every Indian citizen can demand his rights, Kashmir, being an integral part of India, has got some rights as others.

Mr. Kamath said that crores of rupees are being spent on Kashmir. I am sorry he does not know what the Finance Commission have said in their report. I am surprised and very grieved that the Finance Commission has not behaved properly with Jammu and Kashmir. This is the Finance Commission's third report. In spite of its geographical position, topographical position and the neglect by autocratic rule there for ages, absence of railways and the heavy transport costs, Kashmir has been neglected by the Finance Commission. From Rs. 4 crores, Andhra now gets Rs. 9 crores; from Rs. 4.5 crores, Assam now gets Rs. 5.25 crores and so on. The allocations of all the States have increased, but the allocation for Jammu and Kashmir has decreased. Under the

Business of the 70 House

second Finance Commission's proposals, we got Rs. 3 crores. Now we have got Rs. 1.75 crores. This is the greatest neglect. It is a backward area and it is the most neglected area, as a result of autocratic rule for hundreds of years. Those gentlemen who know Jammu and Kashmir will realise that whereas a mile of road constructed anywhere else in India will not cost more than Rs. 10 lakhs, a part of a mile of road in Kashmir will cost lakhs of rupees, because of high mountains and rocks to be cut. So, I would humbly submit that this allocation should be revised.

Lastly, I do not say that Kashmir is a great asset to India. But Kashmir is a part of India. It is the park and beauty of India. So, the Centre has to maintain it.

16.32 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up Private Members' Resolutions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, Resolution No. 1 is also very important as it deals with regional disparities. But if Resolution No. 2 is to be taken up, the first resolution may be taken on the next day, because we will go up t > 6.30 on Resolution No. 2 alone. The third resolution can be moved. If you take the second resolution, it will take us up to 6.30. Then, the third resolution can be moved and we may discuss the first resolution next time.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, if the House agrees that we can take it up. Then perhaps we can only allow the next resolution to be moved for a minute and we can spend that half an hour on the demands of the Home Ministry. Would the House like that?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): The resolution on regional disparities 047 Committee on CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Bills and Resolu-Private Members' tit

is very important and it must be discussed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have asked for more time for that resolution.

Mr. Spcaker: There is a motion to be adopted first.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-BERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-TIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs wanted to say something. Is it the sense of the House that we sit up to 6.30 today?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): That half-an-hour which is left will be spent on the Demands relating to he Home Ministry. We will sit up to .00.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: There is so much presure. If we can accommodate another hree hon. Members, it would be good. 0 we can spend that half-an-hour on he Home Ministry's Demands.

3227(Ai) LSD-7.

RESOLUTION RE: ADMINISTRA-TIVE POLICY IN NEFA

tions

Shri Hem Barua: Sir I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the administrative policy so far pursued in NEFA calls for radical change in the context of facts and forces spotlighted by the recent Chinese aggression on that part of our territory."

NEFA is an international spotlight today because of Chinese armed penetration and our reverses there. This tragic fact, Sir, has not only highlighted certain issues but also have spotlighted certain things in our basic philosophy of NEFA which calls for a reappraisal in the light of these forces and facts. On the eve of our freedom, Professor Coupland, the British Constitutional expert, suggested a crown colony of Assam and the Burma Hills under the aegis of the British. It also included the NEFA Hills. But this sugestion of Prof. Coupland proved effete, and when freedom came it came for the whole of our country irrespective of hills or plains.

Sir, the Inner Line Regulation of 1873 as also the Frontier Tracts Regulation of 1880 imposed by the British together with Section 60 of the Government of India Act of 1919, succeeded in widening further the gulf between the NEFA hills and the rest of India. These obnoxious regulations—the Inner Line Regulation—are, in fact, the policy of segregation in practice, and we in the context of freedom are implementing this policy with meticulous zeal, possibly with greater *elan*.

Despite the long column of British rule, embracing 70 years, for the hills, and the Christian missionary work filtering through them—not, of course, in NEFA—there has been little or no tangible development in the socio-economic or political life of the people. This is because of the fact

7048

7049 Resolution re:

[Shri Hem Barua]

that by this policy of segregation adopted by the British they sought to preserve these hill people as museum pieces and shut them off from the socalled contagion of the rest of our country.

Sir, I will quote from the Dhebar Commission's report, to show how this policy has had obnoxious impact on the life of the people. This is what the Dhebar Commission report says:

"The British policy of isolating the tribes resulted in exploitation..... The condition of the tribals before independence goes to show that the policy of isolation and drift meant nothing more than a maintenance of status quo."

And, we are interested in maintaining that status quo even in the context of freedom. e must see that we give an opportunity to these hills people to devlop a comprehensive Indian mind.

But that is what is missed. That cannot be possible if we adopt and implement this British policy of isolation. That cannot be possible if you want to preserve NEFA as an isolated land, as a virgin soil for the External Affairs Ministry people to plough and survey in an atmosphere of grand isolation. Their empire has cracked. I see Shimati Lakshmi Menon is smiling at me. Their empire has cracked and possibly this is the only empire where they can survey and rule, where they can rule as absolute monarchs. Whatever that might be, this is a fact,

Now, the problem is how to bring these NEFA people within a democratic set-up, under a unified pattern. This cannot be done by following the British policy of isolation. If we follow that policy, as we have followed in the case of NEFA, it means the repetition of the British game of gamble, and if this poison seed of separate existence is allowed to grow and thrive into a shrub, it will become harmful interest. As you. to our national know, Sir, disruptive forces have a tendency towards widening circles; they want to widen and once they are let loose it is very difficult, it is almost impossible to destroy or uproot them. Whatever that might be, the British followed this policy of isolation for NEFA because they were confident of their capacity to defend and protect the MacMahon line with the active support and co-operation of friendly Tibet. And Tibet was independent, as our Prime Minister has said in his book "Glimpses of World History".

Since 1912 Tibet had been resisting all possible encroachments by China on her autonomy. Tibet was invaded by the Chinese under the command of Mr. Cho En-freng in 1910 and this gentleman, this Chinese commander. wanted to exploit the racial and religious sentiments of the people living in those border areas. As soon as the British power realised that he was attempting to exploit the religious and rcial sentiments of the people living in the border areas, because they also belonged to the Mongoloid complex, immediately they had the India-Tibet border demarcated, and the result was the Simla treaty of 1914. Then the British rulers sent their troops, their garrisons, to the mountain country so that Tibet may not disappear into the great land mass of China. Now Tibet has disappeared into the great land mass of China, and we abdicated our right in Tibet in 1950. The British power had adopted security measures for these areas with the active help and co-operation of Tibet. We have allowed Tibet to be liquidated. At the time, they adopted security measures, so far as NEFA and our border areas are concerned, we copied the British policy of isolation all right, but, at the same time we did not copy their vision and alertness in regard to the security measures, so far as these regions are concerned.

This is because of one thing, which is an oft-repeated thing. Possibly, we did not believe that China would ever attack us. We were so much enamoured of the pre-marital romance and post-marital honeymooning with China that we could not believe of the fact that China may ever attack us and anybody who said that there was a threat from China, even during the late fifties was dubbed as a war-monger, was described as an agent of the Anglo-American bloc,

What is the result of that? The result is that we neglected the security of NEFA; we neglected the security of our frontier areas. I have told you already that Mr. Chao En-fring, under whose command China attacked Tibet in 1910, tried to exploit the religious and racial sentiments of the people living in the border, areas. Out of the ashes of Mr. Choao En-fring is born Mr. Chou En-lai, who has been trying deliberately and desperately during th last few years to exploit the religious and racial sentiments of these people. May I quote Mr. Chou En-lai, what he said on 9th July 1957 in the People's Congress? He said this much, and it is a very significant quotation:

"The boundary line between two countries is often found dividing into two parts, a nationality living in compact communities on the borders."

This is what he said, and this is the argument advanced by Mr. Chou Enlai on the ground of enthnological affinity. On the top of that, Mr. Mao Tse-tung has also advocated the very theory when he demanded a Mongoloid Federation of the Himalayan reground of ethnical gion on the affiinity. It is true that Mr. Chou Enlai is not wrong in this viewpoint The fringe of NEFA, where the hills of NEFA get interlocked with the hills of Burma and Tibet are streamlined with a certain common enthnological set-up.

But then I would say, to register a claim on the ground of racial or ethnological affinity, as Mr. Chou En-lai has done, on a part of our territory that is fortified by historical traditions and international agreements is an absurd argument. Yet then this fact also remains that NEFA, in spite of its Mongoloid complex, is as much a part of India as your Punjab is or the hon. Prime Minister's UP is. I would say, with pain of course, that no attmpt has so far been made to create that psychology that NEFA belongs to India and that India belongs to NEFA, that NEFA is a part of our dreams and aspirations, that NEFA is blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. There has never been any attempt to create that psychology in this country.

I would say about this segregation policy that it has caused great psychological damages and has also retarded progress and advancement. I always feel that progress is as much a psychic process as it is a physical process. In this connection I would like to quote Dr. Guha, a noted anthropologist, who said as far back as 1951-I quote-

"Complete isolation has never led to progress and advancement but always to strangulation and death, whether we look to lower animals or human beings."

I can tell you that the hon. Prime Minister was inspired with this idea when he addressed the Constituent Assembly on the safeguards for minorities. He was of the same view. This is what the hon. Prime Minister said__ I quote__

"It is not right that in trying to do it-raise the level of backward groups-we create further barriers because the ultimate object is not separatism but the building up of an organisation."

This was before our Prime Minister was converted to the new philosophy for NEFA.

What is this new philosophy for NEFA? It is a romantic approach

7053 Resolution re:

[Shri Hem Barua]

unrelated to facts. According to this new philisophy of NEFA anthropological curiosities are much more important than the compulsion of psychology, the compulsion of administration, the compulsion of national integration and the compulsion of defence and strategy. Because of this we are in this state of affairs for our Prime Minister all of a sudden became a victim of anthropological ideas.

This policy hitherto pursued in NEFA has worked as a deterrent towards the growth of a comprehensive Indian mind so far as these people are concerned. What about these people? They are a people who are consigned in semi-naked social and economic backwardness. Therefore it is nothing astonishing to hear Monpa Tribesmen say,: We were porters under the Indians; we will be porters under the Chinese. How does that affect us?". It is a psychology of that sort. I do not condemn that. I say, it is we who stand condemned. Have not the affairs of NEFA exposed our perfidy and lack of character to the bottom? The annals of the Tusker Project are too bright to be repeated.

Therefore I would again repeat that under all schemes of development we must be inspired by the idea to create that homogeneity, that sense and that urgency for a comprehensive Indian mind. How can a comprehensive Indian mind be achieved? I would say that this can be done by integrating NEFA with its immediate neighbour on this side, for which there is a constitutional provision. Just as it is not possible to integrate, for instance, the Marine Drive of Bombay with the Lal Qilla in Delhi, so it is not possible to integrate NEFA with New Delhi with the great landmass intervening in between.

Now, one of the reasons why N.E.F.A is preserved like that is a closed book for all of us. Why is it so? That has been explained by our Prime Minister in one of his speeches. He wants to preserve the culture of the N.E.F.A people, the beautiful and colourful costumes of the N.E.F.A people. This is what he has said: May I quote?

"I do not agree with the criticism that the preservation of tribal art and tribal dress indicates a desire to keep the tribal people as museum specimens .--So far all right-The danger is that these people will lose their culture and have nothing to replace it. I have no doubt that with the opening out of roads and other communications, these remote areas will be influenced by the rest of India. What has usually happened is that these artistic primitive people lose their artistry and get nothing to replace it."

I have read with attention. These very sentiments—I admire the Prime Minister for his sentiments—have found eloquent expression in a poem by a modern poet of Ghana, Dei Anang. I love this poet. This is what he says. He has drawn a fine distinction between the two civilisations.

> "Here we stand Poised between two civilisations Backward? To days of drums And festal dances in the shade Of sun-kist palms. Or forward? Forward Toward? The slums, where man is

e slums, where man is dumped upon men.

Here is a very eloquent expression. Like the Prime Minister, I also do not want the shoddy civilisationcivilisation of industrial slums-civilisation of industrial slumps and area pavement of which T. S. Eliot and Audien, two English poets have written profusely, to be imported into N.E.F.A. At the same time, if this means denying the people of N.E.F.A the benefits of modern science and technology, I say, this is wrong policy. In spite of Dei Anang, policy. Ghana that is today emerging into the sunshine of freedom is desperately trying to improve her economic condition with the help of science and technology.

The Prime Minister, as it is evident from his statement, wants to deny then roads even. Why do you want to deny them even roads? In order to preserve their song? This is not good psychology. It is no use trying to preserve these people as museum specimens. Modern civilisation shows a tendency towards a unified pattern. What do we find? A shop window in Connaught Place for instance or Shanghai, is not much different from a shop window in New York, Paris or Moscow. An educated tribal boy will naturally clothe his nakedness with western dress, with trousers and shirts, not even with dhoty and kurta or pyjamas and sherwani. A tribal girl will naturally like to clothe herself with skirts and blouses-the utmost concession she might make in that she might take to the Indian saree -and possibly foam rubber also to pinpoint the significant parts of her body. Whatever that may be, this arguments to preserve N.E.F.A. as an isolated area, because you want to preserve their culture....

Mr. Speaker: Something I overheard. He will have 25 minutes. After 20 minutes I will ring the bell.

Shri Hem Barua (Hoshangabad): I have taken only....

Mr. Speaker: He started at 4.35 He will go on till 5 o'clock.

Shri Hem Barua: I have so many things to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He may be given half an hour.

CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Administrative Policy 7056 in NEFA

Mr. Speaker: Out of the two hours, there may be others who may support him. He may require the support of others.

