

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(9th August to 24th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 14th August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

*888. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any set rules of policy regarding the import business of the State Trading Corporation with respect to selection of commodities and actual import; and

(b) whether goods are imported as a result of any acceptance of tender or the prices are being fixed by private negotiations with the officers-in-charge?

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

(a) No, Sir. [Decisions to import commodities through the State Trading Corporation are taken as and when necessary after taking into consideration the relevant economic factors.]

(b) [The Corporation does not adopt any exclusive method of the purchase and follows the normal commercial practice of buying in the cheapest market. It adopts the most suitable method for each commodity so as to obtain the best results.]

Shri Keshava: May I know the agency through which this is being done?

Shri Satish Chandra: [The existing trade channels are utilised as far as possible by the State Trading Corporation for the transaction of its business.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the Annual Report that the main object of the State Trading Corporation is to diversify and develop the country's foreign trade. I want to know whether in view of the fact that some of the foreign exchange earners like pepper, for example, have not been so well received in other markets, the State Trading Corporation have gone into the question and considered ways and means by which more foreign exchange could be brought from such items.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is an Export Promotion Council for pepper which is trying to augment exports of that commodity. The main difficulty is the competition with other producing countries; the price factor comes in. The State Trading Corporation takes up the export or import of any commodity if it is found advantageous to do so in the interests of national economy.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation is a centrally administered one; if so, why has it not been strengthened by States representatives?

Shri Satish Chandra: The State Trading Corporation is a private limited company registered under the Companies Act. It is under the administrative control of the Government of India.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the export of cashew-nut kernels comes within the purview of the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The corporation has so far handled 11 items of import and 18 items of export. Cashewnut is not one of them. It is exported through normal trade channels.

Mr. Speaker: Is there no literature relating to the State Trading Corporation, its constitution, functions etc.?

Shri Satish Chandra: The State Trading Corporation was formed about a year ago. The First Annual Report is now being prepared and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation does its business through the Trade Missions abroad or do they do it independently of them?

Shri Satish Chandra: By both methods. In certain countries, especially East European countries, the transactions are mainly done through the agencies set up by those Governments.

Mr. Speaker: I will suggest to the hon. Ministers in charge of various Corporations to make available to the Library the memorandum and articles of association, the regulations made from time to time and other things so that I can easily tell them that they are available in the Library. These details cannot be gone into here. There are 18 items. What are they? When a new item is included that should be notified.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): That has been done. If it has not been done we will do it in any case.

Shri Tyagi: Are the accounts of this Corporation auditable by the Auditor-General?

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

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir; the accounts for the first year are being audited at present.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether the State Trading Corporation has any specific power to take over the foreign trade in respect of commodities the prices of which are fluctuating because of monopoly purchases by certain countries and also by cut-throat speculative competition in India.

Shri Satish Chandra: This is exactly one of the objects of the State Trading Corporation. For instance, it has taken over the imports of caustic soda and soda ash and raw silk where prices were fluctuating considerably. Those prices have now been stabilized.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are import articles; I want about export.

Textile Prices

***889. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the price structure of various kinds of textiles in the home market;

(b) whether there has been any tendency in prices to rise or fall to an appreciable extent; and

(c) what is the present position with regard to production offtake and stock of textiles in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19.]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that there has been no appreciable fall in prices in the different categories of cloth. I would like to know whether Government have taken any steps to just reduce the prices of cloth in this country?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member will see that there has been

downward trend in the cotton textile prices, in spite of an increase in the excise duty in September, 1956

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Due to the increase in excise duty, what was the extent to which the prices rose?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): From the statement the hon Member will notice that actually the prices ruling now are 5 per cent lower than in September when the excise duty of 2 annas per yard was levied on all cloth

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is large accumulation of cloth with the Mills. Do Government think that this accumulation will go in the usual way during Puja and Diwali or do they propose to take some special steps to remove this accumulation of cloth?

Shri Satish Chandra: The stock with various mills is 3 to 4 weeks' production and it is expected that much of it will be cleared in the coming festive season. This is the normal slack season.

Shri Heda: May I know if it is a fact that in the case of certain kinds of cloth the quantum of excise of duty is higher, that is, as much as 50 per cent of the cost of the cloth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. But it is somewhere over 33 per cent in coarse varieties.

Shri Damani: May I know the stocks with the mills by the end of July, 1957, as compared with the stocks of the same period last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present stock position is only 3,19,000 bales with all the mills which compares very favourably with 1955 when it was 2,54,000 and in 1954 it was 1,38,000. The present stock position is not at all one which would cause anxiety looking to the very great expansion in production that has taken place during the last two years.

Rural Housing

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Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Keshava:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
***890. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. B. Patel:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made so far in the direction of the Rural Housing Programme of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister for Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The broad outlines of an integrated scheme for village housing projects have been finalised. The important features of the scheme are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 20]. The details of the scheme are being communicated to the State Governments which are primarily responsible for rural housing.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government promised to give some amount for the purpose of rural housing schemes and, if so, how many State Governments have submitted their schemes for the approval of the Government of India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: If the hon. Member had followed closely the answer I had given, she would have noticed that the scheme is about to come into operation. As such, we have received no schemes from the State Governments as yet. Hereafter the State Governments will have to send their schemes which will have to be considered and approved or otherwise.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know the initial allotment for Rajasthan in this direction?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Statewise allotment has not yet been made.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: This Ministry has set up a Rural Housing Cell with the object of constructing houses in the rural areas. I wish to know whether the Madras Government has such a unit as this and if so how many houses have they built?

Shri K. C. Reddy: According to the scheme, one Rural Housing Scheme will have to be started in the States. As far as the Centre is concerned, we are agreeable to pay 50 per cent for the working of the Rural Cell but the remaining 50 per cent will have to be met by the State concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of the eight items mentioned, may I know how many have been implemented and whether the five regional research-cum-training centres have been set up or when they will be set up?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This scheme has just been finalised and it has not been communicated to the State Governments. I am afraid the hon. Member is expecting too much.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there are two other schemes—the low income housing scheme and the scheme for building houses in rural areas and whether they are different from this or they are also included in this?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is in the borderline, if I may say so. For instance, the loans, subsidies and grants given by the Home Ministry for Harijans, etc. will be dovetailed into the rural housing scheme and the scheme will be worked on those lines.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government will consider the question of allotting separate amounts in the rural housing schemes for the Harijans and agricultural labourers?

Shri K. C. Reddy: As I indicated, there are some other schemes apart from the rural housing scheme which

will cater to the needs of people living in the villages. For instance, the Ministry of Home Affairs have a scheme and allot funds for the housing of Harijans and backward classes. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has a scheme for allotment of funds for building houses for handloom weavers, etc. One or two other Ministries have also got some schemes. So all these schemes will be co-ordinated and there will be a sort of an integrated execution of the schemes.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know whether the State Governments have sent their comprehensive programmes for rural housing? How many houses have been built in each State?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No State Government has sent a comprehensive scheme so far as rural housing schemes are concerned. They have to send the schemes hereafter. The question as to how far they have been implemented does not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that during the visit of the Finance Minister to Bengal, he went to visit the housing programmes in some area near Burdwan and assured the West Bengal Government that the Central Government would meet the full cost of rural housing, especially that part of the area which has been affected by floods? What is the policy of the Central Government in this regard and may I know whether this concession will apply to all the State Governments?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not exactly know what my colleague said at Calcutta. I have read certain newspaper reports. I do not know under what circumstances and in what context he said something. I have not seen what he said to the West Bengal Government. Regarding the policy, I think we will have an opportunity in the debate today, I need not anticipate that discussion now.

First Five Year Plan Expenditure

↑

*891 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Bihuti Mishra:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay a statement showing the reasons for the shortfall in the First Five Year Plan expenditure in respect of each State?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Attention is invited to Chapter II of the Review of the First Five Year Plan Performance in different sectors in the States as well as at the Centre has been assessed in this Review and reasons for shortfalls have been given as far as possible. Shortfalls in actual expenditure as compared to provisions made in a five-year plan may arise on account of a variety of reasons, such as delay in the training of personnel, non-availability of personnel, non-availability of equipment, inadequacy of financial resources, time taken to complete negotiations changes in details of programmes etc. In relation to specific shortfalls in expenditure, specific reasons can be furnished.

श्री रघुनथ सिंह क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बयान दिया है जिसको मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेट्समैन में देखा होगा, कि रुपया न मिलने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में योजना का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सका, यह ठीक है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र मैं ने उस बयान को ध्यान देखा है, लेकिन वह तो प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के बारे में है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das. A number of reasons have been enumerated by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. What steps have been taken to see that in future, in the Second Plan, these things do not stand in the way?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some concrete measures have been taken to guard against these things. I may state some of them. The planning machinery has been better organised in the different States and better co-ordination between the departments of finance and development has been achieved to expedite sanction of schemes as quickly as possible. The procedure of obtaining Central assistance by the States has been rationalised. Prompt steps are taken for investigation, etc. of the major irrigation projects. Some other measures are under contemplation.

Shri Heda. What is the State that has done best and what is the State that has done worst in showing results so far as the expenditure on the First Plan is concerned?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The States of Bihar and PEPSU are reported to have done very well. It is difficult for me to say the States that have not done well.

श्री कुशावधन राय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की जो बात कही गई क्या मैं उसके बारे में जान सकता हूँ कि उनका बयान इस वित्तीय वर्ष के बारे में है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जितना रुपया खर्च करना है उतना उनके पास नहीं है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र यह तो उन्होंने प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के बारे में कहा था, लेकिन जहाँ तक १९५७-५८ का सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो देने का वायदा किया है वह देगी ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में काम में रुकावट न हो और योजना पूरी हो, इसके लिये कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि यह देखा जाये कि क्या रास्ते अस्तित्व में किये गये हैं और प्रति वर्ष खर्च पूरा होता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं पूरा होता है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं । क्या इस सब की रीब्यू करने के लिये

और जो कारण स्कावर्टे डालते हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री ल० ना० बिजय : माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा कि पंच वर्षीय योजना के भीतर एक वार्षिक योजना भी बनायी जाती है जिसके द्वारा हर साल के काम की जाच की जाती है और देखा जाता है कि कहा तक प्रगति हो सकी है ।

श्री बिभूति बिजय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में किस स्टेट में भ्रष्ट दजों का काम हुआ है, किस स्टेट में दूसरे दजों का, किसमें तीसरे दजों का, किस में चौथे दजों का और किस स्टेट में सब से ज्यादा खराब काम हुआ है ?

श्री ल० ना० बिजय : भरी में ने हेबा साहब के सवाल का जवाब दिया है उसको माननीय सदस्य ने सुना होगा ।

श्री बिभूति बिजय : उस उत्तर में तो केवल यही बतलाया गया है कि वेष्म और बिहार में भ्रष्टा काम हुआ है । लेकिन कहा पर खराब काम हुआ है यह तो नहीं बतलाया गया है ।

श्री ल० ना० बिजय : जो पिछली पंच-वर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें माननीय सदस्य पायेंगे कि दो तीन स्टेटों में काम भ्रष्टा नहीं है और एक दो स्टेटों में काम भ्रष्टा है ।

Retrenched Personnel

*892. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) whether alternative appointments to all the retrenched personnel of Ordnance Factories under the Ministry of Defence and for those retrenched from the river valley projects have been found, and

(b) if not the number still to be employed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) Out of 5,356 persons retrenched from the various Ordnance Factories under the Ministry of Defence and 2,808 retrenched from the Damodar Valley Corporation, there still remain 275 and 187 persons respectively who are in need of employment assistance.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that many of the persons who were offered alternative employment have refused and whether there is any political bias behind it?

Shri Abid Ali: That has not come to our notice. Some have refused but for other reasons.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the remaining persons who have not been given alternative employment are likely to get any Government job?

Shri Abid Ali: Efforts are being made to find alternative employment.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Of the people who have been given employment, how many have been given employment under the Government? How many have been shown employed in private firms?

Shri Abid Ali: Some got employment in non-Governmental institutions also but their number is very small.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When these people are given alternative employment in Government service, are their previous services taken into account?

Shri Abid Ali: I want notice.

Dr. K. B. Menon. May I know—if my question is not outside the scope of the present question—whether the Minister is aware that this question is much more widespread in other departments also and whether he is sympathetically considering the placing of these displaced persons to whom assurances have been given?

Shri Abid Ali: I did not quite catch the question.

Mr. Speaker. He is travelling beyond the scope of this question

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Just now the hon Minister said that some of the employees refused alternative employment May I know the reasons given by them for refusing such employment?

Shri Abid Ali. The offer which was made to them was not considered suitable and they got more suitable employment outside

Indian Nationals in Malaya

*893. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a reported official statement that 107 Indian nationals have been killed by British Security Forces in Malaya during the last eight years,

(b) whether the information of Government tallies with the report, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to prevent such killings of Indian nationals and/or to secure compensation for the families of the victims?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon).

(a) Yes According to the statement issued by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, 107 Indians or persons of Indian origin were killed by the British or Malayan Security Forces in the nine years since the Emergency began in Malaya, that is, from June 1948 to the 30th June 1957. It has not been possible to make a distinction between Indian nationals and people of Indian origin who have become Malayan citizens

(b) Yes

(c) There have been internal disturbances in Malaya since the middle of the year 1948, caused by certain elements in that country who were endeavouring to overthrow the

existing regime by force. These Indians are among the casualties sustained in the course of armed clashes between these forces and the forces of the British or Malayan Government

Our Commissioner in Malaya has kept a close watch over all incidents. In cases where a civilian has been killed accidentally, compensation has been paid to his dependants by the Malayan Government

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether our Commissioner in Singapore has helped Indian nationals involved directly or indirectly in the disturbances in Malaya to safeguard their rights, or whether we conceded the British claim that whoever was involved in those disturbances was more or less beyond the pale?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon Member's question contains certain presumptions in it, and it is difficult for me to deal with it. These casualties that are referred to have occurred—all of them, so we are informed—in armed clashes. If there is an armed clash and casualties occur the Commissioner can do nothing in the matter, more especially when it is not quite clear that those persons are Indian nationals at all. There have been a number of other cases, not of armed clashes but where they have been arrested and proceeded with. In every such case the Indian Commissioner has taken steps and helped them to the best of his ability, the matter has come to us too and we have tried to raise this matter with the UK Government

Shri Kasiwal: The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that it was difficult to make a distinction between Indian nationals and Malayan nationals of Indian origin. I understand that there are about 10,00,000 Indians in Malaya. May I know what is the percentage so far as Indian nationals are concerned and so far as Malayan nationals are concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not know, Sir, for the simple reason that in all these areas, which might be called British colonies, this is always a vague thing. Some people register themselves as Indian nationals, and we know definitely they are so. Others do not. The fact of non-registration does not mean necessarily that they are not Indian nationals. Of course, in a case like a colony becoming an independent territory, this vagueness cannot last very long. Then something has to be done; they have to register within a stated time this way or that way.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether our Commissioner in Malaya has been asked to register Indian nationals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of asking, they have books for registration.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Indians who were killed there were ordinary peaceful citizens or partisans of a political party?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They belonged to both the groups—ordinary civil citizens as well as participants in terrorist activities.

Shri C. D. Pande: Were they partisans of any party?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Both groups.

Mr. Speaker: Political and non-political.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India has received any representation from the relations of these persons, whether Indian nationals or Malayan nationals of Indian origin, about compensation or about high-handedness in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are dealing in this question with a period of nine years since 1948. There have been many representations, action taken, many times action taken naturally in Malaya itself, action taken in London and sometimes appeals to

the Privy Council. We have been interested in all these matters throughout these years.

Price Page Schedule

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*894. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bhakti Darshan:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the steps Government have taken so far with regard to the introduction of price-page schedule for newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): As required under Section 3(4) of the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956, the views of associations of publishers etc have been ascertained on the various points concerning the proposed schedule. A meeting of such representatives was again held on the 4th and 5th of August when various alternative schedules were discussed. Government have noted the opinions expressed by the various interests and is at present engaged in finalising the schedule.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is a very big disparity between the views represented at the conference and, if so, what measures the Government is taking to bridge that disparity?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid the disparity mentioned by the hon Member is a little confusing, because as far as the question of price of newspapers is concerned it is obvious that there are two or three very distinct and different points of view depending upon the size of the paper and its economic position in the newspaper world, and it might not be possible to reconcile all these two or three different view points completely, of course, they can be narrowed down to some extent.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय जो प्रयत्न इस सम्बन्ध में

। चल रहे हैं, उनके अनुसार देर से देर कब तक -
इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

डा० केशकर : मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले
दो तीन हफ्ते में यह निश्चय किया जायेगा
और वह धारा भी हो जायेगा ।

Shri Khadilkar: In view of the piecemeal implementation of the Press Commission's recommendations, may I know whether the Government is considering to give effect to the other recommendations regarding the news agency rates as well as the Government advertisements, and if so when?

Dr. Kesar: This question of the recommendations of the Press Commission has been dealt with extensively many times. I am afraid the hon. Member was not here when all this was discussed, but if he wants I can give him the last statement that we made on this subject which is quite extensive.

Government Presses

*895. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether any governmental committee was appointed to go into the cost of production in Government presses,

(b) if so, what was their finding as regards rates as between Government and private presses, and

(c) whether cost accounting system has been introduced in the printing and stationery departments?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) An expert committee on printing was set up by the Government in 1950, which *inter alia* examined the cost of production in Government Presses

(b) The Committee came to the conclusion that printing at private

presses generally costs the Government 30 per cent more than at Government presses.

(c) A Cost Accounting system is in existence in the Government Presses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that in private presses the cost is more. May I know whether the different departments who are not regularly supplied with printed materials have been asked whether they are ready to have private presses for their use?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not quite sure if I have understood the question. So far as the capacity in Government presses is concerned, it is not adequate to the governmental requirements, and we have been continually increasing the capacity of Government presses. For instance, in 1950 we could handle 5.62 lakh manuscript pages, in 1952 it was 6.10 lakh manuscript pages and in 1956 it was 9.62 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department cannot supply forms to rural and sub-offices and, if so, whether the Government would allow the Posts and Telegraphs Department to have recourse to private presses?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In fact we do take recourse to the private presses considerably. As I have already indicated in my answer just now, our press equipment is not quite adequate for Governmental requirements.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government can give us any idea of the working cost per page in the private press and the working cost per page in the Government Press and the difference between them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a very detailed question, but it all depends upon the nature of the printing involved. But, as I have indicated, generally speaking, it costs 30 per cent more in the private presses.

Industrial Co-operatives

*896. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 439 on the 2nd March, 1955 and State the progress made so far in the formation of industrial co-operatives in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21.]

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if there is any scheme in the Centre to scrutinise the schemes of development of industrial co-operatives by the State Governments and also to weight the considerations upon which the grants and the loans are sanctioned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the general policy of the Government to encourage the formation of industrial co-operatives particularly in the small-scale sector, and as the hon. House knows, as far as the handlooms are concerned, we channel all our aids and financial assistance, loan etc., through the co-operatives.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: What I wanted to know was whether there is any basis on which the loans and the grants are sanctioned.

Shri Manubhai Shah: 75 per cent is given as the share capital for a period of ten years' loan, and 75 per cent for the working capital on a two-year loan.

Shri Heda: How far it is true that these industrial co-operatives are not able to show better results because there are no similar co-operatives to help them in purchasing and marketing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would beg to differ from the hon. Member. It is not true to say that the industrial co-operatives are not doing good. As a matter of fact, some of the co-operatives are doing very well. It is

true that in some cases due to lack of trained personnel some co-operatives lag behind, but we constantly watch the progress of all these industrial co-operatives and a continuous bias in their favour is being maintained.

Second Five Year Plan

*897. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have printed 1,00,000 copies of the Second Five Year Plan in the major South Indian languages;

(b) if so, how many of those copies have so far been sold; and

(c) how many have been distributed free?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Official Summary of the Second Five Year Plan was got printed in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada at the instance of the Planning Commission. 50,000 copies were printed in each language.

(b) The number of copies sold up to the end of June, 1957, is:

Tamil	7,331
Telugu	15,355
Malayalam	2,345
Kannada	17,745

(c) The number of copies distributed free in the same period is:

Tamil	1,089
Telugu	631
Malayalam	385
Kannada	1,073

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how the copies are printed? Is it on a population basis or according to the demand?

Dr. Keskar: Generally, it is based on demand naturally.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know how many copies were printed in the major North Indian languages and how many were distributed?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice.

Shri Ranga: Two separate editions have been prepared—one is a complete report and the other is a summary. If this is so, how does the hon. Minister account for such a poor distribution of these books? Is it because the price is too high?

Dr. Keskar: The price is not very high. I think the price is very reasonable and very low. This agency for distribution is really State-wise and probably that might be the reason.

Shri Ranga: Is there any effort being made to make use of the machinery of the NES in order to see that these books are popularised or even given free?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir. Now we are doing it not only through the Community Projects Division—not regarding this particular book but regarding the summaries, the readable summaries, for the masses, of the Five Year Plan—but in all ways possible. All the things are being sold and distributed much more widely than this particular book mentioned here.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: How many copies were printed in Marathi and other languages such as Gujarati and, if not, why not?

Dr. Keskar: The question is regarding South Indian languages. It is obvious that the hon. Member knows that the summary has been printed in all the languages, and the copies printed in Marathi will not be less than those printed in the other Indian languages.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether Maharashtra is not included in South India?

Documentary Films

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*898 { **Shri Ansar Harvani:**
 Shri Damani:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreigners are at present engaged in

producing documentary films for the Government of India; and

(b) if so, under what terms?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A well known European producer Mr. Roberto Rossellini has been asked to produce a few documentaries for us side by side with other production work that he might be carrying on for himself. For that purpose the Government is giving him certain facilities and staff. The terms under which Government will take over these production are being finalised.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Damani: May I know the reasons for inviting foreign producers to produce documentaries because their knowledge about India and about the living conditions in our country is limited?

Dr. Keskar: We employ all sorts of specialists and we do not bar foreigners from doing that work, but probably there have been one or two instances when we have done this. It is obviously because he is a very experienced and well-known producer and a person who is known for his specialisation in nature studies.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know if Indian directors and producers were consulted?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ansar Harvani, I called on Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am Ansar Harvani.

Some Hon. Members: He is Shri Ansar Harvani.

Mr. Speaker: I first called Shri Ansar Harvani. The difficulty arises this way. When I called Shri Ansar Harvani, that gentleman got up. Hereafter I shall insist upon the hon. Members sitting in their seats. I have arranged the numbers. I do not want to commit mistakes of this kind hereafter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am in my seat.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, the others are not sitting in their places. That is my difficulty. I shall insist on the Members sitting in their seats.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They are in their own seats.

Mr Speaker: You may be, but others are not in their seats. I shall enforce on Members being in their seats

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know if Indian producers and directors, many of whom have distinguished themselves abroad, were consulted before these contracts were given to this person?

Dr. Keskar: There is no need for us to consult Indian directors. The House is aware that we produce dozens and dozens of documentaries here on different subjects. We give a large number to private and well-known producers in India also. We give a few to some others also. In every case, it is neither necessary nor desirable that Government should consult all the Indian producers or important directors

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how long will this foreign expert be in India and is it a fact that he has been postponing his departure from India?

Dr. Keskar: The fact is that the producer mentioned is here, also for his own purpose. He is producing a film of his own and because he was here, we thought we might benefit by getting a few documentaries prepared from him about certain aspects of production in which he is well known.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has provided an adviser and a script writer on fabulous salary on the staff of Mr. Roberto Rossellini?

Dr. Keskar: I do not know what staff he has, but as I said, we have given him certain facilities and equipment for producing our documentaries, but not for anything else.

Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kallai, Kerala.

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*899. { Shri Kodiyan:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kallai, (Kerala) have closed their weaving section;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mills are finding it difficult to sell their coarse cloth;

(c) whether the Mills have approached the Central Government for any aid; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

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

(c) The Mills have applied for a loan to the National Industrial Development Corporation for purposes of rehabilitation of their plant and machinery.

(d) The matter is under consideration

Shri Kodiyan: What is the nature of assistance sought by the company apart from financial assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The company has asked for technical assistance as well as financial aid to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs.

Shri Kodiyan: Does Government intend to take steps under the Industries Regulation Act to prevent the mills being closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise out of this question. The matter of industrial policy has been stated on the floor of the House several times and we have indicated in what cases we take action under the Industries Act, 1951.

Shri N. E. Munsamy: May I know the estimated monthly loss of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present position is that the mills have indicated that they will restart the particular weaving section by September. The loss incurred would be to the tune of only 2 to 3 months production. It will not be more than 36 lakhs yards.

सेठ अब्दुल निज : क्या माननीय मंत्री को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से सूती कपड़े के मिल बन्द पड़े हुये हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो मलाबार के बारे में है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हमने इटली-वीन किया और कानपुर की मिल को बन्द होने से रोका।

Manufacture of Gases

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 *900. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
 Shri M. Elias:

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

(a) what is the total production at present in India of (i) oxygen gas, (ii) dissolved acetylene, (iii) nitrous oxide, (iv) electrodes and welding requirements, and (v) rare gases;

(b) whether it is a fact that one foreign company in Calcutta produces more than 90% of the total production in India;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that this company is a subsidiary of M/s. British Oxygen Ltd., Birmingham, about which the British Restrictive Practices Commission in the U.K. have recently made certain comments; and

(d) whether any steps are contemplated to check foreign monopoly and profiteering in this vital industry?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22].

(b) Yes, Sir. It is so in the case of Oxygen gas and Nitrous oxide. It is 81% in the case of Dissolved Acetylene and 65% in the case of welding requirements and electrodes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Of the products mentioned, only the manufacture of electrodes and welding requirements is classified as a scheduled industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Two other firms already exist in this field and one of them has made substantial progress.

The manufacture of industrial gases is not a scheduled industry. New schemes for the expansion of the other existing units or for the establishment of new units will be sympathetically examined in order to facilitate competition.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find from a Press report that the British Restrictive Practices Commission reported that the British company's profits were between 23 and 25 per cent. and they had concealed the ownership of three companies and the Commission had urged certain action against it. May I know if Government has got any figures about the Indian affiliate of this British company and if Government is going to take any steps if every high profits are being extracted?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that there has been some report in the United Kingdom by a Commission, but the company has disputed the findings of that Commission. Anyway, in India a subsidiary of the parent company in England is functioning and it is undoubtedly one of the biggest producers of industrial gases. Indian companies are gradually

coming up and more will be encouraged if local enterprise is prepared to expand or start new units

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that most gas cylinders are imported from England from the British Oxygen Company and that only in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, we have very small production of gas cylinders, may I know what steps Government are taking to make up our deficiency in this regard?

Shri Satish Chandra: About half a dozen schemes for manufacturing gas cylinders are already under consideration and we hope to be self-sufficient in gas cylinders

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is reported in the *Statesman* of 3rd January from Calcutta—that was *Reuter's* news—that the British Monopoly Commission observed that this company in UK had concealed the profits, also with a view to conceal the ownership of three companies which were ostensibly in competition with it. I would like to know whether, in view of that and also in view of the fact that welding and other works are so essential for the defence industries and for our projects, Government consider it desirable to allow this company to continue ***making these excessively high profits?

Shri Satish Chandra: This company is doing good service in India and meeting our requirements. The present position is that it wants to expand its capacity and we are asking the company to convert itself into a rupee company with a new name and to accept Indian capital, so that part-ownership of the company is at least Indian. At the same time, other Indian companies are being encouraged to put up similar plants

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to ask another question. Can I have some idea of the capital structure of this company and how much of it is foreign-owned? May I also know whether it is a fact that only one

Indian is associated as Associate Director only and not as a regular director?

Shri Satish Chandra: The present authorised capital of the company is Rs 4 crores, out of which Rs 1.32 crores has been subscribed and fully paid up. The entire capital has been subscribed by the parent company in the United Kingdom. Now the company is contemplating to raise its paid up capital to two crores 60 lakhs worth of shares will be allotted to Indian shareholders. 30 per cent will be thus allotted to Indians and the balance will belong to the British concerns

Mr Speaker: What about the director?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that only one Indian is associated with the management and he is associated only as Associate Director and not as regular Director?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): That is true. But as my hon. colleague has mentioned, we are going to change even the name of the company and there will be more Indian directors, that is a condition which is stipulated, with the introduction of Indian capital

Shri Dasappa: Is it a fact that the quantity of electrodes manufactured by this company is insufficient to meet the demands in the country and also that the quality is not up to the mark?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not true, the quality is very good. Over and above this company, there are three companies which manufacture electrodes. Many more schemes for manufacturing electrodes are going to be taken up, which will make the country self-sufficient, those schemes are also coming up

Shri Dasappa: Is it a fact that a certain quantity of electrodes are now imported from abroad mainly because the electrodes manufactured here are not up to the standard?

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs 35 lakhs worth of electrodes and welding apparatus come to this country, but not on account of bad quality, but because of the gap between demand and supply. We are trying to bridge that gap.

अमृतसर में बिस्वापित व्यक्ति

६०२ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या पुनर्वासि तथा अन्य सहायक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोहाट के बिस्वापित व्यक्तियों के कुछ परिवार अब भी अमृतसर में शिविरों में पड़े हुये हैं और उनको बसाने के लिये अब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोहाट अबवा सीमान्त आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों से आये हुये शरणार्थी अब भी लाहौर के भागतीय शरणार्थी शिविर में रहने हैं और उनको अभी तक भारत नहीं भेजा गया है ?

पुनर्वासि तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर बाबू लाल): (क) और (ख). कोहाट के कई परिवार अमृतसर और लाहौर के ट्रांजिट कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं। लाहौर में रहने वाले परिवारों को भारत में लाकर बसाने और अमृतसर में पहले से आये हुये परिवारों को बसाने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह लोग कितने दिनों से लाहौर में पड़े हुये हैं और अब तक यह लोग हिन्दुस्तान क्यों नहीं लाये गये ?

श्री मेहर बाबू लाल: जहां तक कोहाट के शरणार्थी परिवारों का तात्त्विक है वह शायद कोई ३६, ४० परिवार हैं और जिनमें कि रह रहे आदिमियों की तादाद २०० के करीब है, कुछ तो पिछले साल से हैं और बहुत से इस साल से हैं लेकिन अभी बन्द एक दिनों में वह १८ या २० परिवार तो हिन्दुस्तान आ चुके हैं और २०, २२ परिवार लाहौर में बाकी रह गये हैं।

Foreign Trade Board

*903. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of India have recently constituted a Foreign Trade Board, and

(b) if so, what are the duties and functions assigned to the Board?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Board is intended to bring about an integrated approach towards the country's commercial problems and to secure co-ordinated and cohesive working of the organisations dealing with matters having a bearing on the country's commerce. The Board is mainly concentrating on measures to promote exports and save foreign exchange.

Shri V. P. Nayar. May I know whether the Board will take into consideration the possibility of export with a long range view or whether it will have only the years immediately following in view?

Shri Satish Chandra. The purpose of the Board is mainly to co-ordinate the work of the various agencies which deal with various aspects of export and import trade so that the work may be done in a more cohesive and systematic manner.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that the Foreign Trade Board which met recently held the view that the targets fixed by the different Export promotion councils for the coming years was rather on the high side, whether they themselves have fixed any target and if so, what is the target that they have fixed?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Board has met only once so far. It considered some problems about export. It also looked into the recommendations of the various Export promotion councils. It has suggested a series of intensive studies of potential foreign markets where our goods can be

pushed. It has not yet had sufficient time to go into the details.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any persons from trade and industry have been taken in this Board? If not, are the Government thinking of taking some from trade and industry?

Shri Satish Chandra: This Board consists of the officers of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A Joint Secretary is the Chairman. He has also been designated as the Director General of Foreign Trade. The Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, and the Managing Director of the State Trading Corporation are among the Members. The purpose of the Board is to co-ordinate the work of various departments and agencies of the Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Board proposes to enquire into the question of price fluctuations as a result of the operations of monopolists and also by cartels?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): The Board will go into all relevant questions.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this Foreign Trade Board will take up the responsibility of covering export risk or whether the Government propose to have a different corporation altogether for export risk, and if so, when that corporation is coming into existence?

Shri Satish Chandra: An Export Risk Corporation is being set up for that purpose.

Needles for Hosiery Manufacture

*905. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of non-Sinker 18 Gauge G.M.F. Needles of Japanese make used in hosiery manufacture has been restricted or banned by Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Indian Manufactured Needles are unsuitable for use on knitting machines of Japanese origin which are widely used in South India;

(c) whether the Government of India have received any representation from the hosiery manufacturers of South India in this connection; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During January-June, 1957 general licences were issued to Established Importers at 60% of past imports for 18 Gauge G.M.F. needles used in hosiery manufacture. The licences issued were not valid if the C.I.F. value was less than Rs. 100 for 1000 needles. During July-September '57, the issue of quota licences to all Established Importers has been suspended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representations are being enquired into and appropriate action will be taken while formulating policy for the next period.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Is it not a fact that representations were made that these needles are not being manufactured in India or that the ones that are being manufactured are totally unsuitable for use and as a result of the banning of import or non-granting of licences during the last period, the prices of needles that were available in India have gone up considerably?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may break up the question into three parts, firstly, it is not quite true that the quality of the present manufactures in this country is not up to the mark. There are certain other specific varieties for the hosiery industry which are not yet taken for local manufacture. Also, due to lack of imports to which the hon. Lady Member referred, there has been no appreciable or sizable increase in prices. What we are considering is whether representation

regarding shortage of this needle is correct and if so, what should be the policy in the next period.

Cooperative Textile Mills in Andhra

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

(a) the number of textile mills proposed to be started in Andhra Pradesh on cooperative basis and by private enterprise;

(b) whether any licences have been issued by Government; and

(c) if so, the arrangements made by Government for the import of necessary machinery including spindles?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) One Textile Mill is proposed to be started in Andhra Pradesh on a co-operative basis and two mills by private enterprise. Licences were also issued for establishing two spinning mills during the years 1953 and 1954. Partial capacity has already been installed.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 23]

(c) The import of the machinery necessary for these mills, where not available indigenously, will be allowed by Government subject to the condition that payments for these imports will be in accordance with the policy prescribed from time to time.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know the quantum of financial aid that would be given to these textile mills either by this Government or by the Finance Corporation?

Shri Satish Chandra: All the four mills, two of them new and two which are being expanded, are in the private sector. As regards one co-operative

mill, we received a proposal from the State Government that Rs. 20 lakhs will be contributed by the Handloom weavers' co-operative society and the other Rs. 20 lakhs should be contributed by the Industrial Finance Corporation. The State Government has been informed that it should also find some money for this purpose.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from the co-operative mills that are being started by the handloom weavers' society, may I know whether there is any proposal to start other textile mills on a co-operative basis?

Shri Satish Chandra: The proposal must originate from the State Government. There is no other proposal now.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know where this co-operative mill will be established? May I know whether the State Government is willing to give monetary help to the handloom weavers' co-operative mill?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have suggested to the State Government that they should also participate to some degree in this mill. The present proposal is that the society and the Industrial Finance Corporation at the Centre should only contribute.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where will it be located?

Shri Satish Chandra: They have proposed the Telengana area.

Shri Heda: In view of the huge consumption of yarn by the handlooms in Andhra Pradesh, will the Government consider that the proposed capacity of the mill at Secunderabad, which is too low and therefore it should be increased?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As far as spindlage is concerned, the House is aware that we are not sanctioning new spindlage in any sector. There are 3 million spindles already approved.

Improvement of Malnad Area

*908. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 27th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Government of Mysore for the improvement of Malnad area; and

(b) if so, what are their recommendations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have provided a total sum of Rs. 222.24 lakhs in their Second Five Year Plan for the development of transport and communications in Malnad. Of this a provision of Rs. 51.38 lakhs has been made for 1957-58.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the Government of India have accepted the establishment of a statutory body known as the Malnad Development Board to fulfil the aspirations of the Malnad people who have been urging for the development of that area for a long time?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This Board was recommended by the Ramanathan Committee constituted in 1950 by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Due to financial conditions, it was not possible to accept the recommendation for the constitution of this Board.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the Government will reconsider the question of setting up such a body?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): May I add, Sir, that although the Ramanathan Committee had recommended the establishment of such a Board, it was found that since such a Board would cut across four States in which Malnad area is distributed, it would not be proper to give it authority to incur expenditure. It was also felt that

since those States had already plans for the development of this area, not much useful purpose will be served by the setting up of such a body.

