

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 20th December, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up questions.

Shri Goray: I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we have got a question....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any priority.

L.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination

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*1379. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the result of the competitive examination for special recruitment of candidates to Indian Administrative Services is likely to be declared;

(b) the number of posts proposed to be filled in through special recruitment;

(c) the number of officers to be allotted to the Central and the State Governments respectively; and

(d) when the training of successful candidates would begin and what will be its duration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Under the Special Recruitment Scheme, a qualifying examination was

held by the U.P.S.C. in December, 1956. The results of this examination were announced in April, 1957. Those who qualified at this examination, are now being interviewed by the Special Recruitment Board. The final selection on the results of the interview are expected to be made early next year.

(b) Between 250 and 300 posts are proposed to be filled partly by promotion of State Service officers and partly by recruitment from the open market. The exact number will be decided on the basis of the quality of the recruits available.

(c) There is no special L.A.S. cadre for the Central Government. All the officers recruited will, therefore, be allotted to State Governments.

(d) The training of the promoted officers in batches has already started. The training of candidates selected from the open market will commence soon after the results are declared. The duration of training both for the promoted and the open-market recruits is proposed to be four months.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, यह स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को और राज्य सरकारों को अनुमती और अच्छे अफसरों की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका रिजल्ट निकालने में और नियुक्तियां करने में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है।

Shri Datar: I think there is no delay at all. The requirements are from year to year during the second Five Year Plan and the officers would be recruited as they are required.

श्री भक्त हर्षन. क्या गवर्नमेंट का कोई ऐसा विचार है कि चूकि परिणाम निकलने में देरी हो रही है, इस लिए एक अन्तरिम सूची इन्टरिम लिस्ट निकाली जाय, जिस में से भरती की जा सके ?

Shri Datar: There is no delay so far as the promotion from the State Services are concerned. We have already selected 180 State Service officers and they have been appointed in the I.A.S. The delay is in respect of recruitment through the U.P.S.C. from the open market. There also the interviews have already started and in the course of a few weeks, if not months, we are likely to get the results finalised.

Shri P. C. Bose: Is there any difference in the training given to the officers recruited on promotion from the services and to those who are recruited from the open market, and if so, what is the difference?

Shri Datar: The difference would be that so far as the officers promoted from the State Services are concerned, they will receive such training as is required for qualifying them for the I.A.S. In the case of those recruited from the public, a large measure of training would be necessary.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: If I have understood him correctly, the number of candidates is something like 250.

An Hon Member: Number of posts.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know what number of seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and whether social training will be given to these candidates when they are under training?

Shri Datar: So far as reservation is concerned, it will apply to the recruitment through the U.P.S.C. So far as promotion is concerned, it will not apply. After they have been duly selected, they would undergo the usual training in this respect.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any special steps have been taken to see that all the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes is being adhered to, as far as the selection of 250 people is concerned, both by the special recruitment as well as recruitment by promotion from State Services?

Shri Datar: May I point out that we have made some provision in the rules for the U.P.S.C. to consider the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates with a large measure of sympathy by relaxing the conditions to the extent that is consistent with the maintenance of high standards of efficiency.

ह श्री भक्त हर्षन में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लिखित परीक्षा—रिटन टेस्ट—ई, क्या उन के मासूम अन्तिम परिणाम में जोड़े जायेंगे, या वे अलग रखे जायेंगे ?

Shri Datar: They will all be taken into account.

All India and Central Services

*1330. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries appointed to examine the report of the special officer, regarding recruitment, training etc., of the All India and Central Services has begun functioning;

(b) if so, the progress made by it;

(c) how long it would take to finish the job; and

(d) the precise nature of work allotted to the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has so far considered questions relating to the qualifications for recruitment to the public services.

(c) It is likely to take a few months to complete the work.

(d) The Committee of Secretaries will consider the recommendations made by the Officer on Special Duty on matters concerning public services, and the Committee's views on those recommendations will be helpful to Government in taking final decisions.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether this recruitment will be related or pertain only to certain classes or whether it will be for all kinds of recruitment?

Shri Datar: This is a question of finding out suitable men for different cadres of service. Therefore, the question that is being considered is to what extent changes in the present rules of recruitment are necessary. It will apply to all high services.

Shri Radha Raman: I merely wanted to know the cadres to which it will apply.

Shri Datar: It will apply to Central Services.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this Committee of Secretaries is also consulting the members of the Service Commissions at the Centre as well as the States, so as to get their experience so far as these services are concerned?

Shri Datar: The special Officer has been working since 1956. He has collected considerable material. All that material will be reviewed by this special Committee and then the Government will take decisions.

Decimal Coinage

*1281. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for lack of 3/4 rupee, 1/2 rupee, 1/4 rupee denominations in decimal coinage, great hardship is caused to the public; and

(b) if so, the period within which above denominations in decimal coinage would be minted?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b): There was no 3/4 rupee coin in the anna-pie series and there is no proposal to have such a coin in the decimal series either. There can be no question of great hardship for lack of 50 and 25 naye paise coins, because the 8 anna and 4 anna coins in circulation fully serve their purpose.

The minting of 50 and 25 naye paise coins is proposed to be taken up on a large scale after sufficient quantities of coins of lower denominations have been produced and withdrawal of the old anna/pie series started.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पिछली दफा एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि १ 1/4 रुपये के तथा १ 1/2 रुपये के कायन वे बनाने जा रहे हैं। ये मयसता हूँ इस बात को करीब छः महीने हो गए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि छोटे डिनामिनेशंस के पैसे निकाले जायेंगे, उनके बाद वे बनाये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके लिए कोई अवधि निर्धारित की गई है?

श्री ब० ब० भगत : हमने यह तय किया है कि अगले साल के बीच में इस पर फिर से विचार किया जाए कि ये ५० नए पैसे और २५ नए पैसे के कायन चलाये जायें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी बताते हैं कि कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन घाट घाने देने के लिए १०-१० नये पैसों के पांच कायन देने पड़ते हैं जिससे काफी बजान हो जाता है। यदि घाट घाने का कायन बनाया जाए तो बजान कम हो जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी क्या इस कठिनाई को अनुभव करते हैं, यदि नहीं, तो क्या वह इसी दुनिया में रहते हैं?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has stated that half rupee and quarter rupee coins are still there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order. The hon. Member asks whether the Minister lives in this world.

इसी दुनिया में रहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is living in this world.

Shri Achari: When new 25 nP and 50 nP coins are minted, will they be of silver or of nickel?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They will, I think, be of nickel. But this matter will be taken up when we start minting that coin.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that size of 1 nP. is too small and so greatly inconveniences the people? If so, what steps are being taken to improve the size of 1 nP?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have received very few representation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that it does not arise. In any case, have the Ministry considered the question of the smallness of the 1 nP.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are not aware of any real hardship.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because he is not handling it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is evidently saying that the size is the same as that of the pte.

Rural Scientific Centres

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*1352. { Shri Subodh Haasda:
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Radha Raman;
Shri Ghose;

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of Vigyan Mandirs (Rural Scientific Centres) so far set up by the Government of India for popularising science and scientific methods among the rural population;

(b) the dates of establishment of the Vigyan Mandirs;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each of them from its inception to date; and

(d) whether the whole expenditure on them is borne by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (d): A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 116]

Shri Subodh Haasda: May I know the number of Vigyan Mandirs that Government propose to establish during the Second Five Year Plan period and the amount that will be necessary for that purpose?

Shri M. M. Das: It is proposed to start 92 Vigyan Mandirs, spread over the Second Five Year Plan period. The information about the exact amount of expenditure is not at my disposal at present Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose by the Planning Commission for the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Subodh Haasda: May I know the object of the Vigyan Mandirs and how it is sought to be achieved?

Shri M. M. Das: The object of the Vigyan Mandir is to educate the villagers on the potentialities of the methods of science in the day to day life. This object is sought to be achieved by discussion in the science clubs organised by the Vigyan Mandirs and by practical demonstration of scientific solutions of the day to day problems of the villagers in respect of soil, water analysis, plant pathology, health, sanitation, scientific education etc.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether these Vigyan Mandirs have specific functions to perform, as the hon. Minister just now said? Whether, out of the functions assigned to these Vigyan Mandirs, Government has been able to put through all of them or they have only partially achieved them?

Shri M. M. Das: It is a new institution that has been established in this country. I cannot say that we have already achieved all the objects. But we are striving to do that.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the science clubs are already organised and, if so, what are the objects of these clubs?

Shri M. M. Das: The objects of the science clubs are the same which I have already mentioned. These clubs have been established in all the Vigyan Mandirs. These clubs meet periodically, according to the convenience of the villagers. The activities of the club include discussion of scientific topics, lectures on population problems, experimental demonstration of common phenomenon etc.

Educational Tours

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*1383. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the grants given by Government to educational institutions for conducting students' tours during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the names of the institutions receiving the grants during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 117]

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know which of the educational institutions recommended by the University or the State Governments have been given grants? If not all of them, how many of them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Mem-

ber. Grants are given on the recommendation of the Universities and the State Governments.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the number of universities that have participated?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The total number of students who participated in 1956-57 were 5,482. In 1957-58, up to 15th December the number is 4,493.

Shri Ham Barua: From the statement it is seen that some of the Universities like the University of Gauhati, are left out from this programme. May I know whether it is due to the failure of the State Government or the failure of the University to recommend proposals?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a long list containing several institutions. If the hon. Member wants to know about any particular institution, it will be very difficult for me to say that.

শিক্ষা ও বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বিভাগের উত্তর

(মোলা আদ) - সত্যসত্যই মনে নেই

তথ্যসমূহ -

[The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): All the details are given in the statement].

श्री बाबू बाई: माननीय मंत्री कहते हैं
सभी तथ्य ही हैं। गोहाटी के बारे में
इसमें कुछ नहीं है।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the Gauhati University is not included in the list, then I think proposal has not come from the University concerned.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Central Government limits the number recommended by the State Governments?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No special allotment has been made with regard to any particular State. We want to encourage as many students as possible to participate in these activities and, so far as my knowledge goes, we do not ordinarily refuse such applications.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a big list and information is required on any particular item, separate question should be put.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether...

Mr. Speaker: I have already told members not to rise up or put questions until I call them, except, of course, when they catch my eye.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: I was under the impression that I have caught your eye.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know what type of educational institutions are granted such grants and whether the students of the backward class and Scheduled Tribe hostels, maintained for secondly and primary education, will be eligible for these grants?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have already said, grants are given on the recommendation of the State Governments and universities. It is for them to decide which of the institutions they should recommend. As far as the Government of India is concerned, they do not make any discrimination on the ground of class, caste or religion.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether any grants given out of this to institutions which are run privately and not by Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon Member goes through the list, he will find that there are a number of private institutions in the list.

Indian Institute of Technology,
Khargpur

*1234. { **Shri Barman:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount in the neighbourhood of

Rs. 75,000 was found missing from the cash of the Indian Institute of Technology, Khargpur in the financial year 1984-85;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was held;

(c) if so, when and by whom; and

(d) what is the result of enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 118].

Shri Barman: From the statement I find that the money did not belong to the Government, but belonged to the students of the Institute. It went into the custody of a non-government cashier. May I know how could the students' fund go to a private person's custody, and what was the status of that person?

Shri M. M. Das: The money that was misappropriated did not belong to the Government of India or to the institution but it belonged, as has been stated in the statement, to the students' fund. The Students' fund consists of caution money deposited for the mess, monthly advance mess dues, students' gymkhana fund, students' brotherhood fund, students' medical aid fund. At the very beginning, all the money realised from the students were handled by the Registrar of the institution itself. Later, it was thought proper to hand over this money to the President and Treasurer of the Gymkhana and the managing Committee of the Gymkhana. The President of the Managing Committee appointed a private person, with the concurrence of the Director, of course, who, as stated here is a non-Government cashier.

Shri Barman: When the money was placed under the custody of a non-government person with the concurrence of the Director, may I know whether the loss will have to be borne by the students or whether the Government will bear it?

Shri M. M. Das: The Government is not going to bear the loss that has taken place. An arrangement has been reached by the Director by which this lost money is to be restored and replenished. For the purpose of replenishing the fund, the Director informed the Board on 21st July, 1956 that he had asked the respective mess committees to save one rupee per head out of the monthly dues collected from each student and by this means it has been sought to restore the full amount.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the person concerned, that is, the cashier, absconded after the discovery of this mis-appropriation or the discovery was made after he absconded?

Shri M. M. Das: He was on sick leave. From that leave, he never returned. When he did not return after sending repeated letters to him, it was proposed to open the safe. When the safe was opened, it was found that a huge amount of money was missing.

Shri Dasappa: What was the arrangement made for the deposit of this amount? May I know whether the authorities of that institute had taken care to see that the deposit was made in a bank or some such institution?

Shri M. M. Das: It was decided by the Board of Government later to deposit this amount with the bank. But when the loss took place, the amount was kept in the custody of the cashier himself.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if these accounts were audited from time to time? Why was such an amount as Rs. 79,000 kept in an iron safe? Why was it not deposited in a bank who had the authority of drawing?

Shri M. M. Das: As I have said, the money did not belong to the Government nor to the institution; it was students' fund. At the instance of the Gymkhana Managing Committee itself the money was kept in the custody

of the President and Treasurer of the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana.

Shri Tyagi: Since the Director himself was a party to making this arrangement, I wonder why the Director did not take care to see that the accounts were properly audited and the cash duly kept in a bank

شکشا اور ویگیاںک ڈیپوشٹ مکتبی
[مولانا آزاد] مگر آئندہ لے
لئے یہ فیصلہ کر دیا گیا ہے کہ رقم
بینک میں رکھی جائے گی۔

[The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): But it has been decided that in future the amount should be kept in bank]

جی ہاں جی۔ جب روپیا ہی نہیں رہا
تو یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ اس کا فیصلہ
نہیں کیا جاتا ہو نہ معلوم اور کتنی
فکریں چلی جاتیں۔

[Maulana Azad: Had no such decision been taken, who knows how much more money could have been lost.]

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh—Next Question

Free and Compulsory Education

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*1385. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 234 on the 22nd July, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for introducing universal, free and compulsory education in Union territories; and

(b) if so, by what time Government expect to introduce such education?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The financial feasibility of introducing Free and Compulsory Elementary Education in the Union Territories is being examined by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

I may, in addition, inform the hon. Member that we have already worked out the estimates and additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 358.4 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the scheme for free and universal education of children is going to be uniform in the States and the Union Territories?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It cannot be uniform because the development of education in the different areas is at different stages. Government is working according to the Plan and the House knows that the targets that we have got in the Plan are, 63 per cent of children of age group 6 to 11, and 23 per cent of children of age group 11 to 14. These are the targets for the whole country. It will be our endeavour to achieve this target as far as possible.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether any State Government has introduced free and compulsory education in small measures and whether any financial assistance has been given by the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Several States have introduced free and compulsory education in certain limited areas. The Central Government is only giving assistance to the State Government for expansion of elementary education.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the question of compulsory primary education as provided by the Constitution was ever given a thought by the Cabinet and if so, what steps or proposals have been arrived at to make arrangements to comply with the requirement of the Constitution?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Government have given a very careful thought to the whole question of the introduction of primary education. It is our effort to achieve the directive of the Constitution as early as possible. But, the House knows that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, it is not possible to achieve this target. Recently, this matter was discussed again at the Education Ministers' Conference and they thought that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, we might try to bring in all children of the age group 6 to 11 and that matter is being examined in the Planning Commission.

Shri Barman: May we know the names of the States which have introduced compulsory primary education even in limited spheres as the hon. Minister said just now?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The question related to Union territories. I would be very glad to give the information to the hon. Member if he puts a separate question.

इसलिए डाक्टर बाबू भाषा में मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय ने कहा है कि एनियन टैरीटरीज में जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा और जो एनियन टैरीटरीज में जो कनजोर्न है डिपेंड उनके बजट बाद में यह सब की जायगी। मैं भदब से खुना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह संभव नहीं होगा कि डिपेंड एरिया में गहने हुए क. जय बरोकि से डिपेंड है।

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood my answer properly. What I said was that pace of progress cannot be the same because the development of education in different areas of the Union Territories has been at different stages. It will be certainly our endeavour to bring up a minimum standard in all the areas. But, the pace cannot be the same.

वेदम की सहायता

* १३५६. श्री कृष्ण बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री ७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के उत्तर में

अथ संख्या ६३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में सभा पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करने जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) नेपाल सरकार को उसकी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये अब तक कुल कितनी वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) भारत सरकार की सहायता से अब तक कौन कौन सी मुख्य परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं ?

जित्तू बरनो (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) तथा (ख) मांगी गयी जानकारी का विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूच्य संख्या ११६]

श्री भक्त बरनो श्रीमान्, इस विवरण में ज्ञात होता है कि १० करोड़ रुपये में से अभी तक केवल १ करोड़ ४० लाख रुपये नेपाल सरकार को सहायता के रूप में दिये गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार बहा की पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति में मनुष्य है और क्या यह मत्य है कि बहा आये दिन जो मन्त्रिमंडल बनते और बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं, उनकी वजह से बहा की पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्याघात पड़ रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नेपाल हमारा एक पड़ोसी मित्र राष्ट्र है। उसकी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर हमें कोई एक टिप्पणी करना उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

श्री भक्त बरनो : श्रीमान्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से भारत को विदेशी मुद्रा, फारेन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसी तरीके से क्या नेपाल सरकार के सामने भी यह कठिनाई है और यदि है तो भारत उसको क्या सहायता दे रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उनके निर्माण के लिए जो सहायता हम दे रहे हैं उसमें उनकी

विदेशी मुद्रा की भी सहायता यथासम्भव सम्मिलित है।

श्री भक्त बरनो : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत में जो विशेषज्ञ या अधिकारी नेपाल सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में दिये गये हैं वे किन शर्तों पर दिये गये हैं और वहाँ की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उनको क्या कुछ विशेष एलाउन्स दिये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन को सब कठिनाइयाँ, बहा की स्थिति और सभी बातों पर विचार करके ही उनका भालाउम या दूसरी सुविधायें तय की जाती हैं।

Pool of Officers or of Services

*1357. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what effort, if any, has been made and what agreement, if any, reached to form a pool of officers or of services at zonal level?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question of man-power planning is being considered by the Zonal Councils

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the problems which have prompted the Government of India to take up this question?

Shri Datar: A number of problems arise on account of the new development schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, and the question is whether officers useful either for administrative or technical purposes are available, and therefore, Government are trying to find out to what extent they are available, and if not, how they can be properly trained in this respect.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is to have a pool of officers for the entire zone at that level. May I know what efforts have been made, and what success has been achieved in this matter.

Shri Datar: It is too early. The question is now before the zonal

councils, and they are considering this question, and after their recommendations are received, the Government of India will consider this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the managerial pool is a part of this plan?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Shri Thimmaiah: There is another pool of management, and this pool of officers is of the services. Fifty per cent of the services the Government says is selected and 50 per cent recruited. Will it not work injustice to the reservation order in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Datar: The Government will keep this point of view also in mind.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government have considered having a common Governor and a common secretariat for the various States of the zones?

Shri Datar: It is not practical to have a common secretariat for all the zones together. We are having officers for the different zones.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not possible to have a common Governor for all the various States in a zone, and have a common secretariat for that Governor?

Shri Datar: That is a different question. The question here deals with man-power, and a Governor is not certainly included in that.

Foreign Exchange

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*1390. { **Shri Heda:**
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed Rs 225 crores as the sum, for allocation of foreign exchange in the half

year commencing from 1st October; and

(b) how this amount will be further allocated State-wise to various industries in the private and public sector?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). I regret it will not be in the public interest to disclose what foreign exchange allocation has been fixed by Government for the half year October, 1957 to March, 1958 and what is its distribution.

Shri Heda: In view of the shortage of foreign exchange, both industry and the people would like to know from time to time how much foreign exchange is being made available, and how it is distributed.

Mr. Speaker: He tries to explain in the question. The hon. Minister has said that in the interests of public administration, it is not proper to give out this information, but he wants to say: would it not clear up many misunderstandings and excessive demand for foreign exchange if it is given out. That is his point.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question really is this. We have certain tight commitments, about which I have told the House. Subject to those tight commitments, certain amounts are released and they are placed at the disposal of the various Ministries. A large portion of it undoubtedly goes to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. If the amount is disclosed, then the trouble will be the question of apportionment of the amount that is available. Either there will be acceleration of the demand, or perhaps, cornering of certain types of goods merely because there is going to be a slowing down of the issue of licences. I think the totality of the amount that is allotted for this purpose be better kept secret for the time being, until the licences are granted. The information can be given to the hon. Member after the period is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the foreign exchange difficulties experienced by the U.P. Government in the completion of the Rihand dam have since been solved?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says, "I am not going to give the total sum". The hon. Member is splitting it up and asking one after the other

Shri Hoda: There may be difficulty in disclosing before the allocation is made, but after the allocation is made, what difficulty will Government face in explaining it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position is this, the allocations are made in total, and allocations have also to be made in detail—so much for each commodity perhaps. I do not know the procedure by which the Commerce and Industry Ministry arranges this; it is a matter for them. They have to take into account the demands of the various industries and apportion to them a particular amount or a particular quota. This is a matter of detail which is very difficult for Government to announce now. The hon. Member has precisely put his finger on the point, that after the allocations have been made, that is at the end of March, 1958, there is absolutely no harm in giving out the figure, but the allocations will be made continuously from now on practically up to the end of March.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: A question was asked regarding the allocation of funds to the Rihand dam. Is it a matter of secrecy, and are they not prepared to say whether that demand has been met by the Union Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the question of the Rihand dam is concerned, it is not merely a question of foreign exchange; it is a question of funds. This is a matter which is now engaging the attention of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry as to how this particular scheme can be fitted in in relation to

the various projects which we have. Actually, the hon. Member is perhaps not aware of the fact that a certain amount of foreign exchange, a certain amount of foreign aid has been vouchsafed for the Rihand dam in relation to the dam part of it. What is needed is in regard to the power project. Attempts are being made to see whether the requirements of the power project, both in regard to the total quantum of money that is needed for that purpose and the foreign exchange needed, can be fitted into some other method of loan or aid which we are getting. At the present moment I am not able to say anything more. It is not a normal question of issuing a licence as for ordinary commodities; it is a totally different matter altogether, and has got to be looked at from a different point of view.

Shri Tyagi: As this is a matter of importance, I would seek clarification from the hon. Minister as to what part of it he thinks is against the social or community interest in giving information with regard to the foreign exchange which would be required during the next six months. These figures for the rest of the five years in the discussion on the Five Year Plan have always been given. It is not required in this question to know which industry will get how much. What the questioners want is to know what proportion of this Rs. 225 crores, or whatever be the amount, would be in the public sector and in the private sector. To me it seems that perhaps it will not injure your case at all if you give that information.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think the question of the foreign exchange needs could be quite so clear cut between the private sector and the public sector. The public sector demands are largely in respect of imports of capital goods, and since the private sector needs of foreign exchange in regard to capital goods are only met on the basis of deferred credits, it means the maintenance of the private sector and the economy as a whole. If a dichotomy is possible

on simple terms as what the hon. Member has suggested, I would have no difficulty in showing that the amount is Rs. 400 crores out of which Rs. 185 crores will be in the public sector and Rs. 215 in the private sector, but it is not so easy as all that, and that is why I said any question of precise allocation is difficult. There is a certain amount of flexibility. If the hon. Member thinks that defence is in the public sector, I am not in a position to say exactly what is the allocation which has been made to them. The hon. Member himself knows that we give a particular amount; sometimes it is exceeded, sometimes you ask them to bring it down. There are questions of individual sanctions made. So, at the present moment we are not in a position to do it, and I do not think it will be in the public interest to do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether in spite of the fact that U.P. was already very poor in power at the commencement of the Second Plan, only 0.1 per cent of the allocation of foreign exchange was made for this project, and if so, what steps are being taken to mitigate this difficulty?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have already mentioned that the work that is being done so far as the Rihand dam is concerned, has been started with a lot of foreign aid and foreign exchange for that purpose, and there is no point in the hon. Member asking me a question which is really repeating the original question again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is not the same question, I submit.

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that it has been started with aid, and with respect to foreign exchange everything is attended to.

Shri Boda: I find the hon. Minister is prepared to give us the allocation, but only in April 1958. In view of the anxiety that the country is feeling, will it not be possible for him to give

that allocation somewhat earlier than that, two or three times?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I really cannot say that. I have stated the overall demand I have also stated the overall resources available, in the course of the discussions on the floor of the House. If the hon. Member points out to me that by my telling him a precise figure of Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 480 crores I am likely to get Rs. 4 crores more of foreign exchange, I am prepared to say that I do not know how that will be available.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Punnoose: May I ask one question? It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: That will be reserved for some other question. Now, let us go to the next question. I have already allowed about eight questions on this.

मैन्युचलो, नियमों इत्यादि का हिन्दी में
अनुवाद

*१३६१ जी.क.०. भे.०. मालवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि भारत सरकार ने राजकीय भाषा आयोग को यह मूचित किया था कि मैन्युचलो, नियमों तथा प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी साहित्य का अनुवाद कार्य १९६० तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कौन से मैन्युचलो, नियमों इत्यादि का अनुवाद किया गया है और अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक उनमें से प्रत्येक के कितने पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लगभग कुल कितने पृष्ठों का अनुवाद किया जायेगा।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. ब. ब. १९५७) : (क) जी. हाँ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और पूरी हो जाने पर वह समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस समय तक जो अंग्रेजी मैन्युअल बंगरह का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हुआ है उसकी प्रगति से सन्तुष्ट हैं, और यदि नहीं तो क्या इस बारे में कुछ तेजी से कदम उठाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar : I could not follow the latter part of the question.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether the Minister is satisfied with the progress of the work.

Shri Bhakt Darshan : Are any special steps being taken?

Shri Datar : So far as this question is concerned, the first and the fairly important task is the finalisation of the scientific and other terminologies in Hindi. That work is being carried on by the Ministry of Education. They have finalised words in respect of about eight subjects, and provisional lists have been prepared in respect of the other twelve, and as soon as this is over, it will be possible for the various Ministries to undertake the translations of other Acts or rules or manuals. Then, so far as these Central Acts are concerned, it would be for the Law Ministry to undertake the translation.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो टेक्निकल टर्म्स का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो रहा है क्या इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित अवधि बतायी जा सकती है कि कब तक यह कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा ?

Shri Datar : As the questioner himself has stated, this work has to be completed by 1960. That is the provisional date.

Shri B. Das Gupta : May I know whether the Report of the Official Language Commission itself has been translated into Hindi or not?

Shri Datar : The translation is being done.

Shri Thimmasab : When we have decided to replace English by Hindi, may I know whether any attempts have been made by Government to translate important and valuable books of English into Hindi?

Shri Datar : Let us first translate the Acts and the manuals. Then, that question might be considered.

Banking Facilities in Jute Growing Centres

*1392. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether banking facilities in the jute growing centres are very inadequate for the small traders and cultivators; and

(b) whether Government are taking some steps for giving them facilities of advances to check the falling price of jute?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat) : (a) Yes.

(b) In view of the small amounts involved and the nature of the security which cultivators and small traders are able to offer, it has not been possible for commercial banks to provide banking and credit facilities in the jute growing areas. Advances are, however, made to the cultivators of jute by the State Government in West Bengal and the question of organising an adequate number of cooperative societies has been under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia : May I know whether it is a fact that some years ago on account of the very small stock in Calcutta jute mills, the Reserve Bank directed the scheduled banks in the mofussils not to give credit facilities to the jute traders? If so, may I know whether in view of the fact that the position is now the reverse and the cultivators cannot sell their jute at reasonable prices, the Reserve Bank will again direct the mofussil banks in the States to give credit facilities liberally?

Shri B. E. Bhagat : We are not aware of any such directive.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the State Bank which was asked to open branches in the rural areas would be asked to give credit facilities to the cultivators?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This particular question of giving facilities to the cultivators cannot be very adequately tackled by opening of branches or commercial banks, because, firstly, the amounts required by the cultivators, is very small, being of the order of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. That can better be looked after by the co-operative societies. All that work is taken up by the Reserve Bank in consultation and in co-operation with the various State Governments. For example, the Government of West Bengal has started a few co-operative societies, and the same facilities can be provided in other States as well.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any amount has been advanced to the Government of Orissa to provide facilities to the jute growers in Orissa?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have no information. The Government of West Bengal has set apart a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs in their budget for giving advances to the co-operative societies. We have no information whether such budget provision has been made by either the Government of Orissa or the Government of Bihar or even the Government of Assam.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the actual amount of credit that has been distributed to these jute growers in West Bengal through the co-operative movement or co-operative societies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is very difficult to compile those figures, but as I said, in the budget, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs exists. I am not in a position to say how much has been spent out of that.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: In spite of the fact that Bihar is the chief jute growing area, the credit facilities are not quite the same as they were in

the previous year, not only in the case of the small traders but even in the case of the big vyaparis.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member is giving information.

Silicones

*1393. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, has done any work on silicones for protection of masonry;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) the constituents required for manufacture of this material;

(d) whether any other protective treatment for mud-houses are under experiment in the Institute; and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Results have shown that application of silicones on kutch mud walls can afford protection against monsoon within a reasonable cost.

(c) The composition of silicones varies according to their use. Main constituents are: Chlorine and sand.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Experiments are still in progress.

National and State Highways in Tripura

*1394. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National and State Highways in Tripura; and

(b) the basis on which they have been declared as such?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a). At present there are no National or State Highways in Tripura.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know the reasons why Government could not declare the Agartala-Assam road as a national highway?

Shri Datar: Government are considering the whole question, because under the Territorial Councils Act, certain roads have to be transferred to them for maintenance immediately. Government would consider this question also as to whether certain roads should be treated as State highways. There are certain difficulties. The West Bengal Act applies now, but the proposal is to apply the Bombay Highways Act. Then, the matter will be facilitated.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Does the Minister say that certain roads are under the direct administration of the Territorial Council? But is it not a fact that only the foot-tracks are under the Territorial Council?

Shri Datar: That question itself is under consideration. Out of a large mileage of 682 miles, there is a proposal to transfer at least 451 miles to them.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether all the roads, by-roads, lanes and by-lanes of Agartala town and other divisional towns of Tripura are treated as national or State highways?

Shri Datar: That question has not yet been considered.

Coloured Earth

*1395. **Shri E. Narayanasamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that coloured earth suitable for distemping is found along the road sides of Kodaikanal, Kodaikanal Hills, Madurai District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilize it?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The utilisation of Lithomargic clays, which can be used for manufacture of inferior grade colour washes in shades of buff and brick-red, is the concern of the State Government.

Shri N. E. Munkisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the entire Thatchambadi firka of Wandiwash taluk in North Arcot is full of this coloured earth suitable for distemping and various other things? If so, are any steps being taken by Government to utilise it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not say.

Mr Speaker: Why not the hon. Minister say loudly that it is not possible for him to say without notice?

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the State Government has asked for technical advice and help in this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, the State Government has not asked for any advice or help in this matter.

बबीना के निकट बम विस्फोट

*१३९७ श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बबीना मैनिफेस्ट्रेटर के निकट नाहादा और मावे दो गांवों के पास बम-विस्फोट की दो घटनाएँ हुई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सहायक (श्री कर्तारसिंह राय) : (क) २४ अक्टूबर और १८ नवम्बर को क्रमशः दो विस्फोट घटनाएँ हुई, दोनों विस्फोट मावे गांव के समीप हुए।

(ख) दोनों घटनाओं में विस्फोटों की खानबीन के लिये कोर्टस आफ इन्क्वायरी मुकदमों की गई थी। बचपि पूरा विस्तार

अभी प्राप्ति नहीं है। कोर्ट ने पहली बटना के बारे में अपनी कार्यवाही पूर्ण कर ली है। पता चला है कि इस बटना के लिये कोई उत्तरदायी नहीं है। दूसरी बटना के लिये मुकदमा की गई कोर्ट आफ इक्वायटी ने अपनी कार्यवाही अभी पूर्ण नहीं की है।

Shri Mohan Swarup: How far is this place from the military camp?

Mr. Speaker: The Ministers are consulting each other.

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: As regards details, the report is awaited.

Shri Mohan Swarup: May I know whether the military authorities were informed by the villagers in time about this?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramalak): I may explain that in all these cases, prior notice is given, and it is the responsibility of the civil authorities to clear the area. I understand it has been done in this case.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In part (b), it has been stated that the proceedings have been completed. If so, have the causes of the incident been mentioned?

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: The report is not yet available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As regards the first incident, the report is available. But the causes have not been mentioned.

Shri Nath Fai: They do not themselves have the information.

Shri Baghuramalak: The Report is not yet received by the Ministry. As soon as the report is available, we shall give whatever information is possible.

Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1298. **Shri Ignace Beck:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether

it is a fact that "Means Test" in the award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been abolished?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Yes, Sir.

Shri Ignace Beck: May I know whether this measure of abolishing the Means Test is of a temporary or permanent nature?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is very difficult to say whether it is of a permanent nature. It all depends on the situation as it develops. But I can say that for a number of years it is going to be abolished. We are not going to revive it in the near future.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the reason for this abolition?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The reasons are .

Shri B. S. Murthy: The community is poor.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The Government is poor.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I shall appreciate it if hon. Members kindly listen to me and then make comments. The reasons are three-fold. One is that the number of candidates in the higher income group being very small as compared to the total number of scholarship holders, the labour involved in the application of the Means Test was not considered to be commensurate with the results achieved. I will give the figures just by way of illustration. In 1953-54, the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders was 7,841 and the number of scholarship holders whose parents' income was above Rs. 300 per month was only 47. Similarly, in 1956-57, the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholarship holders was 23,226 and the number of scholars whose parents' income was above Rs. 300 per month was only 125. So it was not worthwhile undergoing all

this labour for the sake of a small number of students.

Secondly, with the abolition of the Means Test, thousands of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who had to undergo all the trouble of getting income-tax certificates have been saved the trouble.

Thirdly, the number of candidates in the case of Scheduled Tribes not being adequate to fulfil the quota of scholarships, abolition of the Means Test will help to raise the number of eligible candidates.

Shri B. S. Murthy: In view of the fact that the Central Government have abolished the Means Test, may I know whether the same will be communicated to State Governments for their observance?

Dr K. L. Shrivastava: It has been communicated.

Shri Barman: As I understand it, the Means Test was abolished only in the midst of the year, that is, as late as August last. What have Government done to give this wide publicity so that people might know?

Dr K. L. Shrivastava: The decision to abolish the Means Test was taken early in August 1957. A Press note inviting applications was issued by August 31, 1957. There were some requests for extension of the last date for receipt of applications, and extension upto 30th September was generally granted.

Tobacco Crop in Orissa

*1399. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the tobacco crop in Orissa has been affected seriously by State-wide drought condition during 1957;

(b) if so, the acreage of crop affected;

(c) the loss of revenue apprehended on account of this from the Orissa Circle during the year 1957-58,

(d) whether any areas in the State have been declared exempted from central Excise duty on tobacco during the year 1957-58, and

(e) if so, which are these areas?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shri Sanganna: The taxation Inquiry Commission had suggested the appointment of a Tobacco Inquiry Committee. What action has been taken by the Government thereon?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has nothing to do with this question. This relates to tobacco crop in Orissa.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the question of exempting tobacco cultivation from taxation is a periodic feature?

Mr Speaker: What is the meaning in going from drought to exemption?

Shri Sanganna: This has been asked in part (d) of the question.

Mr Speaker: What is the answer to (d)?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have said that we have no information. We are collecting information from the State Government and as soon as it is received, we will make it available.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether Government are contemplating exempting tobacco cultivation from taxation from time to time?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is very difficult to answer a hypothetical question. We have not got the facts before us. We do not know the extent of damage. Whether it is a policy or not, that matter will have to be decided on the merits of each case.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the amount of arrears under central excise duty in Orissa not yet realised?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice.

Classical Music

*1400. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any of the State Governments have planned music conferences on the lines of the music conference recently organised by the Bombay Government in order to popularise the classical music and patronise the musicians too?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The required information is being collected.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government will suggest to State Governments to organise such music conferences to encourage classical music?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Government have no information with regard to the conference which the hon. Member is suggesting. We can consider this matter only after we have examined the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether open air conferences are likely to be organised by the Government to popularise classical music?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This question does not arise. The original question related to a particular conference supposed to have been held in Bombay. Government have no information about it. I am collecting the information, and I cannot, therefore, answer questions relating to the conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a question of popularising classical music.

Shri Tyagi: Have Government ever considered the feasibility of transferring the subject of classical music to the Ministry of I. & B?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This question does not arise out of the original question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to put the same question in another way. Is there any co-ordination between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of I. & B in encouraging classical music?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Government function as a whole and there is perfect co-ordination.

State Homes and District Shelters

*1401. { **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of State Homes and District shelters established through the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) whether any such State Homes or District shelters have been sanctioned for West Bengal, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) Statements giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 120]

Shri Ghosal: How many persons have been accommodated by the State Home of West Bengal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: One Home has been sanctioned for West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: The question Hour is over.

Shri Jadhav: Question No 1414 is a very important one. It relates to the Nasik Printing Press. The workers are on strike for the last seven days.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): If the Chair directs me, I shall answer it.

Mr. Speaker: A number of hon. Members are interested in this.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But I am afraid it is a trifle too long.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow any supplementaries. If it is very long, I will treat it as a statement laid on the Table.

Shri Nath. Pal: Only one or two supplementaries may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: How many pages is the answer?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A little over a page.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may read it.

India Security Press, Nasik

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*1414. { Shri Jadhav:
Shri B. K. Galkwad:
Shri D. A. Katti:
Shri Goray:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri S. A. Dange:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Ghosal.
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the India Security Press, Nasik, have served a notice of strike on the 15th November, 1957,

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether it is a fact that these demands have been submitted since long; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) One of the workers' unions at the India Security Press, Nasik Road, namely the India Security Press Mazdoor Sangh, served a notice of strike on the 15th November, 1957.

(b) The demands were under 16 heads and ranged over a wide field.

Among the 16 demands were these: the present placings of the various jobs and workmen should be charged and placing done afresh in consultation with the Mazdoor Sangh; every employee without any discrimination should be provided with residential quarter immediately; the Labour Exchange should be directed to give preference in the matter of employment at the Press to relatives of workers already employed there; a Joint Committee with the representatives of the Sangh and the management should be set up to be used in place of the existing Works Committee to undertake an experiment to give workers a share in the management and to act as an arbitration body; and the Government should set up a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Members of Parliament both of the Government and Opposition Benches to go into the matter of management and smooth working of the Press.

(c) Some of the demands which accompanied the strike notice had been made in the past in the same or slightly different form, and some were added as supplementary demands in September, 1957

(d) Government considered the demands as and when they came up, took necessary action and kept the Sangh informed. The strike notice of 15th November was considered carefully and it was found that the demands were either unrealistic or such as no responsible Union would turn into a cause for strike. The Sangh was told that if a strike was engineered Government would stand firm.

Shri Nath Pal: Is it not a fact that in these demands, the workers also indicated their willingness not to go on strike provided one simple demand was granted—that is, to refer all the other demands to arbitration? Also in pursuance of this, the President of the Union came and tried to see both the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister and it was tendentiously rejected, indicating that he will be welcome only in his personal capacity

and not as President. Is it not contrary to the policy of conciliation, negotiation and arbitration?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is such a lot of jumble of words that I do not know what reply I should give. I can only say 'No'. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: 'No' is the reply.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that the labour leader, Shri Khedgikar had been to Delhi and tried his best to see the Labour Minister and the Finance Minister and settle the dispute?

Mr. Speaker: The same question is being put. Shri Nath Pai put the same question.

Shri Nath Pai: But the Minister concerned refused to give the answer.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the Minister concerned refused to see the labour leader?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I may submit that I met him in the Central Hall and one hon. Member opposite suggested that he should meet us and discuss this matter in detail. I gave him an appointment with the consent of the hon. Member opposite at 5-30 in the evening. But he did not come to meet me.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Pillai.

Shri Anthony Pillai: What is the difficulty experienced by the Government in the matter of referring the dispute to arbitration to a Tribunal? It may be that the Government considers the demands unjust....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No arguments in this matter. The hon. Member put a question: what are the difficulties in the way of this matter being referred to arbitration? (Interruptions.) Order, order. Let there be some decorum and order here.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When these demands were sent up to the Government by the Manager, it was indicated to him how they could be

dealt with, what were the demands in which the Government would be able to meet the workers and what were the demands which the Government would be able to consider. There are certain matters in the Security Press which it is no use referring to arbitration. We are not in a position to accept the question of placing a watch and ward, the seniority or the question of superseding the Works Committee in the manner that was suggested. Some of the demands made are such as could not be decided by arbitration considering the particular nature of the Press. So far as I was concerned, I asked the Manager to indicate that any reasonable demand, made, would be considered. For instance, a demand like furnishing houses forthwith to all these people is a thing which obviously cannot be met even by arbitration. The nature of the demands are such that quite a number of them could not be dealt with even by arbitration. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: We go to the next item. There are two short notice questions.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Indo-Pak Canal Waters dispute

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**S. N. Q. { Dr. Ram Sahag Singh:
No. 7. { Shri N. R. Munsamy:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were recently held in Delhi between World Bank representatives and representatives of India and Pakistan on agreement relating to ad hoc transitional arrangements for a further period; and

(b) if so, the outcome of those talks?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of prolonged discussions with the parties, the Bank representatives have informed themselves fully of the views and requirements of both sides in connection with

the proposed agreement for *ad hoc* transitional arrangements for a further period. No agreement has yet been reached. It is believed that the Bank would continue its efforts to secure an agreement.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that the World Bank representatives have told the Indian representatives that storage of water in Bhakra canal would be a hostile act against Pakistan?

Shri S. K. Patil: They gave the Indian representatives to understand that any storing of water in 1958 as it is going to be would be very much objected to by Pakistan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the World Bank representatives also told the Indian representatives that India must pay the construction cost of the link canals to Pakistan?

Shri S. K. Patil: There has been such a demand made, since 1955, twice and the World Bank itself had rejected it. This time also such a demand has come from Pakistan that India should pay for the link canals—not only for the construction but even for their operation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether in view of such demands by Pakistan, it will be useful for India to carry on this negotiation with World Bank representatives and Pakistan representatives?

Shri S. K. Patil: We should not come to any hasty decision in a matter like this since the World Bank has been using its good offices and the co-operative work both by India and Pakistan is still in progress.

Shri N. E. Mankhary: May I enquire whether the hon. Minister will throw better light for further understanding of where exactly the difference lies between the standpoint of Pakistan and the standpoint of India keeping in view of course the Bank's 1954 proposals and also whether the discussion has been held separately or jointly?

Shri S. K. Patil: This question, Sir, is confined at present, to *ad hoc* transitional agreements and not the whole question of the dispute, and here the difference is, as I have stated, that for those link canals that have been constructed by Pakistan in order to replace the historic withdrawals (that are known to the House), India should pay. India is not prepared to pay for them except as a part of the overall settlement of the entire dispute.

Shri Goray: Has the Government told Pakistan as well as the World Bank the limits to which India is ready to go and beyond which it would not go under any circumstances?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know what those limits are, whether in regard to payment or whether in regard to the time factor. So far as the time factor is concerned I have made it clear in this House that 1962 is the dead line so far as India can wait for the replacement of these withdrawals.

Shri A. C. Gaba: The hon. Minister stated that Pakistan Government has made certain demands. But what is the opinion of the World Bank on them?

Shri S. K. Patil: The World Bank is simply using its good offices, it does not give any opinion. It conveys the desires of demands, whatever they are, of the Pakistan Government to us and our replies to them; that is exactly what is meant by 'good offices'.

Shri N. E. Mankhary: Sometime back the hon. Minister stated in this House that no supply of water will be made to Pakistan if no dues are paid. May I know what is the present position as regards that?

Shri S. K. Patil: I never made a statement of that description. I merely said in 1962—I will rather put it the other way—not that we shall not give any water to Pakistan, but we shall require water ourselves and if we do not get it that will deteriorate the condition of millions of farmers in India.

**Students' Strike in the Mining School,
Dhanbad**

+

S. N. Q.
No. 8.

Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan
Das:
Shrimati Uma Nehru:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Birbal Singh:
Shri Ganpati Ram:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students of the Indian School of Mines and Geology, Dhanbad (Bihar) have gone on strike since the 7th December, 1957;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this strike has taken place;

(c) whether any representation has been received with regard to grievances of students;

(d) whether it has been considered by the Government; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to end the strike?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure 121].

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is mentioned that the students had sent in a memorandum to the Director and a time limit was fixed. May I know when that memorandum was actually submitted and what was the time period during which the administration could not decide one way or the other?

Shri M. M. Das: The students submitted a representation to the Director on 30th November, 1957. They wanted a decision by the Director on their memorandum by 6th December, 1957. But within that stipulated date, which is barely a week, it was not possible for the Director to send them a reply and the students went on strike on 7th December, 1957.

Shri Radha Raman: Looking to the grievances that are embodied in the statement as well as in their memorandum they appear to be very small. May I know whether any effort on the part of the Director or anybody else was made in order to pacify the students and avert the strike?

Shri M. M. Das: It was made, and it is still now being made. We are trying our best to persuade the students to call off their strike.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the present Director of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, had any educational experience to his credit before he joined that institute, and whether it is he who has been authorised to handle this strike situation or whether the Government is taking any interest in it?

Shri M. M. Das: The present Director is a superannuated Central Government servant. He retired from the post of Director of Geological Survey of India. He is recognised as one of the best scholars in that subject and a research worker in the subject of geology. I think, perhaps, he might be connected with the Calcutta University as one of its examiners, but I have no definite information on this point at present.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that on assuming charge of that educational institution the present Director ordered that any student who will be absent for a day will be treated as absent from the lecture for three days and as much the 75 per cent. requirement of attendance at lectures has been nullified in the case of many students by the present Director?

Mr. Speaker: Is that the cause of the strike?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is the main cause of the strike, because most of the students are now declared unfit to appear in the examination.

Shri M. M. Das: This is one of the grievances that have been embodied in

the representation, and we are making enquiries about it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it not also a fact that one of the grievances of the students has been shortage of qualified staff especially in the departments of metal mining, surveying, coal mining and mining machinery, which has resulted in a sharp decline in the standard? Is it not also a fact that the Director also admitted that there is shortage of qualified staff in these departments? May I know what steps Government have taken to see that these shortages are remedied within a short time?

Shri M. M. Das: There is shortage of staff in our scientific and engineering institutions, not only in this particular institution but all over India, and so far our information goes this has been the case to a more or less degree all over the world. It is a fact that we are finding it very difficult to man our engineering and technical institutions with qualified staff. Government propose to meet this situation by arranging for training of the teachers who will man our teaching institutions, so far as engineering and technology is concerned, in several of our big engineering colleges. And, with the help of the TCM we propose to bring some of the American teachers and American equipment for training our teachers here.

Shri P. C. Bose: In view of the continued unsatisfactory condition in the School of Mines, Dhanbad, will the Government hold a thorough enquiry into the grievances of the students and other affairs there?

Shri M. M. Das: Yes, Sir, we are daily in telegraphic communication with the students, and we have every reason to believe, and we hope, that we shall be able to persuade the students to call off the strike, and this episode will end happily and to the satisfaction of everybody concerned.

Shri P. C. Bose: There should be an enquiry by an expert.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the next business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pakistan Border Police

*1388. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Pakistan police at the Indo-Pakistan border has supported and helped in giving protection to certain dacoits who had committed dacoities and murders in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): Some cases of this type have come to the notice of the Government of India. Under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement the matter will be taken up by the Police authorities concerned in India with their Pakistani counterparts.

Industries at Steel Plants Sites

*1389. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 773 on the 4th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any provision has been made under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of inter-related industries near Steel Plants; and

(b) the industries which are to be developed near the Bhilai Steel Plant in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (**Sardar Swaran Singh**): (a) No, Sir. Nothing specific. There is provision in the Plan for a number of industries to come up both in the public and in the private sectors. Some of these could be sited usefully near steel plants.

(b) Tar and benzol which arise as by-products in the coke ovens of the steel plant will be processed to remove

such of the values as are not required for heating furnaces in the steel plant. To do this, a by-product plant is being put up as a part of the steel works. Slag coming out of the blast furnaces may be suitable for making cement. Provision has therefore been made in the layout for a slag granulation plant. No other industry is at present planned to be developed near Bhilal. Once the steel plant goes into operation, a number of subsidiary industries might come up in the vicinity of the plant.

राजस्थान में तोपखाना सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

*१३६६ श्री प० लालू शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के धारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १००८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले के पश्चिमी भाग में एक तोपखाना सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की प्रस्तावना के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कार्य के लिये कितने गांवों को खाली कराया जायेगा और उन ग्रामीणों को किन जगहों पर बसाया जायेगा , और

(ग) उन ग्रामीणों को कितना प्रतिकर दिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामेया) :
(क) जी, अभी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Higher Studies in Social Sciences

*1402. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were sent abroad for higher studies in social sciences in the year 1956-57 with scholarships awarded by Government or sponsored through Government;

(b) the criterion adopted for selecting such students; and

(c) the percentage of such students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes who are given special preference for such scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) None, Sir.

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

Withdrawals from General Provident Fund

*1493. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants with less than 25 years of service are not permitted to withdraw money from General Provident Fund accumulation to purchase plots for construction of their houses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) The object of having a Provident Fund will not be achieved if a substantial part of the assets in the fund are made available to Government servants much in advance of their retirement from service.

A separate scheme of advances from Government funds for house building purposes to permanent Government servants and to temporary Government servants with a continuous service of 10 years or more, is already in force under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.

Government servants are also eligible to participate in the Low Income Group Housing Scheme which is open to the public and is also administered by the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.

Sputniks

*1483-A. Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Professor M. S. Thacker, Secretary of the Department of Scientific Research in the Union Education Ministry was invited to Russia to participate in the celebrations of the 40th Anniversary of the Russian revolution;

(b) if so, whether he held any discussions with the Soviet Scientists about the two Russian Sputniks; and

(c) whether Professor Thacker has since returned to India?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Asad):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

But he secured some general information about the Russian Sputnik II in casual conversation with the Russian scientists.

(c) Yes Sir.

Dual System in High Courts

*1484. Shri S. Ghose: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is dual system in the legal profession prevalent in the Supreme Court of India and any of the High Courts in India;

(b) if so, in which court it is prevalent;

(c) reasons why such system has not been abolished;

(d) the court or courts where there was such a system and has been abolished now; and

(e) the reasons for its abolition?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The dual system of counsel and solicitor obtains only on the original side of the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts. The system now obtaining in the Supreme Court is strictly not a dual system.

(c) As reported by the All India Bar Committee in 1953, there are no strong reasons for abolishing the dual system in Calcutta and Bombay. On the other hand, it has certain advantages, particularly for the mercantile and business communities of these two cities.

(d) The Supreme Court till 1954 and the original side of the Madras High Court many years ago.

(e) As regards the Supreme Court reasons for the abolition of the Agency system will be found in para. 82 of the All India Bar Committee's Report. As regards the Madras High Court the reasons are lost in antiquity.

Auditing of Government Undertakings

*1485. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the basis of appointments of the professional auditors in the Commercial and industrial undertakings owned wholly or partly by Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): The accounts of commercial and industrial undertakings run departmentally and of certain statutory corporations like the Damodar Valley Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation, Rehabilitation Finance Administration, Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General and no professional auditors are therefore appointed. In the case of undertakings governed by the Indian Companies Act, auditors are appointed on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General who has also the right to issue directions in regard to the manner of audit and to conduct a supplementary audit. In a few statutory corporations like the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the Life Insurance Corporation, auditors are appointed by Government or with their approval in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Retrenchment of Government Employees

*1406. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the period of notice required to retrench a temporary Government employee; and

(b) the circumstances under which the services of a Government employee can be dispensed with without any notice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 122.]

Credit Extension Facilities

*1407. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to paragraph 9 of the Statement laid on the Table on the 13th November, 1957 in regard to his trip abroad and state the further progress made regarding obtaining extension of credit to India from West German Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Further discussions are in progress and it is not possible yet to indicate the result.

Acquisition of Land in Jawalamukhi

*1408. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been given compensation for the land acquired by Government for the construction of quarters for the staff working under the Jawalamukhi Oil drilling scheme;

(b) the number of persons who have not yet been paid such compensation; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No person has yet received compensation.

(c) The land acquisition proceedings by the State Revenue authorities have been in progress. The amount of compensation has now been fixed and, it is expected, payments will soon be made.

Official Language Commission

*1409. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Language Commission examined any non-official witnesses; and

(b) if so, why the list of witnesses appended to the report is confined to official witnesses only?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, the Official Language Commission examined 481 non-official witnesses

(b) In appendix IV of their report, the Commission have given a list of public authorities and institutions who either sent written memoranda or tendered oral evidence. They have furnished the list of all witnesses official as well as non-official examined by them in a Supplementary Volume which has not been published, but copies of which are available in the Parliament Library

Indian Commissioned Officers

*1410. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Commissioned Officers passing out of the Military Academy at Dehra Dun are not eligible for promotion to the rank of Major-General;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have recently decided to make such promotions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Certain officers who passed out of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra

Dun, have now come into the zone of promotion to the rank of Major-General. Proposals for the promotion of some of these officers to the rank of Major-General are at present under the consideration of the Government.

Rumanian Scholarships

*1411. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Alexandra Buican, leader of the Rumanian Cultural Delegation made a statement in Delhi on the 5th December, 1957 to the effect that his Government had offered thirty scholarships for Indian students wishing to specialise in music or dance in Rumania; and

(b) if so, the details of the scholarships and the action taken by Government for availing of this offer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Government have accepted an offer from the Government of Rumania of 30 Scholarships for Indian Students for studies in Rumania in those fields which will be chosen by the Government of India. As a start it is proposed to send a batch of about 10 Indian students to Rumania for post-graduate training in oil exploration and Technology and Geology.

Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1412. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion was made to the State Governments to hold discussions on the annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Legislatures;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reaction of each State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30th November, 1955

(c) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal have agreed to get the Report discussed in the State Legislatures. The Government of Bombay have not agreed to do so. The remaining States have not expressed any definite view in the matter.

Strike at E.M.E. Workshop, Kirkee

*1413. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strike notice has been sent by the workers' union of 512 Comd. E.M.E Workshop, Kirkee;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghubaramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) The workers have demanded reinstatement in service of two discharged employees of 512 Command Workshop, Kirkee.

(c) The Conciliation Officer is attending to the matter.

Emergency Relief Organisations

*1414-A. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 110 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the extent and form of relief measures so far undertaken by the Central Government during 1956-57.

and 1957-58 under emergency relief organisations in the States;

(b) whether the Central Office of this organisation has issued any circular letters in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of each of them will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the extent and form of assistance given by the Central Government to States for relief measures on account of natural calamities is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 123]

(b) and (c) The main instructions of the Government of India regarding emergency relief are contained in a handbook giving details of the Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme. A copy of this handbook is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-472/57]

Pakistani Nationals in Delhi

*1415. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals arrested on account of their entering Delhi without passports or other necessary travelling documents during the months of September to November 1957, month-wise,

(b) whether any one of them is suspected of having a hand in the subversive activities against India;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani nationals are staying on in Delhi in spite of the expiry of their visas, and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

September	2
October	3
November	4

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Action against such Pakistani nationals is taken under the Foreigners Act, 1946, as amended by the Foreigners Laws (Amendment) Act, 1957.

French Scholarships

*1416. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received, for 14 scholarships offered to Indian nationals by the Government of France, within the stipulated time;

(b) whether the selection has been completed, and

(c) if so, the names of scholars selected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) 48

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to Retiring Scientists

*1417. { Shri Subodh Hada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1214 on the 4th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Scheme of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to give financial assistance to retiring and retired scientists has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the Scheme is going to be given effect to; and

(c) the approximate annual expenditure for implementing the Scheme?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the current financial year.

(c) During 1957-58 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 50,000/-

Aerial Survey

*1418. { Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Survey of India has now adopted the method of aerial survey in place of ground survey;

(b) if so, how the cost of aerial survey compares with that of ground survey;

(c) whether a new team with necessary equipment has been built up for aerial survey or the work is carried out by outside agencies on contract basis; and

(d) the advantages of aerial survey over ground survey?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The Survey of India has been using aerial photographs for mapping purposes to a limited extent for the last more than 25 years but mapping from aerial photographs has been more extensively adopted since the last war. Aerial photography does not, however, eliminate all ground work.

(b) Cost of surveys for aerial photographs compares favourably with that of survey by ground method.

(c) The aerial photography is carried out by the Survey of India through the Indian Air Force and the Air Survey Co. of India (Private) Ltd. Calcutta.

(d) The advantages of Aerial Survey, using the latest Stereo-plotting

machines, over ground survey are the increased out-put of maps and incidentally saving in cost and a considerable improvement in accuracy.

पवन शक्ति

*१४१९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पवन शक्ति के उपयोग और विकास की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आज़ाद) : पवन शक्ति प्रभाग की स्थापना के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है और डायरेक्टर के पद पर किसी योग्य व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। जब पवन शक्ति प्रभाग अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा उसके बाद ही उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के सर्वेक्षण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Gold Smuggling

*1420. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Navy and Air Force personnel have been caught in gold smuggling;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. Some Navy and Air Force personnel have been caught in gold smuggling.

(b) The number of such persons is 7.

(c) Yes, Sir. Suitable action is being taken against all of them.

Investigation of Wolfram deposits

*1421. Shri S. C. Samants: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any systematic investigation of wolfram deposits has been carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir; but this investigation is included in the second five year plan of the Bureau and will be taken up in due course.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Blind Persons

*1422. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Central Government to employ 20 lakhs blind persons of India who are living on public charity and beggary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): A proposal to establish a small employment organization for the handicapped during the Second Plan period is under consideration.

