

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



पञ्चमः भागः ५३७७

४७ ३
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(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1. 00

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 9, 1969/Agrahayana
18, 1891 (Suka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Choir]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations of Survey Team for
Development of a New Terminal at Delhi

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*481. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey team has been
appointed by his Ministry to consider the
development of a new metre-gauge terminal
at Delhi ;

(b) whether the team has submitted its
report ; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations
made therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L.
CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री सीताराम केसरी : 23 अक्टूबर को
रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई, जिसमें यह
फैसला किया गया कि चूंकि दिल्ली रेलवे
स्टेशन और नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर ट्रैफिक
का कन्जेशन हो जाता है, इसलिए यहां की
आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यहां पर
एक नया मीटरगेज टर्मिनल बनाने के सम्बन्ध
में एक सर्वे कमेटी बनाई जायेगी। इस प्राशय
का समाचार प्रेस में भी आया था। मैं मन्त्री

महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह
कमेटी बनी है या नहीं ; यदि नहीं, तो क्या
उस कमेटी का गठन सरकार के विचाराधीन
है।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : यह सही है कि
डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी,
जिसमें इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था कि
चूंकि दिल्ली की रेलवे ट्रैफिक की समस्या
जटिल होती जा रही है, इसलिये इस बारे में
कुछ न कुछ विचार किया जाना चाहिए। उस
सिलसिले में कुछ विचार रेलवेज ने दिये। मैं
माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस
सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावों की जाँच
करने का निर्णय किया गया है :

Expansion of the passenger station at
Delhi Junction by providing an extra
metre gauge platform and thus making
it possible to deal with three more metre
gauge trains.

On the assumption that the goods
shed can be shifted from its present
location, three broad gauge passenger
platforms at Delhi junction to be
extended so as to take 18-coach trains.

इसके अलावा मेट्रोपोलिटन ट्रामपोर्ट टीम
पहले से ही इस बारे में विचार कर रही है।
जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तो रेलवेज की
प्रोपोजल्ज को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा, या
इस सिलसिले में और जो कुछ भी करने की
आवश्यकता होगी, वह किया जायेगा।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : दिल्ली देश की
राजधानी है। जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने खुद
कहा है, दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और नई दिल्ली
रेलवे स्टेशन पर ट्रैफिक की बहुत भीड़ हो
जाती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है कि दिल्ली के आस-पास के सौ मील के रेडियस से जो पैसेंजर यहां आते हैं, उनके लिये एक अलग स्टेशन बना दिया जाये, ताकि मैन दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कनजेशन कम हो।

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से मेट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट टीम इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है। उसने अन्य बड़े शहरों के बारे में विचार किया है और अब वह दिल्ली के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है। जैसे ही उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी, हम इस सम्पूर्ण समस्या पर विचार करेंगे और आवश्यकतानुसार कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना प्रश्न पूछने से पहले आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में लिखित उत्तर में तो केवल यह कह दिया कि "नौ, सर" और "हू नाट एराइज"। उन्होंने पूरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर में जो सूचना दी है, क्या वह उसको लिखित उत्तर में नहीं दे सकते थे ? 23 अक्टूबर की मीटिंग में जो फैसला किया गया, उसके आधार पर यह प्रश्न दिया गया था। लिखित उत्तर में उन्होंने "नौ, सर" और "हू नाट एराइज" कह दिया और बाद में सब बातें बताईं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मन्त्रियों को यह आदेश दें कि वे प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक ढंग से दिया करें और उनको टालने की कोशिश न करें।

दिल्ली बहुत तेजी से बड़ी है और अब दिल्ली का केन्द्र नई दिल्ली का रेलवे स्टेशन बन गया है, पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन नहीं रहा है। इसलिए ब्राडगेज को बहुत सी ट्रेनें नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन से चलनी शुरू हो गई हैं। दिल्ली मीटरगेज के द्वारा कांडवा, पूना, बम्बई और बंगलौर के साथ कनेक्टिड हो गया है। क्या मीटरगेज की लाइन को नई दिल्ली

रेलवे स्टेशन तक एक्सटेंड कर दिया जायेगा, ताकि वहाँ से मीटरगेज की कुछ ट्रेनें चल सकें ? मीटरगेज लाइन नजफगढ़ के इलाके से होकर गुजरती है, जोकि पांच-छः लाख की घनी आबादी का क्षेत्र है। क्या सरकार पटेल नगर या कीर्तिनगर में कोई मीटरगेज का स्टेशन बनाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ताकि वहाँ पर मीटरगेज की गाड़ियां रुकें और वहाँ के लोग उनसे फायदा उठा सकें ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम लोग मेट्रोपोलिटन ट्रांसपोर्ट टीम की रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं, जो कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के मातहत बनाई गई है। उस टीम के द्वारा कलकत्ता, बम्बई और दिल्ली आदि की समस्या के बारे में विचार हो रहा है और इसमें काफी प्रगति हुई है। जैसे ही उसके रिपोर्ट आयेगी, हम जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य और हम लोग चाहते हैं। इस बारे में उस टीम की रिपोर्ट के आने तक भी कुछ न कुछ करना है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, हम एक एकस्ट्रा मीटरगेज प्लेटफार्म की फीजिविलिटी को परजामिन कर रहे हैं ताकि वह प्लेटफार्म बन जाये और वह तीन ट्रेन्ज को रिसीव कर सके।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या पटेलनगर या कीर्तिनगर में कोई मीटरगेज स्टेशन बनाया जायेगा ?

श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी : यह अभी विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Corruption and Mismanagement in Poor Houses/Children's Homes/Seva Kitchens Under Delhi Administration

*482. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several instances of corruption and mismanagement in Poor Houses,

Children's Homes and Seva Kitchens run by the Delhi Administration have recently come to light ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Certain instances of irregularities have come to notice of Delhi Administration.

(b) The matter is being inquired into by Delhi Administration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether more specifically it has been brought to the notice of Government that in the case of some of these Children's Homes and Poor Houses, particularly the Narela Seva Kutli and the Poor House in Kingsway Camp and the Children's Remand Home in Delhi Gate, there have been specific charges of misappropriation of rations, clothes, etc. which were donated for the inmates of these Poor Homes and charges of diversion of ghee, which was meant for children in the Children's Home ? If so, may I know what steps they have taken to see that an early enquiry is made and proper action is taken ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : All these institutions are residential institutions under the Social Welfare Directorate of Delhi Administration. About the Poor House, there is an allegation that a Roman Catholic Missionary Society contributed certain imported wollen blankets, jerseys, etc. for beggars, but of out of some mistake, or I do not know due to what, that has been given to some staff. The Delhi Administration has instituted and enquiry into the matter. About the other allegations, as far as we know, they are seized of these complaints and investigations are being carried out by the Delhi Administration. We have not got the report yet.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether at least the Government has satisfied itself that these investigations are being properly and impartially conducted, because I am told that the Delhi Administration proposes to open 15 or 20 more such institutions in Delhi soon. Will Government take steps to see that the opening of such

institutions is held in abeyance until these investigations into the specific charges of corruption and misappropriation are first completed and the results known ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : This is a suggestion ; we will certainly consider it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is the Government satisfied that the investigations are being conducted in a proper manner ? Who is conducting them ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : The Delhi Administration is conducting them. Unless we get the report, it is very difficult for us to say anything.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When such grave allegations of corruption are made the Government should be more vigilant. It is not enough for the hon. Minister to say that he will call for information. The information should have been ready in her hands when she came to the House to reply to the question. We are told that a lot of racketting is going on and bungalows are taken on exorbitant rents for running these poor houses. Does the hon. Minister know anything about it ? We are also told that when the poor houses ask for certain goods they are not readily available but after some time these goods are supplied at higher prices. Is the hon. Minister aware of these two allegations ? If so, would the hon. Minister entrust this to the CBI for a fuller inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : As was stated earlier, these institutions are run by a duly constituted authority, namely, the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Administration is conducting an inquiry into the allegations. Since the hon. Members think that the investigation is not going apace, we will certainly address that authority in this matter.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टायाँ : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि जितने यह संगठन हैं इनमें भर्ती यात्र से बहुत साल पहले हुई थी और कांग्रेस सरकार

ने ऐसे घादमियों को वहां भर्ती किया है जिसका कि कांग्रेस पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रहा है और आज भी जब दिल्ली प्रशासन एन्क्वायरी करने जाता है तो मन्त्री महोदय और स्टेट मिनिस्टर जो होम मिनिस्ट्री में है वह हस्तक्षेप करते हैं ? उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह न्यायिक जांच इसमें करवाएंगे और होम मिनिस्टर से कहेंगे कि वह इसमें हस्तक्षेप न करें ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली प्रशासन को बचाने के लिए यह सवाल किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हाँ, जरूर बचायेंगे, वह हमारा प्रशसन है।

श्री राम स्वरूप बिस्मसर्षी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाब धाना चाहिए। यह मेरी परसनल नालेज में है कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब इसमें हस्तक्षेप करते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्राज्वर्षम रेकॉर्ड पर आ गए, अब और क्या चाहिए ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल उठा गया है, उसका जवाब धाना चाहिए, क्या यह सच है कि इन संस्थाओं में जिन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है यह 1967 के पहले की गई है, यह सच है या नहीं। यह उन्हें बताना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा सवाल होता तो मैं जरूर जवाब दिया देता। मन्त्री महोदय इसका जवाब दे दें।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There are several employees in each of these institutions and I do not know when each one of them were appointed. It may be that some were recruited in 1957, some in 1967 and some later. What am I to say ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Some of them were found guilty and reinstated again.

अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ द्वारा पारित संकल्प

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*483. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री यश वत्त शर्मा :

श्री बृज भूषण साल :

श्री सुरज मान :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबासे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर संघ की कार्यकारिणी द्वारा मई, 1969 में दिल्ली में हुई अपनी बैठकों में तथा अगस्त, 1969 में जयपुर अधिवेशन में पारित किये गए संकल्पों को और दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) जी हाँ। मालूम हुआ है कि इस एसोसिएशन ने दिल्ली और जयपुर में क्रमशः मई, 1969 और अगस्त, 1969 को कुछ संकल्प पारित किये थे।

(ख) संघ की मांगों पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का स्पष्टीकरण सदन में पहले ही किया जा चुका है कि सरकार द्वारा इन सभी मांगों की जांच की गयी है, लेकिन सिवाय इसके कि एकीकृत पदोन्नति सरणि का प्रश्न रेल प्रशासनों के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है, उनकी किसी मांग को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। उन कर्मचारियों को राहत देने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है, जो अपने वेतनपान के अधिकतम पर पहुँच चुके हैं।

जहाँ तक वेतनमानों में सशोधन की मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, वेतन आयोग बैठाने के बारे में सरकार श्रमकों पर राष्ट्रीय आयोग की सिफारिशों को पहले ही सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार कर चुकी है और जब और जैसे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन आयोग बनाया

जायेगा, स्टेशन मास्टर्स के मामले पर भी पर्याप्त रूप से विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री शारदा नन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में 27 हजार स्टेशन मास्टर काम कर रहे हैं और स्टेशन मास्टर्स का काम स्टेशन का सुपरविजन करना रहता है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि बहुत से स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन मास्टर्स का जो वेतन है उससे कहीं अधिक वेतन गुड्स क्लर्क और दूसरे लोगों का है तो इस विषय को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कौन सा पग उठाने जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात—जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि सरकार एक आयोग बनाने जा रही है और उसके अधीन इन सब बातों को रखेगी, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार रेलवे के लिए एक वेतन आयोग अलग से बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ? यदि नहीं तो क्या कठिनाई है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Since a Pay Commission is being appointed, I do not think it is necessary to have a separate Pay Commission because the Railways also is a part of the Central Government. But if there is any difficulty for the Pay Commission for the general employees of the Central Government looking into this matter, this suggestion will be kept in view.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the first question ?

श्री शारदा नन्द : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि अधिकांश स्टेशन मास्टर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो यह भूख हड़ताल कोई उद्यम रूप धारण न करे, इसके लिए सरकार स्टेशन मास्टर संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाकर उनसे विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The

Government will give the most sympathetic consideration to the case of station masters.

श्री वृज भूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेशन मास्टर्स की जो ड्यूटी और रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है, इसको हर आदमी मानता है। इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह जो रिपोर्ट अभी आई है जिसमें बताया है कि जो ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं उनका मेन कारण यह भी है कि ह्यूमन नेग्लिजेंस यानी स्टाफ ओवरवर्क रहने से यह ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुआ करते हैं, यह भी वन आफ दि कांजेज आफ ऐक्सीडेंट्स होता है जिसमें स्टेशन मास्टर्स को कभी-कभी दो-दो और तीन-तीन आदमियों का काम करना पड़ता है, जो रिलीविंग वाले हैं वह नहीं पहुंचते हैं जिसकी वजह से यह ऐक्सीडेंट्स का एक रीजन बन जाता है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आईंदा रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स को कम करने के लिए जो रिलीविंग स्टाफ है वह ग्रिलिएस्ट अप्रारचुनिटी और टाइम पर देने की कुरा करेंगे ताकि उनको सुविधा पहुंचे ?

साथ ही इनकी जो डिमांड है कि इनके सेप्टी मेजर्स का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, कई स्टेशन मास्टर लूटे जाते हैं, तो इसके बारे में क्या कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की है ? अगर नहीं तो उसको क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : These suggestions for the better conditions of working on the part of station masters will be sympathetically considered.

श्री सरज मान : क्या इन स्टेशन मास्टर्स का जो डिमांड आई है उसमें एक यह भी है कि रेलवे के गार्ड ऊंचे ग्रेड के स्टेशनमास्टर बन सकते हैं लेकिन स्टेशन मास्टर ऊंचे ग्रेड के गार्ड नहीं बन सकते ? यदि हाँ, तो इस एनामली को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कब तक पग उठायेगी ?

दूसरा एक छोटा सा सवाल है कि एस-शियल सर्विसेज स्टेशन मास्टर्स की सर्विसेज को मानते हैं तो उनको भी दूसरे एस-शियल सर्वि-

सेज की कैटेगरी के मुताबिक रेंट फ्री क्वार्टर देन की बात सोचेंगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : One of the complaints of station masters is that guards are promoted as station masters and one of the complaints of guards is that they get an opportunity for promotion only that way. All these things will, certainly, be considered by the Pay Commission and we will put forward these difficulties of our staff before the Pay Commission.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : What about rent-free quarters ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Including that. That is also part of pay.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे के स्टेशन मास्टर्स का सवाल बड़ा बीहड़ है, यह हंगामा बहुत दिनों से हो रहा है। उनके जयपुर अधिवेशन में जो 23 और 24 को अग्रस्त को हुआ और जहाँ माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भी उपस्थित थे और मैं भी उपस्थित था, उन लोगों ने तय किया है कि उनके वेतनमान और लीव रिजर्व के सवालों पर यदि सरकार ने सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया तो वे शायद पहली जनवरी से कोई आन्दोलन करने का विचार रखते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार उनकी एग्रेसिवेशन के लोगों से बातचीत करके कोई रास्ता निकालेगी ताकि स्टेशन मास्टर्स को जो सम्भावित आन्दोलन होने वाले हैं, उसको रोका जा सके और उनके असन्तोष को दूर किया जा सके ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I understand that my respected colleague in Parliament, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is the President of this Association. I will be very happy to talk with him on all these questions.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : In view of the fact that the Station Masters have been having grievances for a long time and have been clamouring for redressing their grievances and that no steps have been

taken to do that and, as the hon. Minister stated, that the Pay Commission will go into the details of their pay-scales and other things, may I request the hon. Railway Minister to assure the House that some interim measures will be taken in the meanwhile to remove some of their grievances that are legitimate and which can be removed immediately, affecting their services, without which they are not able to put in their service to the satisfaction of the authorities ? Will the hon. Minister give that assurance ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Certain limited matters are being considered and a decision will be taken on those matters even before the Pay Commission begins to function.