Shri Dasappa: I heard the hon. Minister saying that because the Malnad area was distributed among four different States, the Board was not found necessary. Now all these units have come into one State. Will he revise his opinion and constitute a Board?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Now the very basis for the constitution of such a board is not likely to arise because all the areas have come under one State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

*904. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to locate a plant for the manufacture of Marine Diesel engines at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government have invited offers from six foreign firms for establishing a plant to manufacture marine diesel engines in the country. The offers are awaited. No decision has yet been taken about the location of the plant.

Arrest of an Indian National in Pakistan

*907. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person claiming to be associated with the Indian High Commission in Pakistan has been arrested by the Pakistan Police and Rs. 40,000 in Indian currency were found on his person;

(b) whether Government have enquired into this case; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have seen such a report in the Pakistani press.

(b) and (c). The alleged statement by the arrested person that he was associated with the Indian High Commission in Pakistan is utterly baseless.

Health Resort for Workers

*909. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have some health resorts for the workers; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Rehabilitation Work in Tripura

*910. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made by Relief and Rehabilitation Department of Tripura Administration for acquiring land in Simna (Tripura), owned by Krishnapur Tea Estate and Simna Tea Estate for the rehabilitation of displaced persons;

(b) whether it is a fact that such land has been occupied by the Tribal and Hindustani speaking people for the last 40 to 60 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 300 families shall have to face eviction if land possession is taken away from them for the rehabilitation of refugees;

(d) whether any representation has been made praying for not putting such proposal into effect; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. It is proposed to acquire some land lying fallow in these Tea Estates.

(b) and (c). Some people have claimed occupation of this land.

(d) Yes.

(e) Report from Tripura Administration is awaited.

Pottery and Ceramic Industry Workers

*911. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 274 on the 23rd July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have implemented the recommendations made by the Organisation of the Chief Adviser, Factories to reduce the high incidence of silicosis and tuberculosis among pottery and ceramic industry workers; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Chief Adviser, Factories for safeguarding the health of workers employed in pottery and ceramic industries were forwarded to the State Governments only about a month back. It is hoped that they are taking suitable steps to implement them.

Didwana Salt

*912. **Shri M. D. Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salt produced at Didwana is not allotted for consumption to the inhabitants of that district; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Under the Zonal Scheme for distribution of salt, Nagaur district (in which Didwana Tehsil is situated) was linked to Pachbadra and Sambhar Salt Sources in 1956 and 1957.

40,000 mds. of Treaty Salt supplied to Rajasthan Government from Didwana Salt Source was allotted to Churu District. The balance out of the limited production of edible salt at Didwana was supplied to metre gauge destinations of Hissar district of the Punjab in order to minimize the haulage.

However, it has now been arranged that Didwana should be supplied from the local source.

A.I.R. Programme

*913. Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any principles governing allotment of time to music programmes, (e.g. classical or light) of the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, what is the basis of such allotment?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in broad terms the music policy of All India Radio i.e. the scope of music programmes, the different types of music and the broad proportions in which they are to be broadcast, measures to be adopted for improving the quality of music programmes etc.

Shoe Manufacture

*914. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what measures are taken by Government to encourage the production of shoes by Small Scale Units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 24].

Closure of Textile Mills

*915. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 164 on the 22nd May, 1957 and state:

(a) the names of textile mills which have closed down due to un-economic working;

(b) since when they are lying idle; and

(c) whether the looms in those mills are in good condition?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 25].

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Handloom Cloth

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

(a) whether Government are aware of accumulation of stock of handloom cloth in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for clearance of the stock?

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

(a) Government are aware that there is some accumulation of stocks of handloom cloth in the Madras State.

(b) The Standing Committee of the All India Handloom Board appointed a Sub-Committee in January, 1957, to examine this problem. The Report of the Sub-Committee with the Handloom Board's recommendations is awaited.

Provident Fund Scheme in Sugar Industry

*917. **Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar factories of U.P. and Bihar were taking into account retaining allowance of workmen while calculating their wages for the purpose of the Provident Fund Scheme at the time when the Act was applied to the sugar industry;

(b) whether the factories have discontinued the computation of retaining allowance for the purpose mentioned above; and

(c) if so, since when and why?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The explanation to para 29 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme under which provident fund contributions were required to be calculated on retainer's allowance was deleted with effect from 31.7.56, the date from which sugar factories were brought under the scheme because the explanation was considered inconsistent with the definition of 'basic wages' under the Employees' Provident Funds Act.

Cable Factory, Tripunithura (Kerala)

*918. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cable factory is going to be started shortly at Tripunithura in Kerala State;

(b) if so, what is the proposed capital outlay of the factory;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the company is to be a joint Indo-Japanese venture; and

(d) if so, what are the conditions under which the joint enterprise is going to be started?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. An application for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been made for the establishment of a new undertaking at Tripunithura in Kerala State.

(b) The authorised capital has been specified in the application as Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The conditions of foreign collaboration are under examination.

Textiles Exports

*919. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to textile exports from India;

(b) whether the mutually agreed ceiling on the export of textiles from India to the U.K., which was arrived at some time ago, is being adhered to;

(c) if so, what is the nature of limit put on the ceiling; and

(d) whether other exporting countries to the U.K. have also agreed to such ceiling on exports?

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

(a) During January-May, 1957, exports of cotton textiles (mill-made) aggregated to about 392 million yards. Exports during this period recorded an increase by 24% over the exports during the corresponding period of 1956 viz., 318 million yards.

(b) There is no ceiling on exports of cotton textiles from India to U.K.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As far as Government are aware, no country has agreed to a ceiling on their exports.

**State Trading Corporation of India
(Private) Ltd.**

- *920. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Damani:
Shri R. S. Lal:

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited has been negotiating with the U.S.S.R., East Germany and Czechoslovakia for the supply of machinery and other capital goods on deferred payment basis;

(b) if so, whether the negotiations have concluded; and

(c) the names of goods and machinery to be received from these countries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some contracts have been concluded with the foreign trade organisations in the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic. Negotiations with some other countries including Czechoslovakia are still in progress.

(c) Contracts have been concluded for the import of textile machinery from the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic and printing machinery from the U.S.S.R.

Press Council Bill

- *921. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not propose to proceed with the Press Council Bill; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b). The Press Council Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha and transmitted to the Lok Sabha in December 1956 for consideration and passing but it could not be proceeded with for want of time. Meanwhile, it also became apparent that there were differences among important sections of newspaper interests over the structure of the proposed Press Council. In accordance with Government's decision not to take up any controversial legislation during the March 1957 Session, it was decided not to proceed with the Bill in the Lok Sabha in that Session. With the dissolution of the Lok Sabha on the 4th April, 1957, the Bill has lapsed.

Government propose to take up the Bill but before doing so they would like to see the differences narrowed down. Any major departure from the general principles proposed by the Press Commission is not considered desirable by Government.

Ambar Charkha

*922. Shri Kesava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of increase in the production of Khadi as a result of the efforts made by the Khadi and Village Industries Board to meet Government requirements ever since the introduction of Ambar Charkha; and

(b) to what extent Ambar Charkhas have started to function in the country (State-wise)?

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

(a) 1956-57 was the first year of the introduction of the Ambar Charkha programme. The commercial production in that year was small. It is too early to determine the extent to which the Khadi & Village Industries Commission would be able to meet Government requirements as a result of the introduction of the Ambar Charkha programme. It may, however, be stated that till now by and

large the entire Government requirement of khadi has been met.

(b) Up to the 30th June, 1957, 61,662 Ambar Charkhas had been distributed for independent operation. A statement showing the Statewise distribution of the charkhas is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 26].

Registration of Patents

*923. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even now the majority of patents registered in India are owned by foreigners, and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of foreign-owned patents as against Indian-owned patents?

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

(b) Foreign-owned patents were about 90% as against 10% Indian-owned on 30th June, 1957.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

*924. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 14/1 on the 21st December, 1956 and state whether any decision has been taken in regard to extension of the Employees Provident Fund Act and the scheme framed there-under to employees of cinema theatres and the lowering of the minimum limit from fifty to fifteen?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The matter is still under consideration.

International Tea Agreement

*925. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether the negotiations regarding International Tea Agreement have since been completed, and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have so far entered into this Agreement?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Active Looms

*926. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the exact number of active loomage working in the textile mill sector;

(b) for how many days in a year the looms are working;

(c) how many shifts are there; and

(d) the average production of cloth per loom per day?

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

(a) Approximately 1,96,670 looms are reported to be active as against an installed loomage of 2,04,498,

(b) On an average, the looms work for 300 days in a year;

(c) Most of the mills work 2 shifts; but some work 3 shifts as well;

(d) The average production per loom per day is estimated to be 45 yards per shift

Cement Quotas

*927. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri Balakrishnan:

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for increasing the quarterly quota of cement allotted to Madras State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Estates

*928. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(b) whether the scheme for the same has been finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to establish five Industrial Estates one each at Visakhapatnam, Sanatnagar Vijayawada, Samalkot and Nandyal during the Second Plan period. Schemes for Industrial Estates at Visakhapatnam and Sanatnagar have been approved and funds to the extent of Rs 21,000 as grants and Rs 13.5 lakhs as loans have been sanctioned. Schemes for Industrial Estates at Vijayawada and Samalkot have just been received and are under consideration. The scheme in respect of Nandyal has not yet been received.

National Productivity Council

*929 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri E. J. Rao:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Supakar:

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

(a) whether a National Productivity Council has been formed or is proposed to be formed, and

(b) if so, the nature of constitution organisation and function of such a body?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government have under consideration a proposal for the establishment of a National Productivity Council in India. The recent meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on 13th July, 1957, at Delhi

also resolved that a National Productivity Council should be set up. Details regarding its constitution, functions and the programme of work are being worked out.

National Output

*930. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Shaha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase of national output as a whole slowed down in the latter part of the First Five Year Plan at a time when investment was increasing steadily, and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortfall?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason for the slowing down of the rate of increase in national income in these two years was that agricultural production showed only a small increase in 1954-55 and recorded a decline in 1955-56. Also, some of the investments made in the latter part of the plan period are expected to yield results only later.

Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry

*931. Shri Tangamani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether 250 weavers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills (formerly Savana Mills) Pondicherry were retrenched on the 10th June, 1957.

(b) if so, whether they were paid full retrenchment compensation according to provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) As a result of substantial financial losses, 349 workers of the Swadeshi Mills were laid off about 10th June, 1957.

(b) The Industrial Disputes Act has not so far been extended to Pondicherry, but all these workers were however paid lay-off compensation for 45 days in accordance with the award of the Textile Arbitration Committee. Subsequently, 63 persons were re-employed and it is expected that some more would also be absorbed.

(c) Compensation for retrenchment will be considered for those who cannot be absorbed. The Pondicherry Administration is keeping in touch with both the labour leaders and the management and every effort is being made to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Expenditure on the Import of Race Horses

663. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foreign exchange spent during the last five years in importing race horses, automatic totalisator boards, "magic eyes" and other appurtenances indented by racing clubs in India; and

(b) whether such expenditure of foreign exchange has been stopped now?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Information regarding foreign exchange spent on importing race horses, automatic totalisator boards, "magic eyes" and other appurtenances is not available. However a statement showing the value of horses imported during 1952 to 1956 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

(b) Yes, Sir.

हथकरघ का माल

६६४. { श्री सरजू दांडे :
{ श्री ब० ल० कृति :

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

(क) १९५६-५७ में हथकरघे का कुल

कितने रुपये का माल बाहर भेजा गया तथा किन किन देशों को ;

(ख) किस किस देश के कपड़े की बहुत मांग है और किस देश में ; और

(ग) जितना माल बाहर भेजा गया उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश से हथकरघे का कुल कितने रुपये का माल भेजा गया ?

बालिख तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण साथ में नत्पी हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अक्षर संख्या २८]

(ग) ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि थांके राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते।

Village and Small-Scale Industries

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

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Village and Small-Scale Industries has been received from the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Details of the village and small scale industry schemes for 1957-58 received from the Punjab Government and action taken thereon are indicated below:—

I. Khadi and Village Industries:

1. Village Pottery Industry.
2. Village Oil Industry.
3. Handmade Paper Industry.
4. Soapmaking Industry.
5. Cottage Match Industry.
6. Woollen Khadi Industry.
7. Bee-keeping Industry.
8. Gur & Khandasari Industry.
9. Khadi Industry.

(Setting up of Parishramalayas, Vidyalyayas, Saranjam Karyalayas and production centres).

All the above schemes are under the consideration of the Khadi & Village Industries Commissions, Bombay. Certain tentative allocations of funds have, however, been made by the Commission for the schemes to be implemented by the various agencies in the Punjab.

II Small Scale Industries:

1. Continuance of Quality Marking Scheme.
2. Continuance of Heat Treatment Centre at Bassi Pathanan.
3. Continuance scheme for quality Marking of leather goods.
4. Training Centre for Blacksmithy for the Dhuri Pilot Project Area at Ahmedgarh.
5. Development of Carpentry industry at Dohara in Dhuri Pilot Project Area, Malerkotia.
6. Scheme for the manufacture of Storage batteries in the Pilot Project Area, Batala.
7. Scheme for a training Centre for Shoe and leather goods in the Pilot Project Area, Batala.
8. Scheme for the manufacture of moulded rubber goods at Batala Pilot Project Area.
9. Loans for disbursement under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Sanction have been issued for all the above schemes

III. Handloom Industry:

1. Rebate on sales of handloom cloth.
2. Deputation of weavers.
3. Supply of improved appliances.
4. Publicity and propaganda.
5. Participation in exhibitions.
6. Purchase of samples.
7. Establishment of dye houses
8. Appointment of hawker.
9. Registration of Handlooms.
10. Central Organisation.

The sanction for the scheme at Sl. No. (1) is under issue. Those at Sl. No. (2) to (8) are under the consideration of the Government. The last two schemes have been returned to the Punjab Government as they relate to organisational expenses for which sanctions will be issued at the appropriate time in due course.

IV, Sericulture:

1. Establishment of plantation-cum demonstration farms in Kangra and Ruper.
2. Establishment of a demonstration-cum-reeling unit of two basins of improved type.
3. Rearing of Chawki works on co-operative basis.
4. Establishment of a mulberry nursery for supply of mulberry saplings.
5. Establishment of a basic nursery for preparation of Japanese mulberry grafts.
6. Establishment of foreign race seed stations in hot and cold regions.
7. Establishment of chawki worm rearing centres on Japanese lines.
8. Construction of a grainage building
9. Establishment of a model sericulture demonstration basic seed cocoon farm at Sujampur.
10. Establishment of two demonstration-cum-production centres-One at Nabha and the other at Bassi Pathanan.

The scheme against serial No. 6 is awaiting the receipt of the details of expenditure from the State Government. The scheme against serial No. 9 is under consideration of the Central Silk Board. Schemes against Serial Nos. 7, 8 and 10 have not been sanctioned as at a joint conference of the representatives of the Central and State Governments it was found that

their sanction would exceed this year's allocation of Central assistance to the State under the Second Five Year Plan.

V. Handicrafts:

(a) The following schemes sanctioned by the former Ministry of Production to the Punjab Government during the year 1956-57 could not be implemented in full during the last financial year. These have been revalidated for the year 1957-58.

1. Training-cum-Production Centre for Phulkari making.
2. Establishment of Women's Home crafts for knitting, embroidery and tailoring, etc.
3. Setting up of a Calendering Plant for cotton goods
4. Expansion of Arts & Crafts Emporium at Patiala.
5. Development of Calico Printing at Sultanpur Lodhi.
6. Opening of evening classes in the Government Industrial School, Hoshiarpur for imparting training in artistic handicrafts.

(b) The following new schemes of Punjab Government have been sanctioned for 1957-58

1. Establishment of Pashmina Shawl Training Centre at Kulu.
2. Establishment of Hooked Rug Training Centre at Dharamsala.
3. Establishment of Namda Felting Training Centre at Kulu.
4. Establishment of Centre for chain stitch embroidery, Namda and Hessian cloth.
5. Establishment of Carpet weaving Training Centre at Palampur.
6. Development of embroidery and shawls (Head gear or Tope work).
7. Establishment of Handicrafts Emporium at Chandigarh.

(c) Two other schemes have been received. The first concerns the design centre at Dharamsala. It is under examination. The second proposes setting up of three design centres for important handicrafts. It is being revised by the All India Handicrafts Board with a view to set up one such design centre.

Import of Spindles

666. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spindles that have been imported from U.S.S.R. so far;

(b) whether they have been imported on cash or barter basis; and

(c) if it is on barter basis, the goods supplied therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No spindles have been imported from the U.S.S.R. so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

नई बिहारी में रिक्सा

६६७. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या अम और रोड़गार नंजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नई दिल्ली में रिक्सा चलाने के लिये अनुमति देने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

अब डरमं (श्री प्राविह बली) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import Licences

668. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a great rush on the part of

the industry and trade to utilise the existing licences in a short period;

(b) the number of import licences issued during the last three months; and

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to cancel a part of the existing import licences on account of acute scarcity of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The increased level of imports in recent months has been due very largely to the higher pace of developmental activity, and there is no evidence to indicate that the rate of utilisation of licences has gone up as a result of speculative factor.

(b) The number of import licences issued during April-June 1957 was 47,287.

(c) There is no such intention.

Mining Areas in Orissa

669. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is absolutely no arrangement for labour welfare in any of the mining areas in Orissa; and

(b) whether there have been several cases of shooting, fatal assaults, and labour unrest on account of absence of labour welfare agency of Government in these areas?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Welfare facilities do exist in these areas.

(b) There have been cases of unrest, shooting etc. but they have not been due to absence of labour welfare agency of Government.

C.P.W.D.

670. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of Divisional Officers, Sub-Divisional Officers and Supervisors in the Staff of the Central P.W.D.;

(b) what is the average annual expenditure for works under the control of (i) a Divisional Officer (ii) a Sub-Divisional Officer and (iii) a Supervisor; and

(c) how many graduates in Engineering are employed in the above three categories?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 1:4:16.

(b) Taking both maintenance and constructional loads into consideration, the average annual expenditure in a Divisional Office and a Sub-Divisional Office is Rs. 25.31 and Rs. 6.02 lakhs respectively. A Supervisor (Section Officer) is not an independent spending unit and as such no figure of average work load can be given.

(c) 151, 210 and 301 respectively.

Furniture

**671. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**

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

(a) how much furniture is supplied to the Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Ministers of State and Parliamentary Secretaries and the cost thereof; and

(b) the maintenance charges of the bungalows occupied by the Ministers?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Furniture is supplied at the residences of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers in accordance with the 'scales' and monetary ceilings prescribed for the purpose. The monetary ceiling for furniture supplied in each of the eight Ministers' bigger bungalows is Rs. 32,000, in Ministers' other bungalows Rs. 28,000 and in Deputy Ministers' bungalows Rs. 13,500.

No 'scale' furniture has been prescribed for Parliamentary Secretaries

who are generally allotted accommodation in M.P.s' flats as well as in M.P.s' bungalows. Actual quantum of furniture given to them depends on the scale of furniture prescribed for a particular type of flat or bungalow occupied by them. The cost of furniture supplied at various types of M.P.s' flats varies from Rs. 1,578 to Rs. 3753, and in M.P.s' bungalows which are larger in size, the cost of furniture is Rs. 5,480.

(b) Maintenance charges of Ministers' bungalows are not recorded house-wise. However, the permissible limits are 2.75 per cent. of the building cost for annual repairs, and 1 per cent. for special repairs.

Maintenance charges for the electrical portion of the work is 8 per cent. of the capital cost of electrical installations for annual repairs, and 3.5 per cent. for special repairs.

Gypsum

672. Shri J. R. Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gypsum consumed by the various fertiliser factories in India; and

(b) the quantity obtained from Rajasthan in each case?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Gypsum is at present used in the production of ammonium sulphate by only two manufacturers of fertilisers. On the basis of 1.6 tons of gypsum being required per ton of ammonium sulphate produced, it is estimated that the following quantities of gypsum have been consumed during the past few years by these two factories:

	M/s. Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Private Ltd., Sindri.	M/s. Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye.
1954	445,000 tons.	11,000 tons.
1955	514,000 tons.	17,000 tons.
1956	532,000 tons.	6,000 tons.
1957 (Jan. to June, 1957).	256,000 tons.	1,500 tons.

(b) Almost the entire quantity of gypsum consumed by Sindri Fertilisers is obtained from Rajasthan. Requirements of gypsum of M/s. Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye, are met from Trichinopoly and from imports. Rajasthan gypsum is not used by this factory.

Hand-Pounded Rice

673. Shri Krishnalah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sanctioned any loans to any State Governments to encourage the use of hand-pounded rice during 1956-57; and

(b) if so, the amount granted (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the States and the amounts sanctioned are indicated below:

State	Amount sanctioned (Rupees)
Kerala	11,000
Madras	1,22,500
Manipur	1,25,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,40,000
Mysore	24,000
Punjab	10,500
Uttar Pradesh	1,25,000

Certain loans have been sanctioned for displaced persons' colonies also. Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Explosive Licences

674. Shri Matin: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state what safeguards have been devised or are under contemplation to prevent arbitrary cancellations, or refusals to renew explosive licences by the State Government officials?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The following safeguards are provided in the Explosives Rules, 1940 against arbitrary cancellations or refusals of renewal of explosives licences by the District Authorities under the State Governments:

(a) The District Authority, as the licensing Authority, could cancel or suspend a licence, only if any provision of the Indian Explosives Act and the rules thereunder or of any condition contained in the licence is contravened.

(b) whenever the District Authority cancels, suspends or refuses renewal

of licence, he is required to record in writing the reasons for doing so and a copy of the order containing the reasons has to be given to the licensee on application.

(c) If any order cancelling a licence or refusing to renew a licence is passed by the District Authority, the licensee has the right of appeal against such order to the immediate official superior of that Authority.

Employment Exchanges

675. Shri Ganpat Ram: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of names registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country during 1955, 1956 and 1957 as far as available and how many of them were employed during the same period; and

(b) the total number of Scheduled Caste persons registered and employed during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Year/Period	All categories of applicants		Scheduled Castes	
	Number registered	Number placed	Number registered	Number placed
1	2	3	4	5
1955	15,84,024	1,69,715	1,76,945	27,007
1956	16,69,895	1,89,855	1,78,210	28,087
1957 (Jm-June)	7,92,912	90,925	86,997	13,388

मंत्रियों के निवास-स्थान

६७६. श्री खुसबचन राय : क्या निर्मास, आवास और संवरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों और समा-सचिवों को सरकार द्वारा जो निवास स्थान दिये गये हैं उनके भ्रमण भ्रमण मासिक किराये व्यापारिक दर से क्या होते हैं ?

निर्मास, आवास और संवरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : इन मकानों के लिये फ्लैटमेंटल रूल ४५-बी के प्रादेशों के अनुसार जो किराया गैर सरकारी लोगों से लिया जाना चाहिये उसके ब्यौरे का विवरण समा की वेब पर रख दिया गया है । [रेखिवे परिक्षिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २६] इन मकानों का बाजार भाव के अनुसार क्या किराया होगा यह मासूम कर सकना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ।

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

677. **Shri Matin:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state—

(a) the receipt of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure during the corresponding period;

(c) the present reserves,

(d) the number of patients treated in hospitals under its jurisdiction as compared with the number of patients treated in colliery hospitals and dispensaries, and

(e) the average monthly cost of treatment per patient in hospitals under the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioners, as compared to the average monthly cost of treatment in hospitals and dispensaries of private collieries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The receipt and expenditure figures during the last three years are given below

Year	Receipts Rs	Expenditure Rs
1954-55	96,85,563	68,58,660
1955-56	1,28,42,402	66,47,272
1956-57	96,79,587	59,24,860

(c) The balance as on 31-3-57 was Rs 5,91,77,435

(d) and (e) The information is not available

Handloom Industry

678. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether some amount has been sanctioned for the handloom industry in U P during 1957; and

(b) if so, whether this amount is meant for promoting the co-operative societies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir A sum of Rs. 30,25,546 has been sanctioned so far

(b) Yes, Sir

Bee-keeping

679. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether any progress has been made in the direction of increased production of honey in the technique of production and the general bee-keeping as a result of Government's policy to give encouragement to cottage industry,

(b) whether any research in this direction has been made or is being made, and

(c) if so, the result of such research?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Fertilizers

680. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the kinds of fertilizers produced in each Fertiliser Factory in India and the cost of production of each of these varieties in each factory during 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table regarding the types of fertilizers manufactured by each fertiliser factory in India. [See Appendix III, annexure No 30]. As regards the cost of production, the information is not available in respect of all the factories, nor is it possible to disclose it as it is treated as confidential

Lands for Displaced Persons in Tripura

681. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura who have been allotted lands and the scale of allotment,

(b) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura awaiting land allotment; and

(c) whether the problem of false migration or refugee certificates still exists in Tripura?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO ALL INDIA SERVICES (PROVIDENT FUND) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2405, dated the 27th July, 1957, making certain amendment to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-193/57.]

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (1) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Preserved Fruits Industry.
- (2) Government Resolution No. 13 (3) TP/57, dated the 6th August, 1957.
- (3) Statement under the proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (1) and (2) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section. [Placed in Library. See No. S-194/57.]

- (4) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Automobile Hand Tyre Inflator Industry.

- (5) Government Resolution No. 21(3) T.P./57, dated the 2nd August, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-195/57.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF COIR BOARD

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the year 1956-57. [Placed in Library. See No. S-196/57.]

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY I.L.C.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 39th Session held in June, 1956, together with the texts of the Recommendations. [Placed in Library. See No. S-197/57.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUSPENSION OF THE TRAIN SERVICE BEYOND SONAILI STATION

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar-Reserved-Scheduled Castes): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following

matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The suspension of train service beyond Sonaili Station as a result of which a large number of passengers were stranded at the Katihar Station.”

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Commencing from 28th July, 1957, the rivers crossing the railway line on the Siliguri-Katihar section started touching the danger level and even rose above it in some cases. On Bridge No. 90 between Sonaili and Jhausa stations, the water level exceeded the danger mark by 8" on 6th August, 1957; Bridge No. 93 in the same section was also declared unsafe on 7th August, 1957. Running of trains beyond Katihar had, therefore to be suspended.

Through-communication on this section was, however, restored at 13.00 hours on 10th August, 1957 when trains were allowed to run during day light hours only. From 12th August, night running of goods trains was permitted and night running of passenger trains also was expected to have resumed from yesterday, (13th) night.

During this period viz., from 6th to 10th August, 1957 only a limited train service was maintained between Katihar and Siliguri and nearly 60 trains were cancelled.

Many passengers, who commenced their journeys prior to the interruption of communication were held up at Siliguri and Katihar. These passengers were offered refund of fares for the untravelled portion of their journeys or in the alternative to return to their stations of origin without paying the fares for the return journey. Those passengers, who were marooned owing to interruption of communication on either side were given free food and were provided alternative modes of transport wherever possible at railway expense.

The approximate number of passengers estimated to have been held up at Katihar are detailed below:—

on 6-8-57	1,400
on 7-8-57	2,000
on 8-8-57	2,500
on 9-8-57	1,000
on 10-8-57	600

The refund of fares for untravelled portions of journeys was granted to 2,167½ passengers amounting to Rs. 17,225.

The tickets of 604 passengers had also been endorsed for return to station of origin.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, housing and Supply. As the House is aware, four hours have been allotted for this Ministry. I have already received a number of cut motions. Hon. Members who want to speak will pass on dhits indicating their cut motions within fifteen minutes to the Table Office. The time limit will be 15 minutes even for movers of cut motions and 20 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of groups. At what time shall I call the hon. Minister to reply to the debate?

The Minister of Works Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I may need about an hour and, if necessary, my colleague will intervene for about 10 or 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Between them they may take one hour. As there are a number of hon. Members who want to

speak, I will give each hon. Member 15 minutes whether he is a leader or non-leader. I will now call Shri Easwara Iyer.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): The hon. Speaker has given me an assurance that he will give me an opportunity to speak. Since our hon. Prime Minister is also here now, I want an opportunity to give my views to solve the question of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: Not today. When the discussion on the Home Ministry comes, he will be given an opportunity.

**DEMAND No 92—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 32,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No 93—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,52,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No 94—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,05,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

**DEMAND No 95—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,02,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No 96—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE
UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 52,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No 132—DELHI CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,27,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
BUILDINGS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,67,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

**DEMAND No 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,25,86,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' "

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum)
Mr Speaker, in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply there is a Central Public Works Department which is responsible for the maintenance of the Central Government buildings, roads, aerodromes etc In that Department, I am to'd, there are about 14,000 industrial workers, whose conditions of service are still in the mud-air They are termed as Work Charged Establishment employees and they have been consistently putting forward their demand that they should be treated as regular employees or regular civil servants I fail to see why this demand cannot be conceded As in other employments they must be entitled to their leave, retirement pensions etc Now, like other employees they are also subjected to the disability of being transferred from one place to another This anomalous distinction is prevailing in spite of the fact that they have been putting forward the demand that they should be having all the amenities of a civil servant There are certain constitutional safeguards so far as a civil servant is concerned For example, there is article 311 of the Constitution which enjoins on the Government that a civil servant should be given a reasonable opportunity to show cause before he is dismissed There are certain other provisions also which are not available to the Work Charged Establishment staff

Regarding the question of medical attendance also their grievances are not met I understand that there are only a few dispensaries and hospitals for looking after their welfare My respectful submission is that they are hardly adequate With respect to medical facilities they have been de-

manding that they should be given the benefit of the Contributory Health Scheme which has been introduced recently for the civil servants I fail to understand why these people should not be given the benefit of this scheme.

With regard to the question of their leave, half pay leave and allowances, their demands, to me, appears just. These are certain minor aspects regarding their conditions of services. The amenities which are available to the civil servants are denied to them because of the fact that their services are not considered on par with those of the civil servants.

Then they have got their most important grievance regarding the question of accommodation. There is absolute shortage in regard to accommodation. Most of these employees are given one room tenements. I am glad to say that when we had an interview with the hon. Minister of Works, Housing, and Supply, he promised that he will view this question with sympathy and provide them with suitable accommodation. But I would refer to the question of accommodation for the employees working in the aerodromes. So far as the aerodromes are concerned, they are situated at a distance from New Delhi. So, the workers who work in the aerodromes must be given suitable accommodation near the place of their work. I hope this factor will be taken into consideration by the Minister.

There is another major grievance that the employees have been putting forward, namely the anomalies in their scales of pay. There are certain anomalies which have been pointed out, in the classification of services. I am told that the officer on special duty, Shri P K Sen, has given a report on the classification of these services into skilled, unskilled and highly skilled services. But the recommendations of this officer have not yet been implemented.

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

It is only desirable that the employees who have been working in this department for a number of years continuously should have some uniformity in their seniority list, at least so far as Delhi is concerned. As for places outside Delhi, there must be a seniority list formed on the basis of zonal systems. Otherwise, certain inequities and discriminatory treatment would arise. If seniority is fixed on the basis of circles, as is the case now, then a person senior-most in one circle might find his seniority being lost when he is transferred to another circle. So, I would suggest that so far as seniority is concerned, there may be uniformity in so far as service in Delhi is concerned; and so far as places outside Delhi are concerned, the zonal system may be adopted, consistent with the circumstances and the nature of the situation.

I now come to the question of reinstatement of persons who have been dismissed from service. There are, I believe, certain persons who have been dismissed on the ground that they had been engaging themselves in political activities. To me, it appears that political ideology should not be a consideration for deciding the continuance or otherwise of an employee in service. The question should be whether he is discharging his duties effectively and with responsibility. The fact that he has political affiliation with or political sympathy for any political party should not be made a ground for victimising the employee. Therefore, I would request the Minister to examine the cases of those employees who have been victimised and who have been claiming reinstatement in service, on merits, and see whether those employees had been discharging their duties effectively and satisfactorily, and if so, to reinstate them.

Mr. Speaker: There is so much to talk about buildings and other things. This is a labour matter, which can be taken up when the Labour Ministry's Demands are taken up.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Certainly, this comes within the purview of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, each employment may come under this. Even the secretariat work is also a kind of labour.

Shri Easwara Iyer: But the Central Public Works Department comes under this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, we can introduce everyone of these things into everyone of these Ministries, such as Health, Labour, Education, and so on. So far as this Ministry is concerned, the question of inadequacy of buildings, slum clearance, and so on can be discussed. Of course, I leave it to the hon. Member. Hon. Members can introduce any of the subjects under any of the Ministries.....

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am not confining myself to the question of the workers alone. But the C.P.W.D. comes under this Ministry, and the grievances of the employees there are a vital factor, so far as the economy of this country is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: That is the policy of the Government not to allow any member of the staff of Government to affiliate himself with any particular political party or parties. It is the Home Ministry which has issued the orders, and this Ministry has merely carried out those directions. So, what is the good of catching these people?

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I intervene and say straightway that political considerations or affiliations with any political parties do not govern the dismissal or the retention of any employee?

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am thankful to the Minister for the clarification he has given, so that I may now proceed to the next point.

Shri K. C. Reddy: But that does not mean that Government employees can take active part in politics.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) After one minute, the Minister may again get up and say something more

Shri Easwara Iyer: I was only putting forward the view that so far as the employees are concerned, their political sympathy or political affiliation should not be made a ground for their dismissal

Mr Speaker: He says it ought not to show outward expression

Shri Easwara Iyer: I mean, by any overt act

Mr. Speaker. Mentally, if he appreciates any philosophy or school of politics, there is no harm

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) Political leaders must keep away from the employees

Shri Easwara Iyer: I believe that should apply to the hon Member also

The grievances of the employees in the Rashtrapati Bhavan also should be looked into. Although the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is paying them direct, I believe they are under the direct superintendence of the Military Secretary to the President. I do not know what the terms and conditions of service of those employees are, and I believe, they are in the mid air so far as their terms and conditions of service are concerned. I would request the Minister to see that these employees also are taken directly under his control their conditions of service being dealt with by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

So far as the housing scheme within the purview of this Ministry is concerned I would respectfully submit that there has been a consistent demand from the industrial workers that there should be some legislation to compel the private employers to contribute towards, or to build, residential quarters for them. Although in the Second Five Year Plan and also in the housing scheme envisaged by this Ministry, it has been stated

that there is a good scheme for the development of quarters for industrial workers, both in the private sector and also in the public sector, yet it is found that the private employers are not in any way interested in providing quarters for the employees, in spite of the fact that Government are coming forward to help them with monetary facilities. This is certainly understandable because the private employers are not in any way interested in building quarters for the workers. They are only interested in filling their pockets. So, some compulsory legislation is absolutely necessary for the purpose of affording relief to these workers employed in the industrial sector

I have to say a few words on the low income housing scheme also. I believe that Government are planning to build houses for the low income groups including government servants and also persons employed in co-operative societies. I am also told that Government are helping co-operative societies of low income group government servants by giving them the necessary monetary aid and also by acquisition of lands. But in spite of this, there is a complete lack of imagination and co-ordination, if I may say so with respect.

I am told that some co-operative societies here in New Delhi had been given assistance by way of acquisition of lands, they were asked to deposit the moneys needed for the acquisition. Later on, Government have come forward and acquired 1,100 acres saying that this land was intended for slum clearance and for housing low income groups. That is the plausible excuse that has been put forward. At least if these 1,100 acres which had been acquired for the purpose of housing low income groups and for slum clearance had been used for that purpose there would have been no complaint. But when these employees forming themselves into bona fide co-operative societies, with intent to have their own residence, come forward, and they have been

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

given Government aid also in a *bona fide* manner, my respectful submission is that it is too hard on them to say at the last moment that they will not be given the lands. Of course, I can certainly understand that persons forming themselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of indulging in speculative enterprises should be discouraged. But in the case of *bona fide* co-operative societies, the hon. Minister may take the matter into consideration.

Regarding the question of giving private contracts also, I have a word or two to say. It has been the policy of Government to progressively decrease the giving of private contracts. But we find that this policy has not been implemented. Private contracts, I am told, are on the increase. Private contracts, it is more or less a public secret, have been subject to corrupt practices. I am told there is an unwritten code between the public employees and the private contractors whereby they are given a certain percentage of the contract amount. Such practices should be discouraged.

Shri K. C. Reddy: What is that code?