१८५७ की शताब्दी

*१४२३. श्री क० जे० बालवीर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि १८५७ के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की ओर से दो प्रदर्शनियाँ की गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक-प्रदर्शनी करने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) प्रत्येक प्रदर्शनी पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(घ) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के कार्यों में सम्मन्वय करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालवीर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) १८५७ की शताब्दी के आयोजन के लिए बनाई गई केन्द्रीय राष्ट्रीय समिति ने अपने कार्यक्रम में दो प्रदर्शनियाँ करना स्वीकार किया था, पहली तो १८५७ के आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित चित्र, फोटो तथा पुस्तकों की और दूसरी उनके प्रवर्णनों की । ये दोनों प्रदर्शनियाँ अलग अलग किस्म की थी । इसी कारण तथा हर प्रदर्शनी के स्थान और समय की अन्य व्यावहारिक बातों के कारण ही दोनों प्रदर्शनियाँ अलग अलग की गईं ।

(ग) फोटो तथा चित्र आदि की प्रदर्शनी पर १०.२१८ रुपये और प्रवर्णनों की प्रदर्शनी पर १.३३३ रुपये ।

(घ) भारत के प्रथम स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन की शताब्दी मनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा बनाई गई सम्मन्वय समिति ने ही इसकी व्यवस्था की ।

Housing Scheme in Tripura

*1424. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of houses in the towns of Tripura;

(b) whether Government have any housing programme to meet this shortage; and

(c) to what extent Government employees will derive benefit out of such Government housing programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes: An amount of Rs. ten lakhs for the Second Five Year Plan has been allotted under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

(c) Government employees are eligible for loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

राजस्थान में पेट्रोल

*१४२५ आ प० सा० बाइकाल : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पेट्रोल की खोज का काम पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन जगहों पर और कितना पेट्रोल मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) पेट्रोल निकालने का काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० रे० मालवीय) : (क) जी, नहीं। जमलमेर के समीप भूगर्भीय (Geological) और भूभौतिकी (Geophysical) खोज का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ख) और (ग). वास्तविक रूप से खुदाई हो जाने के बाद ही स क्षेत्र में तेल उपलब्ध करने की सम्भावनाओं के विषय में कुछ कहा जा सकता है। जब यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि तेल व्यवसायिक रूप से खोज करने की मात्रा में मौजूद है तब ही इसके निकाले जाने का प्रयत्न उठेगा।

Raikot By-election to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha

*1427. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rejected votes in the last Raikot by-election held to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha; and

(b) The main grounds for rejection of votes, if the percentage is high?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) 11 per cent.

(b) The main ground for the rejection of votes was that the marks made by these voters on the ballot papers were so placed that they did not indicate beyond doubt the particular candidate in whose favour the votes had been cast.

Bentonite Clay Deposits

*1428. { Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Surendranath
Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether bentonite clay has been found anywhere in India; and

(b) if so, to what uses it is actually put?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) A Statement giving information regarding the place of occurrence and use of bentonite is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 124]

Assistance to Foreign Countries

*1429. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the foreign assistance given by the Government of India to other countries under any treaty or under the Colombo Plan during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far and state:

(a) whether loans have also been advanced; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 125.]

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A loan of Rs. 20 crores has been advanced to the Government of Burma for economic development of that country. Another loan of Rs. 4.93 lakhs has been advanced to the Government of Indonesia for training Indonesian Air Force personnel.

Hide-out near for dacoits near
Ashoka Hotel

*1429-A. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hide-out of dacoits was discovered near Ashoka Hotel recently;

(b) if so, whether any investigation in the matter have been carried out; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Smuggling

*1430. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Balarama Krishnaswami:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold and other contraband goods has increased through land and sea borders of India during the last three months;

(b) if so, the extent and reasons for it; and

(c) the steps taken to tighten the watch on frontier borders?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Smuggled gold and other contraband goods worth Rs. 1,29,44,080 were seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the months of September, October and November, 1957. The seizures have definitely been larger than before but on this fact alone no conclusive inference can be drawn either of the scale or the trend of smuggling.

(c) Various legislative and executive preventive measures such as enhancement of powers of investigation of Customs Officers engaged in anti-smuggling work, delegation of certain Customs powers to border police forces, regular and surprise patrolling of vulnerable sectors of the border and the coast line and closer follow-up of information, have been taken to check smuggling. A Central Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been also recently constituted to more effectively coordinate the anti-smuggling activities of the various field organisations.

Foreign Exchange

*1431. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of foreign exchange;

(b) whether there has been any appreciable improvement in the matter of balance of payments position in the last two months;

(c) if so, the details of it; and

(d) the extent to which it has been possible to defer foreign exchange payments?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The

foreign exchange position of the country is broadly reflected in the fluctuations in the level of sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank of India. These balances dropped by Rs. 28 crores in October, 1957 and by Rs. 17 crores in November 1957, which is appreciably less than the fall of approximately Rs. 33 crores per month, on the average, for the period July-September, 1957.

(d) Since January, 1957, it has been possible to arrange for imports on deferred payments basis to the extent of Rs. 52 crores.

Advisory Committees in Andamans

*1432. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official and non-official members of the (i) Advisory Council; (ii) Planning Committee; (iii) Education Advisory Committee and (iv) Labour Advisory Council formed recently in Andaman islands;

(b) whether the non-official members are representatives of the public or otherwise selected by the Chief Commissioner himself;

(c) whether, as per the constitution of these bodies, their meetings are required to be held after certain intervals; and

(d) whether their meetings are in practice held regularly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 128.]

(b) Except for the members of the Advisory Council who are all nominated by the Government of India, the non-official members of the committees and councils are nominated by the Chief Commissioner taking into account the various public interests.

निर्वाचक नामावलियाँ

*१४३३. श्री व० ला० बाबूराव : क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निर्वाचक-नामावलियाँ किस प्रकार और किस आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं ?

बिबि मंत्री (श्री व० ला० बाबूराव) : मतदाताओं की सूचियाँ या निर्वाचक नामावलियाँ सम्बन्धित निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के निर्वाचक रजिस्ट्रीकरण पदाधिकारियों द्वारा लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम १९५० और लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (निर्वाचक नामावलियों की 'यादी') नियम, १९५६ के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्वाचन आयोग के निदेशाधीन तैयार की जाती हैं।

Discharge/Dismissal of Employees

2028. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1582 on the 12th September, 1957 and state the total number of employees both industrial and non-industrial discharged or dismissed on disciplinary grounds during the years 1947 to 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): 13,297.

राष्ट्रीय पंचांग

२०२९ श्री भ० बी० मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में पंचांग तैयार करने वाले विद्वानों तथा विशेषज्ञों ने राष्ट्रीय पंचांग के सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय को जो विचार भेजे हैं, उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी हस्तार) : नए राष्ट्रीय पंचांग का काम तौर से स्वागत किया गया है। जो मुद्दा मिले हैं वे ज्यादातर विमास और महीनों के दिनों की पुनः व्यवस्था और लोंद का वर्ष निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में हैं।

सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों का पुनर्नियुक्ति

२०३० श्री श्रीनारायणदास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७ में अब तक कितने सेवा-निवृत्त व्यक्तियों को पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) उन्हें किन परिस्थितियों में नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ग) उन्हें कितने समय के लिये पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू) : (क) तथा (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय में वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) भारत सरकार ग्राम तौर से सेवा-निवृत्त व्यक्तियों की पुनर्नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध है लेकिन यदि सार्वजनिक हित में ऐसा करना आवश्यक हो तो वह यह रुक नहीं अपनाती। वैज्ञानिक तथा टेक्नीकल कर्मचारियों की, जिनकी फिनहाल सारे देश में कमी है, पुनर्नियुक्ति की स्वीकृति उदारतापूर्वक दी जाती है। इस ग्राम नियम में केवल एक अपवाद विस्थापित स्थायी कर्मचारियों के विषय में है जिनकी पेंशन के मामले, पाकिस्तान में उनके सर्वोच्च रेकार्ड प्राप्त न होने के कारण, निश्चित नहीं हो पाए हैं। ऐसे मामले में उनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति की स्वीकृति उतने ही ग्रन्थ समय के लिए दी जाती है जितना कि प्रत्येक मामले में आवश्यक हो। १९५७ में सेवा-निवृत्त व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियां उपरोक्त आधार पर ही की गई होंगी।

अन्धमान निशोबार द्वीप समूह

में बस्ती बसाना

२०३१ श्री श्रीनारायणदास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६ में अन्धमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह में २००० एकड़ जंगली भूमि को कृषि योग्य बना कर जो २६६ कुपक

परिवार वहां बसाये गये हैं, वे किन स्थानों से भेजे गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें विस्थापित व्यक्ति कितने हैं;

(ग) इन कुपकों को क्या क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन कुपक परिवारों को इन द्वीपों के जलवायु के कारण किन्हीं कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल।

(ख) ३५७ परिवार (१३५७ व्यक्ति)

(ग) बसने वाले परिवारों को दी गई सुविधाओं का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूची संख्या १२७]

(घ) जी नहीं।

राष्ट्रीय राइफल संघ

२०३२ श्री रामजी बर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय राइफल संघ को १९५२ से १९५६ तक के वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय चादमारी विजयी प्रतियोगिता करने के लिये जो १०,००० रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था, उसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू) : नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन ने यह रकम नेशनल शूटिंग चैम्पियनशिप प्रतियोगिताओं पर खर्च की।

राइफल क्लब

२०३३ श्री रामजी बर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राइफल क्लब खोलने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष में कितने राफल क्लब खोले गये और उनकी सदस्य संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बल्लार) : (क) २०-२-१९५६ को लोक-सभा में प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या ३६ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाना है।

तब से निम्नलिखित वित्तीय सहायता दी गई :—

(१) नेशनल राइफल एसोसिएशन को, जनवरी १९५८ में होने वाली पांचवी नेशनल शूटिंग चैम्पियनशिप प्रतियोगिता के लिए १०,००० रुपये मंजूर किये गये ; और

(२) नेशनल राइफल एनोमिनेशन द्वारा शस्त्र तथा गोला-बारूद के आयात पर दी जाने वाली चुगी को पूरा करने तथा उसके अन्य कामों में विकास के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई।

(ग) कुछ राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना नीचे दी गई है ; बाकी सूचना प्राप्त हो जाने पर समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राज्यों/संघीय क्षेत्रों के नाम	चालू वर्ष में स्थापित किए गए राफल क्लबों की संख्या	सदस्य संख्या
पश्चिम बंगाल	१	२६
मध्य प्रदेश	१	२५
उड़ीसा	२	५४
केरल	३	१०८
हिमाचल प्रदेश	६	३६
ग्राम्थ प्रदेश	१०४	१३०

बिहार, पंजाब, दिल्ली, मणि-पुर, त्रिपुरा, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, लकड़ीय मिनीकोय तथा अमीनदिवि द्वीप समूह	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
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Unrecognised Unions

2034. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unrecognised unions which are functioning at present in the various Defence Establishments; and

(b) the number among them which have applied for recognition?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 103.

(b) 51.

Aerodrome at Colmbatore (Sulnr)

2035. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the position of remodelling of aerodrome at Colmbatore (Sulnr) for the purposes of safe landing of four engined and faster planes; and

(b) when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The existing Indian Air Force airfield at Sulur is suitable for the purpose of safe landing of four engined and jet planes. There is no proposal under consideration by Government at present for remodelling the airfield.

Kanpur Cantonment Board

2036. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the annual income of the Kanpur Cantonment Board; and

(b) the annual wage bill of the employees?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). They vary from year to year. Figures of actuals for the year 1956-57 and

estimates for the year 1957-58 are as follows:—

Year	Annual Income	Annual Wage Bill
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	5,11,046	2,72,825
1957-58	5,83,664 (Estimates)	3,08,569 (Estimates)

Government Employees Drawing Less than Rs. 100

2037. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees including civilian employees in Defence Establishments and Services in receipt of monthly salary of more than Rs. 100 per mensem; and

(b) number of those getting less than Rs. 100 per mensem?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) The required information is given below, as on 30th June 1955. Later figures are not available:

(i) those in receipt of pay above Rs. 100 per month	2,43,805
(ii) those in receipt of pay up to Rs. 100 per month	13,75,742

The figures are exclusive of work-charged establishment staff paid from contingencies and locally recruited staff in Indian offices abroad

School Libraries in Himachal Pradesh

2038. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government for the purchase of books for the government school libraries of Himachal Pradesh during 1956-57; and

(b) the amount given by Government for purchase of books to privately aided schools during the same year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

State Bank of India

2039. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of branches, pay and sub-offices of the State Bank of India in the Marathwada region of Bombay, with their location, opened during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No branch of the State Bank of India has so far been opened in 1957-58 in the Marathwada region of Bombay State. The bank has 2 branches in the region, one at Nanded and the other at Parbhani and proposes to open a pay office at Kinwat under the Nanded branch early in 1958

Multipurpose Schools in Marathwada

2040. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multipurpose schools started so far or proposed to be started in the Marathwada region of Bombay during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount of grants actually sanctioned for multipurpose schools in Marathwada region during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 3 high schools have been converted to multipurpose type during 1956-57. Information in respect of 1957-58 and rest of the Second Plan period is being collected and will be furnished later.

(b) The following grants have been sanctioned to the Government of Bombay for the whole of the State:—

1956-57 .. Rs 2,66,854/-
1957-58 .. Rs 2,66,854/-

(Till 20-12-57) .. Rs 7,36,500/-

Region-wise allocation of these grants is the concern of the State Government

Thousand Rupee Currency Note

2041. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Hyderabad at Parbhani (Bombay) are not accepting one thousand rupee currency notes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. These Banks have stated that there was no occasion in the recent past when such a note was tendered but not accepted at these offices.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of Bombay State

2042. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the names of places in Bombay State where Geological Survey is being carried out during the current year?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement is laid

on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 128.]

Villages on Jamna Bank

2043. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been worked out to shift 12 Delhi villages lying on the banks of the Jamna to safer sites before the end of March, 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A scheme for shifting 12 Delhi villages lying on the banks of Jamna to safer sites is under consideration. It is intended to implement the scheme before the setting in of the next rainy season.

(b) A statement showing the details of the scheme is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 129]

Explosion in Ammunition Factory at Kirkee

2044. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an explosion in the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee on the 3rd December, 1957;

(b) if so, the number and extent of casualties;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry in the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes

(b) About 30 persons were injured, 3 of them more than superficially. There was no fatal casualty.

(c) A Board of Enquiry has been constituted to investigate causes of the explosion, assess losses, allocate responsibility and recommend preventive measures.

(d) It will be some time before the Board of Enquiry submits its findings.

Neiveli Project

2045. Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay on the Table the latest estimates for the integrated scheme of the Neiveli Project separately for Mining Lignite, Thermal Power Station, Fertiliser Plant, Porcelain Factory and other subsidiary industries and state:

(a) what is the estimated cost of lignite per ton at pithead as compared to coal at Singareni or any coal mine in Bihar and how the figures are arrived at; and

(b) what is estimated cost of electricity per unit as compared to Hydro-electricity and other thermal power in Madras State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The estimates of the cost of the component parts of the integrated Project being only tentative, no useful purpose will be served by giving these figures particularly when we have to go out for quotations with regard to some parts.

(a) As against the pithead cost ranging from Rs. 23 to Rs. 27 per ton of various types of coal in Singareni and from Rs. 15.06 to Rs. 20.06 in Bihar collieries, the estimated cost per ton of lignite to be mined at Neiveli is about Rs. 10.00. This cost has been worked out with reference to increased cost of machinery, the acceptance of the deferred payment terms for the equipment yet to be ordered, the annual output (3.5 million tons) and the cost of ground water control.

(b) The average cost of generating electricity for the year 1956-57 in Madras State in Hydro Stations and Thermal Stations is 1.04 nP and 6.0 nP per unit respectively. The estimated cost of generation of power at Neiveli Thermal Power Station is 3.32 nP per unit, if 50 MW units are installed, and 2.96 nP per unit if 100 MW units are installed.

Adult Education

2046. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Central Government Scheme for adult education in rural and urban areas upto the 31st October, 1957;

(b) the total amount spent on adult education during 1956-57;

(c) what is the budget estimates for the year 1957-58; and

(d) what are the difficulties that come in the way of attracting adults for their education?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) The scheme is still under consideration.

(b) and (d) Do not arise

(c) Nil

Probationary Inspectors in the Life Insurance Corporation

2047. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of probationary inspectors appointed from field staff of the erstwhile life insurance companies taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) what is the scheme for their permanent absorption?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The number of inspectors who were in the service of the erstwhile life insurance companies on a "pro-rata" basis and who have been appointed as probationary inspectors in the Corporation is 904.

(b) They will be absorbed in the service of the Corporation in accordance with a scheme formulated by the Corporation for bringing all the salaried field workers of the erstwhile insurance companies on to a common establishment with uniform terms and conditions of service, scales of pay etc.

Managers of Erstwhile Insurance Companies

2048. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many Branch Managers and Assistant Managers of the erstwhile life insurance companies could not be fitted in that capacity in the Life Insurance Corporation and are now working as inspectors; and

(b) whether their grade or emoluments were affected?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Branch Managers. 2

Assistant Branch Managers Nil

(b). No. Special allowances like entertainment or contact allowance have, however, been discontinued in cases where, in the changed conditions of employment under the Corporation, there was no justification for their continuance.

Life Insurance Corporation

2049. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chief agents and special agents of the erstwhile life insurance companies working as inspectors now in the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to absorb them into the service of Life Insurance Corporation; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 378 persons who were formerly working as Chief Agents and Special Agents have been appointed as probationary inspectors in the Life Insurance Corporation.

(b) and (c). They will be absorbed in the service of the Corporation in accordance with a scheme formulated by the Corporation for bringing all the salaried field workers of the erstwhile insurance companies on to a common establishment with uniform

terms and conditions of service, scales of pay etc.

Settlers in Andaman Islands

2050. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been settled in Andaman Islands during 1957 (upto the 30th November, 1957);

(b) the various parts of India from which they came; and

(c) whether all of them were given land, money and other facilities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 925 persons (233 families).

(b) West Bengal, Madras and Maharashtra.

(c) All agriculturist families numbering 225 were given five acres of cleared land each and cash grants and loans, admissible under the scheme. The remaining persons who are artisans, have been found employment in the Forest and Public Works Department of Andamans Administration.

Persons Overstaying in India

2051. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons convicted on account of entering India without valid passports from August to November, 1957 (monthwise);

(b) the number of cases pertaining to the same period pending disposal; and

(c) the number of persons who have refused to go back to Pakistan after the expiry of their term of imprisonment during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Crimes in Delhi

2053. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of crimes committed in Delhi State dur-

ing July to November, 1957 (month-wise) under the heads:—

- (i) murder;
- (ii) dacoity;
- (iii) abduction;
- (iv) kidnapping; and
- (v) criminal assault?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
(i) Murder	6	13	4	4	4
(ii) Dacoity
(iii) Abduction	..	2	2	4	3
(iv) Kidnapping	12	14	19	15	11
(v) Criminal Assault	10	14	16	12	14

Pakistani Smugglers

2054. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many times fire was opened and exchanged between Pakistani smugglers and Indian border police or military personnel during June to November, 1957 (month-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

June	Nil
July	2
August	Nil
September	3
October	Nil
November	Nil

Prohibition

2055. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the number of prosecutions for infringement of prohibition from the 1st August to the 30th November, 1957 in Delhi under the following charges:

- (i) infringement of time limit by dealers and hoteliers;
- (ii) drinking on dry days;

(iii) illicit distillation; and

(iv) other charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 130]

Grants to Universities for Scientific Research

2056. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants given to each of the Universities of Punjab, Agra, Calcutta and Bihar during 1956-57 for pursuing Scientific Research; and

(b) whether the Universities utilised the grants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 131].

Grants to Punjab for Scientific Research

2057. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Punjab State and the Punjab University during 1956-57 for pursuing scientific research; and

(b) the subjects of research?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Punjab Government Rs. 58,701-0-0
Panjab University Rs. 15,120-2-6

In addition, the University Grants Commission sanctioned Rs. 4,44,256 to the Panjab University for general development of higher scientific education and research during 1956-57 but not for pursuing scientific research in any particular field.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 132].

Indo-Pakistan Financial Issues

2058. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any date has been fixed for the meeting of the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan to resolve the outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what is the date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Printing of Forged Currency Notes

2059. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of printing of forged currency notes have been de-

tected from the 15th August to the 30th November, 1957; and

(b) the action taken against the offenders?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table when available.

Small Savings Scheme

2060. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Kumari M. Veda Kumari:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been collected under the Small Savings Scheme so far and during the year 1957-58, month-wise; and

(b) whether it has come upto the estimated figures for the period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Month-wise net collections for the first eight months of the current year are as under:

(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Month	1957-58
April	3,90
May	— 8
June	2,64
July	5,59
August	3,72
September	6,09
October	3,44
November	3,71
Total	29,01

(b) On the basis of the budget estimate of Rs. 80 crores, the collections so far have not come up to expectations.

(c) It is difficult to indicate any precise reasons for the shortfall which occurs almost entirely under the Post Office Savings Bank and which may be attributable to several factors, such as, decrease in savings due to rise in prices and prevalence of drought and famine conditions in some parts of the country, diversion of investments to more profitable channels, etc.

(d) Intensification of the Savings Campaign in cooperation with the State Governments receives constant attention. Amongst the important steps taken recently are the reorganisation of the National Savings Organisation, constitution of Advisory Committees, increase in the rates of interest on Small Savings investments, setting up of a high powered Board for improving the efficiency and public relations of the post offices, intensification of the savings drive, particularly in rural areas with the cooperation of the Community Projects Administration and Social Welfare Centres, larger recruitment of authorised agents, introduction of new types of agencies such as internal agents, primary school teachers, etc. and formation of active Savings Groups.

Balance of Payments with U.S.A.

2061. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of India's balance of payments with the United States of America; and

(b) in case it is adverse the steps that are being taken to meet it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The following table gives preliminary estimates of India's Balance of Payments position with the U.S.A. for the first half of 1957-58. No information beyond September 1957 is yet available.

India's Balance of Payments with U.S.A.

	(Rs. crores)
1957-58 (Apr.-Sept.) Preliminary	
Imports, c.i.f.	130.6
Exports, f.o.b.	41.7*
Trade Balance	-88.9
Official Donations (net)	9.8
Other Invisibles (net)	5.6
Current Account (net)	-73.7

*Excludes exports of silver worth Rs. 74.4 crores to U. S. A. in part fulfilment of Lend-Lease Obligations.

**Estimates for July-Sept. are provisional.

Of the total deficit of Rs. 73.7 crores, about Rs. 60 crores is estimated to have been financed by loan receipts under PL. 480.

(b) The chief aim of India's import policy in 1957 has been to reduce imports to the minimum, and to provide only for (i) the projects in the core of the Plan and (ii) for maintaining the economy. This applies to imports from the U. S. A. as well.

National Provident Fund Trust

2062. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the setting up of a National Provident Fund Trust; and

(b) by what date the Trust will come into existence?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The requisite data is still being collected and it is not possible to indicate when a Trust will be set up.

Income Tax Officers in Punjab

2063. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Income Tax Officers, Inspectors and Class IV employees who belong to Scheduled

Castes and Backward Classes in the Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The following are the numbers of Income-tax Officers, Inspectors and Class IV employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the Punjab:—

	Scheduled Castes.	Backward Classes
Income-tax Officers.	3	..
Inspectors	6	..
Class IV employees	43	..

Smuggling

- 2064 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested during 1957 so far on

- the east and west Indo-Pakistan border;
- the east Punjab border;
- the sea ports of India;

(b) the nationalities of smugglers involved;

(c) the number of smugglers convicted; and

(d) the total value with break-up of goods seized from smugglers during the same period?

The Ministry of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok

Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 133.]

Contraband Goods Seized on Goa Border

2065. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value and description of contraband goods seized by Customs Authorities on Goa border from the 1st July to the 30th November, 1957;

(b) the value of goods still lying in godowns;

(c) the value of goods disposed of; and

(d) the number of persons involved in smuggling during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Contraband goods comprising of gold, tobacco, cigarettes, safety razor blades, Indian currency, live-stock, betelnuts, mechanical lighters, foreign and country liquor, stationery and other miscellaneous articles valued at Rs. 1,71,666 in all were seized on the Goa border during the period from 1st July, 1957 to 30th November, 1957.

(b) The value of goods still lying in the godowns is Rs. 1,34,842/-.

(c) The value of goods since disposed of is Rs. 16,824/-.

(d) The number of persons found involved in smuggling during the same period is 523.

Delhi Schools

2066. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of taking over and administering all schools in Delhi Union territory or setting up of high powered statutory authority to

do so, has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) whether any suggestion in this respect has been received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Enquiry into Dalmia Jain Companies

2067. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the affairs of Dalmia Jain group of companies has completed its work;

(b) if not, the progress it has made in this direction; and

(c) how long it would take to finish its work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) and (c) The Commission has completed its examination of the records in its possession. It has, however, not been able to proceed further in the matter of collecting fresh material or taking evidence on account of the stay order served on the Commission by the Supreme Court on the 22nd May, 1957, restraining it from proceeding further with its investigation, pending the hearing and final disposal by that Court of the appeals filed by Shri Ramkrishna Dalmia and others against the setting up of the Commission. Until and unless the Supreme Court delivers judgment on the appeals and holds the appointment of the

Commission valid, the Commission cannot proceed with its work.

Survey of AMPO Region

2068. { Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the AMPO region, the development of which has been entrusted to the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been carried out or is at present being carried out by the Survey of India; and

(b) if so, (i) the progress made in the work;

(ii) number of staff working at present;

(iii) whether the work is done by aerial survey or ground survey;

(iv) difficulties, if any, encountered by the survey party in carrying out survey of this region?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):

(a) Only aerial photography of the area is being carried out by the Survey of India through the Air Survey Company of India (Private) Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) (i) It is reported that aerial photography of about 7267 sq. miles out of a total area of about 7660 sq. miles had already been completed by the 2nd November, 1957 and that aerial photography of the remaining area of about 393 sq. miles was in hand.

(ii) Information regarding the number of staff employed by the Air Survey Company of India (Private) Ltd. is not available.

(iii) By aerial photography.

(iv) It is reported that as far as aerial photography is concerned, no difficulties are involved and that, subject to weather being favourable, aerial photography of the whole area is expected to be completed shortly.

Residential quarters for Reserve Bank of India Employees

2069. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of residential quarters at Nagpur to accommodate 120 families of the supervising and clerical staff of the Reserve Bank of India has since been completed?

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when they are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The buildings are practically ready except in regard to finishing items.

(b) There has been some delay mainly on account of non-availability of sufficient quantities of steel and cement at various stages of the construction work.

(c) The Reserve Bank has been advised by its architects that the quarters would be ready for occupation by the end of December, 1957.

Reserve Bank Employees

2070. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to extend medical benefits to the families of the employees of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) when it is likely to be finalised and brought into force?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has already a scheme for providing medical attendance to the families of its employees. In the staff colonies of the Bank, dispensaries have been established, where treatment is given to the members of the employees and their families at concessional rates. A suggestion that the existing medical facilities should be liberalised has been under consideration.

(b) It is difficult to say at this stage when this proposal is likely to be finalised.

मलारी के निकट प्राचीन स्थान

२०७१. श्री अक्षय वर्तन : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गडवाल जिले में मलारी ग्राम के निकट शक-युग के दमशान-स्थलो की खोज के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कोई अनुसंधान किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन अनुसंधान का विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि अनुसंधान अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) अनुसंधान कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० बा० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें जांच का परिणाम बताया गया है, मभा के पटल पर रखा दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५ अतुल्य संख्या १३४]

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Silver Loan

2072. { Shri Mahanty:
Shri Shivamurthy:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shrimati H. Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number and weight of pre-1947 Indian coins of higher denominations containing 50 per cent. silver exported to the U.S.A. upto the end of October, 1957, in repayment of India's silver loan under the Lend-Lease Agreement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The total weight of such coins was 1997.31 tons. It is not possible to indicate their number as such defaced and cut coins are booked in Government Accounts by weight only.

Fourth Assam Rifles at Imphal

2873. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Assam Rifles at Imphal has established any Cantonment Board under the Cantonment Board Act;

(b) whether cattle pounds are maintained by the said Fourth Assam Rifles;

(c) if so, under what provisions of the law; and

(d) whether the cattle pounds are sold by auction every year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Yes. One cattle pound is maintained.

(c) Under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

(d) Cattle pound is leased annually by calling tenders.

District Project Implementation Committees

2874. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) who constitutes the District Project Implementation Committees in the States set up under the control of Social Welfare Board and how;

(b) the organisational set up of these Boards, and under whose guidance they work at District-levels;

(c) the amount spent in Bijapur District during the years 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(d) the amount spent for tour purposes annually;

(e) the amount spent on administration and the amount spent for the actual welfare work annually;

(f) whether there is any check by Government on the work of the District Project Implementation Committees; and

(g) if so, whether Government will lay the reports on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) The State Advisory Social Welfare Boards with the approval of the Central Social Welfare Board.

(b), (c) and (d). Statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure 135].

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(f) No, Sir

(g) Does not arise

Manipuris in Assam

2875. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipuris in Assam are included in the list of Backward Classes; and

(b) if so, what facilities have been provided to them during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 to remove their social and educational backwardness?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The State Government have included Manipuris in the provisional list of other Backward classes in Assam. The Central Government have also included them in their list of Other Backward Classes for Assam for the purpose of grant of post-matriculation scholarships:

The Central Government have spent the following amount on post-

matriculation scholarships to Manipuris of Assam:—

1955-56	Rs. 6,007
1956-57	Rs. 11,254
1957-58	Rs. 9,445 (Approx.)
TOTAL	Rs. 26,706

The State Government have reserved fourteen third grade junior scholarships of Rs. 10 p.m. on the results of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships are over and above the scholarships secured by them on the basis of merit. No tuition fee is charged from Manipuris as from other backward classes.

Income-Tax Assessment Cases

2076. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of income-tax assessment are pending since the last four, three, two and one year respectively in India upto the 31st March, 1957; and

(b) how many appeals against assessments made by income-tax officers are pending with the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax since the last four, three, two and one year respectively upto the 31st March, 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

(b) Pending for four years or more as on 31-3-1957	1442
Pending for three years or more as on 31-3-1957	3223
Pending for two years or more as on 31-3-1957	9431
Pending for one year or more as on 31-3-1957	33098

Foreign Aid for Development Projects

2077. Shri Kodiyam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the development projects for which Government have entered into negotiations with foreign Governments or concerns recently; and

(b) the development projects in which foreign capital is participating already?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Strike by Reserve Bank Employees

2078. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Reserve Bank staged a pen down strike in Calcutta recently; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The clerical and subordinate staff of the Calcutta Office of the Reserve Bank of India staged pen down strikes on three occasions in September and October this year. There were demonstrations on four other occasions and a complete strike on the 17th October, 1957.

(b) The strikes were mainly held in support of the demand for the grant of compensatory allowance and also in sympathy with other bank employees who had gone on strike.

Tripura Administration

2079. { Shri Bangshi Thakur:
 { Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees under the Tripura Administration who are still temporary;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them are serving for the last 4 to 5 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not confirming them uptill now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 5,516.

(b) No. There are only two hundred and eighty-one temporary employees who have been in service for the last 4 to 5 years

(c) Most of the temporary employees who have put in 4 to 5 years of service were employed on schemes or in departments which are themselves temporary.

Tribal Students

2080. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish another Tribal Boarding House for accommodating at least 50 tribal students at Agartala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No 136].

Car Nicobar Islands

**2081. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops and/or buildings owned by traders in pre-War days in Car Nicobar; and

(b) what use is made of these shops or buildings at present and in whom the property in them vests now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number is not known as the previous records are not available.

(b) All the shops and buildings were dismantled by Japanese and left in a dilapidated condition. After the re-occupation of the Islands, all the ruined buildings were taken over by the Nicobarese in whose communally owned plantations the buildings were situated. Out of the ruins, 20 sites were given by the Nicobarese to M/S Akoojee Jadweat & Co., then Government agents, who constructed the existing buildings and transferred them on payment to Car Nicobar Trading Company in 1955. On the remaining sites some dwelling houses, Co-operative Societies and schools have been constructed by the Nicobarese.

Advisory Council for Andaman Islands

**2082. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the members of the Advisory Council for the Andaman Islands re-constituted in September, 1957 is a Government employee being a village chowdhri under the Revenue Department and another member a Government beneficiary:

(i) holding a concession from Forest Department, Port Blair, in the form of a timber quota for export at reduced rates of royalty payable to Government.

(ii) being an applicant for a big loan from the Local Administration for some private business; and

(iii) having a liquor licence in his son's name; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the advisability of excluding such persons from the Council?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) None of the Members is a Government

employee or Government beneficiary in the real sense of the terms.

One of the members is a cultivator of Webi Village in North Andaman and also a village Chowdhri, for performing specified duties including collection of revenue and those under Section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code Village Chowdhries are appointed from among leading public men of the area concerned and are not Government servants, though they are given some stipend for performing certain specified duties.

Another member is a retired Forest Officer and a permanent resident of Port Blair. He is engaged in business of timber extraction in the Andamans and its export to the mainland. He does not enjoy any concessions in the rates of royalties. He also applied for a loan under State Aid to Industries Act for establishing a Saw Mill which was rejected by the Administration. His son held a liquor vending licence from April 1956 to September 1957 and carried on business separately from his father.

(b) There is no bar to such members being nominated on the Council, provided they have local influence and can represent public interests.

Income-Tax Authority in Nicobar Islands

2063. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) who is the income-tax authority in Nicobar Islands;

(b) the number of assesses (i) in Government or private employment and (ii) other than salaried persons;

(c) the total collections of income-tax from both the categories of assesses separately during 1956-57; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied that tax is not evaded on a large

scale under the head "profits from business etc."?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Income-tax authorities for the Nicobar Islands are:

- (1) The Assistant Commissioner, Nicobars who functions as the Income-tax Officer, Nicobars;
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands who functions as the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax for Nicobars;
- (3) The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands who functions as the Commissioner of Income-tax for Nicobar Islands
- (4) The information is given below so far as Nicobar Islands are concerned:

1956-57

(b) (i) . . . 2

(ii) . . . 2

(c) Total collection of income-tax during 1956-57 were as follows:

(i) Assessee in Government or private employment Rs. 187

(ii) Other than salaried persons Rs. 29,020

(d) Yes

Inspection Bungalow in Andamans

2064. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for the construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Car Nicobar was given to the monopolist trader there without calling any tender for the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the contract was awarded at 25 per cent. above the P.W.D. schedule of rates;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that first class Padauk timber was supplied by the P.W.D. to the contractor for the construction of the bungalow, but hardwood, which is inferior and cheaper timber, was used by the contractor in place of Padauk; and

(f) whether these facts are in the knowledge of the local administration and whether the administration have taken any action in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

India Security Press, Nasik

2085. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the constitution of the Departmental Promotion Committee of the staff of the India Security Press, Nasik; and

(b) what is the criterion for promotion?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Departmental Promotion Committee for staff consists of the Master, the two Deputy Masters and the Deputy Controller of Stamps. A representative of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, also sits on the Committee, as Member.

(b) For non-selection posts, promotion is made according to seniority, subject to the rejection of the unfit. Selection posts are filled by promotion based principally on merit but relative seniority is also taken into consideration.

India Security Press, Nasik

2086. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

the apprenticeship period for a member of the staff in the India Security Press, Nasik?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The normal period of apprenticeship for direct recruits to the Press is 4-1/2 years in the case of posts in the Technical Sections and 3-1/2 years in the case of posts in the Control Sections.

राज-भाषा आ गे का प्रतिवेदन

२०८७. श्री क० भे० बालवीर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सब है कि राज-भाषा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी अनुवाद कराया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका हिन्दी संस्करण क्यों नहीं प्रकाशित किया गया , और

(ग) इसके कब तक प्रकाशित होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) तथा (ख). रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी अनुवाद लगभग पूरा हो गया है और इसके साथ साथ वह छप भी रहा है ।

(ग) लगभग दो महीने के अन्दर ।

आयोग तथा समितियाँ

२०८८. श्री क० भे० बालवीर . क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५० से अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक की अवधि में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने आयोगों तथा समितियों ने काम किया ,

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) इन में से कितने आयोगों तथा समितियों की सिफारिशों सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं ?

बृहत्-कार्य न्यायलय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी
असार) : (क) छ :

(ख) लक्ष्मण बीस लाख रुपए ।

(ग) आयोग और समितियों की सिफारिशों विचारधीन हैं । तीसरी समिति की रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । चौथी समिति की सिफारिशें संसद् के संशोधन के अनुसार स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं और शेष दो की भी, जहां तक सम्भव था, मान ली गई हैं ।

Hill Allowance

2999. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of giving hill allowance to Government servants serving in the remote hill areas in the Union Territories is under the active consideration of Government;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this matter; and

(c) if so, what will be the rate of hill allowance for employees under the Manipur Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, in the case of Government servants of the Manipur Administration only.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following hill allowance has been sanctioned with effect from 1st October 1957 to 29th February 1960 for those of the employees who are posted and serving in the four hill sub-divisions (namely, Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Churhandpur and Jiribam) other than those who are employed on deputation terms from other States:—

(i) For gazetted officers:

At the rate of Rs. 50 p.m.

(ii) For non-gazetted staff:

Pay	Hill allowance
Rs. 100 p.m. or less	20 per cent. of pay
Above Rs. 100 p.m.	15 per cent. of pay.

Pay Scales in Union Territories

2990. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the question of revision of pay scales of the employees under the different Union Territories Administration has been included in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission set up by the Union Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yes.

Death of "Frogman" Pethkar

2991. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 85 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the death of "Frogman" Pethkar;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether any other death of a "Frogman" of the same type has occurred; and

(d) if so, the name of the "Frogman" and the date on which the incident occurred?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the findings of the Board of Enquiry set up by the Royal Navy to enquire into the death of Engineering Mechanic P. N. Pethkar:—

(i) Pethkar made his third dive of the day at approximately 14.53 hours. He signalled that he had reached the bottom and was then ordered by signal to go to the end of his distance line. Shortly after

this, he made an unintelligible signal, and, after three check signals from the surface, he was pulled up.

- (ii) In the opinion of the Board, artificial respiration was started as promptly as possible. It was maintained by a team until death was pronounced in the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, about one hour later.
- (iii) There was unfortunately some delay in the arrival of the ambulance at the scene of the accident mainly due to the ignorance of the driver about the location of the diving school. But the Board came to the conclusion that this delay had no effect on the outcome of the incident. Even if the ambulance had arrived fifteen minutes earlier, it would probably have made little difference as Pethkar probably died shortly after leaving water. Evidence was available to show that, although the artificial respiration was carried out efficiently and correctly, it had no effect.
- (iv) The face-mask of Pethkar was flooded. The mask was, however, known to fit, as he had just completed a successful dive with a dry mask. The most likely explanation for the presence of water in the mask, according to the Board, was that Pethkar experienced trouble with his nose clip and in trying to adjust this, inadvertently admitted water to his face mask. Thus, if his nose clip had come off, would have allowed water to enter his breathing passages.
- (v) No definite cause of Pethkar's drowning could be established. Because of the conditions of the dive, the Board ruled out the possibility of oxygen and carbon dioxide poisoning.

(vi) The dive was properly supervised throughout and it was considered that no blame should be attributed to the instructor or the attendant. The Board were of the opinion that accidents of this type were an inherent risk in shallow water diving. Any extra safety restrictions which might be imposed would only tend to diminish the self-reliance that is essential in self-contained diving.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Sound Projectors

2092. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent demonstration of 35 mm. sound projector designed and produced at Dehra Dun Ordnance Factory was successful; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken for its commercial production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of interesting some firms in the manufacture and marketing of the projector is under consideration.

Pre-primary Education

2093. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise distribution of grants by the Government of India for pre-primary education in 1956-57; and

(b) the per capita Government expenditure for each child on pre-primary education in each of these States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table

of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 137].

Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board

2094. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount granted by the Central Social Welfare Board to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board of Punjab during 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

Year	Total amount
1955-56	Rs. 1,33,000
1956-57	Rs. 2,81,500

Provident Fund of Defence Establishment Personnel

2095. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes civilian workers in Defence Establishments are not paid their contributory provident fund dues even after six months of their retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the number of such pending cases?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement explaining the reasons is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 138].

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

Foreign Exchange

2096. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange utilized by Newspapers or other agencies for the payments made to news-features and comic syndicates in the USA, UK and other countries during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The exact figures of the amount of foreign exchange paid by newspapers or other agencies to newsfeatures and comic syndicates in the U.S.A. the UK and other countries for these two years are not available. The available data categorizes these transactions under the two broad purpose-heads, namely,

(i) Newspaper Correspondents; and

(ii) Payments for periodicals, correspondence courses etc. This data is contained in the statement below.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Newspaper Correspondents				Periodicals, correspondence courses etc.			
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other countries	Total	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other countries*	Total
1956-57 . . .	400	130	40	570	2850	2040	340	5,230
1957-58 . . . (April-August)	80	90	Nil	170	1230	730	1360	3,320

* Mainly Sweden and France.

School Buildings in Neiveli Project Area

2897. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the amount spent on the Secondary School buildings, play-ground and park in the lignite Project area at Neiveli?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There is no secondary school at Neiveli at present. Only an elementary school and a middle school are maintained at the Project's expense and so far an expenditure of Rs. 58,460 has been incurred on the construction of buildings for these schools. A plot of land adjoining the schools has been levelled and is being used as a play-ground common to both.

Delegations Abroad

2898. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian business and other delegations which went abroad during the last two years; and

(b) the extent to which the foreign exchange resources diminished during these years due to their visit abroad?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1955 1956
112 102

(b) The exact figures of foreign exchange released on account of visits abroad of Indian business and other delegations during the last two years are not available. The following table shows the foreign exchange released during the years 1955 and 1956 for business travel, official business and others:

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Category	1955	1956
Business travel	24.95	39.52
Official business	4.47	11.88
*Others	1,12.46	44.10
TOTAL	1,41.88	95.50

* Includes all other travel expenses not covered by the purpose-wise statistics maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, such as, (i) Cultural visits (other than those sponsored by Government) (ii) Dances troupes, etc. (iii) Remittances to cover cost of rail transportation in the foreign country.

Indian Librarians to America

2899. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 75 on the 17th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the group of librarians from Indian Universities sent to America for study of library

technique have submitted any report to Government after their return; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 189].

Army Camps at the Bally Sea-Plane Base

2100. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the inconvenience likely to be caused by the proposed closure of the public road in and around the army camps situated at the Bally Sea-Plane base near Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sea-plane base has long been defunct; and

(c) whether he has considered the representation of the local population against it?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is felt that no great inconvenience is likely to be caused by the proposed closure of the road, as there is a perfectly good bye-pass road in existence, which can be used by the civil population and which entails an additional distance of only about a hundred yards. On an application, filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India by the Commissioner, Kamarhati Municipality, the Calcutta High Court has issued an injunction staying the orders of the local military authorities closing the road. It is consequently now open to the public.

(b) Yes, Sir; but an area of 25,665 acres of land has been retained for use by certain Army units.

Mandariya Dam (Reservoir) Sankh River

2101. Shri S. C. Godsara: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced by the construction of Mandariya Dam (Reservoir) across the Sankh river; and

(b) the arrangement made to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of families likely to be affected is not available. The Government of Orissa have agreed to provide the land required for the Mandira Dam Project to the Hindustan Steel Private Limited. The responsibility of the Hindustan Steel Private Limited is to advance to Government of Orissa, lump-sum amounts towards the compensation to be paid to the displaced persons. The responsibility of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons is that of Orissa Government.

Agricultural Courses

2102. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether Government intend to introduce a course of studies in Agriculture at the Secondary School stage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Agriculture is already one of the diversified courses introduced in the Multipurpose schools which came into existence in some of the States in 1954. The Government have no other proposal at present under consideration in this connection.

Hill Tribes in Kerala

2103. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government for the benefit of the hill tribes of Wynad in Kerala to (i) establish a mobile medical unit and (ii) start an industrial school?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes, Sir.

भूतपूर्व राजाओं के विरुद्ध दीवानी मुकदमे

२१०४. श्री जगदीश बक्सरी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कत तीन वर्षों में कितने भूतपूर्व राजाओं के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में दीवानी

मुकदमे दायर करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई;

(ख) यह अनुमति किस आधार पर दी गई थी;

(ग) कितने मामलों में मुकदमा दायर करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बी हासिल) : (क) १०५

(ग) ६१

(ख) तथा (घ). दीवानी मुकदमे दायर करने की अनुमति धाम तौर से दे दी जाती है किन्तु नीचे दिए गए मामलों में ऐसा नहीं किया जाता :—

(१) जहां पर मुकदमे का उद्देश्य राजा को तंग करना, घमकी देकर नाजायज फावदा उठाना या दिक करना हो ;

(२) जहां सरकार को ऐसे तथ्यों की जानकारी है कि जिन मामलों पर मुकदमा दायर करना हो वे निराधार हो या उनमें स्पष्टतः कोई भ्रष्टाचार ही न हो ;

(३) जहां ऐसी अनुमति देने से राजाओं को दिए गए उन भावनात्मक या गारंटी का उत्पन्न होता है जो संविधान में या अन्यत्र दी गई है ; और

(४) जहां मुकदमा उस कार्यवाही से सम्बन्धित हो जो राजा के शासन काल में उसके या उसके प्राधिकारी द्वारा की गई हो या करने से रह गई हो ।

Accidents at Rourkela

2105. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident resulting in the death of two persons took place on the 22nd November, 1957 while laying out

drain pipe lines in the Rourkela steel plant area;

(b) the number of accidents of this kind which have taken place since the inauguration of the work of the project;

(c) the number of victims involved in each accident;

(d) whether any compensation was paid to their relatives; and

(e) if so, to what extent in each case?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is the third accident of its kind

(c) The first accident occurred on the 7th June, 1956 resulting into the death of 5 workers and minor injuries to three other workers. The second accident which took place on the 20th March, 1957 killed one worker and injured four workers.

(d) and (e). Each and every case is treated on merits in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Muslims acquiring Citizenship in Tripura

2106. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Muslims residing in Tripura who possessed land long before partition of India and have sworn affidavit in the Court of Tripura expressing their desire of acquiring citizenship of India so far; and

(b) the number of cases in which citizenship has been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Displaced Persons Colonies and Bazzars in Tripura

2107. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons colonies and bazars in Tripura which have been named after the names of Government Officers of Tripura since Independence;

(b) the number of schools established by the Tripura Administration which have been named after the names of Government officers or advisers to the Chief Commissioner of Tripura since the independence; and

(c) the basis for naming such institutions or colonies or the bazars in the name of such officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

(i) Colonies—Five.

(ii) Bazars—Nil

(b) Two.

(c) The public of Tripura and not the Tripura Administration named the colonies and schools as such.

The names of the five colonies are not officially recognised. Official nomenclature goes by the names of the revenue villages in which they are situated. The two schools were already bearing the existing names at the time they were taken over by the Tripura Administration from non-Government management.

Seizure of Ornaments and Jewellery

2108. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some used gold and silver in the shape of ornaments has been seized by the Land Customs Office of Tripura recently at Agartala;

(b) if so, the reasons for such seizure; and

(c) whether the seized articles have been returned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. Some used gold and silver in the shape of ornaments etc., have been seized by the Land Customs Staff of Tripura from certain jewellery shops at Agartala recently.

(b) The seizures were effected on prior information and on the reasonable belief that the goods were smuggled from East Pakistan.

(c) The seized articles have not been returned to the parties as the cases are under departmental adjudication.

Jhumias

2109. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jhumias who have so far been rehabilitated in Amarapur Division of Tripura; and

(b) the steps being taken to rehabilitate tribal jhumias in Raimaserna areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) 1784 families.

(b) Cultivable tilla and lunga lands are being located in Raimaserna areas and settled with jhumias at two to four acres of land per family.

छावियों की भूमि में मकानों का निर्माण

२११०. सेंट्रल अक्स लिहू : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनी-क्षेत्रों में मकान बनाने के लिये नक्शे किस प्रकार मंजूर किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) अधिक से अधिक कितने समय के अन्दर प्राथियों को उनके मकानों के नक्शे मंजूर या नामंजूर करने के बाबजूद सूचना दे दी जाती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा डेपुटी (वी एंटरप्राइज) :

(क) तथा (ख). किसी छावनी में मकान बनाने वाले को छावनी बोर्ड की स्वीकृति लेने के लिये प्रार्थना करनी पड़ती है जिसमें उसे मकान का सविस्तार नक्शा और अभिप्राय बताना पड़ता है जिसके लिये मकान उपयोग में लाना हो। छावनी बोर्ड या तो स्वीकृति देने के इन्कार कर देता है या ऐसे निर्देशों के साथ जिन्हें वह उचित समझे स्वीकृति दे देता है। भूमि के मिलिटरी एस्टेट आफिसर के प्रबन्ध अधीन होने की अवस्था में स्वीकृति देने से पहले बोर्ड को उससे पूछ लेना पड़ता है आया सरकार को कोई आपत्ति तो नहीं। बोर्ड को अपना निर्णय प्रार्थी को एक मास के अन्दर सूचित करना होता है और मिलिटरी एस्टेट आफिसर को उल्लिखित की गई प्रार्थनाओं की अवस्था में दो मास के अन्दर। यदि उपरोक्त अवधि में बोर्ड अपना निर्णय सूचित न करे तो प्रार्थी बोर्ड की इस उपेक्षा का उसे ध्यान दिना सकता है और यदि इसके १५ दिन पश्चात् भी बोर्ड का निर्णय उसे सूचित नहीं किया जाना तो समझा जायेगा बोर्ड ने बिना किसी शर्त के स्वीकृति दे दी है। यदि भूमि, जहाँ कि मकान बनाया जाना है, किसी ऐसे क्षेत्र में है जो इंडियन वकर्स आफ डिफेंस एक्ट के उपबन्धों के अधीन है तो प्रार्थी को आवश्यक स्वीकृति सम्बद्ध सैनिक प्राधिकारी से लेनी चाहिये।

२. अधिक विस्तार के लिये सदस्य महोदय का ध्यान कैंटोन्मेण्ट एक्ट १९२४ की धाराओं १७६ से १८१ के उपबन्धों की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Canteen Staff in Defence Establishments

2111. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring the canteen staff working in different canteens in the defence

installations at par with other civilian employees in regard to wages and other service conditions; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramaisah): (a) Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration of the Government. It is not possible to indicate a time limit. The final decision will, however, be taken as quickly as possible.

हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड

२११२. श्री जांगड़े : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन राज्यों ने अब तक हरिजन-कल्याण बोर्ड नहीं बनाये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघीय क्षेत्रों ने अभी तक हरिजन-कल्याण बोर्ड नहीं बनाये हैं।

China Clay deposits in Neiveli

2113. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of China-clay deposits have been found in the lignite project area at Neiveli;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps for its utilisation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. These deposits occur immediately above the lignite seam and as part of the overburden.

(b) The clay has to be freed of sand and other gritty matter before it can be placed on the market. A scheme for a clay washing plant has accordingly been included in the integrated Neiveli Lignite Project. The washing

clay is expected to be available towards the end of 1959 and it will meet the demand of local Ceramic industries, among others.

(c) Does not arise.

Confirmation of Class IV Employees

2114. Shri Bafkrisbna Wamnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Class IV employees of the Central Government who have not been made permanent even after they have put in ten years of service or more;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing their number, Ministry-wise will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the main reasons for not making them permanent?

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

Foreign Investment in India

2115. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms whose applications have been approved by the Government of India in the year 1956-57 for starting business in India;

(b) the total amount of foreign capital invested by these foreign firms; and

(c) the terms, if any under which the said firms have been allowed to start business in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

State Bank of Hyderabad

2116. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of Hyderabad has large amount of bad and doubtful debts;

(b) if so, the total amount of such debts; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). It has been found on the basis of a full investigation carried out by Reserve Bank that there are no debts for which sufficient provision has not been made. The audited balance sheet of the bank as at the 31st December, 1956 does not also show any debts considered doubtful or bad, which are not fully provided for.

निर्वाचन याचिकाएँ

२११७ श्री पद्म देव : क्या बिबि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रथम सामान्य निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में निर्वाचन याचिकाओं को निबटाने पर सरकार का कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

बिबि मत्री (श्री जे० ए० सेन) : निर्वाचन याचिकाओं को निबटाने पर हुए व्यय का कुल योग्य पहली अप्रैल, १९५७ तक १३,८८,३४३ रुपये है।

Welfare Homes

2118. Shri Krishna Chandra: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Welfare Homes at present run by U.P. Government are being transferred to the management of the Central Social Welfare Board or to that of the Government of India;

(b) whether the future set up of their management has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 140].

International Industrial Development Conference

2119. { Shri H. N. Makerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the recent session at San Francisco of the International Industrial Development Conference, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India declared that the private sector was having a dominant role in the industrialisation of the country; and

(b) whether a copy of the relevant portion of the speech will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The relevant extract from the transcript of the speech is given below:

"In discussion the role of the public sector tends to be magnified out of all proportions. It has been estimated that in terms of investment the public sector of industry in India accounts for not more than about 3 per cent of the total investment. And at the pace at which development is taking place, it would be extravagant to suppose that the proportion would increase to anything more than 15 or 20 per cent for so long as we can foresee at present. In fact, the private sector is playing a dominant role in Indian economy to-day and is bound to play a dominant role in future."

Defence Establishments

2120. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appoint-

ed to go into the service conditions of non-industrial and industrial staff in various defence establishments has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the specific recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

Work Load in Ordnance Factories and Depots

2121. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to assess the work load in Ordnance Factories and Depots; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). The workload has been assessed in the Ordnance Factories and found to be adequate. The workload in the Ordnance Depots, which are not production units, is assessed, when establishments are reviewed periodically and adjustments in staff are made where necessary.

Punjab High Court

2122. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in the Punjab High Court at Chandigarh during 1956 and 1957 so far; and

(b) the number of writ petitions admitted and rejected by the Punjab High Court?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Stenographers

2123. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stenographers in the Central Secretariat are not eligible for appearing in the Assistant's Grade Departmental Competitive examinations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Departmental Competitive Examinations referred to are intended for selecting persons into Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service. Stenographers in the Secretariat belong to the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service. They are recruited on qualifications and considerations different from those on the basis of which Assistants are recruited and, in addition to the promotion to which they are entitled in their own service, they are also eligible for further promotion into Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service. They have not, therefore, been made eligible for appearing at the Departmental Examinations for selection into Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service.

Roads in Manipur

2124. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the names of roads other than National Highways in Manipur which are under the administrative control of Territorial Council and Manipur Administration respectively?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question of transferring certain roads under the control of the Manipur Territorial Council is under consideration. A statement will be

laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Scheduled Caste Employees

2125. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular was issued recently that some preferential treatment might be given to Scheduled Caste employees in matters of promotions also;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether this circular is applicable to all departments of Government including the Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 141.]

(c) Yes.

अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी

२१२६. श्री पं. लाल बाबूराव : क्या बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रायकर प्रायुक्त (दिल्ली-राजस्थान), नई दिल्ली के प्रचीन अनुसूचित जाति के कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने गजेटेड पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह संख्या उनके लिये सुरक्षित पदों की संख्या के अनुरूप है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्म मंत्री (श्री सि० ल० कृष्णब-
चारी) : (क) १३६

(ख) २

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों में उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों की कमी है ।

Opium

2127. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of opium in India, Stateswise;

(b) the names of countries to which it is exported; and

(c) the total annual exports in each of the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Production of opium, Statewise for the last three years is as follows:

Year (Oct. to Sept.)	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1954-55	3,116	3,793	2,776	9,685
1955-56	2,350	4,114	2,842	9,306
1956-57	4,197	5,335	4,038	13,570

(b) Opium is regularly exported to United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Pakistan. Certain quantities are also exported to France and Italy as also to Belgium, Argentina, Germany, Japan, Australia, Switzerland and Ceylon. Some opium will also be shortly exported to the U.S.S.R.

(c) Year	Maunds
1955-56	5,740
1956-57	7,959
1957-58	6,333
(up to end of November, 1957)	

Marriage and Children Allowances to Defence Personnel

2128. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give marriage and children allowances to the Defence Forces Personnel; and

(b) if so, what amount of allowance will be given and from when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Security Press Canteen, Nasik Road

2129. { Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
 { Shri D. A. Katti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the canteen of Government Security Printing Press India, Nasik Road is run by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that its workers are not treated as Government servants; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With effect from the 1st April 1953, the canteen ceased to be run by Government as a section of the Press and its management was entrusted to a Canteen Fund Committee. Since then, the workers of the canteen have not been treated as Government servants.

झंडा दिवस

२१३०. श्री नवल वर्तन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५५, १९५६ और १९५७ में प्रत्येक राज्य में 'झंडा दिवस' पर ध्वज भवन कुल कितनी राशि एकत्र हुई;

(ख) इस राशि का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया; और

(ग) इस दिवस को और अधिक सफल बनाने के लिये यदि कोई विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं, हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिनमें १९५५ और, १९५६ के झंडा दिवसों पर प्रत्येक राज्य और सर्विस हेड क्वार्टर्स, विदेश में हमारे दूतावासों आदि द्वारा इकट्ठा किया गया चन्दा दिखाया गया है। [रेसिप्स परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४२]। १९५७ के चन्दे के आकड़े अभी प्राप्य नहीं हैं क्योंकि झंडा दिवस सात दिसम्बर १९५७ को ही तो मनाया गया था।

(ख) १९५५ के झंडा दिवस पर इकट्ठे किये गये कुल ₹, ६८, ६८६ रुपये चन्दे से ₹, २०, ००० रुपया संस्था सम्बद्ध खर्च, संभाष्य व्यय और चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण का सामना करने के लिये उठा रखा गया। शेष चन्दा इस प्रकार बाटा गया है :—

रुपये

१. राज्य और संघ क्षेत्रों की	२,१३,७६५
२. सैनिक हस्पतालों में स्मृति कार्य के लिये मेडिकल बाइरेक्टोरेट को	३०,०००
३. सर्विसेज स्पोर्ट्स कंट्रोल बोर्ड को	५०,०००
४. सैनिकों को विशेष सुविधाएँ देने के लिये	२०,०००

५. आर्मी हेडक्वार्टर्स . ३,५७,६३९

६. नेवल हेडक्वार्टर्स . ८०,२६२

७. एयर हेडक्वार्टर्स . १,०७,०५६

राज्यों को जो राशि दी जाती है वह उनके वेनेबोलेण्ट फंड की पुनः पूर्ति करती है और राज्यों के सोल्जर्स, सेलर्स और एयर मेन्स बोर्डों द्वारा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और उनके आश्रितों के संकट निवारण में खर्च होती है। तीनों सेवाओं को दी गई राशि का ७० प्रतिशत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की भलाई के लिये उपयुक्त होता है और ३० प्रतिशत सेवा कर रहे सेविंग्स को सुविधाएँ देने के लिये। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये राशि, सर्विस हेडक्वार्टर्स द्वारा कमानी, क्षेत्रों, रेंजिमेंटल सेंट्रलों और रिकार्ड आफिसों को अपने अपने वेनेबोलेण्ट फंड की पुनः पूर्ति करने को दी जाती है। इन फंडों से अवर ग्रेणी और उनके आश्रितों को जो संकट में हों ८ रुपये से २५ रुपये तक के छोटे छोटे अनुदान और १०० रुपये तक के बड़े अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। सेवा कर रहे सेविंग्स के लिये निर्धारित किया गया ३० प्रतिशत भाग उन्हें सुविधाएँ जैसा कि सेलो का सामान, अलबार, रेडियो, ग्रामोफोन आदि देने में उपयुक्त होता है।

१९५६ के झंडा दिवस पर इकट्ठे किये गये चन्दे का अभी तक बटवारा नहीं किया गया।

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष जो पग उठाये जाते हैं वह लोक सभा में २३ नवम्बर, १९५५ को उत्तर दिये गये अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ६० के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बतला दिये गये थे।

Teachers' Association of Punjab

2131. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received recently by Government from the Teachers' Association of the Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the matter concerned the Government of Punjab, the representation was forwarded to that Government for necessary action.