Shri Hem Barua: I will sav this much only. Forty minutes. This nostalgia....

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him 30 minutes. No question of 40 minutes. That is the utmost I can give.

Shri Hem Barua: This nostalgia, romantic attachment for colourful costumes is not a bad thing in itself. But, if it is made a grand premise on which to plant a basic administrative policy, then, that is wrong. Do you know that N.E.F.A is a forbidden land for Indians? No Indian is allowed to visit N.E.F.A without a permit. What about the gates to N.E.F.A on the northern border along the McMahon line? The Chinese come and ago. They intermarry with people there as they like. It is no secret that the Chinese took people from the Dirong Dzong area of N.E.F.A and trained them up in the Peoples Institute for Minorities. Then, these are the people who are creating a dangerous, troublesome situation there. Therefore, I would say that the Prime Minister should see that NEFA is opened up to our people also. Now, you cannot stop the winds of change and all that. And, again, what about this? I say like this because I know that the Chinese have been carrying on propaganda there about the myth of Chinese invincibility and all that, and this might have an impact on the psychology of the people. It is a very dangerous thing. At the same time, we have decided note to send our Indian Army to NEFA. This is also a very dangerous thing in the sense that if the NEFA people come to think that they are being neglected, and the Government of India is not interested in defending them and the Government of India is interested in defending only the plains area of India, then that would be a dangerous thing.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): That is not the policy.

Shri Hem Barua: That should not be the policy. I would say that I agree with my hon. friend entirely.

The Constitution says that there should be integration of NEFA ultimately with Assam. And I would make some suggestions in this regard. I would say that if the administrative integration of NEFA with Assam may not be possible now, there should be integration in other avenues of cooperation. What is there to stop integration in other avenues of co-operation? There should be a phased programme towards co-operation. In the light of that, I would say, firstly that there should be an exchange of officers and officials of the administrative and the technical cadres between Assam and NEFA. Secondly, Assam Government should make provisions for stipends to NEFA students and offer them facilities to study in the plains area of Assam.

Thirdly, I would say that there should be co-operation between the Government of Assam and NEFA so far as development programme are con-cerned. The fourth thing that I would say is that if possible, and if necessary the Constitution can be amended in the light of that, there should be provision for representation of the NEFA people in the Assam Legislative Assembly. In that case, they would come to acquire some ideas of how our democracy works. At least, they will come to experience the pangs and pleasures of our democracy. At the same time, I would say that whatever the form of Government for NEFA, it must ensure three fundamental buman and rolitical rights. One is maximum autocomy within the set-up of democracy and socialist economy; the second is elimination of exploitation are a whatever source; and the third i the rights of the hills people to fand and forests.

MARCH 29, 1963 Administrative Policy 7058 in NEFA

About language, I would say that there are about 50 dialects prevelant in NEFA now, and it is difficult to evolve one language as a medium of instruction. But, on the other hand, most of the NEFA people understand and speak Assamese. I would suggest that until one language is evolved out of these 50 dialects, Assamese should be the medium of instruction, and if the local people or the NEFA people do not desire it, and they desire that Assamese should not be the language, then, in that case, Assamese can be dispensed with. But, at the same time, what is happening now? The Government is oscillating between Assamese, Hindi and English.

Then, I would say that NEFA is one of the most important defence lines of our country. This is also a fact that the Burma road which sprang into great prominence during the last World War starts from Lashio, the last border town of the Union of Burma. The Chinese have rather feverishly built it up on their side of the territory, besides building up stable roads all along the McMahon line. As against this, what about our roads in this eastern frontier?

I would say that roads in the defence frontier like NEFA are like arteries in a human body, and our modern Armed Forces are mechanised units, and they move on wheels. Wheels need roads.

I have five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: If he can finish his speech earlier, there is no harm.

An Hon. Member: He can go on till 5 p.m.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want to finish earlier.

May I quote from the Report of the Hills Sub-Committee of the Constifinish earlier.

The Sub-Committee recommended:

"The Central Government should continue to administer the Frontier Tracts and Tribal areas with the Government of Assam as its agent until administration has been satisfactorily established over a sufficiently wide area. Areas over which administration has been satisfactorily establishment may be taken over by the Provincial Government with the approval of the Federal Government."

This recommendation visualises integration as a process and the State Government as the instrument for the process to work itself out. But somehow or other, this recommendation was reversed and instead of the State Government the Governor of Assam was appointed as the agent of the Federal. Thus bureaucracy was firmly planted in NEFA. And what about bureacracy? Bureaucracy not only eats up democracy but it breeds antinational and anti-democratic traditions. As an instance, when the Chinese attacked us pressmen and photographers who were allowed to go there were screened at Delhi. It is this NEFA administration that allowed non-accredited pressmen and photographers to visit NEFA. It allowed them jeeps also. It is because there is no check over them. It functions in an isolated way.

17 hrs.

-

Now I would say that defence in the modern sense means more than a goalee's line in a football field. If NEFA is our forward line of defence, then Assam, the hills and plains of Assam, which are closely connected with NEFA must serve as the back line of defence. Defence in the modern context means more than a few military checkposts in the frontier because modern war means total mobilisation. We forget this fact only at our peril.

The people of NEFA are primitive. The further one enters into NEFA the more one finds the 20th century recede into the backwaters of civilisation as shadows on celluloid. These conditions await revolutionary changes

CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Administrative Policy 7060 in NEFA

not only in the interest of NEFA people themselves but in the interest of India as a whole.

I would say the Chinese aggression has opened up the flood gates of opportunities to us to repraise our basic policy towards NEFA. We must not allow the sands of time to slip out from under our feet. NEFA marks our destiny and we must do everything possible to make that destiny stable, strong and sure.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the administrative policy so far pursued in NEFA calls for radical change in the context of facts and forces spotlighted by the recent Chinese aggression on that part of our territory".

There is an amendment tabled by Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I move:

That in the resolution-

- (i) for "radical change" substitute "reorientation";
- (ii) add at the end—"so as to ensure adequate facilities to the people of the area for selfexpression".

While thanking you. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is also before the House. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): You had thanks from Shri P. R. Chakraverti and you called Shri P. C. Borooah.

Mr. Speaker: I will deserve those thanks later.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I am senior.

The hon. Mover in presenting the Resolution for acceptance of the

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

House has covered half of the world and several centuries. I do not want to go to that length. I would confine myself only to some bare facts. So I do not know to what extent they become interesting to the House. However, I would try to be as brief as possible. The NEFA administration was separated from Assam....

Mr. Speaker: May I just know how many Members woul dlike to participate? so that I may fix a timelimit?—I find there are 9 Members. So seven minutes each.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Borooah may have ten minutes, coming as he does from Assam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When will the Prime Minister speak?

Mr. Speaker: At 6 0' Clock, I suppose. He will take about half an hour, I suppose.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir, about half an hour, but with your permission, I should like to leave early. I do not wish to limit the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will be happy to hear him any time, even now straightaway.

Mr. Speaker: When does he want to leave?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About quarter to six at the latest.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right then.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The NEFA administration was separated from the Assam administration a_S early as 1952 with the declared object of developing the area and gradual integration of the area with the rest of Assam, in other words with the rest of India, as development progressed. But it is very regrettable that after the lapse of the tenth year and after spending about Rs. 100 crores on a population of 31 lakhs, the administration has not been able to produce even a single bit of developed area fit for integration with the State of Assam or the rest of the country. On the contrary, this administration has been able only to create a Chinese wall between the inhabitants of NEFA and the inhabitants of the rest of the country, more particularly the plains nearby where their own kith and kin live, with whom they have long-standing cultural and linguistic relationship.

The policy of segregation, as the Mover said, excellently fitted the British and at a time when there was no fear of any aggression on the borders. But the present is not the time when it can be tolerated, because we must be careful, because we cannot, with an aggressor like China on the north, sit tight.

The steps taken were so drastic that the good officers who belonged to the Assam administration, who had done commendable work in NEFA before 1952, were all removed from there, and strangers taken from distant places were put there, strangers who did not know the terrain or anything about the local people there.

Distinguished educationists in the NEFA administration were removed from NEFA, and in their place, people recruited from UP and other places were appointed and put in charge of education there.

In the name of preserving their culture, the inhabitants of NEFA have been kept out of contact with the local people or the people of the rest of the country, and they have been deprived the opportunity of developing the consciousness that they belong to the great Indian nation. This has been frankly stated by the Mover also.

The educational policy there is most defective. The men who have been entrusted with this important work have no knowledge of the region or the people there. What reason can there be to recruit teachers of even primary schools from distant places? Why should the appointment of primary teachers be kept in the hands of the Director of Education, NEFA, in Shillong? Why can it not be given to the district authorities or the political offiecrs there? What conceivable reason can there be to take the NEFA students, to fly them to Shillong, to have their studies, when there are good educational institutions nearby in the plains? Is it to prevent the NEFA boys from coming into contact with the boys of the plains, who are their neighbours? Is it to make the NEFA boys imbibe separatist tenden- cie_S which are eating the very core of our body politic? Is this the manner by which we are going to effect the emotional integration of the country? There are serious allegations against NEFA certain high officials of the Administration who instigated the NEFA students in the Tribal hostel in Shillong to submit a memorandum for making Hindi as the medium of instruction in NEFA primary schools, just after the Prime Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on August 8, 1959, to the effect that "Government recognised the importance of teaching of Assamese language in NEFA and are examining the question of encouraging it as a medium of instruction in that region." I, therefore, strongly feel that the educational policy of NEFA should be so reoriented as to promote their emotional integration with the people of the plains and nearby in the first instance through them with the country as a whole. With a view to achieving this aim, the teaching staff for the schools in NEFA should be drawn from nearby places.

In this connection, I would also like to invite the attention of the Government to the complexity presented by the problem of developing the mother tongues of the different tribes

CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Administrative Policy 7064 in NEFA

in NEFA, numbering more than 22, whose numerical strength varies from a little over one lakh to 500 and only nine of which consist of more than 10,000 in number. We would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what is the Government's policy in this regard. I would like to suggest that such departments as education, health, agriculture in NEFA and Assam should be amalgamated as expeditiously as possible.

It is heartening to find that Government have of late decided to make the administrative officers of Assam and NEFA inter changeable. It is futile to have a separate service cadre for such a small area as NEFA. This benefits neither the Government nor the men in the cadre. I think that one single service cadre for both NEFA and Assam would enable us to achieve our object of integration speedily.

During the time when the Chinese were advancing in NEFA, the people of NEFA found shelter with their brethren in the plains. It should be remembered that whether in war or in peace, NEFA people's future is tied up with that of the people of the plains nearby.

It should not be forgotten that though Chinese forces have withdrawn physically from NEFA, the offensive presented by China is not only military but also ideological. Unless this ideological offensive is effectively encountered by such integrating measures as mentioned by me, there will be no effective protection for that frontier area against the Chinese aggression.

It is high time therefore that the philosophy of NEFA undergoes а change and the Chinese wall raised between NEFA and the rest of the country demolished. For NEFA needs to be protected, not from their brethren in India but against the foreign aggressors from across the frontier. Unless we can do this, it will he difficult for us to resist the Chinese .

onslaught, if they venture to come again, and to achieve the much-needed national integration. With these words, I support the Resolution.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am greatful to you for allowing me to speak at a somewhat early stage of this debate. I listened very carefully to the speech of the hon. Mover. There are many things he said whereby he built up a colossus of which he knocked down a great deal. Many things he said have little application to NEFA. For instance he talked about missionaries and the like and then he himself savs there are no missionaries in NEFA and that he was talking about some other places, maybe, Nagaland (Interruptions.) He talked about my being against building of roads. That is an extra-ordinary statement considering that we have been concentrating on building roads and airfields there as much as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: I refer only to the Tusker project. The people built the roads in the wrong way. That was the trouble

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think this question raises a number of aspects to be considered. To say that NEFA segregated and that should not be opportunities should be given to get it intergrated, emotionally and otherwise, with India is a completely right statement. But how is that to be brought about? And what was done in the past few years? And has that helped the process or hindered? It is no good what the British did. I am not concerned with the British period. The British practically ignored all this area. They did nothing at all there, except when there was some trouble they sent some soldiers to put it down. This matter has been brought up here, I take it, because the area of NEFA has been highlighted by the Chinese invansion. That is true. As a matter of fact, I would venture to

7066

say that this very Chinese invansion has, to some extent, proved the rightness of the policy pursued in NEFA. I am not going into the defence aspect of it; that is a separate aspect. But even when the Chinese were invading, even in Bomdila and round about, the tribal people including their girls were giving voluntary help to our armed forces by carrying loads and other things there. In Twang, thev refused even to participate in certain festivities organised by the Chinese. Of course some did participate in some places.

Shri Hem Barua: There were pictures, in the Illustrated Weekly, of their participation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not quite hear what the hon. Member said. Of course in some places they did participate; when the occupying armed forces were there, it was difficult to refuse to do so. But the whole outcome of this Chinese invasion and their occupation for a month or two of the NEFA territory indicated that the process of drawing the NEFA people towards the rest of India had gone pretty fast. To that extent, I said it was a sucess.