Shri V. P. Nayar: 5 per cent. to Executive Engineers, 2 per cent. to some others and so on.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Even in respect of minor contracts like, say, electrical installations and wiring of government premises, the contracts are given to private contractors, although such work could effectively be done by departmental employees. If such things are not given to departmental employees, it will impair their efficiency also.

I would only refer to a case which has been reported by the Public Accounts Committee in their 23rd Report (1956-57), page 40, paragraph 124:

"A certain auctioneering firm had been withholding from Government the sale proceeds amount-

ing to Rs. 12,56,604 in respect of auctions of surplus and obsolete stores conducted by it on behalf of Government between 1946 and 1947".

Then they go on to say in paragraph 125:

"In the course of the examination, the Committee were informed by the representatives of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply that the firm in question was one of the well known auctioneering firms functioning in the entire area of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. The value of the stores handled in the present case was quite colossal and the sum of Rs. 12 lakhs misappropriated was the sale proceeds of 9 auctions".

They further say in paragraph 126:

"The Committee were informed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General that under the standing orders prevalent at that time, the stocks holder could deliver the goods to the purchaser only after the purchaser had deposited the entire cost with the Treasury and produced the Treasury receipt in support".

It cannot be understood how on earth these stocks could be released to the purchaser without getting the money. The procedure is so simple that even a child can understand it. The excuse seems to be something which we cannot understand. The excuse seems to be that this firm of auction purchasers are a respectable firm. But that is no ground for discarding the standing orders and releasing the goods without getting the money.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Respectable cheating agents!

Shri Easwara Iyer: Of course, the partners were punished with imprisonment for 8 years, but Government has

lost Rs. 12 lakhs. The persons responsible for releasing the stocks should be traced and exemplary punishment should be meted out so that such corrupt practices in the department are put an end to

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I have been ringing the bell once, twice and thrice. When two minutes remain, I ring the bell so that the hon. Member may not hustle himself. Then I ring two minutes later.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I have so many aspects to cover.

Mr. Speaker: There is also another name given by his Group. I have no objection to giving him a little more time—two or three minutes more. But the hon. Member must have an eye on the clock also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam) In our enthusiasm we forget it.

Shri Easwara Iyer: We are not used to keeping an eye on the clock.

Mr. Speaker: If not the eye, at least the ear should be kept for me.

Shri Easwara Iyer: As regards the work-charged establishment employees, I am told that the Minister has sympathetically listened to their demands. I would only request him to see that when he looks into the question of reinstatement of these dismissed employees, he also looks into the question as to whether they could not be made into full-fledged regular employees of the civil service with the benefit of medical facilities under the CHS scheme, because this is a case in which their families could also be benefited. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, who has also had something to do with the trade union movement, will look into the grievances of the workers with sympathy and redress them.

Shri Ranga (Tenali) There has been some controversy over two of the constructive enterprises that the

Government has undertaken in the recent past. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Government on the success it has achieved in getting these two hotels constructed in the last two years.

It has been well known that for a very long time that many of the hotels in this city have been holding people coming to the city more or less to ransom and charging enormous rents for hiring rooms in their hotels. It was when Shri Gadgil was in charge of the Ministry that we were anxious that Government should go into this business and see that either private enterprise was encouraged or Government itself undertook the construction of one or two hotels big enough, good enough, built and run well enough to become popular among the foreign visitors who are coming to our country.

As is very well known, tourist traffic in many other countries has been catered to very carefully because it has proved to be as profitable as any other industry, and we also wanted to develop it in this country. As you know only too well, one of our colleagues, Shri B. Shiva Rao, was taking the initiative in this matter and trying to bring the importance of this particular topic to the notice of Government. At long last, I am glad the Government decided to construct these two hotels. It has done very well indeed.

But unfortunately some of our friends were wondering whether we did well in constructing such a big hotel as the Ashoka Hotel and in taking the risk of losing so much money month by month, even day by day, as one Member asked the other day. I am glad the Prime Minister has given a very good answer when he said that even apart from its own profit or loss account, one good result it has achieved is to force the other hotels to bring down the charges for their catering as well as hiring of rooms. I agree with him.

In addition to this, I had the opportunity of going to the Ashoka Hotel

[Shri Ranga]

twice during the last two months, and I can bear testimony to the fact that it is certainly an Indian hotel providing all the best possible comforts that the best hotels of other countries are providing. The orchestra there is something to be enjoyed and I do not find its equal anywhere in Delhi. Anyhow, it is something Indian. I would like to ask some of our friends who have been wondering whether we were wise in constructing and running these hotels, to go to friendly countries such as China or Russia. They would find in almost every important city in those Communist countries such hotels run by Government, not so much for the sake of profit as for the sake of pleasing and winning the goodwill of all foreigners who would like to go to their countries.

From all these points of view, I think Government has really done a very good thing indeed in getting these two hotels constructed, and I hope the country would be solidly behind Government so far as these two enterprises are concerned.

I am also prepared to take the question of balance sheet and profit and loss. I was told that no first class hotel either in Delhi or anywhere in the world could be expected to show profit in the first three or four years. Therefore, it is no wonder that we have not been able to show any profit from the Ashoka Hotel. So far as the Janpath Hotel is concerned, we have already begun to pay our way and meet all the charges that can legitimately be expected to be met in the first one or two years of its running.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : What are the losses?

Shri Ranga : Having said that I want to express my dissatisfaction with the running of the CPWD. Every Minister, when he comes to be in charge of it, goes on saying that there is nothing wrong with it, in spite of all criticism. The very same Minister when he gives up that portfolio and goes to some other Ministry,

turns round and says, 'Look here, Ranga, you know the CPWD, we all know about it.' I want my hon. friend, **Shri K. C. Reddy**, who has had all the experiences, the first class experiences that a Minister can be expected to have—having been a labour leader, a Congress leader, a satyagrahi, then a Chief Minister, having been also the Production Minister here—to give some special attention to this particular matter and appoint a high-power committee in the same manner as the Railways have done. You may not call it a Corruption Committee or an Anti-Corruption Committee. But, anyhow, appoint a committee to go into the manner in which the CPWD works and to make suggestions as to how the working of it can be improved so that the reputation of the CPWD can be raised. There is a continuous belief on the part of almost everybody in this country including many of their officers that there is something wrong by way of corruption in this department and in its working and certainly so much of waste. If the reputation of the CPWD is protected here at the Centre, I am sure that its reputation in the States will also come to be improved in the light of the various reform measures that may come to be suggested by the committee that I am suggesting, and adopted by the Central Government.

I am not quite so happy also in regard to their housing policy, rather, in regard to the manner in which they are going on with the execution of their housing policy. I wish to congratulate this Government, a Swaraj Government upon coming to have a housing policy at all, because the previous Government had never had any housing policy. I also wish to thank them for having accepted a suggestion made by several of us. **Shri Dasappa** comes to my mind particularly because both of us were very particular in the other House in demanding that rural housing should be taken over as one of the part responsibilities of the Central Government.

Unfortunately, what the Government has been doing in this regard is so very inadequate and unsatisfactory, even according to the figures that they themselves have given in the reports that they have placed before us. I need not go into all these details, but I would like the Government really to give some special attention to this particular matter in view of the fact that they had made a provision in the Budget for 1957-58 of Rs 12,17,00,000 but during the last 4 or 5 months they have been able to utilise only Rs 114 crores.

I do not know whether they have enough money or not. But, I would like them to take up this particular matter very seriously. I am glad that, taking all the various provisions made under various heads including the NES, the Commerce and Industry and other Ministries, as much as Rs 30 crores is likely to be spent for the development of rural housing in different sections during the next five years. But it is not enough, it is only a flea-bite when compared to the other provisions you are making for the development of housing in the cities. It is really only an apology and I would like the Government to realise that they are not being fair to the rural people.

I would like them to admit it first and after having admitted it, I would like them to remedy this injustice by trying to divert as much of unspent funds as they possibly can come to be in possession of and see that more provision is made for rural housing.

I am also glad that they wish to make certain experiments in the development of this rural housing. It is very important for this reason. It is no good spending Rs 1500 or Rs 2000 upon a house with a thatched roof and afterwards allowing it to be burnt away during summer. It is a notorious fact that all over India if you were to take into consideration the total number of houses that are being burnt down during summer, especially in Harijan areas and other backward class people's areas, you

would be staggered at the total amount of loss that is being sustained by our masses in our country. It is right that the research organisation is going into this matter and is thinking of discovering and popularising some roofing material which would not be combustible and which would be fire-proof so that it would be very handy if and when they provide sufficient funds for the development of rural housing from the public exchequer. In addition to that I would like them also to undertake some responsibility in developing fire brigades. Without fire brigades what is the earthly use of thinking of constructing any more houses on public account. First of all have the fire brigades in order to protect the houses which are already being built by our own people through their own enterprise.

Shri K. C. Reddy. Is it not a State responsibility?

Shri Ranga. That is why I said part responsibility. After all, for so many other things the States are responsible—when the British were there. But after we have come, we have taken the responsibility on ourselves. No State would be unwilling to welcome any kind of contribution that the Centre would be willing to make towards their own finances and also to the discharge of their own responsibilities.

I come now to the Stores Department and Purchase Missions. There has been a lot of misguided information—I think misguided feeling—in regard to the Purchase Missions in Washington and also in London. I am in favour of these Missions. I also used to have a prejudice against them. Then when I had the opportunity of going over there a number of times and enquiring about their work and in the manner in which they have been carrying on their work, I became convinced of the need for these Missions. But at the same time, I am not convinced that all the other Ministries, especially the Defence Ministry, are co-operating adequately with our own Supply and Purchase

[Shri Ranga]

Missions in canalising their demands through these Missions in order to see that economies could possibly be effected

I had an opportunity of discussing this matter with the hon Minister the other day and he gave me to understand that there is a kind of inter-departmental liaison or consultative machinery or something like that But, I am not quite sure whether this Minister by himself or even a group of Ministers in this Government are strong enough or powerful enough to deal with the Defence Ministry, especially in this regard Therefore, I want a high-power committee, Cabinet Committee, to be specially charged at least with the detailed task of looking into the various orders that the Defence Ministry wishes to place for being fulfilled either in America or in England Otherwise, our funds are likely to be misspent (*Interruption*)

Then, there is the employees question I am glad our friend from the communist side has raised the question of the needs of these work-charged employees I would like the hon Minister and the Ministry to look into the grievances and the day to day needs, the long-standing needs of these employees as well as other employees on their own initiative and not wait until some of us on their own side and others who are in the Opposition find it necessary to encourage those people to state to us what their grievances are and then place them before this Ministry, open their eyes and then begin to make concessions It is their ordinary duty to see to it that these people are not allowed to have all these grievances which they have been suffering for years and years

Shri K. C. Reddy Bounden duty

Shri Ranga I felt unhappy this morning when I read that even the Rashtrapathi Bhawan employees were mentioned as having grievances This

is something extraordinary. Therefore, I hope the hon Minister will look into this matter, and make a good and satisfactory statement today that the grievances of these people will certainly be attended to

I have very little to say I am also in agreement with a suggestion that was made Maybe, I am wrong But, I would like it to be examined whether we should not get rid of the contractors' system Possibly that may be one of ways to help us to get over the state of affairs that are supposed to be prevailing in the CPWD Supposing we get rid of them, then we have got to think of certain things We have to see whether we have the ways and means for investment in all these things The contractors are not fools to go on distributing these courtesies to all these officers for nothing Even if they do it and are entitled to receive their money, there are delays for three or six months It may be because it may not be possible for the Government to pay, the Government may not have money at its disposal I want all these things to be discussed I do not suggest that the hon Minister should here and now, give us an undertaking and say 'I am going to accept your suggestion and this contractors' system is going to be dismissed' Once we think of getting rid of the contractors, we have got to think of the way in which we are going to carry on all these works If we are going to get these works done through departmental management, we have have got to examine whether there would be more waste or more economy and whether there would be better work or bad work All these things will have to be discussed I would like all these things to be studied by the Ministry before the Second Plan goes more than half way

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur) Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the thousands of clerks working in Delhi It is one thing to talk of their sufferings in an

academic way, it is quite another thing to come into direct and close contact with their plight. Have you, or have you not, seen, Sir, while coming to this House this mass of humanity pedalling its way to the Secretariat from far off Anand Parbhat and Vinay Nagar. Have you not seen them leaving their rooms in the evening with gloom and distress in their faces, walking with unsteady steps towards their homes with the knowledge that they are going to sleep on the pavement in the night.

We have another picture. We find the senior Government officers staying in Victorian type of mansions with five or six bed rooms and drawing-rooms and other air-conditioned rooms to sleep, when they go back from the Secretariat. We talk of socialist pattern of society and equality among the workers. We demand perfect loyalty and efficiency from these employees. But this is the disparity that we have created in the housing conditions of the officers and clerks. Even in the cloak rooms we find the boards officers and clerks. I hope and trust the hon. Minister will try to remove this disparity between officers and clerks. Some of the mansions of our senior officers will accommodate about a dozen clerks' families. Why should not they be converted into chummeries for clerks who come all the way from Shahdara and other places and work here and go back to their houses in the night.

I have known certain families of the clerks who could not talk to their children because they start from their houses early in the morning before their children wake up and when they back they are already asleep. I hope something will be done about it.

Instead of building quarters for our clerks and class IV men, we build huge offices. I can assure you that they would prefer to live in tin sheds and impoverished offices provided they are sure they would not sleep in the rain and heat and wind in the night. Priority should be given to the housing of clerks and class IV staff. This

office mania should be stopped and huge mansions and show pieces should not be erected. With proper planning and perspective, accommodation can be provided even in the city of Delhi to all our clerks. Many of the clerks come from far away places. Our officers have cars and get a fat salary and can afford to live at distant places but they are being accommodated at Safdarjang and Hastings Road while the clerks' colonies are far away from their working places. The Delhi transport is so expensive that they could not afford to pay that charge with their meagre salary. If clerks' quarters and colonies are going to be erected at all, it should be done near the Secretariat. Officers can afford to go to more distant places.

In passing, I will refer to the working of the Government of India Press also. There is a United Press in Old Secretariat. That was under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and most of the publications of that Ministry used to be published in that press, it used to give very good results. I do not know for what reasons that press has passed on from the control of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to the centralised Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Since then, the work has deteriorated and even the output has gone down. Now, some of the more important journals of the Government are to be published in private presses and we see the quality of printing. We are shocked at the manner in which things are printed. There are certain Ministries which require good publicity material, they require attractive layouts. Instead of having centralised control, some of the presses should be handed over to the Ministries concerned. The Lok Sabha should have a press of its own and should not depend upon the Government of India Press. I hope these things will be considered by the hon. Minister.

श्री जगत बर्षन (गढ़वाल) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण
मंत्रालय के अपने दोनो माननीय मंत्रियों को

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

हृदय से बघाई देता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि पिछले अपने कार्य-काल में उन्होंने जिस योग्यता, परिश्रम और कर्मठता के साथ अपने मंत्रालयों का कार्य कर दिखाया था, इस मंत्रालय में उनके आने के बाद इस मंत्रालय का कार्य और भी अधिक सफलता के साथ चलेगा।

दिल्ली में हम चारों ओर—किसी भी सड़क पर भी हम जायें—ऊंची-ऊंची भट्टालिकाओं और विशाल भवनों का निर्माण होते देख रहे हैं। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि यह मंत्रालय और खास तौर पर इसका निर्माण विभाग, बड़ा प्रशंसनीय कार्य कर रहा है। आज देश में इतनी गरीबी होती हुई भी दिल्ली में ऊँचे-ऊँचे महल खड़े किये जा रहे हैं—यह मैं आलोचना के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं, बल्कि प्रशंसा के दृष्टिकोण से कह रहा हूँ। इस बीच मैं हमारे इस मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किया, वह वास्तव में उसके लिये बघाई और प्रशंसा का पात्र है।

इस रिपोर्ट में एक लम्बी सूची इस आशय की दी गई है कि इस पिछले वर्ष में कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया, इस समय कितने मकान बन रहे हैं और आगे कितने मकान बनाने की योजना है। माननीय उप-मंत्री भी इस समय मौजूद हैं। वे मुझे क्षमा करेंगे कि इस प्रशंसा के साथ मैं थोड़ी सी कड़वी बातें भी मिला दूँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बार पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० पर बहस हो रही थी, तो उसके दौरान मैं एक आलोचक ने उसका नाम 'पब्लिक वेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट' रख दिया था।

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Public Welfare Department.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं उतनी कड़ी आलोचना तो नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय

मंत्री जो इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह एक बिल्कुल साधारण व्यक्ति—हर एक व्यक्ति—के ध्यान में आने योग्य बात है कि पिछले दिनों में जितने मकान बनते थे, वे काफी देर तक टिकते थे। मैं यह बात एक साधारण नागरिक के दृष्टिकोण से कह रहा हूँ। इसके विपरीत आज स्थिति यह है कि मकान बनने के तुरन्त बाद टपकने लगते हैं, या उनमें दरार आ जाती है, या कोई और कमियाँ आ जाती हैं, जिससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि जितनी मजबूती के साथ उनको बनाना चाहिये था, उतनी मजबूती और सावधानी से वे नहीं बन रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों पर और ठेकेदार साहबान पर कड़ी नज़र रखने की आवश्यकता है।

सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के सम्बन्ध में जो बहुत सी शिकायतें की जाती हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार और करप्शन इत्यादि की जो बातें भ्रमी श्री ईश्वर अय्यर ने अपने भाषण में बताईं, उन पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि १ जनवरी, १९५६ से ३१ मार्च, १९५७ तक की अवधि में २०८ गजेटेड अपसरों के खिलाफ शिकायतें पाई गईं। उन में से १३८ व्यक्तियों की जाच समाप्त हुई, ४७ व्यक्तियों को निर्दोष पाया गया और ६१ व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया। ४६ व्यक्तियों को केवल चेतावनी दी गई, १५ व्यक्तियों को 'सेन्शर' किया गया—उनको कड़ी टिप्पणी दी गई, १६ व्यक्तियों की बढ़ोतरी रोक दी गई, एक व्यक्ति का प्रमोशन रोक दिया गया, एक व्यक्ति से रुपया वसूल कर लिया गया; ४ व्यक्तियों का वेतन कम कर दिया गया, ३ व्यक्तियों को अनिवार्य पेन्शन पर भेज दिया गया और केवल २ को बर्खास्त किया गया, तो यह भी कोई दण्ड हुआ। इस मंत्रालय का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व विजिलेंस डिविजन

अच्छा काम कर रहा है, लेकिन उसमें ग्रीकड़पन लाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं इस बात का उल्लेख इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि आज ही मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा कि कल हमारे पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के इजीनियर्स का एक सम्मेलन पचकुई रोड पर हुआ—मैं उस सम्मेलन में नहीं जा पाया—और उसमें हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय के मंत्री, श्री दातार जी, को जो अभिनन्दन पत्र दिया गया, उसमें इस आशय के शब्द भी थे कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ—जिन इजीनियर्स के खिलाफ, इस संस्थान में वाग्विरोधी की गई हैं उनसे हमारी बड़ी समवेदना है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि दातार साहब ने वही पर उन लोगों को फटकार दिया कि उनके प्रति संवेदना की क्या जरूरत है, जो दोषी हैं, उनको कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये, तब हम अपना मर्यादागर्जता पाँच बन सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, निर्माण विभाग के सम्बन्ध में अक्सर यह शिकायत की जाती है कि हमारे विभागों के जो काम कराये जाते हैं, उनमें बड़ी देरी होती है। मैं डाक-नगर विभाग में थोड़ा सम्बन्धित रहा हूँ। हर साल हम यहाँ पर शिकायत करते हैं कि करोड़ों रुपये मकानों व क्वार्टरों के लिये रखे गये, लेकिन वे बन नहीं पाये। १९५४-५५ में २८ मकान बने, १९५५-५६ में २५ मकान और १९५६-५७ में २१ मकान बने—अर्थात् इसमें तरक्की नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि अधःपतन हो रहा है। जहाँ तक मुझे बताया गया है, इसका कारण यह है कि एस्टीमेट्स बनाने में और नक्शे पास होने में देरी होती है। कुछ टेक्नीकल कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं, जिनको हम साधारण आदमी नहीं समझ पाते हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमारे इजीनियर्स के लिये यह कठिन नहीं होना चाहिये कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी प्रणाली निकाली जाय कि एस्टीमेट्स बनने में और नक्शे पास होने इत्यादि में देरी न

लगे, ताकि हमारा निर्माण का कार्य तेजी के साथ चलने लगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको भी इस बात की याद होगी कि हमारे यहाँ राजघाट में राष्ट्रपिता बापू की समाधि बनने जा रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग दस वर्ष पूर्व उनका देहान्त हुआ था लेकिन सात वर्षों में उनके स्मारक का डिजाइन ही स्वीकार नहीं हो सका है। आज के अखबारों में मैंने भी देखा कि एक कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी बनाई गई, तब जाकर वह स्वीकार किया गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे लिये यह बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात है कि जिन राष्ट्रपिता के चरण चिन्हों पर हम चलन का प्रयत्न करते हैं और जिनको हम सब अपना आदर्श मानते हैं, उनका स्मारक न बन पाये और उनकी समाधि के ऊपर एक भव्य भवन न खड़ा हो सके? अतः इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता करनी चाहिये और अब जब कि उसका डिजाइन स्वीकार किया जा चुका है, आशा है कि अब उसमें देरी नहीं होगी।

अभी मेरे साथी श्री अन्सार हरबानी ने दिल्ली में एकामोडेशन—आवास—की जो समस्या है, उस पर प्रकाश डाला है। स्वयं इस रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया गया है कि दिल्ली में इतने ज्यादा मकान बन चुकने के बावजूद विभाग को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। ज़रा दफ्तरी की स्थिति देखिये, उनके लिये ४२,५५,००० वर्ग फीट जगह की आवश्यकता है, जिस में से अभी तक सिर्फ ३७,८५,००० वर्ग फीट जगह ही मिल पाई है। इसी तरीके से ससद्-सदस्यों का भी हाल है। ६७५ ससद्-सदस्यों के लिये अभी तक केवल ५१९ मकान बन पाये हैं और १५६ के लिये अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। ५०० रुपये से ऊपर पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये ३,३८५ मकानों में से अभी तक २,०१७ ही बन पाये हैं और १,३६८ अभी बनने हैं।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

५०० रुपये से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये ४२,३७६ मकानों में से १३,५८१ बने हैं और २८,७९५ अभी तक नहीं बन पाये हैं। जहाँ तक चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके लिये बनने वाले १८,८३५ मकानों में से केवल ५,२२६ अभी तक बन पाये हैं और १३,६०९ नहीं बने हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हरवानी साहब ने जो बात कही है, मैं उसका जोरदार समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नीचे की श्रेणी के—तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के—लोगों के लिये खास तौर से प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मुझे पता लगा है, गवर्नमेन्ट ने हाल ही में एक बुनियादी निर्णय किया है कि अब बड़े बड़े मकान न बनाये जायें। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। अब जब इस विभाग के पास यह मौका है कि अब छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बड़े परिमाण में बनाये जायें और हम सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यक्रम है, उसको बढ़ाया जाय।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सेवानगर, विनयनगर और दूसरी जगहों में जो बहुत से क्वार्टर बने हैं, वहाँ से रोज शिकायत आ रही है और इस सदन में प्रश्न किये जाते हैं कि अभी तक वहाँ बिजली का प्रकाश नहीं मिला है। हम दिल्ली में देख रहे हैं कि जिन सड़कों पर काफी अच्छा उजाला है, वहाँ पर भी नये ढंग के, बड़े चमकीले बल्ब लगाये जा रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य भरकरी लाइट्स।

श्री भक्त दर्शन इस प्रकार जहाँ काम ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है, वहाँ और खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन चौथी श्रेणी के लोगों के क्वार्टर में अभी तक बिजली का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है। हाल ही में मुझे विनयनगर से यह शिकायत भी मिली है कि वहाँ पर पानी ऐसे समय पर सोला जाता है, जब

लोग दफ्तर जाने के लिये तैयार होते हैं। इस प्रकार से नहा नहीं सकते हैं और कपड़े नहीं धो सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कर्मचारियों के लिये बिजली और पानी की, जो कि न्यूनतम आवश्यकताये हैं, उनकी सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

जनरल बजट की बहस में भाग लेते हुए मैंने कहा था कि हमारे 'पी' ब्लॉक में एक भवन उठाया जा रहा है। अब मैंने सुना है कि वह भवन उठाइना कुछ रोक दिया गया और आधा रुक गया। क्यों? पहले वहाँ पर रेलवे बोर्ड की ओर से एक बहुत बड़ी बिल्डिंग बनने वाली थी कई करोड़ रुपये की लागत से, लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट ने यह तय किया कि शानो-शौकत की—'प्रेस्टीज बिल्डिंग्ज्'—के निर्माण को रोक दिया जाय, तो उस कार्य को अचानक रोक दिया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पहले इस बात को क्यों नहीं सोचा गया कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अब वे खडहर किस बात की गवाही देते हैं? कम से कम वे हमारी कर्मण्यता की गवाही तो नहीं देते हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया गया है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार यदि अपने पूरे साधन लगायेगी, तो भी दिल्ली में अस्सी प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के लिये ही क्वार्टर बन पायेंगे यानी बीस प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अभी भी क्वार्टर प्राप्त करने की आशा ही नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दस साल से सबाल यह किया जा रहा है कि जिन दफ्तरों की यहाँ पर आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनको दिल्ली से हटा दिया जाय। यहाँ क्यों कनजेशन बढ़ायी हुई है, लेकिन इसका जवाब नहीं मिलता है। इसके लिये कई बार कमेटीया बनाई गई हैं, कई बार सूचिया तैयार की गई हैं, लेकिन इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पाता है। अब समस्या यह पैदा हो गई है कि जब से राज्य

पुनर्गठन हुआ है तब से बहुत से राज्यों की राजधानियां खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। इन में नागपुर, पटियाला, इंदौर, ग्वालियर इत्यादि का नाम लिया जा सकता है, जहां पर कि दफ्तरों इत्यादि को ले जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में विचार करें। इस सिलसिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पहले जो सूची बनी थी उसमें मसूरी का नाम भी था। मसूरी को पर्वतीय नगरों की रानी "Queen of Hill Stations" कह कर पुकारा जाता था। लेकिन जब से अंग्रेज बहादुर तशरीफ ले गये हैं वह विधवा नारी सी दिखाई देती है; उसका सारा श्रृंगार समाप्त हो गया है; उसकी सारी चहल-पहल खत्म हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसकी मदद के लिये आये।

13 hrs.

श्री म० चं० जैन (कैथल) : और बहुत सी रानियों का भी यही हाल हुआ है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं चाहता हूं कि मसूरी के क्लेम को नजरअंदाज न किया जाये और उसके क्लेम पर भी सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार किया जाये। वहां पर बहुत सारी बिडिंग खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। लैंडौर से कैंटोनमेण्ट हटाया जा रहा है, वहां बैरकें खाली हैं। नरेन्द्रनगर को महाराजा साहब टेहरी ने बसाया था, वहां भी कई बिल्डिंगें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। उनका भी उपयोग सही ढंग से किया जा सकता है, यदि गवर्नमेंट के दफ्तर यहां से वहां चले जायें। यह जगह भी मसूरी के पास ही एक हिल स्टेशन है।

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City):
Offices may be transferred there.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं भी यही कहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो कंजेशन है उसको हटाने के लिये सरकार बहुत कोशिश कर रही है।

लेकिन उसके प्लान के मुताबिक भी पांच साल के बाद २० प्रतिशत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कोई जगह नहीं दी जा सकेगी। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये।

जो लोग उत्तर प्रदेश असैम्बली के मेम्बर रह चुके हैं या जो लखनऊ से यहां आये हैं वे इस कहावत को जानते होंगे कि "लखनऊ पर हम फिदा, और हम फिदाये लखनऊ"। यही बात दिल्ली पर भी लागू होती है। लोग यहां से—दिल्ली से—हटना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। पता नहीं यहां क्या आकर्षण है? जब कभी यहां से दफ्तरों को हटाने का सवाल पैदा होता है तो कोई न कोई षड्यंत्र रच दिया जाता है, कोई न कोई बहानेबाजी कर दी जाती है। अतः मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर जरा गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये। एक तरफ तो मकान उजड़ते जा रहे हैं, उनमें पुताई तक नहीं हो पा रही है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर नये-नये भवन बनते जा रहे हैं—यह कहाँ का न्याय है? आज हम समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करने का दावा कर रहे हैं। अगर देखा जाये तो यह चीज उसके भी अनुकूल नहीं मालूम पड़ती है।

हमारे आदरणीय मित्र श्री रंगा साहब ने उन दो होटलों की जो कि बनाये गये हैं, बड़ी तारीफ की है। तारीफ तो मैं भी अवश्य करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि उन होटलों की वजह से वास्तव में हमारे पास बड़े बड़े भवन, आठ-मंजिले भवन, हो गये हैं और हमारी शान बढ़ गई है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा सा यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अशोक का नाम जो रखा गया है

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप लोगों की सजेशन पर ही रखा गया था।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि इस नाम को बदला जाये। मैं तो केवल यह चाहता हूं कि अशोक के नाम के अनुकूल

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

ही कार्य किया जाये। जब अशोक का नाम, इतन बड़ व्यक्ति का नाम जिसका कि अशोक चक्र हमारे झंड पर है

श्री अनिल कु० खन्ना अब होना मुश्किल है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन म यह नहीं कहता कि नाम का बदल दिया जाय। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि जब इतन बड़े आदमी का नाम इतन बड़ हाटल के साथ लगाया गया है तो उसके अनकूल वहाँ का वातावरण भी बनाया जाय। उस पर २ ७५,७० ००० रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं जिस में से १,३५,६५,००० रुपये उसका निर्माता कार्यों पर खर्च किया जायेगा। १८०,०० ००० उसकी फिटिंग वगैरह पर हुए हैं यानी कालीन, दरिया इत्यादि पर हुए हैं। य दरिया इत्यादि क्या भारतीय नहीं ली जा सकती थी? कम से कम इन चीजों का तो भारतीय किया जा सकता है। हमारे चन्दा साहब यहाँ बैठ हुए हैं। वह शान्तिनिकेतन के मंचालक रह चुके हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ पर भारतीय संगीत की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती? क्या वहाँ पर भारतीय वातावरण भारतीय शिष्टाचार, भारतीय मस्जिदों की छाप नहीं लगाई जा सकती है? अब जब कि यह हाटल बन कर नैयार हो गया है तो उसको अब उजाड़ा भी नहीं जा सकता है। अगर हमको उजाड़ा जाये तो भी शायद हम पर लाखों रुपये खर्च हो जायेंगे। अतः अब उसका उजाड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं है। लेकिन उसका भारतीय आदर्शों के अनुकूल चलान का अवश्य प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है।

श्री सी० च० शर्मा वह कैसे?

श्री भक्त दर्शन अगर उस होटल को आप अशोक के नाम पर चलाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ पर सब निषेध आपको करना पड़ेगा और कट्टर निराभियोग भोजन आपको वहाँ

पर लोगों को देना पड़ेगा। ये बहुत कठोर शर्तें हैं। यह कहा जा सकता है कि विदेशी लोग जब आयेगे तो वे कैसे टिकेंगे और उनके लिये ही तो उसको खास तौर से बनाया गया है। अतः अगर यह जरूरी है कि वहाँ पर शराबखोरी हो तो मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में २३ तारीख का प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहाँ पर प्रश्नोत्तर के समय यह जवाब दिया था —

‘As a result of the coming into existence of the hotel, the other hotel charges have gone down, otherwise there was no competition at all’

म यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जितने भी और हाटल हैं वहाँ पर शराब-बन्दी कर दी जाये जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जितने भी शराबी कबाबी हैं वे सब यहाँ पहुँच जायेंगे और आपका खर्चा भी निकल आयेगा। घाटा भी पूरा हो जायेगा।

Shri B K Galkwad (Nasik).
Mr Speaker, Sir, I will confine my remarks to the problem of housing, with special reference to slum clearance

Mr Speaker After this hon Member concludes his speech I propose calling Shri Hemraj and Shri Ambalam

Shri B K Galkwad. The reason for my interest in slum areas is this I and my brethren of several other communities which are considered as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having been living for generations together in slum areas. Whenever the problem of slum areas arises, it is said that slum areas are only in cities and towns. But that is not so. In India there are about six lakhs villages and in every village, wherever there is a locality of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are nothing else but slums

An Hon. Member. Every village is a slum

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I would not say so, but in every village there are slum areas, particularly occupied by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is therefore important that Government should devote some attention to this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch Castes): Before you remove slums, slum consciousness must be removed from the hearts.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I was under the impression that Government would have done something for the removal of slums. But going through the achievements during the first Five Year Plan period I find that nothing has been done for the removal of slums and the housing of the sweepers.

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, lays down the circumstances under which an area can be declared a slum area.

"3(1) Where the competent authority upon report from any of its officers or other information in its possession is satisfied as respects any area that the buildings in that area—

(a) are in any respect unfit for human habitation, or

(b) are by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals,

it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such area to be a slum area.

(2) In determining whether a building is unfit for human habitation for the purposes of this Act, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say—

(a) repair,

(b) stability,

(c) freedom from damp,

(d) natural light and air;

(e) water supply,

(f) drainage and sanitary conveniences,

(g) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water, etc."

13-09 hrs

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

If we go through the achievements of the First Five Year Plan, we find that nothing has been done in this respect and if we go through the reports published by Government themselves for the last five years, we find that Government have done nothing absolutely in this behalf. In the report for the year 1953-54 it is said

"It is the intention to start a few pilot schemes of slum clearance so that the experience of actual working can help in evolution of a long term policy in this respect."

They have started nothing, they are only thinking of this problem. In the next report for the year 1954-55 you find they have said that the problem of slum clearance is closely linked with industrial housing and the face of an industrial town cannot be changed for the better unless the sore spots, the slums, have been eliminated. They go on to say that explanatory enquiries were made from the State Governments requesting them to send up specific schemes for their suggestions as to the nature and extent of central assistance that could reasonably be expected to be given to them. Their replies to the Central Government reveal that almost all of them were unable to proceed with their programmes of slum clearance in cities without a substantial subsidy from the Centre.