श्री राम चरण : स्टेशन मास्टर्स और एक्सिटेड स्टेशन मास्टर्स पर आज जितना लोड-आफ-वर्क है खास तौर पर ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ जाने से, उस दृष्टि से उनकी जिम्मेदारी बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। आज से 10 साल पहले उनके पास जितना काम था, उससे तीन गुना अधिक काम आज उनकी करना पड़ रहा है। क्या इन्टरिम पे कमीशन सैट-प्रग करने से पहले सरकार उनको कोई इन्टरिम रिलीफ देगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He will sympathetically consider.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Due to the adamant attitude on the part of the ex-Railway Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the railwaymen, particularly, the Station Masters, who took part in the last strike of September 19, 1968, were subjected to a great harassment. Still the penal measures are being taken against them. I want to know from the present Railway Minister whether he is going to look into those cases sympathetically and whether he is going to condone the break in service and other penal measures inflicted under the instructions of the ex-Railway Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is a separate question ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : He can answer it. It is a very relevant question. Why do you allow him to evade the reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want him to comment on his predecessor ? I don't think you do want. You ask a straight question.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : The fact remains that many of the railwaymen have been victimised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Without making any comment on his predecessor, the present Railway Minister can say that all those who have been removed from service for participating in the September 1968 strike will be taken back.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you have adopted a good role of correcting the question.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : To the best of my knowledge—I speak subject to correction—all of them have been taken back.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Not all.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is why I said 'subject to correction'. If there are any cases remaining, they will certainly be looked into.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे कर्मचारियों की नाना-प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं तथा इनकी विभिन्न कैटेगरीज हैं। क्या सरकार इनके लिए अलग से वेज-बोर्ड बनाने के लिए तैयार है तथा उन्हें भी वोनम मिले—क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री रोहन लाल चुतुर्वेदी : जी नहीं।

Agro-Based Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

+

*484. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Andaman and Nicobar Islands abound in natural resources ;

(b) if so, the resources available and tapped so far ; and

(c) the steps taken to develop the agro-based industrial in these islands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—2301/69]

SHRI K. HALDER : The refugee problem in our country is a great problem. In fact the influx of refugees from East Pakistan is gradually increasing. There is a great scope in Andaman and Nicobar islands to rehabilitate these refugees. Why is the Government lagging far behind the demand of the refugees ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Since 1966 a detailed report has been prepared and regarding the problem of rehabilitation, the Government have already rehabilitated refugee families in various islands and they are about 646 families of which the repatriates from Burma were 37, D. Ps—540 and ex-Servicemen—69. They have already been rehabilitated.

SHRI K. HALDER : From the statement it is revealed that there is great scope for rehabilitating these refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. But cattle is a problem in the islands. If the refugees are not getting cattle due to shortage of cattle, will the Government take steps to provide them with cattle and other agricultural implements so that the refugees can be rehabilitated soon.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : There are no cattle in Andaman/Nicobar islands. We are trying to take cattle there. We have already acquired a jetty for taking

the cattle. There are over 2861 families who have already been settled under the scheme and now 646 families have to be settled according to the new target.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : There was a parliamentary Rehabilitation Committee presided over by Shri N. C. Chatterjee. This committee has already submitted its report sometime back. But the Government has not come out with a statement as to which of the recommendations of the committee they are going to accept. As a result rehabilitation work both in West Bengal and Andamans is at a stagnation and so this is one thing that I want to know from the Government. Will the Government come out with a statement saving which of the recommendations of the committee they are going to accept? Secondly, from the statement it appears that transport of cattle is very difficult.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : May I just point out that so far as may Ministry is concerned we are only concerned with the question of Agro-based industries in Andaman-Nicobar islands and if there is any information which the hon Member wants from the Rehabilitation Ministry, that can be directed to that Ministry.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : From the statement it appears that it is difficult to transport cattle and even smaller agricultural instruments and machinery. There is also no provision for a jetty. Under these circumstances I want to know as to what the Government is thinking of for improving the present position so that the agro-based industries could be started in Andamans.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Government is thinking of improving the transport facilities there. Government is already having some jetty ready and some trawlers.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : It has taken a long time and we don't know when the thinking will conclude, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : 1086—

MR. SPEAKER : Provided you will not bring in Netaji in this question, I will allow you.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In a long statement covering about 7 pages the Government has given a poor list of their performance and they have excused themselves by saying that due to lack of infrastructure and the monsoon they were not able to make much headway. I wish to bring the following point to the notice of the hon Minister. With regard to the rubber plantation so far they have covered only about 600 acres and with regard to the deep-sea fishing, we know the tuna fish is in very great demand in the international market, but nothing is done to exploit it and to set up a marine centre there. With regard to the cocoanuts, cocoanuts are grown in abundance there; they are sent to the mainland and oil is extracted in the mainland and sent back to the Andamans again for the consumers. For these three points, I would like to know what are the programmes made so far and why the progress is so slow?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The Ministry of Rehabilitation has already sanctioned in the fourth Five-year Plan Rs. 4.5 crores for this area development programme and so as far fishing is concerned, it will increase to 2,000 tons from 200 tons. For that 120 country boats, 160 power boats and 2 factory ships have been introduced.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : They have given a statement running to seven pages, but they have not shown anything concrete being done there. My question is actually based on the statement and relates to a subject with which this Ministry is concerned, namely agro-based industries. What have they done about oil extraction from coconuts there? Is it a very difficult thing to do?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They never come prepared to the House. Each Minister is burdened with a lot of portfolios so much so that he is not able to prepare well for the questions. I hope they will come prepared hereafter. Some of them were in Ahmedabad yesterday.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding fisheries, the Ministry of Food

and Agriculture is taking necessary steps for the exploration of the potentialities of deep sea fishing. A programme for off-shore and inland fishing is also under consideration.

Regarding rubber, a research-⁴/₁₁-development station to be set up, which is going to cover 500 acres at a cost of Rs 39.31 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Planting on the entire area of 500 acres has been completed, and the plants are coming up very well. 37 families of Burma repatriates are working as wage-earners at the site. A Project for commercial plantation of rubber on about 6000 acres in the Katchai Island at a cost of Rs. 450 lakhs has been approved. An area of 150 acres has already been planted and 250 acres will be planted during the current working season. When completed, the project is likely to provide employment to 1200 families of repatriates from Ceylon.

SHRI RANGA : What about coconut oil extraction ?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडा : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि 1966 में इंटर डिपार्टमेंटल टीम बनाई गई थी और उसकी सिफारिशों के मुताबिक ठीक तरह से काम हो रहा है। दो करोड़ 28 लाख रुपये ब्रैक वाटर्स के लिए लगाए जा रहे हैं और जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट के पैराग्राफ 5 में लिखा हुआ है वहां पर एरोड्रॉम भी बन रहा है। परन्तु मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसी बढ़ा की प्राकृतिक स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए क्या वहां पर नेचुरल हार्वर, पोर्ट के रूप में भी विकसित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री मानु प्रकाश सिंह : इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध शिपिंग एण्ड ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री से है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very happy to find that the hon. Minister has stated in his reply :

"The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been declared as a special area by the Prime Minister as eminently suitable for integrated resource development, particularly for the purpose of rehabili-

tation of displaced persons from East Pakistan."

Recently, 12 Members of Parliament had visited the Andamans, and we find that in the report submitted by the inter-departmental team in 1966 it had been categorically stated that by 1971, 75000 more East Pakistan refugees should be rehabilitated and by 1976 one lakh more East Pakistan refugees should be rehabilitated there, but to our dismay we find that the target for the next five years is only 3000 East Pakistan refugees. It had also been recommended that 1.25 lakhs of acres of land should be reclaimed but that target has also not been achieved.

We also find that recommendations were made for agro-based industries, fisheries, rubber plantation, coco a plantation, coconut plantation etc. But we find to our dismay that the present administration has failed to achieve even a fraction of the target. I want to know from Government the basic reasons for the failure to fulfil the recommendations made by the study team, and if there are any serious lacunae, whether Government will send any other study team to go into the question of the failure to implement the recommendations made by the inter-departmental team ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no question of failure to implement the recommendations made by the team which made the recommendations. But the hon. Member must appreciate the difficulties under which we have to function there. It is not enough only to take a large number of people to those islands, but we should also make land available to them where they can settle and they can earn their livelihood. There are very heavy forests and because of the lack of infrastructure, it is not possible to fell down those heavy forests and for that purpose, arrangement is being made to see that as early as possible the areas may be cleared for agricultural purposes as well as for rubber plantations, and then it will be possible for us to speed up the rehabilitation of the people to a greater extent.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He has avoided my question. I had asked a direct question...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already answered the question. Whatever be the reply, the reply is there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I seek your protection. My question has been evaded. He has not answered it. My straight question was this. Certain recommendations had been made by the high-level secretaries of the Central Government, but even a fraction of them has not been implemented. Why have they not been implemented? The hon. Minister must explain this. He must answer this question. I cannot yield every time...