It is wrong to say that we want to keep the people of NEFA as a museum specimen. That has never been our policy. Our policy has been based on the fact-with anyone, more especially the tribal people-that to win them over, one has to proceed on well-thought-out plans, to affect their minds and emotions. Normally, what has happened everywhere in the world is this: wherever there were in a sense less advanced people-I use the word "advanced" with some hesitation but I use it in the normal sense-that is, people who were used to somewhat primitive habits of life, wherever they have come in touch with others more advanced, they have suffered very greatly. Instead of being integrated they have often been almost destroyed. That has been the case in the United States of America. That has been the

7067 Resolution re: CHAITRA 8, 1885 (SAKA) Administrative Policy 7068 in NEFA

case in the South Sea Islands, and everywhere. Therefore, one has to proceed with great care. One of the major efforts that were made right from the beginning during the last 12 to 13 years of Independence was to give a great deal of thought to this problem, NEFA especially, because we wanted to bring it nearer to India, to develop it and to integrate it in thought and mind and heart. For that reason we discovered soon after that a special type of officers was needed. The hon. Member opposite talked about having no special service for NEFA. I am surprised that he said so.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Somebody said so; I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: I said there should be an enterchange of officers of NEFA with the officers in Assam.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A good officer in Assam can certainly go there. But our experience, if I may say so, the bitter experience of Nagaland, does not point that way, because the officers who were sent to Nagaland, good officers otherwise, were not particular. ly suited for that purpose. They irritated the Nagas tremendously, and normally, they did something which is fatal to do with these people anywhere: that is, to adopt a superior attitude.

Many years ago, before independence, in NEFA, I think, a British officer went there with some armed forces. He said something which was rather contemputuous of the tribal customs in NEFA, not anything very much, but something supercilious. That night, the whole platoon or whatever it was and the British officer were murdered.

Shri Hem Barua: That was in 1911. Williamson was murdered.

Curi Jawaharlal Nehru: I said so, long before independence. There is nothing worse in dealing with the tribals than to presume and to show that you are superior and they are inferior.

Shri Tyagi: Let Mr. Hem Barua go there.

Shri Hem Barua: I am ready to go.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member may be ready to go; he may be very suitable and on the other hand, he may be very unsuitable too; I do not know which.

Shri Hem Barua: Give m_e a trial. I will be suitable, because my face resembles theirs almost and I do not have a sharp nose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are all at one that we have to integrate them and we have to bring them nearer in thinking and emotions to the rest of India. What is the process of doing so? It is not a sudden process; it may be drawn out over some time.

People talk about throwing open NEFA to all the others in India. The first persons who go there are petty shop-keepers intent on making money. They hon. Member was rather sarcastic at the expense of the colourful clothing of the tribal people there. It is not the colourful clothing only, but we wish to encourage spinning and weaving there, instead of going in for those shoddy things that our petty shop-keepers took from here, which did not last, which were not pretty to look at, which had no artistic merit and which made them give up their own home industries. We are trying to develop the village industry all over India and much more so in an area like that, where it is still flourishing and is certainly far more artistic than any of the clothes that the hon. Member wears or I wear.

Shri Hem Barua: We are in the same boat.

Shri Tragi: He did not keep Parliament informed of all that.

Shri Hem Barua: I remember a Negro song . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, our policy was to win their minds and hearts and above all, not to make them feel that we pretend to be superior to them. That is very important. That is why we found that the officers to be sent there had to be very particularly chosen.

Shri Hem Barua: They are not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to differ from the hon. Member. They were chosen and by and large they have proved quite an extraordinary and excellent lot. Indeed, some of them behaved will exemplary presence of mind and courage during the Chinese invasion, I cannot speak suddenly about everyone but they are, by and large, a very fine lot, because they are chosen. Few people want to go there, because they have to live a rather isolated life in the wilds without cinema houses, theatres and amusements. It is not an amusing thing, unless you are bent that way. So, we created that service.

As for roads, that is our chief occupation. We had to open them out and we continued the permit system in the inner line for two reasons. The principal reason was because the people went there and disposssessed the tribals of their lands. One thing that is most vital in deal-ing with tribal peoples is to respect their land customs. There have been in recent times three committees, I think, which have visited this area. There was the Dhebar Committee, which was quoted by the Member. There was the hon. Renuka Ray Committee and there was Home Ministry Committee to evaluate the work of multipurpose tribal blocks.

Shri Hem Barua: Dr. Elwin Committee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these committees laid the greatest stress on this. They said, do not allow anyone to touch their land. It is vital. The last mentioned committee asked many questions to them about developmental schemes. They interested in those schemes. were But always they asked: "What about our land" Repeatedly everyone asked this question: "What about our land? Is anybody going to take it?" They were afraid of that, because they had seen some such things happening. In spite of all our efforts sometimes this has happened and their land has been taken away. They have been won over by some hard cash; someone from the rest of India or the plains has gone and taken their land. Land is the most sensitive thing in a tribal mind. Naturally, we cannot afford to do that. If we allowed people to go from here and to buy up their land, it would be fatal, most disastrous, and instead of integrating them we will turn them into a position where they will be disliking us, disliking the rest of India, where they will be thinking that the rest of India is bent on swallowing them up an swallowing their land. Thereby we would be creating a feeling which would not only be wrong but exces-sively harmful. That is the main reason why people should not go there and open petty shops leading to their giving up their village industries

Shri Hem Barua: Could not these things be achieved without shutting them off? Could not these be achieved by other measures?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We sent, as I said, our selected officers. Then we found that the officers were all right, they were carefully selected, they were very good, but the staff which went with them, normally, were not so chosen. I am talking about the clerical staff. We got into difficulties with the clerical staff, Then we said that the clerical staff also should be carefully chosen. We had some difficulties about women, again a matter which raises great trouple there. If a person models with the women there, it raises trouble. Some

people did it-some odd people, not many I am glad to say-and that created a lot of trouble. Therefore, in site of the fact that large numbers of people went from India-people for road making, engineers and the armed people-there were relatively few instances of meddling, because even to the army we had given clear instructions. When the armv was sent there, before the Chinese aggression, I wrote я special letter to the army commanders going there pointing this out that they must not behave there as they might otherwise, they must be particularly careful with the women folk, they must be particularly careful in dealing with them, they should not behave pretending to be superiors but they should behave with courtesy and in a friendly way, they must always have it in mind that we have to win over their minds, and we were carrying on large scale development works there.

I will give some few figures. Take the case of schools. There were two primary schools in the whole of the NEFA area at the time of independence. This number has now risen to 159. NEFA has 20 middle schools and 6 high schools. Increasing numbers of NEFA students are studying in degree course all over the countryincluding Assam of course-and have done well. The recent matriculation results of the Gauhati University showed 81.5 percentage for NEFA students compared with the overall Gauhati University average of 44.9nearly double that. So, given the opportunity, they do well. To say that we prevent people, we cut them off and segregate them completely, is not quite correct. It is true we do not favour, if I may say so with all humility, political parties going there and forming groups. These people will get hopelessly confused. That is a different matter. But otherwise, we do not favour shops, we do not favour large groups going there. But as it happens now, large numbers of soldiers have gone there, large numbers of engineers have gone there with their underlings and others. Crowds

MARCH 29, 1963 Administrative Policy 7072 in NEFA

of people have gone there, apart from individuals who have gone to see what is happening there. Then, again, now there are 91 health units in NEFA; BOG teams have been operating widely and leprosy eradication centres have established. Ten teams raised under the national small-pox eradication programme have gone there. 21,600 people were vaccinated and during the last few years malaria has declined rapidly, and so on. Then, road building is progressing fairly rapidly; we are accelerating its progress. This could only be done with efficient planning and adequate inducements to the people to help these development schemes.

One thing may surprise some people. We have not encouraged, as I said, these shops to grow, but we have encouraged co-operatives.

Shri Hem Barua: While we do not allow our shops to grow the Chinese have their shops in Bomdilla. I do not want them to be allowed to go there.

Shri Tyagi: Why should they not ' have their own shops?

Shri Hem Barua: How could they get in there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, I could not spot the relevant paper. The progress of the co-operative movement has been very satisfactory there. The co-operative societies are rapidly increasing and it is hoped to hand over to them most of the normal functions of commerce in the area. The intention is, indeed, to develop NEFA as much as possible through co-operatives and public enterprise. It is very easy, as hon. Members will realise, to exploit these people there. They are simple folk, honest; occasionall, of course, they are excited and driven to violence but, generally, not so. We do not want them to get exploited and thereby become bitter. It was to curb this exploitation essentially that the old inner line was kept up. Another reason, which does not apply so much to Indians but to others, is to keep the foreign un-

[Shri Hem Barua]

desirable elements from going there. We found people going there not in large numbers but as individuals, pretending to be specialists, specialists in botany and horticulture and all the rest of it, and subsequently we found that their activities were not confined to botany but included espionage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Chinese do it very much.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember any Chinese going there from this side. Probably, they creep in from the other side.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, from the other side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Cottage grown there and industries have community development progremme has shown good results, because it has fitted in more or less with their community sense and natural traditions. If you go even to Bomdilla, where I went about two years ago, it is a very attractive place, it has grown with a high school campus, hospitals and the rest of it. I had been there two or three times and the changes I have noticed have been very heartening. For the cottage industries 1.150 trainees have passed through **a** scheme of training and 390 are under training now. 21 minor industrial units are now functioning in independent production. Then, we bring a large number of them for Bharat Darshan Tour for our Republic Day and they go about all over India. That does not indicate any segreation. They are getting to know india, appreciate India and allow others to get know them.

The only basic difference, apart from possibly some other points which the hon. Member might have in mind, between him and me is not in the ideals of integration but in bringing this about in a gradual way so as to affect their minds and hearts, to win them over, and not to upset their life without giving something in their place. That is a real difficulty.

Shri Hem Barua: I said, "a phased programme of integration".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Leave it to them to decide many things and not impose it upon them. It is most important that they should not have an impression of being sat over. It is very irritating conditioned as they are. Most of these Tribal folks live in a sense a very free life, not in the political sense but in the social sense. They live in the jungles. They live a free life and modern life is not at all free. Hon. Member's life or my life is not at all free. We are conditioned by all kinds of rules and regulations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quite so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If these rules and regulations are put down or are forced upon them, they react to them. That is why we want them to develop according to their own sense and traditions. Of course, who can keep them from modern developments? As soon as roads are made, as I said somewhere-the hon. Member quoted me as if I was against roads, which is not right because we are all for roads from every point of view, that is the first thing that one has to do to develop an area roads, schools, hospitals cottage industries, co-operatives-these are the basic things on which we have to develop and give them proper people, officers etc., to guide them.

The hon. Member said something about denying the people all the benefits of science and technology. I was a little surprised to hear that.

Shri Hem Barua: I said that if that means denying them the benefit of science and technology, this will be bad.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, we are teaching

science in the schools that we have opened. He mentioned the constituof language. Shri Borooah behind me also said something about the language question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Barua in front and Borooah behind.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is the most tricky question as hon. Members should know. The language question has given trouble in Assam But we more than once. have favoured, on the whole, Assamese there-on the whole, I said. Normally, the practice there is that their original primary teaching is done in their local languages; then comes Assamese, also comes. Hindi also comes. But so as not to put too great a burden on them we have not insisted or their learning all together Hindi and Assamese. But Hindi also comes. But they are very anxious and keen on learning English. That is taught to them specially for the science classes.

To talk about technology being introduced there is rather a far cry. I think, it is yet to be introduced in Assam in the real sense of the word. Making a factory or a bridge is not technology.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a sad commentary on you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are a technologically backward people all over India. We are going through an industrial revolution. No doubt, it is coming rapidly, in some areas faster than in others.

For the hon. Member to say that we should give them freedom, I do not understand that. The result of what he said would be freedom for people to go from outside and sit on their backs and exploit them. That is dangerous.

Shri Hem Barua: I said positively about elimination of exploitation from whatever source. This must be a pre-condition. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will endeavour to read out to you something from the Home Ministry's committee that went there in spite of the inner line etc. I am sorry, this does not refer to NEFA but to all Tribals. It said:—

"Throughout vast areas of Tribals in India the last hundred years present a melancholy history of encroachment, alienation and exploitation. Even today it is doubtful how far the legislative measures that have been taken in most of the States with large Tribal populations have been really effective.

"Ingenious agents of exploitation have all too often found loopholes to nullify their effecttiveness."

I think, therefore, that the position is not static—The position is a changing one. I have no doubt that it will go on widening its scope and N.E.F.A. will become more and more intimately in touch with the rest of India.

But, please do not imagine that because N.E.F.A. is a vast area, it is easily cultivable. The cultivable area is rather limited. There may be some parts which can still be cultivated. There was a proposal made by my colleague in our Ministry of Agriculture of colonising N.E.F.A. by a very large number of people taken from outside. As he put it, it seemed to me not very attractive because of the reaction of the people there. If colonists are sent there, naturally they are given and they would like to have good land: not land which is not cultivable. That is the very land which these people will require where they can develop and farm. We propose to experiment with small areas and some good farmers, relatively small numbers to begin with and see how it progresses. Because, any major upset will be harmful.

When colonists go or any outsiders settle down there, one thing that has been noticed almost immediately is,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

they inevitably begin to lend money to the tribal people. The Dhebar Commission has given some startling facts and figures about this lending process of money by outsiders who come there. It is not possible to check this money-lending habit of these people.

Also in regard to land in N.E.F.A. there is no record of land rights. Because, they go on the community basis. It will create difficulties and much apprehension in the Tribals' mind if we started making a record. They will think that we will take away their land immediately. That is a basic question.

At the present moment, there is constant inter-communication between Assam and the people of N.E. F. A. apart from as I said the vast number of Assam Rifles, Army people and their families and others who have gone there, officials and their staff. Nevertheless, we have tried to limit people from going there especially since the emergency arose. Even apart from the emergency, I would beg of this House to consider that any major change in the practices now being undertaken there would be undesirable for the reasons I have given. Small changes are continually happening. As they develop, they come out and people go in. But, any major change would have an upsetting effect on their lives. More so during these days of emergency, even to think about it is exceedingly risky. To make them dissatisfied, to make them suspicious, apart from other bad effects would add to the problems of defence. It will be wrong to do that. Thus we are really trying to bring about emotional integration, and any kind of unregulated influx into NEFA will come in the way of that and create resentment there and create difficulties.