Delhi University

2132. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Chair for Buddhist studies has been established in Delhi University, though there are no facilities there for higher studies in Pali?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A Statement giving the necessary information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 143.]

Scholarships to Other Backward Classes

2133. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1342 on the 9th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the criteria that is adopted in awarding scholarships to the other Backward Class students;

(b) the total amount set apart from the award of scholarships to the other Backward Class students; and

(c) whether a statement showing the amounts of scholarships granted to Backward Class students category-wise for the year 1957-58 will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the table

of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 144.]

(b) and (c). No separate amount has been set apart for the award of scholarships to the Other Backward Class students. Government have sanctioned a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2 crores for scholarships during 1957-58 to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The estimates of the amounts of scholarships that are being granted to Backward Class students category-wise for the year 1957-58 are, however, as under:—

Scheduled Castes	Rs. 104 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	Rs. 20.5 lakhs
Other Backward Classes	Rs. 75.5 lakhs
Total	Rs. 200 lakhs

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमिहीन कृषक

२१३४. श्री नेक राव नेरी : क्या कृषक-कार्य मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमिहीन कृषकों को देने के लिये कितनी परती भूमि है;

(ख) इस भूमि को किस प्रकार और कितनी अवधि के लिये भूमिहीन लोगों को दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) १९५५-५६ में कितने भूमिहीन कृषकों को कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई ?

कृषक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातर) : (क) १९५५-५६ के आकड़ों के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश में ६६,३६० एकड़ सर्वे गई की कृषि योग्य परती भूमि है जिसमें व्यक्तियों की निजी भूमि भी शामिल है।

(ख) भूमिहीन लोग जब भी आवेदन पत्र देते हैं, उन्हें हिमाचल प्रदेश के नोटोर नियमों के अनुसार कृषि योग्य परती भूमि दी जाती है।

(ग) १९५५-५६ में ५८६ भूमिहीन कृषकों को कुल ४१२ एकड़ भूमि दी गई।

Property Returns

2135. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision for obtaining periodical returns of movable and immovable property from Government servants under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules has proved effective; and

(b) if so, in which respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). Central Government servants Class I and Class II have to submit annual returns of immovable property owned, inherited, or held by them or by any member of their family or any other person. Similar returns have not been prescribed for movable property.

Annual returns of immovable property indicate whether the officer's possessions, show marked variations from year to year and whether he has made purchases which are not commensurate with his known sources of income. This information is useful for vigilance work.

Oil Deposits in Kashmir

2136. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to the South-West of Nichoma in Kashmir there is a volcanic tract called "Suyam";

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been carried out recently to find out the cause of the flames coming out of it; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of the existence of oil in that area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The name "Suyam" refers to a nalla which appears to have derived its name from the burnt outcrop of lignite near Nichoma. Although ancient volcanic rocks (Punjab trap) occur in the area

there is no relation between the two phenomena.

(b) Recent investigations in this area confirm the earlier geological observation that the cause of fire, reported to be emanating from fissures in this area, is due to spontaneous combustion or surface fires of dry grass and leaves started by human agency.

(c) Considering the geology of the area the existence of oil is not suspected.

अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये भवन

२१३७. श्रीमती विनीमाता : क्या गृह-राज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये भवन बनाने की योजनाओं के लिये दी गई राशि का वितरण किस प्रकार हुआ है ,

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले को कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ग) इस राशि से अब तक कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के परिवारों को निवास-स्थान दिया जा चुका है ?

गृह-राज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी. वातावर) (क) में (ग), राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही और उसके प्राप्त होने ही वह समा-पदन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Untouchability

2138. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-official organizations which are aided by Government to eradicate untouchability in the country are submitting their progress reports regularly; and

(b) if so, whether copies of the progress reports for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Only four non-official organisations viz. (1) The Bhartiya Depressed Classes League, (2) The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, (3) Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, and (4) The Servants of Indian Depressed Classes Society are receiving direct Central grants for the removal of untouchability in the country. All these organisations are submitting their progress reports regularly

(b) Copies of the progress reports received from these organisations for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library See No. LT-473/57]

Ryots of Sandur

2139 Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a petition was submitted to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Ryots of Sandur, Mysore State, during his visit to that place in the early part of October, 1956; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes.

(b) No action was taken as the subject matter of the petition lay entirely within the purview of the State Government

Financial Assistance of Relief Operation in Drought Affected Areas in Orissa

2140. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have granted any loans and other financial assistance to the State Government of Orissa, for taking up measures for relief operations and for granting taccavi loans and other assistance to the people in the drought affected areas?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No assistance has so far been given to Orissa for drought relief operations during the current year.

DEATH OF SHRI LINGARAJ MISHRA

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Lingaraj Mishra, who died on Wednesday in Orissa.

Shri Mishra was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and the First Lok Sabha. He was also a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha.

Shri Mishra was a well-known public worker and journalist. He was also Minister of Education and Health in Orissa from 1946 to 1951.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolences to the family of Shri Mishra. The House may kindly stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for a minute)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FIRST STATUTE OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956, a copy of the First Statute of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-466/57]

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION ISSUED UNDER REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, a copy of each

of the following Declarations of Exemption:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) No. 1/54/57-F.I., dated the 4th September, 1957 | (2 Declarations). |
| (2) No. 1/57/57-F.I., dated the 10th September, 1957 | (5 Declarations). |
| (3) No. 1/59/57-F.I., dated the 27th September, 1957 | (5 Declarations). |
| (4) No. 1/61/57-F.I., dated the 14th October, 1957 | (1 Declaration) |
| (5) No. 1/63/57-F.I., dated the 1st November, 1957 | (7 Declarations). |
| (6) No. 1/71/57-F.I., dated the 4th December, 1957 | (1 Declaration) |

[Placed in Library See No. LT-467/57]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following state-

ments showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| (1) First Statement
[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 145] | Third Session, 1957. |
| (2) Supplementary Statement No VI
[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 146] | Second Session, 1957. |
| (3) Supplementary Statement No VII
[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 147] | First Session, 1957. |

DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY SPEAKER UNDER RULES OF PROCEDURE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of Directions Nos. 71B and 97A issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-468/57]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Fourth and Fifth) of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Third Session. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-469/57]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREATENED STRIKE BY PATWARIS OF DELHI

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Threatened strike by Patwaris of Delhi Union Territory".

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Tenth to Thirteenth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Third Session. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-470/57]

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): In a statement made to the press on 8th December last, the President of the Patwaris Union which claims to include the

Patwaris of Punjab and Delhi, is reported to have stated that the Action Committee of the Union had issued instructions to the Patwaris of both the States to suspend all work from 12th December, 1957. So far, however, as the Patwaris of Delhi Administration are concerned, they have not suspended work and they continue to discharge their duties. These Patwaris have separately communicated to the Delhi Administration certain proposals. That Administration have considered them and sent their suggestions which are under the active consideration of the Government of India. It may be mentioned that while the departmental rules in force in Punjab are generally followed in Delhi, the Patwaris serving under the Delhi Administration are employees of the Central Government. The Pay Commission is, therefore, expected to go into the question of their emoluments and service conditions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 970

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesingh-rao Gaekwad): Sir, on behalf of Sardar Majithia, I beg to state that in reply to the first supplementary question arising out of Starred Question No. 970 asked on the 20th August, 1957, in which enquiry was made about the number of Soldiers' Homes in Punjab, Sardar Majithia had stated that there were 19 Soldiers' Homes in the Punjab. It is regretted that this information was given under a misapprehension. The correct number, as now intimated by the Government of Punjab, is 17 and not 19.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COM- MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the motion regarding the reports of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the substitute motion moved on the 18th

December, 1957. Out of 10 hours allotted for discussion of this motion, 6 hours and 51 minutes have already been availed of and 3 hours and 9 minutes now remain.

May I know how long the Minister would like to take for his reply?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am not sure if I will be here to wind up the debate, but I expect that the Minister will not take more than half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: It is now 12-25. So, I shall call the Minister at 3 O'clock.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians). Mr. Speaker, Sir, In this report, the Commissioner has devoted, as he is expected to do, a chapter on the operation of the constitutional safeguards which have been accorded to the Anglo-Indian community. The Commissioner has made a particular reference to the provision which deals with reservations for my community in the railways, the customs and the posts and telegraphs. He has given certain percentages. So far as the railways are concerned, the percentages of reservation have been given in the shape of some figures in the appendices. With regard to the customs and the posts and telegraphs department, I have sought to analyse these figures with the help of the very meagre information which Government has been pleased at all times, very haltingly, to give me. I say with the greatest regret that these figures and an analysis thereon reveal a sorry story of the way in which the guarantees have been executed. In carrying out these very generous guarantees, the generosity of which I have repeatedly acknowledged, in the execution of these generous guarantees, the attitude of the officials responsible for the execution has been not only cavalier; it has been irresponsible.

So far as the Customs Department is concerned, the figures as given by the Commissioner reveal a story which is not quite as disgraceful as the figures so far as the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department are concerned. In 1947-48, in the Calcutta

customs house, in the class III cadre where there was a specific reservation for my community, more than 50 per cent of the employees were members of my community. Now, that position was perpetuated, or continued, by this guarantee given in article 36. But what has happened? Although in the Calcutta Customs House, in 1947-48; more than half the employees in the class III category were members of my community and although by the constitutional safeguard the position was intended to be guaranteed, by 1956 the percentage had dropped to about 40

In the Bombay Customs House, in 1947-48, the percentage was about 40. According to the constitutional guarantee, that was to continue. But what happened? In spite of this guarantee, in 1956 the percentage had fallen to half from 40 to 20. In the Madras Customs House, it is the same story. In 1947-48, which is the yardstick here, 50 per cent of the employees in class III cadre were members of my community. The percentage was not statutorily but constitutionally guaranteed, and in spite of that constitutional guarantee, this 50 per cent reservation has now come down to 25 per cent.

I say this without qualification, and I am glad that the Home Minister is here. There is one reason and one reason only for the steady and steep decline. The officials had not—I am not talking of leaders—only not bothered to see that this guarantee has been implemented, but—I make the deliberate charge—they have bothered to see that these constitutional safeguards are deliberately stultified.

I do not say that in vacuo. On the 4th September this year, I put down an unstarred question directed to the Finance Minister, and on the 19th September, 1957, the Finance Minister, in reply to my question, said: "I am unable to give you figures of the number of posts reserved for Anglo-Indians and of the number of applicants from the community or the number of the posts that were actually filled." Seven years of the ten-years guarantee have elapsed and the Finance Minister

comes here and blandly tells me on behalf of the Government of India, "I cannot give you figures." If you cannot give me figures or if you do not have the figures, is it not elementary, the meanest intelligence to say that you have not bothered or you have not attempted to bother to implement this guarantee?

So far as the railways are concerned, the position is infinitely worse. What is the position? The Commissioner has given certain percentages. I do not know where he has got those percentages from. Probably, I say this with the greatest regret, I have noticed that the Commissioner is prepared to accept as gospel anything with which the Government, either the Central Government or the State Government, fogs him up. He has given the percentages. They may be correct or perhaps they are not correct, but he has reproduced them in the report. I say this advisedly. If the Commissioner got these percentages, when I put a question on the 3rd September this year, I asked the Railway Minister, "Give me the figures from 1946 to 1956 of the number of posts reserved for my community, of the number of applicants from my community and of the number of people recruited from my community." But the Railway Minister is unable to give me any information. He says, figures are not available. Then, how does that information go to the Commissioner? This year, after seven years, you cannot give it to me on the plea that it is not available.

As I said, it is the same same story, whether it is Customs, Railways or P. & T. of the Government officials not wanting to implement a solemn constitutional guarantee, but on the other hand, in their policies which I shall underline later on, wanting to stultify this solemn constitutional guarantee. I am quite certain and I say this to the Commissioner, that if he bothered at all to investigate this position, he will see why not the slightest attempt has been made by the railways to give my community a fractional part of the guaranteed percentage which it was supposed to

[Shri Frank Anthony]
receive under the Constitution. The Commissioner is aware that under this constitutional guarantee, 8 per cent of the Class III cadre posts are supposed to be given to the Anglo-Indian community. I say this without any qualification that during the seven years of this ten-year guarantee, not 2 per cent have been given to my community.

I do not know whether the Railways cannot give me the information or they would not give it, but I am not prepared to be fogged up or blandished either by the Railway Ministry or by the Commissioner. I want actual figures from 1950 when this guarantee became operative. I want the actual number of posts reserved for my community, the total number; I want the number of applicants from my community; I want the figures showing the number of employees recruited from my community.

I have to say this with a great deal of regret. I have come to disregard the Commissioner's report, because I have come to write off this Commissioner and his work, because I find that the Commissioner every year persists in not defending the interests of the minorities which are remitted to his care, in not regarding himself as he is and as he should regard himself, as the custodian of the minority interests. He seems to regard himself as an apologist for everything that the Government does not do and every year in this report, he trots out this overwrought excuse. It is worse than an excuse; it is a canard that members of my community are not available for these jobs. To me it is an affront for anyone to say that to me. I know that 35 per cent. of the able-bodied young men of my community are walking in the streets in unemployment. It is an affront to me for anyone to come and trot out this canard that members of my community are not available. I will give to the Commissioner hundreds of members of my community, matriculates who are breaking stones on the road and you say they would not come forward for

these posts. That is not the reason. As I say, it is an excuse, a canard, which Government trots out and which I say with utmost regret, the Commissioner is prepared dutifully and obediently to accept and relate to this House as representing truth. I am sorry I am speaking with emotion, but as I say, I do not pay much attention to this report as I see in it no hope for my community.

I will tell the House why. What is the reason for this guarantee being stultified in this way? I say there is no hope in the Commissioner's report and I say it advisedly. Today I do not write to the Commissioner, because I find that the Commissioner is treated by the Central Government and the State Governments not only as a minor official, but he is treated with contempt. When I find that the guarantees are being stultified, I write to the Home Minister and I can get something done by the Home Minister. I even write to the State Ministers and I get something done. But if I write to the Commissioner, I can get nothing done, because apparently both the Central Government and the State Governments do not wish to treat him like anything but an ultra-subordinate official.

What is the reason for the fact that these guarantees are not being implemented? The first reason is that the officials, the people at the lower rungs, are not only indifferent, but I say they are hostile. They are hostile to giving the minority communities their rights; they are hostile to seeing that their interests are properly looked after. The Employment Exchanges by and large make it not only difficult, but they make it impossible, for members of my community to secure employment. I wrote the other day to Shri Chavan. Unfortunately, these Employment Exchanges have been put on a regional basis, which makes our position infinitely worse. This is typical of what happens. Certain posts were advertised for the Customs Department. The applicants have to go through these miserable Employment Exchanges. The information was sent quite obviously, I verified it, to the

Employment Exchange Officer at Bombay. Members of my community went to him, but he chased them out and said, "You might have registered here, but there are no jobs available." When I verified it, the excuse is made that this Employment Exchange Officer suffered from lapse of memory. It is not lapse of memory; it is something deliberate. They do this deliberately, so that although the names of the applicants on the roll had to be forwarded to the Employment Exchanges, the names are not forwarded.

So far as the Railway Service Commissions are concerned, here again, I have written to the Commissioner and I have got absolutely nothing from him; and, I have ceased writing to him. The Commissioner keeps on, as I say, trotting out this overwrought excuse of there not being enough applicants. Every day members of my community are writing to me from every part of the country saying, "We have applied. Here are the applications, not one or two, but half a dozen. We have never received any reply; we have never been called." I have written to the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission; I have sent the information to the Commissioner, but I have received no reply. I have received no redress. The only thing they say repeatedly is that applicants are not forthcoming. They are forthcoming in excessive numbers repeatedly, but you would not call them and then you can affront me with this insulting reply that the Railway Service Commissions are autonomous bodies and what they do, we do not know and we cannot control what they do or do not do.

I say this that so far as the railways are concerned, the major reason why 90 per cent of the reservations are not being filled is because of the way in which the lower officials are diluting the intent of this guarantee in practice. This guarantee is being perverted. What is the guarantee? I may explain it to the House. 8 per cent of reservations in Class III cadre. How this guarantee has been operat-

ed in the past? The operation was intended to be continued but they struck a certain figure—8 per cent of the total and they got an absolute figure. Now that figure was given to me not throughout Class III. It was given to me in certain categories with which I have past association; a total number, for instance, for firemen, drivers, shunters, guards, station-masters, etc. with the result that in these categories with which I have past association, there are 20, 30 or 40 per cent, but in some categories with which I had no association, I got no employment. I accepted that position, but now what has happened. Deliberately, I say deliberately, from the General Managers downwards, this guarantee has been diluted; it has been perverted in practice. How? Where do you give me that? Instead of giving me the numbers, which I was intended to get, in the categories with which I have past association—my friend Mr. Feroze Gandhi is not here; but he himself underlined the fact that it is scandalous the way in which you are excluding the Anglo-Indian community from a service which they have built up and founded in this country—this is what is being done. You are giving me 8 per cent in the clerical jobs; you are giving me 8 per cent as draftsmen. These I never had asked. I never wanted them. I do not want them.

Deliberately you are giving me percentages in categories with which I had no past association. The General Managers know that my community is not a community of babus. They know that it is not a community of quill-drivers. So they have deliberately, to stultify my guarantees, given me percentages in jobs which are meant for babus and quill-drivers. That is how it is being stultified. I pointed it out to the railway authorities but nothing happened. Seven years of the ten years guarantee have lapsed and even with a constitutional guarantee we cannot get our grievances redressed.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

The position, when compared to the position in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, is much worse. There at least I was able to get from the Government some kind of figures. Unlike the railways and the customs, they had a few figures. On the 6th of September they gave me certain figures. But those figures indicate a very eloquent story.

What has he given me? He has given me the figures for 1947. For 1948 and 1949 the figures are not available. Then the Minister of Transport and Communications tells me, quite frankly, that they have destroyed the records from 1946-54, showing the number of applicants from my community, so far as the Posts and Telegraphs Department is concerned. I say that they have not destroyed it, but they have never kept it and that is why they have come forward with an excuse that persons of my community are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers. They are forthcoming. But you keep no records. And then when I ask them on the 6th of September, they say that the records of 1946-54 are destroyed so that I cannot even test this canard that the Commissioner, on behalf of the Government, has been pleased to relate to this House.

I am very sorry to have to speak in this vein. My friend is telling me that I am using very strong language, but it is in the best tradition of Parliament.

So far as the Posts and Telegraphs Department is concerned, there has been no attempt to implement the percentages. I was supposed to get 45 per cent in the telegraphists' cadre. But the recruitment is made haphazardly with the rule of thumb. In 1950 there were 72 reservations. But I do not know how many were actually employed. In 1951 it was 5. Why? In 1950 the total number of employees in class III cadre was increased by about 100 or 120 and my community got a reservation of 72 posts.

In 1951 the total number was increased by 150. But you gave me 5. What is the ratio? What is the percentage? None at all. Some junior officer has done it. They do it in a haphazard manner. Neither is there any principle, nor any attempt to implement this safeguard.

What is the position today in the Posts and Telegraphs Department? Although there has been a 50 per cent total over all increase in the number of Class III posts, in which I have this reservation, whereas in 1947-48 there was 25 per cent representation of my community, today in 1956, in spite of this alleged and so-called constitutional guarantee, telling me that the percentage will be maintained, it has come down from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

All I can ask the Commissioner today is, if he wants to give any meaning to the post that he occupies, to regard himself as a trustee of the minorities and not as a minor functionary of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I now call on Mr. Uike. Then I shall call Mr. Gaikwad, Mr. Ram Saran from the Harijan Sevak Sangh, and Shrimati Ganga Devi. I have not called a single lady member so far.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): On a point of explanation. My party has taken a decision that Mr. Siva Raj and Mr. Manay should speak on our behalf. You have now kindly given my name. I, therefore, request you to call Shri G. K. Manay instead of me.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow Mr. Gaikwad to speak, if he wants to speak. If he is not speaking, I will call some other hon. Member. The names that I have given out will stand. I cannot choose all the hon. Members. I have to pick and choose.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is a slight misunderstanding. Mr. Gaikwad has suggested that instead of his name, my name and that of Mr. Manay may be included.

Mr. Speaker: I want to call one hon. Member from Bombay.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I represent Bombay City.

Shri Sanganna (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Somebody from Orissa must also be allowed to speak.

Mr. Speaker: The names that I will call out are: Mr. Uike, Mr. Ram Saran from the Harijan Sevak Sangh and Shrimati Ganga Devi. No other woman member belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes has wanted to speak. Then Mr. Manay from Bombay, Mr. Sanganna from Orissa and Mr. Basumatari, Mr. Patel and Mr. Ayyakannu

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about me?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give opportunity to all the hon. Members.

Shri K. U. Parmar: We want to say about the bilingual Bombay State. This is the example of the bilingual Bombay State. We are not given as much opportunity as possible. We are not getting opportunity even to speak in this House. This is the result of the hopeless bilingual Bombay State.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I do not want to read out the names. If I give out the names, other hon. Members rise up in their seats. This seems to give a lot of trouble. If hon. Members so desire, I will just adjourn the House for half an hour. Let them sit in the Central Hall and decide before 3 o'clock as to who should speak on their behalf. I have no objection.

Now I have to pick and choose. There are a number of hon. Members representing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I cannot give opportunity to everyone. I want to give opportunity to a woman member. Then there is a member representing the Harijan Sevak Sangh. For the

whole of India there is only one representative. We must give an opportunity to him to show that some work is done on the non-official side also.

I do not know how better I can arrange it within the limited time that we have got. The hon. Members can go to Central Hall—for half an hour and come to a decision. I will extend the time by half an hour. Let them come to an agreed solution. Otherwise, let them leave it to me. I cannot understand this kind of pressure from all hon. Members. I leave it to them to decide. Every evening let them sit for half an hour and then decide and tell me whom I should call.

श्री उइके (मंडला—रक्षित—अनुसूचित
आदिम जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस
बखतर.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I will ask hon. Members to kindly resume their seats. I cannot allow them to continue like this.

श्री उइके : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित और आदिम जातियों की सन् १९५५-५६ और १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट्स पर आज तीन दिन से विवाद जारी है और विचार विमर्श हो रहा है। मुझ से पहले बहुत से मेरे भाइयों ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उद्धार कार्य को तेजी से करने के लिये जोरदार आवाज उठाई है। रामनाथपुरम की बटना इस बहस का प्रमुख अंग है।

रामनाथपुरम में जो कुछ बटा उससे हमारे दिल को बड़ी ठेस लगी है और वहाँ की बटनाओं ने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये एक खतरे की घंटी बजा दी है। हरिजन और आदिवासी इस देश में पिछले हजारों वर्षों से दूसरे भाइयों के साथ में रहते आये हैं। अस्पृश्यता पहले भी थी, दरीबी और अहिंसा उनमें पहले

[श्री उडके]

श्री श्री रे.के.न. रामनाथपुरम जैसी घटनाएं पहले नहीं घटीं थीं। छोटी मोटी घटनाएँ सी होती रहती हैं पर जहाँ २००, २०० और ३००, ३०० आदिमियों की हत्या हो गई हो और ३००० तक मकान जला दिये गये हों, ऐसी घसाधारण घटना पहले नहीं हुई। मेरी राय में यह घटना न तो अस्पृश्यता को लेकर है, न गरीबी को लेकर है और न अज्ञानता को लेकर है बल्कि यह घटना जो राज्य सत्ता मिली हुई है उस राज्य सत्ता से सम्बन्धित है।

हमारे पिछड़े हुये लोगों को जब इस देश को स्वराज्य मिला तो बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई और उनका ख्याल था कि प्रजातन्त्र में छोटे बड़े का भेदभाव मिट जायगा और उनकी हालत सुधरेगी लेकिन उनकी यह भाशा निराशा में बदल रही है और आज प्रजातन्त्र के युग में जो राज्य सत्ता सब में समान है उसने रामनाथपुरम की घटना के रूप में हम पिछड़े हुये लोगों के गरीब समुदाय के सामने फासी का एक रस्ता रख दिया है।

12-50 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सरकार को जो विषम स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये और आज हमारे भाइयों के दिलों में जो यह शंका घर कर गई है कि अगर प्रजातांत्रिक राज्य सत्ता का यही परिणाम है तो हो सकता है कि आगे रामनाथपुरम की जैसी घटनाओं की देश के अन्य भागों में भी पुनरावृत्ति होने लगे, इस शंका का निराकरण करने के लिये सरकार को कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिये। यह संतोष का विषय है कि सरकार ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से धीर सक्ती के साथ इस रामनाथपुरम की घटना से पैदा होने वाली स्थिति का सामना किया और उसे करना भी चाहिये था किन्तु इस बटिल और विषम

समस्या का सही इलाज तब तक नहीं हो सकेगा जब तक कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का उत्थान कार्य सही तौर से पूरा नहीं किया जाता और जब तक उनकी गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी तब तक ऐसी घटनाएँ बन्द नहीं हो सकती। अस्पृश्यता इस घटना का कारण नहीं है अपितु गरीबी इस घटना का कारण दिखाता है और आदिवासी-हरिजनों की गरीबी तभी दूर हो सकती है जब सही तरीके से एक प्रोग्राम को सामने रख कर आदिवासी हरिजनों के उत्थान कार्य को सरकार पूरा करे और उन में से गरीबी का नाश होने से ही इस तरह की घटनाएँ बन्द हो सकती हैं।

अब मैं इस शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में जो जो बातें लिखी हैं, उनकी कुछ खास खास बातों पर आता हूँ। हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर माहब सन् १९५५-५६ के दोनों रिपोर्टों की प्रस्तावना में ही कहते हैं कि कल्याण और सञ्चार विभाग का एकीकरण नहीं है और भारत सरकार से अनुदान की स्वीकृति मिलने में विलम्ब होता है। जब जड़ में ही ल्वाभिया है तो आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का उद्धार और सहायता कार्य कैसे और कितना सफल हो सकता है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि उनकी रिपोर्ट्स पर राज्य विधान सभाओं में भी विचार होना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका यह सुझाव बहुत महत्व का है। महा पार्लियामेंट में समय की तंगी रहने और कामों की अधिकता रहने के कारण हम लोगों को इस पर विचार करने का पूरा समय नहीं मिल पाता है। और अगर राज्य विधान सभाओं में भी इन रिपोर्टों पर विचार हो सके तो वह हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के हक में अच्छा होगा। इसलिये मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर के

इस सुझाव का स्वागत करता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे और इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दे। यह उचित ही होगा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर जो मारी बातें उसमें लिखता है उन पर राज्य विधान सभाओं के प्रतिनिधि पूरी तरह से बहस करें।

हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर साहब ने १९५५ में करीब करीब २४० सिफारिशों राज्य सरकारों को की हुई हैं। जवाबों में राज्य सरकारों ने उनमें से बहुत सी सिफारिशों के लिये यह लिख दिया है कि "रिप्लाय प्रवेन्टेड", "मैटर इज अन्डर कंसिडरेशन" इससे यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर के सुझावों और सिफारिशों को कोई अहमियत नहीं देती और उनके नज़दीक उनकी कोई कीमत नहीं है। अगर इस तरह की बातें चलती रही और राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में उचित आदेश नहीं दिये गये तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर और उसकी तमाम रिपोर्टें कुछ नहीं कर सांगी और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का उद्धार और उत्थान कार्य सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न नहीं हो सकेगा।

कुछ सेंट्स में सहायक कमिश्नरों की भी अभी तक नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। इसकी पिछले वक्त भी मांग की गई थी कि सहायक कमिश्नरों की अभिलम्ब नियुक्ति हो जाय क्योंकि जब तक राज्य सरकारों का इन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में जो काम होता है, उसके ऊपर इन सहायक कमिश्नरों की देखभाल नहीं होगी, तब तक काम जिस सही ढंग से होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो सकेगा। इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ सहायक कमिश्नरों की रिपोर्टें स दी हुई हैं और वे बहुत उपयोगी हैं और मेरी समझ में अगर सहायक कमिश्नर अपनी रिपोर्टें देते चले जाय और राज्य सरकारें उन पर विचार करके काम करती चली जाय तो इस विधा में काफ़ी काम हो सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट के तीसरे परिशिष्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि अनुसूचित जातियों में संशोधन किया गया है। संशोधन की दो लिस्टें हैं। संशोधन तो अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिवासियों का हुआ किन्तु यह संशोधित सूचियां अभी तक प्रान्तों में स्कूल, कालिजों, बोर्डों, युनिवर्सिटियों तथा दफतरो में नहीं भेजी गई हैं और इस कारण उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वे इन लिस्टों के आधार पर अपने बहा शिक्षा सुविधायें दे सकें। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो १९५६ की नई अमेंडेड लिस्टें आई हैं उनका बहा पर किमी स्कूल कालिज दफतरो में पता नहीं है और उसकी जानकारी के अभाव में होता यह है कि हमारे लड़कों का प्रीशिप्स नहीं मिलती है और न आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जाति के लड़कों को स्कालरशिप्स आदि शिक्षा की सुविधायें मिलती हैं। इस मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में जो एक बड़ी भारी खामी रह गई वह यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की १९५६ की अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिभ-जातियों तथा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की लिस्टें जब अमेंडे हुई, तब उसके ठीक दो दिन पहले मध्य प्रदेश में तीन नये जिलों का निर्माण हुआ वह तीनो जिले लिस्टों में दिये हुये जिलों के सब डिवीजन थे। संशोधन के दो दिन पहले जिले हो गये। जिला होशंगाबाद का सब डिवीजन नरसिंहपुर हो गया सागर का सब डिवीजन दमोह और छिडवाड़ा का सब डिवीजन सिवनी जिले हो गये। बहा के जो अधिकारी हैं वह कहते हैं कि यह जिले आदिवासी नहीं हैं। इस लिये इस तीन नये जिलों के जो आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं या जो पिछड़े हुये लोग हैं, उन को ही हुई सुविधाओं का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इस का सुधार करना चाहिये।

इस रिपोर्ट में दूसरी बात यह भी हुई है कि बहा २० की सभी आदिवासी हैं,

[श्री उइके]

उन स्थानों को आदिवासी स्थान घोषित कर दिया गया है। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है जो कि हमारे कमिश्नर साहब ने लिखा है। मैं एक एक तहसील की संख्या तो नहीं बतलाता किन्तु मोटी मोटी बातें बतलाता हूँ। जबलपुर तहसील में ६६२५१ आदिवासी हैं। कमिश्नर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहते हैं कि २० फीसदी आदिवासी जहाँ है वह आदिवासी स्थान घोषित कर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन यह स्थान आदिवासी घोषित नहीं किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से खडवा तहसील में ३३८५१ आदिवासी हैं। इसी प्रकार से लगभग दस तहसीलें हैं जिन की आबादी आदिवासियों की २० फीसदी से ज्यादा है। उन सब की आबादी मिला कर ३ लाख ७० हजार के लगभग होती है। जो कि २० फीसदी से अधिक है ऐसी १० तहसीलों को छोड़ दिया गया है। रिपोर्ट में जो बातें दी जाती हैं, वह इस प्रकार से गलत तरीके से दी जाती हैं और इस सदन में उन को बड़ा-बड़ा कर दिखाया जाता है। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं, लेकिन उन के अन्दर बड़ी पोल है। गलत बातें दी हुई हैं।

जैसा मशोर्घित लिस्टों का सबाल है। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की लिस्टें संशोधित कर दी गई हैं, उन की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी गई है, किन्तु उन का जो लाभ होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है।

इस रिपोर्ट के सफा ३६ में लिखा हुआ है कि प्रतिनिधित्व जन संख्या के आधार पर दिया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जवाब दिया जन संख्या के आधार पर आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो स्थानिक संस्थाएँ हैं, उन के अन्दर स्थान नहीं दिया गया। इस पर विचार करना चाहिये कमिश्नर को। राज्य सरकार जो रिपोर्ट लिखती हैं उन

पर पता नहीं कमिश्नर चुप रह जाते हैं यह क्या करते हैं। जब आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जन संख्या के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया हुआ है, और संविधान में भी यह बात कही गई है, तो इस पर ऐक्शन लिया जाना चाहिये और पार्लियामेंट के सामने उस को रखना चाहिये कि क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया। जिन प्रदेशों में राज्य सभाएँ हैं, जनपद सभाएँ हैं, ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, उन में खाली पापुलेशन बेसिस पर प्रतिनिधित्व के स्थान सुरक्षित होना चाहिये। १९५५ की रिपोर्ट के भाग १, सफा १२० में गलत बात बताई है। श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह अपर हाउस के सदस्य हैं, उन को आदिवासी बता दिया गया है, जब कि वह आदिवासी नहीं थे। वह उस क्षेत्र से हैं जो कि आदिवासी घोषित नहीं हुआ। इसी प्रकार सन १९५५ की रिपोर्ट के भाग २ सफा ६० पर राजा नरेश चन्द्र सिंह को, जो मध्य प्रदेश में मंत्री हैं, आदिवासी दिखाया गया है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। वह आदिवासी क्षेत्र नहीं था जहाँ से कि वे आते हैं। इस तरह की गलत बातें देने में कोई लाभ नहीं है। १९५६ के संशोधित लिस्ट में इनके विभागों को आदिवासी घोषित किया गया है। अब वे आदिवासी हैं।

सामाजिक नियोग्यताएँ परिच्छेद ४ में दी हुई हैं। बेगार कानून बन्द की गई है, लेकिन वह बेगार आदिवासियों से ली जाती है, हरिजनों से ली जाती है। हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं नहीं जानता कि किस किस तरह से बेगार ली जाती है, लेकिन आदिवासियों के नौकरनामे अर्थात् बालक-सर्विस अभी तक चल रही है। कमिश्नर का पहला काम था कि इस की ओर ध्यान देते। किन्तु आज कम जितने अधिकारी हैं हमारा नाच कराते हैं। चाहे मिनिस्टर हो या कोई और हों, वह जहाँ जाते हैं वहाँ आदिवासियों का नाच देखते हैं, उनका गाना सुनते हैं। यह उनका डेरा है।

यह नाच और गाना हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति है, लेकिन इसे इस तरह नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इस में दूसरी बुरी बातें भी समाज के अन्दर पैदा हो जाती हैं। अधिकारी इस का सर्वे करने निकलते हैं, २६ जनवरी के लिये नाचने वाले नौजवान लड़के और लड़कियों का ६ महीने तक सर्वे करने है, उस के बाद उन का तीन तीन महीने तक ट्रेनिंग देन हैं। इस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होता है? जब कोई अधिकारी या मिनिस्टर आदिवासी विभागों में जाते हैं तो नाच और गाने का प्रोग्राम पहले होता है, दूसरी तरफ उन लोगों का ध्यान नहीं होता है। यह कमिश्नर साहब का काम है कि जो आदिवासी इस तरह के अन्यकार में फँसे हुये हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान दे।

फोस्ट लबर क सम्बन्ध में म फारेस्ट किलेजेस की बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। उन में आदिवासी लोग रखे जाते हैं और उन को १२ आ० राज मजदूरी दी जाती है। जब कि अन्यत्र मजदूरी ७६ और दो रुपय मिलती है। हर घर का एक आदमी काम पर जाना ही चाहिये, चाहे घर में कितना भी जरूरी काम हो। क्या इस बात को देखने की जरूरत नहीं है जब कि हमारी सरकार फोस्ट लबर को बन्द करना चाहती है। फारेस्ट कंटेक्टर्स, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० कंटेक्टर्स क्या करते हैं कि इन लोगों को पक्षी रुपया देते हैं। इस के बाद जहाँ और मजदूरी को ज्यादा मजदूरी पर लगाना पड़ता है, वहाँ इन आदिवासियों को लगाया है १० आ० राज मजदूरी देते हैं। इस तरीके से इन लोगों का एक्स्प्लायटेशन हो रहा है, इस को आसानी से देखा जा सकता है।

ग्राज कल नेशनल एक्स्टेंशन ब्लाक्स और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में काम हो रहे हैं। इन के अन्दर श्रमदान होता है। लेकिन उस में कोई भी चिकने चुपड़े लोग श्रमदान नहीं देते हैं। जहाँ भी नेशनल एक्स्टेंशन ब्लाक्स कायम हुये हैं वहाँ पर

कामिश्नर साहब जायें और देखें कि आदिवासी गावों में श्रमदान कौन करता है। श्रमदान केवल आदिवासी लोगों के लिये है, और कोई भी श्रमदान नहीं करता है। यह भी एक किस्म की बेगार है, जो कि नहीं हानी चाहिये।

परिच्छेद ५ में लिखा है कि १५ करोड़ रुपया पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में और ४८ करोड़ रुपया द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार खर्च करेगी और २९ करोड़, ६० लाख रु० राज्य सरकारें खर्च करेंगी आदिवासियों के काम में। लेकिन यह सब आपके कुछ न करने के बराबर होगा क्योंकि आदिवासियों के अन्दर अगर कोई उत्साह पैदा नहीं हुआ तो चार ५ रुपये व्यर्थ हैं, उन का कोई फायदा नहीं है। आदिवासियों के अन्दर आप के प्रति कितना उत्साह पैदा हुआ, यह तो हमें पता चलना है कि आप के पिछले चुनाव में क्या हुआ। आप ने किस बुरे ढंग में बिहार में, ओरिसा में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में और बम्बई में इलाकों में डिफोट लाई। सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश आप के साथ रहा। जिसने आपके बोज रहकर काम किया है, उन्हीं के साथ आदिवासी और हरिजन होते हैं, यह मोटी सी बात है। इसमें सबत होना है कि आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग न कुछ नहीं किया। अगर इस प्रकार में चलता रहा तो जिस प्रकार अन्य प्रदेशों के क्षेत्र चले गये, उसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश भी चल जायेगा। इस प्रकार काम करने में कुछ नहीं होगा।

पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में सफा १०३ पर लिखा हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश में २ करोड़ ३५ लाख रु० के लगभग खर्च हुये, जिस में से १ करोड़, २४ लाख रु० सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सा है। ४५ लाख रु० प्रशासन पर खर्च हुआ और ४५ लाख रुपये संचार पर खर्च हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सब कुछ आप आदिवासियों के ही क्षेत्र में बनाते हैं जो कि ४५ लाख रु० आदिवासियों के

[श्री उइके]

नाम पर डालते हैं ? क्या दबावाने केवल आदिवासियों के लिये ही सोलते हैं ? ग्राम ग्राम सारे देश में नेशनल एक्स्टेंशन प्लाक्स स्कीम चलाते हैं, कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाते हैं तालाब और कुंयें खुदवाते हैं, लोगों को शिक्षित बनाना चाहते हैं, वैसे ही आदिवासी विभागों में भी काम करते हैं फिर क्या यह पैसा ग्राम को आदिवासियों के नाम देना चाहिये । इस में जो खर्च की बातें कही गई हैं वह राज्य सरकारों के रेकार्ड के अनुसार हैं । वहां पर जो भी खर्च किये जाते हैं वह बेजा हैं । ४५ लाख ६० मोहकमे की प्रशासन व्यवस्था करने में खर्च किये गये हैं । यह बात ठीक नहीं है । जब कि ६० लाख ६० लैप्स हो गये हैं २ करोड़ में से । इस की एन्वारी होनी चाहिये । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी जांच कमेटी मुर्रर की थी । उस ने बहुत सी रिपोर्टें दी हैं । अभी थोड़े दिनों के बाद यहां मिनिस्ट्रो की एक कांफरेंस होने वाली है । उस में इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करना चाहिये । ट्राइबल वेलफेयर सेक्टर इन मध्य प्रदेश इन १९५६ के बारे में इन्वारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कई कमियां दी हुई हैं कि ट्राइबल वेलफेयर का काम ठीक से नहीं हुआ है । १४ अधिकारियों ने करप्शन किया हुआ है । अभी तक सरकार ने उन पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है । कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि उन्हें सस्पेंड किया जाय । अब द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में ४८ करोड़ ६० केन्द्र और २६ करोड़ ६० राज्य सरकार खर्च करेगी, इस प्रकार ७८ करोड़ २० के लगभग होगा जो कि आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में खर्च होगा । क्या होगा यह मैं नहीं जानता । लेकिन उसी तरह से होगा जो कि पीछे हुआ है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरीके से खाली आकड़े ही बतलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इन तरह से उन्नति किसी की नहीं होगी, वह तो काम करने से होगी ।

काम क्यों नहीं होता है ? इस लिये कि सुपरविजन ठीक नहीं है । पैसा जो लगता है, कागज में ही दिखाई देता है । वहां के कर्मचारियों पर सुपरविजन नहीं है, इस रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि बार बार साल किसी सुपरवाइजिंग आफिसर ने किसी किसी काम को सुपरवाइज नहीं किया है, किसी विजिटर किताब में सुपरवाइजिंग आफिसर के रिमार्क नहीं हैं ।

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में सफा १३० पर बतलाया है कि प्रत्युपयता निवारण के लिये किसी गैर-सरकारी संस्था को पैसे दिये गये हैं । आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में कितने पैसे दिये जाते हैं, वह उस में नहीं बतलाया गया । रिपोर्ट के अन्दर आदिवासियों के लिये किन गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को पैसे दिये जाते हैं, यह बतलाया जाना चाहिये । गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट में जगह जगह सिफारिश की गयी है । ठीक है उन के द्वारा काम कराया जाये । लेकिन उनकी शिकायतें प्रायी हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके काम की जांच सरकारी आडिटर किया करे । वह नहीं होना चाहिये कि गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को पैसा दे दिया और जो वह चाहें करें ।

अब ग्राम देखिये कि छात्र-वृत्तियों का एक तमाशा है । इनके लिये ११ करोड़ ३६ लाख रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया और २३ करोड़ ७६ लाख रुपया राज्य सरकारों ने दिया । लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि बच्चों को समय पर स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलते । कुल ८८५३ स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं जिनमें से आसाम और बिहार में ज्यादा दिये गये हैं । आसाम, बिहार और मणिपुर त्रिपुरा में ६८३४ स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं । इसका शेष मिशनरियों को है । वहां पर कनवरसन ज्यादा हुये इसलिये शिक्षा ज्यादा हुई । शेष राज्यों में कुल २०१६ स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को तीन मिनट ज्यादा हो गये ।

श्री उद्देश : मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं पर समय कम है । मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब एक मिनट भी नहीं है : १५ के तो १८ मिनट हो गये ।

श्री उद्देश : मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी मुद्दकों को आदिवासियों के लिये क्या करना चाहिये ।

पहली बात तो यह की जानी चाहिये कि इनका एक्सप्लायटेशन रोका जाये । हर कामों में जो उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है वह रकना चाहिये । दूसरी बात यह है कि इनको फ्री लोण्ड एसिस्टेंट दी जानी चाहिये । अगर सरकार ये दो बातें कर दे तो इनका एक्सप्लायटेशन रुक जायेगा । सरकार को इस तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा जमी कि केन्द्र एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की है, सब बातें आपस में नाना आदिवासी कार्यकर्ताओं को आवा-गमन की सुविधाये मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वे जा कर स्वयं सामाजिक सुधार का काम कर सकें । जो मुद्दा वे कार्यकर्ता देंगे उन के द्वारा आदिवासियों का वास्तविक सुधार हो सकेगा । जब इन लोगों को काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा तभी आदिवासियों का कल्याण होगा । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह स्वयं आदिवासी कार्यकर्ताओं को यह काम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दें । आज यह विभाग इस बात का खयाल नहीं कर रहा है ।

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस इजाजत देता ऐसा कर दिया जाये कि कोई साहब दस मिनट से ज्यादा न बोलें । इस

तरह से कुछ ज्यादा मेम्बर साहिबान बोल सकेंगे । इस वक्त बहुत ज्यादा प्रेशर है ।

श्री राम शरण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो रिपोर्ट कमिश्नर साहब ने दी है और उन्होंने जो वेदना हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये व्यक्त की है उसके लिये मैं उनको बचाई देना चाहता हूँ ।

दोनों रिपोर्टों को देखने में पता चलता है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति में बहुत कम परिवर्तन हुआ । संविधान की धारा १७ से ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि देश में अस्पृश्यता खत्म हो गयी है । इस विषय में जो कानून भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में मौजूद थे उनकी जगह संसद ने सन् १९५५ में अनटचेबिलिटी आफ्फेसिबल ऐक्ट पास कर दिया जिसके अनुसार जो कोई इस प्रकार का भेदभाव करता है वह जुर्म करता है । इसके बाद भी उत्तर प्रदेश को रूढ़तार ने सन् १९५६ में मंदिर प्रवेश के सम्बन्ध में एक कानून पास किया । यह सब होते हुये भी देखने में यह आता है कि अस्पृश्यता का खात्मा नहीं हुआ है । स्थिति में बहुत कम परिवर्तन हुआ है । रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य सरकारें उन गांवों की एक फेहरिस्त रखें कि जहाँ पर अस्पृश्यता अब भी पायी जाती है । राज्य सरकारें इस ओर उचित ध्यान नहीं देती और इस प्रकार की फेहरिस्त नहीं रखती । इसके फलस्वरूप किसी जिले में या राज्य में इस बात का पता नहीं लग सकता कि ऐसे कौनसे गांव हैं कि जहाँ पर अस्पृश्यता खत्म हो गयी है ।

भारत में साढ़े पाच लाख गांव हैं । इनमें से कुछ हजार गांव हो ऐसे होंगे कि जिनके लिये यह कहा जा सके कि उनमें अस्पृश्यता पूरी तरह से खत्म हो गयी है । हरिजन सेवक संघ ने यह निश्चित करने के लिये एक योजना रखी है कि किसी गांव

[श्री राम शरण]

में अस्पृश्यता खत्म हुई या नहीं। वह पैमाना यह है कि अगर किसी गांव में हरिजनों के लिये अलग कुबे न हो और हरिजन सार्वजनिक कुशों में पानी ले सकें तो समझना चाहिये कि उस गांव में अस्पृश्यता मिट गयी है। अगर हम पैमाने के अनुसार देखा जाये तो कई जिला के बांब दो चार गांव ऐसे मिलेंगे कि जहां पर नौचों जाति कहा जान वालों जातिवा को, जैसे मेहतरा और बाल्मोकिशों का मार्गजनिक कुबों से पानी लेने दिया जाता है। जब यह स्थिति है तो यह कहना कि हमारे विधान के अनुसार और कानून के कारण अस्पृश्यता खत्म हो गयी है, गलत मालूम होता है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि स्थिति खराब है और खराब हानी चली जा रही है। जब तक कानून पर अमल नहीं होगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी और विशिष्ट राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी कानून पर ठीक से अमल नहीं करेंगे तब तक अस्पृश्यता का दूर होना कठिन है। अगर एक तरफ सरकारों अधिकारी श्रद्धा और कड़ाई से काम न और दूसरी तरफ हरिजन सेवक मज आदि गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएँ उनमें पुरी तरह से सहयोग करने का कहा जा सकता है कि हम कुछ वर्षों में अस्पृश्यता का अन्त कर सकेंगे। य'ना स्पष्ट है कि हमारे देश में अस्पृश्यता नहीं रह सकती लेकिन इसका जितना जल्दी हम खत्म कर सकें उतना ही अच्छा है क्योंकि यह हिन्दू समाज पर एक कलक है, यह हिन्दू समाज का पाप है। इसको हमें जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करना चाहिये।

अब बिना प्रचार में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग है। कमिशनर साहब की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलता। इसके लिये एक मामूली मिसाल दी गयी है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हरिजनों और

आदिवासियों पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई, इन बारे में राज्य सरकारों में जब जब पूछा जाता है तो भिन्न भिन्न आकड़े आते हैं। कभी भी एक से आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं होते। इस में मालूम होता है कि किस प्रकार से राज्य सरकारें इस प्रश्न की अवहेलना कर रही हैं। साथ ही साथ यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि जिस प्रकार यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में हर साल इस पर बहस होती है उनमें बजाये इस पर राज्य सरकारों की विधान सभाओं और विधान परिषदों में हर साल इस विषय पर बहस हुआ करे क्योंकि यह राज्य सरकारों का ही विषय है। चूंकि जो मामले होते हैं वे स्थानीय होते हैं, इसलिये अगर राज्यों में इस विषय पर बहस होगी तो वे बाने सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों और बंतिगण के सामने आवेगी और इस प्रकार उन समस्याओं का हल आसान हो सकता है। लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है राज्य सरकारें इस पर बहुत कम ध्यान देती हैं। ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता कि रिपोर्ट पर राज्यों की विधान सभाओं या विधान परिषदों में बहस होती है। वे बानों में विदित होता है कि इस समस्या का हल करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये वे नहीं दे रही हैं। और इसमें यह भी मान्य होता है कि यद्यपि इस समस्या का उद्घाटन में कुछ कमी हुई है लेकिन अधिकांश में यह अपने उच्च रूप में अभी भी मौजूद है।

इसके अलावा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की नीतिगतियों का प्रश्न है। अभी तक की रिपोर्टें आ चुकी हैं। उनमें यह बतलाया जाता है कि योग्य आदमी नहीं मिलते लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी रिपोर्टें से पता चलता है, पृष्ठ १०६ पैरा २७, कि बहुत से हरिजन और आदिवासी जा कि ग्रेजुएट हैं, मैट्रिकुलेट हैं, टीनीशियन हैं, डाक्टर हैं, इंजिनियर हैं टाइपिस्ट हैं और स्टेनोग्राफर आदि हैं वे अनइम्प्लाइड पड़े हुए हैं। उनकी अभी तक जगह नहीं मिली है। एम्प्लाय-

मेंट एक्सचेंजिंग से जो फ़िगरर्स कलेक्ट की गई हैं, उन से मालूम होता है कि सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उन को नौकरियाँ मिलने में इन सालों में कोई अधिक प्रगति नहीं हुई है। बावजूद इस बात के कि तमाम रिपोर्ट निकलती हैं, लोगों का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है, इन पाँच छः सालों में नौकरी पाने वालों की परसेन्टेज में अधिक तरक्की नहीं हुई है। इस का मतलब यह है कि अधिकारीगण को— चाहे वे केन्द्र के हों, चाहे राज्यों के— न इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी है और न वे इस बारे में ध्यान देते हैं। इस कारण से ऐसे बहुत से लोग, जो काम में लग सकने थे, जो हर तरह से ठीक हैं, उपयुक्त हैं, जो टेक्नीशियन हैं, जिनको देश को जरूरत है, अभी तक बेकार पड़े हुये हैं। इसमें बह स्पष्ट है कि जितनी जगह रिजर्व्ड हैं, उन को भरना तो दूर रहा, जो लोग उपलब्ध हैं, उन को भी जगह बहुत कठिनाई से मिलती है और उन में भी बहुत नाए लोग बेकार पड़े हुये हैं।

उन में उन जानियों की स्थिति और भी खराब है, जो कि सब में निम्न श्रेणी की समझी जाती हैं, जैसे बाल्मीकी और मेठनर हैं। उन के मकानों की बहुत बुरी हालत है, देहान में भी और शहरों में भी। केन्द्र की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ पया दिया जाता है। वह रुपया राज्य सरकारों के पास जाता है। उस का भी ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं होता है।

मेहतारों को नौकरियाँ म्यूनिसिपल कमेटियों, टाउन एरिया कमेटियों और मोटिफ़ाइट एरिया कमेटियों में मिलती हैं, जहाँ उन को पार्ट-टाइम नौकरों समझा जाता है, न कि होल-टाइम सर्वेंट। इस का परिणाम यह है कि उन को बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्थायी, होलटाइम नौकरों को जो लाभ और सुविधायें प्राप्त रहती हैं, उन से भी ये लोग वंचित रहते हैं। न उन

को पूरी नौकरी मिलती है और न उन के रहने सहन का ठीक प्रबन्ध है और जिन बीमारों से वे काम करते हैं, वे भी इस प्रकार के नहीं हैं, जो कि मनुष्योचित समझे जायें। इसलिये उन की हालत की तरफ रिपोर्ट में विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिलाया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन लोगों की बहुत सी शिकायतें होती हैं और इन को कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिन का जिक्र रिपोर्ट में भी किया गया है और जिन को तरफ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है और कई विमाने पेश की गई हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों की सरकारों की तरफ से इन लोगों को कानूनी मशविरा देने की व्यवस्था की जाय। इन लोगों को बेजा तौर पर मताया जाना है, इन का बेजा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इन में बेगार ली जाती है, इन को पूरा वेतन नहीं मिलता है। ये तमाम कठिनाइयाँ किम प्रकार से दूर की जा सकें, इसके लिये एक तरफ तो इन को कानूनी मशविरा मिले और दूसरी तरफ केन्द्र की तरफ से जो पया इस सम्बन्ध में दिया जाता है, उस का ठीक उपयोग किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इन लोगों के लिये ६१ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाने वाले हैं। जैसा कि कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है, इस प्रकार के धाकड़े दिये जाते हैं कि इनका रुपया खर्च हुआ, या होने वाला है, लेकिन बन्तु-स्थिति यह होती है कि उस रुपये का ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज, उद्योग-धंधों पर रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। लेकिन हमारा अनुभव यह है कि कुछ हरिजन सहायक समितियाँ होती हैं, जिन में कुछ लोग स्ट्रेटिड होते हैं और उन लोगों में उस रुपये का बटवारा हो जाता है और मुस्तक लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिल पाता है। एक योजना के अधीन सरकार की ओर से जगह

[श्री राम शरणा]

जगह पर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाई जा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर ज़िले में इस तरह के उद्योग-धंधे खोले जायें, चाहे वे सरकार की तरफ़ से हों, जहाँ इन लोगों को लगाया जाय और काम सिखाया जाय। जब वे काम सीख जायें, तो उन को कुछ साधन और सुविधायें दी जायें कि वे अपना काम कर सकें।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कल मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की थी कि राज्यों के मंत्री और दूसरे सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति इकट्ठे होंगे और उन पर जोर दिया जायगा कि वे इस कार्य को बहुत तत्परता, लगन और मुस्तैदी से चलायें। आज ही समाचार-पत्रों से विदित हुआ है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने मेहतरों के बारे में, जो कि म्यूनिसिपैलटीज़ वगैरह में काम करते हैं, माडल सर्विस रूल्ज़ शायी किये हैं, जिन के अधीन उन लोगों को कुछ सुविधायें मिलेंगी और वे कुछ अधिकार प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। उस से यह भी मालूम होता है कि मेहतरों की कुछ परसेन्टेज—२१ प्रतिशत—ऐसी ली जायगी, जो कि पढ़े-लिखे होंगे और उन को क्लैरिकल टेस्ट्स दी जायेंगी। वे लोग समाज के ऐसे काम को करते हैं, जो कि बिल्कुल गन्दा काम है, लेकिन मजदूरी उन को बहुत कम मिलती है, हालांकि ऐसे काम के लिये मजदूरी ज्यादा से ज्यादा होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि हर एक आदमी उस को करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है। इसलिये कार्यकर्ताओं और गैर-सरकारी लोगों के के सामने यह सवाल है कि क्या यह गन्दा काम हमेशा इन लोगों से कराया जायगा और क्या ये हमेशा इस को करते रहेंगे। इन लोगों के मन में यह ख्याल आ सकता है कि क्यों न हम यह काम छोड़ दें और दूसरे लोगों की तरह और कामों में, जो कि गन्दे नहीं समझे जाते हैं, लग जायें। विनोबा जी और कई दूसरे लोगों ने भी यह कहा है कि बाल्मीकी जाति के बच्चों को इस काम में

न लगाया जाय, बल्कि उन को दूसरे कामों में लगाया जाय, ताकि वे आगे चल कर दूसरे कामों में लग कर समाज के उस हिस्से से ऊपर उठ सकें, जिसको कि आज नीचा समझा जाता है, या वे खुद अपना काम छोड़ दें या समाज-सुधारक उन को प्रेरित करें कि वे दूसरे कामों में लग जायें, ताकि समाज बाध्य हो कर यह काम करने वालों को ठीक वेतन और पूरी सुविधायें द। यह प्रश्न और उस का यह हल कई लोगों ने सुझाया है और इन लोगों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये यह भी एक तरीका हो सकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल कोई नया सवाल नहीं है। १९३२ में जब महात्मा गांधी ने आमरण अनशन किया था, उस समय हमारे वर्तमान नेताओं ने, जो कि जेलों से बाहर थे, इस प्रकार का प्रण गांधी जी के सामने किया था कि वे इस समस्या को जल्द से जल्द हल करेंगे। गांधी जी चाहते थे कि एक तरफ़ तो मैकडॉनल्ड एवार्ड को खारिज किया जाय और दूसरी तरफ़ देश के कार्यकर्ता इस समस्या को जल्द से जल्द हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। इस बात को पच्चीस वर्ष हो गये हैं, परन्तु इस समस्या को हल करने में हम उतने कामयाब नहीं हो पाये हैं, जितना कि होना चाहिये था। जिन लोगों ने उस समय गांधी जी के सामने प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में वायदा किया था, वे इस समय केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों में हैं। अब उनमें से बहुत सारे लोग राज्यों की सरकारों में हैं। इस वास्ते उन लोगों को और तमाम स्वर्ण-कहलाने वाले लोगों को और तमाम जो गैर सरकारी संस्थायें हैं उनके कार्यकर्ताओं को और साथ ही साथ अधिकारियों को यह अपना फर्ज समझना चाहिये, अपना परम कर्तव्य समझना चाहिये कि उन्होंने जो प्रण किया था, जो वायदा किया था गांधी जी के साथ, उसको वे अब पूरा करें और इस सवाल को जल्द से जल्द हल

करने में अपना योगदान दें, उस में सहायक हों।

यह स्पष्ट ही है कि समय के प्रभाव से और विकास से यह सबाल जल्द हल होगा और कोई व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं रह जायेगा जिसमें दूसरे व्यक्ति किसी प्रकार से भेदभाव करें। लेकिन जितनी जल्दी हम इस को हल कर लें, उतना ही यह हमारे लिए श्रेयस्कर होगा और हमारी समाज की भलाई के हित में होगा। समाज का भला तभी हो सकता है जब कि इस प्रकार का भेदभाव न रहे। इस प्रकार के भेदभाव को हम पागलपन कह सकते हैं, पापाचरण कह सकते हैं। दूसरे लोग—विदेशी लोग यह समझने में असमर्थ रहते हैं कि इस प्रकार भेदभाव क्यों बरता जाता है। पागलपन का भी आज वैज्ञानिक युग में इलाज हो सकता है और इस के कई ढंग हैं। लेकिन छुआछन से यह (वैज्ञानिक पागलपन) देखा जाता है कि एक कुएं में जहां से दूसरे लोग पानी भरते हैं, वहां से कोई चरवाहा चरवाहे के तौर पर या हमारे के तौर पर यदि पानी भरता है तो भरने दिया जायेगा लेकिन अगर अपना घड़ा लेकर वह पानी भरना चाहता है तो भरने नहीं दिया जाता है। ऐसा भी देखने में आया है कि एक कुएं में पानी भरने के चार खाने होने हैं और उनमें से एक में से हरिजनों को पानी भरने दिया जाता है। दूसरे खानों में से भरने नहीं दिया जाता है। ऐसा पागलपन अगर किसी समाज में बढना जाता हो तो उस समाज को क्या कहा जा सकता है? इस प्रकार के पागलपन को, इस प्रकार के पापाचरण को हम जितनी जल्दी दूर करें और इस का अन्त करें उतना ही समाज के वास्ते और देश के वास्ते, और अपने समाज को दूसरे देशों के सामने कसकित न होने देने के लिये, अच्छा होगा। इस का अन्त करना ही हमारे लिये श्रेयस्कर है। इस काम में सब को सत्यरता के साथ लग जाना चाहिये और इस का भीधार्मिक अन्त करके ही हम लेना

चाहिये।

जीवती सहोबरा बाई (सागर-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े सीमाव्य का अवसर है कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये वक्त प्रदान किया है।

भारत सरकार आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों की उन्नति के लिये प्रयत्नशील है। मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी और देश के आदिवासियों की अपेक्षा अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं। वही की प्रांतीय सरकार आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के कल्याण के कार्य करती है और उसी पर इसका भार मीपा गया है। वहां ६० लाख रुपया भी खर्च नहीं किया जा सका है। आदिवासी तथा हरिजन कल्याण तभी हो सकता जब यह कार्य मुख्य मंत्री के अधीन रहे और प्रत्येक कमिशनर को स्वयं जिम्मेदारी दी जाये और वे आदिवासी तथा हरिजन क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर उनका दुःख दर्द जान कर सही रिपोर्ट प्रांतीय सरकार को दें और प्रांतीय सरकार उन रिपोर्टों को भारत सरकार के पास भेजे तथा वर्ष में जो रकम दी जाती है उसका ठीक ठीक हिस्सा समय समय पर लिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजनों का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिये, उनमें से छुआछूत दूर करने के लिये, हम सदन में तीन दिन से चर्चा चल रही है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस में हिस्सा लिया है और बहुत से उपयोगी सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि मेरे लिये बहुत ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक हरिजन हरिजनों के प्रति अपना रवैया नहीं बदलते तब तक हरिजनों का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। हम हरिजनों में भी कई जातियाँ हैं। हम में बमार हैं, बमोर हैं, भंगी हैं। इन जातियों का एक दूसरे के प्रति भी अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं है। जब तक ये अपने व्यवहार में सुधार नहीं करती हैं, हरिजनों

[श्री राम शरण]

का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। एक बात दूसरी को कुछ से पानी भरने नहीं देती है। जब हम ही आपस में एक दूसरे को पानी भरने नहीं देते हैं तो ब्राह्मण या ठाकुर जैसे हम को पानी भरने दे सकते हैं। इस वास्ते सब से पहले हमें अपने में सुधार करना होगा और फिर दूसरों से किसी अच्छे व्यवहार की आशा करनी होगी। हम हरिजनों में जो आपस में विद्वेष है, उसको हमें दूर करना होगा। जो एम० एन० ए० और एम० पी० चुन कर आते हैं वे पांच साल तक कभी भी हमारे चुनाव क्षेत्र में नहीं जाते हैं। जब दुबारा चुनाव का वक्त आता है तो जाना शुरू करते हैं। इस से उनको हरिजनों की कठिनाइयों का सही सही पता नहीं लग सकता है और वे नहीं जान सकते हैं कि हमारे क्या अभाव-अभियोग हैं। इस वास्ते आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एम० पी० तथा एम० एन० ए० नियमित रूप से हमारे क्षेत्रों का दौरा करें और हम लोगों की तकलीफों को जानें और उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। अगर आप लोग वहां पर जायेंगे तो उनका उत्साह बढ़ेगा और उनमें हिम्मत आएगी और वे आगे बढ़ने के निम्ने प्रयत्नशील होंगे।

जहां तक हरिजनों के सुधार का तात्त्विक है यदि हम हरिजन और हरिजन को लेकर चलेंगे तभी उन का सुधार संभव हो सकेगा अन्यथा नहीं। हम में खुद भेदभाव है। हम हरिजनों में कई प्रकार के हरिजन हैं। कुछ चमार हैं, कुछ सारे हैं, कुछ मेहतर हैं और कुछ दूसरे लोग हैं। इस वास्ते जब तक हम हरिजन और हरिजन को लेकर नहीं चलेंगे हमारा सुधार नहीं होगा। यह देखा गया है कि जब लोग कुछ पर पानी भरने के निम्ने जाते हैं तो जब तक चमार पानी नहीं भर लेता है, वह दूसरों को पानी भरने नहीं देता है। जब तक मेहतर पानी नहीं भर लेता तब तक हमारे को कुछ पर नहीं बढ़ने देता। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो जरूरत

इस बात की है कि हरिजन हरिजन का सुधार पहले करें और फिर आगे बढ़ें। जब हरिजन हरिजन का सुधार नहीं करता है तो बड़े लोग कैसे करेंगे। कैसे हम ब्राह्मण से या ठाकुर से सुधार करने की आशा कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते हरिजनों को सब से पहले संगठित होना चाहिये और एक होकर काम करना चाहिये। जब ऐसा होगा तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। (Interruption) मैं जो कुछ भी कह रही हूं सब कह रही हूं। इस में कोई झूठ बात नहीं है। आप नहीं जानते कि.....