MR. SPEAKER : The only safe thing is not to call the hon. Member. But once I call him, I find that it is very difficult to get rid of him...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I had but a straight question and it requires a straight explanation. The hon. Minister has not answered my question. A Government team had submitted its report and made some recommendations, but even a fraction of the recommendations has not been fulfilled. May I know why the recommendations have not been fulfilled? I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister to this question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that this team had made some recommendations, and after their recommendations, some project reports were prepared, and on the basis of those project reports, action is being taken and as far as possible we are trying to implement the recommendations of the team.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : ईमानदारी से तैयार किये गये इस घटिया स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार वहां पर हल चलाने के लिए बैल और भैंसों की कमी है लेकिन उसके लिए आप जहाजों में जगह नहीं बना पाये यह आपने तसलीम किया है। आप ने ट्रंकर्स वहां पर भेजे हैं लेकिन उनकी मरम्मत करने का इंतजाम नहीं है यह आपने तसलीम किया है। वहां पर इंटरप्रिजर नहीं हैं लेकिन पब्लिक सैंक्टर में आप कारखाने नहीं लगा रहे हैं यह आपने तसलीम किया है। यह सारी बातें तसलीम करने के बाद मैं सरकार से यह गुछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अग्नेमान निंबार को इतना और जरूरी समझती है कि

उसके लिए वह कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहती ? यह मंत्री महोदय का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा जैसे विरोधी दल की तरफ से उसे सरकुलेट किया गया हो : मंत्री महोदय कृपया जवाब दे कि वह उन सब चीजों का क्यों नहीं हल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री मानु प्रकाश सिंह : श्रीमान, अब यदि सही बात कही जाय तो माननीय सदस्य उसको कहते हैं कि वह एक घटिया स्टेटमेंट है। उस स्टेटमेंट में जो वस्तुस्थिति है वही तो बतलाई गई है। अग्नेमान निकोबार आइलैंड्स के डेवलपमेंट के लिए सरकार एक कारपोरेशन बनाना चाहती है और उसके बनने के बाद वह किसी भी ग्राज कमिनिंग्स महसूस की जा रही है उनको उसके द्वारा दूर कराने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU : On a point of order. At page 5 of the paper that the hon. Minister has circulated, in the chapter entitled 'Little Andamans', it has been stated :

"It has been decided to colonise the Little Andaman Islands."

We would like to know who is going to colonise it. Whose colony is it going to be, the Maharaja's colony or Shri F. Ahmed's colony ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member can make a submission but he need not get up on a point of order for this purpose. How is this a point of order ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I shall tell you how. There is no question of colonisation. How can the hon. Minister talk of colonising it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is the ordinary meaning of the word which is to be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been neglected throughout the last 20 years. May I know whether a thorough economic survey has been conducted to assess the potential produce which could be taken out of agriculture and allied processes ? If so, what

steps do Government propose to take in the near future specially to utilise the coconut wealth which is now taken by people from the mainland at fantastically low barter prices ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : So far as land reclamation is concerned, the area indicated by the Team was 1,26,000 acres. The area reclaimed so far in Betapur is 2050 acres. The programme for land reclamation during the Fourth Plan period (island-wise) is as follows : Little Andamans 4,000 acres, Katchal 3,000 acres, Great Nicobar 1,500 acres and Neil 2,300 acres.

As regards agriculture, the progress is as under : Cultivation plantation on cleared land at Betapur, Neil and Katchal is and is being arranged through individual farming. Secondly, five soil survey parties have been sanctioned to conduct land capability studies in the various islands where reclamation programmes will be undertaken.

As for fisheries, I have already mentioned in reply to a previous question that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is taking necessary steps for the exploration of the potentialities of deep sea fishing. Investigation for a fishing harbour at Port Blair have been completed and corresponding plan and cost estimation are under consideration. An off-shore fishing station at Port Blair is expected to be opened in 1970-71. A revised scheme in the Andaman and Nicobar islands covering all aspects of fishing has been drawn up by the Department of Agriculture.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I had asked about the vast production of coconuts in these islands and people on the mainland taking them away for a song, 30,000 coconuts for a cycle, 100 coconuts for a yard of cloth and so on. I wanted to know whether there is any immediate scheme to make use of this wealth and market it in various parts of the world.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Committee which made recommendations had also included the utilisation of coconuts available in these islands. I have already pointed out that because of certain difficulties, action had not been taken to utilise the natural resources of this area. After we implement our programme, it will be possible for us to utilise the coconuts which are there as

well as the other forest wealth available there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What an unconvincing reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In the statement circulated by the Ministry, towards the concluding part, it is said that there is lack of entrepreneurial talent in the islands and when the transport system is established, entrepreneurs from the mainland will go and establish industries there. Have Government decided that the industries coming up, if they come up at all in the future, will be only in the private sector and nothing in the public sector ? If something is going to be established in the public sector, may I know whether Government have started the process immediately or not ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As the hon. member has correctly pointed out, because of dearth of entrepreneurial skill, there has been difficulty in developing industries there. Our intention is to provide training to the people in the islands so that they may take up the small-scale industries so as to provide employment to them and also the industries may be developed. But so far as the question of big industries is concerned, these have to be considered and if it is within the means, then we shall see what industries can be set up in the public sector.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In the statement, it has been mentioned, and I think there is a good prospect for land reclamation and also for plantation crops like rubber, coconut and arecanut. I would like to know whether the Government have thought of very specific programmes to rehabilitate and settle those repatriates who come from Burma and Ceylon who are well-versed in arecanut and coconut and also those repatriates who may come from Malaysia and other south-east Asian countries who are well versed in the art of rubber plantation. I want to know whether Government would have some specific programmes for settling all these repatriates in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Yes, Sir.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : The Minister says in his statement that 69 ex-servicemen

families have been settled over there, and they have brought 172 acres of land under cultivation. It works out to $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres per family. I would like to know what is the amount of land granted to each family of ex-servicemen or others who want to go and settle there, and why, considering the whole problem of development of these islands in agriculture and industry, any ancillary or branch of an agro-industrial corporation has not been opened there up to now.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : This question can be referred to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Regarding the amount of land, the distribution of land is per family. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

भारतीय रेलों के लिये पुर्जों का आयात

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*485. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में भारतीय रेलों के लिए कितने मूल्य (रुपयों में) पुर्जों का आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) ये पुर्जे किन-किन देशों से आयात किये गये थे ;

(ग) 1969-70 में आयात किये जाने वाले पुर्जों का रुपयों में मूल्य कितना होगा ; और

(घ) भविष्य में आयात को घटाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The value of components imported for Indian Railways from the foreign countries during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 25.32 crores and Rs. 16.87 crores respectively.

(b) These components were imported from U. S. A., Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, U. K., Japan, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Belgium, Poland etc.

(c) The value of components likely to be imported during 1969-70 is about Rs 25 crores.

(d) Becoming self-sufficient is a continuous process and the drive which was launched some years back to reduce the imported content of the Railway purchases is being vigorously pursued. With a view to achieve better results within the shortest possible period, the purchase procedure has been further streamlined and new incentives have been introduced in appropriate cases to encourage Indian manufacturers to produce within the country the items previously imported. These incentives are guaranteed off-take ; liberalised delivery schedule ; waiving of liquidated damages clause for late deliveries ; grant of price escalation concession on account of Governmental action viz. Customs Duty, Sales Tax and variations in the prices of basic raw material.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : इस सदन में सन् 1965 में यह कहा गया था कि पांच साल के बाद हमें कोई भी माल बाहर से नहीं मंगाना होगा और हम सब माल यहीं पर तैयार करेंगे। सरकार इस बात को किना पूरा कर पाई है और इन समय कितने प्रतिशत माल हम विदेशों से मंगते हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : सेकेण्ड प्लेन 1956-1961 पीरियड : टोटल एक्स्पेंडिचर 1044 करोड़ रु० का याजिस में फारेन एक्स्पेंज 319 करोड़ रु० का था और परसेंटेज था 30.6, 1961-1966 की प्लेन में टोटल एक्स्पेंडिचर 1686 करोड़ का था, फारेन एक्स्पेंज था 240 करोड़, 14.2 प्रतिशत। ऐनुअल प्लेन 1966-1969 टोटल एक्स्पेंडिचर 794 करोड़ का था और फारेन एक्स्पेंज 10 करोड़ का था, प्रतिशत 13.5 था। फोर्थ प्लेन 1969-74 में टोटल एक्स्पेंडिचर 1525 करोड़ रु० का होगा जिसमें से फारेन एक्स्पेंज 180 करोड़ का रहेगा जिसका प्रतिशत है 11.8। माननीय सदस्य को यह बतलाना भी जरूरी होगा कि

हालांकि 6 जून, 1968 को डिबैलुएशन हुआ फिर भी हम लोगों की कारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की मांग गिरती ही जा रही है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैंने मीठा सवाल किया था कि इस समय जो हमारी आवश्यकता है उसका कितने प्रतिशत माल हम बाहर से मंगते हैं। उसके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय कोई ऐसी घोषणा करेंगे कि इतने वर्षों के बाद हम किसी भी देश से किसी प्रकार का माल रेलवे के लिए नहीं मंगाएंगे और सब माल हम अपने देश में ही तैयार करेंगे ?