And I would venture to say that the development work carried out in NEFA is an outstanding example of what can be done. It may be that it might be done a little better here and there, but, generally, the criticism of it is probably ill-informed, and it does not follow from any actual information.

Our officers there, it should be remembered, during the last few years—now they are getting a little more in touch because roads are built—lived in the heart of virgin iorests, cut off from the world, and they did well, and they won the good will of the people as a whole. The owners of the tribal shops, say in Along, pay frequent visits to the plains to replenish their shops.

The techniques evolved for building and road construction have also been very satisfactory, particularly suited for those places.

I would venture to say that the record of the NEFA Administration has been rather good, and I say so with all modesty because my Ministry is connected with it, but in spite of that fact, it is a good record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By and large.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Everything is 'by and large'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Generally speaking.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not deal in absolutes.

Shri Hem Barua: Ini the ultimate analysis.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And I would submit that this should be allowed to continue with such changes as circumstances require, and no major upset should be made because that will be bad for the people there, and bad more particularly from the point of view of the emergency.

Mr. Speaker: Would the House like to continue the discussion on this resolution now?

7079 Resolution re: CHAITRA 8, 1865 (SAK

Several Hon, Members: No.

Shri Tyagi: I just want to put a question. I must say that the speech of the hon. Prime Minister has been most convincing. But does the hon. Prime Minister realise that publicity has been failing him because most of what he said today is not known to the House? The House did not know what progress has been made, because that was never put before the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that something about this is given in the External Affairs Ministry's annual report. Of course, I do not call that adequate publicity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It is very meagre.

Shri Hari Vishau Kamath: Probably Shri Tyagi has not read it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall take the hint that the hon. Member Shri Tyagi has given and would see that it is adequately publicised.

Mr. Speaker: Would the House like to continue this discussion or should we end with this? I do not think that we need discuss it any further . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No further discussion is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: But Shri Hem Barua's sonsent is necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: I have no objection; as you please, or as you like or as the House likes.

Shri R. S. Pandey: After hearing the wonderful speech of the Prime Minister, I think, we should conclude this discussion now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I just want to say a word.

Our difficulty is this that when the Prime Minister speakes he takes the wind out of our sails. And one only is in a fortunate position when he has to contradict everything of whatever he sees. But J do not stand in that

3227(Ai) LSD-8.

CHAITRA 3, 1865 (SAKA) Administrative Policy 7080 in NEFA

position. But, still, I think that I can contribute something, because I want to join issue with my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua; it has been all the more necessary because of the fact that the two Members, Shri P. C. Borooah on my right and Shri Hem Barua on my left, both of them have been always differing in all respects, even in the spellings of their surnames, and they have quarelled even about that. I just wanted to take up that point.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. I think that we should now conclude with this. I think that the resolution also might be deemed to have been withdrawn

Shri Hem Barua; I have to reply also, Sir.

An Hon. Member: He might have two minutes for his reply.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to speak after the withdrawal?

Shri Hem Barua: I have not yet withdrawn it.

I have very much welcomed the Prime Minister's speech, because he has mostly agreed with my viewpoint. It has given me pleasure to listen to the Prime Minister's speech. Only I could not understand how there is good selection of officers and all that. I know of instances where ...

Mr. Speaker: That only means that opinions might differ on the same facts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I just cite an instance?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By and large, there has been agreement.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever it might be, my Resolution has served the purpose of highlighting the problem of NEFA. I hope it has gone into the mind of the House and of the Prime Minister also. I am happy the Prime Minister has tried to meet the argu[Shri Hem Barua]

ments, although he has not covered all the points I made. Whatever it is, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. **Speaker**: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

Several Hon, Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the first Resolution on the agenda, it has been agreed that it should be postponed to a further date.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

17.51 hrs.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): I beg to move the following Resolution

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources".

Mr. Speaker: This Bill be taken up next time. We shall now resume the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

GENERAL BUDGET-DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS-contd.

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister is not here.

An Hon. Member: The Minister of State is present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of Works and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are here.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Before I go into any details, I would like to dwell for a moment on the speech of my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravarity L was a little surprised

Chakravartty. I was a little surprised to hear the vehement support she gave to Shri A. K. Gopalan's suggestion. that there should be an organised revolt because of the budget proposals during the emergency. I wonder if she remembers that in any country with a communist viewpoint, whether it is what China calls the revisionist countries or countries with the Chinese outlook, there could be no question of any one talking of organised revolt when the country is in a danger like this. In India, one can say many things. But surely the good sense of those who have any patriotism should prevent them from suggesting or trying to have an organised revolt, whatever be the taxation structure proposed.

Secondly, I would like to support what you said when she referred to some cases which, she said, had taken place in West Bengal, of people being made detenus which she claimed was unjust.

17.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When she was speaking, there was more fancy than fact in what she said. Nevertheless, it is not possible either for an individual Member or even for Government to refute these individual cases unless she gives prior notice, as the Speaker had suggested. I do have some sympathy for the hon. Member because I know that when she went back to Bengal, from where both of us come, which is full of pro-Chinese communists, she was heckled by some of her comrades at a meeting and called 'sarkari gulam'. I think you can all understand what that means. I donot know whether that or anything else has induced her to make this widespread criticism of the West Bengal Government in its endeavour to prevent traitors from carrying on their activities. I feel that there are still many pro-Chinese communists who have not been taken into custody by the West Bengal Government.

Demands

It must also be true, I do not deny it, that wherever human administration and human effort are concerned, there may be a few cases of injustice, but I am sure that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has gone through and will go through each case with great trouble to see that no unfairness does take place.

It is wrong to suggest that the West Bengal administration, more particularly its Chief Minister, would like to penalise any one, but they have to prevent certain activities in this time of peril to this country. Therefore, I am sorry that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty found it necessary to speak in this way.

She also compared the jails of British days with the jails of today, and even stated that compared to the politicians who were in jails in those days for fighting for the freedom of the country, the people who are in jail today, those who are suspected to be traitors, suffer more. She made out that some detenus а case are given second class treatment, and therefore these are much worse than British times. I have seen the jails in West Bengal since independence, and all I can say is that there is a vast difference in the conditions. As is said by many who are unemployed in West Bengal-I suppose it is true in other parts of India-the Government is quite kind to its prisoners, but does not give any facilities to the poor people who do not have employment.

Coming to the Home Ministry's affairs, first of all I would like to say that I am very glad that these all-India services have come into existence, because I do feel that they are of the greatest importance. While saying that, I have also to say something about the administrative machinery.

I know a great deal has already been said about corruption, but I do feel this is a matter which needs careful scrutiny, though I do agree with the Minister of State who said that it is not worse than in British

for Grants

that it is not worse than in British times. But the expectations were that it would be much better. When the Congress Party came to power, a party which had been influenced so greatly and built up by Mahatma Gandhi, it was expected that corruption would gradually go out, but unfortunately things have changed vastly, and corruption has not gone out. Therefore, it is necessary for the administration, for the Government, and particularly for the Home Ministry, to take special steps to see that corruption does come down.

But it is not corruption but inefficiency which is the greatest handicap today. We have wonderful plans, we have very good policies, but it is in the implementation that we fail. We fail miserably sometimes, sometimes we are only partially successful. I do not say we are never successful, but we are not able to stop gold smuggling, and so we have to adopt new policies. We cannot control prices, we cannot carry on our administration properly. We are not moving as rapidly as we should towards the socialist pattern of society because our administrative machinery stands in the way.

I am not out to say anything about the personnel as such, but I do think that the administrative techniques need to be changed. Red tape which used to exist still exists. We spoke in this House some time back about Parkinson's Law. I can only say that it still continues in many things, particularly in regard to the many committees that meet and the little result that is obtained from them.

18 hrs.

The Prime Minister has quite rightly pointed out that senior officials or ICS men, when they retire, should not go in as contact men into big business, but that is what is happen-

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

ing. I expected the Government would be able to stop these things happening, because a man after retirement cannot join any firm within two years unless he gets Government's permission. In that case, surely it was up to the Government to utilise the power it has. It is my complaint that whatever powers we give to the Government, whether it is in this small matter or in the much larger matters such as the defence of our land, all the powers such as those under the Defence of India Act were given willingly but their implementation is slow and niggardly and sometimes so halting that it does not go ahead at all. Therefore, I would appeal to the Home Minister that in particular instances his personal scrutiny should be there to see that the system of administrative procedue is changed to meet the needs of a State which hopes to become a socialist society. One word more, Sir. I think this is particularly necessary today because the Chinese whatever other motives they may have had for coming into the Indian territory once, are going to come again, it is most likely, because they want to prove once for all that India shall not be able to go ahead through the means of democracy to a socialist society. It is because of this that it is all the more necessary that in this time of stress and of peril, our administrative machinery should be geared up to the needs of the moment. With these words, I support the Demands.

श्वी रामसेवक यावय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे उस वक्त समय दिया गया है, जब सदन में कोरम नहीं है । मुझे कुछ ऐसी बातें कहनी थीं, जिन को ग्रगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य मुनने, तो शायद हम को वल मिलता । लेकिन इम समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you ask for quorum, you may not be able to have you_r say now. It is an extended debate and no quorum is necessary.

श्री रामसेवक यादव जहां तक गृह मंत्रालय का सवाल है, यह एक बढ़त ही महत्व-

पूर्ण मंत्रालय है । कोई भी, किसी भी प्रकार की, सरकार हो, कम से कम दो बातों की सभी लोग उस से ग्राशा करते हैं----देश की रक्षा ग्रीर इस के साथ साथ देश में साफ़-सूथरा प्रशासन। म्रगर हम इन दोनों कसौटियों पर कसते हैं, तो हम गृह मंत्रालय को ग्रसफल पाते हैं। गृह मंत्रालय की खफ़ियागीरी की यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह इस बात की जानकारी रखे कि सीमाओं पर क्या गतिविधियां चल रही हैं। सीमाओं पर बसने वाली जनता को तो उन के बारे में पता था, लेकिन सरकार को पता नहीं चल सका । इस से पता चलता है कि गृह मंत्रालय की ख़फ़ियागीरी मसफल रही । श्रौर मसफल क्यों न रहती ? वह खुफ़ियागीरी तो प्रधान मंत्री ग्रीर मंत्रियों की रक्षा में ग्रीर खास तौर से विरोधियों की गतिविधियां देखने में व्यस्त रहती है भीर सीमामों पर क्या क्या हलचलें हो रही हैं, उधर उस का ध्यान नहीं आता है ।

जहां तक प्रशासन का सवास है, उस पर भषिकारी भीर ग्रफ़सर पहले से ही खाये हर थे ग्रीर जब से संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई है, तब से ये ग्रधिकारी भौर भी ब्री तरह से प्रशासन पर हावी हो गए हैं और खुसे-भाम जनता को दबा रहे हैं। मैं भाप के द्वारा गह मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हुई ग्रीर इस सदन में चर्चा चली, तो इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एकमत से गृह मंत्री महोदय को व्यापक श्रधिकार दिए, ताकि बह उन का उपयोग देश की रक्षा के लिए करें । लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि संकट-कालीन स्थिति और उन श्रधिकारों का सदपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि उन का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में मैं एक दो बातें माननीय गृह मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

वैसे भी पहले बड़े ग्रफ़सरों की नुक्ता-चीनी करना ठीक नहीं था । जो उन की नुक्ता-चीनी करते पे, वे उन के कोप के

7086

for Grants

भाजन होते थे। लेकिन जब से संकट-कालीन स्थिति को घोषणा हुई ग्रौर सरकारी ग्रघि-कारियों को ग्रौर भी ग्रधिकार दे दिए गए, तब से स्थिति और भी भयावह हो गई है। उदाहरण के लिए दरभंगा में एक हवाई ग्रहा बन रहा है। उन हवाई ग्रहे को बनाने के लिए एक कार्पोरेशन को ठेका दिया गया । उस कार्पोरेशन के जो ' चेयरमैन हैं, वह इस सदन के भूतपूर्व कांग्रेस-सदस्य हैं। उस ठेके में काफ़ी गोलमाल चल रहा है। जो मजदूर वहां काम करते है, उन को वेतन कम मिलता है। इस के अलावा उस में ठेका-दर-ठेका, इस प्रकार तीन तीन ठेते चल रहे हैं। जब समाजवादी सदस्य, श्री कफ़ोल ग्रहमद, ने इस सवाल को उठाया म्रौर मजदूरों को ज्यादा मजदूरी देने की मांग को, तो उन बेचारे को डिफ़ेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के अन्तर्गत जेल की हवा खिला दी गई ग्रौर ग्राज वह जेल में हैं।

एक और विचित्र बात में गिवेदन करना चाहता हूं । अभी अभी ग्रखवार में खबर छ्यी है कि डा॰ लोहिया आसाम के कुछ झे तों का दौरा कर रहे थे । वह किसी दूसरे जिले में दौरा कर ने जा रहे थे, तो उन को इस खिए पिरफ्तार कर खिया गया कि जब उन से यह पूछा गया कि तुम कौ म हो, क्या हो, को उन्होंने अपना परिचज नहीं दिया । धिर्फेंग आफ इंडिगा रूल्ज का इस्तेमाल डा॰ राम धनोहर लाहिया जैसे व्यवित को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये किया गया है ।

भी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : बड़े लोगों के लिये ही तो ये रूल्ज धने हैं।

श्वी राम सेवक यादव : उरुके बाद उनको छोड़ दिगा गया । वूंकि माननीय सदस्य, श्री मा गुर, को इस का पता नहीं है, इस लिए वह उतको पढ़ लें । श्रीर अखदारों में भी यह छपा है ।

जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है, वह पहले हो बढ़ा हुन्रा है, लेकिन संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद यह उम्मीद थी कि भ्रष्टाचार घटेगा ग्रौर वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देख कर कुछ सुधार होगा । लेकिन भ्रष्टा-चार घट नहीं रहा है, बत्कि वह बरावर बढ़ता जा रहा है । जब सदन में मुख्य मंत्रियों ग्रौर मंत्रियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के ग्रारोप लग्भये जाये, तो यह एक बड़ी भयावह स्थिति है । जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी एक बार इस सदन में निवेदन किया था-ग्रौर ग्राज फिर कहना चाहता हूं-कि भ्रष्टाचार के कई तरीके है ग्रौर ग्राज मंत्रियों के लड़के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के कारखानों में ग्रच्छी खासी मोटी तन्ख्वाहों पर लगे हुए हैं ग्रौर उसके जरिये भ्रष्प्टाचार चलाया जाता है ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एकबार इस सदन में कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार नीचे के स्तर पर ज्यादा है और उन्नर भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि भ्रष्टाचार उपर ज्यादा है और नीचे कम है और यही कारण है कि भ्रष्टाचार रक नहीं रहा है । जब गंगोत्री में ही कीचड़ है, तो इलाहाबाद और कानपुर की सफाई से काम नहीं चलने वाला है । यह दिल्ती पाप की नगरी बन रही है और सारा भ्रष्टाचार यहां से चलता है ।

इस सदन में पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ भी ग्रारोप लगाए गए । में नाम नहीं लूंगा , लेकिन में आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से बड़े बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी ठेकों में शागिल हो रहे हैं। एक इजहाबाद के हैं। वह आज ग्राई० ए० एस० आफिलर है। वह वाराणसी महापालिका के प्रशासक है । उन्होंन स्वयं एक के की कम्पनी बनाई है, जिस के बह प्रांत्राइटर है। उस कम्पनी को रेलवे का का रिण्प गया. एक दूसरे को छोड़ कर, जिस ने वही को टेजनज दिये थे, बल्कि बाद में घटा दिये थे। लेकिन पता नहीं, किस तरह से उन आई० ए० एत० महोदय को कन्पती को ठेका दिया गया। जब इस बारे में शिकायत हुई, चर्चा चली, ता किर उन्हें ने अपनी प्रोप्राइटरशिप को गलत 🕈 ढंग से ट्रास्फर किया, दूसरे के नाम किया । इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार ग्राज चल रहे हैं श्रीर न की जांच होन्ग्रे चाहिरे :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करने का प्रात्न करें।

Demands

श्वी राम सवक यादवः उ गध्पक्ष नहोदय, अपने दत को प्रार से मैं प्रकेता सरस्य बोल रहा हूं। मुद्रे ग्राग्नी पूरो बात कहो का मौका देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मातनीय सदस्य ो मिनट और ले लें ।

श्वी राम सेवक वादव : दो मिनट में मैं पूरी बात नहीं कह सकुंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। ग्रमी तीन चार माननोय सदस्यों ने बोलना है।

श्वी राम सेवक यादव : में अपने दल की तरफ से अकेला सदस्य बोल रहा हं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is a representative of the Socialist party, and whatever time is allotted to that party may be given to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no limit on time party-wise for Demands for Grants. I will give ten minutes each.

श्वी राम सेवक यादव ः मैं तिवेदन करता हूं कि मुझे दस मिनट ग्रीर दिये जायें क्योंकि मझे दो एक वातें ग्रीर कहनी हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः दो तीन मिनट और ले लीजिए ।

श्वी राम सेवक यादवःो तीन नहीं दस मिनट मुझेीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः अच्छा, पांच मिनट में ग्राप खत्म कर दें ।

भी राम सेषक यादव : इसी तरह से मैं स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के एक प्रफक्षर का जिक करना चाहता हूं । उसका रिश्तेदार गोरखपुर में है । यहां से उसको क रटरिजिज दिये जाते है । इसका उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी जिक हुग्रा है ग्रोर ग्रब मैं भी इसका जिक कर रहा हूं । ये कारटरिजिज राइफल क्लब के लिये दिये जाते है लेकिन ये जा कर काले बाज र में बेकते है । इस तरह से इसकां नाजायज लाय उठाया जा रह है ।

हरिजनों ग्रीर पिछडे वर्गी के बारे में

कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । इन में मैं श्रादिवासियां , हरिजनों , शूद्रों सब को शामिल करता हूं । कुल भिल। कर इनको आबादी द४ प्रतियत होती है। अब आप देखिये कि इस ५४ प्रतिशत आबादी का प्रशासन में क्या यांग-दात है । **मैं** उहां आपका प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणियों के ग्रकतरों के ही ग्रांकड़े देना चाहंगा । प्रथम श्रेगो के १२,२५४ ग्रकतर ह जिनमें हरिजनों और ग्रादिवासियों के केवल २०३ है यानी १.७ परसेंट हैं। दितीय श्रंगी में २३,२९४ ग्रजपरों में से हरिजनों ग्रीर ग्रादिवासियों को गिनती ७२६ है यानी ३.११ परसेंट है। पिछड़ी जातियों की संख्या नगण्य नहीं है। -४ संकड़ा वे हैं। ग्रगर उनका हिस्सा राजकाज में नहीं होता है तो क्या ग्राप चीन का मकाबला कर सकते । अगर आप समझते है कि कर सकेंगे तो यह असंभव है। पिछडी जातियों के बारे में गृह-मंत्रालय ने एक सक्य्लर जारी किया है कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं को जो अनुदान मिलते थे, इन लोगों को वजीफे इत्यादि मिलते थे वे बन्द कर दिये जायें। इस सक्य लर से क्या मैं यह समझूं कि दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों की हालत प्रच्छी हो गई है, क्या उच्च नौकरियों में इनको जगह मिल गई हैं, क्या परिषदों के जो प्राइमरी स्कूल है, उनमें इनको अध्यापकों की जगह मिल गई **है।** अगर यह गढी नहीं है तो जरूरी है कि इस **ग्रोर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाए** ।

ग्रब में ग्रापका ध्यान संविधान की धारा २४० को ग्रांट दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस में राष्ट्राति जी को यह ग्रथिकार है कि पिछड़ी जाति के लागों की शिक्षा संवंधी तथा दूसरे कार्यकर्मों के बारे म जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए एक ग्रायोग की नियक्ति करें। उस ग्रायोग को नियुक्ति २६ जनवरी १९४३ में भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने की थी। उस ग्रायोग की रिपोर्ट ३० मार्च १९४४ को मिल गई थी । इस ग्राटिकल ३४० को जो उपबारा ३ है, उसमें लिखा हुग्रा है :---

"The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

इस में ''र्शल शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। लेकिन ग्राज तक इस सदन के पटल पर वह प्रतिवेदन न तो रखा गया है ग्रौर न ही उस पर चर्चा हुई है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रगर जरा भी उनका न्यायसंगत ृष्टिकोण है, ग्रगर न्यायपूर्वक वह विचार करते हैं, तो इस प्रतिवेदन को इस सदन के सामने रख कर बहस करवायें।

उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय मैं बहुत बदकिस्मत हूं कि सबसे बाद मैं मुझे समय दिया गया है श्रीर शायद मेरे साथ वैर भाव वाली बात भी हो रही मालूम पड़ती है। लेकिन ग्रन्त में मैं पंचायतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाता हूं। संविथान का श्रादिकल ४० जो है----

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सवजैक्ट है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं मंविधान की व्यवस्था का जिक कर रहा हं। इस में कहा गया है, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज में कहा गया है कि ग्राम पंचायतें गठित की जायेंगी ग्रौर सरकार यह कदम उठायेगी कि ग्राम पंचायत शासन की इकाई बन सके ग्रौर इस निमित्त उनको ग्रावश्यक ग्रधिकारों से सम्पन्न किया जाए । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हं कि ग्राज शासन के क्या ग्रधिकार होते हैं ? आज यही तो अधिकार होते हें, खजाने पर ग्रत्याचार, छोटे कर्मचारियों को नियकत करने के स्रौर हटाने का सधिकार स्रौर लीसरे गांव संबंधी कुछ कायदे कानन बनाने के ग्रधिकार । मैं चाहता हूं कि श्राप बतायें कि क्या ये तीनों अधिकार उनको मिले हए है। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात तो मैं जानता हं दूसरों की नहीं जानता। हो सकता है कि दूसरी जगहों

पर भी थही स्थिति हो । वहां पर पंचायतों को तोनों में से काई भी अधिकार नहीं मिले हुए है । मामूली चौकीदार और चपड़ासी को बे हटा नहीं सकते हैं, नियुक्त करने की बात तो दरकिनार रही । कहां से वे धन लायेंगी । एक एक पैसा और एक एक आना चन्दा बे जमा करती है । ऐसी हालत में उनके पास इतना रूपया कहां से आ सकता है कि गांवों की तरककी कर सके ।

for Grants

म्राज देश गांवों में वसता है म्रीर गरीब लोग गांवों में बसते हैं। गांवों के उत्यान की बात भी ग्राप करते हैं। किस तरह से उनका उत्यान हो सकता है। क्या पंचायतों को हालत है ? जब तक गांव पंचायतों को म्रविकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं, वे कुछ नहीं कर सकती हैं, वे तरक की के कोई काम नहीं कर सकती हैं। एक प्रयास म्रीर ग्रापकी तरफ से किया गया है। म्रापने कहा है कि विकास समिति वना दी जाए ग्रीर उसके लिये ग्रप्तत्यक्ष तरीके से चुनाव कराये जायें। इससे तो पंचायतों का महत्व ही ग्रापने समाप्त कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक पंचायतों का ग्रविकार नहीं मिलेंगे तब तफ कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

गह मंत्री महादय ने अपने सरकारी ग्रफपरों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की है। बहुत दिनों से एक इसके बारे में रेग्वलर स्कीम चल रही है। अब उन्होंने एक एड हाक स्कीम बनाई है और इसमें अध्या-पकों की नियक्ति की है। इस स्कीम के अर्फ्तगत जो अध्यापक रखे गए उनको जो वेतन मिलता है तया सूख सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, वे उनसे कहीं कम मिलती है जोकि रेग्युलर स्कीम के श्रन्दर जो ग्रध्यापक रखे गए हैं, उनको मिलती है। दोनों में बड़ा ग्रन्तर है। छुटिट्यों के दिनों की इन एड हाक टीचर्ज की तनख्वाह काट ली जाती हैं। ोनों का काम एक समान है। लेकिन फिर भी दोनों में इतना अधिक श्रन्तर है। जिस दिन हमारे दातार साहद तथा भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की मृत्यु हुई थी, उस दिन सभी सरकारी दफ्तर बन्द कर दिये गये थे और लोगों को

7092

[श्री रामसैवक यादव]

सवेतन छुट**ी दी गई थी लेकिन इन एडहाक** टीजर्च के उस दिन के भी पैसे काट स्तिये गये थे । इससे ज्यादा ग्रीर भेदभाव वया हो सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही तिवेदन करूंगा कि पिछड़े दर्ग क्रायोग की रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी हस वक्षरवाय।

श्वी भगदत झा झाजाद (भागलपुर): जपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्र:लय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पर इस सदन में बहस हो रही है। इस में कोई संग्देह नहीं है कि यह एक ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि जिस की महत्ता के सम्बन्ध में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं।

देश की संकट कालीन स्थिति में गृह मंत्र लय ने प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है । गृह मंत्र लय ने जिस रिथरता ग्रीर सुदुढ़ता का परिचय दिया है, उस के लिए इस मंत्रालय के केन्द्र बिन्दु श्रीमान लाल बहादुर जी को धन्यवाद दिया जाय तो कोई ग्रत्युन्ति नहीं होगी । देश पर बाहरी आत्रमण के समय इस बात की ग्रावरयकता रहती है कि जहां सीमा ५र हमारे जवान दुरमन का मुकाबला कर वहां देश में भी आग्तरिक शास्ति बनाए रखी जाए। लहाख की बरफीली चोटियों ग्रौर धाटियों में हमारे जवान लड रहे थे, उस बदत उतनी ही म्रावथ्यकता इस बात की थी किं देश में शान्ति बनाए रखी जाए ग्रीर यह कहने में मुझे कोई संगोच नहीं होता है कि उस काल में झच्छी तरह से शाम्ति बनाये रखी गई! गृह गन्नी जी ने राप्यों के मुरय मंत्रियों कीसहायता से इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण रुनाये रखा कि साधारणतः दुरमन जो चाहता है ग्राक्रमण के पूर्व देश की रथायी त्यदरथा टट जाये, उस अपनी इच्छा की पूर्ति करने में दह सफल नहीं हो पाया । यद्य पि इस देश की जनता ने एक रवर से उन को ग्रपना सहयोग प्रदान विया है, फिर भी जिस सूझ-इझ का इन्होंने परिचय दिया है, उस के लिए बह धःयवाद के पात्र हैं।