उपस्थित महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरी तरफ ध्यान रखें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई : अभी यहां पर किसी ने कहा.....

उपस्थित महोदय : आप अभी दूसरों से कह रही थीं कि हरिजनों को पानी भरने नहीं देते, अब आप ही नाराज हो रही हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई : मैं आप को बतलाती हूं कि आज हरिजनों में ऐसी भाई हैं, ऐसी कौमें हैं जो जिस एक महिला को ब्याह कर लाते हैं, उसको ठीक तरह से नहीं रखते हैं। उसको दूसरे हा दिन भगा देते हैं। उसके बाद दूसरी औरत ले आते हैं और उसको भी भगा देते हैं। तीमरी लाते हैं और उस के साथ भी उसी प्रकार का व्यवहार करने हैं। जब तक वे दो तीन शादियां नहीं कर लेते हैं उन को चैन ही नहीं पड़ता है। इन का नतीजा यह होता है कि हम ईसाई बनते हैं, मुसलमान बनते हैं और उनका दरवाजा बटखटाते हैं। जितने आदिवासी और हरिजन ईसाई बने हैं वे इसी तरह से बने हैं। आज ब्याह कर लाते हैं, कल छोड़ देते हैं, कल ब्याह कर लाते हैं, परसों छोड़ देते हैं। तो यह जो चीज है यह भी खत्म होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मजदूर हो कर हम ईसाई बनते हैं। मैं इस बात को

मानती हूँ कि हमें ईसाई नहीं बनना चाहिये वह एक गलत बात है। हमारे वहाँ पर मिशन हिन्दू स्कूल होते हैं। वहाँ पर बच्चों को पढ़ाया सिखाया जाता है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप हर जिले में और हर प्रान्त में, आदिवासी बच्चों के लिये जो गरीब हैं तथा जो दूसरे हिन्दू लोग हैं, जो हरिजन हैं, मिशन हिन्दू स्कूल खोलें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो हम लोग ईसाइयों के बरबाद कभी नहीं आयेगे। हम चूँकि गरीब हैं, इस बास्ते ईसाई लोग हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में तांगा लेकर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे बच्चों को पढ़ा लिखा देंगे, उन को बन दौलत देंगे और इस तरह से वे अपना काम चलाते हैं, और अपनी संख्या बढ़ाते हैं। इस बास्ते गरीब महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिये जल्दी मिशन-हिन्दू स्कूल आपकी तरफ से खोले जाने चाहियें जिस में हमारे बच्चे जा कर पढ़ लिख सकें और बाद में वे देश सुधार का काम कर सकें।

हमारे देहातों में ज्यादा हरिजन लोग हैं। बड़े लोग भी हैं लेकिन कम हैं। काश्तकारी हमारे देश के लोगों का एक मुख्य धंधा है। हम हरिजनों के बिना काश्तकारी का काम नहीं चल सकता है। हरिजन काश्तकारों और किसानों में बड़ा झगड़ा होता है। अगर हरिजन लोग बैल हाँकने के लिये नहीं खेती हैं तो उनको गांव से निकाल दिया जाता है और कुओं से पानी नहीं भरने दिया जाता। उन के मवेशियों को खेतों में नहीं जाने दिया जाता। ऐसी चीजों को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। जब ऐसा होता है तो वे भाग कर शहरों की तरफ आ जाते हैं। हमारे हरिजन भाई बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनको घर बनीम की जरूरत है। आप के पास हजारों एकड़ जंगल पड़े हुए हैं। जो तोड़ने के लिये आप उनको दे सकते हैं। आप आप उनको ट्रेक्टरों से तुरन्त दे दें और आप को चाहिये कि आप उनको आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को दे दें। उन को आप देख,

बीज सामान में कुछ इत्यादि हैं जिस से वे खेती कर सकें। इस तरह से उनका काम चल सकेगा और वे अपना जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठा सकेंगे।

हरिजनों को मजदूरी देने का भी सवाल है। शहरों में तो इनको पांच पांच रुपये मजदूरी मिल जाती है लेकिन देहातों में इनका बहुत बुरा हाल है। जब तक खेती में उनको मजदूरी और किसान को मजदूरी तय नहीं की जाती, तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ और माफ़ी मांगती हूँ अगर किसी को मेरी यह बात बुरी लगती है कि हरिजनों का सुधार पहले हरिजन हो कर सकते हैं बाद में दूसरे। हमारे हाथ का पानी ब्राह्मण तो पी लेते हैं, ठाकुर तो पी लेते हैं लेकिन हरिजन का पानी हरिजन नहीं पीते हैं। चमार गंगी के हाथ का पानी नहीं पीता, बलोर के हाथ का पानी नहीं पीता। मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहती हूँ। हमारे गांव में एक कुएं पर बलोर पानी भरते थे और उन चमारों ने बलोरों को पानी भरने से रोका जिस के फलस्वरूप झगड़ा हो गया और फौजदारी मुकदमा चल रहा है। इस तरह हरिजनों में ही हरिजनों को कुओं से पानी नहीं भरने दिया जाता। जब हरिजन हरिजन को नहीं चाहता है तो दूसरे कैसे चाह सकते हैं। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप जो हमारे खेतों में जायें, वहाँ पर माताओं और बहनों की तकलीफों को देखें और उन तकलीफों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। आपको चाहिये कि आप सही सही रिपोर्ट दें। हम आप पांच पांच साल तक नहीं जाते हैं। सैखन खल्ल हो जायेगा और हम अपने घरों में चले जायेंगे और गर्म उड़ते रहेंगे। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है। बहुत से भाई इस समय में बील चके हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप लोग जायें, हरिजनों का इस सम्बन्ध कर और नयी व्यवस्था करें।

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई]

हरिजन हैं उनके साथ मिल बैठकर बात करें और उन के साथ पानी आदि पियें तो बहुत जल्दी सुधार हो सकता है ।

इस के लिये हम तो क्षत्रियों, ब्राह्मणों आदि पर दोषारोपण करते हैं और सारा कसूर उनके मत्थे जड़ते हैं, वह उचित नहीं है बल्कि हमें खुद भी अपने सुधार के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । हमारे बड़े लोग तो आप ही सुधार करते हैं हमारे पंत जी ने सुधार किया और सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे पूज्य बापू जी ने हरिजन उद्धार के लिये कितना श्रम किया और उसके लिये उन्होंने कितना प्रयत्न किया । हरिजन उद्धार उन के जीवन का एक महान् व्रत था । हमारे ब्राह्मण भाइयों ने छत्राछत की कुप्रथा मिटाने के हेतु हमारे हरिजन भाइयों के साथ बैठ कर पानी पिया और उन के साथ भोजन तक किया लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इतने ही से यह काम नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि हरिजनों को स्वयं इस सुधार के काम को करना होगा और जहाँ पर तकलीफ हो वहाँ जाकर उसको मिटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये लेकिन अभाग्यवश हम देखते हैं कि तकलीफ और दुःख को मिटाने और कठिनाई जहाँ हो उस को सुलझाने के बजाय उलटा उसको उलझा देते हैं और इस कारण झगड़े और दूसरे टंटे खड़े हो जाते हैं ।

अब चूँकि मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है इसलिये मैं और अधिक न कहती हुई उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया । भाषण के दौरान में जो कुछ मुझ से भूल चूक हो गई हो उसको क्षमा किया जाय ।

Shri Manay: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset I desire to convey my special thanks to the Home Ministry for having been able to find some time to consider this report and bring it before the House at the fag end of

the year and, as usual, at the fag end of the session. I am conveying my special thanks for this reason that the Home Ministry has been considering this report as a matter of fun and fancy for them.

In the Rajya Sabha, Pandit H. N. Kunzru had rightly reminded the Home Ministry that this report is a very important one which deals with the fate of millions and it should not be looked upon with such indifference. I am very sorry to find that the Home Ministry has not taken into consideration that valuable suggestion. Having gone through this report, I find that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is reduced to such an anomalous position that the Home Ministry is not prepared to take into account seriously, suggestions or recommendations of the Commissioner.

The Deputy Minister while opening the debate said that she is here to invite suggestions and criticisms, whereas the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs said that he could do nothing so far as the criticisms levelled here were concerned. Why did he say so? He said: "We are here merely for giving grants to the States so far as this problem is concerned; we could do nothing beyond that." I fail to understand this. The Deputy Minister invites criticisms and suggestions, whereas the Minister of State gives his reply saying that he could do nothing so far as the criticisms levelled here are concerned.

* May I ask the Deputy Minister one question? There are not less than 232 suggestions and recommendations in the Report for 1955 and about 258 in the report for 1956-57. How many of these recommendations and suggestions have been implemented? She had invited suggestions from the Members. I am asking leave aside the suggestions from the Members, how many of the suggestions and recommendations made by the officer who is meant to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Trials have been implemented. To my knowledge only a handful. And, that too, while implementing some of the suggestions the Home Ministry has merely passed on to other Ministries that these things should be looked into and, if possible, implemented.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Datar said that the Centre could do nothing except to pass on the recommendations to the States except to suggest to the States what has been said here. He has conveniently forgotten the statutory obligations that lie on him. I will remind him of what took place in the Constituent Assembly while this article 338 was being discussed. He should know as to how this article 338 came to be incorporated in the Constitution. Sir, the intention in appointing a Commissioner to look into the grievances and the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is that the Commissioner would submit his report, and whichever Ministry is in charge, as it represents the President, it will make sincere and honest efforts in putting through the suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioner. I have gone through about four or five Reports and I find that there are recommendations which run right through from the first report to the sixth report still remaining to be implemented.

Then there are other obligations about which I would like to remind, and they are about the Congress Organisation. In 1932 Gandhiji declared "fast unto death" on the problem of untouchability—when Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate, Gandhiji went on a "fast unto death" and said that he would not allow separate electorates to the Scheduled Castes in India—many of the associates of Gandhiji came to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar then and a meeting was arranged between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Gandhiji. There Gandhiji gave a categorical assurance to the leader of the Scheduled Castes that he will see that un-

touchability is eradicated within ten years' time. And, may I remind the office bearers of the Harijan Sewak Sangh that the Harijan Sewak Sangh came into being because of this assurance of Gandhiji that within ten years he will eradicate untouchability from India, and it was for that reason this Harijan Sewak Sangh was established?

I am very sorry that not only 10 years time but roughly about 25 years have passed, and still what has been done for, leave aside the eradication of untouchability, the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Many hon. Members have spoken here. I was hearing all of them. About untouchability tens and hundreds of instances were quoted here which gives a very gloomy picture so far as the problem of untouchability is concerned. I am very sure if every Scheduled Caste Member in this House is given ample opportunity to speak each Member will quote not less than one thousand instances in his own State where these tyrannies are being inflicted on the Scheduled Castes.

Speaking about Bombay State, not a single day passes when you do not find in the Press some instances cited regarding the harassment caused to the Scheduled Castes. I have no time, otherwise I could give number of instances in all the parts of Bombay State including Marathwada and Vidarbha. There are villages where organised attacks are made on the localities of Scheduled Castes. The other day in the Bombay Assembly one matter came up where the Chief Minister of Bombay State had to confess that he was ashamed of the attitude adopted by the Police Patil so far as the harassment was concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have many more things to say but, unfortunately, my time is very short and, therefore, I will hurriedly give some instances about the services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now, the hon. Member said that there was no time, and now he says that the time is very short.

Shri Manay: I am the only representative speaking today on behalf of the Republican Party of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is quite all right, but there are only ten minutes allowed for each Member.

Shri Manay: Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that this untouchability is being rigidly observed in the entire Secretariat of the Government of India, and I will quote instances not in other Ministries but in the Home Ministry itself. In 1948 there were about 300 Scheduled Castes employees in the services of the Home Ministry who were confirmed, and there was a rule that promotions will be given only to such of the employees as are confirmed and are permanent. In 1952 there came another order from the Home Ministry. It said that not only those who are permanent but even those who are quasi-permanent will be considered for promotion on the basis of the length of service. Firstly, it was only such of those as were permanent servants who were to be considered for promotion. But, in 1952, another order comes and says that while promoting, the length of service will be taken into account. I tell you, had this 1952 order not been given effect to, not less than 300 employees would have been promoted and they would have enjoyed some higher position in the Home Ministry today. But unfortunately this order of 1952 marred their interests once for all. Why this order was issued? Simply because the Secretariat found that the untouchables are getting undue benefit from that 1948 order. This is a glaring instance of how untouchability is being observed on the Secretariat level in the Home Ministry.

After quoting these instances, I now turn to the Ramanathapuram riot. We were told that we would be given some time to discuss it separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a long distance off and the time is off.

Shri Manay: Only three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not even one minute. I have already given the hon. Member more than 12 minutes. I have fixed the limit to ten minutes. He has taken two more minutes.

Shri Manay: I was told that we could get 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to conclude within one minute.

Shri Manay: About the Ramanathapuram riot, I am one of those who have visited the affected area. I am surprised to observe that when this riot was going on, when Scheduled Caste people were being butchered, the Prime Minister of India was in Bangalore at that time. And he merely made a passing reference there to the riots that were taking place at Ramnad. When I read that the Prime Minister was running to Madras to save Brahminism from the threats of Ramaswami Naicker, I was rather surprised that the Prime Minister could find time to run to Madras to save the sacred threads of Brahmins and that he could not find some time to go to Madras,—leave aside Ramanathapuram, though it is not far distant from Madras—to save the lives of the Scheduled Castes there.

I have been told that the Scheduled Castes were being burnt by being put into the fire there. I am very sorry that the summary that is given by the Home Minister does not give the information which was repeatedly asked for. If you excuse me, the Speaker had assured us that the information would be given, while the Ramanathapuram riot would be discussed, along with this report. Some Members of the Opposition had demanded the figures of Scheduled Caste people killed in

the Ramanathapuram riot. I am surprised to find that in the summary also, nowhere there is a mention about the number of deaths that took place in the Ramanathapuram riot so far as the Scheduled Caste men, women and children are concerned.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is no Minister representing the Home Ministry present here. They are as many as three. At least one of them should be present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I realise that there are three Ministers. One ought to be present. But they have left one of their colleagues here.

Shri Sanganna: I am very grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the report at the fag end of the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Part of the time need not be wasted by that remark.

Shri Sanganna: It is only a sense of gratitude. At the outset, I may congratulate the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the trouble he has taken in compiling the report, but after going through the report, I find that it seems that he has consulted the State Governments in the compilation of the report. He is an ardent worker among the Adivasis and is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bharatiya Adimjati Seva Sangh. He is very competent to go through the area of the tribal people and he could have compiled the report by his own facts and figures. Whenever he goes through the tribal areas, he is accompanied by the concerned State Government Minister or the Secretary of the Department. So, he is shown those areas wherever there are achievements and wherever there are good things to be seen. So, he is not shown the areas where things are most awkward and where

much development is necessary. Therefore, I cannot say that this report is above criticism of the people.

Moreover, at the conclusion of the tours, the Commissioner is also asked to give a press statement as to the impression about the conditions existing in the area. So, he is put in such a delicate position that he cannot say what he really feels, and say things which are really unpleasant. So, I request the Commissioner, in the future reports that he may make, to come to Delhi and make his reports after the completion of his tours. Only in such circumstances his report will be unbiased and independent.

Coming to the points regarding the State which I represent, I must say that it is gratifying to note that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has stated that Orissa is one of the most backward States in the country and that much attention must be given to its development. But in one of the important recommendations made by him in the report he has not made mention of Orissa. Due to the activities undertaken in the first and the second Five Year Plans, so many things have been developed, but there are still more things to be done by the Government.

While inaugurating the handloom industry in Bhubaneswar, Sri Vaikuntha Lal Mehta, the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission said that though the per capita income and the national income of India have improved, so far as the per capita income and expenditure of these people are concerned, they have not improved. In the Gramdan villages also, though there is much improvement in those areas, the economic condition of the people has not yet improved.

In one of the recommendations, the Commissioner has said that literacy in the agency areas of Orissa is nil. But he has not suggested what measures to be taken in order

[Shri Sanganna]

to improve the educational standard. So, unless the educational standard is improved, I think that no scheme, however well-thought out can succeed and give good results. In the present set-up, there is the question of decentralisation of political power. Unless the people are educated, political power cannot be enjoyed by them.

Under the decentralisation scheme, there are the gram panchayats and the local boards. But though there are so many Adivasi members in those local boards and local bodies, no responsibility has been given to any of the Adivasi members. So, unless these Adivasi members are given responsibility, they cannot be in a position to understand the working of the democratic set-up. Therefore, I request the Government to see that more money is given to the Adivasis for the education of their children.

14 hrs.

Now, the Commissioner states in his reports that basic education is very well appreciated. I may respectfully submit that very recently, six months ago, the present Chief Minister of Orissa, welcoming the All-India Tribal Conference in the district of Koraput stated that the present system of education is not suitable to the genius of the adivasis and that it must be reoriented to suit the down-trodden people of the country. The people who are receiving education there are not suitable for the type of administration existing at present. The farmer's son can become a farmer; a carpenter's son a carpenter and a smith's son a smith, but where is their rightful place in the administration? A carpenter cannot become a Minister; or, even if he becomes a Minister, he will be a tool in the hands of the Secretaries. So, general education must be imparted in the Ashram schools and other schools in Orissa. So far as the Ashram and Sebasaram in Orissa are concerned, nobody has been sent up from those schools at all to the collegiate level

or even to the secondary level. So, I do not think this system of education will lead to any position. So, in order to improve the condition of the people, the system of education must be improved.

Coming to the economic situation, many things must be done in the tribal areas. There are so many irrigation facilities, but they have not been implemented. Though the adivasis have got lands, unless the irrigation facilities are implemented, it will be of no use. They grow tobacco and all those things, though the lands are fit for paddy cultivation, for want of irrigation facilities. They are not able to implement the irrigation schemes necessary for the growth of paddy. Though the lands in the tribal areas are rich and fertile, irrigation facilities are not given proper attention. Even the Planning Commission have appointed a committee to investigate the irrigation facilities in the tribal areas, but they are not tackled, because the officers who go there are not so competent as to go into the interior and find out the various irrigation facilities. Even the Commissioner has stated, there are people who walk about naked like animals, in the district of Koraput. When such is the position, I do not think it will be possible to implement the schemes under the present circumstances.

In order to execute the programmes for the economic development of the adivasi people, I think the communications must be improved. It is also stated that though there may be no metal or tar roads, at least the roads that will lead to the interior areas must be taken up, so that the people in the interior areas can be brought into the main current of life. Unless those people come into the main current of life, they cannot adopt the modern way of life. So, the communications must also be improved. In the district of Koraput where this Dandakaranya scheme is going to be implemented, the area is so vast that even one police station is

equal to one district in other advanced States. Unless the communications are improved, I think even the Dandakaranya scheme, about which the Government is speaking so much, will not succeed. Under these circumstances, their economic condition must be given proper attention.

So far as irrigation facilities are concerned, the rivers Indravati, Kolab, Vamsadhara, Sileru, Saberi, Janjabati and Bagra in the district of Koraput and also Mahendratana in the district of Ganjam must be taken up. These are the rivers situated in the tribal areas. If schemes for these rivers are implemented, then all those lands belonging to the Adivasis can be exploited.

So far as officers working in these areas are concerned, I think the officers who are posted to those areas must be given special training. The Adivasi people are so susceptible, that unless the officers get special training for that purpose, they will not be able to tackle the problems of Adivasis. The Adivasis cannot be approached with an attitude of patronisation. Unless the officers approach the people in terms of equality and as friends, I think the Adivasis will have no confidence in the officers. So, I request that a separate cadre must be trained for the machinery intended for the Adivasi areas. Unless the machinery is specially and separately trained for those people, I think the general administration will not be in a position to solve their problems.

I request that the suggestions which have been mentioned in the Commissioner's report may be implemented to the best interests of the Adivasis.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the subject before us today is very important and vital not only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but for the whole nation. During the 150 years of British regime, these Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes were badly neglected and badly exploited by the advanced communities. So, after the attainment of independence, our Father of the Nation wanted some special provision by which these down-trodden people can be brought to the same level as those people who are advanced in the country. We know how hard he had to fight for this special provision. The Father of the Nation wanted this provision and when I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, I know how hard we had to fight for those provisions. Only ten years were granted for the development of these down-trodden people in the country. That period of ten years is going to be over and it is time to see how far they are developed and educated.

I heard with rapt attention the Deputy Home Minister as well as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, day before yesterday and yesterday. They said that much has been done, a lot of money has been allotted and spent for the development of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But my question is, it is not a question of how much money has been allotted for them or how much has been done for them, but we have to see how much they have improved their condition and made progress. This complacency that the Government has done very much is rather detrimental to the spirit with which this ten-year guarantee or ten years' time has been given for these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Of course, I agree with the Deputy Home Minister who said that money is not the only problem, but there must be methods by which we can improve their lot. I agree with her that education and only education can develop these down-trodden communities. We have to see within these seven years of independence, how much we have done for their education or for their development. If you go into the details, you will find that we are rather dis-

[Shri Basumatari]

appointed. We are disappointed at the fact that the Special Officer or the Commissioner, who has submitted this report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has not mentioned about the plain tribals of Assam, who are more than 8 lakhs, though they are Scheduled Tribes. I do not know why. In the Constitution also, there is no mention about these plain tribals of Assam.

Also, ten lakhs of tea labourers, who are Santals, Gonds and Uras from Orissa, Bihar and South India are not taken into consideration, because no mention is made about them in the Constitution. But it is a fact I do not want to blame the Commissioner for these irregularities. In our case the difficulty is with the Constitution. We are not prepared to accept the plea that the population of 10 lakhs of tea garden workers and the two lakhs workers outside the tea gardens are the floating population. Their position has to be taken into consideration. Now the time has changed, the condition has changed. The world is progressing and the country is progressing. So, we should take into consideration these communities also, along with the other tribes of the plains.

I come from Assam State, which is a frontier State. It is our eastern frontier. There is a 40 mile road linking Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar. There are so many communities, who speak so many dialects. They are intimately and closely connected with our State. Their problems are peculiar. Assam has got a population of 90 lakhs. Out of that 90 lakhs, 33 lakhs are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, more than one-third of the population of Assam belong to those communities.

Now we have to see how many officers are there in the services, representing these people according to population. We are not making any big demands. If you look into this matter you will find that it is not even one per cent in all the departments. So, in the services also, in order to

get reservation we have to fight. We have to fight for our legitimate demands. We find that only after fighting our grievances are remedied.

The other day our Home Minister visited the State of Assam and a leader of my community waited upon him to represent our grievances. I, therefore, request that there should be a change in the Constitution. Now the difficulty is that the tribes in the plains are governed neither by the Sixth Schedule, nor by the Fifth Schedule. Therefore, the Commissioner has no way to help them. So, I cannot blame him.

I, therefore, request the Deputy Minister to amend the Fifth Schedule by omitting the words "but does not include the State of Assam". This is an anomaly in the Constitution. It must be removed.

Then, there are 10 lakhs people who are in the tea gardens. There are also people who are not in the tea gardens now. They are not treated either as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. But these communities are as backward as other backward communities are. So, I agree with the Deputy Minister when he says that education should be spread and disabilities should be removed soon.

I am in a hurry because I have no time. I want to refer to many more points. I shall be very glad and thankful if more time is allotted to me, because I am the only man who speaks for Assam.

I want to mention one peculiarity. The Scheduled Castes of Assam do not suffer from acute social disabilities in Assam. We are free from that. As far as education is concerned, you will be surprised to find that in Assam the tribes are more advanced in education than people in the plains; not only in the plains, but the percentage of education is more than in India itself.

Of course, I am not giving credit to our Government or the Assam Government. It was the missionaries who worked for this earnestly for a long time. Though we sometimes blame the

missionaries, it is because of them that education spread so much in the tribal areas. They have made a valuable contribution in this direction. So, education is the only thing in which we can forget our backwardness. But we are backward and down-trodden in all other respects. We should not allow that to continue. We should also progress and advance like the rest of India.

Shri Ayyappaiah (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): After the attainment of independence, we have made commendable progress in various walks of national life in this country. In the political life, because of our stable government, we have earned name and fame in the international world. In the field of economics we have made tremendous progress, which is nightmare to our neighbour and an object of envy to other world powers.

But most unfortunately, the progress we have made in the social life, I have to say with regret, is not so satisfactory. I do understand the difficulties regarding the social problems in this country. History, the repository of truth, reveals to us that whenever and wherever attempts are made to bring social or religious reforms, they have to meet with great opposition. We know the story of Luther. We know what happened to Wycliffe in England. Why even in our country, the great Buddhist monks were very cruelly treated by our Hindu forefathers.

The question here is this. What are the steps taken to wipe off this most inhuman act from this country? Of course, a silent revolution is taking place in our country. In cities and towns the untouchables are able to enjoy certain freedoms along with other citizens of this country. But, in villages, the status quo remains. Of course, as I have told you, some progress has been made. But it is not to the extent expected.

In the course of evolution, it is quite natural that we have to come across instances like Ramanathapuram

incidents. I am not worried that so many people have been killed in this incident. I am not worried that 3,000 houses have been set fire to. But what is the attitude of the intellectuals in this country? The so-called intelligentsia has not taken it in the proper sense in which it ought to be taken. It is most unfortunate that a great blackmail has been done in South India. No paper has given due publicity to these unfortunate incidents. If some firing or something like that happens in front of them, it will be published in headlines and it will be criticized very severely. But, when people are murdered and when ladies are molested in this unfortunate country, the newspapers, particularly in the South, do not publish them. It is a sign of degeneration of our journalism, I regret to say.

I am not worried about the innocent people of this country. But a major part of our people sincerely believe that untouchability, that is, having contact or association with Harijans is something irreligious. They sincerely believed that if they have closer association with the untouchables, the gates of heaven will be shut to them. They are very sincere and they are as sincere as the great Marcus Aurelius in this conviction. Marcus Aurelius sincerely believed that the Christians were cannibals, that is, man-eaters and so he persecuted the Christians, ruthlessly. There is no doubt that he sincerely believed in it. So also are the unfortunate people in this country who constitute nearly 80 per cent of our population. They sincerely believe that it is something irreligious. Yet, the world acclaims today that Marcus Aurelius is the greatest philosopher that Rome has ever produced. So, I always have the greatest sympathy for our unfortunate people. If anybody gets angry with these people, it is unfortunate. It is not historical.

What are the steps taken to bring out these people from this old rut of thinking? What are the steps that we have taken to show them that this is a wrong notion? That is the question that I would like to pose in this House.

[Shri Ayyakannu]

If anybody in this House says that the Untouchability Removal Act is the answer to my query, I can only say, I am sorry for it. I have no regard for this Untouchability Removal Act. In my opinion, it is most undemocratic, it is very unpracticable. Before you bring a legislation, you have to pave the way. Any amount of legislation on social disability will never help us. That is the theory of the great Burke. We all know that legislation should be slow so far as social problems are concerned. What action has been taken? Have you brought about any mental or psychological revolution in this country to make the people think that the untouchables, the Harijans are also their brethren? I submit, in this direction, the necessary propaganda has not been made. I have suggested in my speech on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry how this could be tackled. But, no action has been taken so far in this regard.

Regarding reservation in employment, Government has given some protection to our Scheduled Caste people and definitely the Scheduled Caste people have also made some progress. But, if all the safeguards and the protection had been effectively put into operation by the officers who are at the helm of affairs, I am sure the position of untouchables would have been definitely better. As I have already mentioned in my speech in this House, the officers are still not able to think, they are not able to realise it in the real spirit and sympathise for these unfortunate people. That is a matter on which the Commissioner has also reported. For that, the Commissioner has suggested that a body should be constituted as a watch-dog to supervise how these suggestions are implemented, how the protection is maintained and how the safeguards are put into operation. But, this has not been done. I have also urged for an autonomous body to supervise this matter. This has not been done so far.

So far as education is concerned, some scholarships are given. But, this does not reach the poor students in

time. I also request that the quota for these scholarships should be increased.

Again, I like to point out in this House, you have given protection as far as education is concerned, you have given some facilities so far as employment is concerned. But, you have not given any protection regarding commerce and industry which is the most important thing, because commerce and industry are the veins of our economy. We should also see that these unfortunate people are given in that field of economic freedom. That is also just in accordance with our socialistic theory. If we want to see that the wealth of this country is equitably distributed, we should give them some protection in this field of trade and commerce.

I would submit, if a Harijan wants to get a permit in the transport industry, it is said that, according to the present rule, he should have previous experience and he should be a fleet owner. Where could he go for this? We are unfortunate people; we have been suppressed from time immemorial and our economic position is most deplorable. How can we get all these things? I hope our Home Minister will be kind enough to look into it and see that these people also get their adequate share in the economic field in this country.

Again, I would like to point out one important thing. Just to see that the representation of the Scheduled Castes was adequate in the Government service, the Commissioner has been good enough to suggest that in every State at least one member from the Scheduled Castes should be taken in the State Service Commission. The Centre has implemented it. They have taken one Harijan. Unfortunately, as far as my knowledge goes, I do not think any State has taken a Harijan in the State Service Commission. This is a very important thing. I particularly ask our Home Minister to see that the recommendation of the Commissioner which has been made in 1953 is fulfilled at least in 1958.

Again, there is no Governor, no Ambassador from the Harijans. I hope our Prime Minister will, in the year 1958 at least take them from this community. Give us status. We do not mind whether you touch or not. As the Deputy Minister has cleverly stated, mere touchability will never solve the problem. Whether you touch or not, give us work, give us position, give us power. That would be the proper cure all these evils.

I am very much thankful to the Home Minister. He has always been very sympathetic. In his strong hands, we feel that the future of these weak people is always safe. I like to thank Shri Datar, who has taken a lot of pains in the Ramanathapuram area to assess the real position and give some facts. Also I would be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Deputy Minister which has made a very brilliant speech to open the eyes of so many unfortunate people in this country.

Shri Shanker Deo (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am Deputy only.

श्री शंकर देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को जो रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दी है, उस के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैं गवर्नमेंट को यह सजैशन देना चाहता हूँ कि हमको यह समझना चाहिये कि अनटचेबिलिटी की जो समस्या है वह सिर्फ हरिजनों की समस्या ही नहीं है बल्कि इसको हमें एक नैशनल प्रोब्लम समझना चाहिये । इसकी जो रूट्स हैं वे जितनी भी हमारी जातियाँ हैं उनके अन्दर हैं । जब तक उन तमाम जातियों के भेदभाव को हम खत्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह अनटचेबिलिटी की समस्या खत्म नहीं हो सकेगी । इसी का यह परिणाम है कि आज पंजाब के अन्दर सिखों और हिन्दुओं के अन्दर झगड़ा है । इधर रामास्वामी नायकर को जो संस्था द्रविड़ कजागम है, वह भी इसलिये कम्यूनल काम कर रही है । रामनाथपुरम में जो

दंगे हुए ह, वे भी इसी कारण हुए हैं । हम-न यह समझा था कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद अनटचेबिलिटी खत्म हो जायेगी । लेकिन देखने में आया है कि जातपात वैसे ही चल रही है । जब तक हम इसके रूट्स में न जाएँ और रूट्स को ही न खत्म करें तब तक यह खत्म होने वाली नहीं है ।

सबसे पहले मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रूट्स कहाँ पर हैं । रूट्स सिर्फ हरिजनों के अन्दर ही नहीं हैं बल्कि तमाम जातियों के अन्दर हैं । आज हम क्या करते हैं ? आज जितने भी ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं वे अपने नामों के साथ आर्य्यंगार लगा देते हैं, दास लगा देते हैं, गुप्ता लगा देते हैं, शर्मा वर्मा इत्यादि लगा देते हैं । यह तमाम चीज़ जातपात की चीज़ है । जब तक यह चीज़ खत्म न होगी तब तक जातपात और अनटचेबिलिटी को जो भावना है वह खत्म नहीं हो सकती है, यह मेरी फर्म ओपिनियन है ।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की जो समस्या है, यह एक छुआछूत की समस्या है, ऐसा हमने समझ लिया है । गांधी जी ने छुआछूत को हिन्दुस्तान में से खत्म करने के लिये हरिजन सेवक संघ की स्थापना की थी । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो छुआछूत की भावना है यह क्या हरिजनों में ही है । नहीं । छुआछूत की अगर भावना है तो वह नान-हरिजनस के अन्दर है, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, इत्यादि, इन लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर है । असल में देखा जाय तो छुआछूत को मिटाने के लिये हरिजनों की सेवा करने की जरूरत नहीं बल्कि ब्राह्मणों आदि उच्च वर्गों के जो लोग हैं, उनकी सेवा करने की जरूरत है । इसलिये मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हरिजन सेवा संघ की स्थापना नहीं होनी चाहिये थी बल्कि ब्राह्मणों आदि की सेवा करने के लिये किसी संस्था की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये थी ।

[बी संकर रेव]

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऊँची जातियों के अन्दर हरिजनों के प्रति जो एक उपेक्षा की भावना है वह उस वक्त तक खत्म नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि हरिजनों की आर्थिक अवस्था को दुस्त न किया जाय और उनकी सोशल और एकोनामिक कंडिशन को बेहतर न बनाया जाय।

छुआछत और असुख्यता को हटाने के लिये इंटरकास्ट मीरिजेज की बात बलाई जाती है। यह ठीक है कि इस तरह से इसको हटाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी और यह तरीका अपनाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन इंटरकास्ट मीरिजेज के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि वह केवल "बन बे टैफिक" बन कर न रह जाय जैसा कि हमारे देखने में आता है।

असल में देखा जाय तो हरिजनों की मुख्य समस्या उनकी आर्थिक दुरावस्था है और हमको इस ओर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करके उसमें सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

मैंने जैसे पहले भी कहा है मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जातपात को सूचक कितनी भी चीजें आज हमारे बीच में विद्यमान हैं, उन सबको खत्म कर देना चाहिये। इस दृष्टि में मैं कुछ एक प्रैक्टिकल सजेसन्स देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा पहला प्रैक्टिकल सुझाव तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और दूसरी जितनी भी प्राइवेट या सेमी गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज हैं, उनमें जितने भी नौकरियों के लिये उम्मीदवार आते हैं उनमें यह देखना चाहिये कहीं किसी उम्मीदवार के नाम के सामने कोई ऐसी जातपात बनाने वाली चीज तो नहीं है और अगर हो तो उस उम्मीदवार को इस बेसिस पर रेक्यूट नहीं करना चाहिये कि चूंकि तुम जातपात में विश्वास रखने हो इस लिये हम तुमको नौकरी में भर्ती नहीं करेंगे, इस तरीके का गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक सर्कुलर इश्यू कर सकती है और जिससे यह कि इस तरह वह बहुत आसानी से इस काम

को कर सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं तो कहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रैक्ट्स होते हैं और चूंकि यह एक नैशनल प्रॉब्लम है इसलिये इसको कामयाबी के साथ टैकिल करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को चाहिये कि वह हर जगह पर और गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रैक्ट्स में जहां भी उनको इस तरह की कोई जातपात सूचक चीज नजर आये, वे उसको खत्म कर दें। अगर कोई शक्स अपने नाम के पीछे कोई इस तरह की जातपात सूचक चीज लगाता है तो उसको कहीं पर भी सरकार को रखना नहीं चाहिये और उसको रिजेक्ट कर देना चाहिये। यह मेरा एक प्रैक्टिकल सजेसन्स है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने यहां इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकती हैं।

द्विष्ट कडागम नेता श्री रामास्वामी नायकर का जो प्वाइंट आफ व्यू है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन उसका करने के लिये उन्होंने जो हिमा करने को उकसाया है, वह ठीक नहीं है, और हम हिमा का मार्ग बनाने में सहमत नहीं हैं। वाणनेम का इस काम को करने के लिए प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन उनका जो प्वाइंट है वह ठीक है और हम उसमें सहमत हैं कि ब्राह्मणों का काफी क्लब अलग तौर पर चलता रहे तो यह जातपात का सिलसिला कैसे खत्म हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इसको कर सकती है कि जो अलहिदा तौर पर ब्राह्मणों के लिये केवल काफी क्लब चलाता है उसको इस तरह का होटल चलाने का लाइसेंस न दे। इसी तरह मैं तो कहूंगा कि स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स के अन्दर अथवा पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जहां कहीं भी अगर कोई इस तरह की एक मेसनाज और जातपात सूचक बनने वाली चीज लिखता है तो उसको जहां पर आने का बीका नहीं देना चाहिये और उसको इसी बिना पर डिस्क्वालिफाइड करार देना चाहिये और

उसके लिये एलेक्शन कमिशन के कम्प्लेन्ट कर दिये जाने चाहिये।

बहु मेने कई एक प्रैक्टिकल सुझाव दिये हैं और मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह इम्प्रीविटकेबल भी नहीं है। लेकिन यह सब होतै हुए भी मेरा यह दृढ़ विश्वास है कि जब तक बेटी का संबंध न हो तब तक यह जातपात की समस्या पूरी तौर पर हल नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिये इस दिशा में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और तमाम प्रान्तीय सरकारों को एक बहुत ही आतिफकारी ढंग को अपनाने हुए अपने बहानों पर इंटरकास्ट मैरिज को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये और उनको करवाना चाहिये ताकि जातपात के बंधनों को तोड़ कर लोग विवाह करने लगे। महात्मा गांधी ने भी इंटरकास्ट मैरिज के लिये प्रचार किया था और उनको करवाया लेकिन उनमें हमने यही देखा कि जितनी भी अच्छी अच्छी हरिजनों की लड़कियां थी उनको ब्याह कर नान हरिजन लड़के ले गये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इंटरकास्ट मैरिज सिर्फ वन बे ट्रेफिक बन कर ही न रह जायें जैसा कि अब तक होता आया है। यह समस्या तब तक ठीक प्रकार से हल नहीं होगी जब तक कि हरिजन लड़कों के साथ उच्च वर्ण के हिन्दुओं की लड़कियां शादी में नहीं दी जातीं। यह चीज करना कोई मुश्किल नहीं है और सरकार अगर चाहे तो इसको कर सकती है। गवर्नमेंट इस तरह का एक इंस्ट्रक्शन अपने तमाम आला अफसरों मसलन् तहसीलदारों, नायब तहसीलदारों, डाइरेक्टर्स और सेक्रेटरीज के नाम इश्यू कर सकती है कि जिन अफसरों के लड़कियां हों वे उनकी शादी अपने अपने नीकतों में कर दें और जो अफसर एक हरिजन और सैडयूस्ड कास्ट के मुलाजिम को शादी में अपनी लड़की दे उसको प्रोमोशन देना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया यह चीज अगर चाहे तो कर सकती है कि बड़े बड़े ऊंची जाति के अफसरान अपनी लड़कियों की शादियां हरिजनों, सैडयूस्ड ट्राइब्स, बीबियों और नाइनों के लड़कों के साथ करें

क्योंकि ऐसा किसे बगैर यह नैशनल प्राब्लम हल नहीं हो पायेगी। अगर विलेज आफिसर्स और पटवारी बगैर अफसरान अपनी लड़कियों की शादियां हरिजनों में करेंगे तो कुदरती तौर पर उनकी सिम्पली हरिजनों के साथ हो जायेगी। और रक्त का संबंध स्थापित हो जाने से वे कुछ भी भेदभाव नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसी तरह गवर्नमेंट मॉबिलिटी में आप ऐसा अहकाम जारी कर सकते हैं कि जितने भी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स बैचलर्स हैं वे इंटरकास्ट मैरिज करें। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं और मैं यह सुझाव उन की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है

उपस्थित सदस्य: दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने पहले कह दी, अब उसे खत्म करना चाहिये।

श्री शंकर देव : मैं एक ही बात और कह कर खत्म किये देता हूँ। दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर जितने भंगी काम करते हैं और चमार वगैरह काम करते हैं, म्युनिमैलिटी में जितने भंगी काम करते हैं जैसे अगर वहां म्युनिसिपल लिमिटेड में १०० भंगी काम करते हैं तो मेरा एक बिस्कुल प्रैक्टिकल सुझाव यह है कि वहां पर ५ परसेंट जगह बाह्यणों को दी जायें और वे वहां पर काम करने के लिये बुलाये जायें और उनके बदले दूसरी जगहों पर बफ्ट-रो आदि में जहां पर चपड़ासी काम करते हैं, वहां पर उसी अनुपात से भंगियों को रखा जाय और अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो यह जो भेदभाव, छद्माक्षत और ऊंच नीच की जो बीमारी है वह बहुत हद तक मिट जायेगी....

उपस्थित सदस्य : अब माननीय सदस्य को अपनी बात समाप्त कर अपना आसन ग्रहण करना चाहिये।

श्री शंकर देव : इसी तरह वह जो शुमेकिंग का बन्धा है इसमें अकेले भोबी ही न सगे रहें जैसे कि आज सगे हुए हैं बल्कि ब्राह्मण शुमेकर्स को अपारेटिव सोसाइटी को यह बंधा दे देना चाहिये।

[श्री संकर देव]

अब मैं और अधिक न कहने हुए यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रैक्टिकल सर्वेक्षण अथवा स्पीच के दौरान में दिये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और उनके बारे में जवाब देंगे और अगर वे ऐसा नहीं समझते हैं कि यह प्रैक्टिकल है तो मुझे बतलायेंगे कि वे किस तरीके से प्रैक्टिकल नहीं हैं और अगर मैं सैटिसफाई नहीं हुआ तो मैं जरूर आबर्जेशन रोज करूंगा।

श्री पं. सा. बाबू, ल (बीकानेर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : मंत्री तो वहाँ मिनिस्ट्री से निकाले गये।

Shri K. V. Padalu (Golugonda—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am grateful to the Commissioner for preparing his Report in detail regarding the progress made by Scheduled Tribes all over India. It is appreciable that the Government of India are granting amounts for the development schemes proportionately on population basis. But Andhra Pradesh in this respect stands on a different footing. Half the area of Andhra Pradesh was a part 'B' State till recently. This area adds about a half million Tribal people who were neglected for ages. They are very backward. The Government of India may therefore grant some more amount to accelerate quick development in the very backward area of Telengana.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad):
Can the Minister follow it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has got the English translation of it.

Shri K. V. Padalu: The report indicates the delays in the issue of sanctions by the Central as well as the State Governments. The following suggestions, in my opinion, may remove the difficulty to some extent.

All the schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan may be included and approved in the State Plans at the beginning of the Plan period. The formal approval by the

Centre as well as the State Government may not take much time thereafter every year.

The rainy season from July to September may be utilised for correspondence and location of the schemes finalised every year. The financial year may be changed from April-March to July-June to facilitate the proper implementation of these schemes. This change, in my opinion, suits our country.

Government should change their attitude regarding selection of officers to be posted in the tribal areas. It is a fact that officers are posted to tribal areas as if they are punishment stations. These officers lack missionary zeal regarding implementation of welfare schemes. This results in the neglect of tribal welfare work. The report should indicate the actions taken by the State Governments in this respect.

The Commissioner has only an advisory capacity. He can only advise and cannot take executive decisions regarding the implementation of the various schemes. He may be given some executive powers to enable him to obtain proper co-operation from the State Governments. If necessary, article 338 of the Constitution may be amended accordingly.

The report of the Commissioner should be discussed in Parliament every year to enable the Commissioner to utilise the benefit of the criticism by Parliament. Because the report for 1955 was not discussed during 1956 the Commissioner could not indicate the position in 1956-57 regarding the action taken on his recommendations made in 1955.

The Commissioner has not toured the Andhra State during 1955. The recommendations made by the Assistant Commissioner in 1955 and those made by the Commissioner in 1956-57 indicate that he had not been to the interior parts of Andhra Pradesh.

As regards education, according to the report, the quantum of literacy among tribal people is 15 out of 100.

**English translation of speech delivered in Telugu.

It is, therefore, suggested that educational concessions to Scheduled Tribes may be extended for ten more years. It is also suggested that the report should furnish the information regarding literacy State-wise, instead of giving a single figure for the whole country. There is no information regarding Central help in the report for 1956 to the State of Andhra Pradesh. I suggest more amounts should be allotted for high schools, which should be started at suitable places. I appreciate the recommendations of the Commissioner regarding Ashrams and Sewashrams.

I now come to agriculture. The agriculture farm at Chintapalli proposed by the Commissioner should be started. The tribals should be provided land with irrigation facilities. The lands should be cleared with the help of bulldozers. This will remove the menace of shifting cultivation. According to Act I of 1917, non-tribals should not occupy the lands of the tribal people. But, many non-tribals have taken away the lands of the tribal people. I, therefore, request that a committee should be appointed to enquire into this kind of exploitation and such lands should be returned to the tribal people.

My next point is co-operation. The monopoly system of the Indian Financial Marketing Society at Daunoor, Chintapalli and Lambasingi should be stopped and a fair competition should be created. All the 20 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies are exploited by non-tribal people. This anomaly should be removed and the tribal people should be saved of the loss of Rs. 65,000 which is mainly due to increase in the number of non-tribal members.

As for the medical side, medical officers with missionary zeal should be posted in the tribal areas. It should be made compulsory that meritorious service in tribal areas only will count for promotions. Lady doctors and maternity centres are unknown to tribal areas. All hospitals should be provided with residential accommodation for the staff.

So far as communications are concerned, the number of post offices should be increased in the tribal areas even though it is a loss to Government. All the muttas in the Agency areas should be linked with roads.

The Commissioner has indicated the targets in terms of '10 roads' or '8 roads'. I suggest that the targets may be given in miles.

श्री बनगर (मैनपुरी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस समस्या पर बोलते हुए सब से पहली चीज जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि अभी तक इस समस्या की जो महत्ता है उसको, जैसी कि मैं समझ रहा हूँ, न तो हमारी उपमंत्रिणी जी ने, जिन्होंने अपनी प्रारम्भ की स्वीच दी है, और न हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रादि रूप से समझा है। मैं जहाँ तक इसको समझ सका हूँ, हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री शंकर राव जी ने इस समस्या पर कुछ प्रादि से प्रकाशन किया है। यह समस्या हमारे देश के लिये एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है। इस समस्या को अगर मैं कहूँ कि जिस तरीके से हमारी उपमंत्रिणी जी ने प्रतिपादित किया है, तो उसमें उन्होंने इस समस्या की मुख्य बातों को उठाया। उन्होंने इस समस्या को सामाजिक और प्राथिक मिश्रित बताया। मोशियो-एकानामिक समस्या है। मुलानाब के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि सरकारी तौर की प्रपेक्षा हृदय परिवर्तन और जनता के सहयोग में निहित है जिसका अन्तिम गोल अस्पृश्यता निवारण है जैसा कि राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जी द्वारा बनलाया गया है। सरकारी तौर पर, उन्होंने बतलाया, प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस को मुलानाब के लिये ३६ करोड़ रुपये की रकम खर्च की जा चुकी है और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये ५१ करोड़ की रकम प्रस्तावित है जिसको कि वह गृह उद्योग, मकानों की समस्या हल करने, खेती, शिक्षा, बर्जीफे, कानूनी मदद, अस्पृश्यता को गैर कानूनी करार दे कर तथा १९५५ से दस्तन्दगी पुलिस कानून बना कर, नीकरीखी

[श्री बनगर]

हत्यादि से कर, हल किया जायेगा। साथ ही साथ हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों के साथ उन्होंने अन्य पिछड़ी हुई जातियों पर भी कुछ नजरे इनायत भरा फरमाई। कुछ रहे बचे सुधार सेकुलर स्टेट होने के कारण पब्लिक सेक्टर के सुपुर्द करके तथा इन भ्रातृ लोगो के विषय में सरपञ्ची और सरलपाई करने वाले सदस्यों पर डाल कर राष्ट्र की अन्य उलझी हुई समस्याओं को मुलभाने के लिये हमारी उपमन्त्रिणी प्रकोष्ठगामी हुई।

इसके अलावा हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय में जो जिक्र किये है, उनमें भी ज्यादातर सरकार की उपेक्षापूर्ण, अलहद और सीतेसी नीति पर प्रकाश डालने हुए अपनी सरकार की कड़ी और मीठी दोनों ही प्रकार की आलोचनाओं की है। किसी ने ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के न्याय की दुहाई दी तो कुछ ने कांग्रेस सरकार की गस्ती बटाई की। कुछ समस्या का सत्य रूप, रिप्रिलिस्ट शक्ल को ले कर धाये तो कुछ गिड़गिड़ाये और कभी कभी बड़बड़ाये भी हुए। कुछ ने समय की कमी के कारण गागर में सागर भरने की चेष्टा की। लेकिन अपने राम की समझ में तो यह समस्याओं की त्यो मौजूब है। हम समस्या का का असली रूप

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य किसी किसी समय बक्त नजर ऊपर उठाने तो है, लेकिन इसमें तो इजाजत दे दी गई है और वह रिटर्न भी दे सकने हैं। वह शामिल हो जायेगी, मैं किसी दूसरे मेम्बर को बुला दू। अगर किसी हुई स्पीच ही देने है तो वे बीजिये बने ही चली जायेगी।

श्री बनगर : मैं माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से संकेत कलंगा कि वास्तव में मुझे इस स्पीच के तैयार करने में काफी समय लगा और मैंने इस को बहुत ही ज्यादा तैयार किया, लेकिन क्या कहूं, मुझे सावध बस भिन्न

का ही समय मिलेगा, इस लिये कहीं कहीं समय की कमी की कारण मुझे विषयान्तरित हो जाना पड़ता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का और ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लेना चाहता।

श्री बनगर : खैर, यह आप की मर्जी है, इस के लिये मैं आप को क्या कहूं ?