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि जो रेलवे मन्त्री जवाब दे रहे हैं वह वास्तव में कानून मन्त्री है। रेलवे के बारे में उनको कितना ज्ञान है यह तो भगवान ही जानें। जो कुछ रेलवे के बड़े-बड़े अफसर निखर देते हैं वही यहां आकर वह पढ़ देते हैं। इस विषय में उनको भी तो कुछ देखल रखना चाहिए।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It has been just read out that the percentage of imports in the fourth plan period is 11.8. About the question whether imports can be totally eliminated, the answer is, it may be difficult because there are certain raw materials which are not available in India like special steel, electrolytic copper, tin, lead, etc. and these have to be imported. Even in the most advanced countries, raw materials to a limited extent would often have to be imported.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Minister said in 1969-70 we are going to import about Rs. 25 crores worth of components. When we are short of foreign exchange, I want to know what will be our position at the end of the fourth plan, whether we would be able to manufacture all the components or we would still be importing them ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In this particular year, we have to import slightly more than what we would otherwise do, on

account of shortfall in production in Durgapur of axles and wheels, electric traction equipment in Bhopal and steel sheets in steel plants. The matter has been taken up with the concerned ministries, but the position unfortunately has not improved much. Now it is Rs. 25 crores. We will continuously make an attempt to reduce it. That is all I can say.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One thing stands out that the Government of India and the Railway Board are not serious in the matter of obtaining all the components as far as this country's resources are concerned. We just heard that 11 per cent of our total requirements of components would still be imported, which is a very serious thing, in spite of the fact that huge capacities exist at the Heavy Engineering complex at Ranchi and other places. We would like to have an assurance from the government that they would only import alloys that are needed, those which go into these components and will not import the entire fabricated material from abroad.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We import only such items as are absolutely necessary and are not available in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much of this expenditure is being incurred for the purchase from abroad of automatic equipments like computer machines and Plassermatic machines for automatic track maintenance which will only result in the displacement and unemployment of several thousands of railway employees. How much of this money is being used for that ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I would require notice for this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, what is wrong with my question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says that he wants notice.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In view of the fact that a large sum of money is being spent in foreign exchange for import of railway materials may I know whether government have succeeded in arranging the export of wagons and carriages which will at least be equal to the amount of import ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We are exporting wagons.

Pay Scales of Chief Booking Clerk and Chief Reservation at Bombay Central and Ahmedabad Stations

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*486. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the duties and responsibilities of the Chief Booking Clerk and the Chief Reservation Inspector working at the Bombay Central and Ahmedabad Stations of the Western Railway ;

(b) the total cash handled by the Chief Booking Clerks of Bombay Central and Ahmedabad Stations daily ;

(c) the average valuation of Ticket stock in custody of the employees referred to in part (b) above at present ;

(d) the pay scales of the staff referred to in part (a) above ; and

(e) the reasons for differences, if any, in the pay scales ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-23/12/69.]

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

(d) The pay scales are as under :

	Rs.
Chief Booking Clerks	250-380
Chief Reservation Inspectors	370-475

(e) These are two different categories of staff, performing different duties.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Paper Pulp Factory in Kerala

*487. **SHRI MANGALATHUMA DAM :**
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the additional paper pulp required for the development of the Paper industry in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have asked for some additional help to start a paper pulp factory in Kerala ; and

(c) whether there is going to be any delay in taking a decision in the matter and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) : It is estimated that additional pulp to the extent of 2,90,000 tonnes per annum will be required in order to meet the domestic demand as well as export target of 60,000 tonnes per annum in the Fourth Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Lokanathan Committee Report on Small Scale Industries

*488. **SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee, headed by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, which was appointed in the wake of a resolution adopted by the Small Scale Industries Board at its Ernakulam meeting last year, has submitted its report to Government ;

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

(c) whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A Committee headed by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan was appointed in June, 1969 for preparing guidelines on the proper implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution in so far as it relates to the Small Scale Sector. The Committee has since submitted its report which is to be considered by the Small Scale Industries Board at its next meeting.

Govt. will duly consider the recommendations of the Committee after they are received from the Small Scale Industries Board. A copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House along with views of the Government thereon.

Quota of B. P. Sheets to Small Scale Industries

*489. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether small-scale industrial units manufacturing conduit pipes are given permits for B. P. Sheets ;

(b) if so, whether this basic material is supplied regularly to those units ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of these units are not receiving any quota since 1965 ; and

(e) whether no quota has been allotted to any of the Industrial concerns in Punjab in the private sector and the whole quota has been allotted for the half year ending the 31st March, 1970 to various corporations only ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). There is a general shortage of B. P. Sheets. Available supplies are allocated to large scale and small scale sectors by the Joint Plant Committee. Allocations from indigenous production are placed at the disposal of the State Directors of Industries in bulk for distribution among individual small scale units in their jurisdiction including those manufacturing conduit pipes. Import of B. P. Sheets are also allowed to actual users in accordance with the import licensing policy for the current year (1969-70).

(e) The allocation under small scale industries quota for the current year (April 1969 to March 1970) has already been intimated to all State Directors of Industries (including Punjab) who have been requested to place their consolidated indents with the Joint Plant Committee.

Price of Coca Cola

*490. SHRI RAM SINGH AYAR-WAL :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Coca Cola was raised many times in the last three years ;

(b) if so, what was its price three years ago and what is the retail price at present ;

(c) whether it is a fact that price of this drink was raised because the price of sugar went up ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the price of this drink has not been reduced now when the price of sugar has fallen ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The price of Coca Cola was increased from 25p to 30p per bottle in 1965/1966 and to 40p per bottle in 1967.

(c) Increase in the price of sugar was one of the reasons for the increase in the price of the Coca Cola ; and

(d) The Coca Cola Bottlers have stated that while there is a price reduction in sugar, on account of increased over-head costs and other material costs, they have not been able to bring down the cost of Coca Cola. There is no price control on Coca Cola.

Manufacture of Small Cars by Sanjay Gandhi

*491. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Sanjay Gandhi is proposing to manufacture small

cars in a big way and a prototype was recently completed for demonstration and, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) how many cars have already been assembled so far by Shri Sanjay Gandhi and whether Government are aware of his future programme for the manufacture of small cars?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Shri Sanjay Gandhi has submitted a scheme for the manufacture of small cars and has recently demonstrated a prototype of the car. The prototype is powered by a 24 HP two cylinder air cooled engine mounted in the rear, is capable of seating five persons and has two doors.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi has assembled only one prototype so far. He proposes to make suitable changes in his engine design, drive and other body designs, etc. in the light of the results of the tests on this prototype before finalising the production model. The scheme envisages an ultimate production of 50,000 cars per annum and commencement of production from the third year after its approval. Full capacity is to be reached in the subsequent four years. The scheme does not involve import of either capital goods or components or raw-materials.

An application for an industrial licence for the manufacture of cars on the above basis has been received from Shri Gandhi and is under examination.

Surplus Production of Cement

*492. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the surplus production of cement during the first six months of the year;

(b) how much the surplus increase will be from the new factories in Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) what is the estimate for export and at what subsidy in the total;

(d) if the surplus will still continue, have Government any plans for new constructions; and

(e) if so, on what expectations of demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There was no surplus production of cement during the first six months of 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 1.5 lakh tonnes involving a subsidy of about Rs. 58 lakhs for 1969.

(d) and (e). Cement Corporation of India Ltd. is setting up 3 cement factories each with an annual capacity of 2 lakh tonnes at Mandhar (M. P.), Kurkunta (Mysore) and Bokajan (Assam) to meet the increasing demand for cement. Demand for cement is expected to increase by about 10% annually.

Restriction regarding Resale of Tractors

*493. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision to ban resale of tractors within three years of their purchase as was proposed by him during the last Session?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): A control order to regulate the distribution and sale of tractors, which would provide, amongst other things, prohibition on the re-sale of tractors before the expiry of two years from the date of purchase, is being finalised in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

Decline in Industrial Investments in West Bengal

*494. DR. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial investments have been on the decline in the State of West Bengal and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the new

strategy of labour leadership is to bring about industry-wise work stoppage in order to raise the wage level ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सरकारी भूमि पर राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की परेड करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

*495. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा सरकारी वस्तियों में सरकारी भूमि पर परेड आदि को जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि भारी इंजीनियरी निगम, हटिया में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बाद भी राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा वहां पर परेड का करना जारी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें ऐसा करने देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Modipon Ltd.

*496. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the annual report on Modipon's functioning in which the Directors complain of a "steep decline" in prices and yet show a turnover of Rs. 7.61 crores, a

gross profit of Rs. 2.05 crores, a return of 27 per cent on sales and 102 per cent on share capital ;

(b) whether the capacity of this Company was allowed to be raised by Government from 1,800 to 2,200 tonnes per annum ;

(c) whether this Company gave Rs. 25,000 donation to the Congress Party and an equal sum to the A. I. C. C as unsecured loan ;

(d) whether this Company and others have raised prices of nylon yarn after February, 1969 ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not taking stern action against this company and others for putting up prices of nylon yarn after February, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes Sir, but the normal practice of price fixation bodies like the Tariff Commission and the Government is to relate profits to capital employed and on this basis in the annual report referred to, the profit works out to 14% on capital employed.