"Another obstacle in the way of slum clearance is the exorbitant acquisition cost based on the existing market value of slum area." So for

[Shri B R Gaikwad]

the year 1954-55, they have done nothing

Let us take the year 1955-56 Of course, the Government's intention is there What they say is this

"Housing, man's basic need next to food and clothing, continues to be a major problem before the nation"

That is the importance they have attached for this "Housing man's basic need next to food and clothing" It is the basic need next to food and clothing, what importance Government have attached to this for the last so many years? Even after attaching such importance to it, they have done nothing, and year after year passes without the Government doing anything towards this problem

In another paragraph of their report, the Government say

'Realising the profound influence that proper housing exercises on the health and the working capacity of the individuals, an allocation of Rs 38.5 crores was made in the first Plan'

In the first Five Year Plan, this amount was allotted

"This amount was mainly utilised for assisting the construction of housing colonies for industrial workers and giving financial facilities to low income groups"

So for the slum areas and for housing in villages, nothing has been done, but the amount which was provided in the first Five Year Plan, namely Rs 38.5 crores was utilised for this purpose, that is, for low income groups, only What is this low income group? Low income group means, low-paid staff and workers whose income does not exceed Rs 6000 per year That is, for a man who is earning less than Rs 500 per mensem, housing should be provided Of course, one of my hon friends just now has said that there are so many

clerks working in several offices. They have no houses They are suffering too much I do support him I do admit, but comparatively, we will have to see that the man who is most needy is helped I just want to invite the attention of the hon Minister to one problem which I shall mention now

Again, at page 26 of the report, the Government say

"The question of slum clearance such as sweepers' housing, has been engaging the attention of this Ministry for quite sometime Explanatory enquiries made from the State Governments reveal that almost all of them were unable to take up this work "

This is what they have said as regards housing and the slum clearance in the sweepers' areas

In the latest report, that is, 1956-57, it is said as follows

"In the country's march towards the building up of a welfare State, the creation of separate portfolio for housing in May, 1952 was an event of major importance Health and living conditions are a basic human need and no progressive Government can afford to be indifferent to the problem presented by overcrowding and congestion prevailing in large parts of the country The provision of Rs 30.5 crores set apart for housing during the first Five Year Plan had been stepped up to Rs 120 crores during the second Five Year Plan indicating Government's keen desire to do all possible in this field despite their financial limitations"

Again, on rural housing, the report says as follows

"The problem of rural housing is expected to receive greater attention during the second Five Year Plan. Rural housing was considered primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who were expected to improve

housing standards and living conditions in rural areas by providing funds as long term loans—"

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: There is very short time at my disposal and I shall therefore not go through the reports I will finish I must tell the House that the Government have come forward and said that they have, for the coming Five Year Plan, that is, the second Plan, provided Rs 120 crores But, when you go through the report and through the budget, you will find that for the last year, they had provided Rs 4,04,97,000 Then, in the revised estimate, some amount was included and that comes to Rs 4,19,95,000 When Rs 38 crores were provided, at that time, Rs 4 crores were spent for housing purposes Of course, the lowpaid servants got the benefit, as some houses were erected for them But while Rs 120 crores have been provided in the Plan, for this year Rs 2,15,76,000 only have been provided for this purpose in the budget

Now, you will find from the review of the first Five Year Plan that the Government have clearly stated that they have done nothing "It would, however, be true to say that over the first plan period the rural housing problem was scarcely touched" So, nothing was done during the first Five Year Plan, in this direction

As I said at the beginning, in every village there is a slum and we must improve the slums I do admit that it is a very difficult task, but anyhow we will have to tackle this problem and do something in that direction

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I will be very brief I shall draw the attention of this House to the fact that though this city of Delhi is the capital of India, you will find there are two lakhs of slum-dwellers in Delhi About 40,000

families are slum-dwellers Not only that They occupy an area of about 500 acres

Shri K. C. Reddy: I may intervene here, and I am sorry to do so. This slum clearance problem is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and not the responsibility of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply It is only in respect of the slums outside the city of Delhi that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has to do something

Of course, there will be co-ordination between that Ministry and this Ministry But basically, the responsibility for slum clearance and slum improvement in Delhi is that of the Ministry of Health

Shri B. K. Gaikwad. That is all right I would like to bring to the notice of this House that in Delhi, which is the capital city of India, the height of the houses is not more than 3 to 4 feet and the inner area is 5 feet by 5 feet In an area of 25 square feet, about 10 to 15 people reside It is not possible for them to sleep inside and so, many of them are lying on the roads The persons who live by the side of the road prevent them from sleeping on the roads also

I would request the hon Minister as well as my friends, who spoke before me and who were complaining about the clerks' accommodation, to come and see the position in Delhi. The situation every where outside, in towns and villages, is the same as in Delhi So, Government should pay more attention to this problem. It is no use saying that it is the responsibility of the Health Ministry and not ours I would request the hon Minister as well as the Members of this House to just come and visit these localities in Delhi I have got the names of about 36 localities in Delhi, where people live in the way I have explained You are constructing big buildings like the Ashoka Hotel When foreigners come, you want to give them all comforts and say, this is India Take them to the villages,

[Shri B. R. Gaikwad]

show them the huts and say, "this is India and not that". So, what I am pointing out is, we should attach more importance to this problem. Of course, I have no complaints about Ashoka Hotel and other hotels; if they have got sufficient funds, they should do it. But they should attach more importance to this problem in the country. In my opinion, the Government have ignored this for the last five years. Even in the Second Five Year Plan, they have only provided Rs. 2 crores for this purpose, whereas they have provided Rs. 120 crores for housing. They should feel their responsibility and see that something is done about these slum areas, particularly in Delhi.

With these words, I am concluding. I am sorry I have not got enough time to put forward all my grievances, but I hope Government will consider whatever points I have made and do whatever is possible.

श्री हेम राव (रागडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय के जो भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर थे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, और अब जो नए मिनिस्टर है, श्री रेडडी तथा उनके सहयोगी चन्दा साहब, इन सब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ उस सब के लिये जो उन्होंने गरीब भ्रम्बाम के लिये किया है। उन सब ने गरीब लोगों के लिये घरों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रबन्ध किया है और उनको बसाने के तरीके सोचे हैं। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने जो लो इनकम हाउसिंग की स्कीम को चलाया और स्लम एरियाज को ठीक ठाक करने की स्कीम बनाई। आज इन स्कीमों को भ्रम्बल में लाया जा रहा है।

आज मैं माननीय यंत्री जी की सेवा में लो इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम के बारे में थोड़ा सा भ्रञ्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जिस

वक्त यह स्कीम चलाई गई थी उस वक्त देहातो में इस के बारे में काफी प्रचार किया गया था और कहा गया था कि मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को मकान इत्यादि बनाने के लिये कर्जें दिये जायेंगे। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हजारों की तादाद में एप्लीकेशंस गवर्नमेंट के पास पहुंची। चाहिये तो यह था कि जितना भी रुपया हर एक सूबे को हिन्द सरकार से मिलना था या उसके मुताबिक जितना भी रुपया बहा की राज्य सरकार ने देना था उसके मुताबिक ही एप्लीकेशंस ली जाती। लेकिन एप्लीकेशंस हजारों की तादाद में घा गई और हिन्द सरकार ने जो कर्जा दिया उसके अन्दर रहते हुए इन सब लोगों को कर्जा नहीं मिल सकता था। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों के अन्दर एक बेदिली सी पैदा हो गई। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जिन लोगों ने अग्रिया दी उनसे सौ सौ और दो दो गौ रुपया सिक्क्योरिटी बोनस में खर्च करवा दिया गया और बाद में उन्हें जवाब दे दिया गया। यही नहीं, उसमें आपने एक शर्त यह भी रखी थी कि साठे चार परसेंट के हिसाब में सूद लिया जायेगा और एक परसेंट खर्चा बाकी का जो सरकार का होता है जिमको कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव चार्ज कहा जाता है, वह भी लिया जायेगा। इस सब के साथ साथ एक शर्त यह भी लगा दी गई कि तीस साल के अन्दर आप उस कर्जें को वापस ले लेंगे। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग ऐसे भी थे जो कि कर्जें की रकम को जल्दी ही लौटा देना चाहते थे लेकिन सरकार ने उनको ऐसा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी। जब उन लोगों ने कहा कि हम तीस साल के पहले ही रुपया दे देना चाहते हैं तो एग्जीमेंट के मुताबिक उनको यह उत्तर दिया गया कि तीस साल से पहले रुपया बसूल नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब आप इस तरह की स्कीमें बनायें तो उनमें आप

कोई भी इस तरह की शर्त न रखें कि तीस साल के पहले रुपया बसूल नहीं किया जा सकता है बल्कि यह कहें कि जो लोग पहले देना चाहते हैं वे पहले भी इस कर्ज की अवायगी कर सकते हैं और उनसे कर्जा वापिस लिया जा सकता है।

मेरे आप से यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो कर्जा आपने पंजाब सरकार को दिया है वह इतना नाकाफी है कि जो अखियाँ उसके पास इस वक्त तक मौसूल हो चुकी हैं, उनका भी वह इस रकम में से निपटारा नहीं कर सकती है। १९५५-५६ में जो अखियाँ आई हैं और जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स में पड़ी हुई हैं, उनका भी निपटारा आप की श्रॉट में रहते हुए नहीं किया जा सकता है। आपने से जो अखियाँ आयेंगी उनको डिसपोज़ आफ करने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। इस बास्ते में भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब मौसम और आबोहवा के लिहाज से एक ऐसा सूबा है जो कि सख्त गर्म और सख्त सर्द है और वहाँ के लोगों को मकानों की सख्त जरूरत होती है और पंजाब सरकार को इस काम के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाए।

आपने कर्ज देने का जो प्रोसीजर रखा था वह बहुत ही खराब था। आप ने यह कहा था कि मेंबरान पार्लियामेंट या मेंबरान असेम्बली उनकी एप्लीकेशन्स की तस्दीक करे और उसके तीन मरहले होते थे। पहला मरहला तो वह होता था जब कोई एप्लीकेशन देता था। दूसरा वह होता था जब उस मकान की बुनियादें तामीर हो जाती थी और तीसरा वह था कि जिस वक्त मकान बनकर तामीर हो जाता था। इस तरह से तीन किस्तों में रुपया उसको मिलता था।

अब जो एम० पी० और एम० एल० एंड उन एप्लीकेशन्स की तस्दीक करते

थे उनको यह तक पता नहीं होता था कि आया मकान की बुनियादें पड़ गई हैं या नहीं और मकान सारा बन गया है कि नहीं। हमने कई बक्का इस के लिये रिप्रेजेंट किया है कि परअसल यह तसदीक बगैरह का काम देहात की पंचायतों के सुपुर्व कर दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उनको हर चीज का पूरा इल्म रहता है कि क्या वाकई उसको मकान की जरूरत है, आया उस मकान की बुनियादें हैं या वह मकान कहां तक तामीर हो गया है। इस के लिये कई बक्का रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया गया और कई बक्का आपकी नोटिस में भी और पंजाब सरकार के भी नोटिस में यह लाया गया कि यह जो तसदीक करने की शर्त है यह पंचायतों को दे दी जाय लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ।

मेरी आप से यह दरखास्त है कि जो प्रोसीज्योर आपने बनाया है उसके मुताबिक मुझे यह कहना है कि यह जो आप की हाउसिंग की स्कीम है इन पर अमल दरामद करने के लिये और इनको अमली जामा पहनाने के लिये आपने कोई कारपोरेशन या बोर्ड नहीं बनाये हैं और इस पर पूरी तौर से अमल दरामद कराने के लिये हर एक स्टेट में हाउसिंग बोर्ड बनाये जायें या स्टेट हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बना दी जाय।

अभी जैसा कि मेरे एक भाई बोल रहे थे कि असली जरूरत सहायता की जो तो छोटे और गरीब तबके को है जो कि देहातों में रहता है, देहात वालों के लिये आपकी लिप सिम्प्ली (खानी हमदर्दी) तो रहती है लेकिन वह अमली सूरत बहुत कम धखत्यार करती है। आज भी अगर आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि ५ लाख देहात हमारे देश में हैं और उन ५ लाख देहातों का ५० फ्रीसदी हिस्सा बगैर मकानों के है। हमारे बैंकवर्क क्लसिफ और हरिजन लोगों की हज़ार बड़ी खराब है और हकीकत यह है

[श्री हमराज]

कि वह लोन के लिये दरखास्तें देते हैं लेकिन वहां पर उन की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और उनको कोई रुपया नहीं मिलता। मैं उन के लिये विशेष तौर पर प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया रक्खा जाना चाहिए।

अभी पिछले कुछ दिनों से एक एकोनामिक ड्राइव की लहर हमारे देश में चल पड़ी है लेकिन उस दिशा में भी कोई खास काम होता दिखाई नहीं देता। मुझ से पहले के वक्ताओं ने सदन के सामने यह चीज रखी है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों का दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने की बड़ी दफा स्कीमें बनती हैं लेकिन आज पांच वर्ष से देख रहे हैं कि उस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है और यहाँ से कोई सरकारी दफ्तर बाहर नहीं गये हैं। मैं यह चीज नहीं समझ पाता कि जिस वक्त अंग्रेज सरकार यहाँ पर भी तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया के जितने भी दफ्तर थे वह सारे के सार शिमला में हाउस किये जा सकते थे और आज वे तमाम बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें खाली और बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। क्यों नहीं यहाँ दिल्ली से कुछ सरकारी दफ्तर वहाँ पर मुतकिल किये जा सकते ताकि शिमले की वह इमारतें भी काम में आ सकें और दिल्ली में किसी हद तक कंजेशन भी कम किया जा सके। शिमले के अलावा पटियाला, नामा, कपूरथला, मसूर नामपुर और डलहौजी आदि बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया के सरकारी दफ्तर बड़ी आसानी से मुतकिल किये जा सकते हैं। मुझे से पहले श्री भक्त वर्मान ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि वास्तव में कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहता, दिल्ली उस के लिये एक ऐसे आकर्षण की वस्तु बन गई है कि कोई भी यहाँ से बाहर जाना पसन्द नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब एकोनामिक ड्राइव चल रही हो तो बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें जिनमें सरकारी दफ्तर रह सकते हैं वे बेकार पड़ी रहें और

दूसरी ओर बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाई जायें कुछ उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। वास्तव में ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि एकोनामिक ड्राइव में वही पढ़ने वाला अंग्रेजी तुरीका बर्ता जा रहा है। यह एकोनामिक की जा रही है कि कार में सड़ा न लहराया जाय या पुराने लिफाफों को खाना न किया जाय और उनको दुबारा इस्तेमाल में लाया जाय। इन छोटी छोटी चीजों में एकोनामी चलाई जा रही है लेकिन जो, अथवा धुन्ध बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाई जा रही हैं उनमें एकोनामी नहीं की जा रही है जहाँ कि एकोनामी की बहुत गुंजाइश है।

अभी पिछले दिनों में दिल्ली में जो फार्मर्स फोरम हुआ था वहाँ पर जो देहाती किसान लोग आये थे वह सवाल करते कि आज सरकार हमसे जो इतने सारे टैक्स वसूल करती है क्या वह तमाम रुपया इन बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों के बनाने में खर्च किया जा रहा है। मुझे अभी अपने चुनाव के दौरान जब लोगों से जा कर उन के घरों में मिलना पड़ा तो मैं ने महसूस किया कि उनमें इस बड़ी हुई महंगाई और दूसरी तरफ सरकार द्वारा टैक्सों में बढ़ोतरी होने के कारण असंतोष है। हम लोग घर घर में इन टैक्सों के कारण बदनाम थे और वे कहते थे कि इस गवर्नमेंट को हम बहुत देर तक रखने को तैयार नहीं। एक तरफ तो इतनी महंगाई हो कि लोगों को खरीद की कुञ्जत कमजोर हो चुकी हो और दूसरी तरफ आप उन पर इतने अधिक टैक्स लगाये और ऐसी बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाये, तो इस को कोई भी अवाम बहुत ज्यादा देर तक बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं होगा। शिमले आदि अन्य स्थानों पर तो बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें जिनमें सरकारी दफ्तर रह सकते हो वे तो खाली पड़ी रहें और दिल्ली में दफ्तरों की भरमार बनी रहें और जगह की तंगी के कारण यहाँ पर और बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाने की जरूरत महसूस हो

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप क्यों नहीं इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करते कि शिमले में और अन्य स्थानों पर जहाँ बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें खाली और बेकार पड़ी हैं उनमें दिल्ली के कुछ सरकारी दफ्तरों को भेज दिया जाय। मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह दरखास्त करूँगा कि इसके मुताल्लिक जो पहली कमेटी उन्होंने बिठलाई थी, उसका मुझे पता नहीं कि क्या फैसला हुआ, पाच साल से यह बीज चल रही है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों को दिल्ली में हटाने के सवाल पर और करने के लिये सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठलाई हुई है लेकिन अभी तक कोई भी प्रगति उस दिशा में हमें देखने की नहीं मिली है, मंत्री महोदय इस सवाल पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और जल्द कोई फैसला करे ताकि दिल्ली में कुछ सरकारी दफ्तर शिमला आदि अन्य स्थानों में भेजे जा सकें।

एक बात मैं आप के सामने अपने कट-मोशन के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि बदकिस्मती से मुझे यहाँ कुछ देर से आना पड़ा, करीब एक सप्ताह हुआ जब मैं यहाँ पर हाजिर हुआ था। अभी आप के सामने एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि लोक सभा के सदस्यों के लिये ६७५ मकानों की जरूरत है लेकिन बने कल ५१६ हैं और जो ५१६ बने भी हैं वे भी लोक सभा के सदस्यों को नहीं मिल सकते। वह हमारे लिये नहीं हैं। इस दफा जब मुझे यहाँ सेशन में आने का इतिफाक हुआ और मैंने एस्टेट आफिस में मकान के लिये दरखास्त दी तो मैंने पाया कि वहाँ एस्टेट आफिस के जो अफसरान लोग हैं वे सीधे मुह बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो १४, १४ और १५, १५ लाख जनता के प्रतिनिधि इस लोक-सभा में बैठे हैं, उन के साथ अगर इस एस्टेट आफिस का सलूक देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि उससे बदतर सलूक कहीं और हो नहीं सकता। हमसे कहा जाता है कि जाइये अपने लोक सभा के

सेक्रेटेरियट के पास जाकर कहिये और वहाँ पर जाइये तो वह भी बतलाने को तैयार नहीं हैं। असल में हुआ यह है कि जो फ्लैट्स लोक सभा के मेम्बरों के वास्ते बनाये गये थे, उनमें से बहुत सारे फ्लैट्स गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को दे दिये गये हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Just one moment. The Lok Sabha Secretariat is just under the control of the hon. Speaker. The practice we are following all these days is, if there be any complaint against the Lok Sabha Secretariat, that should not be made on the floor of the House. It may be directly taken up with the hon. Speaker

Shri Hem Raj: I shall deal only with the Estate Office

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि एस्टेट आफिस जाइये तो वे सीधे मुह बात नहीं करते

एक माननीय सदस्य लोक सभा की बात छोड़ दीजिये।

श्री हेम राज लोक सभा की बात मैंने छोड़ दी है। एस्टेट आफिस तो लोक सभा के नीचे नहीं है, वह तो वर्क्स हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि एस्टेट आफिस में जाओ तो वहाँ के जो अफसरान हैं वे सीधे मुह बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। उन से यह पूछें कि उन में से कितने फ्लैट्स मेम्बरान को मिले हैं और कितने फ्लैट्स गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को दिये गये हैं तो वह यह इनफार्मेशन देने को तैयार नहीं है। नार्थ एवेन्यू और माउथ एवेन्यू के इन्क्वायरी आफिसिज से जब यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई कि कौन कौन से फ्लैट्स गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज के पास हैं तो चुकि वे अपने बड़े अफसरों से डरते हैं इसलिये वहाँ वाले हम को यह इनफार्मेशन देने को तैयार नहीं होते। मैं पूछूँ, चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि इस बक्ष माउथ एवेन्यू के हमारे ६ फ्लैट्स नंबर

[श्री हेम रज]

११, ३४, ३६, ५१, ७६, १५३, १५६, १५९ और ८३ गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज के पास हैं। होना यह चाहिये कि अगर वे प्लैट्स जोकि हमारे लिये बने थे हमें नहीं दिये जा सकते तो हमें पार्लियामेंट के नजदीक आल्टरनेट जगह दी जाय लेकिन आज हालत यह हो रही है कि लोक सभा के मेम्बरो को बड़ी दूर दूर जा कर रहना पडा है। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि यह प्लैट्स लोक सभा के मेम्बरो के रहने के वास्ते बनाये गये थे और लोक सभा का जो सेशन शुरू होने वाला था उसके शुरू होने से पहले ही एम्प्लॉयमेंट गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को दे दिये गये हैं? आज वहा पर जानिबदारी, कुनबापरवरी हो रही है। मैं चाहता हू कि भविष्य में इस किस्म का सलूक लोक सभा के मेम्बरान के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए और जो चीज उनके लिये बनी हो वह उन्ही को मिलनी चाहिए। आज हमें यह कहा जा रहा है कि उन को हमने नोटिस दिये हुए हैं और हमें कुछ देर और ठहरना पड़ेगा लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि उस वक्त तक शायद यह लोक सभा का जो मौजूदा सेशन चल रहा है वह खत्म हो जायगा।

सभा ति महोदय, मैं आप के नोटिस में और आप के द्वारा अध्यक्ष महोदय के नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हू कि लोक सभा मेम्बरान के वास्ते बने हुए प्लैट्स में जो गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज को रक्खा गया है, उन को खाली करा कर लोक सभा के मेम्बरो को जल्दी से जल्दी दिलवाने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाया जाय। दूसरी तरफ मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक दख्खिस्त करूंगा कि अब तो उन को पता चल ही गया है कि पांच साल तक लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के लिये ६७५ क्वार्टरो की जरूरत है। अगर इन पांच सालों में वह इस को पूरा नहीं कर सके तो फिर कब करेंगे।

उन की रिपोर्ट में एक सुझाव है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू में एक जगह खाली है, उस में २० क्वार्टर्स बनेंगे। इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हू कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप हमारे लिये बड़े बड़े क्वार्टर बनायें, लेकिन जो क्वार्टर्स की हालत है उस की तरफ जरूर ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारे क्वार्टर्स की हालत यह है कि हमें जो फर्निचर दिया जाता है, अगर आप उस की कीमत बाजार में पूछें तो पता चलेगा कि जिस चीज की कीमत वहा पर पांच २० है, उस की कीमत जो फर्द हमें दी गई है उस में कम से कम पांच गुनी मिली गई है। मैं अफसोस करना चाहता था कि इस चीज की खास तौर पर देखभाल की जाये कि जो फर्निचर हमें दिया जाता है उस की असल कीमत क्या है और उसके मुताबिक ही उस के किराये की प्रदायगी होनी चाहिये।

यहा पर बहुत से मेम्बरो ने कट्टेकट सिस्टम के मुताल्लिक कहा। कट्टेकट सिस्टम के नीचे बहुत ज्यादा करप्शन बनता है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। परीटेज कायम कर रक्खा गया है। जो मुस्तलिफ कट्टेकटर्स होते हैं, उन के ऊपर ओवरसियर्स होते हैं, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के दूसरे आफिसर्स होते हैं। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य रंगा जी ने कहा था, इस के लिये जरूरी तौर पर आप को ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। आज सब जगह पर सेट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का महकमा अपने करप्शन के लिये बदनाम है। व आप के काम के दौरान रास्ते पर पड जाए और जो बदनामी का टीका उस के माथे पर है, वह दूर हो जाए, और उसको दूर करने में सब से ग्रहम पार्ट आप भदा करे।

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply which have been indicated by the Members

to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	Nos. of Cut Motion
92	1428, 1429.
94	1431 to 1450.
134	337.

Prevalence of contract system in C.P.W.D.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Rs. 1."

Failure to redress grievances of Government Press Employees.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Rs. 1."

Need to reorganise the Divisions of the C.P.W.D. on proper basis from the point of view of economy and efficiency.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to reduce the working hours of Chowkidars working on stores of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolition of the Furniture Workshop at Khushak Road Enquiry Office in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to provide free transport on illness to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. employed in different aerodromes.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide medical facilities to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. outside Delhi.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide essential tools to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to count the previous services of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. transferred along with the works from State P.W.D.'s.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to construct separate quarters for the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at all aerodromes.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant full pay to suspended workers of the C.P.W.D. on reinstatement with retrospective effect.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to amend the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund Rules in conformity with the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain proper service records of the workcharged staff of the C P W D .

Shri Easwara Iyer. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to bring the Estate Office under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, C P W D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to bring workcharged staff of the Central P.W.D. to the regular establishment with the benefit of past service.

Shri Easwara Iyer. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to confirm the lift staff on regular establishment in the C P W D against existing permanent vacancies

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to reinstate C P.W.D employees victimised for trade union work

Shri Easwara Iyer. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to confirm at an early date workcharged staff of the Central P W D. against the existing permanent posts

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to confirm workcharged staff of the C P.W.D. as semi-permanent as and when they complete two years of service.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to do all repair and maintenance works in the C P.W.D departmentally through workcharged staff.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to maintain one seniority list of entire workcharged staff of the C P W D in Delhi

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to pool all workcharged staff of the C P W.D in Delhi and allot them centrally

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to employ retrenched workers in the Directorate of Horticulture of C P W D in preference to outsiders in the years 1954 and 1955.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need to supply uniforms and liveries to certain categories of workcharged staff in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need to find suitable promotional avenues for workcharged clerks of the C P W D

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to grant Contributory Health Service benefits to the workcharged staff of the C P W D in Delhi

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to remove anomalies in the scales of pay of workcharged staff of the C P W D

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to classify workcharged posts of the C P W D into unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled highly skilled, skilled supervisory and clerical categories

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide without any delay accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C P W D according to their scales of pay

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to supply liveries to lift staff on the regular establishment in the C P W D

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide accommodation to the fire service staff near their duty place

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure of policy in regard to slum clearance and sweepers' housing

Shri B. K. Galkwad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Chairman. All these cut motions are before the House

Shri Subblah Ambalam (Ramana-thapuram) **Mr. Chairman,** the basic needs of men are food, clothing and housing. So far as food is concerned, to a great extent we have solved that problem. The problem of clothing has also more or less been solved. But the problem of housing is a very important one and it needs public co-operation and a lot of finance. From the allotment that has been made under the Five Year Plan we learn that only Rs 120 crores have been allotted for housing. Out of this only Rs 10 crores have been allotted for rural housing.

The problem of rural housing is not tackled by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply alone. There are other Ministries like the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Community Projects which are keenly interested in the problem of housing in rural areas. The problem of rural housing is not an isolated problem. It has to be taken into consideration in the light of the developments that are proposed under the Second Five Year Plan. Rural housing will be successful only to the extent that we are able to solve the problem of agriculture in the rural parts and provide scope for employment for the population in the rural areas. The prosperity, the living standard and the condition of living of the people should be improved in

[Shri Subbiah Ambalam]

the rural areas so that this housing problem can be easily solved.

I would like to say something about the low income group housing. Under this scheme aid is given to persons whose monthly income is about Rs 500/- They are asked to contribute 20 per cent of the cost of the building. The balance 80 per cent is advanced by Government by way of loan. I have known instances where a number of persons, who have formed themselves into a co-operative society and subscribed as shareholders, were not in a position to find even the 20 per cent contribution. This 20 per cent contribution comes to about Rs 2,000/- A person drawing a salary of Rs 500/- will find it difficult to contribute Rs 2,000/- in a lump sum. Therefore, the object of this scheme is not being fulfilled because of this condition. So I would request the hon Minister not to insist upon this 20 per cent contribution but to see that the people who are really in need of houses are provided with houses. The amount can be collected in monthly instalments. After all, the house is a good security and it is worth the money advanced.

I have another suggestion to make regarding low income group housing. The problem of housing in the towns and cities can be easily solved if there is co-ordination between this Ministry and the Ministry of Finance, especially the department dealing with the Life Insurance Corporation. There is a lot of money available for investment in the Life Insurance Corporation. This money can well be utilized for constructing houses. At the same time, we will be encouraging people to take up life insurance policies. I will illustrate this. Suppose a person takes a life policy for Rs 10,000/- The Life Insurance Corporation may undertake to construct a house for the person who has taken the life policy up to the limit of the amount insured. He may be asked to pay the premium in the usual course. At the end of the period, that is, after the maturity of

the life policy, he will have a house of his own. If he dies before the maturity of the policy, he will have the benefit of a house without any encumbrances for his heirs. This, I would say, will be a double benefit. For one thing it will solve the housing problem and for another thing it will induce people to take out more life policies.

Regarding slum clearance most of the States are not able to find the money to clear the slums. The States are asked to contribute a matching subsidy to the tune of 25 per cent and so the money that has been allotted for slum clearance has not been utilized. Therefore, I would request the hon Minister not to insist upon this matching subsidy upon the States. For instance, Madras State is not in a position to find this matching subsidy of 25 per cent. Therefore, what has been allotted by the Central Government towards slum clearance has not been fully utilized.

I want to say something about supplies. I find from the report for the year 1956-57 that close co-ordination has been established between the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals and the Corporation with a view to encouraging the small-scale industries to manufacture suitable selected items for which there is a steady demand from the Government. I find that a lot of things are being produced by the small scale and village industries and they are not in a position to find a good market for these items. These things are accumulated in the villages without any ready market. So I would request the hon Minister to contact such of the village industries as have products required by the Ministry and plan the production.

Regarding the production of handloom and khadi, I understand that there is a lot of accumulation of stocks, specially in Madras. In my own constituency of Paramakudi there are about 5,000 handloom weavers. I understand that handloom fabrics

worth about Rs. 15 lakhs are accumulated without scope for marketing. I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to see that the accumulated stocks are cleared and weavers are given some work.

I understand that the production of khadi is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government. So I would request the Government to use handloom fabrics to some extent so that the accumulated stocks of handloom fabrics may be easily marketed or consumed by the departments of the Government.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I am very glad that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is under the charge of a very experienced and capable Minister, and we have very great hopes from this Ministry to solve certain basic problems, as, for instance, the problem of housing.

So far as my State is concerned, a part of it, especially the area which was in the old Madhya Bharat State, is industrialised. There is the largest city of Madhya Pradesh, namely Indore; in the neighbourhood, we have Ujjain, Ratlam and Gwalior as the important industrial centres. Much work has been done in these places for industrial housing. A number of colonies have been constructed also.

But I wish to point out to the Minister that there are certain defects in these schemes. Of course, these schemes provide houses to labour. But there have been no provisions made for maternity homes, *bal mandirs*, playgrounds, or welfare centres for women and so on. These are lacking there. The Indian National Trade Union Congress in our State, which has been doing very useful and good work for a number of years, and which is renowned for its work throughout the country has undertaken to construct these things which are very important and which ought to have been included in the original scheme. They have constructed maternity homes, *bal mandirs*, *mahila camps*, playgrounds etc. but

there are no adequate arrangements for water supply and lighting. These are still lacking there. I hope the Minister would kindly look into this matter and see that the deficiencies are made up shortly.

I now come to the low income housing schemes. Sir, I come from Ujjain. I visited a certain area where houses were being constructed under this scheme, but I was really pained to see that the full amount of loan which ought to have been paid had been withheld. I can say that some of the houses are lying there half-constructed. I was told that the persons concerned were refused advances on the ground that they had let out a portion of the buildings constructed. I believe, recently, some changes have been made in the rules. Wherever the owner of the house lives in a part of the house, and lets out the other part, I think he should be permitted to do so, and the amount of loan to be advanced should not be withheld. If the amounts were to be withheld, then the result would be that the houses would not be completed, and they would not be occupied. Consequently, no income will be derived from them, and those persons would not be able to pay off the debt to Government. So, whatever amount has been withheld should be paid, so that the houses that have been built at Ujjain may be completed and then occupied or used.

The third point which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister is this. Madhya Pradesh is the second largest State in India, and Bhopal has been made the capital of that State. Formerly, Bhopal was the capital of a Part C State. The housing problem there is very acute. Very little amount has been provided in the budget for advances by way of loans. A number of houses need to be constructed there. I would request the Minister to kindly pay special attention to the problems of Bhopal and to provide a fairly large amount, so that a number of houses can be built.

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

Of course, the State Government are trying their best to provide accommodation for the State employees, but it is difficult for them even to provide accommodation for all the State employees, because the problem is very huge and colossal one. Besides, a number of people are coming and settling down there. They have to build their houses. So, I hope that in view of the position obtaining at present the Minister would kindly re-examine the case of Bhopal and make a substantial provision, so that this intricate problem may be solved at Bhopal.

Shri S. Ghose (Burdwan) I shall primarily confine myself to the administration of the Government presses and to certain anomalies that have attracted our notice, and that seem to be unique in character.

Governments owns more or less ten or eleven presses, and we are told that some more presses are going to be constructed or started. Naturally, a big number of employees work in these presses. They have been placed in 88 categories. So far as we know, the majority of these employees are not paid either according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission or the Whitley Commission or even at a subsistence level.

Let us take one or two examples. We find that in the case of the form-carriers and press suppliers, the grade is from Rs 30 to Rs 35. It passes one comprehension that a man should begin his career at Rs 30 and end his service with Rs 35, with Rs 8 annual increments. Even then, we must say that we are living under a Government with a very broad outlook!

Then, again take another class of employees namely the piece worker. The piece worker is paid on the basis of his work. When these persons get works I do not say that in comparison with the other workers, they get less. But if perchance they go on leave or if there is a paid holiday, they get only to the extent of Rs 18-6-0 per

month. The only thing lacking on the part of Government is that these people should have been provided with a magical wand. Otherwise, with Rs 18-6-0 per month, one cannot work wonders. Moreover, these workers are also fortunate that in our zeal for economy drive, they have not been requested to cut ten per cent from their salary of Rs 18-6-0.

Then, there is a class of employees who are called contingent labour. They serve for six or seven or eight years, and there is no confirmation or permanency or anything of that kind. The one word that is used in their case is 'regularising the service'. And when their services are regularised, their service for seven or eight years is not taken into consideration, and that is gone for nothing. They do not get the benefit of this service. These are the contingent labourers.

Then there is another peculiar system that is prevalent in this department. The one word which is used there and with which I am conversant just now is 'quasi-permanent'.
14 hrs

The employee is first of all made quasi-permanent. For quasi-permanency say the Calcutta Press authorities will have to write to the Controller. But when he is to be confirmed, it can be done by the local manager, and the matter is managed in such a way that when the recommendation of the local authority for quasi-permanency is kept pending before the Controller, the stage for permanency arrives. I fail to understand why these anomalies did not attract the notice of Ministers.

Another very nice thing that is prevalent in this department is about pension benefit. Classes I, II and IV employees get pension benefit, but not Class III.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Are not Class III workers industrial workers?

Shri S. Ghose: Yes. So far as the Government Press is concerned, if a

class IV employee is promoted to class III, he loses the benefit of pension and leave rules. The leave rules are that in the case of classes I, II and IV, the leave is allowed to be accumulated upto six months, but when a class IV employee is promoted to class III he can accumulate leave only upto three months.

If a class IV employee is promoted to class III after 20 years of service, when he completes 25 years and will be entitled to retire, he will be deprived of the benefit of pension and leave rules. That is one of the things prevalent in this department and it has not so far been tackled. The instances that I bring to the notice of the House are so small that they can be tackled within half an hour. If the Essential Services Maintenance Bill can be proceeded with at breakneck speed and passed in two days, I fail to understand how these small matters cannot be tackled.

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I intervene to say what I wanted to say in the course of my speech on this point as very strong criticism is being made by the hon. Member in regard to the terms and conditions of service of class III employees and pointed attention is being drawn to the fact that while classes I, II and IV are enjoying certain pension benefits, class III employees are not enjoying those benefits, and a suggestion is made that as in the case of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill we might act with the same speed with regard to this matter? I want to say that Government has decided that class III employees will get the same pension benefits as classes I, II and IV employees.

Shri S. Ghose: That shows that I am correct. If Government has decided now, it means that this rule is prevalent until now. As regards the speed I have complained of, even there I am correct. This matter has been awaiting decision for the last ten years and now Government has decided, perhaps when a strike notice has been served.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, it is not because of that.

Shri S. Ghose: Coming to medical benefits, during the influenza epidemic in Calcutta, 250 persons fell ill and there was no medicine in the dispensary. That dispensary was only a show. The hon. Minister, if he will inquire, will find that even in normal times—not abnormal times—the dispensary is starving for medicine.

Then the employees of various departments are susceptible to diseases like poisoning and TB. Let us take one class of employees called metal melters. They are affected by lead poisoning and they suffer from TB. The Government cannot play with the lives of these people. When they are serving the Government, it is up to the Government to provide for the treatment of these persons, because employees getting such paltry sums as pay cannot be expected to make their own arrangements for treatment of such fell diseases. So this should also be done.

Then there is over-congestion in the Calcutta Press. I am told that at Satragachi a vast tract of land has been purchased by Government. If the Press is shifted there, the congestion will be removed. Moreover, construction of many houses can be undertaken, which will partially solve the housing problem too. I would request the hon. Minister to shift the Calcutta Press to Satragachi where a vast tract of land has been purchased by Government.

Another point for complaint is in respect of private contracts. Why does Government give private contracts? It might be said that the Government cannot cope with the work and therefore the system of private contracts is there. I submit there is more than meets the eye. Within the very short time at my disposal it is not possible to develop this point, but this much I can say that there was a case called the Mistarani Press case. The case is said to be pending. I would like to ask what has become of that case.

[Shri S. Ghose]

We are told that the employees implicated in the Mistrani case have been promoted. I wish the information we have received is incorrect, but the hard fact is that they have been promoted perhaps because of their implication in that shady affair.

Then the administration is top-heavy. There is a Chief Controller, Controller, Deputy Controller, Assistant Controller and—another wonderful thing—Deputy Controller, (Vigilance). If the Government wants to make it more top-heavy, it can appoint another person over the Deputy Controller (Vigilance) who can be designated Controller (Vigilance) so that he may keep vigilance over what all matters we do not know—so that in the deal with private contracts something might not come out or might not be brought to light!