वास्तविक समस्या जो हमारे देश में है, वह इस तरह पर नहीं है। जो असली समस्या है, वह केवल हरिजनों की समस्या नहीं है, यह समस्या हमारे देश की गुलामी से संबंध रखती है। हमारे देश को ७०० वर्ष तक गुलामी की हालत में रहना पड़ा। आप देखेंगे कि यह वास्तविक रूप में जातिवाद की समस्या है। जातिवाद के माध्यम में एक और अटिलना आई है जिस में कि शोषण शामिल है। एक जाति क्रम से दूसरी जाति का शोषण कर रही है। क्रमबद्ध होने के कारण हम में बड़ी अटिलता है और यहां पर जो इसका मुलभाव है वह शायद हम को छू तक नहीं पाया है। हम से बहुत सी हानियां पेश आयी। इसी कारण हम पहली बफा पठानों द्वारा गुलाम बनाये गये। पठान केवल १२ हजार की तादाद में हम मुल्क के अन्दर धाये थे। १२ हजार पठानों ने करोड़ों हिन्दुओं को पामान किया और उनके देश में ही उनके ऊपर हुकूमत की। यह कोई चास की बात नहीं थी। उन्होंने बारह पीढ़ी तक राज्य किया और इसके बाद जो गलनी हिन्दुओं ने की थी वही पठानों ने भी की। पानों की कामयाबी का एक ही कारण था। वह कहत थे कि अस्साह एक है और सारे इन्मान कुदा के बन्दे हैं और कुदा के बन्दों में कोई छोटा बड़ा नहीं है और न कोई अछूत है। यह कुरान तरीक की शिजा सारे संसार के लिये बिन्दा रहेगी। यह सबक लेकर इस्लाम हिन्दुस्तान में दाखिल हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान में अनेकों जातियों की,

जैसे ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, बनिया, भहीर, गडरिया, काछी, लोबे, नाई, कहार, तैली, तमोली, दरजी, मडभूजे, सुनार, लोहार, बड़ई, कुम्हार, बमार, कोरी, धानुक आदि आदि और फिर इन जातियों में भी अनेक उपजातिया हैं जैसे हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के ब्राह्मणों में ७०० परी के ब्राह्मण हैं। ये लोग दूसरों का शोषण करने के लिये और दूसरों से दहेज लेने के लिये एक दूसरे को नीचा और छोटा कहते हैं। ठाकुरों में भी उत्तर प्रदेश में सवा ११ ली परों के ठाकुर हैं। इन जातियों और उपजातियों के कारण हमारी बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें विफल हुई। हल्दी घाटी की लड़ाई में जो विफलता मिली उसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि दायित्व भी संगठित नहीं हो सके।

इस बुराई को दूर करने के भी अनेक उपाय समय समय पर देश में हुए। आप देखेंगे कि सबसे पहले जिनमें इस बुराई का निराकरण करने का बीड़ा उठाया वह बुद्ध जी थे। उन्होंने सबसे पहले इस विषय को लिया। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि बुद्ध के बाद शकराचार्य ने फिर ऐसा जादू करा कि यहाँ पर सब ज्यों का त्यों हो गया। उसके बाद भी कुछ प्रयत्न हुए। गुरु नानक ने भी वही चीज की, कबीर दास ने वही चीज की, स्वामी दयानन्द ने कुछ थोड़ा सा इस चीज को उठाया और उसके बाद सभी प्रकार से बाबा भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने इस को लिया। परन्तु यह समस्या अपनी जगह पर अभी तक क्यों बनी रही। इस का कारण यह है कि जो लोग इस का काम करते थे उनमें से किसी को संकीर्ण बतसा दिया गया, किसी के लिये कह दिया गया कि यह तो प्रांतीय सवाल है। इस तरह से यह सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता।

तो मैं पठान की बात कर रहा था। जो मस्ती हिन्दू ने की वही मस्ती आगे चल कर पठान ने की। पर कुबुरत किसी की खबर नहीं करती। वही हासत

पठानों की हुई जो कि हिन्दुओं की हुई थी। पठान यहाँ पर मसाबत का सबक ले कर आया था, वह कहता था कि अल्लाह एक है और सारे इन्सान खुदा के बन्दे हैं। लेकिन जब वह बहुत समय तक हिन्दुओं के बीच में रहा तो उसने भी वही गलती की और उसका भी यह नतीजा निकला कि उसकी भी हुकूमन इस देश में चली गयी। इस के बाद मुगलों का राज्य आया और उन्होंने इस पीढ़ी राज्य किया। उस के बाद अंग्रेजों ने इस देश के देशी राजाओं और नबाबों की जो मस्कुति बनी थी उसको बरबाद किया। लेकिन यह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी रही। यह एक्सप्रेसिव रूप में तब सामने आयी जब बाबा भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने इस को लिया। तब इस विषय में बायबा किया गया और उसी के लिये पूना पैक्ट हुआ जिस में कहा गया था कि स्वराज्य हो जाने के बाद इस हरिजन की समस्या को पूर्ण रूप से हल किया जायेगा। लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि वह समस्या अभी भी जहाँ की तहाँ ही लगी हुई है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह जो अछूतोद्धार का डोग रखा जा रहा है इस में कुछ नहीं हो सकता। चाहे जो रिपोर्ट आयी है इस में दम गुनी वास्पूम की रिपोर्ट भी आप लाने लेकिन उसमें भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। यह नौ असली विषय का विषयान्तर करना है। परसे से भी यह चीज नहीं जा सकती। यह चीज तो राष्ट्रीय चीज है बल्कि एक हिसाब से यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीज है। जब तक इस के लिये सारा साता-बरण अनुकूल नहीं बनाया जायेगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि जिस रूप से मैं कहना चाहता था वैसे मैं नहीं कर सका इसलिए जो मेरे आखिरी मुजाब इस विषय में हूँ उनको मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे आशा है कि मुझ इस की इजाजत मिलेगी।

अवाम्मल महोदय : आप इनको एक मिनट में खत्म कर दें इस से ज्यादा समय न लें।

श्री बलराम : इस संबंध में जो मेरे सुझाव हैं वे इस रूप से हैं :

सब से पहले तो सरकार कॅटेगोरिकली यह निश्चित कर दे कि सरकारी और दूसरे साधन के पदों पर उनको ही रखा जायेगा जो कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें। इस में प्राथमिकता इस क्रम से दी जायेगी जो कि सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता उसको दी जाये जो मेहतर और ब्राह्मण की शादी हो, दूसरी प्राथमिकता उसको दी जाये जहां मेहतर और क्षत्रिय की शादी हो, तीसरी चमार और ब्राह्मण की शादी को, चौथी मेहतर और वैश्य की शादी को, पांचवी मुसलिम और हिन्दु की शादी को, छठी ईसाई और हिन्दु की शादी को, सातवी क्षत्रिय और ब्राह्मण की शादी को, आठवी मुसलिम और ईसाई की शादी को दी जाये। इस प्रकार आप और और भी बहुत सी कॅटेगरीज बना सकते हैं।

इस के अलावा इस देश की शिक्षा संबंधी पाठ्य पुस्तकों में जाति विरोधी साहित्य का पूर्ण रूप से स्टैंड लेवल पर और केन्द्रीय लेवल पर स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक प्रकाशन हो। इस संदेश में अनुकूल वातावरण बनेगा। इस के साथ ही साथ इनफार्मेशन डिपार्टमेंट दोनों ही लेबलिस् पर साहित्य में जातीय भेद की निरर्थकता को साबित करे।

इस के अलावा प्रत्येक गांव में सरकार की तरफ से प्रचारकों की नियुक्ति की जाये। माल में कम से कम एक बार संबंधित क्षेत्र में सरकारी अधिकारियों और अछूतों का सहभोज करके प्रदर्शन किया जाये।

मेरे चार पांच सुझाव और हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको दे दीजिये मैं शामिल कर लिये जायेगे। अब अधिक समय नहीं है। आप अपने सुझावों की साथ साथ व्याख्या भी करते हैं।

श्री बलराम : अब मैं ऐसा नहीं करूंगा।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये कानून को मज्जी में लागू किया जाये और संबंधित पुलिस को इस विषय में डिलाई करने पर

सक्त सजा दी जाये। मेसों, पर्वों और त्यौहारों पर सरकार की ओर से इस का प्रोपेगन्डा किया जाये। हर व्यक्ति को सरकारी नौकरी पर तैनात करते समय और विधान सभाओं में और यहां पार्लियामेंट में भी हर एक मेम्बर को इस बात की शपथ दिलायी जाये कि वह कोई जाति संबंधी प्रकाशन नहीं करेगा। सरकारी तौर पर गांव गांव में अस्पृश्यता निवारक, और जाति पात निवारक कानून का सम्यक रूप से प्रचार किया जाये। जातिवाद विरोधी कानून का बनाना आवश्यक है। इस के साथ ही साथ मड़कों और पब्लिक जगहों पर शिला लेखों द्वारा प्रचार हो। मिक्कों पर और पोस्टल स्टाम्प पर जाति विरोधी सील्स का प्रयोग हो। जाति का पूछा जाना जुर्म करार दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप थक गये हैं अब रहने दीजिये।

श्री बलराम : नहीं मैं थका नहीं हूँ।

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now his speech is discontinued. It will end here Shrimati Ganga Devi. She can speak for five minutes. She was not present when she was first called.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (उद्भाव-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि लास्ट मोमेंट में मुझे आप ने टाइम दिया है। एक विशेष बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि १९५३ से बराबर हर साल एक दफा सिड्बूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट हाउस में आती है और हम लोग उस पर बहस करते हैं। इस सदन में हमारे बहुत से भाई उस पर अपने अपने सुझाव रखते हैं। लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि उन सुझावों पर कितना ध्यान दिया गया है, उन पर कितना ध्यान दिया गया है। आज हमारे सामने करीब २०

के धाकड़े रखे जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि फर्स्ट फाइव थीयर प्लैन में १०० करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, इतने हुए, उतने हुए। हम यह कहते हैं कि हमें रुपयों के धाकड़े नहीं चाहिये, हम तो काम देखना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें बताया जाय कि फर्स्ट फाइव थीयर प्लैन में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कितना उत्थान हुआ है और कितना बाकी है। हमें काम का हिसाब चाहिये, रुपये का हिसाब नहीं चाहिये। चाहे आप बे एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया हुआ है, चाहे लाख करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया हुआ है। हमें उससे कोई मतलब नहीं है—हमें तो काम में मतलब है, हरिजन उत्थान में मतलब है।

कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आती है और हम देखते हैं कि वह ऊपर ऊपर से जैसे रोल कर—बीन कर—घच्छी घच्छी चीजें रख देता है और वही हमारे सामने आती है। भ्रमलियत का उस में नाम नहीं होता है। हम देहात के कोने कोने में घूमते हैं। हम ने यू० पी० के बहुत से देहात देखे हैं। हमारा रोजाना का यही काम रहता है। हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन कितना मताया हुआ है। जितना भी भ्रम-व्यवहार होता है, वह हरिजन के साथ होता है। यदि कहीं डाका पड़ता है, कहीं चोरी होती है, कोई और घटना होती है, तो उस सारे का आरोप हरिजन के ऊपर लगा दिया जाता है और उस को जबर्दस्ती जेल में ठूस दिया जाता है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। क्या ऐसी कोई बात इस रिपोर्ट में आई है। हम ने तो नहीं देखी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक देहात में दो चार परिवार ऐसे मिलेंगे, जिन के पास न घर है, न रोजगार है, न खाने पीने के सामान है, जिन का कोई भी साधन नहीं है, जिन के बच्चे पास-पस बला कर बाड़े की पूरी पूरी रात बिता देते हैं। क्या ऐसे किसी परिवार का इस रिपोर्ट में बिक्र है? हम समझते हैं कि यदि वह रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आती है,

तो वह इतनी घच्छी होनी चाहिये कि हमारे देहात को पिक्चर—उसक चित्र—बिल्कुल सही सही हमारे सामने आ जाय। हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन आज जो इतना परेशान है इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है, इतना मताया हुआ है, उस का सही चित्र हम को चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट में हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट एक के बजाय साल में दो तीन, चार भी आ जायें, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि उस पर गवर्नमेंट का रुपया खर्च करना और हमारा समय गुजारना बिल्कुल बेकार है। रिपोर्ट में देहात के उन परिवारों का बिक्र धाना चाहिये, जिन के पास रोजगार, घर, खाना और कपड़ा नहीं है।

हमारे कमिश्नर साहब यू० पी० में गये। यू० पी० की प्रेम्बली के मेम्बरों को शिकायत है और उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि उन्होंने हमारे पास अपना कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं भेजा, हम उनको कैसे मिलें? अच्छे बर्कज उनसे नहीं मिल सकते हैं। वहा के आफिसरज में उन्होंने रिपोर्ट ली। भला आफिसरज क्या रिपोर्ट दे सकते हैं। वे वहां की कोई सही रिपोर्ट पेग नहीं कर सकते हैं।

कहने को तो बहुत है। सबसे पहले मैं एग्जिना का लेता हूँ। होस्टल के बारे में हमारे कमिश्नर साहब ने कहा है कि सम्मिलित छात्रावास होने चाहिये। ठीक है। लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो मौजूदा छात्रावास हैं, उन में ही बीस, पच्चीस, तीस क्री सदी के हिसाब में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के छात्रों को जगह क्यों नहीं दी जाती है। इसमें समय और रुपया भी कम लगेगा और काम भी बड़ी आसानी से हो जायेगा। जहां ऐसे छात्रावास नहीं हैं, वहां बहुत जल्दी छात्रावास बनाये जायें।

शिला के बारे में कहा गया है कि पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में १,६७,००,००० रुपया खर्च हुआ है। लेकिन यह जो रुपया खर्च हुआ, वह पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना का नहीं था—वह सालाना बजट का रुपया था,

[बीमती गंगा देवी]

जो कि पंच-वर्षीय योजना में डाल दिया गया। पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कोई धरम से बन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की एजुकेशन के लिये नहीं रखा गया है, जो कि रखा जाना चाहिये था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या का वक्त भरम हो गया है। वे पांच मिनट में मिनिसटर साहिबा के वक्त से निकाल कर दिये थे।

बीमती गंगा देवी : इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति दिखाई गई है और उसके जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, वे सम्मिलित आंकड़े दिखाये गये हैं। उनसे हम मही मही नहीं समझ सकते हैं कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की कितनी प्रगति हुई है। इसमें स्पष्ट है कि जो बैकवर्ड क्लासिफ़ है, जो कि सोशली, इकानोमिकली और पोलिटिकली ऊंची हैं, उन्होंने ज्यादा तरक्की की है और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगो में जो तरक्की की होगी, वह लगभग १ प्रतिशत होगी, जो कि ३२ प्रतिशत या ४० प्रतिशत दिखाई गई है। यदि इसी प्रकार कार्य किया गया तो परिणाम यह होगा कि जो आगे हैं, वे आगे ही रहेंगे और जो पीछे हैं, वे कभी भी दूसरों के बराबर नहीं हो सकते हैं।

अगर हमें यहां पर समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी है, तो हमें चाहिये कि ऐसे स्कूल और छात्रावास खोले जायें, जिनमें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों को शुरू में ले कर आखिर तक की एजुकेशन हो, उनके खाने-पीने का इन्तजाम, कपड़ों और किताबों का इन्तजाम सब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां सरकार की तरफ से बहुत पया निकलता है, लेकिन वह

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्या जायें। आनरेबल मिनिसटर।

बीमती गंगा देवी : दो मिनट और होने चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो नहीं है, फिर किसी और वक्त मिलेगा।

बीमती गंगा देवी : लड़कों की एजुकेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should now resume her seat.

श्री गणपति राम (जीनपुर—रजित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : मैं आपकी आज्ञा से दो मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मिनिसटर साहबा को सुन लें।

श्री गणपति राम : मैं एक मिनट में कह देता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। आनरेबल मिनिसटर।

श्री गणपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो मुझाव हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the hon. Minister. Now the hon. Member should resume his seat. Afterwards if he wants to put a question or two, I will allow him.

श्री गणपति राम : मैं तीन दिन से लगातार कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। क्या मैं एक मिनट भी नहीं ले सकता हूँ। मैं अपने जिले की विपक्षी के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ।

रजित ठाकुर दास बार्मन (हिसार) : माननीय सदस्य बाद में सबाल पूछ सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted one minute. He had it inspite of myself. Now he cannot have more.

श्री बार्मन सिंह बहीरवा (हटावा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, परसों मुझे टाइम दिया गया था, लेकिन आज तक मुझे बोलने का अवसर नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

उपाय्यक नदीयन : यह तो हर एक को
मालूम है कि आपको बक्त नहीं दिया गया है।
अगर बक्त नहीं है, तो मैं कहा से जा सकता हूँ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं इसके
बिरोध में सदन को त्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria then left
the House)

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is with great interest that we have followed this debate of ten hours. It is true that some hon. Members do feel that they have not been given an opportunity to speak on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That complaint is not against the Minister.

Shrimati Alva: I have not finished, Sir. Nevertheless, quite a few have given us suggestions even outside this House. We shall bear in mind even those suggestions that have not been given here but in another place. The hon. Members in this House, all of them spoke with feeling. Some of them spoke with a tinge of bitterness. There is nothing wrong. If you feel strongly, you must express frankly. We are also doing so from this side. But during the debate there was nothing new that was not true. And, what was true is not new today, all that has been said here. We have been alive to these facts.

Members have found fault with us that we have quoted figures. They have called us 'utopians'. When we feel strongly with them and speak frankly as hon. Members, they call us 'utopians'. Nevertheless, our task is set, and we are going to carry on the plan as we have laid down.

But, may I, Sir, say that the level of the debate moved higher up only when the hon. lady Member from

Madhya Pradesh, Shrimati Sahodrabai spoke and painted a picture so vivid and of such graphic reality that I felt that here the challenge was met?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She gave some demonstration also.

Shrimati Alva: I missed it as I was away for a few minutes. But she gave the House a real picture of what things are and what they should be. She very frankly said that if only the approach was handled in a different manner even by those who sit in this august body the picture could change for the better, and a few strokes with regular visits of the M.P's and M.L.A's in the country could improve the schemes and make them a reality to us which, according to the hon. Members, are not yet a reality.

There was one grievance made in this House that we are spending crores and crores, but no attempt is made to give a picture of the achievements showing how the plan is being implemented for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are not blind to the fact that this is a just demand, for when we spend crores it is just right that we should be able to stand here and explain as to what is happening in the different parts of the country. Shrimati Ganga Devi, the last hon. Member who spoke, said that she does not want to hear of crores but she wanted to know what has been done. In future we shall bear in mind this point and see that an important section of the report when it is prepared will carry this information in black and white for the hon. Members to see.

Anyway, I am now giving you what has been done in the First Five Year Plan period. These are the physical targets that were achieved during the First Five Year Plan period on the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

Education :

(a) Schools 4,000 schools were established which included 1,00 Ashrams and Seva Ashrams.

(b) Scholarships, Book grants, 4,50,000 students were assisted.
Boarding fees etc.

An Hon. Member: Where are they?

Shrimati Alva: It is here in this document—*Review of the First Five Year Plan and Progress Report for 1955-56*. I think hon. Members should be a little more studious and find out these facts for themselves.

Shri Thimmamah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Does it include the number of schools started before the First Five Year Plan?

Shrimati Alva: I am not able to answer all that; let me first read through. Then,

(c) Attempts have been made increasingly to teach Tribal children through their own dialects and in Assam, Hyderabad, Bihar and NEFA text books have been prepared in local dialects.

(d) 8,464 scholarships were provided by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.

2. *Communication* Rs. 6 crores was spent on the development of communication and 2,340 miles of roads, bridle and hill paths constructed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Only for Scheduled Castes and not for other public?

I would refer hon. Members to this volume if they want to have a break-up and want to convince themselves.

Shrimati Alva: For all. Sir, I wish I am not interrupted like this.

An Hon. Member: We have seen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The purpose was to open them for Scheduled Castes but they have been thrown open to others also.

Shrimati Alva: You may have seen the volume but not read it at all.

Shrimati Alva: I would request hon. Members to hear me patiently. All this information is found in this report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When so much has been said, the answer should also be heard.

Shrimati Alva: Then,

3. *Forest labourer's co-operative societies — over which so much has been said.* 653 societies were organised.

4. *Agriculture* (a) 57 demonstration farms for imparting improved methods of agriculture to Tribal people were established.

I am talking of Tribal people now.

(b) A number of colonies have been established and 8,000 families settled in them.

(c) 350 grain banks were organised.

(d) Assistance was given by way of improved implements, supply of seeds and supply of better breeds of cattle.

5. *Co-operatives* 310 multi-purpose co-operative societies were set up.

6. *Cottage Industries* (a) 800 Tribals received training in weaving, sericulture and food preservation.

(b) 750 persons received assistance in starting trades in which they had been trained.

(c) 110 cottage industries centres were established and in some cases these were supported by peripatetic

7. *Medical and Public health facilities.* (a) 3,200 dispensaries and mobile health units, 25 malaria control centres and 26 maternity and child welfare centres were established in Tribal areas.

(b) Clear drinking water facilities were provided.
(*Interruption*).

I do not know why there is so much amusement when actually documentary evidence is given to this House. It only convinces me that there is very little learning and only lot of talking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If only the

hon. Deputy Minister were to address me she would find a patient listener.

Shrimati Alva: I am addressing you, Sir.

Now I will continue giving the physical targets achieved.

8. *Research Institute.* Tribal Research Institutes were organised in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and Tribal Bureaus were set up in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
9. *Tribal Advisory Board.* All States which have Tribal population have organised Tribal Advisory Boards.

Now I come to Scheduled Castes Here the targets achieved are:

Education—Rs. 1.6 crores were spent on providing educational facilities for Scheduled Castes children over and above concessions provided by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and Education Departments in the States.

An Hon. Member: What are those facilities?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I am being addressed and nobody has got the right to interrupt here.

Shrimati Alva: Then, 36955 scholarships were provided by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.

Drinking Water facilities—4,500 wells were sunk.

Shri Goray interrupted me the other day and asked how many houses were built in the First Five Year Plan. Only 3,100 houses were built. As against that the target in the Second Five Year Plan is one lakh houses at a cost of Rs. 5 crores.

Then, financial assistance to voluntary organisations working amongst

Scheduled Castes and others in programmes designed to eliminate untouchability and for general propaganda and publicity was given. The total amount came to about Rs. 1.21 crores.

श्री गुरुवर्तन राज : मैं एक प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ । आप यदि देखें तो पायेंगे कि पिछले साल तीन लाख रुपये और इस साल चार लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश को दिये गये थे जिन में से उसने एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया और सारा रुपया लेप्त हो गया । मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डालें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister shall have to continue inspite of the interruptions.

Shrimati Alva: It only shows that they are not interested in this debate after having spoken on it.

Then I come to physical targets achieved during the First Five Year Plan on the schemes for the welfare of ex-criminal Tribes—Vimuktha Jathi.

<i>Education.</i>	290 educational centres and schools were established
<i>Colonisation</i>	17 settlement and 30 colonies were set up.

[Shrimati Alva]

3,600 families received assistance for agricultural development. 113 co-operatives were organised. 337 centres were opened.

Now, for the backward classes, 142,100 students received scholarships, stipends and other grants. 27,725 scholarships were given by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. 44 women's welfare centres were opened.

I do hope that these figures, though not large enough, will at least convey a picture of what is being done. We do know that no one in this House is satisfied. We ourselves are impatient even more than the hon. Members here, to show what we can do. But then we have made a beginning and the second Five Year Plan has very ambitiously planned the schemes for the tribals, the Scheduled Castes and the *Vimukta Jati* and it is with your co-operation alone that it can be done. I repeat this, for, how can all the grievances that all the hon. Members have been stating in this House from yesterday and today result in anything that one could boast of, if it is sheer criticism with a tinge of bitterness, with no helping hand?

We are here representing the country. If there are police excesses, if there are crimes in your villages, in your towns, in your States, we would like your co-operation. If the Scheduled Caste women are not able to put on jewellery or are not able to don any dress in a particular way, it is a shame on us—hon. Members of this House. It is not a shame on this Government. We share it equally. All sections of this House share it equally. For this one subject and one theme, we have to work with a singleness of purpose, with sincerity of heart and we have to change the picture gradually, if need be quickly, little by little of course. And we shall be able to build it if we approach the problem and see it in its reality as the hon. lady Member tried to show today. If there is a class system within the Scheduled Caste system as she says, then, how do we make pro-

gress even with Rs. 91 crores? It is quite true. If the other defects exist within the Scheduled Castes, then it is for us, the enlightened ones, to put those things right, to help them to see directly what the correct social pattern should be.

There are a number of alternate motions to this motion before the House today. They have brought in medical facilities, minor irrigation facilities or other purposes like education, scholarship, housing, land allocation, etc. All that has been covered by this motion in this debate and under the second Five Year Plan, Rs. 91 crores have been allotted. What I do want to convince the House is that we have to speak of Rs. 91 crores. If we could get even one-tenth of the figure that I am quoting here, in human heads, in human hearts and in human beings, then, how far we could accomplish these targets that we have laid before us?

In this task, we are all united, we all feel alike, that it is a matter of shame that the caste system should linger, that the tribals should still live in the remote places, that they should be downtrodden, that malnutrition should eat them up. We do admit that some of the tribes are dying out. There is no secret about it. Some of the tribes we shall not be able to rescue. They are dying out. The *thodas*, for instance, and very near here, some where in Himachal Pradesh, there is another tribe—they are dying out.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandsesh): Nothing is done.

Shrimati Alva: If Shri Bharucha had been here on this side, he would not have even begun this task.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We would have finished the job.

Shrimati Alva: You talk tall.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members are being directly addressed.

Shrimati Alva: I am sorry. But once in a while, feelings rise on both

sides, and I am concerned with the tribes. Shri Bharucha is concerned with his constituency. It does not have tribal people so close to him. However, I want to be as brief as I can.

My hon. colleague yesterday has answered most of the relevant points. He made a slight mistake when he quoted the figure of Rs. 10 crores. He said that it was meant for Harijans—Rs. 10 crores. I may make a slight correction with his knowledge and consent. This Rs. 10 crores covers the schemes for Harijans as well as the Scheduled Tribes.

Now, Shri Balmiki, I think, and some other Members also talked about the sweeper class or the scavenging class and asked what is being done for them. I was rather amused because Shri Balmiki himself is a member of the sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board to go into this subject. The States have been informed as to what they could do and not do in this direction and how they could help to avoid the nightsoil being carried on the heads of the sweeper class. It is a thing of the past. But could you do it in this vast and ancient land at once? Why are the people so doubtful? It needs perseverance. Do we persevere beyond our tongue? How many of the hon. friends will show perseverance with the two hands and make it a thing of the past, as Gandhiji did? That was the practice in the ashram. We have gone far away from that practice. It is only with purity of purpose that we can do, not by talking here, "abolish scavenging". How many hon. Members are prepared to go even in the cities, in the slum areas, and clean? We all have done it and that is why we are in a position to say it.

Rs. 6-62 lakhs have been set aside to improve the methods of scavenging. But even this amount is small and with all our efforts we may not reach very far because our country is full of villages. It is not full of cities where modern methods could be adopted and built up as easily as is

said in this august House. It takes time. Inch by inch, step by step, we can march ahead; brick by brick we can build a house. That is our purpose. Brick by brick will take many decades, and we are not afraid that it will take decades. We demand of the people, the public, and we demand all our legislators in this august House and outside in the States to help us manually. They can come here and criticise us after they have seen things and done something with their hands.

Everything possible is being done. Mobile vans are being given wherever we can do it.

An Hon. Member: What for?

Shrimati Alva: To relieve. For the relief of the disease that exists in the tribal areas and in other areas where the down-trodden live.

I shall now come to Shri Jaipal Singh's point. Shri Jaipal Singh made a point that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given more independence, should become a more important officer. I do not know what he meant. Shri Jaipal Singh is familiar with the provisions of the Constitution; he has read it and understood it, and still, he made this demand. I do not know why and how. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes works in the Home Ministry and through the Home Ministry his reports are sent to the President. This was laid down in 1950 or 1951 by the then Rashtrapati who said that the report should go through the Home Ministry. I am only giving information to the House. In the face of this fact, I think his demand will give him greater independence. He is independent; he goes round the country as and when desired and ordered; he looks into everything and he reports. His reports are placed before the House. They are no doubt delayed, because once again, the country is vast and you want a whole picture every time.

[Shrimati Alva]

We have our States and our States have their own schemes. They try their best. Some hon. Member here said that I reflected on the States. I have never reflected on any of the States in the country. They have their own limitations. In the past they have not been able to send us their progress reports in time. Things are stabilising now. We are calling a conference of Chief Ministers. We are appointing Assistant Commissioners and we hope to get better co-ordination in our own field, but we do insist and we should always welcome co-operation from all sections of this august House and from their own constituencies. Wherever they have workers, they must give us co-operation and active assistance. After the debate is over, I almost feel that the subject is forgotten till another bright day, another ten hours and another set of criticisms flung at us. No; you may debate or not debate, but this is a task in your hands as much as ours.

An Hon. Member: Address the Chair.

Shrimati Alva: It is a task in which we are all co-operating and to the extent we shall receive this co-operation shall we also endeavour to fulfil the targets laid before us.

I shall come to Mr. Anthony.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is time for Private Members' business.

Shri Ganpati Ram: On a point of order.

जैसा कि माननीय मंत्रीजी जी ने कहा कि संविधान के धाराओं के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति जी ने सोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर को ऐम्बार्क किया और वे देश में घूम कर रिपोर्टें भेज करते हैं। वह जो जो रिकमेंडेशन देते हैं पार्लियामेंट उन को एंग्रेज करती है हर मान्य। जो उस ने पिछली रिपोर्टों में दिया कि सोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जो रिजर्वेशन स्लट्स हैं वे धार्य नहीं होते हैं

और हर विभाग में एक एक थो० एस० डी० रक्का जाना चाहिये और कम से कम यह देखना चाहिये कि रिजर्वेशन स्लट्स इम्प्लिमेंट हुये हैं या नहीं, क्या गवर्नमेंट इस को मानने के लिये तैयार है ?

उदाहरण बहुवचन : बस अब प्राप की स्पीचें दोनो बफे हो नी या फिर भी होगी ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may submit that the hon. Member should not take pleasure in these things. There ought to be some dignity and some decorum in this House. One should not feel pleased that he has done it; that he has interrupted and done it successfully. That should not be the attitude.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is time for Private Members' business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps we should listen to the hon. Minister and let her conclude. We will sit 10 minutes late.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is also a half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can adjust that time.

Shrimati Alva: I want to make a reference to the point raised by Mr. Anthony about the reservation and recruitment of Anglo-Indian personnel in the country. I have a few figures here before me. I may place them before this House, because he spoke with so much passion this morning that that was the community that was neglected. No, Sir. I think Mr. Anthony referred to the Customs department, in the Customs department, in Grade II and Grade III, in 1953, the number of posts reserved for Anglo-Indians was 16 and the number filled by Anglo-Indians was 15. In 1954, the number of posts reserved for Anglo-Indians in Grade II and Grade III in the Customs department was 3 and the number filled was 3. In 1955, the number of posts reserved was 28 and the number filled was 29.

Shri Goray (Poona): How?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The last deficiency of one was made up here.

Shrimati Alva: The figures speak for themselves.

The hon. Member said that out of 72 reserved seats, sufficient recruitment was not done from the Anglo-Indians. This is due to the fact that the total recruitment made also came down from 280 in 1950 to 13 in 1951. The reduction was not, therefore, because of any discrimination.

I have not got all the figures about the railways, but I can give the information that I have got just now and any other information that the hon. Member wants, later. With a view to improve recruitment of Anglo-Indians, the reservations for this community have been made from February, 1957—if there have been any wrongs, they are going to be righted—in the categories with which they had past association prior to 15th August, 1947. The effect of these orders will be reflected in the recruitment made in 1957-58 and in subsequent years.

One more point that he made was that the records were destroyed. But the hon. Member is well aware that temporary records are not kept for more than 2 years and if those records were of a temporary nature, they must have been destroyed.

I think I have satisfied the hon. Member. The hon. Members of this august House are found to be satisfied with nothing. They are living in their own dreams as good critics; but only when they will come down with a thud on the floor or on the soil of the earth that you will realise the dark picture that has to be brightened not with laughter and merriment that you have shown in this House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shrimati Alva: I am sorry—but with seriousness of purpose. And, how does seriousness of purpose come about? It

will come about only when the hon. Members in this House and the general lay public outside learn to understand that

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,

Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to put one question to the hon. Deputy Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should not this be reserved for some other time? That is my request.

I will now put all the substitute motions from 1 to 17 to the House. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that more emphasis should be placed on the minor irrigation projects in the Tribal and the scheduled areas of the country."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that projects should be taken up in the tribal and scheduled areas of the country for providing more employment for labour."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that the landless agricultural Adivasi and Harijan labourers be settled on the reclaimed and gramdan lands."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that permanent schemes should be made for the proper marketing of the agricultural produce of the Adivasis."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that adequate medical facilities should be provided in the Tribal and the Scheduled Areas of the country."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner

for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, appreciates the progress made so far and recommends that efforts be accelerated to help backward sections of the people to become full and equal members of the Socialist Society at an early date."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, recommends to the Government that sufficient funds be provided for helping the Scheduled Castes and Adivasis to build their houses particularly those who live mainly on daily wages."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that economic holdings of land be allotted to the landless Scheduled Castes and Adivasis of India."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years

1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that—

(i) a Commission be appointed to assess the progress made so far and to suggest effective measures for eradicating untouchability in the country; and

(ii) more educational facilities be provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that sizeable holding of land be provided to each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe family in order to improve its economic condition."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be set up with necessary powers to enquire into the progress made so far in removal of untouchability in different States in the country and to submit its Report within six months suggesting measures for expediting the removal of untouchability."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that suitable steps be taken,—

(a) to check the employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' children below the age of fourteen;

(b) to protect the Scheduled Castes from being compelled to do indecent jobs against their volition; and

(c) to eradicate untouchability in India."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that education should be imparted to the Adivasi children in their mother tongue at the primary and the secondary stages."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that all development works in the tribal areas and the Scheduled areas of the country should be

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker.]

done by the Government through the co-operative organizations.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that the agricultural produce of the Adivasis should be marketed through the multi-purpose co-operative societies.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that the officers posted to the scheduled areas of the country should be trained properly to serve the Adivasis to their best interests.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956-57, is of the opinion that medical facilities should be made available to the Adivasis by creating mobile dispensaries in large numbers.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up Private Members' Bills.....

An Hon. Member: What about the original motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing to be put. Only the reports were to be considered and they have been considered. That is all.

*SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED IN WRITING FROM MEMBERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्री श्रींकार लाल (कोटा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं पर भी इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स व शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को कितने मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन दी गई, कितने मकानात बनाये गये कितनी फैमिलीज को जमीनें दी गई, कितने अस्पताल खोले गये। इन सब चीजों का जिक्र विस्तार में होना चाहिये था। इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात की कमी प्रतीत होती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित सुझाव प्रस्तुत करता हूं :—

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये एक मंत्री को नियुक्ति और होना चाहिये जो कि इसी विषय को deal करे ताकि हरिजनों को अधिक से अधिक तादाद में लाभ व राहत मिल सके।

यह भी सही है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस में पूरी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती हैं। वहां पर इन लोगों की जितनी उन्नति होनी चाहिये थी इसी कारण नहीं हो पाती है इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ही सारा भार इस का उठाये और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के भरोसे पर इस कार्य को न छोड़े और सारे कार्य केन्द्र से ही किये जायें।

गवर्नमेंट पालिसी का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पूरी तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। कोटा जिले से राजस्थान में हरिजनों को न तो मकानात बनाने के लिये कोई जमीनें ही अलौट की गई हैं और न उन लोगों को कर्ज ही दिये गये हैं।

कोटा (राजस्थान) मेरी कौन्सिलिट्यूमनी है। वहां पर शरणार्थी मोचियों की ६० फेमीलीज को घाये हुए लगभग ८ वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन उन लोगों को अभी तक कलेम्स की पूरी रकम नहीं मिली है। और न उनको ठीक ही तरह से बसाया गया है। मैं इस और भी महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप में आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा।

हरिजनों के लिये अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट, १९५५ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया है लेकिन उसका पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं हो रहा है। अधिकारी वर्ग द्वारा पूरी दिनचर्या नहीं है, वे हैं लेकिन मेरे साथ में यह भी मानना है कि वेबेन एक्ट में पालन करने में ही कोई समस्या का हो नहीं है। जाना है जब तक कि हमारे एगेंस का जवाब न बदलगा और भवण बन्धनों के दिनों में हरिजन बंधुओं का घराना की गुंजाइश न होगी तब तक यह कार्य नहीं मान्य में होना नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या के हल के लिये हृदय परिवर्तन अनिवार्य हो आवश्यक है। और इसके लिये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का सहयोग चाहिये। जिसमें कि हमारे भारत का अनटचेबिलिटी का कानून दूर हो गये।

पब्लिसिटी की भी कमी काफी महसूस की जा रही है। इस और भी भी महोदय अपना ध्यान आकर्षित करने का कष्ट करेंगे।

यह भी मैं मानने को मध्य तैयार हूँ कि पिछले वर्षों में इस और काफी प्रगति हुई है इसमें लिये बास्तेब में गृह मन्त्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है लेकिन यह भी विचारणीय है

कि उन्नति जितनी होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हो पा रही है इसके लिये रिजर्वेशन का समय १० वर्ष और बढ़ाना चाहिये जिससे हरिजनों का आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके।

सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट की स्थापना होनी चाहिये।

प्राइवेट इन्स्टीट्यूट्स को जो आर्थिक महायता दी जाती है उसका नहीं मायने में सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये और हरिजनों को अधिक में अधिक नादाद में लाभ होना चाहिये।

इस समस्या का हल कनवॉन में नहीं हो सकता है बल्कि हृदय की पवित्रता से ही हो सकता है।

सरकार के होस्टल इत्यादि सोते हैं लेकिन कोटा (राजस्थान) में होस्टल के सुपरिण्डेंट का व्यवहार हरिजन बालकों के साथ ठीक नहीं है। जहां तक हो सके मैट्रिक गार्दन व सीइयूट ट्राइन्स में ही सुपरिण्डेंट की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये।

पब्लिक मनिम कमीशन का एक सदस्य हरिजन जाना चाहिये ताकि उनका गहरी तरफ से मनेकान हो सके।

फायर क्लब केंडर (श्रेणी) की सर्विस में हरिजन, आदिवासी को ही प्राथमिकता दी जाना चाहिये जिसमें अनटचेबिलिटी दूर हान में मदद मिले।

श्री श्री लाल (अन्वागार-रहित-अनु-मूलित जातियाँ) हरिजनों का देहान और शहर में रहने के निब मकानों का जंचेत् प्रबन्ध किया जावे। देहातो में जमान और महायता व कर्जा दिया जावे और शहरों में भी जमान जिस पर वह आवास है कई मंजिल मकान बना कर मुनासिब

[श्री चुनी लाल]

कीमत या किराया पर दिया जावे। मुसलमानों की इक्कू जमीन या मकान पर मुद्दत से बसने वालों को वह जमीन या मकान पुनर्वास विभाग से लेकर दिये जावे। काश्त की जमीन भी इसी तरह से ही दी जावे।

लड़कियों की शिक्षा का खास प्रबन्ध किया जावे और लड़के लड़कियों को प्राइमरी क्लास के बाद से ही वर्जीफे दिये जावें।

जात पात तोड़ शादी को प्रोत्साहित किया जावे ऐसे लड़के और लड़की के लिये सर्विस हासिल करने में विशेषता दी जावे।

अनटचेबिलिटी को दूर करने के लिये डोक्यूमेंटरी फिल्म हर सिनेमा हाउस में दिखाई जानी चाहिये।

हरिजनों में जो आपसी मतभेद या छुआछूत है उसको भी दूर करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। और अल्प संख्यक हरिजन जातियों को सब जगह उचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये। हरिजनों की कोई भी ऐसी संस्था जिसको सरकारी सहायता मिलती हो किसी भी जाति विशेष या व्यक्तियों की ही नहीं होनी चाहिये बल्कि अल्प संख्यक जातियों का खास प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये।

सरकारी कर्मचारी छुआछूत मिटाने में पूर्ण ईमानदारी से काम लें। ऐसी हिदायत खास होनी चाहिये।

कुएं या कोई भी और ऐसी जगह उठने बैठने या रहने की हरिजनों के लिये अलग नहीं होनी चाहिये।

हरिजनों में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी को रोकना जाये और मिलों, कारखानों और दूसरे कामों में उनको लगाया जावे। देहात के हरिजनों की जन शक्ति को काम में लाने का उचित प्रबन्ध शीघ्र होना चाहिये।

हर स्टेट में हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड सीधे गवर्नर के अधीन किये जावें। क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहेबान और कार्यों में लगे रहते हैं।

राज्य-सभा और स्टेट्स अपर हाउस में हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये। अल्प संख्यक हरिजन जातियों का खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

पुलिस में काफी तादाद में हरिजनों को लिया जाये और दूसरी नौकरियों में अनुपात से पूरा किया जाये।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : मैं केवल आप के द्वारा होम मिनिस्टर साहेब से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अधिक न करें तो इतना अवश्य करें कि जो व्यय सरकार से पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिये दिया जाता है उसका हिसाब ठीक ढंग से रखा जाये और वह व्यय उचित व्यवस्थित ढंग से हो। दवाई आदि का प्रबन्ध गरीबों को मुफ्त होना चाहिये। देहातों में आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये क्योंकि देहातों में केवल वैदिक दवा ही लोगों को प्राप्त होती है। अस्पताली दवायें केवल शहरी लोगों को ही मिल पाती हैं। मैं आपको अपने जिले खतरपुर के किसुनगढ़ गांव की चर्चा कर देना चाहता हूं। अरसा ३ साल से अधिक हो गया कि सरकार द्वारा किसुनगढ़ में पचास हजार रुपये लगा कर अस्पताल बनवाया गया। आज तक एक भी डाक्टर वहां नहीं भेजा गया है जब कि वह एरिया घाटी (पहाड़ी) पर है उसके ३०-४० मील के आसपास कोई दवा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। न अस्पताल है न आयुर्वेदिक दवायें हैं। लोग दुःखी हैं। कोई सुनता ही नहीं है।

आर्थिक स्थिति हरिजनों को जैसी सुधरना चाहिये थी वैसी अभी नहीं सुधरी

है। यह लोग स्वयं परिश्रमी होते हुए भी इनके पास कृषि करने को जमीन नहीं है, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं है। इनके मकान आप देहातों में जा कर देखें तो मुश्किल जान-वरों के मकानों से सराब हैं। कारण यह है कि वह मकान मैदान में होते हैं इनको मकान बनाने को कोई जगह नहीं है कोई न जगह देता ही है जब कि मकान बनाने की हिम्मत स्वयं करते हैं तो जमीन का धड़ंगा लगता है। गरीबी है ही, कहीं मुनवाई के लिये नहीं जा सकते हैं पैसा है नहीं। मकानों के लिये सरकार को स्पेशल प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

शिक्षा का लाभ तो हुआ है परन्तु शहर वालों को। देहात वाले हरिजनो का नहीं हो रहा है। वहां की हानन गिराई हुई है मकान भी जो सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये हैं वह शहर में दूर हरिजनों की भांति ही बनाये गये हैं। इनमें सरकार को कुआ मकान में अलग नहीं बनवाने चाहिये बल्कि जहां जगह हो और बस्ती के अन्दर ही बनाये जाना चाहिये।

आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का कड़ा कदम ही उठाना है, जिसमें बहुत कुछ समस्या हल हो सकती है। जैसे जंगलों में रहने वाली जानिया, कोल, भोल, गांड, चमार और अन्य हरिजन आदि हैं जो जंगलों से शहद, अचार (चिरंजी) महुआ, गांद, जड़ी, बूटिया अन्य प्रकार के सामान भी तैयार करते हैं परन्तु होना क्या है कि वह जंगल के रहने वाले अचारों भाव तोल जानते नहीं हैं खाने पीने की आवश्यकता हमेशा हर दिन रहती है वह सारा सामान जो दिन भर परिश्रम से लाते हैं, गांव में बिकते, महाजन, पूजापति लोग उनकी सब चीजों को थोड़े से पैसे देकर खरीद लेते हैं जब कि वह चीजें बाजारों में रुपये की होती हैं। तो होता यह है कि इन को घुसा भी जाता है। इतना ही नहीं

सरकार स्वयं ही उन जंगलों का ठेका किसी एक व्यक्ति को दे देती है जो इन सब जातियों को परेशान करता है। इससे सरकार इनको बाजार भाव बेच देने का प्रबन्ध करें और ठेका अन्य को न मिल जावे। बल्कि इन्हीं पेशेवरों को दिया जाये या रकम बसूल की जाये ताकि जीवन सुख में बिता सके। नहीं तो परिश्रमी को पूजापति हड़पता रहेगा, उन का सुधार नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कदम सरकार उठाये तो शोषण में बचाये जा सकने हैं।

यह लोग हरवाही प्रथा में अधिकतर फंसे हुये हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी के रुपया मारे जायें बल्कि चाहता यह हूं कि इस प्रथा में एक बार फंसा फिर जीवन भर नहीं उभर सकता है। अतः जब भी गरीब अपना हिसाब तहमीलदार द्वारा चाहे मुफ्त में हिसाब सही ढंग से करवा दिया जाये।

हरिजनो में ही छद्मछत ममाई हुई है और उसके दूर होने में भी परेशानी है उसका कारण आर्थिक स्थिति ही है जब कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था उन की ठीक हो जावेगी तो स्वयं एक शक्ति बन जायेंगी और छद्मछत स्वयं हट जायेगी। आज गरीबी की वजह से अलग-अलग बिल्वे पड़े हैं। मजदूरों का मजदूरी बड़ों द्वारा ही लेना पड़ता है। इस कारण सगठन एक नहीं हो पाता है।

श्री बाबर (आनुवा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जानिया) : रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ क्रमांक १५ में आयुक्त ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के जो विभाग कार्य करते हैं, उनका नाम एक ही हो और वह समाज कल्याण विभाग हो। यह सुझाव मैं केवल आदिवासी तथा हरिजन लोगों पर अप्रत्यक्ष आक्रमण है, अपितु इससे आयुक्त की अनुभव धून्यता की झलक प्रतीत होती है। अस्तु इस सम्बन्ध में

[श्री डामर]

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि ऐसा कार्य न किया जाये। रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ७ में "आदिवासी तथा हरिजन कल्याण के परामर्शदात्री बोर्ड" की चर्चा की तथा उसमें सेवा भावी संसद् सदस्य, धारा सभाई सदस्य तथा अन्य सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं का सहयोग लिया जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह देखा है कि ऐसे बोर्डों में सेवा भावी संसद् सदस्य, धारा सभा सदस्य या सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं, ऐसे बोर्डों में केवल वे ही लोग लिये जाते हैं, जो बोर्डों की रचना करने वाले हैं उनकी जी हजुरी करने में जो दक्ष होते हैं लेकिन यह नितान्त अनुचित है।

रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ६२ पर जंगल का सगार सहकारी समितियों की चर्चा की है, मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन साल में आदिवासी को-ऑपरेटिव सहकारी समितियों को जंगल के ठंके देने की प्रथा चालू है लेकिन पिछले वर्ष से यह धर्म लगा दी है कि जो समिति आदिवासी सेवक सघ झाबुआ या मालवा भील सेवक सघ इन्दौर से प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत कर सकती है उसी को सम्बन्धित जिले के जंगल का ठंका मिल सकेगा। यह धर्म नितान्त न्याय युक्त नहीं है। कारण है कि उक्त प्रकार के प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करना कभी २ बड़ा कठिन काम हो जाता है क्योंकि प्रमाणपत्र देने वाली वे संस्थाएँ पार्टी पोलिटिकम् (गुटवन्दी) में उतरी हुई हैं जो महत्कारी मर्मित उनकी पार्टी से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती है उसको जंगल का ठंका देने का प्रमाणपत्र नहीं मिलता है। मैं इस प्रकार के प्रमाणपत्र का सख्त विरोध करता हूँ। यह धर्म हटा दी जानी चाहिये।

रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ४७ पर आयुक्त ने कहा है कि आदिवासी बच्चों की प्रारम्भिक पढ़ाई आदिवासियों की भाषा में होनी चाहिये। और

पश्चात् हिन्दी नागरी लिपि में उनकी पढ़ाई होनी चाहिये। मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं क्योंकि यदि आदिवासी बच्चे प्रारम्भ में हिन्दी नहीं सीखेंगे तो आगे चल कर उनको हिन्दी सीखना तथा खड़ी बोली बोलना नितान्त कठिन होगा। इसलिये इस प्रकार की चर्चा करना बिल्कुल अनुचित है। मैं इस का सख्त विरोध करता हूँ।

रिपोर्ट में छात्रावासों की भी चर्चा की गई है। मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में चल रहे छात्रावासों के नाम पर हजारों रुपये के गबन का एक मामला पकड़ा था जो मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले की पेटलाबद तहसील के ग्राम रायपुरिया के बोगस छात्रावास से सम्बन्धित था। सरकार की निगाह में वह गबन सही निकला परन्तु उक्त गबन जिन लोगों ने किया था तत्कालीन मध्य भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों ने उन लोगों के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही नहीं की। मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र के आदिवासी तथा हरिजन विभाग द्वारा जितने भी काम किये और किये जा रहे हैं मैं चुनौती दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन में हजारों के घुटाटे हुये हैं तथा हो रहे हैं। मेरी यह जोरदार मांग है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में उक्त आदिवासी तथा हरिजन विभाग द्वारा जो जो निर्माण कार्य हुए हैं उनकी जांच के लिये एच रणेशल कमेटी गठित की जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में जहाँ मैं चला गया हूँ न तो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई ठोस योजना चालू की गई और न द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उक्त एरिया में कोई ठोस योजना चालू की जाने वाली है। उक्त क्षेत्रों में आवागमन के लिये सड़कों की कितनी कमी है कि बारिश के दिनों में

एक तहसील से दूसरी तहसील में जाना बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। स्थिति यहां तक गम्भीर है कि कई तहसीले सड़को डांग जिले के हेडक्वार्टरों से जुड़ी हुई नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि झाबुआ जिले की पैटलाबद तहसील सड़क द्वारा जिले से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है। केवल २५-२६ मील की एक सड़क उक्त तहसील में रायपुरिया से राजगढ़ तक नहीं जोड़ी जा रही है। उक्त सड़क के न बनने के कारण पैटलाबद तहसील बारिश के दिनों में एक टापू बन जाती है। अतः मेरी मांग है कि उक्त रायपुरिया राजगढ़ सड़क को बनाने का कार्य शीघ्र प्रारम्भ किया जाये।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि पिछले सन् १९५३ तथा १९५४ में जिस प्रकार का भयंकर भूकाल मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत क्षेत्र आदिवासी एरिया में पड़ा था और उस समय सरकार की डीली नीति से आदिवासियों को वृक्षों की जड़ें तथा पत्तों खाने पड़े थे ऐसी स्थिति उक्त क्षेत्र की इस वर्ष भी होने वाली है। इसलिये समय के पहले ऐसी स्थिति को सभाला जाये।

श्री डी डू (हर्गदोई-शक्ति-अनुसूचित जाति) : मैं छद्मा छून के लिये सरकार तथा सर्वोपयोगी जनता से इनके लिये भिक्षा और सहायता की अधिक मांग नहीं करता हूँ पर यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और वनवासियों के शक्तिशाली बनाने में जितनी भी सहायता की जा सकती है, दी जाये। उनके शक्तिशाली हो जाने पर छद्माछून का मन स्वयं ही बिदा हो जायेगा और हरिजनों तथा वनवासियों में भी हर प्रकार के सुख और शान्ति का आगमन हो सकेगा इसके लिये मेरे उत्तर प्रदेशीय हरिजनों के बारे में निम्नलिखित सुझाव हैं :-

१. हरिजनों को पुलिस ग्राम प्रधान तथा ग्रामीण गुप्तों के सम्बन्धों से बचाया जाय।

२. उन को स्वीकृत अनुपाती के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियों में भरती किया जाये जिस में योग्यता और उम्र के लिये कुछ हिदायत की जाय।

३. सरकार के पास जो जमीन है वह उन हरिजनों में बांट दी जाये जिनके पास कतई जमीन नहीं है और उन्हें बेटी करने में अन्य आवश्यक-तानुसार सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये।

४. हरिजन छात्रों को वजीफा केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों से देने में शीघ्रता को जाये और वजीफों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये।

५. गावों में कुटीर तथा गृह उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देकर लोगों को उनके घरेलू धन्धों में उन्नति करने का अवसर और सहायता दी जाये।

६. हरिजनों को विभिन्न टैक्सों से बचाया जाये। उन्हें अपने मकान बनाने और व्यवसाय करने में भी राजकीय मन्त्रीपञ्चक सहायता दी जाय।

७. जहाँ उनकी आबादी अधिक है वहाँ उनके लिये पाठ-शालाओं के खोलने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

श्री जेक राम मेरी (महासू-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जाति) : रिपोर्ट १९५६-५७ के सफा ३७ पर लिखा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में २० प्रतिशत आसामिया टीबर्स ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में रिजर्व हैं। क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का

[श्री नेक राम नेगी]

ध्यान इस तरह दिया है कि कहां तक इस पर धमल होता है। होता क्या है कि यह निष्कर्ष दिया जाता है कि हरिजन लड़के आसामियों के लिए न मिल सके। इस बास्ते दूसरों को भौका दिया जाये, भले ही हरिजनों की दरखास्तें फाड़ क्यों न दी गई हों। इसी तरह दूसरी आसामियों में रिजर्वेशन है, मगर उसका भी यही हाल है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया। और कुछ नहीं तो अपराधी की जगह के लिए हर वक्त हरिजन मिल सकते हैं मगर वहां भी उनको भौका नसीब नहीं होता। अपराधी भ्रमून अपराधियों के घर पर ही काम करते हैं, चूँकि अभी तक घरों में छुआछूत का दौर जारी है, इस बास्ते अगर आप जांच पड़ताम करें तो मालूम होगा कि पिछले ५ सालों के कितने अपराधी हरिजन लगाये गये हैं और कितने दूसरी कास्ट्स के। सफा ११५ पर कुछ सिफारिशों का कमिशनर साहब ने हिमाचल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को की है मगर बन्द एक बातों के सिवा किसी पर भी धमल नहीं हुआ। पाइन्ट नं० ६ पर मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ाने की बात सिफारिश की गई है मगर बजाय मजदूरी की मजदूरी बढ़ाने के मजदूरों को काम पर से ही हटा दिया गया। हर साल हरिजन और आदिवासियों की बहबूदी के लिए स्कीमें बनती हैं मगर धमल में नहीं लाई जाती। इतना जरूर है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी के नाम से हिमाचल मन्के-टैरिण्ट में एक दफ्तर बेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट खल गया है। इस दफ्तर में भी किसी हरिजन और आदिवासी को तरजीह नहीं दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि छुआछूत कोई चीज नहीं सिवाय गुरबत के। सबसे पहले गुरबत और जहानत को दूर करना ही है तभी लोग छुआछूत को छोड़ सकेंगे। सरकार के कानून के मुताबिक सब मन्दिर खल गये, जिसमें हिमाचल का मण्डर मन्दिर भीमकाली सरहान का भी है। मगर अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हरिजन सरकार की

आज्ञा के बावजूद भी उस मन्दिर में जाने से डरते हैं। वहां सिवाय एक दो हरिजन के। इसकी सबसे बड़ी बजह है गुरबत और तालीम की कमी। इसलिये मेरे बन्द सुझाव हैं :—

प्राइमरी तालीम लाजमी की जाये और स्कूल हरिजनों के गांव में खोले जायें।

प्राइमरी तक हरिजनों के लड़के लड़कियों को किताबें, स्नेट, पेन्सिल इत्यादि मुफ्त दी जाएं।

इन स्कूलों के साथ साथ बोर्डिंग हाउस होना चाहिये और हरिजन लड़के लड़कियों की खाना मुफ्त मिलना चाहिये। जहां जहां हरिजनों के गांव हैं, वहां पर पानी का इन्तजाम ठीक होना चाहिये और जहां पर सम्मिलित गांव हैं, वहां पानी का इन्तजाम इकट्ठा एक कुवां या बावली होनी चाहिये ताकि हरिजन और सबर्बन एक जगह से पानी भर सकें। हरिजन की बावली किसी भी जगह भ्रमण नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जो सबर्बन हरिजनों की लड़कियों से शादी करे, उनको सरकारी नौकरियों में खास रियायत मिलनी चाहिये।

जो बजीक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं, वह किसी को नहीं दिये जायें।

हरिजनों को प्राज तब सरकार की तरफ से कर्ज नहीं मिलते। वे प्राज तक कर्ज के नीचे दबे रहे। अगर इन्हे कर्ज मिलता ही है तो ४० से ५० प्रतिशत मूद देना पड़ता है। वह भी उस हानन में अगर उनके पास जेबर या जमीन रहन को हो तो। इसलिये निबंदन है कि कर्ज पर खास ध्यान दिया जाये।

हरिजनों के पास जमीनें नहीं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूसरे जातियों को नीतोड़ आसानी से मिल जाती है मगर हरिजनों को नीतोड़ मिलना इतना मुश्किल है कि जितना एगरेस्ट को सर करना। अक्सर तो पटवारियों से

निपटना ही मुश्किल है, अफसरोں तक पहुंचना तो दरकिनार रहा। इस सिलसिले में कुछ रोज पहले कुछ लोग देवर भाई से मिले थे, उन्होंने काफी आश्वासन दिलाया, इसलिये निवेदन है कि जिन जिन हरिजनों के पास जमीन नहीं वे जिनके पास कुनबा के लिहाज से जमीन काफी नहीं उन्हें हिमाचल नीतोड़ के कानून के आहत दस बीघा जमीन देने में ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये।

कुछ इस रिपोर्ट पर मेरे सुझाव हैं। पृष्ठ ६९ पर तो जो सुझाव कमिशनर साहिब ने किये हैं, उनमें से पहले सुझाव से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि जब तक सड़कें इन ऐरिया में नहीं बनती वहां के लोगों की माली हालत में फर्क नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि जरूरीयात सामान के लाने और ले जाने में काफी खर्च होता है। आदिवास और हरिजनों के आज तक दबे रहने का यह भी एक कारण है कि चीजें महंगी मिलती रहीं और आमदनी का जरिया कोई नहीं था।

पृष्ठ ८५ पर जो सिफारिश कमिशनर साहब ने की है मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह केलोंग लाहौल में रेडियो टेलीग्राफ काम कर रहा है उसी तरह एक एक सेट रामपुर और चीनी में खुल जाय तो काफी बेहतर होगा और जनता को इससे काफी सुविधा होगी। क्योंकि यह रास्ते सड़ियों और बरसात में बन्द हो जाते हैं।

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : परिच्छेद २ में कहा गया है कि इस अनुसूचित जाति विभाग को मुख्य मंत्रियों के आधीन रखा जाये लेकिन यह बात हरिजनों के विकास के लिये अधिक उपयोगी नहीं होगी क्योंकि मुख्य मंत्रियों के पास कार्य बहुत अधिक होता है साथ ही उन्हें राजनीतिक झगड़ों से फुरसत नहीं होती तथा वह सबर्णों का भी लिहाज करते हैं इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजन सुधार

कार्य के लिये राजपालों को विशेष अधिकार दिये जाते हैं।

राजस्थान में नई निकलने वाली भूमि में हरिजनों को संरक्षण दिया जाये।

शिक्षा संस्थाओं में संरक्षण कक्षा के आधार पर रखा जाये तथा प्रत्येक साल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ते देख संरक्षण बढ़ाया जाये।

वनस्थली विद्यापीठ भुसावर जिला भरतपुर राजस्थान में भी हरिजन छात्राओं के लिये सरकार की ओर से कुछ सीटें रिजर्व की जायें तथा वनस्थली, जयपुर और पब्लिक स्कूल बीकानेर में कुछ सुरक्षित सीटें और जड़ाई जायें।

कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट राजवार छापी जाये तथा विधान सभाओं में उस पर विचार किया जाये।

अल्पसंख्यक हरिजन जातियों के विकास के लिये खास ध्यान रखा जाये क्योंकि अब तक बहुमत जाति वाले हरिजन ही लाभ उठाते रहे हैं। राज्य सभा विधान परिषदें तथा स्थानीय स्वायत्त संस्थाओं में नियुक्ति के समय अल्प संख्यक हरिजन जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व का खास ध्यान रखा जाये।