(b) A letter of intent was issued on 7.6.1969 for this expansion.

(c) It has been so reported in the annual accounts of the company for 1968-69.

(d) and (e). Prices of nylon which were on an average Rs. 100 for 15 denier and Rs. 94 for 20 denier monofilaments in April, 1968, came down to Rs. 76 and Rs. 70 respectively in February, 1969 and have since increased to Rs. 81 and Rs. 75 respectively in September, 1969. Government have been concerned about this increase and have discussed this with spinners, the users as represented by the Association of Man-Made Fibre Industry as also with other concerned Ministries. The following action has been taken so far :—

(i) The Tariff Commission who were requested in July, 1968, to report on the Fair Price for man-made fibres and yarn, have been requested to expedite their report.

(ii) STC have been permitted to import 750-1000 tonnes of nylon yarn this year to alleviate the shortage of nylon yarn. The creation of

a revolving fund to permit the import of further quantities of nylon yarn to meet the demand for exports of art silk fabrics is also under consideration.

- (iii) In the light of meetings convened by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals in the matter and advice given, the Textile Commissioner has had further discussions with spinners and weavers to arrive at satisfactory arrangements for keeping prices at a reasonable level and to ensure an equitable and uniform distribution to consumers to avoid malpractices.

- (vi) Further action is contemplated in the context of (iii) and (i). It would not be in the public interest to disclose what this will be at this stage.

- (v) It has also been proposed to create additional capacity for the production of nylon and to give preference to cooperatives of nylon weavers, and State Industrial Corporations. The pattern of future demand is being analysed taking into account the installation of further power looms in backward areas so as to select areas where such capacity should be erected.

तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के पदों में भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध

497. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार, किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन आदेशों को केवल तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों पर लागू किया जा रहा है और प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) कार्यालयों में क्लर्क, स्टेनोग्राफर, रेकार्ड सार्टर, दफ्तरी, चपरासी और फर्श।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) भराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध प्रशासनिक खर्च में किरायत लाने और फालतू कर्मचारियों को समाहित करने के विचार से लगाया गया है। राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के मामले में स्थायी संवर्गों को बना रखने के लिए न्यूनतम संख्या में अधिकारियों की भर्ती की जाती है और उनके फालतू होने की संभावना नहीं है।

पश्चिम रेलवे (पश्चिम खण्ड) के कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

* 198. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे (पश्चिम खण्ड) के कर्मचारियों ने महा प्रबन्धक को चालू वर्ष में ऐसा कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कोई जानकारी एकत्रित की है ; और

(ग) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कारों के निर्माण की लागत के बारे में प्रशुल्क आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

* 499. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, प्रांतिरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोटर कारों की

निर्माण लागत के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक प्रशुल्क आयोग वर्ष 1957 में और दूसरा 1961 में नियुक्त किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन दोनों आयोगों ने अपने प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिये हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सन्वाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) प्रशुल्क आयोग को एक बार अगस्त, 1955 में तथा दूसरी बार मई, 1966 में मोटर गाड़ियों के कम्पनी से निकलने समय के उचित मूल्य तथा उचित विक्रय मूल्य के बारे में जांच करने तथा उसके पर अपनी सफारिशें देने को कहा गया था।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रशुल्क आयोग द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1958 में प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन को 19 मार्च, 1957 में तथा अगस्त, 1968 में प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन को 19 नवम्बर, 1969 को सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया था।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Cost of Production of Steel

*500. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of steel items in India is much higher than in other countries;

(b) if so, how our costs compare with those obtaining in U. S. A., U.S.S.R. and Japan for 100 tonnes of steel;

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the cost of production by the Hindustan Steel Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a)

to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2303/69.]

Revision of Electoral Rolls

*501. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has undertaken the task of the revision of electoral rolls in the country;

(b) whether the persons who will come of age on the qualifying date for the 1972 General Elections, will also be enrolled; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the revision now in progress all persons who will not be less than 21 years of age on the 1st January, 1970, will be included in the revised electoral rolls for the year 1970. As the countrywide general elections for 1972 will have to be held in February-March of 1972, persons who will come eligible for registration as electors on the 1st January, 1971 will be included in the electoral rolls for the 1972 General Elections. To facilitate such inclusion the names of eligible persons who will not be less than 21 years of age on or before the 1st January, 1971, are also being collected in a separate list by the enumerators appointed for the current revision. Under the existing law it will not be possible to include the names of persons who will be eligible as electors on the 1st January, 1972, in the electoral rolls which will be used for 1972- General Elections.

Manufacture of Cables in Private Sector

*502. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association, Bombay has declared that there would be no shortage of telephone cables in the country, if the private sector was allowed to utilise its idle capacity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal to allow the expansion of the private sector units to meet the shortage of cables in the Fourth Plan is likely to be shelved ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the views of the cable manufacturers in the private sector were ascertained before taking a decision ;

(e) to what extent the cable manufacturers in the private sector have to suffer losses on account of a shift in the Government's policy ; and

(f) in what way the shortage of cables is likely to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Indian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, has written about the desirability of permitting Private Sector Industries to manufacture tele-communication cables in the context of the likelihood of imports and under utilisation of manufacturing capacity in the Private Sector.

(b) and (c). The proposal to permit Private Sector cable units to manufacture tele-communication cables is still under examination.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) Shortage, if any, after taking into account the optimum indigenous production, will have to be met through imports to the extent foreign exchange resources available for the purpose.

हिन्द 'स्वीपर' सेवक समाज

*503. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्द 'स्वीपर' सेवक समाज को प्रति वर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस अनुदान का उपयोग 'बेरोजगार' स्वीपरों को रोजगार दिलाने तथा विधवाओं तथा गरीब लोगों की सहायता करने के लिये किया जाता है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त समाज कब स्थापित किया

गया था ; इसकी स्थापना के मुख्य उद्देश्य तथा इसके संस्थापकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) कृष्णरेख गुरु] : (क) 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 27,392 रुपये 52,412 रुपये तथा 82,521 रुपये की वार्षिक अनुदान दी गई। 1969-70 के दौरान अब तक 60,453 रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है।

(ख) यह अनुदान 10 समाज कल्याण एवं शिक्षा केन्द्र चलाने, टोकरी निर्माण केन्द्र चलाने, सफाई प्रदर्शनी, 10 जिलों में मेहतरों और समारंजकों में कल्याण कार्य करने के लिये सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को नियुक्त करने तथा समाज के अन्य प्रशासनिक खर्च के लिए दी जाती है।

(ग) समाज को स्वर्गीय पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त ने स्थापित किया था और यह संस्था पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अधीन पंजीत है। इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य मेहतरों तथा समारंजकों का आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक विकास करना, उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर और स्वावलम्बी बनाना तथा उन्हें राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्य में अपना भाग देने लायक बनाना है।

Differences between Hindustan Steel Ltd., and Managements of Steel Plants

*504. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very frequently there were differences on the working of the steel plants, between the Hindustan Steel Limited and the managements of the steel plants ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the General Manager of the Plants have been pressing for more autonomy ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that due to this lack of co-operation, there has been a great deal of loss in production ;

(d) if so, the measures adopted to avoid this friction and consequent loss ; and

(e) if no action is proposed, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Such differences as may arise from time to time are settled at meetings of the Board of Directors of which the General Managers of Steel Plants' are also members.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Agreement between Public Sector Undertakings to Purchase Products of each other

*505. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector undertakings under his Ministry have mutually agreed to purchase their requirements from each other, irrespective of the quality and price of the items so purchased ;

(b) if so, whether such a decision will not encourage inefficiency on the one hand and prove grossly discriminatory against the efficient private sector units on the other ; and

(c) whether Government would seek the views of the Attorney General of India on the legality of the above decision and lay the same on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Doubling of Railway Line between Lucknow and Gorakhpur (North-Eastern Railway)

*506. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal of doubling the Railway line between Lucknow and Gorakhpur on the North-Eastern Railway to handle the increased traffic ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the proposal for a separate B. G. line between Barabanki and Gonda and conversion of Gonda-Gorakhpur M. G. line into B. G. has been included in the perspective plan for gauge conversions. Engineering and Traffic surveys for this proposal have already been completed and the survey reports are under examination of the Railway Board.

Foreign exchange for Railways during Fourth Five Year Plan

*507. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether expansion programmes of the Railways during the Fourth Plan have been finalised ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the programmes and the foreign exchange content thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet foreign exchange requirements for the programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). *Salient features of the Railways' Fourth Plan and foreign exchange content thereof* :—

The Fourth Five Year Plan of the Railways envisages a total foreign traffic of 265 million originating tonnes in 1973-74 and an increase of 23.06% in vehicle kilometres for non-suburban passenger traffic over the 5-year period. The total Plan outlay for this was estimated at Rs. 1,700 crores. In discussions with the Planning Commission, the Plan outlay was reduced to Rs. 15.25 crores in view of the difficult resources position. This amount would enable the Railways to cater to only 255 million tonnes of freight traffic and an increase of 19.8% in vehicle kilometres in non-suburban passenger traffic.