These are the anomalies prevalent in the Government Press. Regarding low income housing scheme, I wanted to say something which, for want of time, I will do very briefly and dispose it of. In this respect, there are certain anomalies going on in West Bengal. Rs. 2 crores have been given by the Centre to the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Government has spent a little over Rs. 21 lakhs. If the Centre gives the money at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, the West Bengal Government will charge 6 per cent. I submit even if the West Bengal Government is autonomous, so far as this transaction with the Centre is concerned, it is not expected to be so autonomous. The hon. Minister, when he is giving money, has certainly a right to inquire into this matter.

Another suggestion is that land might be purchased on co-operative basis. As one friend has suggested, the question of life insurance policy should also be considered.

Lastly I want to make a humble request to Government, which I do so with some diffidence. We, who come from a place a thousand miles away,

are feeling that we are so many refugees in Delhi. North and South Avenue are there.

Mr. Chairman: That has already been dealt with by another hon. Member.

Shri S. Ghose: My case is stronger. Perhaps you know that both my legs are highly defective due to a motor accident. Shri Harwani was making a complaint that people are coming from Vinayanagar. I am coming from that place too. And I submit to the hon. Minister that if he cannot set his home here in order, is it not idle to expect that he will be able to solve the housing problem all over India?

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my experience has been that whenever a Ministry places its demands before the House that assumes a great deal of importance and, for the moment, it looks as if there is nothing more important than the activities of that Ministry. My experience today in dealing with this Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is exactly the same.

I feel that this is one of the activities of the Government which vitally touches the common man, the people in the villages provided there is a sympathetic and realistic approach to the problem. If I were to merely go by the first Five Year Plan, I am afraid I cannot grow very enthusiastic or optimistic. I would, therefore, take this question first.

After all, we must feel something of the glow of freedom. The men in the villages must feel that freedom means something to them. Of all things, I feel that this Ministry can certainly rouse that hope in the minds of the people in the villages if only it takes it to its heart and approach the problem, as I said, in a sympathetic and realistic manner.

The first Five Year Plan, as has been already noted, hardly took notice of the question of this rural housing. I do not want to lay the blame at the door of the hon. Minister...

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): He is from your own place.

Shri Dasappa: I am afraid my hon. friend Dr. Subbarayan tries to attribute that I am a little partial and...

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I hope so.

Shri Dasappa: I take a very objective view of things and, if only he has a little patience to listen to me, he will find that I am not after all so partial.

With regard to the First Five Year Plan, it did not at all take notice of this. I am not going to lay the blame at the door of the Minister because I know the hon. Minister for many years as Dr. Subbarayan says and I think he will have a ready answer that they are only the people who execute the plan....

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have not given any answer. Why should the hon. Member imagine that I will give that answer?

Shri Dasappa: I am only anticipating an answer.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Why should we anticipate wrongly?

Shri Dasappa: If my friend takes the responsibility on himself, I will proceed on that basis. There is no objection to it. Let me proceed on the basis that the Ministry itself is responsible for this. I ask the hon. Minister: Why is it that they ignored this important question of rural housing in the First Five Year Plan? I want him to explain this.

Secondly, what is the approach to this question even in the Second Five Year Plan? After all, we have got to be answerable to our constituents. They are the crores of people who have sent us here. What has exactly been the approach of the Planning Commission or the hon. Minister with regard to this question of rural housing? When the draft Plan came, out of Rs. 120 crores, they had set apart, a magnificent sum of Rs. 5 crores for rural housing for setting right 54 million houses. Is this a thing of

which I should get proud and congratulate the Ministry? After a great deal of agitation on the part of Members of Parliament, the sum has been raised to Rs. 10 crores in the Plan.

The other day, the Finance Minister was good enough to answer that if we could spend more, he would consider granting more. I am always thankful for half a loaf where there is none. There has been some appreciation of the problem. But, even so, I would like to know how much they have spent during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. Hardly anything. The only excuse is that the schemes are not coming forward from the States. When the Plan frame is conceived, when economists are summoned, when the State Governments and their representatives are summoned, are they drawing up a Plan merely on paper without any kind of thinking exactly whether the scheme could and should be implemented or not, whether there are sufficient resources and the personnel to execute them? I am sorry to say that the very manner of approach is indicative of the fact that they are treating this question with scant courtesy.

I hope that in the four years that are left to us, they will at least spend these 10 crores and enable the Finance Minister to make good his word of sanctioning something more. It looks to me from the pronouncement of the hon. Minister this morning that the organisation they had all these years during the First Five Year Plan was not able to cope with this work and, therefore, the hon. Minister has evolved a new set-up or organisation or a new scheme to constitute State Boards and so on and integrating the various housing schemes and bringing them under one administration. I really do not know when this new scheme is going to materialise and when the suitable machinery is going to be set up to spend these amounts. I would beg of the hon. Minister to go about this work with a considerable amount of drive to see that the State Governments implement these schemes which are incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan.

[Shri Dasappa]

I am not saying that it is only this Ministry, but it is every other Ministry also. Take the small-scale industries or so many other schemes. Most of these schemes are not implemented fully. We have the unique satisfaction of seeing something very nice in the Plan, but when it comes to a question of results, hardly there is anything. I am afraid I have taken a great deal of time on this question of rural housing. I will only say one thing before I come to other subjects.

The hon. Minister has been the Chief Minister of a State and he has ample experience as how to utilise these funds effectively. When we got into power there was what is known as the Harijan housing question, housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A paltry sum of Rs 3 or 4 lakhs was all that was being spent there. We took up the scheme in a dynamic way. We spent Rs 19 lakhs every year on Harijan housing. It is not a small sum, it comes to Rs 1 crore for five years, whereas for all the States for five years, there is now this sum of Rs 10 crores. There we spent one crore for one State. There was an easy way. We would ask them to bring the houses up to the roof level, the timber and roofing materials would be supplied by us. It was a very easy way and we built thousands of houses that way. It is a question of planning and enthusiastic execution of the same. I did not at all envisage that this question of rural housing is going to present a problem. I am wholly in disagreement with taking up 500 villages in the first year, 1500 next year, 3000 the next year and thus having 10,000 houses.

Shri K. C. Reddy: 10,000 villages

Shri Dasappa: Yes, 10,000 villages out of 5½ lakhs. The hon. Minister assures us that he is going to renovate 10,000 villages.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have not at all used that language; he is trying to put it into my mouth.

Shri Dasappa: I am prepared to use his own phraseology; he is going to tackle 10,000 villages in the course of the Plan period. At that rate, how many more plans do we require to tackle 55 lakhs villages?

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has got only two minutes left.

Shri Dasappa: If there is no interference from the other side, I would have finished. In the few minutes left before me, let there be no interruptions. Now, with regard to the question of housing the various offices in Delhi. This report has got a very significant statement on page 2, para 4:

"Due to the reorganisation of the States, this Ministry undertook the work relating to the shifting of various Government offices to previous capitals of the States, where adequate arrangements both for office and residential accommodation, were assured by the various State Governments. For this purpose, a small section was created in the Ministry proper, under another Officer on Special Duty."

What is the object of having this unit? What is the co-operation promised by the State Governments? How many offices have been removed from Delhi to other places? When we are building new buildings, why not build them in other places so that these offices may be located there? Why crowd everything here?

With regard to the question of planning of Delhi, I have been watching right in front of the Secretariat and the Parliament House—magnificent buildings, two box-like buildings have cropped up. I feel that they are not in consonance with the architectural beauty of the place and I hope similar buildings would not come up though other kinds of buildings more becoming may come up.

With regard to the slum clearance, prevention is always better than cure. Government may undertake to spend

some crores and try to improve them. But, I am absolutely sure that it will not be able to do this unless the whole mentality of the people undergoes a revolutionary change. What attempts are being made to prevent the growth of slums where there are none today? I see no such plan at all. This problem requires not a dilutant approach, it requires a far more serious and comprehensive approach than hitherto conceived. The Centre is giving grants to the States. When so much money is being spent in the States for this purpose, the Centre should have on these boards representatives of this Ministry who could keep vigilance over the manner of expenditure. They can also see that similar problems do not arise hereafter.

I am glad to notice that this work-charged establishment is going to be treated more generously hereafter. They are going to be made permanent.

Before I conclude, I will only say one thing. This PWD has been characterised by Rajaji—a great friend of Dr Subbarayan also—as public enemy No. 1. It is true that it comes in for a large portion of the blame. They have got a vigilance section. I have turned over the pages and I find that over one hundred cases have been handled. Over 90 per cent, I find, are given warning or censure and things left like that. Either a man has committed a mistake or not. In many cases it appears that oral warning is given, and that is all. It only shows that it is not fulfilling its purpose adequately. Where we find that something goes wrong, more drastic punishment has to be meted out so that we are able to maintain purity of administration and prevent corruption. Anyway, I have great pleasure in according my full support to these Demands.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal) I congratulate this Ministry for taking steps to tackle the rural housing problem. My friend here suggested that it was very slow. Certainly it is very slow but even then, better slow than never. I believe that our nation and we ourselves are learning by experience. For

hundreds of years, we had no administrators. We did not regulate the affairs of this country. Other people regulated the affairs of our country on our behalf. Certainly, if the Ministers falter or if they make some delay, they cannot be hanged. The matter may be put before them or they may be mildly rebuked, but they cannot be put on the scaffold and hanged. Of course, if anybody else would have been in charge of affairs he or she might have done the same fault or made the same delay. Therefore, I congratulate the Ministry for bringing forward a new scheme for rural housing.

In the scheme I find that though certain good measures have been put forward, one thing is lacking. Some sort of subsidy has to be given to the people. We have found from experience that when we tried the small irrigation schemes on a 1/3 2/3 basis, that is, the Government paying two-third as subsidy and the people paying one-third as their subscription, the scheme worked very well. From 1947 to 1952 we have found in certain States, I am referring particularly to West Bengal, small irrigation schemes started on that basis were in great progress and people enthusiastically responded to work out those schemes on that line with the result that production improved to a very great extent. Somehow or other that scheme was abandoned, I understand, in pursuance of the directions from the Central Government.

In the case of rural housing it has to be seen whether some sort of subsidy can be given. People do not know that their conditions have got to be improved, that the village lay-out has got to be put on an improved scale. If they are asked to clear their drains, to improve their small roads, to improve their sanitary conditions, I do not think they will respond much unless they are induced with some sort of subsidy—say, two-third and one-third or something like that. I believe in the matter of housing also some sort of subsidy, say 25 per cent or 33 per cent, has got to be brought forward. This scheme might continue

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

not for an indefinite period but for three, four or five years. After that the people will be educated to have better housing and living conditions. They will know the good results that come out of these things and they themselves will come forward, take advantage of loans and other things and will do things as we want them to do.

14.34 hrs.

[SHRI C R PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Therefore, in the features of the proposed rural housing scheme I would suggest that it should be considered whether some sort of subsidy should be included or not.

The previous speaker, Shri Dasappa, spoke most eloquently on the importance of rural housing. Coming as I do from rural areas, I believe that he gave expression to the true feeling of all villages people. After all, India lives in villages, and we cannot do without the help and co-operation of the village people. Of course, we have to build good hotels like Ashoka and Janpath, and we shall also have to go to the rescue of our clerks and our workcharged staff, there is no doubt about that. But, if all the money that can be brought forward is to be spent on these things, in giving facilities and giving ameliorating measures to these intermediaries, if I may say so, then what will percolate to the people for whom the Government exists?

After all, the Government is of the people and for the people. If everything is spent for those who run the Government, then what will be left for those for whom the Government is meant? Therefore, I would suggest that out of Rs. 120 crores that has been allotted in the Second Five Year Plan and of which a large amount has been allotted for industrial housing,—that is good—low-income group housing etc., the allotment of Rs. 10 crores for rural housing has got to be increased.

We have got a paper from the Ministry in which it has been stated that Rs. 34 crores will be brought forward for the purpose of rural housing, taking also the contribution to be made by the Home Ministry for Scheduled Castes and tribals, and also the contribution from the Ministry for Community Development.

There are 54 million houses in the country, and all houses have got to be re-modelled, repaired or something like that. I am not speaking of the 54 millions, I am speaking of those poor people who live in the villages, how we can be of any help to them. When we go to our constituencies shall we be able to tell them that if they come forward to build or repair their houses with Rs. 50, Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 the Government of India will come through the State Government with Rs. 50 or so to help them? That is the crucial point. It will not be money spent in vain, because the money will be spent for the uplift of the poor people in the rural areas.

My friend Shri Dasappa has spoken very well of the hon. Minister. He is a worthy Minister, a very well known man. I was not personally acquainted with him, but I have found him very keen, very enthusiastic and very industrious in his work. I have been acquainted with him for a few days. I would request him to see whether he could come to our help and rescue in this respect, and whether he could do that now, so that after going from this session we can say to our constituencies that here is our Minister, here is the Ministry, and the Minister has come forward with a scheme of subsidy for the indigent people of the country and the indigent people of all classes—not only of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or the backward classes but of all classes including all creeds. The Mussalmans should also have the opportunities and the caste Hindus also might have the opportunities provided that they are indigent and provided their houses require to be repaired or be built with a small amount of money. That is the crucial point.

I thank you very much for kindly giving me some time to speak on this subject

Mr. Chairman: There are a few more hon Members to speak, and the hon Minister will start answering soon after 3 o'clock I request the hon Member to finish soon

Shri N. B. Maiti: I have finished

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara) I wish to confine my remarks to housing because of its growing importance arising from the fact that it is one of the three elementary needs of man. With the increasing problem of population, this problem is getting more and more acute almost every day. There is a Rent Control Authority in every city and in every town and even in small towns, and when the supply is far below the demand, it is not surprising that fair and unfair pressure is brought upon the Rent Control Authority in the allocation of houses. My submission, in order to save these authorities some embarrassment and in order to keep the good name of the Government itself and also to render better service to the people, is that the target fixed for the second Five Year Plan, particularly by the Central Government, namely, 80 per cent increase in housing in Delhi, should not be reduced.

In making my remarks on housing, I would like to speak on three aspects of it—urban housing, rural housing and slum clearance. Dealing with urban housing, I would like to restrict my remarks to Delhi for a number of reasons. Delhi is the capital city and it is under the direct control of the Central Government, and Delhi is typical in the sense that it is a growing city where you find all starata of population. I would like to take the cue from my colleague the Member from West Bengal and repeat that if a Central Government fails in Delhi, there is no hope of setting things elsewhere. Coming to Delhi, a survey was conducted by my party in 1956 and according to its findings there are 7,000 pavement dwellers in Delhi. There was a report submitted by Birla,

I believe, in 1951, and according to him, six lakhs of people were without homes. Since 1951, there has been considerable increase in population, and on a reasonable estimate, we might say that there must be double that number now needing housing. We may put the conservative estimate at about two lakhs of houses needed in the city of Delhi.

Coming back to figures on housing in Delhi my information is that from what I have gathered, nearly 73 per cent of the Class IV employees of the Central Government are without accommodation. About 70 per cent of the salaried people below Rs 500 have also no proper accommodation. Then again, there are about 35 per cent of those drawing a thousand rupees and above and who have no proper accommodation. I am not able to read out the other figures for my own personal reasons. Because of this acute shortage of housing in Delhi, those who have been fortunate to get houses naturally sublet part of the quarters to others. They support others sometimes out of consideration, sometimes for more tangible returns. These returns do not always come in the form of cash payment, but sometimes they take the shape of payment in kind in the way of service. This, according to my information, happens more in the upper strata for the reasons that they have got more room to spare—maybe servants' quarters or maybe some garage or something of that kind. About 10 per cent of the salary, I believe, is allowed for rent and part of this may be probably realised in this way. My information is that 15 to 25 per cent, and sometimes even exceeding that, nearly, 35 to 40 per cent, of the salary of particularly lower income group people go in the payment of rent, because of the extreme shortage of accommodation. For all these reasons, I submit that the Government should not bring down the target and that the target fixed in the second Five Year Plan should be maintained.

What I have stated so far with regard to Delhi is true of most other towns in our country. It is the small

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

income group that suffers. Just to substantiate my statement, I would like to quote a figure that I have from the Corporation of Madras where—I am leaving out again the details—86 per cent. of salaried people drawing a salary below Rs. 100 have to share 29 per cent. of the houses that are available for distribution. When we come to higher income groups, .02 per cent. of the higher income groups share 33 per cent. of the houses. The figures there substantiate what I have said in connection with Delhi namely the acute problem of housing shortage that we are facing all over the country. Therefore, the hon. Minister must pay particular attention to this aspect of the problem with regard to the urban areas.

With regard to slum clearance, I wish to dispose of it in a few minutes, because I wish only to point out that slum clearance should not mean slum removal from the cities. The so-called slums oftentimes—and I am talking from my experience of the South—occupy in the cities, the Government land. They are served with notice to quit, and even if they are given notice to quit, my submission is that those people should not be given a place far away from the cities which will make it difficult for them to go for their work in the cities or towns.

With regard to rural housing, I would like to say a few words. Our villages are the basis of national life and, as I said in some other connection, it is very necessary that we pay special attention to rural areas. We used to make complaints against the British during the struggle period and I know how much stress we were placing on villages and rural areas. After we attained independence, I do not believe that we have lived up to our promises to the villagers. I do not think that we have improved or tried to improve the amenities in the villages or to improve the general life of the villager to the extent that one would have expected the Government to do.

I am glad that there are many a schemes but I am sorry that they are not being worked out well. If they are properly worked out, they hold out hopes for better villages. I was interested in hearing this morning the hon. Minister, in answer to a question, say that, the housing problem will be handled by the NES blocks. My submission in that connection is that a few blocks with which I am connected have not dealt with that problem so far. They have not even handled the problem of the Harijan housing, for which, I believe, there is a subsidy offered by the Central as well as the State Governments. There is plenty of scope for service in the villages, if that work is undertaken by the NES blocks.

I was looking through the report for 1955-56, where I found Rs. 5 crores allotted for rural housing and the same report gives as actual payment a very small amount. That report also said that four villages were taken for pilot projects, one in Punjab, one in PEPSU, one in U.P. and one in Rajasthan. In the report for 1956-57, I thought there would be a further report on the work done at least in these four villages, but nothing is given, excepting the fact that the department gave some project advice to Erode in the South. My information in this connection is that in the case of the village in Punjab, about 40 houses were built. That is a very poor achievement for one year, especially when only four villages were taken for experiment in the whole of India.

My submission in this connection is that because of the differences in the kind of life in the villagers and in the habits of life of the people in the different parts of India, model villages ought to be taken not only in four States, but at least one village should be taken in every State in the Union. One village in every State even means nothing, when we have 5½ lakhs villages scattered all over the length and breadth of the country. At least one experiment should be conducted in

every State and sufficient propaganda and publicity given to it in every State in the Union, but instead of that, Government have taken only four villages in four States and even in those four villages I am sorry to say, Government have neglected in carrying out this work. If crores of rupees are left like that unused. I do not know whether it will not lapse. I am not sure about that; the Minister may give me the information.

Whatever that be, my submission is that rural areas should be given more attention than what is being given to them now and that responsibility of housing should be entrusted to the NES blocks; they should be not only entrusted with it, but they should be alerted by the Central Government that substantial projects may be started in every State in the Union. The work should not be slackened in any way at all.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I wish to say only a few words about rural housing. As several hon. Members have already pointed out, the funds allocated for rural housing in the second Five Year Plan are quite insufficient in view of the fact that the problem of rural housing is immense and of great urgency.

During the first Plan this important problem of rural housing was practically neglected. It is said that out of the 54 million rural houses, almost 90 per cent. of them are to be either reconstructed or reconditioned. Such is the deplorable condition in which people in the rural areas are forced to live. When we go to the rural areas and introduce schemes for improving rural housing, we cannot abstain our attention from the fact that it is the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes people that are forced to live in rural areas in inhuman conditions. Most of the huts inhabited by these backward class people, especially Scheduled Caste people, are one-roomed huts, where they are living along with their cattle also. So, in any attempt at improving the housing conditions in the rural areas, priority should be given to the question of housing of the Scheduled Caste people. It is not

merely a question of providing some loans or aid to the Scheduled Caste people, but it is a question of providing land free of cost to them, because most of these people are landless agricultural labourers, with not even a single inch of land of their own to live on. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make a special provision for providing free lands to the Scheduled Caste people in the rural areas, apart from the loans and other aid given for construction of houses.

Another point I wish to state in this connection is the question of making arrangements for utilising the local building materials in rural areas. So far as the building materials that are necessary for rural housing are concerned, they are more cheaper than the materials needed for urban housing. Because, scarce materials that are needed for building houses, like cement and other things, are not so much needed in rural house construction. Arrangements should be made to tap the locally available materials to the maximum extent. For this purpose, training-cum-production centres should be established in various parts of the country.

15 hrs.

Another point to which I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is the exorbitant rent that is prevalent in Delhi, under his very nose. I need not go into the details of the serious housing problem in Delhi. Several hon. Members have already pointed out the acuteness of the problem of housing in Delhi. The failure of the Government to provide accommodation for their own employees and the increase in the population of Delhi year by year have made the accommodation problem very acute. In the last two or three years, rent has increased from 50 to 200 per cent. in Delhi. The Rent Control Act is not extended to houses newly built after 1955. As a result, our capital has been virtually a paradise for the landlords.

In spite of the Rent Control Act, landlords resort to several methods of exerting pressure on the tenants and squeezing the maximum rent possible.

[Shri Kodiyan]

Fifteen to twenty per cent. of the monthly monetary income of ordinary people is being squeezed from them as rent. In certain cases, the rent comes to about 40 per cent. also. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to extend the Rent Control Act to the newly-built houses in Delhi, that is, houses built after 1955 and also to make sufficient provisions in the law to prevent the flouting of the law by the landlords.

There are so many methods to which the landlords resort, to bring pressure and squeeze the maximum rent from the tenants. What a landlord who wants to get more rent from the tenant generally does is this. He gives notice to the tenant saying that he wants the building for his own use or that he wants to repair that building. After some hesitation, when the tenant approaches him saying that no other accommodation is available and so he must be allowed to remain in the building, the landlord will allow him to stay in the house on condition that more rent should be paid to him. If this did not succeed, he will approach the concerned authority and get an order from him for repairing the house and the poor tenant is forced to go out of the house, to go out of Delhi itself, 10, or 12 miles away, to the rehabilitation colonies or some other places. When he returns, he is asked to pay more rent. Therefore, the question of controlling the rent at a reasonable level is of utmost importance and urgency. I would again request the hon. Minister to look into this problem very seriously.

✓ **Shri K. C. Reddy:** Mr. Chairman, I have listened with deep interest to the dozen and odd hon. Members who have participated in this debate and referred to various aspects of the activities of the departments under my Ministry. I have listened to their speeches with deep interest and, may I say, with profit, and excepting for a spark here or there, I think I will be correct if I say that, by and large, the remarks that have fallen from the lips of the hon. Members have been of a constructive and helpful nature.

During the last few months that it has been my privilege to hold charge of this Ministry, I have been trying to acquaint myself with the various problems that confront us, and endeavouring to devise ways and means to discharge satisfactorily the various services that are expected from a Ministry of this kind. As one hon. Member put it, this is a Ministry that comes into constant touch with people of all categories and unless the officers, those who are in charge of the work of this Ministry, every one, from the topmost man to the very small person in the category of servant, is on his toes, as it were, and endeavours his utmost to give satisfactory service, naturally, there is bound to be some dissatisfaction.

It has often been said, for example, taking the C.P.W.D., that it is a public waste department, or this department or that kind of department. But, our endeavour will be to make it really a public welfare department—P.W.D. I hope, before long, in about 6 months' time or 1 year or 2 years or 3 years, the atmosphere will be so changed that we will have the pleasure of hearing from others also that satisfactory steps have been taken to make this department really a welfare department.

The problems that have been referred to during the debate, if I may say so, most of them, had come to my notice during the last three months ever since I began to give my attention to the problems and other matters connected with this Ministry. I should not be understood to say that it is for the first time, after I took charge of this Ministry, that attention began to be focussed on the various vital aspects concerned in the administration of these various departments. Constant endeavours were being made and there have been varying degrees of success in respect of the satisfactory solution of the various problems. What is being done by the Ministry at present

is to carry forward those activities with greater vigour, with greater enthusiasm, keeping in tune with the desire and demands of the people at large, and to intensify our efforts to give better results. That is what we are attempting to do at the present moment.

Several aspects have been referred to in the course of the debate. Much as I would like to refer to them, because of limitation of time, I must perforce confine myself to a few major ones. If I have the time, to do so, I will be able to refer to minor points as well. But, if I am unable to refer to minor points, I shall see to it that the hon. Members who have raised those minor points receive information in due course either by correspondence or otherwise as to what exactly is the position with regard to them, what the Government has done and what the Government propose to do with regard to them.

My hon. friend Shri Easwara Iyer, who led the debate highlighted the conditions of service of the work-charged establishment particularly in the CPWD.

I had intended to refer to the housing problem first and to refer to the various aspects of this very complicated problem, very important and very vital problem but I thought later that it is perhaps better that I take up this employer-employee relation question first for the simple reason that during the last two-three weeks the country, the Parliament and everyone have been more or less intensely absorbed in this question of employer-employee relationship. You are all aware as to what thought has been given to this problem during the recent weeks. You are all aware of the various aspects that were brought to the notice of the authorities, to the Government, and we have been discussing certain vital aspects relating to this problem during the last few weeks and Government, if I may say so, the whole Government, have been giving very earnest and close attention to this employer-employee problem and after constant deliberation, very earnest deliberation, Government have come to certain conclusions

and have decided to make a particular kind of approach towards an appropriate solution, a satisfactory solution of this very vexed problem.

I do not want to go on this occasion into the various details of the decisions that the Government have taken, but I would like to say this that no one is more interested than Government in creating conditions of service which will give complete satisfaction, at least maximum satisfaction if not complete satisfaction, to the employees who are working as a limb of the Government, if only for extracting efficient service from the people who are paid from the Government exchequer to serve the people. I do not claim for the Government that we have done all that we could have done and I do not claim perfection for the Government though Government can claim perfection for itself. But while our endeavour has been of a certain nature and of a certain degree, I would like to say that during the last few weeks we have intensified our efforts and we are trying by various methods and by making various approaches to give this problem the thought that it deserves and to evolve formulas and to devise methods whereby we do not have, to sit up only when trouble starts or when the strike has been notified, as one hon. Member put it, but it has been engaging our constant attention all along the line. And speaking for my own Ministry, I can tell the hon. Members that since the last three months if anything has occupied my attention, if anything has occupied more of my time than any other subject, it is this subject of employer-employee relations. I have spent hours and days over this problem and I am happy to say that with the willing co-operation and assistance of my officers and with the co-operation of the employees' unions, we have come to a stage where I can modestly claim that we have solved some of the problems that were pending since a long time, perhaps owing to good reasons.

So far as the CPWD work-charged staff are concerned, I have discussed with the unions over the last two-

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three months on several occasions their problems and I should not be considered to be immodest if I were to say that the representatives of these unions have come to me and said that by and large they are satisfied with the various problems that have been tackled and while they are thankful for what has already been done and what is proposed to be done, they look forward with hope that their remaining problems also will be solved to their satisfaction. I would like to assure the employees' unions that the remaining problems also will be solved according to their hope, if not to their full satisfaction. In this connection I would like to say this. The hon. Member, Mr. Easwara Iyer, has referred to a number of demands that have been pending since a long time so far as C.P.W.D. work charged staff is concerned. I have got that list. I have also got a list of demands in respect of which we have been able to meet their grievances and a list of demands in respect of which we have to wait for some time to come before we take a final decision.

Several cut motions have been given by Mr. Easwara Iyer. Out of the 46 or 47 cut motions that have been received, practically about 50 per cent., if not a greater per cent., relate to the conditions of service of the C.P.W.D. work charged staff, about whom during the last few weeks we have been able to take many decisions. I am not going to refer to all of them. I will not refer to minor matters like granting of tools allowance or sanctioning of uniforms or compensatory allowance in special localities etc. etc. They seem to be more or less of a minor nature and I can only say this that more than 50 per cent., nearly 75 per cent., of the demands of the employees have been more or less conceded.

With regard to the main issue, namely, that of treating the work charged establishment people as regular employees, I would like to say this. I do not want to go into the history of the work charged establishment, why such an establishment

came up, how it grew, its genesis, its obligations, its present position, its future prospects etc. I do not think this is the time to weary the House with such aspects of the question. The work charged establishment, as its very designation shows, grew round certain works sanctioned from time to time and the assumption is that when the work is closed down this establishment would not be ordinarily needed. But we have found by experience during the last 30 or 40 years that certain categories of the work charged establishment staff have been kept on in service because the tempo of work has increased and certain categories of people have been continuing more or less in constant service though they have been deemed to be merely temporary work charged establishment people. That is the problem. What to do about it? We have given considerable thought to this question during the last few years and I am happy to say that we have come to a conclusion as to how to approach this question.

So far as the non-industrial employees are concerned, who are part of this establishment—about 2,000 or 2,500; I am not sure about the figures—I am glad to say that a decision has been taken that that part of the work charged establishment will be converted into regular service of the Government and their staff will get the same treatment as the other regular employees of the Government of India. With regard to the balance, namely, industrial workers, out of the 10,000 and odd that will remain, about 50 per cent., if not a slightly higher figure than that, who have put in three years of continuous service will be declared to be permanent and all of them will get the benefits that accrue to Government employees who are declared to be permanent; that is to say, they get the same leave, same dearness allowance and other facilities that regular government employees get. With regard to the remaining people, we are trying to see what could be done like quasi-permanency

and so on and so forth. Anyway, I am in a position to claim that we have made some rational approaches towards a solution of this problem and I hope that the employees will be more satisfied than dissatisfied with the approach that we are making in this question and, in course of time, if there are any difficulties, we will try to solve these difficulties to our mutual satisfaction.

I said that tools and maintenance allowances have been sanctioned. The order has been issued and I do not want to weary the House with the scale of allowance that we have sanctioned.

Then a point was made by hon. Member that these workers should be treated in the same way as other Government employees in corresponding salary scales. It has been agreed that the Government contribution to the contributory provident fund shall be raised from 6½ per cent. to 8-1/3 per cent as it is prevailing in some other departments of the Government of India. This concession will be allowed to the Central P.W.D. press workers.

There are a number of other matters in respect of which we have taken a decision and I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading all of them. I hope that as a result of this approach to this question, there will be cordial relations between the employers and the employees. In this connection, while our approach to this question as a Government is a friendly one, I would like to make an appeal to the employees to go about their work in a disciplined way and to give full value for the wages that are paid to them, by way of satisfactory work. That is by the way. //

While I am on this subject of employer-employee relations I would like to say a word about the press workers. Several points have been made by the hon. Member from Bengal about the unsatisfactory condition of service of the press workers. I think their demands have been very few,

just about half a dozen or so, if I may say so. And two or three of them are such that they have to be dealt with ultimately by the Pay Commission which has just been constituted, as, for instance, revision of pay-scales, dearness allowances, merger of dearness allowance with pay, and so on. The Pay Commission which has been constituted will be seized of all these questions.

The main demand of the employees, to which we have been giving attention during the last few days is that class III workers who are industrial workers should get the same pensionary benefits as class I, II, III and IV servants are getting. If I were to go into the history of this question, it will be an interesting one. Before 1920, these class III servants were getting pension. They voluntarily came forward and said, we do not want pension benefits, we would like to have recourse to contributory provident fund scheme. Then, the pension scheme was made more attractive; then, they said, we would like to come back to the pension scheme. This is the history of this matter. But I am glad to say, as I said earlier when I intervened, that Government have taken a decision that these class III servants should be treated on the same footing as class I, II, III and IV servants are treated, and they should be given these pension benefits.

My hon friend was uncharitable to say that Government did this because there was a strike notice. Even if it were so, he could have been a little thankful; he could have expressed a word of praise or thankfulness for what has been done. I do not mind it, so long as the press employees have got it, so long as the press employees' demand has been met, I, not only as a member of Government today, but also as an ex-trade union worker, am happy that they have got it, and I would like to share their pleasure myself, and not criticise that Government could have done this long ago, but they have done this with bad grace, and so on and so forth. It is left to

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the choice of each individual hon. Member, what language he should use, and how he should express it. I should not quarrel with my hon. friend on this score. That is all that I can say about it.

Certain other decisions have been taken with regard to one or two other matters concerning the press employees, but I would not like to go into the details, and I shall leave the matter at this. Other matters also which are being pressed on behalf of the employees by the unions are being given very careful attention by Government.

So far as the C.P.W.D. is concerned, some hard words have been said. These hard words have become so routine in the sense that they are being said, I do not know, for the last how many years, that one finds it difficult to exactly measure their value. I have been hearing the same thing about the C.P.W.D., since I was a lad of ten; for about forty years and more, I have heard the same thing from several platforms, from several persons, highly-placed as well as lowly-placed. I would plead for some charity....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Give us an occasion.

Shri K. C. Reddy:for some objective view of the whole picture, and not to take a dark spot in a picture, and say the whole picture is dark. That is not fair. That is not, I think, the proper way of looking at things.

I am conscious, and I am aware, that all is not perfect in the C. P. W. D. If I may say so, all is not perfect with anyone of us. All is not perfect with Government; all is not perfect with any other sphere of activity in which the country is engaged. So, we have to very carefully find out what exactly the disease is and then apply the remedy. The remedy is the toning up of the morale of the whole nation, if I may say so, broadly speaking.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): That is a very hackneyed phrase.

Shri K. C. Reddy: But that will take time. It is a very vast problem. It is a national problem.

Shri M. C. Jain: If the Minister would compare the standard of the officer in his department with that of an officer in any other department, of the same rank, he will see the corruption prevalent in his department.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not so much the nature of the officials of the various departments. It is more the nature of the work that these departments do. The nature of the work that the C.P.W.D. does is different from the nature of the work that the other departments do, and this raises all sorts of complications and opportunities, or temptations or whatever they may be, both for acts of inviting criticism and also temptations for others to criticise.

We have got a proverb in our language—I think there is a similar proverb in the other language too—that if a person even drinks buttermilk under a date tree, it will be said that he is drinking toddy. So, whatever the C.P.W.D. may do under any circumstances, it so happens that it is said that there is something wrong there, and there is corruption there.

Anyway, I should not be understood as saying that I am making out a case that there is no corruption in the C.P.W.D. The very fact that we have too many checks and counter-checks in the C.P.W.D. is precisely to avoid this corruption. We have got tender schedules. We have got so many specifications, and so on and so forth; we have elaborate forms prepared for this purpose. Then, we have got the supervisory organisation. Then, we have got the vigilance organisation. The latest one is the Technical Audit Cell, which is independent of the C.P.W.D....

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): It is all disorganisation.

Shri K. C. Reddy:where technical men have been appointed with a view to check and examine and see

from time to time and to bring to light the defects in the working of the department. We have got, therefore, these checks and counter-checks. And why? We have them because it has been found that there is something wrong which has got to be checked.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

So, all this organisation has grown up. It has been our endeavour to do all these things in order to tone up the organisation.

One hon. Member said that the vigilance organisation is not doing enough vigilance work. The House is aware, I suppose that a few weeks ago, when it came to the notice of Government that some Vinaynagar flats had not been built up to specifications, and that there was something wrong there, we had our Chief Technical Examiner to go into this question; he examined the whole thing, made enquiries, and then submitted a report. And the House is aware that, on a humanitarian view, however much we did not like to take action on the officers, yet, in the interests of the department, and in the interests of the public, we had to suspend about eight officers; and we have suspended them. This is the result of the vigilance work that has been going on in recent years.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what is meant by oral warnings?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not yielding to the hon. Member. I am sorry I have got very little time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask one question of the Minister? He may yield to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister is not yielding to anyone.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member took exception when I intervened and said one or two things when he was speaking, and I would not like the hon. Member to intervene when I am speaking.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If I may interrupt the Minister, may I ask one thing?

The Minister says that there are so many checks and counter-checks, schedules and what not, for checking up the work. How is it that in spite of so many checks and counter-checks and schedules, the contractors are always able to quote far less than the estimates, unless it be that they use the wrong material and get the work approved by some nefarious ways?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I welcome this intervention of the hon. Member because he has really posed a very important issue.

We are up against this problem now. It is true that the contractors quote below schedule rates, and that has resulted in bad quality of work, public agitation and Government having to set up inquiries to go to the root of the matter. So this is a very complicated problem. We have to be constantly balancing one thing against the other and then adopting means and methods in order to tone up the whole thing and give better service to the country.