अस्पृश्यता सम्बन्धी शिकायतों पर अमल कराने के लिये कानूनी सलाहकार नियुक्त किये जायें तथा ऐसे मामलों को पुलिस केस मान कर कार्यवाही की जाये।

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के खर्च तथा उन के कार्यों पर ठीक ध्यान दिया जाये।

सरकार सहायता से निर्मित कृषि किसी जाति विशेष का न हो अपितु सरकारी घोषित किये जायें।

मेहतर सुधार कार्य शीघ्र हो तथा म्युनिसिपल बोर्डों में सुरक्षित सीट पर उन्हीं की नियुक्ति की जाये।

[श्री पहाड़िया]

कस्टोडियन की जमीन या जिस जमीन या मकान पर वह रहते हों वह वहां उन्हीं हरिजनों को मुनासिब कीमत पर दे दी जाये तथा किस्तों पर रुपया वसूल किया जाये।

सशस्त्र सेना सरकारी लिमिटेड कम्पनियां संसद् सचिवालय तथा सुप्रीम कोर्ट एवं स्थानीय स्वायत्त संस्थाओं में भी हरिजनों को संरक्षण दिया जाये।

हरिजनों के लिये अलग छात्रावास स्कूल, कुर्चे या बस्तियां न बसाई जायें तथा अन्य सबर्षों के साथ सम्मिलित रूप से व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बलोदा बाजार—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि भारत सरकार अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उत्थान के लिये काफी रकम खर्च करती है। परन्तु इन ७ वर्षों में इनके जीवन में कोई ठोस प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मेरे विचार के अनुसार इसका कारण है निजी संस्थाएं। कुछ निजी संस्थाएं सरकार से अनुदान लेने के विचार से अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की हितैषी बनकर और अनुदान लेकर हरिजनों के विकास की हत्या कर रहे हैं। मेरे सुझाव के अनुसार इन सब कार्य को सरकार अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेती है।

मेरे विचार के अनुसार अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये सरकार शिक्षा पर ज्यादा तादाद में रकम खर्च करे। यह शिक्षा सम्मिलित शिक्षा हो जिसमें हमारे होने वाले बच्चे जो निकट भविष्य में राष्ट्र का निर्माता बनेंगे उनके बीच में जो जातियां की दीवारें खड़ी हैं वह टूट जायेंगी जो नौकरी करना चाहे उन्हें अविलम्ब कर्मचारी के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाये।

अब लड़कियों के शिक्षा पर मैं अपना सुझाव देना चाहती हूं लड़के तो कुछ तादाद में

पढ़ रहे हैं पर अभी तक लड़कियां बहुत कम पढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि इन दोनों जातियों में आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण नहीं पढ़ाते और ८-९ वर्ष से ही काम पर लगा देते हैं। कहीं कुछ लड़के पढ़कर पढ़ी लिखी लड़की ढूँढ़ते हैं। जब उनको नहीं मिलती है तब बिना पढ़ी लिखी लड़की के साथ शादी करनी पड़ती है। इससे उनको मानसिक शान्ति नहीं होती। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि लड़कों के छात्रवृत्ति से लड़कियों को ड्योढ़ा छात्रवृत्ति देने की कोशिश करें। सरकार हरिजन तथा आदिवासी बच्चों की कठिनाइयों को दृष्टिगत करते हुए मार्च-अप्रैल में छात्रवृत्ति वितरण करते हैं। उसे अगस्त-सितम्बर में दिया जाये जिससे उन्हें खर्च के लिये भटकना न पड़े।

आज तक भंगी बच्चों को म्युनिसिपल स्कूलों में नहीं लेते हैं उन्हें ज्यादा तादाद में लिया जाये। सिर पर भंगी टट्टी उठाते हैं उसमें परिवर्तन किया जाये।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण (अधिनियम) को कड़ी रूप में लागू किया जाये, ताकि हम जो पुलिसों से पीटे जाते हैं, उससे बचें। नहीं तो पुलिस वाले यह कहकर टाल देते हैं कि यह कानून गांव के लिये नहीं है। यदि हम विधान की कापी देखाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो मार खाते हैं। सार्वजनिक निस्तार में हरिजनों को पूर्ण अधिकार दिया जाये क्योंकि हम स्वतन्त्रता के पहले स्वप्न देखते थे कि हम लाखों वर्षों के दलित त्रिषित शोषित लोगों का उद्धार बापूजी द्वारा अवश्य होगा। बापूजी कहते थे कि हरिजनों का उद्धार तो राष्ट्र का निर्माण होगा, पर वर्तमान युग में उनकी वाणी की उपेक्षा हो रही है।

हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के हर कठिनाइयों के जांच के लिये एक चार या पांच आदिमियों की कमेटी हो उसमें कोई पदाधिकारी न हो, न तो संसद् सदस्य हो न विधान सभा सदस्य हो। वह शिकायत मण्डल के रूप में काम

करे प्रत्येक जगह जाकर देखें कि वहाँ पर किस पर क्या अन्याय हो रहा है। जो अपने को एकता के प्रतीक और जातीयता को मिटाने वाले बताते हैं उनकी गहराई में कक्षा तक सम्यता पाई जाती है, उसे अच्छी तरह समझी जावे।

श्री मो न नाथ : (गंजम—रिजत—धनु-सूचित जातियाँ) . आज इस गृह में जिस विषय की बहस हो रही है, वह देश के लिये कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है यह सभी लोग जानते हैं। लेकिन इस विषय में जितना काम होना चाहिये, उतना कार्य में दिखाई नहीं देता। वनता इस प्रश्न को सामाजिक या धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से देखती है इसलिए जो धार्मिक या सामाजिक संस्थाएँ देश में अस्पृश्यता निवारण का काम कर रही हैं उन्हें हर प्रकार इस काम के लिये सहायता देकर सरकार के द्वारा उत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये।

भारत सरकार ने वर्तमान जो अनुसूचित जातियों की तालिका बनाई है, उसमें कई त्रुटियाँ हैं। इस तालिका में अनेक ऐसी जातियाँ वा नाम हैं जो समाज में अस्पृश्य नहीं हैं। मगर अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये जो सहायता दी जानी है उसमें से वे लोग भी ज्यादा फायदा उठाते हैं, इसलिए इस तालिका में संशोधन होना चाहिये।

यह निश्चय है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उड़ीसा एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। उड़ीसा की जनसंख्या में से हरिजन और आदिवासियों का अंश अत्यंत अधिक है। क्योंकि उड़ीसा सरकार गरीब है इसलिए हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए अधिक खर्च करने की इच्छा रखने हुए भी अपने बजट में अपने हिस्से को बढ़ा नहीं सकती। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार उड़ीसा के लिये स्वतन्त्र अनुदान की व्यवस्था करे और वह अपने प्रांत में प्रान्तीय सरकार को सारे खर्च का हिस्सा देने का जो नियम है उसे उड़ीसा के लिये ढीला कर दे।

श्री श्रीमत् लोग अपनी रुढ़ि भावना के कारण सवर्ण लोगों को ही चपरासी और अगदली के कार्य में अपने पाम रखते हैं। मे सरकार में निवेदन करूंगा कि भारत के प्रत्येक प्रान्तीय सरकार में इन चपरासी या अगदली हैं, और उनमें हरिजन और आदिवासी कितने हैं इसका एक हिस्सा निकालें, उसमें मेरी जान की पुष्टि होगी। दूसरे हरिजनों के मुकाबले में मेहतर श्रेणी के लोग समाज में ज्यादा दण्ड भोग रहे हैं। क्योंकि वे लोग मैला साफ करने हैं। यही कारण है कि बहुत से हरिजन श्रेणी के लोग भी मेहतरों को नहीं छूते। यह एक मनोवैज्ञानिक तथ्य है। इस घृणाभाव को दूर करने का एक ही उपाय है कि मैला उठाने के काम को किसी मनुष्य से न कराया जाय, तथा इस काम में लगे हुए लोगों को मेहतरों को दूसरे काम में मुहैया किया जाय। मेहतरों के लिये जो पृथक् बस्नियाँ बनाई जाती हैं उनमें भी परोक्ष रूप में अस्पृश्यता का बड़ावा होता है, समाज में पृथक् कर के अलग बसाने में उनकी सांस्कृतिक उन्नति कभी नहीं हो सकती और न ही सवर्ण लोगों के मन में उनके प्रति घृणाभाव गिट सकता है, इसलिए इन लोगों को सवर्ण लोगों की बस्ती में स्थान मिलना चाहिये।

भारत के बहुत से प्रान्तों में आदिवासी और हरिजन उन्नति का काम के लिये असिस्टेंट कमिशनर नियुक्त किये गये हैं। मगर उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार इन तीन प्रान्तों के लिये एक ही असिस्टेंट कमिशनर है। और दूसरा आफिस राखी भी है। यह सब लोग जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा में हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या ज्यादा है अर्थात् कुल तादाद के एक तिहाई से भी अधिक है। फिर इस प्रान्त के लिये एक असिस्टेंट कमिशनर होने से भी काम को करना कष्ट साध्य होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि उड़ीसा के लिये शीघ्र एक स्वतन्त्र असिस्टेंट कमिशनर नियुक्त किया जाये और उसका आफिस उड़ीसा में रखा जाये। उड़ीसा की टेक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूट

[श्री मोहन नायक]

म हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये कोई रिजरवेशन नहीं है। मगर भारत के कोई प्रान्त में ऐसा नहीं है इसलिये उड़ीसा के टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूट में हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों को स्थान नहीं मिलता। भारत सरकार को सब प्रान्तों के लिये टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूट में स्वतन्त्र व्यवस्था के लिये कोशिश चाहिये।

अन्त में मेरा यही निवेदन है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की तालिका को ए और बी दो भागों में बांट देना चाहिये जो जातिया अधिक पिछड़ी हुई हैं तथा समाज में अधिक असुख्य दंड भोगती हैं, यथा मेहतर, मोची, दडासी, बोंधरी, पान इत्यादि उनको ए श्रेणी में रखना चाहिये और जो जातिया एडवास हैं, उनको बी में। जिन जातियों को ए श्रेणियों में रखा जाय उन जातियों को सरकार में वर्तमान मिलन वाली सहायता और सुविधा से और अधिक स्वतन्त्र सहायता व सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। नहीं तो जब समय आने पर अनुसूचित जातियों को सरकार से सहायता मिलना बन्द हो जायेगा, तब भी "ए" श्रेणी जातिया पिछड़ी हुई रहेंगे।

श्री ८५ बंख (चम्बा) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों में आत्मविश्वास और आत्माभिमान की सच्ची भावना जाग्रत करनी चाहिये। हरिजन, महाशय आदिम जाति परिगणित जाति आदि भदसूचक नामों को मिटाकर साधारण स्वाभाविक नाम रखना चाहिये। भगो चमार आदि के नामों में मजदूरी की वृद्धि आवश्यक है ताकि यह काम किसी वर्ग विशेष का न रहे अपितु अर्थार्थी सब काम करें। वर्ग के नाम में संस्थाओं का चालू करना बन्द किया जाये। संस्था का प्रयोजन चाहे वर्ग विशेष का ही क्यों न हो। कूप, तालाब, मन्दिर, मार्ग संस्था आदि में "सब के लिये, या हरिजनों

के लिये" आदि सन्देश सूचक विज्ञापन न लगाये जायें केवल संस्था का नाम पर्याप्त होना चाहिये। भारतीय विधान को कार्यन्वित करने में विलम्ब उपेक्ष्यवृत्ति को कदापि न सहन किया जाये प्रादेशिक विधान-सभाओं लोक-सभा तथा राज्य-सभा के जो सदस्य छाछत में विश्वास रखने हैं उनको सदस्यता में पृथक् होना या किया जाना चाहिये। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अन्य योग्यताओं के अनिश्चित यह एक आवश्यक योग्यता होनी चाहिये कि वह छनछान न मानता हो। नौ तोड़, मकान उद्योग भूमि सम्बन्धी ऋण में इनको प्राथमिकता दी जाये जिन पिछड़े वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों को विश्वविद्यालय में पूर्ण सुविधा दी जाये उनकी उपाधि तब दी जाये जब वे वर्ष भर अपने लोगों में कार्य करें। हर स्कूल जाने वाले बालक और बालिका को प्रथम कक्षा में ही यथाशक्ति छात्रवृत्तिया दी जाये। हाई स्कूल के माध्य छात्रावास आश्रम बंग के चालू किये जाये जिनमें आठवी कक्षा तक उनके ऊपर के विद्यार्थी शामिल किये जायें। सरकार की शक्ति के अनुसार सुविधाय दी जाये। यदि इनके साथ स्वयं विद्यार्थी भी आये तो कुछ अनुपात से लिये जायें और उनको भी वही सुविधायें दी जायें। छात्रांग घषो का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ताकि उनके द्वारा आर्थिक सुधार हो सके।

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): Adequate and proper measures should be taken for the amelioration of the Other Backward Classes, who are in no way better than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even though a Report on Backward Classes has been submitted by Shri Kaka Kalelkar as early as 1955, no steps have been taken to discuss that Report on the floor of this House and to implement the recommendations contained therein. Government should not lose sight of the necessity for uplifting the Backward Classes in their anxiety to do everything for the uplift of the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A perusal of the Appendices given in part II of the Report will indicate beyond doubt that no adequate sums have been spent or allotted for the uplift of the other Backward Classes.

Regarding the disturbances in Ramanathapuram District, the Government should bear in mind that those troubles are due to the under-developed and backward condition of the area. Because the people of that area, whether Maravars or Harijans are very backward, economically, socially, educationally and politically, the communalists and other anti-social elements have been able to exploit the backwardness of these people in setting them fight against each other. Government should not be satisfied and content with the grant of a few lakhs of rupees for the construction and repair of the burnt houses. What is more important, as has been pointed out in the report of the Commissioner on Ramanathapuram riots, is the urgent and immediate steps for development schemes for agriculture, roads, schools, boarding schools and cottage industries.

The funds provided by Government for the award of scholarships is inadequate. I learn that this year the scholarship Board have fixed a higher percentage of marks, as high as 63%, so far as candidates belonging to the other Backward Classes are concerned. This defeats the very policy and principles for which the award of scholarship is made, namely to assist the educationally backward classes. I therefore suggest that all those who secure 50% marks should be awarded scholarship and even those who do not come up to this level should not be disqualified if they are deserving considering their economic means.

Lastly, I suggest that Government should take immediate steps to popularise family planning and birth control schemes among these backward classes. It is among these communities we find the baneful effects of over-population. No amount of

steps taken by Government to meet the food deficit will bear fruit, unless adequate steps are taken towards family planning and birth control. For the successful implementation of this policy, I suggest steps should be taken for training larger number of doctors in this work in each State, opening of clinics with adequate facilities for propaganda in every district headquarter and important towns and village centres throughout the country.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Tripura is a land of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Caste, and Backward Classes. They form the majority of the population. They are the worst sufferers and the poorest of the poor. First of all economic stabilisation is necessary. Of course it is true that the Government cannot give arable land to all the needy of Tripura since Tripura has an area of 4,000 square miles only. But small scale, village and cottage industries can be started there.

Minerals are abundant in Tripura. There are oil, manganese, iron, coal, China clay and gold etc. During the time of the Maharaja the Oilfield was surveyed. The area is 550 square miles, which contains 11 oil centres. Five of them are singly 2½ times bigger than Digboi; two of them are singly equal to Digboi and the rest are smaller. If all these natural resources are fully exploited for the development and progress of the society then Tripura will no longer be dependent on the Centre. It could, on the other hand, contribute towards the establishment of the Socialistic Pattern of Society in India.

The Tripura of Agartala include the Royal family, Thakurs and others. They all belong to Scheduled Tribes. They have their grievances which should be listened to and considered. Of course I cannot and do not claim that special privileges be continued. But the foundation of their economy cannot be changed overnight. They were and still are governed by a feudal economy and it will take a

[Shri Bangshi Thakur]

little time to convert them to the Socialistic Pattern of Society. In the meantime they should be kept alive and to do that they should be provided with the cost of atleast two principal meals a day.

There are more than 5,000 ex-servicemen in Tripura and most of them are Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They are neglected. Among the number nearly 4,000 belong to Tripura Rifles, who hold medals, certificates and other awards won during the Second World War on the Burma Front. They are well trained in general warfare, guerilla tactics, camouflage and ambushing etc. Their rehabilitation is not begun yet. They are dissatisfied. The matter should be taken from the defence point of view. Joomia rehabilitation is also far from satisfactory.

We have no railway line in Tripura nor any link line to Assam. On the other hand, the high charges of the I.A.C. are adding insult to injury

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): In spite of the removal of untouchability in the Constitution, it still persists in many parts and Harijans are victimised in many ways as shown in Ramanathapuram incidents and vigorous effects are necessary to overcome all handicaps for them. Though we have allotted 90 crores in 2nd Plan for assisting the Harijans very little is being done to coordinate the activities of the Centre and the States in this respect and the amount sanctioned lapses many a time. We talk of land reform etc., but still many Harijans have no lands or sites even to build their houses. We talk of small scale industries and cottage industries but still large sections of Harijans are without any occupation. Social welfare organisations of the Central Government and State Governments are giving attention to looking after only ladies of upper classes and not the ladies of the Scheduled Caste

people. It is high time we have separate Harijan Welfare Ministries at the Centre and the States. Due share is not given to Scheduled Caste people at the recruitment and promotion stages in Government jobs. I welcome the new steps taken by Central Government to increase Central financial help. Some of the State Governments must realise their mistakes and follow the State of Mysore which has done fairly well for the downtrodden people among Harijans. Since the disabilities are not yet removed among the Harijans I feel there is necessity for extension of reservation of seats for them in Central and State legislature even after 1960.

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The report should be presented every year if not oftener. The presentation of two reports in one year is a gross breach of trust and responsibility.

The report should contain Government policy regarding the rehabilitation of poor displaced Adivasi ryots as a result of industrialisation. It should give information about the execution of Government's policy of 'land for land, house for house', fair compensation and employment.

It should have been stated in the report whether the Tribes Advisory Council had been formed and if so their personnel; whether legislative measures and other issues affecting their area are placed before this Committee and their sanction taken.

It should have been stated in the report whether Government machinery in the tribal areas had succeeded in winning the confidence of the Adivasis. Is it not reverse in Bihar? Is the State Govt. absorbing the available Adivasi Officers? Much talked of integration of Adivasis cannot be effected unless we have the right Government machinery with full understanding of their special manners, customs, civilization etc.

Animal husbandary, bee-keeping, poultry, horticulture, public health, etc., are essential and must be tackled but intellectual and economic development is more important and must occupy a place of top priority.

Free and compulsory education should be provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least up to the primary stage. Sufficient funds should be provided in the shape of stipends, book grants, freeships and scholarships for higher education.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Adivasis. They should be given all possible help in the form of technical assistance, manure, improved seeds and water. Multi-purpose co-operative societies and forest co-operatives should be organised among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Employment in the lower divisions is good but from second division higher up both in direct and indirect employment and promotions it is absolutely unsatisfactory.

A separate portfolio should be created at the Centre for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Many of the Adivasis employed in the Central Secretariat in Delhi come from villages and jungles and they are in great difficulties in respect of accommodation and studies. Government should arrange accommodation for them. Those who want to continue their studies in camp schools face great difficulty in admission. This should be arranged and they should be granted scholarships.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): There is a slackness in the execution of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, as is evidenced by only 380 cases registered by the Police, out of which only 45 were convicted, while 181 were pending in Court.

Temple entry legislation, while useful in creating necessary psychological atmosphere, is haltingly

executed and otherwise circumvented. This should be attended to.

Emphasis must be laid on improvement of economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by:

(a) making provision by legislation to compel Municipal bodies to give members of these Castes a minimum wage, which should be generously fixed at a fairly high level, particularly for unclean work.

(b) Abolition of 'Watans'—hereditary offices in Bombay State, which are concealed forms of forced labour.

(c) grant of lands, and reasonable resources for exploiting such lands.

(d) more generous distribution of freeship and scholarships, not disqualifying a student who has failed once.

(e) construction of mixed colonies, and provision of housing facilities, by grant of plots of land.

Grant of same facilities and privileges to Scheduled Caste members who have embraced Buddhism, as were enjoyed by them before.

Creation of a Special Ministry at the Centre—and in the States—exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

Request to courts to give high priority to cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act, and similar legislation.

Regarding the Anglo-Indian community, I think the guarantees given to them particularly in the matter of employment have not been honoured. I agree fully with the observations made by my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony that a lame excuse is being trotted out to deny them appointments, namely, eligible applicants are not available. I demand that the Anglo-Indian community should be

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]
given a fair deal and the Hon. Home Minister should pay greater attention to this criticism

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Ferozabad):
The Commissioner should be asked to give quarterly or at least half yearly reports about the condition of these classes, their welfare, working and safeguards etc. The reports should be placed at the Table of the House and the House should have an opportunity to discuss them

All the State Governments should be asked to discuss the reports of the Commissioner in their legislatures as suggested by the Commissioner

The conditions—economic and political—of the backward classes is no better than that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Adequate and proportionate representation should be given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in the Union Cabinet in order to create confidence in these classes as suggested by the Commissioner

A large portion of the population of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes being landless labourers, the Government should allot fallow land wherever available, to these landless people so that these people might get gainful employment and be rehabilitated

In view of the paucity of adequately trained and educated youngmen available in these classes for competing for the Gazetted services of the Union and the States, the Government should extend educational facilities for these classes, specially increase in the grant of scholarships and the freeship for higher students

Government should devise ways and means by which in the near future and in no case later than three years the proportion of these classes in States and Union services will be same as their proportion to the general population.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 should be strictly enforced and

practice of untouchability should be punished.

Government should increase the amount of money to be spent for the welfare of these classes during the Second Five Year Plan.

Government should accept the recommendation of the Commissioner with regard to the giving of relief to riot affected families in the Ramanathapuram. Government should state the steps that they propose to take with regard to check recurrence of such riots

Government should appoint a Parliamentary Committee to report to this House on Ramanathapuram riots.

Government should remove restrictions, if any, imposed upon the Scheduled Castes' personnel serving in the Central Government for applying for higher posts or sitting at competitive examinations

Shri Chandra Shanker (Broach):
The whole of Rajpipla sub-division in the Broach District in Bombay State has been declared a Scheduled Tribe area. In this Sub-division, the Dedapada-Sagabara, with a population of 45,000 adivasis, are the most backward scheduled areas. This being in my district, in order to develop it, I had required the Government to declare it as the special multi-purpose block. In order of population of Adivasis, my district stands third after Surat and Panchmahals. Even then my request was turned down under the pretext of the pattern being spoiled and the block was given somewhere else. Then, when it came for the distribution of the N.E.S., the above mentioned area was given half a block. This is nothing but a cruel joke. Whatever is given in half a block will be spent in buildings etc., because it being a merged and backward area, there are no quarters etc. for the Government staff. So no purpose will be served by giving half a block.

Therefore, it is my request and an earnest one to the Government, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of

Community Projects and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes that Dadipada-Bagabara should be declared as a special multipurpose block in the next Budget.

Shri Daljit Singh (Kangra-Reserved-Scheduled Castes): The steps taken by the Congress Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are appreciable but owing to slackness in implementation of legislation, the problems of these people including untouchability in villages are still hanging in the balance. The process is so slow that it requires much time to attain the target. Hence, it is necessary to extend the reservations upto twenty years.

Though the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not visited the Punjab State where there are some backward classes which are not brought into the list, such as Ghumar or Parjapat, yet the various measures and suggestions in this respect are appreciable. Its implementation in real sense can be of much use for the cause of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There are three categories of S. C. & S. T. in the country. The first is that of the landless farmers. They cultivate the land of other land-owners who deprive them of land sooner or later. There is a lot of barren and waste land which measures about 90 million acres. There is also a quantity of land which is not allotted to any of the refugees. If this land be given to these Castes and Tribes permanently, it can solve the food problem of the country as well, this barren land lying vacant is a great loss to the country particularly when the members of S.C. & S.T. are ready to cultivate it.

The roving class of S. C. & S. T. may be colonised in the Punjab and Rajasthan States. They may be provided with employment and labour.

The scattered S. C. & S. T. may be given preference in Community Developments and Small Scale Indus-

tries. There is slackness in registration of Co-operative Societies and great difficulty in obtaining loans. Generally the loan is granted to persons with approach. These people have to spend much for getting small amounts of loans. The officers should be instructed to remove such difficulties.

The Government is spending a lot of money for S. C. & S. T. but no proper use of this amount is being made by some officers as well as some private organisations. There should be a very strict check so that its use may be proper. All the payments should be made through the district authorities of the State Governments and there should be checking too.

Shri Ramadham Das (Navada-Reserved-Scheduled Castes): The observations and recommendations of the Commissioner in regard to the condition of the lowest of the low i.e. sweepers and scavengers of the country should be given due consideration.

The policy of the Government in the field of Harijan uplift should be "more needy more help."

State Governments should be requested to set up an enquiry committee of experts with representatives of communities like Dom, Mehtars (Bhangi) etc., to study the problems of sweepers and scavengers and suggest ways and means to raise their living standard and to remove the difficulties in the way of their progress.

State Governments should be requested to watch the educational progress of the different Harijan Communities to see which among them are progressing and which are not and it should be annually discussed by the State legislatures.

Wherever Harijans are taken by Government nomination the nominees should be from among the communities named above.

[Shri Ramdhani Das]

Propaganda regarding untouchability Act should not be done mainly by the non-official agency but mostly by the Government officials like Police, Chowkidars, Subdivisional Officers, etc. who should be asked to make a thorough survey of their respective areas and hold frequent meetings in the area where there is any sort of untouchability still in existence.

Individual Harijans should be given free legal aid and financial help to the extent of Rs. 500 to enable them to proceed to a court to assert their right given under the untouchability Act.

In cases of revision petitions and appeals an amount to the extent of Rs. 1,000 and a lawyer of the rank of the Advocate General should be given to the individual Harijan.

Shri Dindod (Dohad-Reserved-Scheduled Tribes): For the spread of education among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes the primary and secondary education should be made free.

Some students of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes do not get freeship in colleges. So pre-matric education should be made free.

There should be at least three Ashram schools in each taluka where the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population is more than 50 per cent.

Leadership should be created from amongst them through Ashram schools to do this work.

As far as possible the work for the amelioration of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes should be entrusted to non-official organisations who come forward to do it.

Such institutions whose financial position is not good should be paid full grant-in-aid.

More attention should be paid to girls' education.

There are primary schools only for four standards in rural areas—especially in Tribal areas. There must be a Central school imparting education from class 5th to 7th for every 10 schools teaching upto the 4th standard.

Subsidy should be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists for checking soil erosion.

Subsidy should be given for digging kutchha wells and constructing Pacca wells.

Improved agricultural implements and seeds should be supplied at concessional rates.

Loan for chemical manures should be advanced in season, when they have no money to purchase fertilisers.

Taccavi loan should be advanced for agricultural operation.

The Central Government should imperatively ask all the State Governments to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in their respective States.

In the sense of Sarvodaya all sorts of development activities—educational, economical and social—should be implemented in all the tribal areas just as Bombay Government have taken up.

All cultivable land lying fallow should be given to tribals for cultivation.

Prohibition should be enforced in all the tribal areas.

Reservation of seats for candidates from Scheduled Tribes and Castes is not satisfactory.

There should be one member of Scheduled tribes in each Selection Committee.

Tribal Areas should be linked up with other areas by road and rail

for their development and for facilitating communications.

Shri Elayaperumal (Chidambaram—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): The Children's Act was passed by our Government in 1951. According to this act, if any man appoints as a servant a boy as who has not completed 14 years of age, that man will be punished. But there is no provision in this Act for poor Harijan boys. In my State (Madras) poor Harijan boys who have not completed 10 years of age are engaged as cowboys in the landlords' houses.

I request the Hon. Minister to consider this and also I request him to take necessary action to extend this Act so as to cover poor Harijan children.

I request the Government to relax for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the rules for getting permits for export and import. According to the present rules no new man can get a permit from the Government for export and import.

The Central and State Governments should refuse to give facilities to those who refuse to reserve at least 10 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their factories and businesses, hotels and other industries.

Appointments should be given to the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all departments at least for ten years according to their population.

I request the Home Minister to give instructions to all States that waste lands should be allotted only to poor landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Ganapati Ram (Jaunpur—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): An Officer on Special Duty (O. S. D.) should be appointed by Government in each department i.e. Railways, Posts & Telegraphs, Defence, and so

on, to investigate into the actual working of reservation rules and to suggest ways and means for filling the full quota of reservations.

Communal roster rules should be observed in each service when a vacancy is to be filled up.

At least one member from the Scheduled Castes should be included in each selection board for all sorts of services at the central, provincial or district level.

Government should lay on the Table of the House a report of the working of reservation rules in each class of service i.e., Class I, II, III, and IV Administrative, Police, Defence, Secretariat and non-Secretariat Services.

Fallow and parti lands should be exclusively allotted to landless labourers in each State and Land Reform Acts should be simplified accordingly.

A Commission should be appointed by the Government to assess the working of safeguards provided by the Constitution of India.

Financial aid, and taccavi loans should be given to poor Scheduled castes and Tribes people. Cottage industry development rules may be simplified.

Recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes published in the Report should be strictly implemented and the officers responsible for not implementing the Government Rules regarding reservation, social disabilities and constitutional safeguards, should be punished.

Aids and grants allocated by Centre to the States for removal of untouchability should be fully utilised and if states are not particular in the matter, the Central Government should take firm steps at its own responsibility.

Dr. Gehakar (Yeotmal): Though the problem of untouchability has been tackled in the right direction, the efforts made for the purpose have not shown remarkable results. This

[Dr. Gohokar]

report that is before the House notes that the main cause of such unsocial practices is the economic dependence of Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the caste Hindus.

So our main duty to eradicate this problem will be (i) to raise income and (ii) to raise their social status in the society as a whole. The second factor to some extent depends on the first factor, because if economic status of a person is good, he automatically gets a lift in the society though it may not be fully recognised.

So we have to find out the ways and means to improve their socio-economic status in the country.

Economic status can be improved by implementing the ratio in Government Services. It is said that because no proper candidate is available, the post is treated as unreserved. If certain posts reserved under quota could not be fulfilled, the ratio should not be allowed to fall. Every year any fall in ratio must be supplemented by providing suitable posts to Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates. The maintenance of a ratio is the main thing. Secondly, the State Governments must be asked to help them in the industries in which they are engaged. The State Governments, under small-scale industries or any other scheme, should give them loans, help in forming co-operative societies under the direct supervision of State Government so that the loans will be utilised properly. In my State weavers' co-operative and labourers' co-operative societies could be formed.

Thirdly, land should be provided to those who know farming really. I am against distributing land to every person from these communities because they do not know farming, so finally they are at a loss. This also affects our food production.

For improving social status, I may suggest (i) their children should get free education at all stages. If in

certain States like West Bengal it is not provided, the Central Government must look into that.

The Central Government should help them by providing housing facilities. The Government should give interest-free loans to these people repayable in thirty instalments. We should encourage mixed housing societies. Under this scheme the non-backward classes who are willing to join Backward classes housing society should also be given free house sites and interest-free loans. Such societies should also be formed in rural areas where untouchability is more predominant. Good houses for these people will enhance their status in the society.

The occupation of scavengers and sweepers should change slowly its present form. This occupation is restricted to particular castes. The municipal committees and other local bodies should find out ways and means e.g. improvement in drainage system, so that these people do not directly touch the refuse etc. Payment of better wages will not solve their problem as an idea of dirt goes with the name of these people. This idea should go altogether. We should find out and study how this question is dealt with in foreign countries, where it is not restricted to certain castes.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Grants for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes should be under different budgetary system. They should not lapse, as they do, on 1st April. They should not lapse at all. This would guarantee smooth working on the one hand and it may avoid unnecessary delay in getting the schemes sanctioned every year. It would mean one sanction is always good.

Ratio between the expenditure on administration to the total amount spent on the welfare should not be more than 1 and 7. At present, departments in the State Governments, are

fairly big. Directors and so many assistants, their staff and paraphernalia are paid whether they have work or not. This should not be so. If we take the help of voluntary organizations, we can reduce the expenditure on administration and thus save a good amount of money. To cite an example in Mannanur area of Andhra Pradesh for few thousand Chenchus, one of the most backward tribes, more than Rs. 20,00,000/- have been spent in the course of last twenty years. There is a marked progress in the life of Chenchus. But it does not bear any proportion to the money spent. The progress is hardly worth Rs. 1,00,000/-.

There should be no separate schools and hostels for Harijans and tribal boys and girls. There should be no separate colonies. The impact of separatists atmosphere is so terrible that in spite of best efforts, communal outlook is grown and casteism is exhibited in hideous forms. I myself devoted few years by living all 24 hours with Harijan boys and in spite of my devotion to them very few of them developed nationalist outlook.

Most of the money may be spent on hostels and schools. These are the best items. Next to them or rather at par with them is money spent on the housing colonies.

Formation of co-operative societies should be encouraged. In the beginning we have to provide everything, efficient management and know-how to these co-operative societies. After strenuous work for few years, I hope tribals would look after this. So far as other classes are concerned, they may be able to run these co-operatives much earlier.

The propaganda for eradication of untouchability be taken on nationwide scale. I suggest 30th January may be observed as a date for eradication of untouchability. A suitable model programme of far-reaching consequences may be framed by the Central Authority and every Panchayat and where there is no Panchayat, a Committee specially formed for that purpose may take up

that programme. Gandhiji's life will no doubt inspire us to real change of heart. The measures may be suggested which would show a real change of heart on the part of caste Hindus.

Giving houses for residential purposes to Harijan and others in localities of high caste Hindus, particularly those of Brahmins and mercantile communities would go a long way towards eradication of untouchability.

Harijan and Tribal children should be adopted by caste Hindus. This was taken up by Gandhiji.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): The Scheduled areas of Lahaul and Spiti cover 4,500 square miles. Out of it 2000 sq. miles belong to Lahaul and 2500 sq. miles to Spiti. The population of these areas is 12,000 and 6,000 respectively. The Lahaul area remains closed from the rest of the country for six to seven months and Spiti areas for eight to nine months due to heavy snowfall. Their population consists of all communities as well as Scheduled Tribes. They have an advisory council of eight members but the Harijans have got no representation on it. Consequently, their interests are not safeguarded nor their grievances ventilated in the council. Provision for nominating a Scheduled Caste member should be made for the purpose.

Due to the vastness of the regions, the hilly, mountainous terrain of the area and the heavy snowfall all the year round, the demarcation of the N.E.S. or Community Blocks should be done on a special basis. Spiti area is most backward. Hence separate community blocks should be given one to Lahaul and another to Spiti.

The public should be allowed the use of the wireless set of the P.A.P. on payment of reasonable charges. The people are too simple and there can be no fear of any leakage.

More postal facilities be provided by opening one or two branch post offices in the Spiti Area and steps be taken for early distribution of postal articles. At present the mails are

[Shri Hem Raj]

accumulated at Mawal for eight to nine months in a year.

Shri K. C. Jena (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, it was a matter of regret that suggestions made by the Commissioner and Members of this House regarding Harijan uplift are not being implemented properly. Sir, if the suggestions are not implemented and given effect to, then I do not understand the logic of appointing a Commissioner and spending much money on that account and discussing the same over here to-day.

Sir, to my mind untouchability may be classified into three categories viz., (i) social, (ii) cultural, and (iii) economic. But these three are correlated and they all violently affect the Harijans not in one State but throughout India. It is not the problem of the Harijans and Adibasis only, but it is a national problem. Therefore, I suggest that a separate Ministry may please be formed under which this national issue be dealt with more efficiently than now.

Sir, after the achievement of independence it has become the duty of all to contribute to the advancement of India. But how can the Government ask a man living under a tree or in a broken cottage as the Harijans and Adibasis generally do to come forward to work hard with others for building Mother India. In this circumstance Sir, it would not be fair in putting pressure on such a person for building modern India as he has been deprived of social, economic and cultural justice.

The work of the Harijan and Adibasi welfare should be put under a separate Ministry. Mere temple entry or sanctioning an amount of stipend to Harijan and Adibasi students will hardly help them much. Good housing, proper social and cultural education and allotment of land are badly necessary to bring them to the equal level with others in the society. This can be achieved only when a separate Ministry was set up just as was done in the case of the rehabilitation of refugees.

Shri B. A. Katti (Chikodi): To make the Scheduled Castes economically independent is one of the major remedies that are to be adopted to liberate the millions of Scheduled Castes of this country from the age long untouchability which is a great threat to the prestige of this country. Most of the Scheduled Castes live in rural areas, their main profession there is agriculture. Nearly all of them are landless agricultural labourers. To make them economically independent there is only one remedy and that is granting them all the available waste lands. In every village the waste lands are available. While granting these lands to the Scheduled Castes one hundred acres for 1500 cattle may at the most be reserved for the grazing purpose. In some of the States today the proportion is 500 acres for 1000 cattle which is absurd. If need be the Union Government may take possession of all such lands and make the distribution.

Secondly, to reclaim such lands these people should be given financial aid by way of subsidy and loan.

Caste system is the source from where the dirt of untouchability flows and unless this source is cut off, every attempt made to eradicate untouchability shall be irrelevant. To do it, caste system must be annihilated and to annihilate caste system, removal of the religious foundation on which this system is based is inevitable. This religious foundation can be removed only by way of conversion to some other religion suitable to Indian culture. Therefore, Government should encourage the conversion to Buddhism movement of the Scheduled Castes in every possible way and allow all the facilities to such Buddhist converts which they enjoyed as Scheduled Castes.

A special Ministry should be created to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The financial aid given to the voluntary organisations for carrying on propaganda against untouchability should be withdrawn and such

amount should be spent on conversion to Buddhism movement.

The Collector of every district should be asked to submit a monthly report on the implementation of the various schemes relating to the removal of untouchability.

The *watandari* system should be immediately abolished.

The number of foreign scholarships should be increased.

There should be in India at least two governors from the Scheduled Castes.

Shri C. M. Kedarla (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The reports are more or less suggestive than informative as to development achieved, economic conditions improved and social status raised. I can say at the first sight from the reports that no socio-economic conditions are improved of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and grievances redressed. No effective results are achieved with regard to education among Tribal people. No proper representation from the Tribal people is made in the Govt. Services of class I and II posts either in the Centre or in the States. We feel that there is no soft corner or lenient view for candidates coming from tribal people among the members of the selecting committee i.e. either the U.P.S.C. or the Public Service Commissions of the States. Sometimes the vacancies of the posts to be filled in are not reached upto the tribal candidates living far off in the interior. Information regarding the vacancies should be sent through M. Ps. of the States concerned. We have no faith in the Employment Exchange which do not properly and promptly inform the tribal candidates in due time of the posts advertised.

To give proper representation of tribal people in Government Services there must be a tribal representative in all the Public Service Commissions either in the Centre or in the State or on any other selecting Board.

From the reports it is found that mostly the States have failed to carry out the recommendations from the

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for amelioration of tribal people. All M. Ps. from the States concerned must be nominated on the State Backward Classes Board.

State Governments specially the Bombay Government have unequitably utilized the funds allotted by the Centre for the tribal welfare. Out of 7 special multi-purpose projects given by the Centre the Bombay Government have started 4 multi-purpose projects in an area with a tribal population of 8 lakhs and 3 Multi-purpose projects in an area with a tribal population of 20 lakhs in Gujrat. Moreover, it is heard that out of Rs. 13 lakhs for communications in tribal areas, 9 lakhs are being spent on only one road and the remaining sum will be spent for the whole Bombay State. It is also more pathetic when the Broach District which is the third in tribal population after Panch Mahal and Surat District, is not given the multi-purpose project. In addition, it is a mockery by allotting half a block of N.E.S. to Dedia Pada and Sagbara Talukas of Broach District.

The present Govt. have failed to provide houses to the tribal people. At least the former privileges enjoyed by the tribal people in the native States should be restored and things like free timber, bamboos and fire wood from the jungles, should be made available to them every third year.

Ashram Shalas and Schools in the tribal areas are the experiments in education among the tribal people. No Public contribution of 20 per cent. should be imposed on the non-official or voluntary agencies; the full budget should be provided. In all the technical High Schools and Colleges, the reserved seats for tribal students may be kept.

On the whole I congratulate the commissioner for the care taken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Lilaadhar Kotaki (Nowgung): Some suitable legislation should be enacted prohibiting keeping or constructing service latrines in any part of the country.

[Shri Liladhar Kotaki]

Provision should be made to replace all service latrines in the country within two years by sanitary latrines. Municipal and other bodies concerned should be given necessary grants and loans for this purpose and this should be realised from householders, by easy instalments.

Provision should be made, for healthy housing and sanitary surroundings for the Harijans.

Harijans should be mixed up in common residential areas and the system of separate colonies should be abolished.

In case of other scheduled castes, who are economically depressed, I feel that steps should be taken to rehabilitate them on agriculture and crafts by giving them lands and other necessary help and facilities. They also should be given healthy housing schemes. In this case also no separate and exclusive institutions should be established for them. They should be mixed up with others and given adequate facilities to bring them up to the level of others.

I suggest that in case of plains tribals of Assam such as Kacharis, Rabhas, Lalunga, Miris and Deuris, similar steps should be taken. They should also be mixed up with other communities, except in case of geographical locations necessitating separate institutions. They should be given all facilities to bring them up to the level of others, rapidly.

So far as the tribals of the Autonomous Districts, N.E.F.A. AND THE NEW NAGA unit, are concerned the main problem is economic and social backwardness. I suggest:

(a) that greater attention should be given for rapid development of communications;

(b) that free and universal education, both child and adult, should be extensively given;

(c) that the prevailing shifting cultivation, which is not only unprofitable but positively harmful causing deforestation and resulting in floods,

should be replaced by terrace cultivation, which has been found to be successful in the experiments carried on in Garo Hills and Naga Hills;

(d) that the numerous crafts prevalent in the Hills should be designed and processed to fetch wider market.

While I agree that the Hill Tribals should be allowed to develop by their own genius as guaranteed by the Constitution, and be given all safeguards for their upliftment, and against any probable exploitation, I feel that steps should be taken to allow free and full intercourse with the neighbouring people, so as to enable them to guard against separatism.

Shri Kumbhar (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Central & State Govts. should not give grants to the unconstructive inefficient non-official organization such as Bhartiya Depressed Classes League which is going to be converted into a political Party and to be separated like the late Muslim League.

The Central & State Govts. should give grants and full representations for removal of untouchability and uplift programme of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Community Development Department under the supervision of all the Departments of the State & Central Governments.

The Central & State Govts. should allot sites in villages, towns and cities with grants for the untouchables to eradicate untouchability easily.

The Central and State Govts. should spend effort and money to introduce *singur* or *Barpali* type latrines into each and every family in the rural and urban areas for improvement of public health and for abolition of the practice of carrying nightsoil by human beings.

The Home Ministers of the Central Govt. and the States should collect

and supply progressive reports in time to Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies for proper discussion and suggestions, in future.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Inner Line system should be removed from Naga Hills to give free access to the people of Assam and India. This would also relieve the Nagas from the feeling of being isolated from the rest of India.

The services of the voluntary organisations should be utilized to get closer contact and have a psychological approach to the complexities arising out of different problems of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes.

The barrier of language should be removed in the various dialects of the Scheduled Tribes. Dictionaries and books should be introduced for easy conversation. Many of the misunderstandings of these people would be removed if the masses in the Tribal Areas are understood and made to understand the various aspects of nation building in India. Their own dialect should be given consideration for improvement. Special scholarships for tribal girls should be set aside out of 136.6 lakhs provided for scholarships.

Conveyances, remuneration, and T.A. should be given for volunteers who offer their services for welfare work in the Tribal areas.

Training centres should be set up for welfare workers of the Tribal areas in all the States.

In a casteless society, to stamp certain sections as Scheduled castes and Tribes is unfair and it creates a feeling of inferiority complex. The intelligent section of the Tribals resent the use of the name "Tribal". Even according to Anthropology, the word "Tribal" is not a very happy choice. The word "Tribe" applies in real sense to warring and political communities and it is wrongly used here.

The privileges and safeguards need not suffer by abolishing the word Scheduled Castes and Tribes as they

would be included in backward classes with special protection and advantages.

Handloom products in the tribal areas have great demand in U.S.A. for their exquisite colour scheme and beauty. They offer ten times the prices here. If production is stepped up, encouraging the weavers in their homes with rewards and money, the export trade can be greatly increased in this particular section and help India to lessen her burden of monetary worries to some extent.

Shri M. S. Marthy (Golugonda): Delays should be avoided in sanctions.

Financial year for spending grants may be altered from April—March to July—June.

Tribal areas should not be treated as punishment stations when posting officers.

The Commissioner may be given executive powers.

The Report of the Commissioner should be discussed every year in Parliament.

Educational Concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be extended for ten more years.

Statewise literacy figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be furnished in future.

Non-tribals should not be allowed to occupy lands in tribal areas.

Exploitation of Labour Cooperative Societies by non-tribals should be stopped in tribal areas.

Meritorious Service in tribal areas should be taken into consideration when giving promotions.

The exemption limit of Loss for opening post offices may be raised from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 3000/- and as many post offices as possible may be opened in tribal areas.

[Shri M. S. Murty]

Bulldozers may be supplied free of cost to tribal people to bring the land under cultivation.

Targets for laying out roads in tribal areas should be in miles and not the number of roads.

50% subsidies and 50% Loans should be granted to Harijans for construction of new houses on sites given by the Government.

Shri Muthukrishnan (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Government of India should set up a separate Ministry to look after the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and also suggest to the State Governments to set up a separate Ministry wherever they have not done so already.

The Government of India should suggest to the State Government to start multi-purpose cooperative societies and entrust them with some Government contracts and also issue permits to run buses, lorries etc. Permits for the export and import of articles like chillies, onions, coffee, etc. may also be given to these societies.

Though reservation is not allowed in cases of promotions, a sort of committee should be set up to consider the cases of persons belonging to these communities and one of the members of this committee should invariably belong to these communities. Further, recruitment of other communities to the various categories of services at the Centre, as far as possible should be stopped until the quota allowed to these communities is completed.

The Central Government should also purade the State Governments to appoint one member of these Committees to the Public Service Commission in their respective States.

The Government of India should issue necessary directions to the State Governments to spend all the

money sanctioned by the Centre, well in time, without allowing a single pie to lapse.

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): A large section amongst Scheduled Castes known as Mangas are appointed for patrolling and guarding the villages and towns against thieves and dacoits. They are generally called Ramoshies. They get very meagre remuneration. If their monthly payment is enhanced in an adequate manner, a great problem will be solved and there will be great satisfaction among these people.

The problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is mainly economic. So fallow lands, with remission of land revenue for some years and with a provision for all agricultural implements and bullocks, be distributed and collected to them.

As the condition of these classes is impecunious special provision be made for their education in colleges and Universities.

A special housing scheme be started for providing residences to those who have no such facilities at all.

The Government should pay its immediate attention to Harijans of Vadgaon in Osmanabad Dist. (Bombay). Nearly 450 acres of land have been distributed to nearly 80 families of Harijans. A Tenants' Cooperative Society has been formed. The bunding is made on the land. It was made known that a substantial pecuniary assistance would be rendered by Central Government. The lands are lying fallow for want of agricultural implements. District Authorities are less attentive. It is a question of 400 to 500 Harijans. Immediate directions be issued for rendering required help in this connection. This question should not be considered as a state question.

The Constitution has abolished untouchability. All the so-called touchables should try their level best to change the outlook of the orthodox people. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector be formed in each district to help and try to remove untouchability in the District. The Committee should make a report on its progress to the Parliament every three months.

Shrimati Ha Falchoudhuri (Nabadwip): It is 10 years since we took up the welfare for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Though some improvement naturally has been achieved, much remains to be done.

The following are my submission:—

Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be made free and compulsory.

A Ministry called "Ministry for Social Welfare" should form a wing of the Home Ministry for this problem.

Removal of poverty by supporting small-scale industries should be taken up immediately. These Scheduled Castes can work very successfully in:—

- (a) Shoe making industry,
- (b) Working with bones,
- (c) Fishing.

These are only some; other avenues can be found.

The quarters and living conditions of conservancy services in small towns and big towns is shocking. In towns like Calcutta, Patna, Bhopal they are bad enough, but in the small towns like Krishnagar, Nabadwip, Santipore, Srirampore etc., they are unbelievable. There are conservancy services people getting pay of Rs. 6/- and Rs. 12/- without any allowances. This condition must be corrected, and their living quarters improved without delay.

Directors of Backward Classes in the States should be delegated the necessary powers to issue sanctions, so that delay is eliminated.

The numbers absorbed in the Govt. services has been fairly static since the last six years, 1951—12,936, in 1956—13,165. This position needs to be reviewed.

The education of the general masses against this problem is a great necessity. The real way of absorbing them in the society is to recognise the dignity of labour and see that economic regeneration is implemented. After all, if their economic status is equalized and their mental make-up is enlightened through education, there will be no difficulty in their being absorbed into the society which now created barriers for them.

For this my suggestion is, that the following be taken in hand immediately:—

- (1) In every village and town, youth camps and likes should be organized every year or twice a year if possible with scheduled castes and Harijan students and other students, with Govt. help. This will automatically create the basis for friendships and a society that does not recognise barriers of any kind.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The reports of the Scheduled Caste Commissioner has appreciated the work of Harijan Sevak Sangh and Bharatiya Depressed Classes League which are working for party propaganda at the cost of public money.

The bi-lingual Bombay State has refused to maintain the register of villages observing untouchability because it has hopelessly failed to remove untouchability. Despite this the Commissioner has only lauded Bombay Government for the work of removal of untouchability in Amreli.

[Shri K. U. Parmar].

The State Government as well as the Central Government have hopelessly failed to remove untouchability from Gujarat. In spite of reservation in services a number of educated persons are unemployed and disappointed, which reflects on the education of Scheduled Caste.

The propaganda work by voluntary agencies should be suspended henceforth and a separate Ministry should be opened at the Centre.

Government wasteland should immediately be given to Harijans. If 1/5th of the land is not so available, Government should acquire other land of big Zamindars and it should be given to Scheduled Castes at Government cost.

There should be a member, either of Scheduled Castes or Tribes in the State Public Service Commissions and Union Public Service Commission.

All States and Central Government Departments should be strictly asked to fill reserved percentage of posts of Scheduled Castes and Tribes immediately.

The Police Officers of all States should strictly be warned that they should execute the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955 in the same spirit as the Indian Penal Code.

Shri N. N. Patel (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The Government of India have made so many schemes like, Education, Services, Housing etc. but State Government authorities concerned are not taking proper care to give the advantages to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

To the best of my knowledge there are hundreds of boys from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have passed their S.S.L.C. Inter, B.A. Examinations after facing so many difficulties, and when they tried for their jobs in Government Departments they could not get.

The same difficulty they are having in the matter of Housing Schemes. There are so many cases pending

regarding the Housing Society for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes where the people are not getting plots through Government for Housing Societies for last 5 to 6 years.

Strict orders should be given to the State Government authorities to implement the schemes sponsored by the Central Government for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in toto and immediate action should be taken on them.

Compulsory education should be provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children.

More chatralayas and Ashrams should be provided immediately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Top priority should be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in Government jobs without any hard and fast rules.

Plots should be given immediately to the Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who come forward for the Housing scheme.

Shri Sadhu Ram (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The number of cases registered under the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 are very few and most of them are still pending, which is a matter deserving the attention of the Central Government. The gearing up of the administrative machinery is urgently needed. Untouchability cannot be removed until the Central and State Governments take more effective steps in that direction.

Nothing tangible regarding land reform has been done by the Punjab Government. Harijans have been given neither cultivable waste land nor barren land which is dire necessity for relieving their economic distress. Even in the work of consolidation of holdings, land for the extending of the houses and for other basic requirements has not been given in the Punjab as required by the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act.

The Harijans are suffering because of the soaring prices which rule the entire market and are falling prey to increased unemployment which is at its full swing. The development Schemes launched by the Central and State Governments do not reach these poor people. Right from the small scale industries upto the large concerns the industrialists are helped by the Government by means of loans, grants and Taccavis.

Heavy taxes whose incidence falls on the poor people are pressing the masses throughout the country very hard, but in the Punjab property tax, professional tax, Marla tax, sales tax, income tax and so many other taxes are levied that it is difficult, rather impossible for the poor people to make their livelihood.

I strongly press the Government of India to give them representation in the Public Services Commissions and Subordinate Service Selection Boards. Even in the Cabinets of the different States and at the Centre, they have one representative only which is inadequate.

Rehabilitation of Harijan Refugees has not been properly done by the Rehabilitation Ministry as it is evident by the fact that the Harijan refugees are leading their lives in a shelterless state. The Rehabilitation Minister has refused to give land to landless Harijans even on price basis for the construction of houses, not to speak of giving land free of cost. The amount spent on them is very meagre.

In the end, I would like to make the following few suggestions in this connection:—

1. Throughout India measures should be adopted which will solve the problem of unemployment, help the grow more food campaign and the general betterment of the conditions of the Harijans.
2. Agricultural labour and other industrial labour should be protected by the Minimum Wages Act.

3. Steps should be taken to see that reservations for Harijans in public services are adhered to and they are provided with their due share.

4. Industrial loans for small co-operative societies may be given to them. The conditions prescribed for societies be relaxed in their favour and Government contracts should be given to the societies.

5. Either a new Harijan Ministry at the Centre may be established for solving their difficulties or a Deputy Minister may be appointed under the Ministry of Home Affairs for that department.

6. An advisory board consisting of 109 Harijan M.P's. belonging to these communities may be established at the Centre for advising the Central Government on matters concerning them

Also advisory boards of Harijan M.L.A's. should be established in the States to advise the State Governments. They should send their reports to the Central Government.

Dr. Samantnihar (Bhubaneswar):
The Caste Hindus should be encouraged to live with Harijans and for that a scheme of establishing new villages on Government grants should be chalked out and wherever new settlements are now being made in various river valley projects and factories the mixed settlement of Harijans and caste Hindus should be followed.

All the Harijan and Adibasi boys be given free compulsory education upto Matriculation and all their educational expenses be borne by the Government.

In Orissa the total percentage of Harijans and Adibasis is 38.22. The Central Government grant for Adibasi and Harijan welfare work is on 50:50 basis. Hence, it is very difficult for the Government of Orissa to meet all

[Dr. Samantsinhar.]

the expenses on their development work. The Centre should pay the entire cost of their improvement schemes during the remaining years of the Second Plan period in view of special financial difficulties of the Orissa State Government.

Now the Hindu religious endowments are controlled by the State Governments through trustees appointed by them. It should be mandatory that in each Trust Board one representative of the Harijans should be taken.

The report be discussed annually in each State legislature and the proceedings of the same be sent to the said Commissioner.

Shri Sambandam (Nagapattinam): Though the Report of the other Backward Classes Commission was submitted to the Government in 1955, yet Members of this Parliament have not yet been given the opportunity to discuss the Report. Mr. Shrikant, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has criticised it in severe manner observing that the backwardness has a tendency to perpetuate itself. In the Constitution, under article 340, the interest of socially, educationally backward classes has been protected. But it has not been adequately implemented. The other Backward Classes are very backward just like the Scheduled Castes. If you go to the villages in Tanjore, Trichy, Rammed, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chengalput, you will find that their condition is worse than that of Scheduled Castes.

More than 6,000 applications have been submitted from the backward classes students for scholarship from Madras State. Out of them only 1,800 students got scholarships. The rest of the applicants did not get scholarships. I request the Minister to allot more money for the award of scholarships to the other Backward Classes.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I would like to make the following suggestions regarding the tribal

problem in the North-East region of India and Manipur.

Government should evolve a consistent and logical policy with regard to the tribal problem in this part and should give up following a policy of maintenance of law and order. Strategically situated on the border of Pakistan, Burma and China, the tribal areas should have a contented population. Psychological and sentimental changes in the outlook of these people must be properly examined and scrutinised. Instead of Centrally administering these tribal areas in NEFA, Naga Hills, Manipur and Tripura, the people should be allowed to enjoy fundamental and constitutional right of democratic institutions without much interference from the bureaucracy. 'Iron curtain' policy in NEFA should be avoided and Indians should be allowed to visit these areas without difficulty.

Several lakhs of money provided for Tribal Welfare Schemes in Manipur lapsed and could not be utilised during the First Five Year plan period and in 1956-57, out of 14 lakhs only 3 lakhs could be utilised and another 4 lakhs were spent through rushing scheme at the fag end of the financial year. Administrative loophole was the main cause. Another reason was that proper co-operation from local officers could not be had due to a discrepancy in the pay-scale of local officers and deputed officers. Local officers equally qualified should be granted equal pay with deputed officers and only experienced officers should be deputed to these areas.

A large number of tribals have been deprived of the facilities of scholarships and free tuition facilities provided by the Government in Manipur. Tribal students reading in private schools and colleges which are recognised by the Education department of the Manipur Administration should be granted the same facility enjoyed by their friends in Government and aided schools. At least two deputy inspectors of schools should be appointed to

look after the tribal schools scattered in an area of 8,000 sq. miles. Inspectorate staff is too inadequate.

More subsidy should be given to applicants than the rate at present given by way of cost of transport upto nearest motorable place at the time of distribution of C.I. Sheets for tribal housing. Adequate supply of medicine should be provided at the newly opened dispensaries and hospitals in the tribal areas.

Three-fourths of 2 lakh tribals in Manipur practise shifting cultivation.

No pilot project had been started to control shifting cultivation and improve terrace cultivation. Immediate steps should be taken to start one project and promote terrace cultivation in all parts of the hills. Forest laws recently introduced to deprive the tribals of their ancestral lands should be withdrawn.

The Chakpar Community numbering 46,371 has been wrongly classified as Scheduled Caste in Manipur. The representatives of elders of the tribal villages of this community have requested the Government to exclude them from the list and reclass them as plains tribe in Manipur. As they are Adivasis of Manipur of the same category as other hill men in every respect and there is no caste system in Manipur and no question of untouchability, the Chakpas should be classed as asked for.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Untouchability cannot be got rid of by any legislation whatsoever. The Government must do something to change the mental attitude of the Svarnas. It is regretted that the Government has hopelessly failed to get rid of the untouchability from the rural areas, since we have a popular government for the last 10 years. Enough has been said regarding the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. No one has spoken for the backward classes the population of which is about 10 crores. So I will confine myself to saying a few words regarding these neglected and discarded classes.