The gap between this and the traffic actually anticipated is proposed to be met by continuing in service overage rolling stock to the extent necessary. It is also proposed

to keep the position under constant review so that further adjustments could be made if necessary.

The foreign exchange content is expected to be Rs. 180 crores (about 11.8%).

The addition to allotment of Rs. 1,525 crores as above, the Planning Commission have placed at the disposal of the Railways another Rs. 50 crores for Metropolitan Transport Schemes.

(d) Steps taken to meet foreign exchange requirements :—

For meeting the major part of the foreign exchange expenditure during the first two years (*viz.* 1969-70 and 1970-71) a credit of US \$55 million (Rs. 41.25 crores) has been secured from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank; about Rs. 22 crores is expected to be met from the bilateral credits already arranged and being arranged. For meeting the foreign exchange expenditure during the remaining three years, steps will be taken at the appropriate stage.

बिड़ला उद्योगों के विस्तार के लिये अनुमति

*508. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिड़ला उद्योगों, अर्थात् हैदराबाद एस्बेसट्स सीमेंट प्रोडक्ट्स तथा औरियन्ट पेपर मिल्स, रेयन ग्रेड पल्प (मैसं केशो राम इंडस्ट्रीज) सेंचुरी कैमिकल्स तथा हिन्दुस्तान अल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी को लाइसेंस तथा कार्य के विस्तार की अनुमति किन् तारीखों को दी गई ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष बार इन उद्योगों में कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फल्लूहोत्र अली अहमद) : (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित बिड़ला समूह की कम्पनियों को क्षमता के पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधि-

नियम 1951 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये अनुज्ञापनों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :

1. हैदराबाद एस्बेसट्स सीमेंट प्राइवट्स :

इन्हें अपने सनत नगर (हैदराबाद) एक में एस्बेसट्स चादरों/दली वस्तुओं, पाइपों और फिटिंग्स निर्माण के कार्य को चालू रखने के लिए 25-11-1958 को अनुज्ञापन जारी किया गया था। तत्पश्चात् क्षमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिये ही अनुज्ञापन जारी किये गये थे, एक 12 अक्टूबर, 1959 को और दूसरा 12 फरवरी, 1964 को जारी किया गया था।

इन्हें एस्बेसट्स की चादरें तथा प्रेशर पाइप बनाने के लिए हरियाणा (बल्लगढ़) में एक नये औद्योगिक एकक की स्थापना के लिये 2-5-1964 को एक अनुज्ञापन जारी किया गया था। इस एकक की क्षमता के पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिये दो अनुज्ञापन 14-9-65 और 9-12-1965 को जारी किये गये थे।

2. मैसंस औरियन्ट पेपर मिल्स :

कागज तथा गत्ते के निर्माण के लिये साहाबाद (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित किए जाने के लिये 12-6-1956 में एक अनुज्ञापन जारी किया गया था और तत्पश्चात् इसे कागज तथा गत्त की निर्माण क्षमता में पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिए एक और अनुज्ञापन 15 जुलाई, 1960 को जारी किया गया था।

इस एकक को नयी वस्तुओं के रूप में कास्टिक सोडा तथा क्लोरिन के निर्माण के लिए एक अनुज्ञापन 16 नवम्बर, 1956 में जारी किया गया था और क्षमता के विस्तार के लिये अनुज्ञापन 2 फरवरी, 1961 को जारी किया गया था।

उन्हे ब्रजराज नगर (उड़ीसा) एकक की क्षमता के विस्तार के लिये एक अनुज्ञापन 24 फरवरी, 1964 को जारी किया गया था। कास्टिक सोडा तथा क्लोरिन की क्षमता में

विस्तार के लिये 19 जून, 1954 में एक अनुज्ञापन और दूसरा अनुज्ञापन प्लास्टिक/विरोजा चढ़े कागज तथा गत्ते की क्षमता के विस्तार के लिये 1 जुलाई, 1954 को जारी किया गया था।

3. मैसर्स केशो राम इण्डस्ट्रीज (रेयन कोटि की लुगदी) :

रेयन कोटि की लुगदी के लिये इस एक को कोई अनुज्ञापन जारी नहीं किया गया।

4. मैसर्स सेंचुरी केमिकल्स :

इस कम्पनी को कोई अनुज्ञापन जारी नहीं किया गया। प्रलब्धता इन्हें दो आशय पत्र जारी किये गये थे, एक 22 फरवरी, 1967 को और दूसरा 25 मार्च, 1967 को, किन्तु इन दोनों को रद्द किया जा चुका है।

5. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एलोमीनियम कम्पनी :

एलोमीनियम इन्गोट्स के निर्माण के लिये एक नये एक की रेनुकोट (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थापना हेतु एक अनुज्ञापन 26 सितम्बर, 1959 को जारी किया गया था और एलोमीनियम कन्डक्टर रिड्वा राइस और रोल्ड उत्पादों को नई वस्तुओं के रूप में उत्पादन करने के लिये एक लाइसेंस 19 जुलाई, 1960 को जारी किया गया था। तत्पश्चात् इस एक की क्षमता के विस्तार के लिये तीन अनुज्ञापन 1 जनवरी, 1963, 26 दिसम्बर, 1963 और 6 दिसम्बर 1966 को जारी किये गये थे।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अधिक शक्ति वाली मोटरों का निर्माण

*509. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स में अधिक शक्तिशाली मोटरों का निर्माण करने

का निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णहरीन अली अहमद) : हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल इन्विपमेंट प्लान्ट, हरद्वार जो भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि० का एक एकक है, ये निम्नलिखित पराओं की मशीनें तथा बड़े आकार की बिजली की मशीनों के उत्पादन की योजना बनाई है :

मशीनें आकार की विद्युत् मशीनें :

ए० सी० मोटरें 100 किलोवाट से	पूर्ण क्षमता 5.15 लाख
100 किलोवाट तक	
डी० सी० मोटरें 20 किलोवाट से	प्रतिवर्ष
225 किलोवाट तक	

बड़े आकार की विद्युत् मशीनें

ए०सी० मोटरें 70 किलोवाट से	पूर्ण क्षमता 5.15 लाख
1,00,000 किलोवाट	
डी०सी० मोटरें 215 किलोवाट से	प्रतिवर्ष
80,000 किलोवाट	

Prohibition in Union Territories

*510. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any measures have been taken by Government to extend the scope and area of prohibition in the Union Territories on the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary celebration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table House in due course.

Requirement of Rails

3201. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by

his Ministry regarding the likely requirements of rails in the country during the next five years and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the export orders for rails on hand and the likely position during the next five years ; and

(c) the actual capacity of Rails Mill at the Bhilai and the likely extent of its utilisation in the next five years in view of the replies to parts (a) and (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Steering Group estimated the domestic demand of rails in 1973-74 at 270,000 tonnes. Current indications are that it may be of the order of 150,000 to 200,000 tonnes.

(b) As on October 1, 1969, HSL had orders on hand for export of rails of the order of 91,500 tonnes. The other producer of rails, TISCO has an export commitment of 25,000 tonnes of rails for the current year. The Steering Group has estimated that it may be possible to export 200,000 tonnes of rails per annum in 1973-74 against the current export of about 162,000 tonnes.

(c) Rail mill of Bhilai has a rated capacity of 500,000. In actual practice since the mill has to produce rails of different sizes and profile for export orders the effective capacity is considerably less. To the extent the capacity of the rail mill is not required for manufacture of rails, its utilisation for other purposes, e.g., production of billets will be considered.

Export of Steel Ingots by Hindustan Steel Limited

3202. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited is exporting steel ingots and, if so, the total of such exports made so far in 1969-70 and commitments on hand ;

(b) whether due to the tremendous shortage of steel in the country, Government consider that steel ingots should be preferably processed in the country itself ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop export of steel ingots in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Hindustan Steel Limited had entered into a contract in September, 1969 for export of 50,000 tonnes of steel ingots. No exports of ingots have so far taken place.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Permission was given to Hindustan Steel Limited to export the quantity of 50,000 tonnes of steel ingots as this was surplus to their own requirements, and in that form, surplus also to the requirements of other producers.

Setting up of Steel Plants during Fifth Plan Period

3203. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up steel plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether these plants will be in public or private sector ; and

(c) in which States these are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 of the Government of India, the expansion of steel industry in the country is to be largely in the public sector.

(c) As regards location, no decision has been taken so far.