कल से हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाई इस बात पर जोर देते भा रहे है कि भारतीय सुरक्षा कानन का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इस को बन्द किया जाए । उन्होंने इस बात में कोई भेद नहीं किया कि सरकार ने कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में बन्द नहीं किया बरिक कैवल उन कम्युनिस्टों को जेल में बन्द किया है, जो देश दोही थे इस अर्थ में कि जिन की चीन के प्रति सहानभूति थी। ग्रगर सरकार ने सभी कम्युनिरटों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया होता तो सम्भवत : बोलने वाले सदरयगण यहां पर बैठ तथा बोलते दिखाई न पड़ते । इसलिए उन को इन दोनों बातों में डिफरेंदिएइन तो करना चाहिये था । सरकार ने ऐसे आदमियों को जिन के हदय में जरा भी ग्रात्रणकारियों के प्रति सहानभूति थी, जेल में इग्द कर के बिस्कूल ठीक किया है । यह तो स्वयं हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र जानते हैं कि उन के नेता श्री डांग साहब जव बंगाल गए थे तो वहां पर उन के कम्युनिस्ट बन्धु क्रों ने उन पर ढेले चलाये थे, पत्थर चलाये थे, उन को गालियां दी थी ग्रीर उन का ग्रदमान किया था। श्रीमती रेण चत्रवर्ती तथा नावर साहब जानते है कि नैशनल काउं सिल में उन के दोरतों ने उन की उस नीति का विरोध किया था। इस के बावजूद भी दह कहते जाते है कि गृह मंत्री जी ने कमज़ोरी दिखलाई है । वह कावर्ड हैं। हम समझते हैं कि वे उस ट्राइब के आदमी हैं जिन कोट्रें चरस कहा जाना चाहिये। इस के बाबजद भी में समझता हूं कि इस सुरक्षा कानून का ग्रन्छ प्रयोग हुआ है और मैं आवा करता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी भविष्य में भी जब तक इस देश में संकटकालीन रिथति है, इस बात में जरा भी नहीं हिचविचायेंगे विट्राइड के उन लोगों को जिन की सहनभूति बरा सी भी ट्रुसरे लोगों के प्रति है, जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाए। यह दिकायत व रना कि उन को सुदिधायें नहीं दी जाती है, रही न्ह है। एन को टही रुव्यि मे प रही है जो (क शायद हम लोगों को १६४२ के उन चार वर्षों में मिली थीं। ग्रगर ग्रसुवि-धायें भी दी जाती हैं तो भी जो देशद्रोही हैं, उन को ग्रसुविधाग्रों से क्या मतलव । मैं इस विषय को यहीं छोड़ता हूं ग्रीर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का सदुपयोग हो रहा है । हूँ हूँ

Demands

इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में शासन तंत्र में जिस भ्रजेंसी की श्रावः यकता थी वह दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा था ग्रीर उन को यह कहा था कि उनकी सारी बात, उन की सारी नीति जनता के सामने है ग्रीर वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है, उस की हम तारीफ करते हैं, उस की हम ताइद करते हैं । लेकिन वह यह भी समझती है कि इस संकट की स्थिति में शासन यंत्र में जो भावना ग्रानी चाहिये थी ग्रारजेंसी की, उसके महत्य की, वह नहीं भा पाई । ग्रौर मैं जनता के इस विचार से सहमत हं । ग्रभी एक ऐसा समय था जब कि हम शासन यंत्र में ग्राई हुई बुराईयों को, उस के ग्रन्दर ग्राये हुए रेड टेपिज्म को या जो ग्रौर ट रह तरह की बातें होती थीं, उन्हें दूर कर सकते थे, लकिन दह दूर नहीं हुई । शासन की क्षमता शासन में घुसं। युराइगों को दूर करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकी । यह बात सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हम ने एक शासन यत्र बनाने वा धत्न विया जो हमारे फाईनै-शल टार्गेटस को पुरा कर लेता है और वर्ष में हजारों करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर लेता है लेकिन जहां तक फाइनेन्टल टार्गेटस ग्रांर उस के ऐचीवमंट्र का प्रक्रन है, उन में कोई समन्वय हम नहीं देख सवाते है ।

मगर शासन यंत्र को हम इस रूप में देखें कि एडांमलेस्ट्रेडन को सोशांगस्ट सोनायटी में बैसा होना चाहिये, झगर हम यह देखें कि ऐडामनिस्ट्रेशन को थिया दी पंगरड कि रेडामनिस्ट्रेशन को थिया दी पंगरड कि नामन मैस ग्रीदारसेज जो है उन की तुलना में ऐडामनिस्ट्रेशन किस रूप में है, और झगर यह देखें कि इस ऐडामनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये बरावर **वहा जा रहा है कि इस्टाचार मा रहा है**

इन चारों दृष्टियों से ग्रगर हम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखें तो मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी यह राय है, ग्रौर हम यह भाशा करते थे, कि इस संकट की स्थिति में समुचित सुधार हो पायेगा । लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया । मैं यह नहीं वहता कि शासन यंत्र में इस संकट काल की स्थिति में ग्रारजेन्सी नहीं आई । वह आई, लेकिन जैसा प्रधान मंत्री ने बतलाय। कि वह पार्शली ट्र है, नाट होलली, मैं भी उस का समर्थक हूं। लेकिन हम आज्ञा करते थे कि इस समय ज्ञासन में पूर्ण रूप से सुधार होगा। इस प्रसंग में मैं विस्तृत रूप में शासन में म्राई कठिनाइयों बुराइयों, श्रौर जो भ्राप्टाचार के रूप कहे जाते हैं, उन का विषद उल्लेख नहीं कर सन ता ग्रीर न इर के लिए मेरे पास जो समाधान हैं उन्हें दे सकता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि ऐसे समय में शासन में बहत सी ऐसी श्रपार्चुनिटीज हैं जिन का हम उपयोग करेतो उन को दूर कर सकते हैं।

for Grants

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धनता को उस का शासन उस की भाषा में मिलना चाहिये । यह बात गृह मंत्री जी स्वयम् समझते हैं ग्रीर वृद्ध दिन पूर्व उन्होंने इस का लंकेत भी वियाथा। मुझे दुःख है कि ज्यों ही गृह मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही कि पबलिक सविस व मिशन की उच्च स्तरीय परीक्षाये ग्रब हिन्दी के माध्यम से होने की सम्भावना है, ग्रोर जिस पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने निर्देश दे दिये हैं, तुरन्त इस देश के शब्दर लम्बे लम्बे सम्पादकीय लिख डाले गये एडिटोंगियत्स लिख डाले गये, कि दडा गजब हो जायेगा । हालाकि यहां के जो प्रेस हैं उन्होंने संकट नाल की स्थिति में मपने रवये का अच्छा परिचय नही दिया, फिर भी चंकि प्रेस की स्वाधीनता एक बहुमूल्य स्वाधीनता है गणतन्त्र में, इस ग्राधार को मान कर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने उन्हें उल्टे लैटिट्यूड दिया, उन को काफी छूट दी, जिस

[श्री भगवत झा म्राजाद]

7097

के वे भागी नहीं थे. जिस के वे हकदार नहीं थे, ऐसे समय में । यह जो ग्रहम प्रश्न है कि पव्लिक सविस कमिशन की उच्च स्तरीय परीक्षायें हिन्दी के माध्यम से भी होंगी उन्होंने उस के वरुद्ध म्राज से एजिटरान करना शरु कर दिया है। मैं कहना चाहंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी इस को याद रक्खें कि ग्रगर वे फीडम के नाम पर उन को ग्राज से जनता के दिमाग को दूषित करने का प्वायजन करने का. ग्रवसर देते हैं, तो एक ऐसा समय आयेगा जब उन के लिए कठिन हो जायेगा उन को संयम ग्रीर नियंत्रण में रखना। इस लिये मैं हिन्दी के प्रसंग में निवेदन करना चाहंगा कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दक्षिण भारत के मित्र जिन को इस सम्बन्ध में कठिनाइयां हैं उन्हें ग्राज से ही इस भाषा में ग्रा जाना चाहिये. वह जब तक चाहें इंग्लिश को रक्खें, मुझे एतराज नहीं, लेकिन विहार, उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रीर राजस्थान ऐसे राज्यों में. जहां की जनता. जहां के लोग, चाहते हैं कि उन को ग्रविकार हो कि वे हिन्दी के माध्यम से ग्रपनी परीक्षायें दें, ग्रपने ज्ञान का विकास करें, उन को यह ग्रविकार पर्ण रूप से मिलना चाहिये. ग्रौर इस देश की १ प्रतिशत आवादी के प्रतिनिधि जो मोनोपोली प्रेस हैं. फीडम ग्राफ दी प्रेस के नाम पर उन की वातों में न आग कर श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री को अपने राष्ट्रपति के निर्देश का पूर्ण रूप से पालन यथाशीझ करना चाहिये ।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Home Ministry's Demands. The Home Ministry is one of the important ministries. This Ministry is entrusted with the important task of manning the Government staff, maintenance of public order and tranadministration quillity, of Union territories, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. Considering the limited time at my disposal,

I would like to deal only with two of the important problems that face us.

In a press report in January this year the Home Ministry had made an announcement that it was considering a proposal to reserve certain vacancies in Central and All-India Services for war-service candidates. It may be recalled in this connection that during the second world war the Government had passed a similar order reserving vacancies for warreturned persons. According to that order 70 per cent of the vacancies were reserved for candidates returning from war service while the remaining 30 per cent were kept to be filled from among those who were working in those posts on a temporary basis. What happened then was that those candidates who returned from warservice after World War II were taken in civilian posts. It is but fair-and nobody would grudge this-that those who had gone to the war should be given some special consideration and regard when they come back to normal civil life.

The Central and the State Governments fulfilled this assurance to all the war-returned candidates except those candidates who were unfortunate to be selected in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate. The warservice candidates were selected to the posts of inspectors in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate in 1946, 1947 and 1948. But the war-reserved seats were de-reserved in 1950. But the pity is that this fact was communicated to the concerned candidates only in 1956, after a lapse of about Thus the war-service ten years. candidates weer handicapped in not being able to compete for the reserved posts in other departments also.

Further, there was an inevitable break between the war service and joining the Central Excise. After much correspondence, this was condoned in 1956. During this period of prolonged correspondence, non-service candidates got their confirmations in earlier vacancies and the war-service candidates got late confirmation ordered purely on the merits of their civilian service in the Central Excise. It is another contradiction because, after an earlier assurance, the wartime service also should have been taken into consideration for fixing their seniority and for promotion.

As per the latest ruling, I understand that promotions are now being considered on the basis of the date of confirmation with the result that warservice candidates with late confirmations were affected mostly in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate. They were deprived of their legitimate chance of promotion owing to the delayed and unsteady steps of the Government. Only the war-service candidates joining the Madras Central Excise Collectorate have been handicapped whereas full benefit as per the assurance given earlier have been given to war-returned candidates joining other departments, like. Income-Tax, Postal, Railways etc. I do not know why this particular set of candidates joining the Madras Central Excise Collectorate have been penalised. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into these cases and to redress the grievance of these candidates in the Madras Central Excise Collectorate.

Coming to the language problem, just now speaking on a Private Member's Resolution the hon. Prime Minister said that it is a very troublesome problem. Of course, it has been a troublesome problem. Only thing the Government has made it more troublesome. We welcome the hon. Prime Minister's assurance again and again that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi-speaking people. Just at the beginning of this emergency, I think, somewhere in the first week of November, there was an advertisement in the leading Madras dailies saying that Hindi will not be imposed on the people of non-Hindi-speaking areas. It was given a big caption

"Prime Minister's Assurance" and his photograph was given. Therein he had assured that English will continue to be in use for official purposes. He also said, "I would not take it away until I was asked to take it away by the non-Hindi-speaking areas". We welcome such an assurance. It means that the official language problem was to be decided only by non-Hindispeaking areas. But, in spite of this assurance coming from the hon. Prime Minister, which is very sincere and he sincerely wants to fulfil, what happens in actual reality? Imposition of Hindi is going on all around in the departments and in the administration. Even now, in the Central Government, persons coming from non-Hindi areas have to pass a Hindi test before being promoted to higher posts. It happens even for persons working in the Central Government in the South. For example, a person working in Trichi, even though he has got higher technical qualifications. has still to pass the Hindi test to get promotion to a higher post. Imposition of Hindi is going on all around.

for Grants

Even if we go to a village, a tiny village in Tamil Nad, you will see, in the post office, defacing of stamps being done in Hindi. People there do not know. Without attaching any sentiment, please see to the convenience of the people. Also, if you go in the highways, you will see milestones inscribed in Hindi numerals. I do not know how many people will understand what numerals are written there.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The other language, Tamil is also given.

Shri Sezhiyan: Please come along with me. I will show you many places.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have seen.

Shri Sezhiyan: I will show you, in the National Highways. Imposition of Hindi has given much heart-burning to the people in the South. It is not a mere speculation. I would like to show to you that even genuine Congressmen, Congressmen who had occupied high places in the Central Government and also in the State Government, also felt the same thing. Here, I would like to quote one passage from a speech by the late Dr. P. Subbarayan, whose patriotism none question. After affixing his can memorable dissent note to Kher Commission Report on Official language, he presided over a meeting in Madras on 23rd October, 1957 and at that time, he said:

"I said during the deliberations of the Commission that it is impossible for many many years to come to have Hindi as the official language of the Union and English should remain. When our Prime Minister says there will be no imposition of Hindi, he means it. But, we cannot always think of this considering the fanatical feeling in the North."

Dr. Subbarayan had intimate knowledge and intimate feeling of the working of these things and this much he had to say, in a meeting which he presided over. The chief speaker in the meeting was Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Of course, whatever he says, nowadays, Congressmen will hasten to deny and decry whatever C. R. says or has said. Therefore, I may not quote him. I shall quote some other person who has become very popular with the ruling party, and who has become the champion and authority on National integration in India, that is Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. In a memorandum that he drew up along with others in November, 1957, and sent to the hon. Prime Minister, he had to say this:

"This opposition is based on the legitimate misgiving that those to whom Hindi is the mother tongue will attain a proficiency in it that others can never hope to achieve and secure for themselves an unfair advantage in official and other fields. The handicaps to the others will be permanent. This discrimination may be unconscious, but will nevertheless be real. It is not disputed that the change over from an existing medium to a new and untried one will entail inconvenience. What are the compensating advantages? None that we can see."

for Grants

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Sezhiyan: Five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not 5 minutes; 2 or 3 minutes.