With regard to C.P.W.D., I would like to refer to one or two matters before I go to housing. The objectives that the P.W.D. should have before it, according to my humble judgement after having had some experience with this department in the last four months or so, are economy, speed, promptness and quality. There should be economy in building, at every stage. There should be quality work and there should be promptness in constructing these buildings according to time schedule, and there should also be promptness in payment of the claims of contractors or whosoever it might be. I suppose the department has been keeping these three objectives in view and I hope it will keep them in view more and more in future with a view to obviate or prevent the constant criticisms that come not only from the public but, I am free to confess, from other sister departments and Ministries at some time or other, and certain other sources.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

But I would like to say that it is not as if the CPWD only is exclusively to blame for delay or this or that. Other agencies also come into the picture, and it is the job of one who is in charge of this work to find out where all the difficulties are, how much of them is due to the CPWD, and then plug all the holes and make the whole thing a more foolproof organisation to give better and better service in this particular sphere of national activity.

A suggestion was made that a high power committee should be set up to go into this whole question. The idea is tempting and I would like to give it every consideration. In the past, we have set up committees like that. But whether a committee of that kind is necessary at this stage or could be set up at a later stage, and if so, what should be its work and whether the results that could be achieved from such committee would be commensurate with the efforts that are put in—all these questions will have to be considered. I would only say now that I would like to give it my most earnest consideration.

Something was said about contract system, that it should be abolished.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The earlier it is done away with the better.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Several Members referred to it. May I invite the attention of the House to the report on the CPWD and Central Water and Power Commission by a committee presided over by Shri Kasturbhai Lal-bhai? This is not a very old report, being made in 1952. After going through the whole question, this is what the Committee has said:

"We have also examined the extent to which work should be executed departmentally as against execution through contractors, and our view is that departmental execution except in respect of works of small size, is

not likely to be economical. The present procedure under which all important construction work is given out on contract should, therefore, continue.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the date?

Shri K. C. Reddy: 1952.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Was it before the 'socialist pattern' or after that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Constant interruptions in this way should not be there.

Shri K. C. Reddy: "We consider it however important"—this is a matter we are taking up currently—"that contracts should more and more be awarded only to contractors who have the requisite qualified staff for supervising the work and who employ such staff on a permanent basis."

In other words, they have suggested well known, reputed engineering firms who have taken up this work. I know of some in South India and Western India but unfortunately there is no such firm of contractors in Delhi. Perhaps we have to encourage the constitution of such companies who have got engineering talent and who can give good service.

So this question has been gone into very carefully and the considered recommendation of the Committee is that the contract system should continue. After all, how can we be sure that departmental execution will result in better economy? How can we be sure that departmental execution will be free from corruption? How can we be sure that departmental execution will, by and large, result in all good and no evil? These are all matters which have to be considered carefully. Even supposing we nationalise the building industry, what happens (Interruptions)?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Constant interruptions will take away the time of the debate.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is why we do not stand to interrupt.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Apart from all these considerations, the question simply is this: nationalise construction; let Government take up the whole business of construction. If I may say so, Government has got so many things on hand today, so many projects and plans to be executed, so many more important and vital things, that I for my part would not like to take up this building activity also dispensing with all contractors at one stroke of the pen. We should give it further consideration and for the present, I do not think I am in a position to hold out any assurance that the contract system will be done away with.

Regarding C.P.W.D., I do not think I need say anything more. I have got every hope that the C.P.W.D. will live down the unjust allegations that are being made against it and will show a clean slate and will be above suspicion in every matter and that very soon we will have the pleasure of hearing from hon. Members that there is no room or occasion for complaints.... (Interruptions).

In this connection, I would like to invite the co-operation of hon. Members and the general public. If there is any instance of corruption of a glaring or minor nature and if hon. Members or the informants take the trouble to find out whether there is some substratum of truth in such complaint and then bring it to the notice of the higher authorities in C.P.W.D. or the officials in the Ministry or to my colleague or to myself, I hold out the assurance that we will pursue the matter and wherever punishment is deserved, we will mete out punishment irrespective of consequences. After all, the country's interests are higher than those of a particular individual, A, B or C. So I would like to invite the co-operation of hon. Members and others to bring to our notice such instances and we promise that we will try our very best to track down the culprits and deal with them.

In this connection, Shri Easwara referred to an instance. That is a Supplies and Disposals case which has nothing to do with C.P.W.D., and that is 12 years old—that happened in 1946. Since then, much water has flowed through the Ganges.... (Interruptions).

Shri Easwara Iyer: What I was saying was that in spite of so many years having elapsed, no action seemed to have been taken.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry. I have not got the time to read the whole report. But I have a document. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Interruptions can make the debate livelier. But this constant commentary is not permissible. I cannot persuade myself to believe that some hon. Members are helpless and though they make their best efforts to restrain themselves, they cannot do so.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have got a document here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to show the document to me and address me.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is about this particular case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Otherwise, he invites trouble.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am addressing him through you, Sir.

I have got here full information as to how this case has been dealt with and I think it will take a lot of the time of the House to read it.

Shri Ranga: It was disposed of so long ago

Shri K. C. Reddy: But, I am willing to pass this on to the hon. Member who made a reference to that particular instance. What all I can say is Government have taken all possible steps in regard to this matter and it is not as if the book is closed. We are still pursuing the matter and I do not know how it will end. This is a very

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old case and that too relating to disposals. To base one's case on this and make an allegation of corruption in the CPWD is what I cannot understand. I won't say more about it.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I was not doing that.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would now proceed to housing. This is a very vital matter affecting the nation. My hon. friend, Shri Dasappa with whom I had the privilege of working in the same cabinet knows me and I know him very well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then none yields to the other.

Shri K. C. Reddy: He was rather very eloquent here over the fact that the glow of freedom should be felt by the rural population. Not only the glow but I would like to use a much better word, not for the sake of rhetoric. I would like to say really that the rural people should enjoy benefit of freedom in an increasing and ever increasing degree in all respects, not only in respect of housing. I think I am more a villager than my hon. friend. I have lived in a village even after coming out of the college, for a good number of years and I claim to know the rural problem somewhat. I would like to say in all earnestness that I am proud it is possible to give them to do whatever is possible to give the maximum of amenities and service to our suffering rural human brethren. There can be no mistake about it. The Community Project Administration is one of the major activities which are mainly intended for the benefit of the rural areas. There are so many other schemes also.

Coming to rural housing, it is a stupendous problem. There are 5 lakhs and odd villages and so many houses—I cannot calculate their number readily—and on a modest estimate, if we want to do something about this matter, worth the while, it will require Rs. 2,500 crores, if not Rs. 4,000 crores.

We have been talking about the Five Year Plan, we have been talking about our resources; we have been talking about priorities etc. To tackle it satisfactorily, a sum of the order of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 4,000 crores is needed.

Let me say what my experience was some 6 or 9 months ago when I went to Russia. I had a useful time there and I was looked after very well. I had occasion to meet a number of high dignitaries there. I had discussions with many of them, not excluding the highest of them in the Governmental field. When we were discussing, I put one of them a question. What is it they have been able to do with regard to rural housing? The reply that I got was that they had other matters to look to though they had been tackling that during the last five Five Year Plans. "Now, we have no particular grandiose scheme. All that we are doing today is to give them some material and other aid for the villagers themselves to put up their buildings." If that information is old and out of date and if there are any other documents or materials available to our hon. friends, I would be happy to know them. This is the first-hand information that I have got so far. Rural housing is concerned in Russia, about what Russia has been able to do though it is in the sixth Five Year Plan. I am not criticising.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I would like to interrupt the hon. Minister at this point for a moment. Soviet Government not only supplies them with materials, but detailed instructions, the detailed plans and supervision and the people then go and build their houses. That is what we want here also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member is anticipating me if I may say so. This is a stupendous problem and I will refer to it a little later after referring to some general aspects of this housing problem.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, realising that this housing problem was one to which we should give as much attention as possible, in 1952, we initiated the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; in 1954, we initiated the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. This was followed up in 1956 by the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme and the Plantation Labour Scheme. All these 4 schemes are being worked out. It is true that we have not been able to make as much progress as we had intended to. It is also true that the allotments, poor as they were comparatively speaking, have not been fully utilised. Maybe the fault of the State Governments; maybe the fault of the Central Government or maybe the fault of the people who are to be the beneficiaries but who did not come forward to make use of all these facilities or schemes. I am not trying to apportion blame between this agency and that agency. There were some procedural difficulties also and some other bottlenecks which we are trying to remove one by one. In recent weeks we have passed an order which will make these easily available to the people so that they may utilise these grants for the purpose for which they are intended. I shall not go into details. But the fact remains that all these are urban schemes as I may call them.

We have come to feel that there is something more that we should do in regard to this matter. It was stated by some of my hon. friends that what is provided, Rs. 120 crores for these housing schemes is too poor. I admit it is not a big figure. With reference to a vital matter like this, Rs. 120 crores is nothing. In the First Five Year Plan only Rs. 38 crores or Rs. 40 crores was provided. In the Second Plan, it is Rs. 120 crores, for housing purposes; but we should be able to spend at least Rs. 1,000 crores and not Rs. 120 crores. (Interruption). We have been giving thought to this question and I would like to take this opportunity to read out to the hon. Members the housing policy of the Government.

The housing problem in the country is one of great magnitude and complexity which will require large scale finances and a concerted drive on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State Governments and the Centre over a number of years on a planned basis. In the urban areas one of the main problems is bridging the gap that exists between the economic rent and the social building costs in particular. The sector of population which is hit hardest by this phenomenon naturally consists of persons in the low income groups.

The three Housing Schemes of the Government of India now in operation for the urban areas are the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The present pattern of financing these schemes is one of subsidy and loan in the case of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance Scheme and loan to State Governments for disbursement to co-operatives and individuals in the case of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. The Subsidised Industrial Scheme was initiated in 1952 while the other two schemes were initiated later on as already indicated. These Schemes have hitherto benefited only a limited number of people.

It has been recognised that the scope of the current Housing Schemes has to be enlarged to serve a much larger number of people. It is also recognised that Government will have to subsidize, in some cases substantially, the housing meant for the industrial workers, the slum dwellers and sweepers whose income is too meagre to enable them to meet the rent of even houses built to the barest minimum specifications and standards. It is clear, however, that since our resources are not unlimited, a priority will have to be given in the matter of subsidy to those whose need is the greatest. There are others whose demand for housing is equally pressing but who could perhaps do without

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the element of subsidy from Government. To such persons it will be a great help if arrangements could be made to enable them to obtain land and loan finance to build their own houses or to buy them from governmental and semi-governmental agencies or to secure them on a rental basis.

In the light of the considerations mentioned above, it is proposed to set up housing corporations in the various States to provide loan finance with the Central Government and, in some cases, the State Governments providing the necessary subsidy also. It is intended that these institutions will channelise into housing, funds drawn from the private sector as well as banks, investment companies and financial institutions supplemented by funds from the Life Insurance Corporation and the Employees Provident Fund Account, etc. The Corporations will give long term loans on reasonable rates of interest. In this proposed scheme the highest priority would be given to provide money for the acquisition and development of land to be made available to builders on a no-profit-no-loss basis. It is also intended that State Governments will be asked to use Government land for the construction of houses meant for the low income groups as a part of their contribution towards subsidy.

Every effort will be made to ensure that the various building agencies including governmental bodies have a flexible approach in the matter of construction specifications so that indigenous building materials are used to the maximum extent possible and there is no undue demand on scarce materials.

Realising the growing importance of housing today and the need for clearing the slums, Government has set up in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply a separate Department of Housing under a Housing Commissioner, who will be supported by appropriate staff—technical, administrative

and financial, so that the implementation of the housing schemes proceeds expeditiously and in an efficient manner. It is to be hoped that such of the State Governments as have not set up separate organisations for housing, will do so without delay. The Government of India have separately announced a rural housing scheme. The essential features of the scheme have been mentioned in a statement that has been placed on the Table of the House today in reply to a question that was tabled on the subject.

The main object behind this policy is to create conditions under which more and more money could be spent on housing programmes. Our target is 1,000 crores of rupees instead of this Rs. 100 crores.

My hon. friend, Shri Dasappa, said that we were not going about this question with a certain amount of drive. He wanted a drive in order to have something worthwhile. While promising that drive, I seek his co-operation to see that all the State Governments, co-operative institutions and all the other agencies that are in this field,—individuals not excluded—take up this work in all earnestness and fall in line so that we can really launch a big large-scale drive in order to achieve something worthwhile in respect of housing.

I have noted several suggestions that have been made. Enough money is not being allotted to slum clearance schemes; subsidy should be given to rural housing schemes. Suggestions of this nature have been made. Government will look into all of them. So far as slum clearance is concerned, during the last few weeks we have been able to sanction several schemes from Madras and Andhra and some other places too. We have written to the Chief Ministers to send their schemes as expeditiously as possible. I have myself followed it up by personal letters and I am quite sure that they will not lose the opportunity of making use of the finances that are

forthcoming from the Central Government and do something really effective in the respective States. I am quite sure about it.

The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, asked me this morning about something that has been said by the Finance Minister about the rural housing scheme or the slum clearance scheme. The reference was, I believe, to slum clearance scheme and not so much to rural housing. It is true that he discussed this with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I am aware of it and from the West Bengal Government, we have received schemes costing Rs. 7 crores. We are giving our attention to that question. So far as rural housing is concerned, I am not aware of what my hon. colleague has said and that is why I said that I did not know about it much.

What we are now trying to do with regard to rural housing is only a beginning. I would like to assure my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa and others also, who complained that what we do is small. I am fully conscious of the fact. It is only a modest beginning and we are taking up only a sort of a pilot programme. It is not a big programme at all when we consider that part as against the whole. As I said it will require about Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 crores. We are making a modest beginning.

The Home Minister is giving subsidies to Harijans and Scheduled Castes and others for building houses in the rural areas. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is giving something. The other Ministries are giving something. This morning, I have said that this provision and all the other grants that are available from the other Ministries might be pooled together and I hope there will be something from which we can draw and achieve some results by the end of the Second Plan period.

The hon. Member referred to the First Plan and the first year of the Second Plan. True. No one would have been happier than the Government, if we had been able to do some-

thing worthwhile in the programmes in the First Plan. But, we are sorry that we were not able to make a beginning so far as this scheme is concerned in the first year of the Second Plan. But, it is a matter of some satisfaction for me that we are now in a position to make a beginning and it shall be our endeavour to galvanise our efforts in the proper direction in order to make this scheme go forward with the necessary drive, as my hon. friend put it. We shall do it to the extent that we can exert our moral influence and only to that extent we shall be able to make an effective contribution in regard to this matter.

It should not be forgotten that the basic responsibilities in these matters lie with the State Governments. I am saying this not with a view to evade responsibility or to do anything of the kind. I say that it is a matter of fact so that all of us can take note of these basic facts. The Central Government can only guide and give grants and give the technical know-how and lay down the plan and schemes. It is the State Government and the State Government alone that can do the rest. As one who had some experience of the State Government for five years, I know that unless the State Government comes forward to utilise all the facilities made available by the Central Government, the Central Government by itself cannot do anything worthwhile. It is so not only with regard to this scheme but with regard to various other schemes.

An hon. Member referred to the matching subsidy. When there is a final scheme, there will be no matching subsidy or anything of that kind and that difficulty will not continue to be in the way of satisfactory implementation of a programme of this kind.

Certain other points were referred to and I will seek the indulgence of the House to say a few words about those points. An hon. Member referred to want of accommodation to class IV servants. I have got the figures here. I do not know where from he

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got his figures. My figures go to show that the present demand—on date—for class IV quarters is 15,219. We have been able to provide accommodation up to 5897. The percentage is 40. I would also like to say a few words about A, B, C1, C2, D1, D2, and E types of accommodation. The percentages with regard to these are 58, 37, 53, 61, 31, 23 and 39.

This is the position in respect of each category of accommodation. It only goes to show that we have got a good deal of building programme with regard to all categories before we can say that we are in the happy position of being able to meet even 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the demand. 16 hrs.

The same goes for office accommodation. The demand for office accommodation today in Delhi is 40 lakh sq. ft. We fall short by 5 lakh to 6 lakh sq. ft. That too how? Our hutments which we have got in several places in Delhi between them account for 19 lakh sq. ft. We have got only 34 lakh sq. ft. and out of that our hutments account for 19 lakhs and about 5 lakh sq. ft. are rented accommodation in the houses of old princes. That shows what a lee-way we have to make up before we can be anywhere near of meeting the full demand in this country.

A question has been raised of shifting Government offices from Delhi. It should not be said that we are making no efforts in this direction. Some friends said, why not go to Jodhpur, Jaipur, Alwar etc. etc. We wrote to all the State Governments after the reorganisation of States to let us know what accommodation they could spare for use by the Central Government in their respective States. They have their own difficulties. They have got to assess their own requirements. Excepting the Government of Bombay, who have offered some amount of accommodation, no other State Government has been in a position to tell us definitely, here is some accommo-

dation, please take it and come. What are we to do?

It was pointed out that we should send our officers to find out whether there is accommodation. I have sent my officers. However much I may try by sending officers and all that, I cannot go to a State and occupy some accommodation there unless the State Government is willing to take us there.

That is the position so far as one side of the picture is concerned. The other side of the picture is, by and large, we are not willing to move out of Delhi.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is the crux of the problem.

An hon. Member: The cat is out of the bag.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The cat has always been out of the bag; it is not coming out of the bag for the first time now. There is nothing new coming out of the bag. We are giving our very serious attention to this and I can say, so far as my Ministry is concerned we have more or less decided to remove one department of this Ministry to a place outside Delhi. That may be a small department, we have not yet taken a final decision. That is the department of explosives—we have decided to remove explosives from Delhi. Anyway, I would like to assure the hon. Members that every endeavour will be made to remove as many offices as possible from Delhi. I would also like to add, if the Members will have any satisfaction from that, that we have taken a decision that no new offices can come to Delhi without permission at the highest level. That is a negative approach to the problem.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Put a stop to that.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like very briefly to refer to a few other matters to which reference was made by a number of speakers. It was my idea to give facts and figures with regard to the various housing schemes to show what allotments were made, what progress has been made and all

that. I think they are all in the statements which Government has placed on the Table and I should not weary the House by repeating those figures.

With regard to plantation labour scheme, out of six or seven States it is only one State that has come forward to make use of that scheme; other States have not been able to make use of that scheme because they have to frame rules and so on, and complete the preliminaries before making use of the scheme.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Which is that one State?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The question may be left unanswered. It is a State where there are large number of plantations (*Interruption*). It is Kerala.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We want other States to follow our lead.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can give an instance where Kerala has not come forward to take advantage of a scheme to the same degree that other States have come forward to make use of that.

Then, Sir, I would like to say a word about our presses. Some critical statements have been made about our presses. We have been increasing our capacity during the last few years. We have doubled it, if not trebled it—I do not know what our exact capacity now is.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even then we get our proceedings printed after one year.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am coming to that. We have built two new presses in recent years. We have now built a separate press at Faridabad for parliamentary printing purposes, in addition to the work that may be done in Delhi. It is true that there is a good lot of delay, but our activity has increased so tremendously during the last few years. The number of pages of proceedings printed are much more than what it was before. Our activity has increased and it goes on increas-

ing. It is a race between the matter to be printed and the number of presses that have to print it. We are trying to catch up one with the other and I hope we will become even one of these days.

I have already referred to the demand of the press workers. As regards the shifting of the Calcutta Press to Santragachi, that is in our programme, but I do not know, with the foreign exchange difficulty, how soon we will be able to do it. But, that is a matter which is very much borne in mind by the Government.

About Ashoka Hotel, I was more more than gratified that it got a clean bill. No criticism was made. The one hon. Member who spoke of it was all praise for that. When the full facts about Ashoka Hotel will be placed before this House, I have not the least doubt in my mind that even those who have got some unfavourable notions about this hotel will revise their opinion. I would like to read one or two objective statements about this Ashoka Hotel by people who had been here from outside India. This is, Sir, *Travelling on the Fringe*, a publication by a very well known travel agency. It is by one Mr. Hemphill, President of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), one of the most influential travel agents in the whole world. They have got considerable influence. After coming to Delhi and seeing Ashoka Hotel this is what he says:

"But today here in Delhi, by contrast with the old India..... I find at the new, government, Ashoka Hotel ..."

Some people are very unhappy about the name. I do not know why they should be unhappy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Who is unhappy?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There was some criticism even today. The other day, I think it was Shri Mukerjee who asked, why have the name Ashoka

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Hotel, why not have Jehangir Hotel or something like that. That is by the way Mr Hemphill goes on to say:

"Ashoka Hotel, the finest and most modern accommodations east of Europe. From the fifth-floor, four-room suite which the management has assigned to me I can almost feel that I am a...."

The words that he used are unhappy.

"modern Moghul...." (Interruptions)

Then it continues:

"as I look over the new embassy district towards the magnificent buildings, domes and arches of the capital and realize that here is a new India rising Phoenix-like from the dust and ashes of the past."

Then, here is another statement which I would like to share with the House. This is from a Newsletter, a published document I will read only one or two sentences and not all the details

"It may be mentioned here that the Taj Mahal Hotel was a losing proposition for a number of years"

And, that is the case with many of the hotels of this size anywhere in the world

"Perhaps after the first World War it began to pave its way. Today it is very difficult to get accommodation in it. The high standard initiated by the founder is being maintained"

Then it goes on to say:

"Similarly, the starting of Ashoka Hotel in Delhi is a far-sighted proposition. Numberless delegations from outside India visit the capital of India. Any attempt to lower the standard with a view to economise the expenditure is a short-sighted

measure. A German delegation of eminent businessmen who stayed in the Ashoka Hotel during their recent visit to Delhi told their friends in Bombay that the standard of the Ashoka Hotel was higher than in any Hotel in Germany and it should be ranked as one of the best hotels in the World."

It further says—I do not know if I could make a reference to it—"It is hoped that the Members of Parliament"—that is what the writer of this letter says—"will stand by the Prime Minister and see that the high standard is maintained in the Ashoka Hotel to establish a reputation of India's capital. In the course of time" .. it may be three years, four years or five years.... "Ashoka Hotel will be a sure money-spinner". So much for the Ashoka Hotel.

Now, I would like to conclude my speech. I may say once again how grateful I am for the helpful suggestions that have been made by the Members who have participated in this debate. I think I was profited by them and such of the points that I have not been able to touch in the course of my speech will be taken note of and it shall be my endeavour to attend to them. On our part we shall do everything that is possible in order to make, as I said, in the course of my speech, this department really a public welfare department.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hemraj has sent an intimation that he intends to move cut motions 1367, 1368 and 1369, but that was received at 3-30 P.M. It is time-barred and it cannot be permitted now. Now, I shall put all the cut motions, to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 132, 133 and 134".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 92—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply".

DEMAND No. 93—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'".

DEMAND No. 94—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,05,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. 95—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No. 96—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 132—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,67,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'".

DEMAND No. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

is that the services that are at present running the administration of the community projects are not upto the mark. They have not got faith in the programme. They have not got that missionary zeal. They have not got faith in the Plan. They cannot devote themselves to rural uplift. It is an ill-assortment of people, one taken from this department, one taken from that department, one receiving instructions from one Ministry, another receiving training under another Ministry, a hotchpotch sort of recruitment. Unless and until we have got a special cadre just as you have the I.P.S., or the I.A.S. or the I.F.S., you cannot make a success of this programme. These people are brought up under certain traditions. I wish that this suggestion of mine should be seriously considered. If you wish to make the community development programme a success in the country, it should be manned by people who have got a faith in the programme, who should not consider it to be a routine duty. There are a hundred-and-one departments in the Government. They are all routine departments. If you want to look at community development from that point of view, I submit, our community development programme will be a huge failure.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one point with regard to Pakistani nationals. I have not got much to say on this point. But, I have felt that certain Scheduled Caste people and certain Christians, who, under force of circumstances, are compelled to remain in Pakistan and who are described as Pakistani nationals, feel ill at ease to remain there permanently. Some of them are coming here off and on, on temporary visas. All their relations are in India. Some of them have gone out of employment there. But, under the rules that are in force in this country, they cannot remain here permanently. Even though they present applications to the district magistrate, they are forwarded to the State Government, which are again for-

warded to the Central Government, and ultimately, all these applications are rejected and the poor fellows have to be driven out to Pakistan. Theirs is a very sad case and it should be sympathetically considered by the hon. Home Minister, and if necessary the relevant rules should be modified.

श्री जांगड़े : (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय शासन के सरकारी नौकरों की हालत और विभिन्न राज्यों के सरकारी नौकरों की हालत को जब मैं देखता हूँ तो मुझे बहुत ही ज्यादा विभिन्नता का कटु अनुभव होता है।

अभी फिलहाल हम ने एक सेंट्रल पे कमिशन नियुक्त किया है और वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के ऊपर गौर करेगा। और इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि जितने भी केन्द्रीय शासन के सरकारी नौकर हैं खासकर तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के, उन के वेतनों में और अन्य सुविधाओं में वृद्धि होने वाली है, उस में कमी का प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं है। अभी मौजूदा परिस्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकरों और प्रान्तीय सरकार के नौकरों के वेतनों में कितना अन्तर है और यदि केन्द्रीय शासन के नौकरों का वेतन और भी बढ़ जाता है तो इन दोनों शासनों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में कितना अन्तर होगा, इस को आप समझ सकते हैं और इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने यह ठीक ही कहा है कि यदि केन्द्रीय शासन के नौकरों का वेतन हम बढ़ाते हैं तो उससे अन्य प्रान्तीय सरकारों के लिये और देश के लिये एक बड़ी विकट समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है। इस का यह अर्थ नहीं कि हम केन्द्रीय शासन के नौकरों की तनख्वाहें न बढ़ायें लेकिन इक्विटी या बराबरी का दावा या कम से कम समग्रवसर मिलने का दावा राज्य सरकार के नौकरों का भी होता है। हम राज्य सरकारों की शक्ति को भी पहचानते हैं और जानते हैं कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है, उनकी रेवेन्यू पावर्स कितनी हैं और उनके

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND No. 57—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Delhi'".

DEMAND No. 58—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'".

DEMAND No. 59—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'".

DEMAND No. 60—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Manipur'".

DEMAND No. 61—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Tripura'".

DEMAND No. 62—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'".

DEMAND No. 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,61,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending .

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion. I desire only to speak on one issue that relates to the cut motion No. 94 which I have tabled and which is to the effect that I desire to reduce the demand under this head to rupee one, to discuss the failure to make two unilingual States of Maha Gujarat and Samkukta Maharashtra.

It is rather unfortunate that an impression is gaining ground that the resentment created after the States Reorganisation Commission is now likely to quieten down and that ultimately people will reconcile themselves to the idea of a bilingual State. May I take this opportunity to tell this House that so long as the basis of injustice persists, there is not the slightest doubt that the agitation will continue and the resentment will go deeper into the minds of the people both of Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat. We have been repeatedly told that it has not been found in the interests of India that two separate unilingual States of Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat should be created. I have been repeatedly asking both on the floor of this House and in the numerous meetings which I have been addressing, what is this interest of India that is being trotted out. May I know how it is that the interests of India were not affected when 13 unilingual States were created and how it is that the unity of India is being endangered only if Maha Gujarat and Maharashtra are created? No reply has been forthcoming. I demand that the hon. Home Minister do state categorically—one, two, three, four,—that this is the interest of India and in this manner it is being threatened, this is the unity of India and in

this manner it is being threatened, etc. But no reply has been forthcoming.

Sir, when Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat were denied unilingual States, the only ground that was put forward was that certain minorities were feeling apprehensive that their interests will not be protected in a unilingual Maharashtra, particularly when Bombay city was made its capital. This talk about minority interests reminds one of the time when the Muslim League was talking of minority interests which has resulted in the partition of this country. And still, today, we find that on the basis of the so-called minority interests, injustice is being perpetrated on the 3½ crores of Maharashtrians. I appeal to this House to consider whether this piece of injustice is not going to be removed. The Government have repeatedly told us that before they arrived at the bigger bilingual formula they consulted so many people. I ask, "Whom did they consult". Only Congressmen. The principal representatives, either of Maha Gujarat or Maharashtra were never called and never consulted. The case of Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat went by default because deliberately, the Congress and the Government persisted in discussing this issue only with the Congressmen. I ask, what type of discussion and consultation was this. This is an issue which should not have been looked at from the party point of view. It should have been looked at only from the very larger national interests, and I ask, what could have been lost if Government had consulted those people who truly represent the feelings, sentiments and aspirations of the people.

I once again invite the attention of the House to the fact that four times the Government changed its decision on the States reorganisation in so far as it affected Bombay State. In

the first place, they accepted the decision of the States Reorganisation Commission, and gave us a truncated bilingual State without Vidarbha or Maharashtra. Then they changed over to three State formula. Then they changed over to the centrally administered Bombay City and finally they changed over to the bilingual State. If four times the Government changed its decisions and its prestige was not shaken, I appeal to them, change it for the fifth time again. Your prestige, far from being shaken, will be very considerably enhanced.

There are many more Members who will speak on this issue. I simply appeal to this Government: call a round table conference and make a statement of policy, that you are prepared to re-open this issue. I am not asking for a straightaway declaration. I say, make a policy statement that you are prepared to reconsider and reopen it. Have a round table conference. What is there to be afraid of a round table conference and to reconsider the whole issue? Let this Government not be under the impression that because things are quiet at the moment the resentment has died down. It has not died down. It will persist; it will linger. My appeal to the Government is that they should, even at this belated stage, see that some justice is done, because, until a matter of this kind is set right, no matter whether it is the decision of Parliament or any other body, we in Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat will take this as an unsettled issue.

Shri Raghunbhir Sahai (Budaun): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak at this early stage. I congratulate the hon. Home Minister on the promptness with which the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1957 was introduced into this House and thereafter the ordinance,—which has now been withdrawn,—because of the threat that was held out by the P & T

and other employees of the Central Government to go on strike. In my humble opinion, the timely introduction of that Bill and the timely introduction of that ordinance went a long way in bringing some of those people to their senses.

At the same time, the Government kept a very cool mind and was inclined to yield to their just and legitimate demands. For instance, they made it clear that the Pay Commission was going to be appointed, and that was appointed. They also made it clear that the demand for interim relief was going to be referred to that Commission. So, I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Home Minister and his Ministry on the very prompt action that they took and thereby averting the strike, which had created a very tense feeling in the entire country.

This threatened strike also raises a pertinent question that should be considered by this House and by the hon. Home Minister, namely, whether a Government servant has a right to go on strike and whether he can hold out a threat that he would go on strike. Personally I feel that a Government servant as he is situated, has not got the right to go on strike or to hold out a threat that he would go on strike. I find in the ordinance it was specifically mentioned that the Government servant has got no such right. The ordinance has been withdrawn, but I would request the hon. Home Minister to make it very clear in the Government servants' conduct rules that a Government servant is prohibited from holding out this threat or from putting it into action, because I feel that Government servants are Government servants and they should behave as Government servants.

Government servants, in my humble opinion, cannot be compared with the labourers or the workmen to be governed by the Industrial Disputes Act. Look at some of the demands

(Shri Raghubir Sahai)

that were made by the P & T employees. Those demands were placed before the House and were discussed in *extenso* by the Communications Minister; I am not going to weary the House with that. But two of their demands were that they should be given the right to contest the election and to criticise the Government and that the rules governing their service should be placed on the statute-book in the form of a legislation. The least that I can say is that they are preposterous demands and no Government can accede to them. Therefore, the rules should be revised and any such lacuna that has been left upto this time should be filled up.

My another suggestion is that the Bill, which has been passed by this House by such an overwhelming majority, should be placed on the statute-book permanently. I hear there are certain rumours that after withdrawal of the ordinance, perhaps the Government has been thinking seriously that the Bill should not be proceeded with in the Rajya Sabha. That would be, in my humble opinion, a very short-sighted step. I do not attach any importance to the criticism of those friends of mine, who say that placing of such a legislation on the statute-book would be a blot on the Government. The blot on the Government would be when the provisions of that Bill would be abused. I am reminded of a saying of the late lamented Mr. Gokhale. One occasion, he said, "It is very good that a Government possesses a giant's power, but it is not good that the powers should be used like a giant". I wish that that advice given by such a sagacious leader of our country should be accepted by the Government. The Bill should be permanently placed on the statute-book. We know from the past record of this Government that such Bills, where drastic powers are given to the Government, are not abused. We have seen the fate of the Preventive Detention Act, whose life has been extended up to December, 1957. Cer-

tainly, nobody, not the bitterest critic of our Government, can say that the provisions of that Act have been abused. So, I feel sure that if this Bill will be placed on the statute-book permanently, surely its provisions are not going to be abused.

The other point I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to is the revision of the Indian Arms Act. Everybody knows that it is a very old piece of legislation. Although we know that the Central Government as well as the State Governments are inclined to issue fire arm licences more liberally to the people, I feel that the issuance of these licences depends mostly on the whims and caprices of a District Magistrate. You will permit me to give one or two instances. I found a District Magistrate who invariably issued an arms licence to bad character. There was another District Magistrate, who would issue an arms licence making it a condition precedent that if he want: an arms licence, then so much money should be invested in the small savings. In both these cases, the deserving men are deprived of the arms licences. The result was that the crimes increased. I find from the report of the Home Ministry that the revision of the Arms Act is under contemplation. I would request the hon. Home Minister that it should be expedited and definite rules and regulations should be formulated, so that the vagaries of a District Magistrate may be restrained.

The third point I wish to make out is that there should be a definite cadre for running the services under the community development programme. The other day, when the community development grants were being discussed here, it was admitted by the hon. Minister-in-charge, Mr. S. K. Dey, that he has failed entirely in securing public cooperation, so far as the running of the community development programme went. What is it due to? Why was public co-operation not forthcoming? My contention

is that the services that are at present running the administration of the community projects are not upto the mark. They have not got faith in the programme. They have not got that missionary zeal. They have not got faith in the Plan. They cannot devote themselves to rural uplift. It is an ill-assortment of people, one taken from this department, one taken from that department, one receiving instructions from one Ministry, another receiving training under another Ministry, a hotchpotch sort of recruitment. Unless and until we have got a special cadre just as you have the I.P.S., or the I.A.S. or the I.F.S., you cannot make a success of this programme. These people are brought up under certain traditions. I wish that this suggestion of mine should be seriously considered. If you wish to make the community development programme a success in the country, it should be manned by people who have got a faith in the programme, who should not consider it to be a routine duty. There are a hundred-and-one departments in the Government. They are all routine departments. If you want to look at community development from that point of view, I submit, our community development programme will be a huge failure.

Lastly, I would draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one point with regard to Pakistani nationals. I have not got much to say on this point. But, I have felt that certain Scheduled Caste people and certain Christians, who, under force of circumstances, are compelled to remain in Pakistan and who are described as Pakistani nationals, feel ill at ease to remain there permanently. Some of them are coming here off and on, on temporary visas. All their relations are in India. Some of them have gone out of employment there. But, under the rules that are in force in this country, they cannot remain here permanently. Even though they present applications to the district magistrate, they are forwarded to the State Government, which are again for-

warded to the Central Government, and ultimately, all these applications are rejected and the poor fellows have to be driven out to Pakistan. There is a very sad case and it should be sympathetically considered by the hon. Home Minister, and if necessary the relevant rules should be modified.