It is regretted that the Central Government could not define "backwardness" of any particular community or class and so these classes were thrown at the mercy of the State Governments. I am fully convinced that backward classes are not better than Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes minus untouchability. All promises were given by the Congress leaders to the people of the ex-princely states regarding protection of their rights, interests and privileges hitherto enjoyed by them in the said States. Shri Jivaraj Mehta, the Finance Minister of Bombay State promised the subjects of ex-Baroda State that there would be no curtailment in the rights, interests and privileges enjoyed by them. This promise is not kept by the State Government. My suggestion regarding these backward classes is that the Government of India may decide the "backwardness" of any particular community or class on the basis of illiteracy and backwardness/social and economic. If Brahmins, Banias, and other high castes in Grahwal (U.P.) and Kangra (Punjab) are recognised as backward classes then why other such castes are excluded throughout India on the same basis. These castes are very backward, poverty-stricken and down-trodden and are at the mercy of these privileged classes.

These following castes must be included in the list of backward classes:

Bengal and Bihar: Tanturi, Tanti and such other communities have not been included in the Scheduled Castes whereas their corresponding brethren living in other provinces have been included.

Bombay State: Ramis, Anjanas, Thakerdas, Kunbis, Suthar, Luhar and such other castes.

U.P.: Koli or Kori community is included in the schedule except in the case of Agra, Meerut and other Divisions. Other such castes may also be included in the said list by proper enquiry under the Central Government.

[Shri M. B. Thakore.]

Constitutional guarantees for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and backward classes are to last upto 1962. These should be extended for another period of 15 years.

Lala Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir): Untouchability has been abolished in this country by the Constitution. We have also passed a Removal of Untouchability Act as contemplated by the Constitution.

Untouchability in the strict sense of the term does not exist in our country except in respect of Bhangis and some other castes. All Harijans are touchable but many of them suffer from social and economic disabilities.

Our first duty is to exercise untouchability. Either scavenging in its present form must be eliminated or steps ought to be taken to exchew its unattractive features. Social disabilities flow from economic conditions. A Harijan Thanedar, or Tehsildar is not shunned but association with him sedulously sought after. Thus the question is really economic and social. I suggest the following measures should be adopted at once for ameliorating the condition of Harijans.

Government should in all possible way encourage inter-marriages between Harijans and the Sawarnas.

All Municipal laws which put restrictions upon scavenging should be amended and scavenging profession should be made attractive and remunerative.

Waste and freshly broken lands should be made available to Harijans. All occupancy tenants should be made full owners and five year old tenants should be made proprietors on payment of reasonable compensation to landlords.

House sites of 1/4th of an acre should be given to every Harijan family gratis.

Consistent with competence and efficiency, all jobs and Government posts should be given to Harijans for at least three years.

Two days in a year should be observed for Harijans uplift. Oath should be administered to all public servants. Members of legislature and local authorities to observe equality of treatment to all section of the people including Harijans.

Excessive patronage and concessions given to Chamars and Mahars and Christian Scheduled Tribes at the expense of all other Harijans and non-Christian Scheduled Tribes should be eliminated.

Inequality and casteism among Harijans themselves should be removed.

Propaganda by all concerned in all possible ways should be done for the spread of right type of education for the establishment of a classless and casteless society.

Shri Valvi (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I find that in respect of the essential matters the needs of the Scheduled Tribes are neglected where they lie in very large numbers.

In Bombay State, where the population of the Scheduled Tribes is about 33 lakhs. I find the areas inhabited predominantly by them are being neglected so far as development of communications, roads, bridges, posts and Railways are concerned. I am sorry to bring to the notice of the Ministry concerned that there is not a single pucca road in the Tehsil of Akkalkuwa in the District of West Khandesh.

The construction of the fourteen mile long road from Taloda to Raisingpur was started in the year 1935. It has taken twenty years to construct seven miles. I do not know when the road work will be completed. This is the state of communications in my constituency, i.e., West Khandesh. It is my sincere request that the Central Government should move the Government of Bombay in these matters. The Government of Bombay is not giving proper attention to the areas of the Scheduled Tribes to develop agriculture, industries and trades especially

in the district of West Khandesh. Thus, while a good deal of revenue is collected every year from the Adivasi areas, proportionate return in the shape of social amenities and economic development is denied to them.

I still find that the number of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State Services is very low. Indeed there ought to be a separate department to look after the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. The present arrangement of combining the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and other backward areas has not worked satisfactorily. I beg to bring to your notice that in spite of reservation in Government service the Scheduled Tribes do not get their proportionate share.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise the fact that so long as the Scheduled Tribes are not uplifted the country will not be uplifted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWELFTH REPORT

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1957."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the House. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

DELHI REGULATION AND SUPERVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL*

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate, supervise and control teaching institutions run by private agencies in the Union territory of Delhi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate, supervise and control teaching institutions run by private agencies in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Radha Raman: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL**

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Ambala): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I introduce the Bill.

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Dr. Atchamamha (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao (Khammam): What are the reasons?

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20th December, 1957, pp. 1027—23.

**Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 20th December, 1957 pp. 1025—24.

Dr. Atchamamba: I do not find it necessary now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has stated that it is not necessary now.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

NATIONAL AND FESTIVAL PAID HOLIDAYS BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. K. Kodyan on the 6th December, 1957:—

"That the Bill to introduce a uniform system of national and festival paid holidays for all industrial workers, be taken into consideration."

Out of the 1½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 25 minutes have been taken on the 6th December and one hour and five minutes still remain. Shri Amar Singh Saigal was on his legs last time.

Shri T. B. Vittai Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are very glad that an opportunity has been provided to discuss this Bill in this House after a very long time. The first time this Bill was introduced was as long ago as 1955 in the last Lok Sabha. When my colleague introduced that Bill, the Government were seized of this matter and it came up before the Standing Labour Committee in April 1956. An expert committee was appointed, consisting of both the employers, employees and the government. Unfortunately, this matter did not receive the attention it deserved by the committee.

The employers' representative in the committee tried to side-track the issue of giving paid festival holidays by raising the subject as to what should

be the number of working days in a year. The terms of reference to them was about the question of grant of paid festival and national holidays. But it was side-tracked.

This issue came to the forefront because in the coal mines, where there are 3½ lakhs of employees, they were not given any single paid festival holiday or national holidays prior to 1956. Even Independence Day and Republic Day are not treated as paid holidays in most of the collieries. Nearly three lakhs of workers were deprived of that. Only 50,000 people working in the collieries in the public sector and in some collieries managed by Englishmen were given these two paid holidays. So there was some agitation and some strike.

Ultimately, Government referred this matter for adjudication to an Industrial Tribunal. The Tribunal gave its award sometime in 1954 that these two holidays, namely, Independence Day and Republic Day, should be treated as paid holidays. The employers did not keep quiet. They did not implement the award. They went in appeal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

The Constitution was adopted in 1950. The Government took a little more than two years to come to a decision to refer this matter for adjudication. It was referred for adjudication and after a year an award was given. But in 1954 the employers went to the Appellate Tribunal. That is why we say that statutory effect should be given to this.

Then there are several thousands of workers who do not get any festival holidays at all. The running staff in the railways and some of the employees who work in the Railway Mail Service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department do not get any festival holidays. It is said that if holidays are given to the running staff, then the whole thing will come to a stop. It is not so. If necessary, they may be given some other day in lieu of this holiday.

Then there is the road transport corporations in which more than three lakhs of people work. Out of that, nearly 80,000 people are working in the State managed road transport. They also do not get these holidays. Only last year, when the award was given in the coal mines dispute recommending seven days that they made it compulsory that Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti should be paid holidays.

What is the argument that is generally put forward by the employers for not giving these paid holidays? They say that production will be affected. I have got figures to show that in a company employing about 20,000 workers the number of working days during the year is 309 out of 365. They give a compulsory weekly off. So, if you remove those 52 days, you will find that they enjoy only four days as festival or national holiday.

If the employers or the Government are very particular that the production should not be affected, they can so arrange with the company or the factory to work on a Sunday preceding the holiday. Then there will not be any loss of production. But it is absolutely necessary that some sort of legislation should be there so that it may be uniform throughout the country.

I am sure that our hon. Deputy Minister will see to it that the States are undertaking legislation. I do not know when they are going to undertake legislation. We have seen the examples of States undertaking legislation. I will quote one example. For instance, States have been asked to undertake legislation, regulating the conditions of work in the shops and commercial establishments.

15.49 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Today what is the position. In Rajasthan there is no legislation. When all the other States have got legislation, Rajasthan has got no legislation. In Rajasthan, I am told, there are a little

more than 2-3 lakhs of people who are working in these commercial establishments. So, if you leave such matters to the States, some of the States won't undertake legislation at all. Not only that; there won't be uniformity in regard to the number of holidays granted. In this Bill, the days that should be given are clearly stated; ten days: New Year's Day, Republic Day, Maha Sheoratri, May Day, Id-ul-fitar, Independence Day, Moharram, Gandhi Jayanti, Diwali, Christmas Day.

You take the oldest industry in the country, the textile industry. What is happening? Nearly 10 lakhs of workers are employed in the textile industry in our country. How many paid festival national holidays do they get? You will be surprised to hear that they get only three paid holidays in a year of 365 days, that May 1st, August 15th, Independence Day and October 2nd, Gandhi Jayanti. Even the Republic Day is not given as a paid national holiday. This is the position. In this oldest industry, which has been making good profits, which has been contributing to the national income to the tune of Rs 500 crores a year, which employs the largest number of workers barring the Railways, you find this situation wherein even the Republic Day is not observed as a paid festival holiday.

Recently,—I am talking about uniform legislation—the Andhra Pradesh Government declared November 1st, the first anniversary of inauguration of Andhra Pradesh as a paid holiday to the workers. They have instructed the companies and factories to close down that day and pay the workmen. But, the Singareni collieries which are owned by the Andhra Pradesh Government did not give this holiday. The Government issued the notification to observe this as a paid holiday. But, the same Government, which owns the Singareni collieries, did not observe that day. What was the reason given? The reason given was that Labour welfare in collieries is under the Central Government and therefore, it is the responsibility of the Central

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Government and they cannot declare. A very strange argument, indeed. But, the workers there said, let us lose our wages, we will observe this day as a national holiday because the workers also have contributed, and sacrificed for the formation of the Andhra Pradesh.

When this question came up for discussion in the last Standing Labour Committee, the Government were not serious about this at all. Government was serious on only one thing, that is, discipline in industry. The other items in the agenda were not discussed properly and thoroughly. The employers' representative Shri Tata said, if you pay one paid holiday to the workers, it would cost the country to the tune of Rs. 1 crore. He did not stop at that. He said, this will greatly impede production, today we want increased production. As I submitted earlier, if the Government and the employers are serious about production, they can very easily work on a Sunday preceding the holiday. This is what is being done in many factories where the managements are interested in production. To deny this and say that production will be impeded does not stand to reason.

Especially in the public sector, the running staff are not enjoying this. I cannot understand why the Government is hesitant to undertake this legislation. A committee was appointed and they gave their report. There will be differences here and there. The minimum working days would also be laid down. This is not going to affect industrial production at all. Even to this day, the workers are observing these holidays. The only difference is that they are observing without getting pay. By statutorily binding them to 15 days, you are not going to reduce the number of working days in any factory, mine, etc. You will make the people observe these national holidays. For instance, you do not know that in the textile industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad which is considered to be managed by the most progressive

employers, the Republic Day is not observed as a paid holiday. Are we going to allow these things; even for these national holidays?

Therefore, I would very strongly urge upon the Minister to accept this Bill brought forward by my friend Shri Kodiyar. It is high time, that such a legislation is undertaken. If you leave it to the States, no legislation will come and there will be States like Rajasthan where the workers will not get any benefit out of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill moved by my hon. friend Shri Kodiyar. The Bill seeks to remedy the position by fixing the minimum limit of 15 paid national festival holidays in a calendar year.

I had been serving myself in the public sector, especially on the ordnance factory. I know what is happening and in a minute I will tell you what it is. The workers there are divided into two categories, non-industrial category, that is, the ministerial staff and the supervisory staff including the managerial staff are entitled to 21 paid holidays. That is, they are entitled to observe or enjoy all the holidays including the three national holidays. The industrial workers who are actually the backbone of the industry, are entitled only to 14 paid holidays. Since the very inception of the Defence workers' federation and the Defence workers movement in the country, the Federation has been asking the Defence Ministry and also the Labour Ministry to remove this discrimination. What happened? Whenever we go to the Ministry, they say, after all, these holidays are non-production days and naturally we cannot possibly afford to have more holidays in this country when our country is marching towards socialism and more production, because our slogan is produce or perish. Of course, in my experience, when I see retrenchment going on, our slogan

has been changed from produce or perish to produce and perish.

Naturally, this difficulty can be solved. What right have we got to debar the industrial workers from the benefit of these 21 paid holidays? Whenever we say, this should be uniform, they quote England and other foreign countries and ask, what is happening in England, it is only seven days there. Let me ask the hon. Minister here, what about the wages in England? What about the housing conditions in England? What about other social amenities in England? Why are we only comparing other countries in the matter of holidays?

15 hrs.

What is happening in the textile industry? I may state for the information of the hon. Minister that some time in 1949 or 1950 about 60,000 workers in the textile industry in Kanpur wanted to observe May Day as a holiday, but the millowners supported by the U.P. Government would not allow them, because they thought May Day was a day which should not be observed and could not be a festival day for the workers, though being a true representative of the workers I feel this is the biggest and greatest festival day of the workers. So, they refused leave. They said: "No, you cannot have this holiday", with the result that the workers did not join duty, and the net result was, as a political vendetta against the workers, their service was broken and they were told: "From now on you will not be entitled to have any leave because there is a break in your service".

So, I feel that this discrimination existing among defence industry employees of industrial and non-industrial categories must be abolished, and this Bill should be accepted.

After all, religious sentiments still prevail in our country. We see our Prime Minister and other Ministers actually going to the various places of worship, and we cannot possibly expect Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians of this country to forget their religious sentiments.

I know how difficult it is to distribute these paid holidays among the various classes of employees. I had been secretary of the workers' committee since 1948 in a factory in Kanpur. We were told that 14 days were to be distributed, and that out of them three national holidays had to be observed, viz., Independence Day, Republic Day and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. I felt it would have been much easier to distribute the land available in India to the landless labour than distribute the remaining 11 days among the various sections of the workers. It was so difficult for me.

So, I appeal to the hon. Minister, and through you, Sir, to the Prime Minister and to our Government to consider this point very sympathetically. It is not a question of non-productive days. What is happening in countries where there is a 40-hour week? After all, more production does not only depend on longer hours of work or curtailing the holidays and leave of the workers. It is absolutely essential that this Bill should be passed. I request the hon. Minister to consider it sympathetically, and not to condemn it outright in his usual way because it has unfortunately been moved from the leftist side. I would request him not to touch this Bill with political vendetta, but to accept it.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): With regard to the question of festival holidays, unfortunately this Government has been taking a very long time to make up its mind. The net result is that with regard to festival holidays, different standards have been adopted in different industries and different States. Even when a State Government is ready to adopt legislation on the question of festival holidays for the workers, the Government of India always advise them that there should be a postponement of the question as the Government of India are seized of the matter and they would bring forward legislation at an early date. But this "early

[Shri Anthony Pillai]

date" has kept on being postponed and still we have no precise policy.

The usual argument that is trotted out is that in India we enjoy a large number of festival holidays. That may be so with regard to some of the clerical employees in Government service. For instance, in Madras State the Government employees are given 27 paid holidays, but if you take Government industrial establishments, there is no uniformity.

You have in the Posts and Telegraphs I believe 16 paid festival holidays. You have in the Port of Calcutta 16 paid festival holidays. In the Port of Madras, for some section of workers there are only two paid holidays, but for another section working in the same port by their side, there are ten paid festival holidays, and for a third category there are 16 paid festival holidays. Why there should be discrimination between the same set of employees enjoying the same wage structure I cannot possibly understand.

Then the usual other argument that is trotted out is that in other countries there are fewer paid festival holidays, but what is very conveniently forgotten is that in these very countries the hours of work per week is much lower than here. Here we still stand by the 48-hour week, whereas in the U.K. or the U.S.A. or many other industrially advanced countries it is a 40-hour week. Therefore, when we take the total hours of work in a year for an Indian industrial worker and the total hours of work in the industrially advanced countries, where presumably there are fewer number of holidays, will find that undoubtedly the Indian worker works for a longer period during the year than his counterpart in the other countries.

The claim that has been made in this Bill is only for 15 paid festival holidays. This quite modest in view of the fact that many wage authorities and tribunals have given more liberal festival holidays than is even

claimed here. For instance, one authority has recommended that in a port, which is an essential service, there should be 16 paid festival holidays. In the Posts and Telegraphs there are 16 paid festival holidays. When clerical employees are being allowed to enjoy festival holidays to the tune of 26 or 27 days, I do not see why we should continue to stick to this particular rule.

Again, it creates unfair competition. An employer who is liberal enough to concede the demands for paid festival holidays is at a disadvantage compared to other employers who are more reactionary and more conservative. I did not see why on this question the liberal employer should be put at a comparative disadvantage when they follow the recommendations generally made by the authorities concerned.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill, though I do not agree fully with its formulations in every case. I would have preferred that certain specified number of festival holidays might be fixed, and that the management in individual industries may, in consultation with the employees, fix the holidays, but the number should be unalterable, namely 15, because in this country we have so many communities and sub-communities also and so many religions and therefore it is very difficult to frame one particular list of major holidays which the workers would like to have.

I have heard from highly placed members of the Government that there should be at least seven paid festival holidays. I do not know why they fix seven. Even if they grant seven days it will be something, but they are not granted even though they were promised long, long ago.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): The simple question before the House is whether we could have a uniform system of national and festival holidays. I am not against having a fixed number of paid holidays, but that is not the

Bill. If the Bill were only that much, I would have gladly supported it.

How many days should be granted is a matter to be considered and that could have been done....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Why do you not send in an amendment?

Shri Achar:...but the main principle of the Bill seems to be different. The main principle seems to be whether it will be a uniform system. There I am constrained to oppose this Bill.

Will it be possible to have a uniform system of holidays is the simple question that is before the House. I feel that that is not possible. Holidays like Independence Day, Republic Day and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday or one or two other holidays of that nature can be given for the whole country, and so far as that is concerned, I agree. But here, the question of festival holidays also comes in.

Is it possible to have a uniform system of holidays all over India, so far as festival holidays are concerned? Certain holidays may be convenient for certain States or for a certain section of the population, and those days may be fixed as holidays for them. Let me make myself clear by an example. For example, suppose a Hindu employer with only Hindu employees is working a small factory, and there are no Mohammedans or Christians. Why should there be any holiday for that factory, which is concerned with either Mohammedans or Christians? The same thing would apply equally to a concern run by a Muslim proprietor with Muslim employees. The same thing would apply also to a concern consisting wholly of Christians.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I point out that at present the practice is that if there is no Muslim employee in a factory, then such Muslim holidays can be adjusted against any other holidays?

Shri Achar: That is exactly the reason why I am opposing this Bill. This Bill wants a uniform system of holidays for all institutions, whether they be Hindu, Christian or Muslim institutions consisting wholly of Hindu, Christian or Muslim employees. That is not practicable. That is the reason why I am opposing this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are only saying there should be a uniform number of holidays.

Shri Achar: I think I have made myself clear. If hon. Members want to say anything, they can do so when they have their chance to speak.

Further, it is not only a question of Hindus, Muslims or Christians. Even amongst the Hindus themselves, the festivals are not observed uniformly. I believe the Mover of this Bill comes from Kerala. Shivaratri is a very important holiday, so far as the Malayalees are concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is so in UP also.

Shri Achar: It may be so. But there are quite a good number of people who are Hindus who do not observe it. For example, there are the Vaishnavites, for whom Shivaratri is not an important day. They would like to have a holiday on Jan-mashtami day. ...

Shri V. P. Nayar: They can have Vishunratri.

Shri Achar: But what the Bill wants is a uniform system. That is why I am opposing it. The Bill wants to declare Shivaratri as a holiday for me also. I do not observe Shivaratri at all. Why should I have a holiday on that day? I would like to have a holiday on Krishnashtami or Ramanavami day.

So, there are several practical difficulties in having a uniform system of holidays. That will not be possible. Only certain holidays, like the Independence Day, Republic Day and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday can be uniform for the whole country.

[Shri Achar]

That is a different aspect of the matter, and that can be considered. But this is not the Bill for that purpose. This Bill intends to have a uniform system of holidays, which will not be possible in a vast country like ours with so many religious and with so many different sections of populations. So, it is better that this matter is left to be settled by the several proprietors in consultation with the workers, so that the holidays could be fixed as they want, and not be of a uniform pattern for the entire country.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): While supporting this Bill, I want to draw the attention of the Deputy Minister to the fact that only one section of the workers is granted these paid religious holidays. Take, for instance, an industrial establishment. The clerical section working in that industrial establishment enjoy all the holidays that are declared by the Negotiable Instruments Act or by the State Governments. But the workers working in the factory part of the establishment are denied of all these holidays which are enjoyed by their counterparts who are working inside a room at tables instead of with tools. I would ask the Deputy Minister to consider whether this is justified or it should be allowed.

Now, the necessity of granting holidays to the workers is accepted, because it is in the interests of the industry and in the interests of greater production. Time should be given to the worker to enjoy social life and to recuperate. Unless this right is granted to the workers, it causes a mental repercussion on the workers, which in turn hampers production. So, the stock argument of the capitalist that a paid holiday will hamper production is completely wrong; rather, if these religious holidays are allowed to be enjoyed by the workers, not only will it not

hamper the production but it will help in upgrading the standard of production.

It is being said that in other parts of the world, the workers enjoy less paid holidays. But we forget the conditions of service which they enjoy. Nobody will contest the fact that the working condition in India in a factory today cannot be compared with those in any other part of the world. So, to compare the number of paid holidays that the workers of the other countries enjoy with those that are enjoyed by the workers in this country would be completely a wrong analogy, because it depends very much on the conditions of service that the workers enjoy in India. Shri Achar has said that on principle he is not objecting to the workers having a certain number of holidays to enjoy the religious festivals, but he is objecting to fixing or enumerating the religious festivals. The main point, as I understand it from the Mover of the Bill, is to fix the number of the paid holidays. If Government agree to fix the number of paid holidays at 15 or some such number, it can easily be decided in consultation with the State Governments which are the religious holidays which should be enjoyed by the workers. There may be some national holidays of an all-India character, and there may be some religious holidays of a State character. This can be settled along with the State Governments and with the workers.

Here, the main point is that the Government of India should accept the principle that the workers should enjoy the benefit of 15 paid holidays in a year. As Government have been thinking over this matter for a considerable time, I would beseech the Labour Ministry to appreciate this fact that since we are needing workers' co-operation in stepping up production and also in the fulfilment of the targets of the Second Plan, it is essential that the workers

should be given the benefit of enjoying social and religious life. And 15 days as paid holidays in a year is not a very big number as a result of which production will go down. Rather, I feel that if this number is accepted, and these paid holidays are granted then production will increase, and workers' co-operation in fulfilling the targets of the Second Plan and in stepping up production will be ensured.

I would, therefore, request the Deputy Minister to accept the principle enumerated in this Bill and also to accept this Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Chairman: I propose to call the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only want five minutes or even less.

Mr. Chairman: It is now 16.20 hours. The hon. Minister will take at least 15 to 20 minutes. Then we have to finish at 16.45 hours. Anyway, he can have three minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am sorry that I do not get more than three minutes. But I shall confine my remarks to that much of time.

I want to make only one point. As between workers and workers, there seems to be some discrimination in the matter of holidays. Do workers who do not work under government establishments have the same number of holidays as those who are working under various government establishments? Even in one unit, as was pointed out by Shri Prabhat Kar, there is difference. The clerical staff get more holidays than the non-clerical staff. Is this condition to be perpetuated? If Government are not serious in accepting this Bill, I shall be led to the conclusion that they are not at all keen on providing equal opportunity in the matter of holidays to workers in various sections. This, I say, is a breach of duty cast upon Govern-

ment, and it is also against the spirit of the Constitution.

You know the provisions of the Constitution so well that I need give no interpretation. But what is the directive principle of State policy in this respect so far as workers are concerned? I ask whether this is humane treatment to the workers. I ask whether in giving one section of workers more holidays than another section, we give equal treatment? Do we give to those who are denied holidays humane treatment?

I do not have the time to interpret article 42 of the Constitution. But may I, with your permission, just remind the hon. Minister of this article? It says:

"The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief".

I ask whether this sort of treatment to the workers constitutes humane conditions of work. Is it not the duty of Government to come forward with legislation to see that the physically weak who work in the same or different establishments are given more holidays than what they get? None of these workers can go to a court of law to enforce this right because it is not a right of such fundamental character as to enable them to seek remedy. Nonetheless, it is a duty cast on Government. It is written so in the Constitution. They should themselves have come forward with legislation to this effect. So if the hon. Minister is at all sincere, he should find no reason to oppose this Bill.

I am sorry Shri Achar is not here. He seems to have confused between number and the system. He said he agreed with the principle of the Bill and then he denounced the Bill. What we have asked for in the Bill is very simple. We ask for 15 days. After all, Shri Kadiyan has not mentioned all the 15 days. He has mentioned only 10, all of which will be non-controversial. If

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

the hon. Member is a Vaishnavite, it is equally open to him or the place from which he comes to invent a 'Vishnu Ratri' instead of observing 'Shiva Ratri'. I am not bothered about it. What we want is only 15 days, of which 10 have been specified, and none of them, I submit, will ever be the subject-matter of controversy.

I appeal to the hon. Minister to rise to the occasion and accept the Bill without any amendment. Of course, we would certainly welcome amendments if they are for improvement of the Bill and betterment of the conditions of work of workers. Otherwise, if the hon. Minister says that he cannot accept this Bill in this context, I submit that our conclusion will be that neither the Minister nor his Ministry is at all sincere in this very important matter.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): So far as the remarks of the last speaker are concerned, the very fact that he is sitting on that side and I am here is proof that there is a substantial measure of disagreement between us. The hon. Member says that I will be sincere if I accept this Bill, otherwise, I am insincere. If my sincerity is to be proved by accepting this Bill, then I will accept the Bill. Let us all be together.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We do not mind.

Shri Abid Ali: It does not end there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Accept it as a test of sincerity.

Shri Abid Ali: Another hon. Member said that if Government were prepared to do some service to the workers, they should accept this Bill, and if Government did not do so, then he would conclude that none of the suggestions coming from the other side is acceptable to us. If I

do not accept this Bill, they will consider that I am unreasonable.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even otherwise.

Shri Abid Ali: I am not opposing this Bill because it comes from the other side, but because it is not appropriate to accept it, because acceptance of the suggestion will mean hampering of the progress of the Five Year Plan.

It is true, as some hon. Members have said that a section of employees get larger number of holidays. I would have welcomed a Bill coming from the other side suggesting reduction of the number of holidays not for factory workers, but for others. I will be one with them if such a suggestion is made—thus is so far as my personal feeling is concerned.

These holidays are unfortunately the legacy of British rule, because the bosses were British, and they went on increasing the number of holidays for their own convenience. So far as I am concerned, I wish an occasion comes to reduce the number of holidays.

Take government offices. How many holidays there are besides 52 Sundays, 15 days' casual leave, one month privilege leave, one year's sick leave with pay and, again, leave given on half pay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is for permanent employees.

Shri Abid Ali: It is true that the clerical section working in a factory get a larger number of holidays than the workers in the factory. But then production is not hampered. The workers produce; the clerks are there in the office. That is the difference. Their having more holidays does not hamper production.

Therefore, it is not at this stage proper to compare India with other advanced countries. One hon. Member said that in some countries,

although the number of holidays is less, working hours are more.

There are a large number of countries where the working hours are 48

Shri V. P. Nayar: There conditions of work are better.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some countries have 40 hours a week

Shri Abid Ali: Hon Members will appreciate that I did not interrupt them. I say this because the time is very limited. Otherwise, they know that I welcome interruptions and I am prepared to meet their arguments. But let us be a little more businesslike today.

There are countries which have got 48 hours and still holidays number 6 or 7. Take a State like the USSR of which hon Members opposite are very much enamoured. There, although working hours are more, holidays are only 6.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Take USA about which the hon Minister is enamoured.

Shri Abid Ali: One hon Member said that working conditions in this country are the worst. I would request him to be a little more patriotic. Either he has not visited other countries or he does not know about the working conditions in this country. If he compares our working conditions with those of most progressive countries, I certainly say that there is much need for improvement in our working conditions, but certainly we are superior to many.

Then hon Members said that in UK and USSR, the emoluments of workers are more.

It is true that they get more amount so far as the currency is concerned but here too compare the purchasing power. If you compare the working condition, the living condition, the cost of living, the standard of living and these things, then certainly the conditions prevailing in this country are not worse off. Do not compare India with what Russia is today. Compare with what Russia was after ten years after the Revolution and see from that standard.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Russia never came in this debate; nobody referred to Russia. We want to talk about India.

Shri Abid Ali: I am quoting Russia. But why are they annoyed?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let him quote about Russia. Let us know something from him.

Shri Abid Ali: If such a comparison is made, we are in a much happier and better position in India in regard to the working classes. It is said that May Day must be a holiday because of certain reasons given by them. But USSR has not declared May Day as a paid holiday, UK has not declared it so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kerala has declared it.

Shri Abid Ali: They made an announcement only last time. But even in Kerala, all the establishments did not do so, the workers in all the establishments did not get a paid holiday even though the Government was changed there before May Day was observed. Therefore, it is not proper that in such matters comparisons should be made with other nations which were not under foreign domination or which had the Industrial Revolution much earlier. Let us have a little breathing time.

The hon Member has said that if workers are not given this holiday, they will not produce and that if the Plan has to succeed, then this Bill should be accepted. No, Sir. Workers are more patriotic than the hon Member sitting on the other side.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is this? How can he question the patriotism of the Members?

Shri Abid Ali: I am saying this because the other day, Shri Menon said that workers are cursing the Republic Day because a holiday was forced on them and they were not paid for that day. Today it is good that my hon friend, Shri Vittal Rao has said

[Shri Abid Ali]

that, whether they are paid or not, they will observe these holidays. That is the spirit, the spirit should not be one that was shown the other day when this Bill was introduced. Certainly workers are not cursing but they are happy, they will always be happy because they have got Independence and they get a holiday. It is immaterial whether it is paid or unpaid.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether the hon. Ministers can cast a general aspersion about our patriotism.

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, comparisons are generally odious. No comparison should have been made between a worker and a Member of Parliament. To say that one is more patriotic than the other is not proper. But at the same time, we must consider this also. Something was said some other day to which the hon. Minister was replying. It was said that this holiday was not observed and that the workers were cursing the Republic Day. It is in this context that the Minister was saying that. If the hon. Members are very sensitive to this, I do not think the hon. Minister will persist to this remark. After all, it is said in a different vein and there is no such comparison that our patriotism is less compared to that of the workers and that we are worse off in comparison. It is not in that spirit it is said. If the hon. Member is very sensitive, I will ask the hon. Minister to withdraw that remark.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is no question of patriotism coming here.

An Hon. Member: At least, he is not here.

Shri Abid Ali: It is for him to be here when he makes a statement of this serious nature and says that the workers were cursing. The hon. Member says that the Plan will be hampered.....

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Nobody has said that.

Shri Abid Ali: He has said that the progress of the Plan will be hampered if this Bill is not passed and therefore, I say this.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What I said was this. We want to step up production under the Second Plan and for that purpose we should grant these concessions to the workers so that they may get encouragement. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Even after that is said, I think the hon. Member should accept what the hon. Minister has said.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because you say, we accept. He is more unpatriotic.

Shri Abid Ali: This matter was discussed in the Standing Labour Committee sometime back and it was felt that holidays vary from State to State, establishment to establishment and industry to industry. A committee of six persons was appointed with the intention of finding out whether any uniformity could be reached. It came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to make any recommendation for national paid holidays and therefore, the matter again came up before the Standing Labour Committee. It was in October 1957 that it was recommended that no definite steps should be taken by the Centre. It was also felt that the experience of States which may introduce legislation for fixing the quantum and the other details of the national and festival holidays should be watched. This is the position, unanimously arrived at by a tripartite committee called the Standing Labour Committee in which the hon. Members' organisation is also represented. They came to this unanimous decision. It is not that I am suggesting as some hon. Member said that we are bringing a Bill ourselves in this connection. He wants the States to have their own legislation. As I have said earlier, it is not possible for us to accept the principle

of the Bill for the reasons already mentioned. One hon. Member has suggested that they should get holidays on these days for all. Then trains will have to be stopped.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No, no

Shri Abid Ali: If the workers in the water works and electricity and other establishments also have to enjoy the 26th of January or the 15th of August or Mahatma Gandhi's birth day, then electricity and water supply and all that will have to be stopped.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: On a point of explanation, they should be given a holiday in lieu of this holiday. This was being done by rotation.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): What is the complaint?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The complaint is that they do not get a holiday, if not on that day, at least on another day in lieu of that. (Interruptions.)

Shri V. P. Nayar: He refuses to understand. What can we do?

Shri Heda: He himself admits that another day is given as holiday. So what can be the complaint?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There cannot be interruptions like this. It is not possible in a debate like this for any hon. Member to just pin down the Minister to reply to a certain argument and say that he must reply to this. He has chosen to deal with this question. It is for him to choose to reply to the other part. Nobody can force any hon. Minister to specifically reply to certain arguments. So, I do not see how an hon. Member can insist that he should reply to this argument also. He has referred to an argument about the workers not being granted holidays in certain utility concerns such as water supply, electricity, railway, etc. He is replying to that part of the argument. He has not chosen to reply to the other part. How can the hon. Member force him to make a reply? He should be satisfied with what the hon. Minister says.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We only say that what he says is not correct.

Mr. Chairman: This is not the way to correct it. In a debate, the hon. Members must be satisfied with what reply is given. No hon. Member, neither the Government nor the other side, can force any particular Member to make a particular reply to a piece of argument. It is difficult.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But he misquotes us.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Members to be patient and kindly hear what the hon. Minister has to say and not to interrupt.

Shri Abid Ali: If the suggestion has been that all workers should enjoy these festival holidays or the national holidays, then the running staff also are workers. I was replying that it would be possible only if the running of the trains was stopped. They were also workers. Then, there are others in electricity and other establishments. The difficulty again is that ours is a big country. Take Tripura and Andamans. They have eleven holidays for Durga Puja, etc. From 11 it is reduced to 9, 3 and 2 from one State to another. Similarly, there is Pongal. Pongal is observed as a festival in Tamil Nad, Kerala and Andhra. But if you come this side you find Dushera, Holi and such other festivals observed. Therefore, it becomes very difficult to accept a proposition of this kind.

If you go State by State there are 35 holidays in the Delhi Administration, then it goes on reducing and comes to 23. The Central Government observes 23 holidays and Kerala observes 19 holidays. Therefore, when the Committee was considering this question they felt that in this country there are difficulties which are obvious because of the vastness of the country, and they came to the decision that this matter should be left at present and, afterwards, whenever it may be possible to come to some unanimous decision with regard to national and other festival holidays to be observed, may be again taken up. But I am not promising that we are bringing in a Bill or the State Governments are

[Shri Abid Ali]

introducing any Bill of that kind. That is not the intention at present.

As I have said earlier, the intention is to make a success of our Five Year Plan. The workers know the purpose of the Five Year Plan. The workers know why they are working. The workers know that they are not working for anybody, any particular class or community. The workers know that they are working for the nation, and whatever will be the wealth of the nation, that will be added to the strength of the nation, all the prosperity will be owned by all and will be shared by all. Therefore, this suggestion that you do this otherwise the workers will not work is wrong. I submit that the workers are in a different mood. They are determined to make the Plan a success. They are determined to make this country a prosperous country, because they are assured that they will have their due share in this.

We do not want to make this a nation of idlers. Germany was quoted. What happened in Germany? A defeated country, after the war, worked hard. Even on Sundays they were working without any restriction of hours in the factories. They were working for 14 hours a day. Vinobaji introduced *shramdan* here, but the people in that country were giving this *shramdan* on Sundays, where they used to go and work on Sundays for the nation without pay. Everyone was devoting a good number of hours so that all bridges, all roads and public buildings which were destroyed because of bombing may be rebuilt. Within a few years, defeated Germany became stronger than those nations who won the war. That should be the spirit. We should work and make the nation a prosperous nation. When the nation will be strong everybody will be happy. That is the intention. With that, I say to the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill. Let people work, work hard and work sincerely.

Shri Kadiyan (Quilon-Reserved-
Sch. Caste): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the

arguments put forward by the hon. Deputy Minister are absolutely wrong, and I am sorry to say so. His main argument is that he is very anxious to see that the Second Five Year Plan is a success, as if the Members opposite here are not at all interested in the implementation and the successful carrying out of the Plan.

His argument was that if workers are given some national and festival paid holidays it will hamper production and the whole Plan will collapse. That is his fear. But I have to point out that if workers are given paid holidays on certain specific days and if it is going to affect the production, then they may be asked to do that work on Sundays preceding such holidays. Then I would like to ask the hon. Minister how, if on the preceding Sundays the workers are prepared to work and compensate for the loss of production because of these holidays, it is going to affect the production as feared by him?

He has asked us not to compare the position of our workers with those of advanced countries. Let us not compare the position of our workers with the position enjoyed by workers in advanced countries like the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. or other European countries. But as he himself has compared our workers with those of other countries, I would like to mention only one point. There the holidays may be less compared to our country, but the workers there are enjoying more privileges, more conveniences and more facilities. If you take the example of U.S.S.R. you will see that there the workers are not only given holidays but the State also gives them help in all possible ways to enjoy holidays. Sanatoria and rest houses specifically for workers are being maintained there, and the workers every year tour the whole country. They go from one place to another, visit different projects and they are given an opportunity to see how the construction of their country is being carried out.

But this Bill is a very simple and modest Bill. We do not want those facilities. They have not been mentioned in this Bill. It is only to make available to the industrial workers of our country certain important national and festival holidays by giving them payment on such days. If it is going to affect the production, as I have already stated, that can be compensated by asking the workers to work on the preceding Sundays.

The hon. Shri Achar from Mysore said that he supports the principle of the Bill, but he said that it is not practicable to have a uniform system of holidays. The hon. Deputy Minister also pointed out that Pongal is a regional festival and it is only observed in certain parts like Tamil Nad. I think the hon. Deputy Minister and also the hon. Shri Achar have not gone through the Bill, in detail, because the Bill specifically provides that there are certain regional, sectional and religious holidays to be determined by the State Governments concerned. If this Bill is accepted and it becomes a law, the Madras Government is entitled to declare such holidays as are practicable in the Madras State. Similarly, the Onam holiday or the Dushera holiday and such other regional holidays have

to be fixed by the State Governments concerned. It is not binding that such regional or sectional or religious holidays should be declared as national holidays.

Here in this Bill ten such Holidays of national importance have been specifically mentioned. Therefore, there is no question of some of the holidays being impracticable to other parts of the country.

Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister that in order to ensure perfect industrial harmony and better industrial relationship, in order to make the workers confident that the Government are doing everything possible on their part, to improve the workers' living conditions, this bill may be accepted.

I once again appeal that they should come forward and accept the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to introduce a uniform system of national and festival paid holidays for all industrial workers, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 29; Noes 89.

Division No. 14

A

[16.54 hrs.]

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Braj Rai Singh, Shri
Dasgupta, Shri B
Deb, Shri P.G.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Ellis, Shri M.
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri S.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Imam, Shri Mohamed
Iyer, Shri Eswara
Jadhev, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhakar
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyam, Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pat, Shri
Nayar, Shri V.P.

Pandey, Shri Sarju
Patel, Shri P.R.
Pillai, Shri Anthony
Punnoose, Shri
Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Singh, Shri Rajendra
Thakore, Shri M.B.
Warior, Shri

ES

Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R.S.
Atchannathan, Dr.
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Bhatnagar, Shri

Bhogli Bhai, Shri
Bisari, Shri
Bose, Shri P.C.
Prabhu Prakash, Ch.
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Das, Shri Ramdhan
Dawood, Shri
Dewan, Shri Mowanj
Dindod, Shri

Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Geekwad, Shri Patangrao
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M.K.
Gounder, Shri K.P.
Hada, Shri Subodh
Hoda, Shri
Jangde, Shri

Joshi, Shri A.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kankasabai, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Krishna Rao, Shri M.V.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lal, Shri R.S.
Mallick, Shri U.S.
Malviya, Shri K.B.
Mansan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri L.N.
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Morarka, Shri
Murti, Shri M.S.
Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
Nanda, Shri

Narayanammy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Usha
Palaniyandy, Shri
Patel, Shrimati Manibendra
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Rajiah, Shri
Ramaswami, Shri S.V.
Ram Krishna, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri L.M.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sabodrabai, Shrim
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samantha, Shri S.C.

Samentinher, Dr.
Sanganna, Shri
Sarhadhi, Shri Aft. Singh
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Siddhananjanra, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sonawane, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Tantia, Shri Ramchawar
Tariq, Shri A.M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarakanath
Thakur Das, Lal
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwari, Shri R.S.
Umao Singh, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt

६ मिन : .

The motion was negatived.

PUNISHMENT FOR MOLESTATION OF WOMEN BILL

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni
Chowk): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for
punishment of persons guilty of
molesting women, be taken into
consideration".

महाशय, मैं आपके गौर के लिये
एक छोटा सा विधेयक रखने जा रहा हूँ।
मेरा यकीन है कि इस सदन के संचालन
इस विधेयक पर निहायत मजबूती के साथ
गौर करेंगे और सरकार भी उसको बहुत
गौर के साथ और भाव बिचार के बाद मंजूर
कर लेगी। इस बिल के प्रगणना और
मकामद यानी उद्देश्यों में मैं न लिखा है कि
हमारे मुल्क में घोरतों और नज़्कियों
साथ बहुत बदनज़क और दुर्व्यवहार होता
है और ऐसे बहुत से जुर्म हमारे मुल्क में
होते हैं कि जिन का कोई इलाज, जो हम
कल हमारे यहाँ इंडियन पीनल कोड है और
उसकी जो इस सम्बन्ध में धाराएँ हैं, उनसे
होता नज़र नहीं आता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान
को आजाद हुए करीब करीब इस बरत हो
चुके हैं और हम ने इस बीच को अपने

कास्टाडेशन में रखा है कि हमारे मुल्क में
मैं घोर औरत के उद्घाटन काई फर्क नहीं
होगा और उनको सब से अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे
जो दूसरों को है और उनमें कोई भेदभाव
नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन अगर हम चारों
तरफ देखें, तो हम पायेंगे कि आज वे बाने
हो रही हैं जो उनके बिन्दुन बरचस्म हैं।

यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार ने कुछ
ऐसे कानून पास किये हैं जिन के द्वारा हम न
समाज सुधार का बहुत बड़ा काम किया
है और आज भा वे कानून हमारे मुल्क में
राज्य हैं। लेकिन उन कानूनों के होते हुए
भी आज जब हम चारों तरफ नज़र दोड़ते
हैं तो हम ऐसे बहुत मारे जुर्म देखते हैं कि
जो कानून भी मध्य दुनिया में या किसी भी
मध्य देश में नहीं किये जाने चाहिये और जिन
को करने की कितनी भी समाज के अन्दर
इजाजत नहीं हो सकती।

मैं निहायत अदब में धर्म करना चाहता
हूँ कि इस विधेयक को अगर आप देखें तो
आप पायेंगे कि यह बहुत सज़ोक सा और
बहुत मुस्तसिर सा विधेयक है। इसको
माने का मेरा मंशा सिर्फ़ एक है। मैं यह चाहता
हूँ कि इस क्लिय के जो ज़रामत हैं जो हमारे

मुल्क में होते हैं उनके लिये जो सजा अब तक रखी गई है वह या तो पूरे तौर पर नहीं दी जाती है, इसलिये वे बेकार साबिन होती है या जो सजा दी जाती है वह नाकाफी बैठ जाती है और कानूनी तरीकों से जो उन जुर्मों का फैसला किया जाता है, उसमें बहुत से ऐसी चीजें रह जाती हैं जो साबिन नहीं हो पाती हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि हमारे मुल्क में करीब करीब ६० फीसदी, ऐसे केसिम होते हैं कि जहाँ स्त्रियों के साथ या लड़कियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है, वह मामने धोते ही नहीं हैं क्योंकि हमारी बहनों को तथा हमारी मानाओं को कुछ ऐसा ट्रेडिशन में पाला गया है, कुछ ऐसे रिवाजों के मानहतर बना मया है कि वे इस चीज को बहुत बुरा समझती हैं। और उन्हें मामने माना मनामिब नहीं समझती है।

एक तरह का यह बान है कि वह इनका जिफ नहीं करते दूसरी तरह यह भी है कि जहा इस तरह की बातें मामने धाती हैं वहा चाहे पुलिस हो और चाहे कोई और एजेंसी हो वह उन रिपोर्टों को बर्न भी नहीं करती। इसका नतीजा यह है कि यह जुर्म (दनों दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है :

17 hrs.

इस सबन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यह जानते होंगे कि अभी कुछ घमों हुआ जब इन तरह एक इसारा घसबहरो में भी हुआ था और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी ने भी यह इसारा किया था कि दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के घमाबा भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य हिस्सों में बहुत सारी जगहों में हमारी बहनें दफ्तरो में काम करती हैं या कहीं और मुलाजमत करती हैं, वहा पर उनके साथ बसा व्यवहार नहीं होता है बसा व्यवहार उनके साथ होना चाहिये।

मुझे इस किस्म के कई केसेज मालूम है। मैं यह बयानता हूँ कि अभी चन्द महीने हुए जब एक ऐसी लड़िक की किस्म से घपना घेट मरने के लिये करीब करीब दूर कपड़ पर नौकरियां तलाश की। वह बहुत लड़ी लिली

और समझदार थी लेकिन जिस दफ्तर में वह गई उस दफ्तर में वह ६ महीने से ज्यादा नहीं रह सकी और उसकी एक काम बजह यह थी कि जो मामिकान थे या उन दफ्तर के घन्दर बड़े अफसरान थे, वह उसके माब बसा बर्ताव नहीं करते थे जैसा कि वह बयान करके गई थी। नतीजा इसका यह हुआ कि वह बेचारी एक जगह से मुलाजमत छोड़ कर आई, दूसरी जगह उमने मुलाजमत की वहा पर भी उमे यही तजुर्बा हुआ और अब तीसरी जगह उसने मुलाजमत की तो उसको वहां भी वही तजुर्बा हुआ। यह बक्सर कहा जाता है कि ऐसे जुर्म का सजा के लिये हमारे पास कानून मौजूद है। इंडियन पेंन कोड की धाराओं को डेबन में जाहिर होता है कि इस किस्म के बाक्यों का जो हमारे सामने मिसालें धाती हैं, उनके लिये कानून के घन्दर बहुत काफी और सक्त मबाये देने की तजवीज मौजूद है। लेकिन अगर आप उन नमाम मुकद्दमों को जो कि हमारी घदानतों में जाते हैं देखें और उनके नतीजों पर गौर करे तो आप इस बान से इतिफाक करेंगे कि ऐसे केसेज के घन्दर बहुत ज्यादा तादाद ऐसे नतीजों की निकलती है जिनमें मुलाजमत या जो जुर्म करने वाले होंगे वे स्कोह की बिलकुल छूट जाते हैं और उन पर कोई इस्जाम आयद नहीं होता।

अभी चन्द दिन हुए जब मेरे पास एक सत धाया था जिसका कि जिफ मैं वहा पर करना चाहता हूँ। यह सत मुझे एक फोबी की बेबा ने लिखा है और उसने पुरजोर अल्फाज में वह धपील की है कि हम चाहते हैं कि मैम्बरान पार्लियामेंट इस तरह लोगों का ध्यान लीजें कि हम बहुत सारी बेबायें हैं जिनको अपने पतिवों की वेंसन सेने के लिये दफ्तरो में जाना पड़ता है और वहा पर उनके साथ तरह तरह की बधसलूकी होती है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि पुलिसा बेबायों की जो कि वेंसन हासिल करने के लिये हाकमानों, वेकों, जमानों और तहसील अधिकतों के

[श्री राधा रमण]

पलकों के पास जाती है, उन पलकों से हमारी इज्जत बचावे। हम देहाती में चक्कर लगा कर दफतरो में खुद हाथिर होती हैं लेकिन हमारे साथ बहुत बचतपूकी होती है। मोटर के चक्कों, रेलवे स्टेन्स और लकड़ानों में, हर जगह अपनी इज्जत का हमें खतरा रहता है और औरतों का चलना फिरना मुश्किल है। मैं उस सारे बात को यहां पर पढ़ कर सुनाना नहीं चाहता। उन्होंने इस बात का चित्र किया है कि दफतरो में, लकड़ानों में या पुलिस स्टेशनों में जो व्यवहार उनको मिलना चाहिये, जो हिफाजत कानून के जरिये उनकी होनी चाहिये या जो सामाजिक वातावरण उन्हें मिलना चाहिये, वह उनको नहीं मिलता है और वे तरह तरह की परेशानियों में गुलाम रहती हैं और उनको इस बात की जरूरत पड़ती है कि वह किसी न किसी किस्म की हिफाजत चाहें किसी मेडिकल के जरिये और चाहे किसी और तरीके से हो वे हासिल करें।

बोड़ा घर्सा हुआ मेरे पास कुछ चिट्ठियां आई थीं जिनसे यह जाहिर होता था कि स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के बहुत सारे लड़के किसी भी लड़की का पता प्राप्त करके एक बात उसको लिख देते हैं और उसमें अनापचनाप चीजें लिखी होती हैं, संबंध उसकी ऊटपटांग रहती है, बाबा उसकी ठीक नहीं होती और तरह तरह की बातें लिखी होती हैं। ऐसे बातों को अगर धाब हम पुलिस स्टेशनों में भेजें या तहकीकात करावें तो मैं समझता हूं कि भय में आ कर उसका कोई खाल नतीजा नहीं निकलता है। हमारे जो कानून बने हुए हैं उनको प्रभाव में लाने का जो तरीका है वह काफी लम्बा है और वह बहुत कष्टी सर्जनी है और उस कानून के जरिये वह कामवादी नहीं होती जो हमें चाहिये। साथ साथ कि हमारे ईशियाम डाटा आई और बहिन की औरतों और नवों को समान अधिकार

मिले हुए हैं, एक समान माना है, तो ऐसे नीचे पर जब इस किस्म का कोई जुन हमारे सामने धावे तो हमारे हाथ इतने मजबूत होने चाहिये, सोसाइटी की तरफ से ऐसे कानून होने चाहिये कि बिन पर प्रभाव करने से वह बीच कम हो सके या वह बीच सत्य की जा सके।

अभी बोड़ा घर्सा हुआ जब मुझे अफगानिस्तान जाई का मौका हुआ। मैं वहां कुछ दिन रहा और मैंने वहां पर ख़ास तौर से यह पूछा कि वहां स्त्रियों के प्रति दुष्कर्मों का कैसा सलूक है तो मुझे यह पता लगा कि उनके वहां इस्लामी शरियत के मुताबिक बड़े सख्त कानून है और भले ही हम उनके वहां को इस्लामी कानून रायज हैं बारबरत कहें या बहुशियाना कहें, लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि उस कानून के रहते किसी इन्सान की यह हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती कि वह किसी औरत के ऊपर किसी किस्म का हमला करे या किसी किस्म की उसके साथ बदसलूकी करे। वहां इस किस्म का कानून रायज है कि अगर कोई मर्द किसी औरत की बेहुरमती करता है या उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करता है तो उसको मराने में मरत सजा दी जाती है यहां तक कि उसको घाम (पब्लिक) मैदान में लड़े कर के पत्थरों से मारा जाता है। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि वह एक बहुशियाना तरीका है और उसको हम अपने यहां नहीं अपना सकते लेकिन साथ हम अपने मुल्क के मोरेल को और अपने मुल्क के इन्सानों को बचाना चाहते हैं और यह भी ठीक है कि यह बीच सख्त मेडिकल या कानून से नहीं हो सकती बल्कि इसके लिये हमें अनुसूत वातावरण भी पैदा करना होगा और हम उस वातावरण को पैदा करने के लिये कानून की मदद से सकते हैं। मेरे इस विवेक को यहां पर देख करने का मकसद केवल इतना ही है कि मैं चाहता हूं कि देश के लोगों की निगाह इस तरफ पड़े।

जमी बन्द दिन हुए जब घसघार में वह खबर खरी थी कि हमारे दिल्ली के इंडीपेंडेंट इम्पोरियम में जो लड़कियां काम करती हैं वे जब शाम को वहां से कारिंग हो कर घर जाने के लिये निकलती हैं तो कुछ चुंभना बल्ल हो जाता है नीचबान लड़के उनके साथ छेड़खानी करते हैं और उनको तंग करते हैं, पुलिस जाने जाड़े देखते रहते हैं और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते। अगर कोई लड़की हिम्मत करके यह बात कह भी देती है तो भी उसका कुछ विशेष नतीजा नहीं निकलता। इसलिये मैं सरकार से और अपने समय सबसब भाइयों से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम थोड़ा रस धीरे धीरे हैं और एक ऐसी व्यवस्था पैदा करें और कुछ ऐसे कानून हमारे सामने हों जिनके रहते हर एक इनसान इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार करता हुए डरे और ऐसा गलत काम न करे और हम यह कह सकें कि संविधान में हमने अपनी बहनों को जो प्रोटेक्शन दिया है, वह सही मानों में धमक में धाता है। संविधान में हम यह रस देते हैं लेकिन अगर धमक में वह नहीं धाती है तो वह एक डेब नैटर हो जाता है और उससे वह नतीजा नहीं निकलता जो हम निकलता देखना चाहते हैं और उसी के लिये मैंने वह बिल हाउस के सामने रक्खा है। मैं मानता हू कि मैं कोई एक बकील नहीं हूँ और न ही मैं कोई एक ट्रेड्समैन हूँ इसलिये यह मुश्किल हो सकता है कि इसमें जामियां रह गई हों। मैंने अपने विवेक में जो इस मुद्दे के लिये सब तयारी की है, मुश्किल है कि वह कुछ ज्यादा नजर आती हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के मामलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सबा भी कम में कम समझनी चाहिये। क्योंकि इस में किसी किस्म का कोई डीलायन रखना मुनासिब नहीं है। साथ हमारी सोझावती बढ़ रही है, हम ज्यादा को बढ़ा रहे हैं, और हम चाहते हैं कि वही कुछ मिल कर सबाब की अवधि में दिखाने में, और अगर हम चाहेंगे तो उनको तरकीबों से-कभी साथ देकर चाहते हैं,

तो हमें उनको वह समय प्रोटेक्शन देना पड़ेगा, उनकी हिकायत करनी पड़ेगी, काबू के लिये भी और धावोहवा पैदा करके भी, जिसकी वह मुस्तहक है, जिसके बिना वह तरकीबों में हमारा साथ नहीं दे सकती है, हमारे खाना व खाना नहीं चल सकती है। अगर हम मुस्क को घाने बढ़ता देखना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे लिये प्राय इस बात की जरूरत है।

इसलिये मैं निहायत धन्य से धन्य करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून मैंने मुस्तसरान् आपके सामने रक्खा है, उस का मकसद यह है कि धीरों के साथ बढ़ती हुई बदसलूकी और बढ़ते हुए दुर्व्यवहार को रोकना चाहे। उनको किसी ऐसे तरीके से डील किया जावे कि यह खाल हो सकें या कम से कम हो सकें। और हम अपने समाज के धन्दर एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर सकें कि हमारी बहनें और मातायें पूरी हिकायत पा सकें और वह हमारे साथ मिल कर हमारे कार्यों में पूरी तौर से हिस्सा ले सकें, और वह भी धावोहवा के साथ उनकी किसी किस्म का डर और बदला न हों।

एक और बात बाहिर में कह कर मैं इस बिल को आप के सामने पेश करूंगा। मुझे एक साल हुआ जब बीन में जाने का मौका हुआ था। वहां पर भी स्त्री पुर्कों के लिये कानून बने हुए हैं और काफी लड़कों और लड़कियों को धापस में मिलने और साथ काम करने का मौका मिलता है। बड़े बड़े कारखानों में भी धाप जायें, तो देखें कि जो छोटे दर्जे के लोग हैं, या जिनकी तन्खाई कम है, वह भई और धीरों दोनों मिल कर काम करती हैं, और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे ऐसे मुश्किल काम करते हैं जिनके धन्दर सफ्त से सफ्त मेहनत होती है, यहां तक कि उनका पसीना निकलता, लेकिन इस के बावजूद किसी की हिम्मत नहीं होती कि कोई लड़का किसी लड़की की तरफ से कोई तरीके पर, प्राय उठा कर बैठ सके, छेड़खानी

[श्री राधा रमण]

का तो कहना ही क्या ? और जब मैंने पूछा कि इसका राज क्या है, तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि इसके दो राज हैं। एक तो यह है कि घाय जो हमारी सरकार है वह इस मामले के अन्दर हतनी सक्त है कि अगर कोई लड़की झूठ भी घा कर कह दे कि इस लड़के ने मुझे छेड़ा है, तो उसे सक्त सजा मिलती है जो इकरत में ज होती है। हो सकता है कि इससे कुछ नुकसान भी होता हो, किसी गलत घावमी को सजा मिल जाती हो, लेकिन हम इस तरह की हथारों गलतियों को रोक सकते हैं, जिन की वजह से हमारा समाज कमजोर हो सकता है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह बताई कि उनके कानून भी ऐसे हैं जिनके जरिये अगर कोई ऐसी बात होती है तो बहुत आसानी से मुजरिम को मजा मिल सकती है, और वह सक्त होती है। इसलिये अगर घाय हम अपनी बहनों को और भाइयों को बराबर का अधिकार दे कर घागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और मुल्क की तरक्की चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस किस्म का एक कानून पास करना होगा और ऐसे जराय अक्लियार करने पड़ेंगे जिनके जरिये अगर कोई ऐसे जुर्म हमारे सामने घाये तो हम उनको सक्त सजाओं के जरिये रोक सकें। साथ ही दूसरों को नैसा करने की हिम्मत भी न हो। घाय हमारे मुल्क में एक ऐसी हवा पैदा होनी चाहिये कि जिससे हम तेजी से तरक्की की मंजिम पार करते घाये।

इन सबों के साथ मैं इस जिन को घाय के सामने वेस करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for punishment of persons guilty of molesting women, be taken into consideration."