Shri Sezhiyan: I have taken only 8 minutes. All right, I will finish. Again, presiding over the Union Language Convention on 22th December, 1957, he expressed his concern and protest against what he termed as "the dethronement of English, a language which is a passport to culture. It would mean an injustice to the cultural background of non-Hindi regions and will hamper their development in diverse fields". This is what he had to say.

There is also a move now that Hindi should become an alternative language in the U.P.S.C. examinations. I would like to know why they are choosing only Hindi as the alternative language. Why not other languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Gujarati or Bengali? These languages are in no way less rich. These languages are highly developed, possess much precision and possess classical literatures. These languages are in no way inferior to Hindi. These languages also may be included.

I appeal to the Home Minister to allay once and for all the fears of the non-Hindi people. They are bringing a Bill. The true spirit of the Prime Minister's assurance should be fulfilled. The should not water down the main thing.

One word more and I have finished. While addressing the meeting of the YMIA in Mylapore, referred to earlier the late-lamented Dr. P. Subbarayan concluded his speech thus:

"I am sure that we, are going to succeed in this fight....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will get ample opportunities to speak when that Bill comes up. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Sezhiyan:He appealed to the young people in the meeting:

"I am sure that we are going to succeed in this fight provided those of you who are young, who will be affected by this imposition, are bold enough to say 'No, No' thrice."

And he asked the audience to say "No, no' thrice. With all the emphasis and sincerity that I can command, I also say 'No, no, no' thrice to the imposition and imperialism of Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri P. L. Barupal.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I feel constrained to raise a point of order. I think that this House cannot continue its proceedings, in view of article 100(4) which clearly enjoins upon whoever is presiding at a time in the House to adjourn the House in case there is no quorum in the House, and I think that no convertion and nothing that is said otherwise can possibly overtide the Constitution which it is our bounden duty to observe....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The convention has been that during the extended siting of the House, no question of Querum is challeneged.

Let us go on with the discussion

now, and the hon. Minister will reply on Monday.

for Grants

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Apart from the fact that it detracts from the dignity of the House, my very respectful submission to you is that the Constitution, which you and I and Members of this Parliament are bound to uphold, enjoins in as many words that whoever is presiding or whoever is acting as such should adjourn the House if there is no quorum. The language is that he shall adjourn the House or suspend the meeting until there is quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall follow the convention that has been established in this House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do not think that there can be anything more mandatory than this provision in the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall follow the convention that has been established.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a clear violation of the Constitution if we carry on without quorum.

वी प• सा• बारूपाल (गंगानगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से इत्तिजार कर रहा था। मैं गृह मंत्रालय के प्रनुदानों का छमर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुग्रा हूं। मैं परिगणित जाति का सदस्य हूं, इसलिए चाहिए तो यह था कि मैं पहले उनकी सम-स्याग्रों पर बोलू लेकिन मैं उनकी समस्यार्श्रों पर देश की समस्याश्रों को प्राथमिकता देता हूं। मैं गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान राजस्थान के सात सौ मील के बारडर की ग्रोर ग्राकॉषत करना चाहता हूं।

गृह मंत्रालय के वापिक प्रतिवेदन में जहां उत्तरी भारत के सीमा क्षेत्र के विकास का संकेत किया गया है वहां राजस्थान के बारडर के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं सन् १९४२ से संसद का सदस्य रहा हं

ŧ

7106

[श्री पा० ला० वारूपाल]

श्रौर मुझे सीमा पर जाने का मौका मिला है । मैं कुई बातें सीमा के सम्बन्ध में ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है भारत श्रौर पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जो पुलिस चौकियां स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय हग्रा था वह यह था कि जो हमारे पिलर हैं, जो हमारी सीमा रेखा हैं, उससे ३०० गज की दूरी पर पूलिस चौकियां स्थापित की जाएं। उस निर्णय के अनुसार हमारी पुलिस चौकियां तो सीमा से ३०० गज की दूरी पर स्थित हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान की चौकियां दहीं की वहीं हैं। मैं ग्रापसे निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि मुझे हिन्दुस्तान ग्रौर पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध ग्रच्छे नहीं दिखायी देते । अगर खुदा न ख्वास्ता उबर से हमला हो गया तो वह पहले ही तीन सौ गज ग्राने होंने और हम को दबा सकते हैं। सेरा निवेदन है कि इसको देखा जाय कि यह कहां तक सही है। इसकी तहकीकात की जाय।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि पाकिस्तान ने प्रमरकोट से जम्मू तक अच्छी सड़क बना ली है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सीमा की सुरक्षा का सारा भार राजस्थान सरकार पर है। हमारी सरकार उस भार को नहीं झल सकती। प्रापको चीनी हमले से सबक लेना चाहिए। हम पहले भी चिल्लाते थे कि सीमा पर अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं शास्त्री जी से ग्राप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह हमारी सीमा पर सुरक्षा का अच्छा प्रवन्ध करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है भूतपूर्व स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के समय से जो हमारी पुलिस चौकियां हैं उनके घंदर टेलीफोन तो लगे हुए हैं लेकिन झापरेटर वहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि कम्पनी हैडक्व.टर से अच्छा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए यह व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं पुलिस के जवानों के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। जब तक पाकिस्तान रहेगा तब तक हमारी पुलिस चौकियां वहां रहेंगी। मकतो की हालत यह हैं कि राइफिलें रखने की भी ठीक जगह नहीं है। जब बरसात होती है तो तम म कामान भीज जाता है। में जल्दी जल्दी आपको कुछ संकेत करना चाहता हं। हालांकि मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पार्लियामेंट में सुरजा व्यवस्था की तृटियों के बारे में संकेत करना उचित होगा फिर भी मैं इतना अवस्य बहुंगा कि हमारे जवानों के पास जोकि याज पकिरतान के जवानों के मुकाबले क्रायुन्किलम हथियार नहीं हैं वे उन्हें सप्लाई किये जांगे तभी सुन्क्षा की व्यवस्था ठीक . प्रकार हो सकती है। पाकिस्तान के जवानों के पास आवुनिक हथियारे हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपने जवानों को भी उनसे लैरा दिया जाय। हमारे यहां जो पुलिस पोद्त हैं मैं समझता हूं कि एक एक पुलिस पोट पर यम से कम धांच एल०एम० जी० जरूर होनी चाहिएं। इसी तरह से राजस्थान में सीमा के ऊपर जो हमारी पूलिस तैनात है और राजस्थान में सिवाय ऊंट के ग्रन्य कोई सवतरी नहीं है चूंकि वह सारा रेक्स्तान है इत्तलिए हर एक पुलिस पोस्ट पर कम से बम दस ऊंड अवश्य होने चाहियें।

मैं देखता हूं कि ग्राज दहां जवानों के लिए पीने के पानी की ग्रच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र में पानी खारा है। दूसरे गंवों से उनको पानी लाना पड़ता है। मैंने पुलिस के जवानों को ग्रपने सिर के उपर मटकों में पानी ढोते हुए देखा है। इरलिए मैं शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां पुरिस पोरट्स है कम से कम श्रापातकाल के समय में पानी की सुख्यवस्था होनी वाहिए। वहां पर पाटर टेक दनने चाहिएं। रजर्क पानी के लिए।

7105

for Grants

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जिन मकानों में पुलिस के जवान रह रहे हैं वह मकान ख़रता हो रहे हैं ग्रीर ढहने वाले हैं। भूतपूर्व स्टेट ग्वर्नमेंट ने हजारों रुपये खर्च करके उन मकानों को बनाया । उन मकानों में पुलिय की चौक्रियां हैं। जब हम उनकी हालत को देवते हैं तो हमारा सिर धर्म के मारे झुक जाता है। जो भूतपूर्व शासक लोग हैं वे कहते हैं कि देखो हमने मकान बनाये वह कितने ग्रच्छे बनावे थे ग्रीर यह मकान पुण्हारी सरकार के समय ढहने लगे हैं ग्रीर जहां मकान गिरेंने दहां इनके नीचे पुलिस के जवान भी मरेंगे तो हमें उनको कोई जवाब देते नहीं सूझता ग्रीर शर्म से सिर नीचे झुक जाता है। मैं गत होली से एक

दिन पहले स्वयं पुलिस के जवानों से एक चौगी में जाकर मिला हूं ग्रौर उसकी खुस्ता-हालत देखी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पुराने भइनों की ठीक से मरम्मत की व्यवस्था की जाय ग्रौर उनको ढहने से बचाया जाय ।

एक दूसरी चींज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाइता हूं कि हमारे यहां काफी तस्कर व्यापार होता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होग है। यह हकीकत है कि वे तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले मुझे इतने वफादार नहीं मालूम पड़ते हैं जितना कि शायद उनको समझा जाता है। तस्कर व्यापार के ग्रलावा हमारे यहां डकैत आदि होते हैं। डकैतों का उन्मुलन करने के लिए जो प्रयास किये गये और किये जा रहे हैं उन के लिए मैं राजस्थान सरकार ग्रौर राजस्थान सरकार के गह मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हं। इलके अतिरिक्त जब श्री माथुर साहब ने गुड मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्हाला है उस काम में काफ़ा तेजो आई है और काफ़ी बुरे लंगों को पकड़ा गया है। डकैतों को क़ाफ़ी संख्या में मारा गया हैं। मैं इस के लिए बाकानेर पुलिस के अधिकारियों, राजस्थान को सरकार और शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद

देना चाहता हूं।

एक अन्य बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों के वास्ते समाज कत्याण आदि कार्यों की जो मेरे मित्रों ने सदन में चर्चा की और उनको और बढ़ाने के लिए कहा में है मैं समय के अभाव में उसके बारे और कुछ न कह कर अपनी राय उन भाइयों के साथ में मिलाना चाहता हूं और हरिजनों के विकास और कल्याण के लिए उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये है उन में मेरा नाम भी जोड़ दिया जाय।

म्रप्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि भ्रव्टाचार के बारे में जब हम कहते हैं तो हमारे प्रवान मंत्री जी हमारी नहीं मानते । ग्रव भ्रप्टाचार की शिकायत विरोधो पक्ष के लोग करते है तो केवल इस बिना पर टाल देना कि वह ऐसा गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने के लिए कहते हैं, ठीक न होगा । कारण भ्रष्टाचार हमारे बीच सें फैला हुग्रा है इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता। मेरा कहना है कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी म्रफसर होते हैं वे न सरकार के होते हैं ग्रौर न विरोधी पार्टी के । भ्रष्टाचारी निश्चित रूप से राप्ट्रदोही व देशदोही हैं ग्रौर उन के ऊपर कडे से कडा कदम उठाया जाय ।

म्राज मेरे साथी श्री कामथ जी ने जो एक सुझाव दिया है मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता. हूं। इस करप्शन की बीमारी से हम बहुत तंग ग्रा गये है। दूसरा म्रादमी इसको लेकर हमारी सरकार की म्रालोचना करे ग्रीर हम उनका समर्थन करें यह उचित नहीं लगता है लेकिन मजबूरीवश करना पड़ता है क्योंकि इस म्रष्टाचार की बुराई को जैसा भी हो हमें ग्रपने बीच से समाप्त करना है। वैसे सरकार की म्रालोचना करने वाले का समर्थन करने को हमारा दिल नहीं करता है लेकिन मजबूर हो कर हमें ऐसा करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा शास्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि ग्राप जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं उसके लिए

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

हम आप के आभारी हैं। आपके व्यक्तित्व, आपकी कार्य-कुशलता और आपके एक तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि राजनीतिज्ञ होने के नाते हम सब लोग आपकी इज्जत करते हैं पर भगवान की छपा से हमारो सब समस्याएं आपके ढारा हल हो जायेंगी। मेरा बस इतना ही निवेदन है कि आप हमारे राजस्थान का घ्यान रखें। हमारी राज्य सरकार के ऊपर सारा भार मत लाद दें। उन को और अधिक धन वें ताकि वह अपनी सीमा की रक्षा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें।

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): When certain subjects are taken up, the speakers as well as the listeners generate heat, but I think that if such things are discussed in a dispassionate manner, excluding heat, it will particularly lend weight to the matter, and also enable people to understand things clearly. What is being discussed may be right or wrong, but for it to receive some consideration, clear, logical, cogent consideration, things must be said in a manner which eschews emotion. I will try to follow that and mention only one or 'two things within the short time that is allowed to me now as on previous occasions.

Much has been said about the infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam. If infiltration has taken place, there can be absolutely no controversy about the fact that it ought to be prevented and rectified. If there has been a large influx, penetration of Pakistanis into the country, it denotes that the measures taken by the Government have not been sufficient. They must be stiffened so that this menace to the country may be restricted and eliminated.

As you will find, this is creating so much heat in the country, amongst the various sections of the people, but in eliminating this menace, we should see that hardship is not caused to the genuine citizens of the country. There is reason for saying this.

There have been reports of several people who have been living in villages in Assam for 15, 20 or 30 years. owning properties for a long time who have been served with guit notices by the police. There have also been cases in which people have gone to court and established the fact that they are citizens of the country, but even after the court's verdict in their favour, quit notices have been served on them. Details about such cases have been submitted in a memorandum by an organisation which is an ally of the Congress in politics, and I think that memorandum would have been received by the Government of India also. These facts really merit the serious consideration of the Government, and the difficulties and hardships of the genuine citizens of the country ought to be eliminated.