श्री जांगड़े : (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय शासन के सरकारी नौकरों की हालत और विभिन्न राज्यों के सरकारी नौकरों की हालत को जब मैं देखता हूँ तो मुझे बहुत ही ज्यादा विभिन्नता का कटु अनुभव होता है।

अभी किलहाल हम न एक सट्टल व कमिशन नियुक्त किया है और वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के ऊपर गौर करेगा। और इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि जितने भी केन्द्रीय शासन के सरकारी नौकर हैं खासकर तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के, उन के वेतनों में और अन्य सुविधाओं में वृद्धि होने वाली है, उस में कमी का प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं है। अभी मौजूदा परिस्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार के नौकरों और प्रांतीय सरकार के नौकरों के वेतनों में कितना अन्तर है और यदि केन्द्रीय शासन के नौकरों का वेतन और भी बढ़ जाता है तो इन दोनों शासनों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में कितना अन्तर होगा, इस को आप समझ सकते हैं और इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने यह ठीक ही कहा है कि यदि केन्द्रीय शासन के नौकरों का वेतन हम बढ़ाते हैं तो उससे प्रांतीय सरकारों के लिये और देश के लिये एक बड़ी विकट समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है। इस का यह अर्थ नहीं कि हम केन्द्रीय शासन के नौकरों की तनख्वाहें न बढ़ावें लेकिन इक्विटी या बराबरी का दावा या कम से कम समझौता मिलने का दावा राज्य सरकार के नौकरों का भी होता है। हम राज्य सरकारों की शक्ति को भी पहचानते हैं और जानते हैं कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है, उनकी रेवेन्यू पावर्स कितनी हैं और उनके

[श्री जांगड़े]

फंड्स में कितना देवेन्पू होता है और उन को कितनी इनकम होती है, खासकर भासाम, उड़ीसा, नाबनकोर कोचीन और केरल ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जिन की कि भाय बहुत ही कम हैं और जहां पर स्टाफ इस्टैब्लिशमेंट आदि पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है, हम उनके बारे में क्या करने वाले हैं ?

अभी मुझे पता चला है, हो सकता है कि मैं जो कहता हूँ वह गलत हो पर मुझे यह पता चला है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के नौकरों का या किसी भी सरकारी नौकर का वेतन केन्द्रीय शासन में ६० से कम नहीं हो सकता और मुझे यह जान कर खुशी हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन की तन्ब्याहें और बढ़े। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों की क्या हालत है ? राज्य सरकारों में वे लोग जो मैट्रिकुलेट होते हैं उन की इनीशियल पे ३५ रुपये होती है और सन मिला कर कहीं कहीं ५६ और कहीं कहीं ७८ रुपये उनको मिलते हैं। आज जब हम सारे देश में कार्यक्षमता लाना चाहते हैं तो हमें तो राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की ओर भी देखना होगा और उनकी तनब्याह आदि की मांगों को हमें पूरा करना पड़ेगा। यदि हमें देश में कार्यक्षमता लानी है और अपने इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय आयोजन को सफल बनाना है तो राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों खास कर तृतीय श्रेणी का जो लिपिक वर्ग है, सन की तनब्याहों को बढ़ाना होगा और उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को ५ करोड़ तक या १० करोड़ तक का अतिरिक्त व्यय बहान करना होगा और करना चाहिये। उनके वेतनों को बढ़ाना हमारे लिये अनिवार्य माग्य होता है।

मैं अब कार्यक्षमता की ओर आता हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि १९४७ में जो कार्यक्षमता थी उस में बहुत ही डिलाई माग्य होती है। यहां केन्द्र में हमने ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बिजिलेंस आरगनाइजेशन स्थापित

किया और उस के बाद हमने यहां पर आरगनाइजेशन एंड मेथड्स डिबीजन भी नियुक्त किया है लेकिन राज्यों की क्या हालत है। राज्यों में हम ओ० एंड एम० डिबीजन नहीं पाते हैं और उसी प्रकार से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बिजिलेंस डिबीजन भी राज्यों में नहीं पाते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में भी हम उस को नहीं पाते हैं। हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल ग्रांट देने वाली सरकार होती है और प्रांतीय सरकारें उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाली होती हैं और हम देखते हैं कि कार्य में डिलाई का भण्डा खासा सबूत राज्य सरकारों में देखने को मिलता है। जितनी डिलाई राज्यों में देखने को मिलती है उतनी डिलाई केन्द्रीय सरकार में देखने को नहीं मिलती। इसलिये यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि जब तक हम राज्य सरकारों की कार्यक्षमता को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, जब तक उन की कार्यप्रणाली में अनुकूल संशोधन नहीं करते हैं और जब तक सेंटर को हम ओवरभाल पावर्स से इवेस्ट नहीं करते हैं तब तक हमारा सेकंड फ्राइव इयर प्लान पूरी तौर से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो सकता है और जो करोड़ों रुपया हम बचाना चाहते हैं उनको बचाने में हम असमर्थ रहेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि हम राज्यों में भी ओ० एंड एम० डिबीजन बनायें और उसी प्रकार से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बिजिलेंस डिबीजन बड़े बड़े राज्यों में शीघ्र नियुक्त करें और इस तरह वहां पर कार्यक्षमता बढ़ेगी और डिलाई खत्म होगी और हम अपनी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बना सकेंगे।

इस के उपरान्त मैं स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टैबलिशमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कई राज्यों से, वहां के लोगों से या वहां के कर्मचारियों से हमको कोभापरेखन नहीं मिलता है और उधार मांगने पर ही योग्य अधिकारियों की सेवायें उपलब्ध हैं।

होतीं और यह वास्तव में खेवचनक बात है। रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि हम करप्शन और ब्राइबरी के केसेज पकड़ते हैं, उनका निबटारा करने में दो दो वर्ष लग जाते हैं और उन के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से हमें कोई सलाह नहीं मिलती और मेरी समझ में यह भी बड़े दुःख की बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्पेशल पुलिस इन्स्टीट्यूट को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूरा पूरा सहयोग दिया जाय ताकि यह संगठन और अधिक तेजी से काम कर सके। इस संगठन के कर्मचारियों की संख्या और अधिक बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये।

मुझे यह सुन कर खुशी हुई कि अभी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बिजिलेंस डिवीजन ने एक प्रारूप तैयार किया है जिस के कि अनुसार घूस लेने वाले और घूस देने वाले के सम्बन्ध में उसने कहा है कि यदि घूस देने वाला घूस देने के बावजूद अगर वह कोर्ट या कचहरी में जाकर यह बयान दे दे कि अमुक अप्रसर ने मुझ से इतने रुपये की घूस ली है, तो घूस देने वाले का बचाव किया जायगा। इसी चीज को मैंने आज से तीन वर्ष पहले मांग था और मुझे खुशी हुई कि आज वह मेरी मांग स्वीकार की जा रही है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि चूकि घूस देने वालों की संख्या अधिक होती है और घूस लेने वालों की संख्या कम होती है और चूकि हमें ज्यादा को पकड़ने में असफल होने की संभावना रहती है और कम को पकड़ने में सफल होंगे, इस लिये हमें घूस लेने वालों को पकड़ने और उनको दंड दिलाने की ओर सारा ध्यान और शक्ति लगानी चाहिये और इस तरह मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि हम ब्राइबरी और करप्शन को बहुत हद तक दूर कर सकेंगे। इसके अलावा अगर आप घूस देने वालों को प्रोटेक्शन दें तो उस से आपको ब्राइबरी और करप्शन केसेज को पकड़ने में आसानी होगी और अप्रष्टाचार के दूर होने में मदद मिलेगी। अभी आप का जो कानून है उस कानून के अनुसार सेशन कोर्ट में जो करप्शन

और ब्राइबरी के केस जाते हैं, वे बड़े बड़े अप्रसरों के नहीं जाते, छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों के, किसी ने एक रुपया घूस ली, या किसी ने २ रुपये की रिश्वत ली है, इस तरह के पेटी केसेज सेशन कोर्ट में जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर देखा जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि हम जो इस देश से अप्रष्टाचार और रिश्वतखोरी खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उस में सही माने में सफल हो सकें।

हरिजनों और घादिमवासियों के लिये द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में या प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या क्या काम करने हैं और क्या क्या नहीं करने हैं उन्के ऊपर विचार करने के लिये केन्द्रीय मूल्यांकन संगठन नियुक्त किया गया है और मैं सुनता हूँ कि उस के अनुसार ६ प्रसिस्टेंट कमिशनर्स नियुक्त किये जायेंगे। मैं बी सात साल तक देखा, मैं जानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत ही ज्यादा लिबरल है, बहुत ही ज्यादा उदार है और हम जानते हैं कि यहां पर सचण हिन्दुओं और हरिजनों आदि में किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव देखने की नहीं मिलता परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरह उदार मनोवृत्ति राज्य सरकारों की नहीं है और राज्य सरकारों का दृष्टिकोण कुछ और होता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का दृष्टिकोण कुछ और। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की पावर्स बहुत लिमिटेड हैं। प्रसिस्टेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर्स को भी जो पावर्स दी गई हैं वे भी बहुत लिमिटेड हैं और उन की एडवाइजरी पावर्स होती हैं और यह हर एक कोई जानता है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें डेवलपमेंट आदि दूसरे कार्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितना को-ऑपरेट करती हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि मुझे उसको यहां पर बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि उन को प्रान्तीय सरकारों से कितना सहयोग मिला है। सरकार को इस ओर विचारणा से ध्यान देना चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी

[श्री बांगड़]

चाहिये ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार जो काम शोडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर से कराना चाहती है, वह सफलतापूर्वक करा सके, और यह तभी हो सकता है कि जब उन शोडयूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर्स को आप कुछ पावर्स दें ।

इस के उपरान्त मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐसा इलाका है जहाँ पर अगर हरिजन और आदिम जातियों की संख्या का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो वह स्टेट की कुल जन संख्या का दो पंचमांश बैठेगी । यहाँ पर अम्बिकापुर से जगदलपुर तक जो ४०० मील का फासला है, इसके बीच में सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये एक नेशनल हाईवे का निर्माण किया जाय, आज यह न होने से एक क्षेत्र के आदिवासी दूसरे क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों से मिल नहीं सकते और सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं कर सकते । सरकार इस के लिये अम्बिकापुर से जगदलपुर तक के लिये एक नेशनल हाईवे की घोषणा करे ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे पता चला है कि आदिवासियों को सरकार प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये और उन को रोजगार देने के लिये और अन्य कामों में दस बनाने के लिये पोलिटेकनिक या दूसरे विषयों की एजुकेशन देने वाली है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक पोलिटेकनिक इंस्टीट्यूट बिलासपुर या अम्बिकापुर में खोला जाय और मुझे यह पता चला है कि एक पोलिटेकनिक इंस्टीट्यूट के लिये सरकार १४, १५ लाख रुपया खर्च करती है, तो क्यों नहीं इस का लाभ उठाया जाय और क्यों नहीं बिलासपुर या अम्बिकापुर में एक पोलिटेकनिक इंस्टीट्यूट खोला जाय ।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजन कल्याण मंडल और आदिम जाति कल्याण मंडल की पहली बैठक

जो २० नवम्बर सन् १९५६ को हुई थी, उसके बाद से अभी तक उसकी और कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है और न ही उस में मैंने कोई प्रगति देखी । यह भी मामूली नहीं है कि हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड या शोडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कल्याण बोर्ड में बड़ी पुराने मेम्बर्स बने हुए हैं या नये मेम्बर्स आ गये हैं, अगर नये बने हैं तो कब बने हैं, कब आयन्दा उन की बैठक होगी और क्या उन का प्रारूप होगा, इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ पता नहीं चला है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि यह बोर्ड हम बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसे हमें एक क्रियाशील और प्रगतिशील बोर्ड बनाना चाहिये और केवल दिखावे और नाम के लिये ऐसा बोर्ड बना लेना मैं ठीक और उचित नहीं समझता हूँ ।

इसके उपरान्त मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के या दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के जो एम्प्लोयीज डेपुटेशन पर यहां आते हैं उन की क्या हालत है । मैं जानता हूँ कि आज यहां पर राजस्थान या कोटा के इलाकों से या दूसरे इलाकों में जो तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी आए हुए हैं उन की हालत बहुत खराब है । होम मिनिस्ट्री रिकमेंड करती है कि प्रमुख व्यक्ति को प्रोमोशन बना दिया जाय, लेकिन कम्प्यूनिफिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री उसे डिक्लाइन कर देती है । आप दूसरों के लिये तो पोस्ट्स तक फिएट करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे आदमियों को आप उन जगहों को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते ।

इसी तरह से तृतीय श्रेणी के प्रमोशन का सवाल है । रेगुलर चैनेन्स से कैसेज आते हैं, हर एक डिपार्टमेंट से शिकायतें होती हैं, लेकिन उन को पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन विजिलेंस आफिसर का डील करना मुश्किल होता है । इस के लिये एक स्कूटि-नाइजिंग कमेटी होनी चाहिये जिस में कुछ नान-आफिशियल्स भी हों । उस का चेयरमैन भी कोई नान-आफिशियल होना चाहिये

ताकि तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की स्थिति, स्टेट और केन्द्र सभी की स्थिति सुधर सके।

अब मैं मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। देश में क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार द्वितीय और जनसंख्या के अनुसार पाँचवाँ स्थान उसका है। भिड़ और मोरना का नाम देश के सब लोग जानते हैं, वह डाकुओं का महाहर क्षेत्र है। वहाँ डाकू कहाँ से आते हैं? हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जो उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं, जानते होंगे कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश के भागुरा और इटावा जिलों की देन है। कहा जाता है कि वह किसी समय बड़े अच्छे राजपूत थे, जमींदार और बड़े ऊँचे खानदान के हैं। मैं सुनता हूँ कि इस वर्ष शायद हम ने अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है, लेकिन भिड़ और मोरना के इलाके में, सागर के इलाके में और दमोह के इलाके में अब भी डाकुओं का साम्राज्य है। दिन में हमारा राज्य होता है पर रात्रि में या अंधेरा हो जाने पर, और जंगलों में उन का ही राज्य रहता है। डाकू मानसिंह के मर जाने के बाद भी सूरत सिंह, रूपा, मूरत सिंह और देवी सिंह जैसे डाकू वहाँ अब भी विद्यमान हैं, उन को समाप्त नहीं किया गया है।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार की देन है। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर केन्द्रीय शासन इस बात के लिये जवाबदेह है कि नागपुर जैसी कैपिटल होते हुए, ग्वालियर जैसी कैपिटल होते हुए, हम ने भोपाल को राजधानी बनाया है। भोपाल की हालत आज क्या है? वह रायपुर जैसा एक नगण्य शहर है। चंडीगढ़ को राजधानी बनाने के लिये १६ करोड़ रुपये दिये गये। जिस समय हमारे भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री भोपाल में आये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल द्वितीय नम्बर का चंडीगढ़ बने। लेकिन भोपाल के

लिये क्या हुआ? भोपाल में आज तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के निवास के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश में तीन तीन सालों से कर्मचारियों को वेतन नहीं मिला है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के लिये यहाँ बोले कौन? उन की परवाह किस को है? आज सब जगहों के एम० पी० अपने अपने यहाँ के लिये बोलते हैं, लेकिन मैं किसी भी मध्य प्रदेश के एम० पी० को बोलते हुए और अपने यहाँ के लोगों के लिये आवाज उठाते हुए नहीं देखता।

हमारे लिये एक और दुर्भाग्य का विषय है। न सन् १९५० में, न सन् १९५२ में और न ही सन् १९५७ में मध्य प्रदेश का कोई व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी हुआ, न डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हुआ, न स्टेट मिनिस्टर हुआ और न कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हुआ। क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लोग इतने निकम्मे हैं कि वहाँ का कोई व्यक्ति यहाँ मिनिस्टर न बन सके? बम्बई के लोग हो सकते हैं, उड़ीसा के लोग हो सकते हैं, केरल के लोग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक मध्य प्रदेश के ही प्रादमी कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स में नहीं हो सकते। इस संबंध में मैं अपने केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की ओर वे ज्यादा ध्यान दें ताकि मध्य प्रदेश की विशेष नुमाइन्दगी हो सके।

मैं दो विषयों पर और कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मि० अपेल्वी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि देश में एक इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कायम किया जाय तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों और केन्द्र के सभी मंत्रालयों में बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स हैं, मिनिस्टर्स हैं, राज्यों के अधिकारी और मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उन का एक फोरम हो, जहाँ वह सब मिल कर बैठें और अपने विचारों का प्राधान प्रदान करें। सभी देश में यूनिफार्मिटी आ सकती है। यूनिफार्मिटी स्टेज पर भी एक फोरम होना चाहिये।

[अ. जागड़े]

इसी तरह से मैं बड़े आफिसर्स की तनखाहो को लेना चाहता हूँ । भाष देखने में आता है कि राज्यों में और केन्द्रीय सरकार में भी बहुत से बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स हैं जो बड़ी बड़ी तनखाहें लेते हैं । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टर तो २२०० रु० में गुजर करते हैं, लेकिन बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स हैं तीन तीन और चार चार हजार रुपये लेते हैं । यह तो हमारे देश का नैतिक स्तर है कि जब बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स इतनी तनखाहें पाते हैं तब हमारे यहां तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोग ५५ और ६० रुपये पाते हैं । इस से लोगों में भेद बढ़ता है और एक तरह की लेंडलाई और टिनेंट की भावना पैदा होती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस भावना को ठीक करने के लिये केन्द्रीय शासन और राज्य शासनो के जितने बड़े पदाधिकारी हैं उन की न्यूनतम तनखाहें बाध दी जाये । दो या डार्ड हजार से ज्यादा किसी को न मिले । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ज्यादा तनखाह किसी की नहीं होनी चाहिये तभी हम देश में एक सुन्दर नैतिक स्तर पैदा कर सकते हैं । इस चीज को यहां पर कई बार दोहराया गया पर न जाने हमारे गृह मंत्री और हमारा शासन क्यों इस को स्वीकार नहीं करता । हमारे होम मिनिस्टर जब डार्ड हजार रुपया में रह सकते हैं, मंत्री रह सकते हैं, एम० पी० रह सकते हैं, तब क्यों हमारे बड़े बड़े आफिसर इतनी तनखाह में नहीं रह सकते ।

मैंने देखा कि बड़े बड़े पब्लिक स्कूल्स में मेरिट स्कालरशिप के लिये बड़े बड़े आफसरों के लड़के ही प्रवेश पा सकते हैं । तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लोगों को उस में जाने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है । इन स्कूलों का जीवन बड़ा खर्चीला होता है इसलिये बड़े बड़े ही आदमी अपने बच्चों को भेज सकते हैं और नतीजा यह

होता है कि आफसरों की जगह आफसरों के लड़के ही ले पाते हैं । एजुकेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स में गरीब आदमियों के लड़के नहीं पढ़ते, एम० पी० के लड़के नहीं पढ़ते, सिर्फ बड़े आफसरों के लड़के पढ़ते हैं । मैं जानता हूँ कि जितने भी टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स हैं, पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स हैं, उन का फायदा गरीब लोग तभी उठा सकते हैं जब कि बड़े आफिसर्स की तनखाहो को हम कम करे और एक नैतिक स्तर भी हम तभी पैदा कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Nana Patil (Satara):* I rise to protest against the grave injustice done by Government to the people whose mother-tongue is Marathi and Gujarati, and against the most ruthless measures of repression resorted to by Government for suppressing the demand of the Marathi and Gujarati-speaking people

I wish to give a brief history of the problem of reorganisation of States on the basis of language. The Indian National Congress adopted the principle of linguistic provinces in 1920. Mahatma Gandhi was the president of the session of the All India Congress held in Belgaum in 1924. The resolution dealing with the problem of reorganisation of States on the basis of language was unanimously adopted in this Session. The session of the AICC which met in Calcutta in 1928 was presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru. The resolution regarding the reorganisation of States was unanimously adopted in that session. The election manifesto of the Congress issued in 1945 solemnly promised to reorganise the States on the basis of language. The Congress leaders promised to implement this resolution as soon as India won freedom. There should be no difficulty for the government to implement this promise

Today, we find most of the States in India have been organised on linguistic basis. There is the State of Bengal for Bengali-speaking people,

*English translation of speech delivered in Marathi.

Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for Hindi-speaking people, the State of Orissa for the people who speak Oriya, the State of Andhra for Telugu-speaking people, the State of Kerala for Malayalam-speaking people, the State of Karnatak for Kanarese-speaking people, the only problems that remain to be solved are Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat. I cannot understand why the Government of India refuse to form these States.

In my opinion, the City of Bombay comes in the way of the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra. The reason why I think so is this. Long before the question of formation of linguistic States came on the agenda, it was decided that Bombay should not be included in Samyukta Maharashtra. The report of the Dar Commission was published on 13th December, 1948. The Commission expressed its opinion that the City of Bombay should not be included in Samyukta Maharashtra. In the session of the Congress which was held in Jaipur in the last week of December, another committee consisting of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Pattabhi Sitarayya, the then President of the Congress was appointed to go into the question of reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. This committee consisting of the foremost leaders of the Congress published its report on 5th April, 1949. This committee also expressed its opinion that Samyukta Maharashtra should be formed without the city of Bombay. So, it is obvious that if Bombay city was an integral part of Samyukta Maharashtra, Samyukta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat would have been formed long ago. Where is the question of justice including the Marathi-speaking people in a bilingual State when all the other States in the Indian Union have been reorganised on a linguistic basis?

The Indian National Congress promised for thirty years to reorganise

the states on linguistic lines. They told the people that the promise would be fulfilled as soon as India won freedom. We waited in the hope that they do so. But as soon as India became free, the Congress changed its opinion. Three commissions were appointed. But none of them conceded the just and democratic demand of the Marathi-speaking people. All the other States were organised on linguistic basis. What then is the reason for being unjust only in the case of the Marathi-speaking people?

The Marathi-speaking people launched a peaceful and democratic struggle to achieve their just demand of Samyukta Maharashtra with the city of Bombay. While this struggle was on, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru announced on 18th of January, 1956, on the radio that Bombay would be centrally administered. Just a day before this announcement was made, some leaders of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement were detained under the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act. This step was resorted to for suppressing the movement of Samyukta Maharashtra. But the consequence of this measure was quite in the opposite direction. The Samyukta Maharashtra movement was strengthened and it swelled. The Government proceeded to imprison thousands of people. The Government was, however, not satisfied with these repressive measures. They, therefore, resorted to firing on innocent people.

The object of firing which was resorted to for a week, that is, from 17th to 23rd January, was most mean and devastating. I was going to call Government's action 'shaitaniyat' but as one of my friends told me that the word is not a parliamentary word, I am not using it in my speech.

17 hrs.

Shri N. N. Patel (Bulsar-Reserved Sch. Tribes):* What shaitaniyat have you done in Bombay?

*English translation of the interruption made in Marathi.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक सदस्य तो जिस भाषा में बोल रहे हैं वह समझ में नहीं आती, वह "सैतानिक" कह रहे हैं या क्या कह रहे हैं कछ में कह नहीं सकता। अब दूसरे सदस्य भी ऐसी भाषा में बोल रहे हैं जो मैं समझ नहीं सकता।

श्रीमती मणिबेन वघेल उन्होंने एक शब्द और भी उपयोग किया है जो महा उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो उन्हो ने अंग्रेजी में तर्जुमा दिया है उसमें यह एतराज उठाया गया था कि इस शब्द का उपयोग न करे। उसमें उन्होंने ठीक भी कर दिया है। अब वह जिस बोली में बोल रहे हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं क्या करूँ।

Shri Nana Patil: The object was to destroy the self-respect of the Marathi-speaking people, to compel them to abject surrender, to see that they will not have the courage and strength to raise their voice against any injustice and to smash to pieces the movement for Samyukta Maharashtra. The Government was inspired to commit these atrocities by motives of hatred and vengeance. Our immediate and urgent demand, therefore, is that a judicial inquiry must be made into these firings in which more than a hundred innocent persons were murdered and several hundreds were wounded.

For refusing to concede the just demand of the Marathi-speaking people for Samyukta Maharashtra, the Government advance the lame excuse that it is an issue of quarrel between the Marathi and Gujarati-speaking people. Mahatma Gandhi went to attend the Round Table Conference in London in 1931. He had formulated eleven demands. When he pleaded at the conference for the demands being conceded by British imperialism, he was told that there was a quarrel between the Hindus and Muslims in India and that was why his demands could not be conceded. The Congress Government is telling us today

what British imperialism told Mahatma Gandhi. They tell us that the demand for Samyukta Maharashtra with the City of Bombay cannot be conceded because there is a quarrel on this issue between the Gujaratis and Maharashtrians. I want to ask who is responsible for this quarrel? Who is at its bottom? It is our contention that the Congress Government has provoked and incited it.

Shri Surya Prasad (Gwalior-Reserved-Sch Caste): May I know whether the hon. Member is speaking *extempore* or reading his speech?

Shri Ranga: It does not matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes indulgence is shown in the case of the first speech of the Member.

Shri Nana Patil: We are again told that organisation of States on linguistic basis creates separatist tendencies and is harmful to the unity of the country. This argument also is a lame excuse. The unity of the country was not disrupted and separatist tendencies were not generated when thirteen States were reorganised on linguistic basis. I cannot understand how the unity of the country would be disrupted and separatist tendencies created if Samyukta Maharashtra is formed. This argument is untenable and baseless.

I want to tell Government that it is not yet too late to concede the demand of Samyukta Maharashtra with the City of Bombay. Concede the just demand for Samyukta Maharashtra with the City of Bombay and for Maha Gujarat without further delay. This is our demand. If Government refuse to concede our democratic demand of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay and Belgaum, we are confident and we are determined to secure the demand by launching struggle which will be peaceful and democratic in character. We will be compelled to do so against our will and desire, as Government leave us no other alternative to choose. This lesson was taught to us by Bhagvat-gita.

In the end, I want to tell a story from our Scriptures as it is quite relevant to this issue. All know how the quarrel between Pandavas and Kauravas began and how it, in the end, led to war. It was Shakuni Mama who incited the quarrel between them. The Kauravas sent the Pandavas to exile for 12 years. When they returned after completing the period of exile, Shri Krishna went to the Kauravas to mediate on behalf of the Pandavas. He told the Kauravas: "Pandavas have returned from exile. Now give them their just share." Having heard this, the Kauravas got angry, lost their temper and told Shri Krishna: "The Pandavas will not get even a fraction of an inch of land in our kingdom." Shri Krishna advised them to be calm and to think calmly. He told them in the end to be ready for a war if they were not prepared to concede the just demand of Pandavas. All of you know what the end of that war was.

The people of Maharashtra have shed their blood for achieving their demand for formation of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay and Belgaum. Hundreds have lost their lives. As long as we are alive, we will never accept the bilingual State and cease to struggle for the realisation of our objective, namely, Samyukta Maharashtra with the City of Bombay and Belgaum and Karwar, till it is achieved.

उपस्थित महोदय : एक बात मैं माननीय सदस्य के लिए और बाकी हाउस के लिए भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जब कोई माननीय सदस्य अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं जो कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी से भला हूदा होती है तो वे अपने भाषण का तर्जुमा अंग्रेजी में यहाँ देते हैं जो कि डिबेट्स में शामिल हो जाता है। अब अगर वह माननीय सदस्य बाहर जाकर ब्रेस को या दूसरी जगह बयान दें कि उन्होंने हाउस में यह बोला था, तो उनके ऊपर उस तर्जुमे की पाबन्दी होगी, उनका वह बयान उस तर्जुमे के मुताबिक होना चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने यहाँ अपनी

भाषा में बोलते हुए कोई शब्द इससे बाहर के कहे हों या इससे ज्यादा कहे हों तो उन शब्दों को पब्लिशिंग नहीं मिलना चाहिए, उनको उसके बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। उनका ऊपर उस बयान की पाबन्दी है जिस का तर्जुमा उन्होंने दिया है। इस बात का उनको लिहाज रखना होगा।

Shri P. E. Patel (Mehsana): It is with pain that I have to speak today. After hearing my hon. friend, Shri Nana Patil, when I speak I know my responsibilities. It is true that Gujarat is not happy and Maharashtra is not happy by the decision about Bombay. That is very clear from the results of the elections in Maharashtra, some 101 Members have been sent to the Bombay Assembly by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti. In Gujarat, no doubt the Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad could send only 29. However, the people of Gujarat do feel that injustice has been done not only to Gujarat but to Maharashtra also.

I know that in Gujarat, in order to secure more seats, the Congress had to adopt certain methods which were most undemocratic. I could say that the Congress which is for a socialistic pattern or socialism adopted methods of capitalism. Sir, to put His Highness of Baroda and not the President of the GPCC is an example which can have a bearing on this than anything else. In Baroda the President of the GPCC was sitting and he could not be run by the Congress and the Congress has to find shelter in His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda. That means that the Baroda Highness has more prestige than the accumulated prestige of the Congress. This way

Shri Dasappa: May I rise to a point of order, Sir? It is a purely internal matter for a party. I would like to know whether the hon. Member would be in order to ascribe motives of this kind.

An Hon. Member: He is stating this in support of the object of his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would not be for any other Member to say. It was a point of order that was raised which ought to have been left for the Chair whether it could be said or not. Individual Members spring up from their seats and answer that. I would request them to exercise patience. I am following the speech of the hon. Member and I am seeing whether he comes to that point and whether he can make some relation between what he has said and the ultimate object that he has got.

Shri P. E. Patel: In order to win the elections the Ministers went on tour. Not only the Ministers but the Collector, and the DSP and an army of police officers. What does it show? In a democratic country election must be fair and free. Because of all these reasons we could secure less seats. That does not mean that Gujarat is not for Maha Gujarat.

Recently, I had been to Navsari and Surat, the constituency of our hon. Minister, Shri Morari. I heard so many things I learnt so many things as to what made him succeed. I do not want to say all that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You need not say all those things.

Shri P. E. Patel: I won't say. But there is one thing. This is a marriage between two parties who are most unwilling. Even a marriage of grown-up persons, both unwilling never becomes happy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After some time they reconcile themselves. *(Interruptions.)*

Shri P. E. Patel: Here is a combination of groups, Marathi speaking and Gujarati speaking. Both do not decide to be in the bilingual State and would it be in the interests of the nation to keep them together? I put a plain question.

Some days back our veteran politician, the hon. Home Minister said "you solve the problem of Bombay." I submit with due respect that the Bombay question was solved. It was decided by Congress and the Central

Government that Bombay should be a separate State. But why was it not implemented? What were the reasons? After that another decision was taken that Bombay should be under the Centre. None from Gujarat came and requested that Bombay should not be under the Centre. The decision was taken and it should have been implemented. It was the weakness of the Government and for the weakness of Government Gujarat and Maharashtra should not suffer. I most humbly submit that the Bombay question should be solved in the best possible way, in the best interests of the country.

Some days back the Chief Minister of Mysore State said that Bombay belongs to the whole country. That question must be solved by the Government and it is the responsibility of the Central Government and the Congress Party in power. After all we do not hold any power. We cannot decide that question. Even if we just convene a conference and come to certain decision regarding Bombay, I would ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to accept that decision. If he is prepared to accept the decision of the Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad and Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, they will sit together and apply their heads and come to certain decisions. Is the Government prepared to accept that decision? It seems that whatever be the thing, the Government is not clear, it is rather confused by the problem of Bombay.

An Hon. Member: Why not produce the decision?

Shri P. E. Patel: Let the guarantee come from the Government. Whatever be the decision, the Government should accept it. Then, we are prepared. Not deciding the Bombay problem and putting it always before us is done in order that these two parties, unwilling parties may quarrel inter se.

It has been said by the Governor of Bombay that the Britishers formed States of different language groups

in order that they may be in power for all times. I think the Bombay bilingual State may perhaps be due to that fear. This is a worse harm than not forming separate States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. I say, if it is in the interest of the country and if it serves the interest of our country, let Bombay be given to Maharashtra; we do not mind. But, every time it should not be said that we are coming in the way. We shall settle with our friends our problems. To put forth the Bombay problem and maintain the power in Bombay is not good; it is not in the interest of the country.

What has happened this time? In order to have more seats from Gujarat, because they were afraid that they would not get more seats from Maharashtra, they brought in Marathawada etc. They were new additions after all and naturally, they have been tempted to vote for Congress. Would anybody show me that in a State there are different types of laws? Vidarba is ruled by Vidarba laws; the taxation there being Vidarba taxation. Marathawada taxation and laws are quite different. Then, there are the Hyderabad laws and taxation. There are then the Saurashtra laws and taxation which continue to rule in Saurashtra. (An Hon. Member: Cosmopolitan). It is a cosmopolitan method but that is not the way in which to administer or govern a State. There are different legislations and different types of taxations and different types of facilities in Saurashtra. A student studying in a secondary school there pays absolutely no fee. If he happens to be in Bombay and studying in the middle classes, he has to pay about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. Again in Vidarba, a student may pay something less. These are the advantages which made the Congress get more seats in these areas...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may confine himself to the Home Ministry and not to Congress. We are not criticising the Congress.

Shri F. E. Patel: It is said that formation of States on linguistic basis is bad and harmful to the country. I do not accept this proposition. Thirteen States have been formed on language basis. Am I to believe that thirteen times harm has been done to our country by our leaders? That only suggests that it does not harm the country. Even our great *Rashtrapita*, Gandhiji, was also of the opinion that States should be formed on a language basis. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was for Mahagujarat. The book that is published by the Central Government also speaks the same thing. My submission is that this problem should be solved once for all.

By whom was this Bombay problem complicated and confused? It was by the Central Government and by the Congress. It was because of that that there was firing in Bombay and in Gujarat too. Young boys were killed in that. Who is responsible for that? The Prime Minister of England could not solve the Suez problem. He had to fall ill and go away. Here the problem is not solved, and the persons who complicated it had been promoted from State Ministry to Central Ministry.

My submission is that this is not the way of solving the problem. Some workers were detained in Gujarat. I must say that the detention law has been misused in Gujarat at the time of election. When the Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad decided to fight the elections the Government took away our workers and detained them. For what reason? There was suspicion that they instigated persons to throw stones, not that they themselves threw stones but they instigated others to throw stones. These things can be said by this Government at any time, and it pains me.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Preventive Detention Act is a Central law, but the administration to which the hon. Member is referring is that of the State.

Shri P. R. Patel: Rightly so, but the Central Government has the supervision over the whole country, and our States are not independent States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri P. R. Patel: Leave aside the Detention Act, there are so many other things. I know that teachers and Government servants were used. My submission is that this Bombay problem should be solved in the best possible way. If it be in the interest of our country to keep Bombay as a separate State, make it a separate State; if it be in the interests of our country to keep Bombay under Central Administration, do so; if it be in the interests of our country to keep Bombay with Maharashtra, give away, but please do not keep this fire always burning, that is my submission.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today more than one speaker referred to the formation of bilingual States of Bombay and, therefore, I would like to deal with that point first. Shri Bharucha, Shri Nana Patil and the last speaker Shri P. R. Patel have referred to that point. I think, since they were not here in the First Parliament, they are not taking cognizance of the very important fact that they should have taken into account. Various proposals were there before the Government. The SRC recommendations were there and there were different proposals coming from different political parties. They were all discussed at great length, and a stage had come when this whole House felt that there was a great deadlock. Then, without caring for any party affiliation—I do not just now remember exactly the number—about 200 members belonging to different political parties, and who held at one time or other, divergent views, proposed a formula and this entire House agreed to that formula.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Of which political parties?

Shri Heda: All political parties.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Communist Party was not there.

Shri Heda: One party here or one party there may not have been there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will not be decided in this manner.

Shri Heda: So, Sir, let a few friends here in the Opposition not forget that it is not the Government who took the decision. It is not a particular political party, however great it may be and whatever its majority, that took the decision. But it was the conscience of individual Members of this House which agitated for days and days and it was what you call *samudra manthan*, and it was as a result of very deep thinking that such a huge number of Members came to a decision.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the hon. Member enlighten as to what parties were there to settle this dispute?

Shri Heda: Every hon. Member....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been a matter of great controversy and it shall continue to remain an issue of great controversy here as well. But, in spite of it, the hon. Members have to listen with patience and restraint.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But let there not be distortion of facts. We would like to listen. He says "all political parties".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is giving his own version. There are other Members who may contradict it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The division was there. The parliamentary records are there.

Shri Heda: The reports are there and everything is there, and the Members can probe into it very easily and know whether it was not the decision of the entire country or the entire House. In my parliamentary

life, I do not remember any occasion when such a huge number of Members of Parliament thought over a problem and took such a tremendous decision. Therefore, the responsibility of taking a final decision lies with this House which represents the whole country. It is not a question of Gujarat; it is not a question of Maharashtra; it is not a question of Bombay city people. It is a question of the entire country and this House, representing the entire country, which took the decision and those friends should remember this thing.

The last speaker, Shri Patel said that it does not matter if Bombay is given to Maharashtra, it does not matter if Bombay is made a separate State, and it does not matter if it is given to a Central territory. What he wants is, Gujarat should be a separate State. But how does it matter, if it is a bilingual big State, for that is the desire of the country. That is the desire of the nation, and that desire was embodied in that decision which Parliament took at that time. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members should listen to others as well.