श्री सरजू पांड (एतहा) : सभापति महोदय, घामी जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है, उसको मैंने गौर से देखा। कहाँ तक इस बिल की स्पिरिट है, उस का खुद मैं

समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मोलेस्टेशन में जो कुछ शामिल किया गया है, उस सबके लिये हमारे पास ऐसे कानून मौजूद हैं कि सबको ही जा सकती हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि हर क्राइम को रोकने के लिये कानून बनाना जरूरी है। स्वयं माननीय सचिव ने यह बात कही है कि कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि हर जुर्म को रोकने के लिये देश में कानून बनाया जाये। माननीय सचिव का कहना है कि जब लड़कियाँ जाती हैं तो बहुत के लोग उन को छेड़ते हैं, लेकिन उन छेड़ने वालों का पुलिस कुछ नहीं करती। मैं तो पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस कहाँ क्या करती है ? अगर पुलिस ही करप्ट है तो मैं कहता हूँ कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। कल्प और डकैतियों ने पुलिस कुछ नहीं करती, हमारे जुर्मों के लिये पुलिस कुछ नहीं करती। अगर कानून बना दिख जाय, और पुलिस ज्यों की त्यो बनी रहे, तो नाबिमी गौर पर वह कुछ करने वाला नहीं है। इसलिय मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को अगर हमने हंग में आया जाला तो अच्छा होता।

यह सही है कि हमारे देश में इस तरह के अनेक काण्ड हो रहे हैं, यह बड़ी ही गर्वनाक बात है, और यह भी सही है कि हमारे देश में औरतों के प्रति मोर्चों की जो आचनार्ये हैं, वह भी बहुत बराय हैं, यह भी सही है कि जितना प्रोटेक्शन उनको मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन जहा तक कानून का सम्बन्ध है, वह सारी की सारी चीजें आई० पी० सी० में मौजूद हैं और उन में ऐसी व्यवस्था मौजूद है जिससे इस तरह के कार्य करने वालों को सजा दी जा सके। लेकिन मैं फिर यह धर्न करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कितना भी कानून बना लीजिये, यह आपकी बर्बाद की बात है, कहीं रोज कानून पास होती है, लेकिन रोज कानून बना कर उन पर अमल करवा फैलता होता है ? उस पर अमल सही हो सकता है जब कि अमल करने वाले उस पर ईमानदारी से अमल करें।

धर पुलिस ही ऐसी है जो मजबूरी है, भाषा चाहिए बिलने कानून बनाइये, पुलिस कुछ करने वाली नहीं है। देश में नैकड़ों चीजें रोज होती रहती हैं, हर कूबे में, हर बिले में होती रहती है, लेकिन पुलिस कुछ भी नहीं करती तो क्या हो सकती है? जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, अगर इस कानून को पाम किया जाये तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं, जैसा कि खुद माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर या दूसरी जगहों पर कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। कहीं भी कोई स्थान नहीं है जहां पर हम घोरतों को प्रोटेक्शन दे सकें। उन्होंने रक्षिया और बाइना की मिलाव दी। मैं खुद तो इन मुल्को में नहीं गया हूं, लेकिन मैंने उन जगहों के बारे में कहा है। जो लोग गये हैं उन्होंने बतलाया है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर घोरतों के रहने के नियम प्रचलन इन्तजाम रक्खा गया है। उन्होंने बताया कि बहा घोरतें धाजादी में अपने बच्चों को सिला पिना सकती है, रख सकती है, उनको छेड़ने वालों को मजाये भी दी जाती है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ कहा यह भी है कि बहा के जो अधिकारी हैं, जो प्रफमर प्रबन्ध करने वाले हैं, उनसे चरित्र बहुत ऊंचे हैं। अगर हमारे देश में इस किसिम के कानून बनाये जायें तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि बहुत से केलेज रोज खुद पुलिस बना डालेंगी। नैकड़ों मुकदमे पुलिस रोज खड़े कर सकती है और नोनों को फंसा सकती है, जिसका कोई इलाज हाउस के पास नहीं है। धाज भी जितने प्रस्त्याराल पुलिस को हासिल हूं, वह उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करती। उसे घोर प्रस्त्यार दे दिये गये तो वह झूठे केलेज में नोनों को फंसावेगी और सजा दिलावेगी। इस विषय में समझता हूं कि अगर यह कानून इस सम्बन्ध में पाम ही कराना हो तो पास करा मैं लेकिन इस बात की साफ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि वेनुनाहों को सजा न मिले। अगर सिकें केलेज करने के विषय, या जो चीजें दी गई हैं:

"Molestation includes, indecent behaviour towards a

woman, assault for criminal force with intent to outrage her modesty, kidnapping, abduction....."

तो यह सारी की सारी चीजें कानून में मौजूद हैं। अगर यह बिल पास करके दे भी दिया गया पुलिस को, तो माजिमी तौर पर इससे घोरतों का बचाव तो कम होगा, लेकिन पुलिस को इस तरह के केलेज बनाने का प्रस्त्यार जरूर हो जायेगा, यह प्रस्त्यार जरूर हो जायेगा कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाने की कोशिश करे।

इस विषय में चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस बिल को दूसरे ढंग में लायें ताकि हमारे देश की स्त्रियों की रक्षा हो सके और साथ ही साथ ऐसे लोको को जो कि सही मानो में किमिनल है, उन्हें सजा दी जा सके। इससे किमी किमिनल को सजा तो नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन पुलिस वालों को इनका बड़ा हथियार मिल जायेगा कि जिस घादमी को चाहे घादामन के कठघरे में ला कर सड़ा कर दें। मैं चाहता कि माननीय सदस्य बिल को दूसरे ढंग में पेश करें। लेकिन जहां तक बिल की स्पिरिट का मवाल है, इसको मानने में कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री जयचंद (बिलासपुर) : महापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विधेयक मदन के मायने प्रस्तुत किया है उसकी भावना तो बहुत पवित्र है और इस देश में अनुकरण करने योग्य है। ऐसे विधेयक कई राज्य सरकारों ने भी पाम किये और उनको पाम करते समय सदस्यों ने बहुत ऊंची भावना के साथ उनका स्वागत किया। इस सदन में भी हमने घोरतों का घनैसिक घन्ना रोकने के विषय एक विधेयक पास किया है।

धाज हम देखते हैं कि देश में कालिजों में सह शिक्षा का प्रसार हो रहा है। इस के कारण देश का नैसिक स्तर इतना नीचा गिर रहा है कि हमारा सिर धर्य से झुक जाता है। जिस समय हिन्दू को बिल

[बी बीके]

का एक घण बहा पारित हो रहा था उस समय मैं ने कहा था कि समाज में ऐसे डीले व्यवहार को नहीं होने देना चाहिये जो भ्रष्टाचार का कम से सके। उस भावना की सदस्यों ने भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कद की पर मेरा सुझाव उस समय नहीं माना गया। यह बात धाब की नहीं है। सैकड़ों बच्चों से हम इस चीज की भुगतने का रहे हैं। ज्यों ज्यों किसी शहर की धाबादी बढ़ती है, ज्यों ज्यों कारखाने खुलते जाते हैं, ज्यों-ज्यों मालिक और मजदूर का प्रश्न पैदा होता जाता है, ज्यों ज्यों धनी और गरीब का भेद बढ़ता जाता है, त्यों त्यों इस धार्मिक कार्य का प्रसार होता जाता है जिससे किसी भी सज्जन का चिर धर्म से नीचे झुक जायेगा।

इस विषयक की भावना बहुत ऊंची है। पर इस का धार्मिक रूप ठीक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा भी है कि यह बकील नहीं हैं। अगर इस भावना से मंत्री महोदय को प्रेरणा मिल जाये तो वे इसको फिर से ट्राफ्ट करवा सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से कानून बने लेकिन वे केवल कानून की किताबों में ही रह गये, पुस्तकालयों में केवल देखने और पढ़ने के लिये ही रह गये हैं। उन पर धमक होना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। धाब हालत यह है कि धाब धावनी गरीबों से तड़पता है। कुछ वर्ष पहले जब चीन में ग्वांग-डोन्ग-शेक राज्य था तो उस समय हमने सुना था कि चीन में धनाधार बहुत ही ज्यादा होता है। अब भी समाचार पत्रों से जानूँ होता है कि हांगकांग में और दूसरे स्थानों में किस प्रकार से धमिधार होता है। रुब में किसी समय में कैमेट्री मैरिजब होते हैं। पर अब वो चीन और रुब में सुधार हुआ है उससे हमारे देश को भी प्रेरणा लेनी चाहिये। हमारे देश में बड़े बड़े महापुरुष हुए, बड़े बड़े बच्चों के प्रवर्तक हुए। इस देश के

नैतिक स्तर का मोह संसार मानता है। फिर भी धाब हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोग इस प्रकार के धार्मिक कार्य करते हैं और सास तीर से देहात का धपड़ धावनी खुके धाम करता है पर उसको बुरा नहीं मानता। पर जब हम अपने बड़े बड़े मन्त्रों में रहने वाले सम्म मागिक कहे जाने वालों की और कामिजों के धावों की इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियाँ देखते हैं तो हमारा सिर नीचे झुक जाता है। इसी कारण देश के किसी भी रचनात्मक कार्य में हमारा मन नहीं लगता, रात दिन इसी प्रकार की चिन्ता करते रहते हैं और जब कोई चीज सामने आ जाती है तो न जाने क्या कर बैठते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। देश में इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता कार्य करे परन्तु सरकार को भी इसे संघीन रूप से देखना चाहिये तभी हम देश के करोड़ों लोगों का धाववा कर सकते हैं।

कहा जाता है कि समाज में जो लोचि और दमि हैं उनके बीच में वे चीजें चलती हैं। लोग वहाँ पर कहते हैं कि उनके यहाँ पर तो यह प्रथा है। चाहे कोई प्रथा दुनिया में हजारों लाखों सालों से चली आ रही हो, लेकिन अगर उस प्रथा से देश की इज्जत को बचका पहुँचता है और देश के सतीत्य को बचका पहुँचता है, मानव की इज्जत को बचका पहुँचता है तो हमें उस प्रथा को समाप्त कर देने में कोई संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये। पर हमारे यहाँ ऐसे कार्यों के प्रति कुछ धमि उदारता दिखायी जाती है। यह धमि उदारता देश के लिये घातक है। इस प्रकार हमने देश के संघन को छोड़ा है और देश में अनुशासनहीनता पैदा की है। इस प्रकार की प्रथाओं की झूट के कारण हमारे देश का नैतिक स्तर धाब बहुत नीचा गिरता हुआ है। इसी कारण जब देश में धमि कोई कद रही है।

यह तो धनैतिक व्यवहार का धर्म है। जो व्यवहार करता है वह झराव भी पीना सीखता है। उसके बाद पुलिसोरी भी सीखता है। जब तक हम इन चीजों को संगीन रूप से नहीं देखते, और सरकार का भारतीय मुहकमा और खुफिया मुहकमा और राज्य सरकारों के ये अधिकारी जो इन मामलों पर ध्यान करवाते हैं वे इस धीरे ध्यान नहीं देते तब तक हमारा देश सुधर नहीं सकता।

अदालतों में भी इस कार्य के सिमाफ ठीक से कार्रवाई नहीं होती। मैं अपने जूडीसियल विभाग को बोध नहीं देता। आप तो एडवोकेट रहे हैं आपका अनुभव होगा कि इन मामलों में क्या होता है। जो धावपी औरतों का धनैतिक व्यापार करता है उसकी कोई पकड़ नहीं है। किस अदालत में उसको ले जाया जाये इसका कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। गरीब धावपी कहाँ से गवाही लावे, सरकार इस पर ध्यान नहीं देती, पुलिस इस को कागनियेंस में नहीं लेती। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि हजारों औरतें कमकमा और बम्बई और दूसरे शहरों में धनैतिक व्यापार के लिये ले जायी जाती हैं। कुछ समय बाद यह काम उनकी धावत में शामिल हो जाता है। उसके बाद वे कुटनों का काम करती हैं। और दूसरी औरतों को भी उसी रास्ते पर ले जाती हैं। यह हालत है। जब हम इस चीज को कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि इस बारे में हर एक को स्वतंत्रता है। अदालतें इन मामलों में उदारता दिखाती हैं। अगर पुलिस मामला लेक करती है तो उसको प्रोसीज्योर की किसी कमी की वजह से छोड़ दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार जो धावपी छूट जाता है उसकी भावना बढ़ती है और वह गाँवों में जाकर धावाचार करता है।

मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में हजारों औरतें बिना कपड़े के लगी रहती हैं। कुछ औरतें गुप्त-के खुले हुए भी धनैतिक व्यापार करती हैं। कुछ औरतों के माता

पिता उनको प्रमोशन देकर इस काम में शामिल हैं और अपने सामने यह चीज कराते हैं। जब इसके बारे में रोकने को कहा जाता है तो उत्तर मिलता है कि जब दो धावपी राजी हैं तो क्या किया जा सकता है, हम क्या कर सकते हैं। यह बात मैं नहीं समझ सकता। सरकारी अफसर, एस० पी० आदि देखत रहते हैं पर न इसको रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है और न इसके लिये सजा दी जाती है। मैं १५ वर्ष की उम्र से इस काम में पड़ा हुआ हूँ और इसके कारण बदनाम भी हुआ। पर मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देती और न कोई और संस्था इस धीरे ध्यान देती है। जब तक सासन इस बारे में कठोरता न करे और इस को रोकने के लिये विस्तृत रूपरेखा तैयार न करे तब तक यह नहीं रुक सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कठोर विधेयक बनाया जाये, उसे पास किया जाये और सख्ती से उस पर अमल किया जाये और प्रान्तों को भी ऐसा करने की हिदायत की जाये तभी हम देश में सुधार कर सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में जो सह शिक्षा प्रणाली है उसे मैं बुरा मानता हूँ, सासकर कानिजों में औरतों के लिये अलग शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये और पुरुषों के लिये अलग।

जो बड़े बड़े सिनेमामुह हैं उन के कारण बड़ी अश्लीलता बढ़ गयी है। ये हमको गिराते हैं और देश में धनैतिकता का प्रसार करते हैं। इस संबंध में सैसर बॉर्ड कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है और हमारी जो दूसरी संस्थायें हैं, वे भी ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। हम अश्लीलता के लिये प्रचुर साधन और अवसर उपलब्ध करते हैं। इस वस्तुवादी संसार में पुरुष का हृदय कमजोर है, उसका नैतिक स्तर ऊँचा नहीं है। जब उसके सामने साधन और अवसर होता है, तो वह चुन

[श्री बांगड़े]

करने के लिये तत्पर हो जाता है। वहाँ दिल्ली में देखिये। वहाँ बड़े बड़े होटल हैं, बड़े बड़े मिनेमार्कर हैं। जितनी धनी बस्ती होगी, जितना अधिक फैशन होगा, जितने ज्यादा होटल होंगे, उतने ही ज्यादा जुर्म बढ़ेंगे, उतना ही ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। हमको इन संबंध में चाइना और रूस का अनुकरण करना होगा। वहाँ उन्होंने इन चीजों को बन्द कर रखा है। वहाँ चाहे किसी भी देश का राज्य हो, वह किसी भी देश के लिये गर्व का विषय है। हमें इस बारे में उनसे सीखना होगा और उनके अनुसार कदम उठाने होंगे।

श्रीमती उमा नेहक (मीतापुर) श्री-मान् जी, इस बिल को मैंने कई बार पढ़ा है। इस बिल में जो भी यह निम्ना दृष्टा है कि "Molestation includes indecent behaviour" बवैरद, उनके लिये जो हमारे यहाँ कानून हैं, जिसमें ये सब बातें आ जाती हैं। इन पर मैंने सोचा कि आखिर इन बिल को नाने की ज़रूरत क्या थी। जब मैंने अपने भाई श्री राधा रमण की नकलीर मुनी, जो मुझे पता लगा कि जो चीजें इधर उधर खुफिया तौर से होनी रहती हैं, वे इन बिल में नहीं हैं और न हो सकती हैं, क्योंकि उनका वर्ण भी नहीं है और बयान देने के लिये भी कोई तैयार नहीं होता है। अगर कोई स्त्री ऐसी मुसीबत में पड़े और बाहर आ कर कहे, तो हमारे समाज की मान्यता ऐसी है कि गालिबन दोषी स्त्री ही कहलावेगी। इन विषयों को हमारे भाई श्री राधा रमण मिटाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसको देख कर एक और भी बात मेरे स्थान में आई है और वह यह है कि पुरुष ही हमारे समाज का धारक है और आज जो वर्ण वहाँ पर हो रही है, उसमें मुखरित भी पुरुष ही हैं बाली समाज का मुखार भी पुरुष ही करेंगे और मुखरित भी बड़ी होंगे।

श्री बख्तराब सिंह (किरोबाबाबा)
पुलित भी बड़ी होंगे।

श्रीमती उमा नेहक: यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस बिल को देख कर मैं नहीं समझ सकती कि किसी सक्त से सक्त कानून में भी समाज में उत्पत्ति या मुखार होने वाला है। मेरे स्थान में वह मुखार और उत्पत्ति तभी होवे, जब हमारी स्त्रियां मजबूत होंगी और वे समझेंगी कि समाज का मुखार हमें करना है, हम वहाँ पर एक भाग की हैसियत से हैं, जो पुरुष यह पाप या बुरा काम करते हैं, वे हमारे बच्चे हैं, इनको हमने ही मुखारना है। अगर यह भाव मे कर एक स्त्री चले और वह अपनी निगाह बदल में, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि कोई कितना भी सुनहला आदमी हो, बदमाश आदमी हो, वह उस स्त्री के करीब नहीं आ सकता है। उस स्त्री में इतनी शक्ति पैदा हो जाती है। आज हमको इस बिलकेवर स्टेट को बनाने के लिये अपनी बहिनो मे और स्त्रियो मे प्राथना करनी है, बल्कि उनको इन बात की शिक्षा देनी है कि वे अपनी मजबूत हो कि वे मांग समाज की शक्ति को बलम दें। हमका अपने समाज मे परिवर्तन करना है और उन माइनों को मुखारना है, जिनमे कम-ओरिया आ गई है।

मेरे पास बहुत से मकान भी हैं और मैंने कई सच्ची कहानियां भी जानती हूँ, मैं कि वे इन हाउस में बसान नहीं करना चाहती, लेकिन मैं इतना डरकर कहूँ कि मैं केवल गरीब मकानों या मजदूरों का इन गुनाहों की सजावार नहीं समझती हूँ। मैंने देखा है, मैंने सुना है, मैं जानती हूँ कि जो लोग आज जेन्टलमैन कहलाते हैं, जो ऊँचे से ऊँचे समाज और सोसाइटी में जाते हैं, जो बड़ी बड़ी मकानों में जाते हैं, जो बड़े बड़े कपड़ों में कपड़ें करते हैं, वे क्या क्या मजाह—उनको मुझसे कहिये या जो कहिये—

करते हैं। जब मैं बिल्की में आई, तो मेरे पास एक दिन तीन औरतें आईं, जो कि रो रही थीं। एक बूढ़ी मां भी घोर हो उसकी लड़कियां थी। वे रेफ्यूजी लड़कियां, जो कि पंचाय की थी, कुछ शाकीस और खूबसूरत थीं। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि वे दफ़्तरों में मुलाजिम हैं और उन दफ़्तरों के बड़े बड़े अधिकार उनके साथ किस तरह का बर्ताव करते हैं। एक लड़की ने कहा कि मैंने तो छुट्टी ले ली है, मैं घर में बठी हूँ। उसकी मा ने कहा कि हम प्याला ले कर भीख मांगेंगे, लेकिन हम यह नहीं देख सकती हैं। वे नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हैं, लेकिन हमारे समाज के एक बड़े में बड़े अफसर थे। जिनकी यह हरकत थी।

जैसा कि मेरे भाई की मरजू पावे ने कहा है अगर आप कानून मानें हैं, तो उसके अर्थों आप पुलिस के हाथ में और हथियार देते हैं। हमारे मामले जो इस तरह की कहानियां बयान की जाती हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर पुलिस का ही हाथ होता है, जो कि अनपढ़ औरतों को इस तरह उबर ले जाती है और वे बानो में पड़वा दी जाती हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सुधार कानून के अर्थों में नहीं हो सकता है, यह सुधार तो मोक्ष बर्कत के अर्थों में होना चाहिए। मैंने चीन में देखा कि रात के ग्यारह, बारह बजे तक लड़के और लड़कियां आजादी के साथ घूमते हैं और उनका भाव बिन्दुल भाई बहिन का मैंने देखा। लड़कियां जाती हैं और मजान नहीं कि कोई भी इस तरह की गन्धी छेड़-छाड़ हो। बहा पर धाक़िर क्या बात है? कोई कह सकता है कि बहा पर कानून हटाने सफल है और इतनी सफल सजा है कि उससे डर कर कोई ऐसी हरकत करने की हिम्मत नहीं करता है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ की स्त्रियों ने बड़ी बेहमत की है। वहाँ की बिनेन्ड फ़ेडरेशन को मैंने खुद देखा है। उन्होंने इतनी बेहमत की है कि आज चीन की स्त्री सकेली भूमती है और चीन का पुरुष उस की इज्जत करता है।

हम वहाँ के मोक्ष स्टुडन्ट को, वहाँ के समाज को बदलना चाहते हैं। हम रोच मुनते हैं कि हमको मोक्षमिस्टिक पटर्न बनाना है, बल्कि मोक्षमिज्म माना है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मोक्षमिज्म लाने के लिये औरतों और मरदों का बराबर होना जरूरी है। हमारे विधान में भी यह लिखा है कि औरत और मरद बराबर हैं और हम अक्सर यह बात मुनते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई इस स्त्रियों में पूछे तो हम तो यही कहेंगी कि इस बच्चा हमारी अपनी कोई नैशनैलिटी नहीं है। यदि कोई स्त्री चाहे कि उस की शादी किसी अमेरिकन से हो जाय और वह हिन्दुस्तानी रहे, तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। औरत की नैशनैलिटी को आप नहीं मानते हैं। इस लिये विधान के मुताबिक स्त्री चाहे मरद के कितनी ही बराबर हो, लेकिन इंडिपेंडेंट नैशनैलिटी उसकी नहीं है।

इसके अलावा औरत आपकी कई सर्बिसिड में—जैसे पुलिस में—नहीं जा सकती है। उस के लिये स्कापटें हैं। आप अपने ही कहें कि हम स्कापटें नहीं रखते, लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि आप उन को लेने नहीं हैं। एक लड़की आई० ए० एस० में पास हुई और उनमें पुलिस सर्बिस में जाना चाहा, तो उसको लिया नहीं गया। क्योंकि लड़कियां पुलिस में नहीं जा सकती हैं। वे दिक्कतें और कमियां हमारे समाज में हैं। मैं तो यही कहूँगी कि जब तक समाज की कम-जोरियों को आप दूर नहीं करेंगे, जब तक स्त्री खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़ी नहीं होगी, जब तक वह खुद यह नहीं समझेगी कि यह बात बुरी और गलत है, और जब तक स्त्री यह विश्वास नहीं कर लेगी कि मरद उसके साथ संल और छेड़छाड़ नहीं कर सकता और अपने दिल में मजबूत नहीं होगी तब तक मैं समझती हूँ कि कानून में कोई सुधार होने वाला भी नहीं है।

17.41 hrs.

Shri Kaswara Iyer (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman. I believe that I should have no quarrel with the sponsor of this Bill for feeling a certain amount of righteous indignation, if I may say so, against the so-called increase of offences relating to non-marital sexual impulses. I must of course say that a reading of the Indian Penal Code would give us ample opportunity to find out that regarding these offences ample punishments are provided.

I have certainly no quarrel in his championing the weaker sex. I have certainly no quarrel regarding the objects with which this Bill has been moved. I would say that the hon. Member has stated in the Bill in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that crime relating to weaker sex has been on the increase. I do not know the statistics. I am peculiarly unfortunate in finding today that, including the sponsor of the Bill, all the Members who participated in the debate so far have been speaking in a language with which I am not very familiar. So, I am not aware whether the hon. Member has given any statistics.

Mr. Chairman: No statistics have been given.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: Thank you, Sir. I would respectfully say that my experience in my part of the country, in my State, so far as these offences are concerned, is that these offences are certainly on the decrease. I do not know how it is with respect to the state of affairs in the State from which the hon. Mover of the Bill comes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He comes from the capital.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: I would say that such a move need not come. Why should such a move come? We must examine the root cause of this Bill. Certainly there is no use for us to go into the details as to the basis of criminology or penology and examine the jurisprudence of criminology as to whether a punishment should be preventive, deterrent, or retri-

butive or reformatory. All these are of no use according to me, because all along I have been feeling that the fact that we have provided a severer punishment, a greater sentence or a longer sentence, if I may say so, is not going to absolve society of this disease.

Crimes do not diminish because we have provided deterrent punishment nor because we are having an improved system of jurisprudence so far as criminology is concerned. I would say that crimes will be diminished if individuals constituting the society are influenced, from committing such crimes, by purer education, better literature and, if I may add, by increased facility for rehabilitation of orphans and the poor.

We must examine the real basis of a crime and the problem cannot be solved by merely providing, say, that we must have 15 years' rigorous imprisonment, transportation for life or imprisonment for life or even capital sentence so far as the offences relating to women are concerned. I cannot see eye to eye with this Bill particularly when we feel a sort of alarmist tendency in us. Are we now in such a position that so far as our citizens are concerned there is a perversity being developed so that there are increased cases of molestation of women? I do not think there is. If there is any offence that is being committed against women, the Indian Penal Code is exhaustive and comprehensive enough, regarding the punishment. A look at the Bill would show that, if it goes outside, there is a feeling amongst us that molestation of women is on the increase. There are Sections 354 and 355 of the Indian Penal Code which provide for 7 years or 10 years of rigorous imprisonment for molestation of women. If the hon. mover feels that the punishment is not adequate, certainly he can move an amendment to the Indian Penal Code and urge upon this House to accept that amendment. A separate piecemeal legislation based on a feeling of righteous indignation of certain existing circumstances or

facts will not be conducive to the welfare of the society. That is what I feel regarding this.

This House will pardon me if I am looking at it as a lawyer, because there is always a growing tendency that we lawyers are always splitting hairs. The hon. mover would pardon me if I say that from the very definition, it is inaccurate and ill-drafted. We start from the definition in clause 2 which says "molestation" includes indecent behaviour towards women. What exactly does he mean by it? What is indecent behaviour? It depends upon certain subjective satisfaction of the court where it goes, whether a particular overt act on the part of a man is indecent behaviour. If I wink at a woman, is it indecent? Supposing by crossing the way, because I am big, if I touch a woman, is it indecent? It depends upon a particular state of affairs . . .

An Hon. Member: State of mind.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: I am sorry, state of mind. Therefore, an accurate definition is necessary. The hon. mover is well aware that in the Indian Penal Code, the words 'indecent' and 'assault' are defined there—I am speaking just from memory. But inaccurate definitions have crept in here. After defining molestation, the subsequent clause does not deal with molestation; it goes on to say, "Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act in force for the time being, whoever molests anybody . . ." It does not say "whoever is guilty of molestation". The word is used in the verbal form. If we examine this Bill just as a lawyer would examine it, I would say that the Bill has not been very happily worded.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): There should be work for lawyers like you.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: Of course, the hon. Deputy Minister himself was a lawyer and he knows the difficulties when he is on the prosecution side. We have to say whether this Bill is really necessary. Is it expedient to have a separate piecemeal legislation for the circumstances of a case? Of

course, by enacting the Hindu Marriage Act, the Hindu Succession Act, etc., we have knocked out so many difficulties and disabilities of women and ameliorated their conditions. But this is a particular question relating to offences with respect to the Indian Penal Code and whether this is absolutely necessary is a matter that this House has to consider. To me it appears that it is absolutely unnecessary in the particular existing circumstances in the society. If it is found really necessary later on, when crime is really on the increase, if we examine the statistics and find that we are in a very unfortunate position of developing tendencies towards molestation of women, certainly we will examine it and even if it goes to the extent of calling for deterrent punishment of transportation for life or life imprisonment, I will be one with the Member. Certainly it is a Bill which has come out of a warped mentality and should be put an end to. So, I would suggest that it is a case where it is not expedient for our House to enact such a measure.

श्री प० सा० बाबूराव : (बीकानेर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को बन्धनवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया ।

माननीय सदस्य ने हमारी नारियों के साथ पुर्वों द्वारा जो दुर्व्यवहार, अत्याचार और भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है उसको रोकने के लिये जो यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसकी सरहाना करता हूँ । मैं इस विधेयक में जो भावना काम कर रही है उस की कद्र करता हूँ और ध्यान इस सदन के धन्दर हम सभी बने इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे देश के धन्दर भ्रष्टाचार और भ्रष्टाचार दिशो-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है और यह कि उसके निराकरण के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप के पास कोई इस संबंध में आंकड़े हैं ।

श्री ५० सा० बाबुबाबू . ने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी इस चीज को महसूस करता हूँ कि आज हमारी भारत माता अपने कपूत पुत्रों को बेच कर गयी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज जिस प्रकार से स्त्रियों के साथ व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, वैसा दुर्ब्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये और इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्य ने जो सदन के मामले अपने विचार रखे हैं, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन एक बात मैं इस मिससिले में जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह केवल स्त्रियों के लिये ही है, यह एकतरफ़ा है और उसमें पुरुषों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि विधेयक को सारे बाने माननीय सदस्य इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और जब तक वे पुनः इस विधेयक पर अच्छी तरीके से मोच समझ कर सक्षोभित रूप में इसको नहीं रखेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इस विषय पर सदस्यों ने अपने अपने सुझाव रखे हैं और बहुत से सदस्य इस पर अभी बोलना चाहते हैं इस वास्ते मैं ने एक निश्चित चीज तैयार कर ली थी कि अगर महापति महोदय मुझे उसको यहाँ पर पढ़ कर सुना देने की इजाजत दें तो मैं उसको यहाँ पर सुना दूँगा क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता था कि मैं इस विषय पर कोई एक सम्भा चौड़ा भाषण दूँ लेकिन और चूँकि उसकी इजाजत नहीं है इस लिये उसको नहीं पढ़ूँगा। लेकिन आज की भारत की अवस्था के बारे में जो एक भारतवासी ने कहा है वह मैं आप को सुना देना चाहता हूँ :

"जायो जापान जगाय दिया जग,
पोरुष देश के रूसी भागे ।
चीन के योग अफीम उपासक.
चीन के छोरी बिलोकन लागे ॥
चीन अयोगति बानी पलायन के,
जाके के ज्ञान, सुबा रस पाय ।
हाम जनबीषा जगे किनी, देश के,
भारत पुन अनी नहीं बाचे ॥"

इस भारत देश के अन्दर हुनसा से बड़े बड़े अवि और महापुरुष होते चले आये हैं। इस देश को महिला स्वामी ब्रह्मन्ध और महारत्ना गांधी सरीखे देशभक्तों को रक्षा करने पर गर्व हो सकता है। हमारे देश का इतिहास ऐसे ऐसे अनेक महापुरुषों से भरा पड़ा है लेकिन आज क्या हालत हो रही है। आज हम इन विधेयक के जरिये अपनी माताओं, बहनों और स्त्रियों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के कानून बना देने से उनकी रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि स्त्रियाँ स्वयं अपनी रक्षा अपने आप कर सकती हैं और प्राचीन काल में इसी देश में हमारे ब्रह्म दमयन्ती, सीता, सावित्री, पद्मिनी और महारानी ज्ञानी जैनी देविया और बीरामनाथे हुई हैं जिन पर कि हर एक स्त्री पुरुष को गर्व है और मेरा ना विश्वास है कि जब आज की हमारी बहनों का उन देवियों का पाठ पढ़ाया जायगा और उनके पदचिन्हों पर चलने की प्रेरणा दी जायगी तभी स्त्री मात्र का उद्धार हो सकता है और इस तरह की समस्या हमारे देश में पैदा हो नहीं पाएगी जिस के कि अन्त करने के लिये आज हम परेशान हैं। मुझ भाव किया जाय अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि आज जो हमारी शिक्षा पढ़ाई है और जो हमारी शिक्षण मन्थारों चल रही हैं, उनका ध्यान उस गौरवमयी पुरातन मस्कृति की ओर नहीं है, उनके अनुकूल आज की शिक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं है बल्कि उसके प्रतिकूल है और जब तक हम अपनी पुरानी वैदिक मन्थता के आधार पर इस कार्य को नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम जो चीज करना चाहते हैं उस के करने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। आज हम क्या देखते हैं। मुझे इस स्पष्टवादिता के लिये क्षमा किया जाय अगर मैं कहूँ कि आज हमारी बहनें अपने को फैशन के हिसाब से बहुत बढ़ा बढ़ा कर पेश करती हैं और उसी का यह परिणाम हो रहा है कि आज हमें सती सीता, सावित्री और दमयन्ती सरीखी स्त्रियाँ देखने को नहीं मिलनी और आज स्वयं समझ

सकते हैं कि जब सीता नहीं देखने को मिलेंगी तो लक्ष्मण आपको कहाँ देखने को मिला सकते हैं। मुझे इस अवसर पर रामायण का वह प्रसंग याद हो जाता है जब राम को सीता को खोजने हुए वन में उन के कुछ भ्रामण मिल जाते हैं और वह लक्ष्मण से पूछते हैं कि भाई इन जेवरों को तो पहचानी कि यह सीता के हैं कि नहीं तो लक्ष्मण यह उत्तर देते हैं कि हे भाई मैं इन जेवरों को नहीं पहचानता क्योंकि मैं ने उस माता के चरणों की धाँग ही हमेशा निहारा है और मैं ने उस के मुख की ओर कभी नहीं देखा है इस लिये मैं इन जेवरों को नहीं पहचान सकता। तो यह हमारा भ्रातृत्व था और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी बहिन उमी की अनुयायी बनें। पुरुषों को भी लक्ष्मण के चरित्र को अपने मानन रखना चाहिये और उसको भ्रातृत्व रूप में प्रपन्नना चाहिये। माधु सुन्दर दास ने इस महत्व में पुरुषों को बड़े ही सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा है कि अगर पुरुष बचना चाहता है तो वह स्त्री को ऐसी दृष्टि में देखे जैसे वह उससे डरता हो क्योंकि स्त्री का ऐसा माधुरी मोन्दर्य कर होता है जो कि हमेशा पुरुष को आकर्षित कर लेता है और मुझे माफ किया जाय अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि आजकल की हमारी बहिनो का पढ़नावा ही कुछ इस तरह का तड़क भड़क का है और उनके गालों पर पाउडर और मुँह पर लिप-स्टिक का प्रयोग इतना बढ़ गया है कि जिसकी ओर भ्रातृत्व बनस आकृष्ट हो जाता है और उसके उस तड़क भड़क वाले बनाव अगार को तो देख कर हमें गर्म महसूस होना लगती है।

श्रीमती सहीबारा बाई : स्त्रियों के निचे ऐसा घंट घंट नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

श्री व० सा० बाबूराव : मैं ने तो ऐसा कोई अनुचित शब्द नहीं इस्तेमाल किया। मैं तो माधु सुन्दर दास ने जो इस विषय में कहा है वही समापति महोदय आपकी इजाजत से वहाँ गुना देना चाहता हूँ :

“कामिनी को तन मन कहिये सुखन बन वहाँ कोई जाय मो मूल में परत है।
कुच को लहाड जहाँ कामचोर बने बहा,
साध के कटाक्षबाण प्राण को डरत हैं ॥
कुंजर की शक्ति कटिकेहरी को भय जाये,
बेनी काली नागिन सी फन क्यों धरत हैं।
सुन्दर कहत डर एक नाम है प्रति,” इस के प्राण में नहीं जाना चाहता। यह प्रकृति का उसूल है और यह एक ऐसा नियम है जिस से कोई बच नहीं सकता। मुझे माफ किया जाय अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि आज हम मिनेमार्शों के अन्दर और बमों के अन्दर क्या देखते हैं ? मैं शहरों की बात करता हूँ। अगर स्त्रियाँ छेड़छाड़ करती हैं तो उनका कुछ भी नहीं होता। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बीकानेर की घटना मुनाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर कि हमारे यहाँ के चीफ मिनियटर महोदय मौजूद थे और हमारे श्री जगजीवन राम भी मौजूद थे, एक बहुत बने भ्रातृत्व की मटेज पर एक स्त्री ने अपमान किया लेकिन उसकी इनक्वायरी नब नहीं हुई लेकिन अगर कोई पुरुष इस तरह की छोटी मोटी हरकत कर देता है तो उसको अंतर्द्विषा बखर दी जाती है। यह कानून केवल एकतरफा कानून है और अगर इसे इसी रूप में पाम कर दिया गया तो यह पुरुषों के साथ अत्याचार करना होगा। जूम जाहे स्त्री करे चाहे पुरुष कानून दोनों के निचे एक ही होना चाहिये।

इस के अतिरिक्त जैसे हम कहते हैं कि हरिजनों के साथ समानता का व्यवहार करने के नियम कानून तो आवश्यक हैं ही लेकिन उसके लिये अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा करना जरूरी है और माँगों के हृदय परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, ठीक वही बात यहाँ पर भी लागू होती है। नारियों के हृदय परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। स्त्रियों को जो शिक्षा दी जाय वह हमारी पुरानी वैदिक सम्प्रदाय और मरकृति के अनुरूप हो और वह ऐसी हो जिस से कि उनके चरित्र का निर्माण हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्त्रियाँ आज केव

[श्री पं. ज्ञा० बाकपाल]

अपने पतियों के भीष विलास का साधन बनी हुई है, जो स्त्रियों स्वयं अपनी रोटी नहीं पका सकतीं, जिन से पानी का स्रोत भर कर नहीं लाया जा सकता और जो अपने बच्चों को नहला नहीं सकतीं, बला ऐसी स्त्रियों से देश का क्या बला हो सकता है। मुझे इस स्पष्ट-बाधिता के लिये क्षमा किया जाय लेकिन जब मैं देखता हूँ कि मेरी माताएं और बहिनें किस गलत दिशा की ओर जा रही हैं तो मुझे बड़े दुःख का अनुभव होता है और मैं सोचता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह कभी इस देश का कल्याण संभव हो सकता है? आज मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से इस देश के अन्दर अनाचार, भ्रष्टाचार और अविचार बढ़ता जा रहा है वह बड़ी चिन्ता की चीज है। हमारे नेता लोग जब यह कहते हैं कि हमारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है और यहां पर बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ और निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं तो मैं उस चीज से इनकार नहीं करता और मैं उसको मानता हूँ कि हाँ देश उस ओर तो तरक्की कर रहा है लेकिन क्या खाली इमारतें, बड़े बड़े बाघ और पुल आदि बना कर ही हम यह समझ सकेंगे कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है और संतुष्ट हो जायेंगे? मैं तो ईंट, पत्थर की तरक्की को मान्यता देने की अपेक्षा नैतिकता और चरित्र की दृष्टि से देश तरक्की कर रहा है या गिर रहा है इस में अधिक मान्यता किस को देनी है और आज जिस तरीके से देश के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार, अनाचार और अनैतिकता बढ़ती जा रही है उसका देखते हुए मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ किया जाय कि भगवान ही इस देश की रक्षा करें।

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: The time is over.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: One minute, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I want to reply to this gentleman.

Mr. Chairman: If there is time, I will call the hon. Lady Member.

12 hrs.

श्रीवरी निमीषात्ता (बलोदा बाजार रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : समापति महोदय, मुझे आपने जो इस विषयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, तो उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

आज कुछ इस तरह की हमारे मौज्जाग नदकों में अनुशासनहीनता का भाव था गया है कि हमारे स्कूल और कॉलेजों के लड़के जो कि शिक्षित होते हैं वे रास्ता चलती हुई औरतों और लड़कियों के ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी करने हैं और ऐसा करना कुछ आजकल का एक फैशन सा बन गया है। आज इतने युवों के बाद, हमारे नेहरू युग में औरतों को जो ममानता का अधिकार मिला है, उन का हम अपने मुँह से वर्णन नहीं कर सकते हैं। परन्तु आज समानता के युग में भी यह युग हमें कुचलने के लिये तैयार है, कारण आज की अनुशासनहीनता है। कालेज के लड़के लड़कियों को छेड़ेंगे, रास्ता चलते बक्का दे कर गिरा देंगे, यह आजकल का फैशन हो गया है। इस लिये मैं इस जिस को पास करने का सुझाव ज़रूर दूँगी और इस में परिवर्तन करने के भी सुझाव दूँगी। सिनेमा के युग में जब कलाकार पेश होते हैं और अच्छी तरह से अपनी कला पेश नहीं कर पाते तो जनता उन को हीन दृष्टि से, जराब भावना से देखती है यह तो है ही, परन्तु उन के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया जाता है, उस का भी मैं जरा विचार करती हूँ। सिनेमा के युग में आप देखेंगे, वहाँ दिल्ली में तो मैं इन बातों की नहीं पाती हूँ मगर बेंकबई एरिया में आप देखेंगे कि यदि कोई कलाकार पेश होता है तो बीच उन के ऊपर जाना प्रकार की टीका टिप्पणी करेंगे, सीटियाँ बजावेंगे। तानियाँ बजावेंगे। उन के साथ वर कोई कोई बीच दूरी दूरी बातें कह कर और तानियाँ दे कर उन के साथ व्यवहार करेंगे।

में मुझसे पूछी कि दूकानों में घीरतों के जो करीब करीब नमन बिज रक्खे जाते हैं उन के लिये जी. इस बिज में सवा होनी चाहिये क्योंकि क्या घीरतें ही उन दूकानों की जो बढ़ाने के लिये हैं? आदमियों की भी रक्खना चाहिये। जैसा हमारे बाकपाल जी ने कहा कि घीरतें फैशन बढ़ाती हैं घीर मर्दों को आकर्षित करती हैं, तो इन में वह भी गुणह्वार हैं। जब वह अपनी घीरतों के लिये फैशन बढ़ाने के बास्ते पतले पतले कपड़े नहीं लायेंगे, लिपस्टिक नहीं लायेंगे, तो घीरतें फैशन नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : घीरतें इस के लिये बिज करती हैं।

बीजनी बिजवाता : बिज करती है, तो उसे बसलने के लिये घाफकी लाठी है।

समाप्ति बहुश्रवण : मुझे उम्मीद है कि आनेवाले मेडी मेम्बर घीर ज्यादा बच लेना चाहती हैं। ६ बज चुके हैं। अगर घाफ घीर बचा लेना चाहती हैं तो आइन्दा जो दिन मुकरं होगा इस बिज के बास्ते. उन दिन के लिये बाकी रक्खें।

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President; since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd December, 1967:—

(1) The Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

(2) The Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Bill, 1967.

(3) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

VEGETABLE OILS AND ANTI-OXIDANT

Shri V. P. Nayar (Qdilon): I am raising this discussion as a result of the unsatisfactory and incomplete answers given to me for Starred Questions Nos. 755 and 780 of the 3rd December, 1957 by Shri A. P. Jain, Minister of Food and Agriculture, and I am doing so to focus the attention of the Government and this House on three points, namely: (1) the failure of the Government of India to undertake successful research in producing anti-oxidants from indigenous and cheap materials; (2) failure of the Government of India to take adequate steps to ensure that ghee and edible vegetable oils do not get rancid and thereby become poisonous; and (3) continuance of allowing imports of materials badly needed by Indian industry when such materials can be produced on a commercial scale from indigenous raw material.

I am glad that you, Sir, occupy the Chair now because I have seen how in this House several times you have fought for the cause of ghee in this country.

I would only submit that the hon. Minister who seems to be there to answer me, and I, may be equally ignorant of anti-oxidants, and most of the Members also may not understand it. So I do not want to enter into the realms of chemistry in this discussion, and shall try to avoid as many technical words as possible.

One of my questions was whether any anti-oxidant had been produced in the Pusa Institute which ensured the keeping quality of vegetable oils and fats, and the answer was "yes". I could have understood him there, but he went on to say:

"Resinous extractives obtained from one variety of the Myristica seeds showed strong antioxidant properties, but it cannot be recommended for edible oils because of its high toxicity as indicated by preliminary trials."

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

This is where the Minister, I am sorry to say, has been briefed unfortunately to tell something which is not true. If we had to take the Minister's statement, we must concede—and I cannot do it—that all the oils in this country are edible. It is not so. Most of the oils are not used only for edible purposes. There are ever so many other purposes for which oil is used, such as non-edible and industrial purposes, in all of which the keeping quality of the oil is very necessary. And what is more, when the millions of our cultivators who produce the oil take the oil which they produce to the market, they find that a particular quality will get them a price, but if the oil goes rancid or if it goes bad in any way, then the purchasers slash down the price, sometimes by half, and sometimes by three-fourths. In a country like India which can rightly claim to be the biggest producer in the world for vegetable oils, certainly the problem of keeping quality is one of great significance.

It is in this context that I have been surprised to know from the Minister's answer that what has been found out in the Pusa Institute has certain toxicity and cannot be recommended. It would mean that the Minister and those who briefed him thought that the use of anti-oxidants was confined only to the preservation of edible oils, which is not a fact. As we know, vegetable oils find their various uses, for example, in the soap industry, then in the cosmetics industry, in the hydrogenation of oils, in the vanaspati industry and so on. There are even so many other industries which I do not want to list, where oils are used for non-edible purposes. I am sure the Minister will also concede that a very sizeable quantity of vegetable oils is being consumed in this country for non-edible purposes. So, where is the question of toxicity?

I have read the report of the research by two members attached to the Pusa Institute, and all honour to

these scientists who found it out, because I find that even at this stage, the test trials have revealed that this anti-oxidant has ensured better keeping quality of vegetable oils and fats than the most competent of all the anti-oxidants now being imported into this country, one of them being specifically referred to as B.T.H. or butylated hydroxyl toluene. I know that firms of foreign origin operating in this country much to the detriment of our economy, like the Imperial Chemicals have a monopoly on such items. What we want to know is what steps Government have taken to break these monopolies? I am sure Government will not have any figure to show us how much we import of this material. As a matter of fact, this is required not merely for the vegetable oil industry, but it is also required, I am told, for the petroleum industry. Again, it is also required by the rubber industry, the leather industry and so many other industries.

The ingenuity of our scientists has found out a very powerful anti-oxidant from one of the raw materials,—I have them here before me; here are the seeds—which is found in plenty in the wilds in the State of Kerala. The report says that this tree is very common in all the hills in Malabar and it is growing wild. So, this is not some material which we have to pay for. We can just pick it up. Here, the scientists say that it is all right. But what does Government say? In the case of such technical reports, it is no good decrying or saying that a particular substance has toxicity. I have perused all the records available in all the libraries here on this subject, and I do not find a single report by any competent man, who, after having worked on the toxicity of this, has said that it has toxicity.

You know that toxicity is very often tested on laboratory animals. Where has this been tested? Has it been tested on rats or guinea pigs or other such animals? Has it been sent to some other foreign laboratory?

The Minister also said that even though considerable quantities of vegetable oils and fats get rancid, they were consumed in industry. Which is the industry which consumes rancid ghee in this country? I do not know of any. Then, again, industries cannot consume rancid oil and rancid fats at all, because they also such require as much consistency as any other. Keeping of quality is very necessary. What is more, as we know, this oil and the fat have very little of vitamin content in our intake of food. When the oil or fat gets rancid, what you find is that there is an immediate deterioration of the vitamin content.

As you know, coming from the State which has the maximum per capita consumption of milk and milk products, most of the villagers take rancid ghee. In U.P., for example, I found while going through a pamphlet that there are about 2 to 3 million people suffering from night blindness, obviously because of the vitamin A deficiency in their food.

This is a matter of vital importance. There are so many reports before me from which I can show that the use of rancid oils is not merely injurious to human beings but is dangerous. Laboratory tests by eminent scientists have shown that this can create intestinal cancer. Rats grown on this were seen to develop humped backs. It affects generations. Vitality can be injured and progeny can be affected. This is not a very small matter in a country like ours, where even the little vitamin we get is being taken away because the oil or fat cannot be stored properly.

When two of our scientists find out that there is a very cheap indigenous material from which an anti-oxidant could be developed, the Government come forward and say that they cannot have it because there is some toxicity and, therefore, it cannot be recommended. I want the hon. Minister to tell me where this toxicity has been tested, by whom? Has the report been published? Has it been tested by any other competent

laboratory outside our country? If so, what is the toxicity? I shall be very glad to read the material which he gives me.

I was going through the report of one of the most authoritative treatises on this subject. I find that from the British Institute. It is a big monograph by Dr. C. H. Lee, published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, U.K. He also says that industrial oils and fat products cannot be allowed to go rancid. Subsequently, in other monographs or treatises I find this particular article being referred to as authoritative both in our country and in other countries.

If the hon. Minister chooses to read it—unfortunately, I do not have with me my copy here in Delhi, I can pass it on to him—he will see how dangerous it is, particularly to our people, to take rancid oils.

Here I want the hon. Minister to tell me why it is that it has not been possible to think of ways and means to develop and manufacture the anti-oxidant in this country to our requirements. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Shah, had promised me to give some idea of the total imports, but unfortunately, he has left Delhi without doing so. I believe that the imports will be anywhere about Rs 50 lakhs a year. Government say that foreign exchange is in crisis. Why is it that we still have to import this?

I find that this work started in 1948. Two or three scientists were at it. The pamphlet, to which I referred, was published last December, before Government admitted the foreign exchange crisis. But what has been done? I ask Government whether they have given any financial grants to any University to further the research and evolve processes by which this can be commercially extracted. When we get a tree growing in abundance, in a wild state, in a particular region and when the material which is of vital importance for our country has been isolated from that, which after isolation seems

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

compares with the best imported material, and when we want that material here for a variety of industries, each of them as important as the other, I say Government should not sit so smug on this matter. They should take immediately steps to see that the fullest exploitation of the seeds of *Myristica malabarica* is started forthwith, and the scientists who have found out this valuable material, which is likely to save foreign exchange to the tune of crores of rupees in the near future, should be encouraged to continue their work.

I do not want to give further details, but before I close, I would like the hon. Minister to specify the reasons why this has not been done. Is it because the raw material is found in plenty only in Kerala? I would also ask him whether he would consider favourably my suggestion that the present University of Kerala should be given special funds to prosecute further research on it. There are other species of the same genus which have other anti-oxidants. Government should try to utilise the plant products to the fullest extent in order to save our dependence on imported material which our scientists are competent here to find and solve for us.

Mr. Chairman: How much time would the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Five to seven minutes will do.

Shri Kodiyam (Quilon-Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to ask only two questions. What is the total requirement of anti-oxidants and how much of the requirement is imported by foreign firms like the Imperial Chemical Industries? The Second question is whether any anti-oxidant is now manufactured in India and if so, what is the quantity?

Shri Saswara Iyer (Trivandrum): I have only one question to ask in respect of this anti-oxidant on the

question of incidence. Has the incidence of toxicity examined and if so what is the result of that examination?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am thankful to my hon. friend for taking so much interest in this particular subject. The answers which he has summarised were given to questions which were asked in the House. They had been addressed to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As my hon. friend has pointed out, there are various uses which this oil can be put to. He has defined them as edible and non-edible oils.

So far as non-edible oils are concerned, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has very little to do with because they are used for industrial purposes. Therefore, any exploitation of even this easily available material would have reference to other organisations than the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The replies were given from the point of view of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Naturally, they limited themselves to the use of these materials so far as edible oils were concerned.

It is quite competent for my friend to ask what the Government has done so far as all the uses are concerned. He is also entitled to ask how far we are in a position to exploit the material which is available. I can forthwith say that because it is available in Kerala, there is no prejudice against it. Not only that. We would rather be inclined to pay a little more attention because there are very live representatives of Kerala here who will not allow us to neglect anything which is of particular advantage to Kerala.

I may also incidentally point out that if the University were to take up any scheme which could come under the purview of the work done by the ICAR, it will get a hundred per cent. grant provided the scheme is acceptable and the research scheme is approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

We have now evolved a system of hundred per cent. grants. Formerly, it used to be a sort of a matching grant—fifty per cent. from the University or State Government and fifty per cent. from us. But that restriction has now been removed in the case of Universities and even private institutions. So, there would be no embargo on any proposal coming from Kerala or the University. We will very much welcome it provided it is acceptable to the ICAR—I mean the research scheme which he wants the University to take up and which perhaps would be submitted to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

So far as the other aspects and uses of this material are concerned—non-edible oils—I am afraid it lies outside the purview of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. These questions were addressed to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. We have given whatever information we had. The conclusion has been made known to the hon. Member that it could not be recommended for edible oils because of its high toxicity which was found to develop.

My hon. friend asked me what were the trials that we conducted. So far as I know, the preliminary trials alone indicated the unsuitability of this material as anti-oxidant, in the case of vegetable oils. I have not got the detailed information, but I am sure it must have been tried on some suitable animals. I do not think my hon. friend is quarrelling with this, because he only wanted to know the details on which the conclusion viz., that this develops toxicity, was based.

Apart from this, it has to be borne in mind also that if this anti-oxidant is to be used the chemical which is manufactured must be of a very high purity. Therefore, it naturally follows that although we have lot of raw material we will have to develop sufficient technique to manufacture it in such a condition that we will be able to reach a high standard which has been reached in other countries from where we import it.

I made enquiries about the value of imports even just now, a few minutes ago, but it was not possible for anybody to give us even approximately the value of the imports. But I do not imagine it will be much, because the quantity used of this material is rather small as can be seen from a notification issued by the Health Ministry. In most cases whenever it is permissible to use it the use is 0.01 per cent. to about 0.05 per cent.

Secondly, most of the oils, especially edible oils and ghee, are consumed before they become rancid. That is also another factor. I have not got the figures, and we have plainly told the hon. Member also that we do not possess any figures to show what quantity of ghee or edible oils really get rancid.

At the same time, we want to discourage the use of any of these because we know it is harmful. Therefore, from all these facts it appears that even if we are importing at the present time and the ICI have got the monopoly, the expenditure is small and the foreign exchange involved is not likely to be so large. But I do not want to put forward that as an excuse for not exploiting the raw material and trying to manufacture the anti-oxidant.

We are obliged to the hon. Member for drawing our attention to this. There are various other agencies concerned, the Scientific Research Organisation, the Chemical Laboratories and so on, and we will certainly try to see how best we can utilise this raw material which is easily available, and then try to minimise our imports in this matter.

But the Food and Agriculture Ministry, unfortunately cannot take upon itself the responsibility of doing all these things. Our sphere of activity is bound to be limited to the edible oils only. Non-edible oils fall in the category of industrial oils, and it would be the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Council of Scientific Research who will have to

[Dr P S Deshmukh]

deal with it. I am sure the pointed attention which my hon friend has drawn to this matter will probably awaken them to the necessity of doing more work in this field. So far as the Food and Agriculture Ministry is concerned, we have not felt any great need of going any further, but even so, I would like to say that if there are any other aspects so far as the use of edible oil is concerned and prevention of them getting rancid is concerned, we will certainly look into it and I hope this assurance will satisfy my hon friend.

Mr. Chairman: It appears there are certain edible oils which are also non-edible oils and there are certain non-edible oils which are also edible oils. For instance, castor oil is both edible and non-edible and some other inedible oils are used by way of medicine. Thus they come within the scope of edible oils. Anyhow they are within the purview of at least the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of which the hon Minister is

the President. So, the matter is quite important and I expect that the suggestion made by the hon Member will be taken into consideration and that the hon Minister will see that the material mentioned is fully experimented with and if proper, exploited for rational purposes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only wanted to raise this discussion because I thought that the prices of vegetable oil were the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture. My contention was that oils get rancid and the cultivators do not get prices also. If something could be devised by which the oils will not get rancid then it comes within the purview of his Ministry. But I am very much satisfied with the hon. Minister's assurance.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11.0 A.M. tomorrow.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 21st December, 1957.

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OBITUARY REFERENCE . 6772

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Lingiraj Mishra who was a member of the First Lok Sabha. Thereafter members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . 6772—74

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the First Statute of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
- (2) A copy of each of the twenty-one Declarations of Exemption under Section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.
- (3) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Govern-

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ment on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions.		on the 22nd August, 1957 to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 970 regarding Soldiers' Homes in Punjab.	
(i) First Statement of Third Session, 1957.		MOTION RE: REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES..	6775-6929
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI of Second Session, 1957.		Further discussion on the Motion Re: reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and substitute motions there- to continued. The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) replied to the Debate. All the substitute motions were neg- ated.	
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VII of First Session, 1957.		REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS ADOPTED.	6929
(4) A copy of each of Dir- ections Nos. 71B and 97A issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Con- duct of Business in Lok Sabha		Twelfth Report was adopted	
(5) The Minutes of the Sit- tings (Fourth and fifth) of the Committee on Government Assur- ances held during the Third Session		PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED	6930
(6) The Minutes of the Sit- tings (Tenth to Thir- teenth) of the Com- mittee on Petitions held during the Third Ses- sion		The following Bills were introduced:	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEM- BERS FROM THE SIT- TINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED	6774	(1) The Delhi Regulation and Supervision of Educational Insti- tutions Bill by Shri Radha Raman.	
Fourth Report was reported.		(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 198) by Shri- mati: Suhadra Joshi.	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	6774-75	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL WITHDRAWN	6930-31
Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the threatened strike by the Patwaris of Delhi Union Territory. The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G.B. Pant) made a state- ment in regard thereto.		The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amend- ment) Bill, by Dr. Atchann- amba was withdrawn.	
STATEMENT BY THE PAR- LIAMENTARY SEC- RETARY TO THE MINIS- TER OF DEFENCE	6775	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED	6931-60
The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Patesingh Rao Gawk- wad) made a statement connecting the reply given		Further discussion on the motion for consideration of The National and Festival Paid Holidays Bill, by Shri P.K. Kadiyan continued. On the motion for consid- eration of the Bill, the House divided Ayes 29, Noes 89. The motion was accordingly negatived.	

Subject *COLUMNS*

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL
UNDER CONSIDERATION** 6959—89

Shri Radha Raman moved the motion for consideration of the punishment for Molestation of Women Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO
BILLS** 6989

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 3rd December, 1957—

- (1) The Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Bill.
- (2) The Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Bill.
- (3) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill.

Subject *COLUMNS*

**HALF-AN-HOUR DIS-
CUSSION** 6990—7000

Shri V.P. Nayar raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answers given on the 3rd December, 1957 to Starred Questions Nos. 755 and 760 regarding Vegetable oils and Anti-oxidant respectively. The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P.S. Deshmukh) replied to the Debate.

**AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
21ST DECEMBER, 1957.**

Consideration and passing of the following Bills—

- (1) Countess of Dufferin's Fund Bill.
- (2) Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.
- (3) Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill.
- (4) Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.