Coming to the number of the people who have infiltrated into this country, figures like two, three and four lakhs are given. I do not know how they arrive at these figures. Did they compare the present figures with the original population of Muslims in those particular areas? As a matter of fact, the last census did not take note of people on the score of religion. It was unfair for them to have eliminated this feature from the census operations, because religious minorities and their rights are recognised by the Constitution of India. Therefore, it is only just, proper and also indispensable that the number of these minorities also ought to be recorded authoritatively by the census. However that is not done. Hence, all the controversy about the numbers as to how many came into India from the neighbouring country, whether it is correct or not.

Sir, then again, when people have got grievances, when they think that they have been injured—it may be right or wrong—that their rights have been contravened, what are they to do at all? They have to make representations and they have to voice their grievances. Then they may be told whether they are right as wrong. But no heed is taken of such things.

7111 Demands

There is the question of Darul Uloom of Deoband. All along it has been manned and managed by Congress Muslims. All of a sudden we hear that there was a search of that institution. That really makes people ask: what is wrong about it? There might have been cases with regard to other institutions also; the same treatment might have been given to other institutions also. They might have proceeded through the authorities. through the head of the institution, if there was anything wrong. Was such a course adopted? I think the Government should make this clear. If such things are placed before the people there will not be much trouble. If there is any grievance and if the authorities see it, they should set it right. If they do so, there ends the matter. It need not grow into a controversy; it need not also become emotional.

It was said that in Panipat the sacrifice of goats was prevented. It may be or may not be correct. If the Government says it is not correct, there ends the matter. However, when a number of people feel a grievance, they must be given an opportunity of saying what they want and there must be somebody to listen to it.

The Muslims consider their personal law not as others consider their personal law. It is part and parcel of their religion. They have got a right to follow their religion; that is granted by the Constitution. When this question of personal law came up before the Constituent Assembly and when it was proposed to do something in the Constitution about this, the hon. Prime Minister in a communication sent on the matter said that the personal law would not be changed unless the people themselves, the people concerned, wanted such a With that assurance the change. people felt reassured. But now and then the question of personal law comes up It is a matter of religion. Therefore, Government must really be considerate in this matter.

3227 (Ai) LSD-9.

Then, Muslims have never said that they are not at all given any posts in the Government services or in the legislatures. That is not their complaint at all. They say that the size or amount of representation is not commensurate with the size of their population. Nobody said that there was no Muslim in the Government service. If anybody says that, it is utterly wrong. It is a fact that there are some here and there. But is that all that the Muslim community is entitled to when the size of its population is taken into consideration? If the percentage of the Muslims in services is given that will give a quietus to such arguments. Again, the census does not say anything about the religious minorities or religious denominations of the people. It has created so much confusion. In the United Nations, two months ago, one of our delegations said that the Muslim population of India was five crores. A few days later, another delegate said that the Muslim population was six crores. And a few days later still, the figure was put by somebody else as eight crores. A population cannot be five crores and eight crores at the same time. All this confusion is because the Census authorities have omitted, in counting, all reference to religions in the country; they should have been counted as required by the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail: In February, the Government seems to have issued an announcement saying that a committee of ten people will be appointed with reference to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for advising the Commissioner of the islands. Therein, they propose to include two representatives of the panchayats. I think that is too small a representation to be given to the panchayats. They ought to be given more representation, because the people's representatives ought to be made to take interest in the administration of their particular localities.

7112

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

The same thing has to be done with reference to the Laccadive, Minicov and Amindivi Islands. Therein, there is another factor. The Government is taking some steps in regard to the health of the people in so far as it concerns the amenities of the people I only want that these measures should be intensified. The people of these islands are afflicted with the feil diseases like leprosy and elephantiasis. I do not know what is the cause of these diseases: water or something else may cause them. There must be some intensive investigation about the causes of these diseases which will be beneficial not only to the people of these islands but also to the people elsewhere.

Shri S N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. the Home Ministry bears a heavy responsibility for the good government of the country which is rendered heavier because of the constant threat of a Chinese attack. It has to deal with such vital matters as internal order and security, of the people and the integrity of the State, the moral efficiency of the services. The only satisfaction is that the shoulders that carry this burden are strong enough to bear it. They may not be broad, but this is symbolic of the modern age where size has lost its significance; the atom conceals unfathomed reserves of power.

Sir, I wholeheartedly support Dr. Aney's advice that in this period of emergency, Government and Parliament must concentrate their attention on strengthening the defence of the country and must not raise issues which give rise to acute controversy and are likely to disrupt the unity created by the Chinese aggression.

In this House, there has been a demand by the Swatantra party for the termination of the emergency. The Swatantra party blamed this Government for unpreparedness, but now it is not worried even by the Chinese concentration on our borders. Its advice is tantamount to saying that we must run about in search of fire extinguishers after the house is on fire! I wonder how at this juncture it can advise that the country should relax the preparatione that it is making and terminate this emergency. The communist party has voiced the complaint that the Defence of India Rules are being used for political ends by the party in power. I think that the Government has shown very great restraint in dealing with this party even at the cost of disregarding public sentiment which would have welcomed even stronger measures in view of the record of dubious lovalty of this party to the country. The nation has not forgotten its role in the freedom struggle. Whatever action has been taken, has been taken against individuals, and this has been not only in the interests of the country's security but also of the detenus themselves and their protection. The hostile demonstrations that greeted some of them in Calcutta are a proof of this The Ministry is in possession not only of evidence of subversive activity, but of links with the enemy. The public feeling is that the Government is not dealing with disloyal elements and fifth columnists in our midst with strength and vigour. We have been tolerant to the extent of jeopardising the security of the country. Could we find another example in history of a nation which had allowed an organisation like the Muslim League, which worked with all its might for the division of the country and had a limb of it amputated to flourish in its midst and do all sorts of mischief and supply ample propaganda material to our enemies to malign our Government? From what we heard in the House today, that mentality has not been scotched, much less killed. One hon. Member all the time talked about the Muslim community, their religion and their rights and privileges. His only anxicty was for the advancement and welfare of 61 crores of Muslims but he was totally unconcerned about the remaining 36 or 37 crores. Such speeches indicate that there are in this 7115 Demands

country sections of people whose loyalty is not to the country, but to the community. What manifestation it will take if we are embroiled in a war is to be considered. The clouds of war are hovering on our borders and it is a matter of very great anxiety that both the countries which are clattering their arms on our frontiers have active sympathisers at large in this country. The Home Ministry will be well-advised to take note of this. There is great anxiety in the public mind about the heavy infiltration from Pakistan into Assam in view of Pakistan's bitter and sustained hostility and the recent Sino-Pakistan pact while we are still negotiating for a settlement.

19 hrs.

I would like to say a few words about the law and order situation in the country. Crime is on the increase. The unfortunate part of it is that our young men are taking more and more to it. In my own constituency, where the three borders of Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh meet, crime is endemic. But now it is taking larger proportions. There are kidnappings of people from their homes in broad daylight and heavy ransoms are started. The result is that qualitative depopulation of the villages is going on. Those who are well-todo and educated find it difficult to stay in the villages. This thing has been going on for some time and I would urge on the Home Minister to take some very drastic steps in this matter. After all, we cannot take it in a normal manner. Some very intensive measures have to be taken even though it may be for a short period. Criminals must find themselves on their run So long as the police is on the defensive we shall never be able to achieve anything. I know some success has been achieved in liquidating some gangs, but at the same time successors have been springing up and taking their place.

In this House, a good deal has been said about corruption.

Sir, corruption, I do admit, is an evil which needs our constant atten-

tion, but I know that the hon. Home Minister is giving constant thought to it. We are also aiming at setting up a socialist pattern of society which respects the dignity of the individual and ensures equality of status and opportunity and social and economic justice.

But, paradoxically enough, in the pursuit of these objects even ordinary administrative justice has gone by the board and the common man fee's much more helpless than he ever was. Justice through courts is beyond his reach and means, and there is little redress against administrative abuse. Little wonder, Sir, that the general feeling is not that the administration is being run in the interest of the common man.

As regards bureacuracy, I think this malady is not peculiar to our own country. Even in other countries which are much better administered there is dissatisfaction on this score. There may be very good officers all round, but still the organisation functions in a manner which appears to be absolutely callous. I will quote from a recent book. There it is said:

"Bureaucracy is one of the most prominent monsters of our time. Its shadow hovers over all organised efforts of modern man, but its most frightening impact is due to an intimate alliance with Leviathan itself—the State.

Modern man has, however, to live with this monster and the question is not how to kill it but how to tame it."

A Parliamentary Committee summed up its defects in the following words:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It has said

"The faults most frequently enumerated are over-devotion to precedents, remoteness from the rest

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

of the community, inaccessibility and faulty handling of the general public, lack of initiative and imagination, ineffective organisation, waste of man-power, procrastination and unwillingness to take responsibility or to give decisions."

Demands

To these may be added: utmost secretiveness and corruptibility, and unhealthy political pressures in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Speeches should be made and not read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Singhvi...

An Hon. Member: Shall we not adjourn now?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I do not wish to avail myself—I do say with great regret—of the opportunity to speak. The House is virtually empty (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 1, 1963/Chaitra 11, 1885 (Saka).

[Friday, March 29, 1963/Chaitra 8, 1885 (Saka)]

	ANSWERS TO QUES-	Columns
TIO S.Q.	NS	6 855 —9 4
No.		
642	Export of textiles to East Asian counties.	6 855—58
643	Export of mica	685860
644	Chrysler automobiles .	6861–62
645	Pottassium chloride plant at Kandla	686264
648	Coal for steel plants .	686 4—66
649	Cement trade in Delhi	68 666 9
650	Production of ferti- lizers.	68 6 972
651 653	Cement factory in Assam Export of bicycles	6872—75 6875—78
654	Hindi Law Com-	6878-83
655	Purchases by D.G.S.&D	6883-84
656	Manufacture of cement	6884-86
657	Cottage industries	6886-89
659	Tea industry	6889-90
660	Import of stainless steel	6891-92
661	Export of mangoes:	6892-94
	TTEN ANSWERS TO STIONS	894—6916
646	Export of iron ore to East European countries	689495
647	Heavy Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli	6895
658	Paper factory in Jammu and Kashmir	689596
U.S.Q N.c.		
1289	Defence Orders on automobile industry	6896
1290	Company Law Adminis- tration	6 897
1291	Sewing machines .	6897
1292	Table fans	6897- 98
1293	Supply of iron and steel to Orissa .	68 98–99
1294	Development of seri- culture in Orissa .	6899
1295	Cut in imports	68 99-69 00
1296	Cable manufacturing plant at Rupnarayanpur	6900-01
1 29 7	Electric detonaters .	6901
1298	Foreign collaboration .	6 902
1299	Revision of credit agreement	6902-03

	COLUMNS	
WRIT QUI		
U.S.Q. No	Subject	
1300	Export of iron ore .	6903-04
1301	Sale of tobacco goods	690406
1302	Wool Spinning Charkha	69 06
1303	Manufacture of auto- mobiles	69 06–07
1304	Small Scale Indus- tries in Uttar Pradesh	6907
1305	Air-guns and rifles .	6907-08
1306	Availability of raw materials	6908
1307	Wool industry in Uttar Pradesh .	69 09
1308	Cement factory, Kangra	6909-10
1309	Steel Scrap No. 1 .	691 0
1310	Import of copra	6910-11
1311	Hindustan Steel Limi- ted	6 91 i
1312	Loans to Jute and Cotton Textile Indus- tries	6 911
1313	Industrial Extension Centres	6911-12
1314	Committee for U. N. trade and Develop- ment Conference	6 912
1315	Import of Ammonium Sulphate from Japan.	6913
1316	Inventions Promotion Board	6913-14
1 317	Plastic and Chemical products	6914
1318	Salt factories in Madras	6914-15
1319	Spinning mill in South Arcot, Madras	•
1320	Cotton production	6915
1321	Rourkela Fertilizer Plant	6915-16
1322	Sulphuric Acid Units.	69 16 6 916
PAPE		0916
TAB	LE	6918
) A statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store De- partment, London and the India Supp'y Mission, Washington, during the half year ending the 31st December, 1962.	

(2) A copy of Order No. 1 of the Delmitation ComCOLUMNS

COLUMNS

6919

7082-7118

PAPERS LAID ON THE

mission published in Notification No. S. O. 874 dated the 21st March, 1963 determining the number of seats in Lok Sabha to be allocated to various States under sub-section (3) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

- REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 6919
- Twenty-Eighth Report was presented.
- STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER
- The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Shri Kanungo) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 15th March, 1963 to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 414.

DEMANDS FOR GRANT'S 6922-7047,

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs continued. The discussion was not concluded.

GMGIPVD—LSII—3227 (Ai) LSD—15-4-63—880.

00201111				
7047	MBERS	OF COMM VATE ME AND RI DOPTED.	N PRIV	OI BI
	was	Report	dopted	
7047— 80		MEMBER		
	change policy itext of aggre- on, the ndrawn	Barua mov n re. radical Iministrative in the con the chinese fter discussion was witter of the Ho	Resolution in the ad of NEFA he recent ssion. At Resolution	R in c tl s R
7081		MEMBER ON UNDER TON		ŝ
	on re : banks.	Subhadra er Resolut ation of cussion wa	moved h	n n J
		FOR MO 1963/CH SAKA)—		A
	Grants lin stry Dis- on the ints in stry of	cussion and emands for cct of the N Affairs and voting for Gra- of the Min Housing	on the D in respe of Home cussion a Demands respect o	i c I T V

hablitation.

COLUMNS