Shri Heda: I may tell the House that there were friends in the Opposition and who were defeated in the last elections simply because they supported the larger bilingual State. So, the sincerity of those Members is there, who knew that in the interests of the country, if they recommended that decision their fate was sealed. Even then they recommended it. So, let me state.....

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): Will they join Tamilnad now in order to get bilingual experience?

Shri Heda: Let me state that the decision that was taken was not taken by the people whose fate had been sealed, but rather, the decision was taken in spite of their individual interests. Let them not make it a

parochial or an individual issue. As I said earlier, it is not an issue of Maharashtra or Gujarat. It is the issue of the whole country. The best thing for them is to sit with us informally, whenever they want, and try to convince such a huge body of Members here and try to win the majority, and then alone I think that decision will be reverted.

Another thing is that when the country had taken the decision, it was expected that that decision would be given a fair trial. Unfortunately, it was not done. What happened is not very difficult to imagine or surmise. Different political parties and different organisations and individuals and different samithis had thrown plans and they organised meetings and played on the emotions of the people, and since there was not much time left between the decision taken by the Parliament and the date of elections, that emotion played in some parts in the elections in different places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member take some time more?

Shri Heda: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue the next day.

CREATION OF NEW ZONE OUT OF N. E. RAILWAY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion. Mr. Tiwary.

पं० डा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिनों से यह चर्चा चल रही थी कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के दो हिस्से किये जायें और एक आसाम जोन बनाया जाये, लेकिन इस का कोई भी विस्तार-पूर्वक विवरण अभी प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह की अटकलबाजियाँ हो रही थीं। उस दिन रेलवे

[संक्षिप्त रूप में प्रश्नोत्तर]

के अनुदानों की मांग के समय मंत्री महोदय ने घोषणा की कि एक आसाम जोन बनने जा रहा है, जिस का केन्द्र पांडू में होगा। लेकिन उस समय यह नहीं बताया गया था कि उस का विस्तार कहा तक होगा। तत्काल प्रश्न संख्या २६३ के उत्तर में नायब मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस का विस्तार बरोनी तक आ जायेगा। इससे बिहार में बड़ी हलचल मची। बिहार और खास तौर से नार्थ बिहार शासन की ओर से सदा उपेक्षित रहा है। जब जब कोई ऐसा मामला आया, तो बिहार की पब्लिक ओपीनियन का या बिहार सरकार के आवेदन का कोई भी स्थान नहीं किया गया। जिस वक्त रेलवे का जॉनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट बन रहा था, उस वक्त गोरखपुर नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का केन्द्र बनाया जाये, या कलकत्ता बनाया जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में यू० पी० और बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स में बड़ी लड़ाई चली। पोलिटिकल ग्राउंड पर कलकत्ता को केन्द्र बनाया जाने वाला था, लेकिन अन्त में गोरखपुर को ही बनाया गया। उस के बाद जब क्लेम सैक्शन की बात चली, तो उस को कलकत्ता में रखने का विचार किया गया, लेकिन बहुत विरोध के बाद उस को गोरखपुर में रखा गया। जब ईस्टर्न रेलवे को दो भागों में विभक्त किया गया, तो यह उचित था कि बिहार में ही—और खास तौर से पटना में—उस का हेडक्वार्टर रखा जाता। अगर माइलेज की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, या केन्द्र का हिसाब लगाया जाये, तो यही उचित था कि पटना में केन्द्र होता, लेकिन उस वक्त भी बिहार की उपेक्षा की गई। कारण यह है कि बिहार एक शान्तिप्रिय प्रदेश है और वह गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलता है और बहुत ची चपड़ करना नहीं जानता है। आप ने देखा होगा कि तेल का कारखाना बरोनी में बने, या और कहीं बने, इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार ने कोई डिमांड पेश नहीं की और नहीं उसे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति है। एक्सपर्ट्स की राय पर

ही वह तय किया गया कि उस को बरोनी में बनाया जाये, लेकिन बाद में उस के विषय एक आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया गया। हमें इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है कि सब चीजें बिहार में ही रखी जाये, लेकिन बिहार की कास्ट पर, उस की उपेक्षा और हानि कर के कोई कार्य नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। दूसरे प्रदेशों में अच्छी अच्छी योजनाएँ बनाई जाये, अच्छे अच्छे कार्य किये जाये, हमें उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आसाम के लिये भ्रमण रेलवे क्षेत्र हो, उस का केन्द्र पांडू हो या सिलिगुड़ी हो, हमें इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमारा कहना तो यह है कि इस प्रकार के मामले पोलिटिकल ग्राउंड पर—राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से—तय नहीं किये जाने चाहिये। अगर आप इस प्रश्न को इस दृष्टि से देखें कि इस क्षेत्र को या केन्द्र को कहा रखना उचित है, ताकि उस की व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चल सके, तो इस में बिहार को कोई उज्र नहीं होगा और न ही किसी को उज्र होना चाहिये। मेरी राय में तो नया क्षेत्र बनाना ही नहीं चाहिये था, क्योंकि जिस वक्त रीयूनिंग हुई, तो वह इस बिना पर हुई कि खर्च कम होगा। और एक कम्पेक्ट एरिया होगा, जिस के प्रशासन में सुविधा होगी। आप जानते हैं कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का नाम पहले प्रो० टी० आर० रेलवे था और वह बी० एन० डब्ल्यू० रेलवे का एक हिस्सा था, जिस का लोगों ने एक भ्रमण ही नाम रख छोड़ा था—अर्थात् बी० के लिये बंदूबा, एन० के लिये नालायक और डब्ल्यू० के लिये बाहियात। इस नामकरण से भ्रंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वह रेलवे कितनी खराब रही होगी और नार्थ बिहार के लोगों को उससे कितनी असुविधा होती होगी। नार्थ बिहार एक बाटल नेक है। वहां पर जीवन-सुविधा की हर एक वस्तु बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलती है और बहुत महंगे दायों पर मिलती है। साउथ बिहार में सीमेंट का काम पांच रुपये

है, तो नार्थ बिहार में छः रुपये है। साउथ बिहार में कोयले का भाव एक रुपये है, तो नार्थ बिहार में डेढ़ रुपये है। वहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की बड़ी दिक्कत है और यात्रियों की सुविधा की कोई चीज वहां उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब मैं ने कहा कि दस वर्ष के बाद भी नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे और खास तौर पर नार्थ बिहार के क्षेत्र में रेलवे की सुविधाएं उतनी उभर न हो सकेंगी, जितनी कि और रेलवेज में हैं, तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर महोदय ने इस बात को कबूल किया और कहा कि वह इस बारे में प्रयत्न करेगा। हम लोगों को आशा थी कि मुकामा पुल बनने के बाद कुछ दिक्कत दूर हो जायेगी, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि नार्थ बिहार के भाग्य में यह सुविधा नहीं है। मुकामा का प्रशासन पाड़ू से किया जायेगा, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगले दिनों में भी मुकामा से पाड़ू जाने जाने में तीन दिन लगेंगे और अगर बरसात हो गई और लाइन बंद गई, तो एक हफ्ता लग जायेगा। यद्यपि क्षेत्रीय प्रशासन इस बिना पर हुआ था कि इकानोमी होगी, कम्पैक्टनेस होगी और प्रशासन में सुविधा होगी, लेकिन अब पाड़ू रिजन के बनने से सब कुछ समाप्त हो रहा है। कम्पैक्टनेस टूट रही है। प्रशासन में जो सुविधा होती, वह भी खत्म हो रही है और जो खर्च कम हुआ था, वह अधिक बढ़ जायेगा। हम तो यह देख रहे हैं कि रेलवे में बराबर एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ करते हैं। एक बड़ा क्लासिफिकेशन का एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ था—फर्स्ट क्लास, सेकंड क्लास, स्पेशल सेकंड क्लास बगैरह बनाये गये और उस में खर्चा हुआ, आमदनी घटी और फिर उस व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया गया। फिर रीग्रुपिंग हुआ। जोनल सिस्टम लागू किया गया। उस को तोड़ कर डिबिजनल सिस्टम, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिस्टम लागू कर दिया गया। हमारा कहना तो यह है कि पाड़ू में एक पूरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट बना दीजिये, डिबिजन बना दीजिये, डिप्टी जेनरल मैनेजर बना दीजिये, उस को पारस डेपुटी

कर दीजिये। जो चाहे कर दीजिये, लेकिन बिहार को टुकड़ों में बांट देने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इस प्रकार बिहार में चार रेलवेज हो जायेंगी—ईस्टर्न रेलवे, नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे, नार्थ रेलवे और आसाम रेलवे। मान लीजिये कि बरौनी के लोगों को टाटानगर से कोई सामान मंगाना है और वह रास्ते में कहीं गुम हो जाये, तो उन लोगों को उस सामान के लिये या उस के कम्पेन्सेशन के लिये चार रेलवेज से लिखा पढ़ी करनी पड़ेगी। एक क्षेत्र होने से यातायात में सुविधा होती है। अगर प्रान्त चार क्षेत्रों में बंट जायेगा, तो लोगों को कितनी दिक्कत होगी। मैं समझता था कि जो पहले रेलवे मंत्री थे, वे बिहार की दिक्कत को नहीं जानते थे, लेकिन हमारे वर्तमान रेलवे मंत्री श्री बिहार के हैं और वह मुजफ्फरपुर, पटना, दरभंगा गये हुए हैं, इसलिये वह नार्थ बिहार की दिक्कतों को अच्छी तरह जानते होंगे, लेकिन न मालूम क्यों—शायद यह बड़ा के लोगो का दुर्भाग्य है—जो कोई भी आता है, उस तरफ उसका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। अगर आप ने पाड़ू को बनाना है, तो बना दीजिये। बिहार का हिस्सा गोरखपुर से इधर १६००, १७०० मील रह जाता है। उस को भलग जोन बना दीजिये। आप ने पहले छः जोन बनाये थे और फिर सात बना दिये। अब आठवां जोन बनने जा रहा है। अगर आप नौ जोन बना देंगे, तो कोई हानि नहीं हो जायेगी। आप ने ईस्टर्न जोन का माइलेज पांच छः हजार रखा था।

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): May I point out, Sir, that there is no quorum in the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Pandit Tiwari, may continue.

पं० डा० बा० तिवारी : मैं यह कह रहा था

उ. अ. व्यवस्था महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य उत्तर चाहते हैं तो अब वह अपनी स्पीच खत्म कर दें।

पं० डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं भी मि नट तक बोला हूँ और तीन चार मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ ।

करीब पांच और छ हजार मील के बीच में उस जोन का एरिया था । लेकिन जब ईस्टर्न जोन हुआ, तो उसका २३०० मील का एरिया है । जब आप २३०० मील के एरिया के लिये एक जोन बना सकते हैं तो १७-१८०० मील के लिये भी बना दीजिये ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
१७०० मील कहा पर ?

पं० डा० ना० तिवारी : गोरखपुर से ले कर कटिहर और फकीराबाग तक । यदि आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम फकीराबाग का जो रंग है उस का पश्चिम आप गोरखपुर में आने दें और मुकामाबाट और बरौनी को भी इसके साथ ही साथ गोरखपुर में आने दें । यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि लोगों को इससे सुविधा होगी । इसके साथ ही साथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स को आप डिबिजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स के बराबर की पावर्स दे दें । दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर समस्तीपुर और सोनपुर पहले गोरखपुर के अधीन थे और उनको आप पूरी पूरी पावर्स दे कर अपना काम सुविधाजनक ढंग से चला सकते हैं । जिस तरह से असम वाले आपका अधिक खर्चा करा रहे हैं उस तरह से इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं भी आपका अधिक खर्चा कराऊँ । मैं आप का कोई अधिक खर्चा करवाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । लेकिन हमारी सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नाग बिहार की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए और बिहार जो तितर बितर हो गया है, उसको एक साथ बनाये रखने के लिये आप ऐसा करें कि फकीराबाग से इधर गोरखपुर में आने दें तथा बरौनी और मुकामाबाट को गोरखपुर के साथ मिला दें और सारे नार्थ बिहार को एक साथ रखें जिससे जो वहाँ पर यातायात का डिफिकल्ट प्रॉब्लेम है वह आसानी से सुलझ सके ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी के पस लिख कर एक पत्र भी भेजा है जिसमें मैंने उनसे प्रार्थना की है कि यह जो आसाम जोन बनाया जा रहा है और जो हिस्सा आसाम में लिया जा रहा है; और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अवशेष भाग में जिस एरिया को रखा जा रहा है, और जिस हिस्से एरिया को और कहाँ कहाँ रखा जाए, इस बारे में उस एरिया के जो मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट हैं, उनसे सलाह महाविरा कर लिया जाए और किसी एग्जीड डिस्मिशन पर पहुँचा जाए तो अच्छा होगा । यहाँ पर बहस के लिए बहुत थोड़ा समय निर्धारित किया गया है और इसमें किसी किस्म का फंसला हो सकने की सम्भावना बहुत कम है । अधिकार आपके हाथ में हैं । और मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि आप जो एफेक्टिव लोग हैं उन सब को बुला कर कोई ऐसा हल ढूँढिये जिससे कि सब को सुविधा हो ।

एक हैडक्वार्टर सोनपुर में है और उसका जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है वह समस्तीपुर में है लेकिन हम लोग जो चम्पारन जिले के हैं और जो गरीब भादमी हैं वे मारे जाते हैं जो मजफ्फरपुर है वह बीच में पड़ता है । उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि मजफ्फरपुर मेरा जिला नहीं है लेकिन वह बीच में था और उसके बारे में भी कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । हम चम्पारन से आते थे । समस्तीपुर दरभंगा से आते थे, सोनपुर से आ जाते थे । सब एक जगह आ जाते थे । डिबिजनल कमिशनर का हैडक्वार्टर तिरहुत में है । उसको आप खत्म कर रहे हैं । छपरा वाले चाहते हैं कि सोनपुर में रहें, दरभंगा और मजफ्फरपुर वाले चाहते हैं कि समस्तीपुर में रहें, लेकिन जो चम्पारन वाले हैं वे मारे जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिबिजनों वाली जो स्कीम है वह पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में भी काममें रहे और उसी तरह से वहाँ पर भी लागू हो जिस तरह से और रेलों

पर है और मुजफ्फरपुर में उसका हेडक्वार्टर रहे।

अब मैं एक बात पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की सविस्तर कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वह कमीशन बलाहाबाद में है और कलकत्ता में भी। लेकिन हम लोग जो बिहार वाले हैं और जिन की आबादी करीब चार करोड़ की है उनको इनसे कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है और वहाँ पर आसानी से नहीं पहुँचा जा सकता है। इस बारे में मैं चाहता हूँ आप ध्यान दें और हमारी मदद करें। दिल्ली भारत का कैपिटल है और जिस तरह से यहाँ पर हर प्रकार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं उसी तरह से जो लोग दूर रहते हैं उनको भी सब प्रकार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि एक सविस्तर कमीशन जो कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लिये हो उसकी स्थापना की जाए और उसकी स्थापना मुजफ्फरपुर में हो।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर बने वह मुजफ्फरपुर में बने और कौन एरिया असाम में रहे और कौन बाहर जाए, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस एरिया के जो एम० पी० हो उनसे सलाह करके अगर किसी फैसले पर पहुँचा जाए तो अच्छा होगा। हमें देखना चाहिए कि इधर क लोगों को तथा उधर के लोगों को कोई दिक्कत न हो। कटिहार यदि असाम में चला जाय तो हर्ज है। उसको गोरखपुर में रहना चाहिए।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The decision to form this separate zone by splitting the North-Eastern Railway into two zones was taken some time in May, 1957. May I know the reasons for the delay in the formation of this new zone?

I would also like to know what the determining factors for the formation of a separate zone are, because we shall have in this zone only a route mileage of about 2,000, whereas we have got various other zones which have got as much as 6,000 miles. So,

the two things will not be compatible.

Further, in the new zone that is going to be formed, I would like to know whether the divisional system of working or the district system of working would be followed, because we have switched over from the district system to the divisional system.

Finally, I would like to know at what stage the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee to have smaller zones stand. I am specifically asking this question because these recommendations were made nearly two years ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jhulan Sinha.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I have already had my answer outside this Chamber. Therefore, I shall not trouble the Minister here.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Since the details are lacking, we are not in a position to know what the circumstances were that compelled the Government of India to take up this question of regrouping of railways once again. At the time when this question of regrouping was considered....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should only ask one or two questions. That is all that he can do at this stage.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What were the special circumstances that weighed with Government to have a bifurcation of the North-Eastern Railway? May I also know whether the Government of India have considered the difficulties that arose when regrouping was made, and whether those difficulties will not also come up now and be a great deterrent, and will go against some of the employees who are employed in this railway, by their being transferred, and so on?

Thirdly, what is the opinion of Government now with regard to divisionalisation or 'districtisation'? Have Government taken a decision as to

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

whether the divisionalisation system will be followed or the other system will be followed, as was the view of Government before. At that time, there was no divisionalisation; there were only district administrations.

My third point is that I support the suggestion made by Shri Bibhuti Mishra that Members of Parliament from that area as well as members of the State Legislature and organisations representing trade and commerce in that area should have been consulted. Why were they not consulted? Why were they not taken into confidence before Government took the decision? I would ask Government to say whether they should not have consulted the Members of Parliament from that area, the Members of the State Legislature and the various representative organisations of trade and commerce there

श्री जगदीश राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लगा। यह बता देना आवश्यक है कि इस निश्चय पर पहुंचने की जरूरत किस तरह से पैदा हुई। जो आजकल नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे है इसमें पहले कई एक रेलवे थी। पहले प्रो० टी० रेलवे थी, आसाम रेलवे थी और मयुरा की तरफ एक छोटी लाइन थी। इन सब को मिला कर एक क्षेत्र बनाया गया। उसके बाद इसका काम ठीक से चल सके इसलिए इसमें रीजनल सिस्टम भी लाया गया और कुछ उपक्षेत्र बनाये गये। एक उपक्षेत्र मुजफ्फरपुर में था। लेकिन यह अनुभव हुआ कि इस उपक्षेत्र का निर्माण करने के बाद भी रेलवे का काम जिस दक्षता के साथ होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं हो रहा था। उसके बाद डिवीजन बनने का भी निर्णय किया गया। लेकिन आसाम की अपनी एक निराली परिस्थिति है जिसका सम्बन्ध सिर्फ आसाम के साथ ही नहीं है बल्कि जिसका असरसारे देश पर पड़ता है। आसाम का एक स्ट्रेटिजिक इम्पार्टेंस बन गया है और यह आवश्यक था कि आसाम का सम्बन्ध देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के साथ ऐसा बनाया जाये कि

आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हम आसाम से देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में या देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से आसाम में तेजी के साथ यातायात का प्रबन्ध कर सकें। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध हो कि यातायात में कोई रुकावट न हो। आसाम के लोगों की जो राजनीतिक भावना है उसका स्थान इस निर्णय करने में गौण है। वह मुख्य विषय नहीं हो सकता। और मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैंने यह निश्चय किया है उसमें आसाम की राजनीतिक भावना का ख्याल नहीं रखा बल्कि देश की राजनीतिक परिस्थिति का ध्यान जरूर रखा है और किसी भी रेलवे का विस्तार करने में या उसको मजबूत करने में यह विचार तो हमको अपने सामने रखना ही पड़ता है कि सारे राष्ट्र पर इसका क्या असर पड़ता है। यह देखा गया कि हम आसाम रेलवे को सुदृढ़ नहीं कर सकते अगर आसाम के साथ उस रेलवे का सीधा सम्बन्ध न जोड़ा जाये। इस अनुभव के आधार पर वह सिद्ध हुआ कि जब तक हम आसाम में ही उस रेलवे का हेडक्वार्टर नहीं रखते हैं तब तक उस काम को तेजी के साथ नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह निश्चय आसाम की राजनीतिक भावना के कारण नहीं किया है। बल्कि जब मैंने यह निश्चय किया था उस समय वह चीज हमारे सामने थी ही नहीं।

एक चीज और मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त डिवीजनल स्कीम चल रही थी उस वक्त जिन-जिन जगहों पर उपक्षेत्रीय हफ्तर खोलने की सम्भावना थी वहां के लोगों को तो कुछ प्रसन्नता थी लेकिन मैंने साथ ही साथ यह भी देखा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दोनों स्थानों में जहां से डिस्ट्रिक्ट हटने वाले थे वहां के लोगों में काफी बेचैनी थी और मुझ से पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों ने और वहां के दूसरे बहुत से लोगो ने भी अनुरोध किया कि हमारे बहाने डिस्ट्रिक्ट न हटाये जायें। लेकिन

विभाजन और डिस्ट्रिक्ट एक साथ नहीं चल सकता था। इसका अभी भी कुछ नकारा सदन में माननीय सदस्य देख सकते हैं। दो-दो पंडित, श्री डी० एन० तिवारी और श्री विमूति मिश्र, वहाँ बैठे हैं पर एक मत नहीं हो सकते। मैं तो हर वक्त इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य मुझ से मिलें.

उपस्थित सदस्य : यहाँ तो सभी पंडित हैं।

श्री जगदीशचन्द्र राय : लेकिन ये दोनों आपस में यह निर्णय नहीं कर पाते कि वह सोनपुर में होना चाहिए या मुजफ्फरपुर में होना चाहिए। अगर ये दोनों सदस्य आपस में निश्चय करके हमारे सामने पेश कर दें तो हमारा काम आसान हो जायेगा।

श्री सिद्दासन सिंह गोरखपुर) वह तो गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र जैसा मामला है।

श्री जगदीशचन्द्र राय : जनाब, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को काफी परेशानी हो रही है कि उत्तर बिहार का ट्रेड, कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री सब कुछ बरबाद हो जायेगा लेकिन कैसे हो जायेगा यह किसी सदस्य ने नहीं बतलाया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्थिति क्या है। यह सोचना कि देश के किसी भी प्रदेश में केवल एक ही रेलवे चले यह असम्भव है। आप किसी भी प्रदेश को ले लें, चाहे आप बिहार को लें, या बंगाल को लें, या उत्तर प्रदेश को लें, या मध्य प्रदेश को लें, आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि उस प्रदेश में दो, तीन या चार रेलवे सिस्टम चालू हैं। और यह बिल्कुल मुनासिब बात भी है कि हमारा मुल्क इतना बड़ा है। यहाँ पर कई रेलवे सिस्टम हैं। आप छोटे से राज्य बंगाल को लें। उसमें भी नार्थ ईस्टर्न, साउथ ईस्टर्न और ईस्टर्न रेलवे सिस्टम हैं।

श्री सिद्दासन सिंह : मद्रास।

उपस्थित सदस्य : पंजाब।

श्री जगदीशचन्द्र राय : पंजाब में भी बोझा सा दूसरा रेलवे सिस्टम था जाता है। तो मैं कह रहा था कि आपको सभी को कई रेलवे के साथ डील करना पड़ता है। बिहार के बारे में मैं अभी ईस्टर्न और साउथ ईस्टर्न के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कहूँगा, नाच ईस्टर्न के सम्बन्ध में कहूँगा। अभी भी बिहार में जो रेलवेज हैं उनमें से २७४ मील पाडू रीजन में है और बाकी मुजफ्फरपुर रीजन में है और कुछ लखनऊ के इलाके में पड़ती है। मैं वहाँ बतलाना चाहता था कि सदस्यों में यह काफी गलतफहमी है कि हमारा काफी हिस्सा पाडू में चला जा रहा है। मैं उस गलतफहमी को दूर करना चाहता हूँ। आज भी नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का बिहार में १२६८ मील का माइलेज है। इसमें से २७४ मील अभी भी पाडू जोन में पड़ता है। अब जो नया जोन बनाया जायेगा, जिसका अभी हमने नामकरण नहीं किया है, उसमें यह २७४ से बढ़ कर ४५५ हो जायेगा। यानी १८१ मील और चला जायेगा। पंडित द्वारकानाथ तिवारी ने कहा कि हमारे यहाँ इतनी रेलवे माइलेज है तो उसको नया जोन बना दीजिये। शायद उनको आंकड़े नहीं मालूम हैं या उत्तर बिहार की लम्बाई को उन्होंने इनप्लेट कर दिया है। जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा टोटल माइलेज १२६८ है जिसमें से अभी भी कुछ दूसरे हिस्से में है।

लोग यह कहते हैं कि अगर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय पाडू चला जायेगा तो लोगों को गोरखपुर के बजाय पाडू जाना होगा और इसमें दिक्कत होगी। लेकिन अभी भी तो बिहार के कई सेक्शन हैं जिनको पाडू जाना पड़ता है। आप कहेंगे कि यह भी गलत है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा कि यह तो सम्भव नहीं हो सकता कि हम इस तरह का जोन बनायें कि एक प्रदेश के लोगों को एक ही स्थान पर जाना पड़े, दो स्थानों पर न जाना पड़े। रेलवे के फंक्शनिंग के हिसाब से यह असम्भव है। यह बदकिस्मती की बात है कि हमारे यहाँ रीजनल भावना इतनी प्रबल है।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : सवाल यह है कि आसाम जाने जाने में जो असुविधा अभी है वह बहुत दिनों तक दूर होने वाली नहीं है चाहे आप दूसरी रेलवे भी कायम कर दीजिये ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं बड़ी कह रहा था । माननीय सदस्य उसको फिर से समझने की कोशिश करें । अभी श्री बिहार का २७४ मील का रेलवे का हिस्सा पांडू से है । उस हिस्से के लोगों को पांडू अभी भी जाना पड़ता है मुजफ्फरपुर नहीं जाना पड़ता ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है वह और मिनिस्टर साहब आपस में बैठ कर इस मामले को तै कर लें । यह बिहार का मामला है । इसका फैसला तभी हो सकता है जब वह आपस में बैठ कर तै करें । यहां पर तो हर एक मेम्बर की अलहिदा अलहिदा राय है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो प्वाइंट यहां उठाये गये हैं उनको तो मुझे यहां जवाब देना ही है । मिलने के लिए तो जब चाहें वे मिल सकते हैं ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास जी ने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य, बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्य और मिनिस्टर साहब मिल कर इसका फैसला करें । लेकिन अगर जिस प्रदेश से सम्बन्ध हो उस प्रदेश के विधान सभा के सदस्यों से, पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों से और दूसरे लोगों से मिल कर ही हम कोई फैसला करें तब तो हमारे लिये कोई निर्णय करना सम्भव ही नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं इस सुझाव को तो किसी भी हालत में मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : सब की राय तो आप सुन लें उसके बाद जो चाहें करें ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं इस सिद्धान्त को मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि हमको अगर किसी राज्य के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेना हो तो उस राज्य की सरकार से ही नहीं बल्कि

वहां की असेम्बली के सदस्यों के मिल कर निर्णय करें । इस तरह से हमारा काम करना सम्भव हो जायेगा । कहां तक हम यह कर सकते हैं कि हम हर ओर पर वहां के असेम्बली के सदस्यों से राय लें और मैम्बर ऑफ कामर्स से बात करने जाएं ? उनके लिए रास्ता खुला है, उन को जो कहना हो उस के लिए वह मेमोरेन्डम या रिप्रेजेंटेशन दे सकते हैं । हम जाकर उन से राय लें, यह बात कोई मेरी समझ में नहीं आती, और मैं इस सुझाव को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं ।

हां, मैं यह कह रहा था कि दिक्कत है । पहले तो यही बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि कितने लोगों को हेडक्वार्टर्स में जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ? बहुत कम लोगों को वहां जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, यह मैं नहीं कहता कि बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ती, और उसका उपाय किया जा सकता है । डिवीजनल सिस्टम को तो हम ने तय कर लिया है कि वहां नहीं करेंगे । छोटी रेलवे है, इसलिए बहा डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिस्टम ही रखेंगे । हा डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लोगों को जो अधिकार होते हैं वह डिवीजन वालों से कम होते हैं । लेकिन मैं इस चीज को भी देख रहा हूँ कि किस तरह से हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट को लिबरलाइज कर के उन्हें अधिक अधिकार दे सकते हैं ।

एक चीज दूसरी भी है जो हम सोच रहे हैं । यह प्रश्न पैदा किया गया कि सिर्फ आसाम का जो हिस्सा है फकीराग्राम तक वह आसाम में रहेगा । इस की तह में एक पर्निशस प्रिंसिपल (pernicious Principle) उठाया गया है और वह पर्निशस प्रिंसिपल (Pernicious principle) यह है कि जिस प्रदेश में जितनी रेलवे हैं वह उसी बाहर न जाए । मैं इसे कबूल करने को तैयार नहीं । इस चीज को कबूल करने से रेलवे प्रशासन जो है वह कभी भी एफिशिएंटली फंक्शन (efficiently function) नहीं कर सकता है । हमें रेल को एक से अधिक प्रान्तों से हो कर के जाना पड़ेगा ।

हमारा एक ऐसा रेलवे सिस्टम भी है जो मुम्बई के एक हिस्से से लेकर दूसरे छोर तक पहुँचता है। अगर इस तरह से हर प्रान्त वाले सोचने लें कि जहाँ एक प्रवेस की सीमा खत्म होती है वहाँ पर उस की रेलवे की सीमा भी खत्म हो जाए और दूसरे राज्य से दूसरी रेलवे प्रारम्भ हो, यह असम्भव है, और चल नहीं सकता है।

एक यह बात उठाई गई कि बरौनी नये जोन में जाय या न जाय। तो हम ने यह निश्चय किया है कि फिलहाल कटिहार तक ही पांडु में जाएगा। मोकामा ब्रिज बन जाने के बाद बरौनी का महत्व बहुत बढ़ जाएगा। शायद यह हमारे देश के बड़े मार्शलिंग यार्ड्स में से हो जाएगा। मैं सदन को यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि बरौनी से जो हमारा आयात निर्यात होगा वह अधिकतर बरौनी में पूर्ब के हिस्से में रहेगा। जितना हमारा सामान जाएगा, गुड्स ट्रैफिक होगा वह अधिकतर पूर्ब को जाने वाला या बहा में आने वाला होगा। वास्तव में रेलवे को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली एफिशिएंटली चलाने के लिए बिल्कुल मुनासिब सी बात जान पड़ती है कि बरौनी का हिस्सा भी पूर्ब के साथ चला जाए। लेकिन यह अभी प्राविजनल फैसला समझिए, इस तरह देखते हुए कि जब तक गंगा ब्रिज पूरा तैयार नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निश्चित फैसला करना मुनासिब नहीं है। लेकिन रेलवे के एफिशिएंट फकर्शनिंग के लिये ऐसा लगता है कि यह करना जरूरी है।

एक चीज मैंने और भी सोची है, और वह यह कि इस समय बिहार का कुछ हिस्सा

पड़ता है या उत्तरी बंगाल का कुछ हिस्सा पड़ता है, जब तक आसाम लिंक नहीं बढ़ जाता है, तब तक वहाँ के लोगों को पंडु जाने में ज्यादा बन्त लगेगा या उन को परेशानी होगी। हम कोई ऐसा भी इन्तजाम करना चाहते हैं कि उन्हें पंडु न जाना पड़े और उन का अधिकतर काम कटिहार में निकल जाया करे। इसका स्वरूप क्या होगा, यह मैंने अभी निश्चित नहीं किया है, लेकिन मैं कुछ इस तरह का इन्तजाम करना चाहता हूँ कि इस इलाके के लोगों को पंडु न जाना पड़े, चाहे वह नार्थ बिहार के उस हिस्से के ही क्यों न हो जिस का सम्बन्ध पांडु से अभी भी है। अगर मैं एक आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला किसी राजनैतिक बजह से नहीं हुआ है। हाँ, आसाम का एक अपना महत्व है, हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा बन जाने की वजह से उसका स्ट्रेटिजिक इम्पार्टेंस (Strategic Importance) के उसका महत्व और बढ़ जाता है। इस दृष्टिकोण को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिये, और इसलिए हम लोगो को यह निर्णय लेना पड़ा कि आसाम रेलवेज को हम मजबूत बनायें, दृढ़ बनाएँ और ऐसा बना दें कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर देश के किसी हिस्से से भी आसाम में हम लोगो को और चीजों को जल्द से जल्द पहुँचा सकें। इसलिये हमें यह निश्चय करना पड़ा। हाँ, इस पुनर्गठन में रेलवे कर्मचारियों का थोड़ा सा डिस्मोकेशन जरूर होता है, लेकिन हम प्रयत्न करेंगे कि कम से कम डिस्मोकेशन हमें करना पड़े।

18-07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 17th August, 1957.

[Wednesday, 14th August, 1957]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

S.Q. Nos.	Subject	
888.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.	8351-54
889.	Textile Prices	8354-55
890.	Rural Housing	8356-58
891.	First Five Year Plan Expenditure	8359-61
892.	Retrenched personnel	8361-63
893.	Indian Nationals in Malaya	8363-66
894.	Price Page Schedule	8366-67
895.	Government Presses	8367-68
896.	Industrial Cooperatives	8369-70
897.	Second Five Year Plan	8370-71
898.	Documentary Films	8371-74
899.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Kallai, Kerala	8374-75
900.	Manufacture of Gases	8375-79
902.	Displaced Persons in Amritsar	8379
903.	Foreign Trade Board	8380-81
905.	Needles for Hosiery Manufacture	8381-83
906.	Cooperation Textile Mills in Andhra.	8383-84
908.	Improvement of Malnad Area	8385-86
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		8386-8413

S.Q.
Nos.

904.	Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines	8386
907.	Arrest of an Indian National in Pakistan	8386-87
909.	Health Resort for Workers	8387
910.	Rehabilitation Work in Tripura	8387-88
911.	Pottery and Ceramic Industry Workers	8388
912.	Didwana Salt	8388-89
913.	AIR Programme	8389
914.	Shoe Manufacture	8389
915.	Closure of Textile Mills	8390
916.	Handloom Cloth	8390
917.	Provident Fund Scheme in Sugar Industry	8391
918.	Cable Factory, Tripunithura (Kerala)	8391-92
919.	Textile Exports	8392
920.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.	8393
921.	Press Council Bill	8393-94
922.	Ambar Charkha	8394-95
923.	Registration of Patents	8395
924.	Employees' Provident Fund Act	8395
925.	International Tea agreement	8395-96

926.	Active Looms	8396
927.	Cement Quotas	8396
928.	Industrial Estates	8397
929.	National Productivity Council	8397-98
930.	National Output	8398
931.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	8398-99

U.S.Q.
Nos.

663.	Expenditure on the Import of Race Horses	8399
664.	Handloom Goods	8399-8400
665.	Village and Small-Scale Industries	8400-04
666.	Import of Spindles	8404
667.	Rickshaws in New Delhi	8404
668.	Import Licenses	8404-05
669.	Mining Areas in Orissa	8405
670.	C.P.W.D.	8405-06
671.	Furniture	8406-07
672.	Gypsum	8407-08
673.	Hand Pounded Rice	8408
674.	Explosive Licenses	8409-10
675.	Employment Exchanges	8410
676.	Residences of Ministers	8409-10
677.	Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund	8411
678.	Handloom Industry	8411
679.	Bee-keeping	8412
780.	Fertilizers	8412-13
681.	Land for Displaced persons in Tripura	8412-13

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8413

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2405, dated the 27th July, 1957 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955

(2) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(i) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Preserved Fruits Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 13(3)TP/57, dated the 6th August, 1957.

(iii) Statement under the proviso to Section 16(2)

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of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (1) and (2) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section.

- (iv) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Automobile Hand Tyre Inflator Industry.
- (v) Government Resolution No. 21(3)TF/57, dated the 2nd August 1957.
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the year 1956-57.
- (4) A copy of the Statement on the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 39th Session held in June, 1956, together with the texts of the Recommendations.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

8414

Fourth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

8414 16

Shri Barman called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the suspension

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of train service beyond Sonali Station as a result of which a large number of passengers were stranded at the Katil ar Station.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Pan) made a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 8416-8560

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply commenced After discussion Demands were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 8560-76

Pandit D. N. Tiwary raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 24th July, 1957 to Starred Question No. 293 regarding creation of New Railway Zone out of the existing N.E. Railway.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Pan) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
17th AUGUST, 1957—

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Private Members' Resolutions.