कुमाऊँ डिबीजन (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुटीर उद्योग

3204. श्री जं० ब० सि० विष्ट : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 18 फरवरी, 1969, के और 26 अगस्त, 1969 के क्रमशः अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9 और अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4909 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुमाऊँ डिबीजन (उत्तर प्रदेश)

में कुटीर उद्योगों के अपर्याप्त होने के बारे में सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी देने वाला एक टिप्पणः सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।
[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT 2304/69] ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Sleeping Coaches Between Bikaner and Jaipur

3205. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an urgent demand from all sections of the public of Bikaner that sleeping coaches be run between Bikaner and Jaipur and many representations have also been made in this regard ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken and the progress in regard thereto ; and

(c) whether there are any early prospects of running sleeping coaches on the aforesaid routes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, some demands have been received.

(b) and (c). A composite first, second and third class through coach is running between Bikaner and Jaipur by 95 Up Marwar Mail/208 Dn. Agra Express and 207 Up Agra Express/96 Dn. Marwar Mail trains. This type of coach is not designed for provision of sleeping accommodation in the third class compartment.

It is not feasible to replace this tri-composite coach by a full third class sleeper coach as the change will cause inconvenience to first and second class passengers utilising the existing through coach facility. It is also not feasible to provide a third class

sleeper coach between Bikaner and Jaipur in addition to the existing composite first, second and third class coach as 208 Dn./207 Up Agra Expresses are running with maximum load between Phulera and Jaipur.

However it is proposed to introduce a sleeper coach between Bikaner and Agra Fort via Jaipur by 208 Dn./207 Up Agra Expresses as soon as the coaches are available.

'U' Shape Bridge on Crossings In Bikaner City

3206. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that considering the great inconveniences caused to the public of Bikaner, his Ministry recommended the construction of 'U' shape bridge on the K. E. M. Road crossings of Bikaner City, which scheme did not find favour with the public and more especially with business community of the area ; and

(b) whether it will be possible for Government to downgrade the Railway lines near these crossings, which scheme is very much welcomed by the public and the business community of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is presumed that this question refers to lowering of the railway line at the level crossing to provide a road over-bridge with the road remaining at its present level. This is not possible except at an exorbitant cost.

Late Running of Special Trains

3207. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special Railway coaches carrying plantain fruits invariably reach Delhi late ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the traders lose several hundreds of rupees due to the late arrival ;

(c) whether the Railways have received representations from the traders ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b) Out of 4930 plantain wagons received at New Delhi during the period 1st September to 10th November, 1969, about 97% arrived as per the target time. Loading of plantain wagons showed an increase of 29% in September, 56% in October and 81% in November, 69 (upto 11-11-69) as compared to the previous year loading. The running of coaching specials/parcel express carrying plantain wagons on certain occasions was, however, affected due to failure of communication, displaced crossings and precedence to Mail/Express trains on the saturated single line section enroute.

(c) Few complaints have been received but as a whole the trade is satisfied with the improved arrangements made by the Railways in this regard.

(d) A close watch at all levels is being maintained to ensure punctual running of these coaching specials/parcel express carrying plantain wagons.

Tamilnadu Express from Delhi to Madras

3208. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce a Tamilnadu Express from Delhi to Madras ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Overcrowding in Trains

3209. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some schemes before Government to avoid overcrowding in the trains ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b).

In order to enable the Railways to keep a watch on the extent of overcrowding on different trains on different sections, periodical census of occupation of all trains carrying passengers is taken on the Railways during the period October-December.

An inter-railway meeting is held before enforcement of each half-yearly time-table at which a programme is drawn up for additional services based on the results of the census, public demands, increase in traffic and subject to the availability of requisite resources by way of line/terminal capacity, rolling stock etc. Accordingly during the period from 1-4-69 to 15-11-69, 130 trains have been introduced/extended.

Railway Accidents on un-manned Level Crossings

3210. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to check Railway accidents with special emphasis on the un-manned level crossings ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : As the largest single factor responsible for accidents is failure of railway staff, Safety Organisations set up on the railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that they have a proper understanding of the prescribed safety rules. Further, spot checks are made to see that staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods. Inquiries are held into all accidents and those held responsible are given deterrent punishments. In addition, if an inquiry reveals any other shortcomings or lapses, action is taken to see that they do not recur. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling and interlocking, track circuiting, etc. have also been made to the extent feasible.

The accidents at unmanned level crossings which are almost entirely due to the fault of road-users can be controlled only with the cooperation of the public. The Railways on their part have pressed into service the available media of propaganda, such as radio broadcasts, display of cinema slides, issue of posters, folders, pamphlets,

loudspeaker addresses on Bazar days in villages adjacent to level crossings where accidents have occurred, contacting the automobile associations and the heads of village panchayats etc., with a view to educating the road users about the hazards involved in negotiating the level crossings carelessly. State Governments have also made provision in the Motor Vehicles Act making it obligatory for the drivers of passenger buses to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and negotiate them only after ensuring that the passage is clear.

Whistle Boards are also provided on either side of the level crossings from where the Drivers start whistling continuously to warn the road users of the approaching train.

Tax Content in the Prices of Scooters and Motor Cars

3211. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3411 on the 18th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the required information asked in part (a) of the question has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether the same would be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Licensing of Firms under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

3212. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have licensed the following firms under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ;

- (i) Utkal Machinery Ltd., Kansbal, Orissa

- (ii) Larson and Tubro, Bombay
- (iii) Anup Engineering Works, Ahmedabad
- (iv) Texmaco, Calcutta
- (v) A. P. V. Engineering Co., Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the details of the licences issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes Sir, except that in the case of M/s Anup Engineering Works, Ahmedabad, no licence has been issued so far.

(b) Details of all licences issued under the Industries (Dev. and Reg.) Act, 1951, are published in a number of journals. viz. Weekly "Bulletin of Industrial Licence, Import Licences and Export Licences" and "Indian Trade Journal" and the Monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Library of the Parliament.

Enquiry Against Director-General of Technical Development

3213. SHRI BANSH NARIAN SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government received complaints of corrupt practices against Shri B. D. Kalelkar, Director General of Technical Development stating that the assets of Shri Kalelkar were grossly disproportionate to his income ;

(b) if so, the details of his property in his own name and in the name of his dependents ;

(c) the action taken by Government over this complaint and the result of the inquiry made ; and

(d) why C. B. I. has not finalised its inquiry against him about the complaint regarding corruption and favouritism made earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A member of the Lok

Sabha had mentioned in connection with certain alleged irregularities in dealing with the cases of Jyoti Switchgear and Asian Cables that Dr. Kalelkar, the Director General of Technical Development has assets which might be disproportionate to his known sources of income, in a communication addressed to the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs. The Minister has made a statement in the Parliament that no irregularities have been committed by the officers concerned.

(b) The statements of immovable property that are furnished by the Government servants are treated as 'Secret' and their contents are not to be disclosed. Dr. Kalelkar has been submitting the statements to the Government regularly in accordance with the rules on the subject.

(c) and (d). The matter has been discussed with the Central Bureau of Investigation who are looking into the matter.

Delhi Administration's Request for Supply of Steel

3214. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has asked his Ministry to let them arrange direct supply of steel from the Steel Plants in the country ;

(b) whether thousands of labourers are being rendered jobless because of the construction work coming to a standstill ; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. Delhi Administration has, however, recently approached this Ministry for supply of some structural steel for early completion of certain projects undertaken by that Administration. We have requested the producers to step up despatches from their stockyards as far as possible so that construction work in these projects can proceed unimpeded. The JPC are also expediting despatches from the main producers.

(b) Government of India have no information on the point.

उत्तर बिहार में आदिवासियों की समस्याएँ

3215. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में आदिवासियों की समस्याएँ अभी भी हल नहीं हुई हैं तथा गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में आदिवासियों के लिये निर्धारित राशि का पूर्ण तथा उचित रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना बिहार राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

मधुमक्खी पालन के लिये सहायता

3216. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मधुमक्खी पालन में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है। इस समय कितने मधुमक्खियों के छत्तों की देखभाल की जा रही है और उससे प्रतिवर्ष कितना मधु प्राप्त होता है ; और

(ख) छत्तों को मधुमक्खी पालने के लिये किस प्रकार की तथा कितनी (ऋण अनुदान, तकनीकी जानकारी तथा प्रशिक्षण) सहायता दी जाती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Central Assistance to U. P. for Setting up Agro-Industrial Complex

3217. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how far the Centre would assist Uttar Pradesh in setting up an agro-industrial Complex and units in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The Government of U. P. have stated that the State offers good scope for setting up of Agro-Industrial Complex and units in cereal and pulses processing, fruit and vegetable preservation and canning, milk and dairy products etc. Necessary assistance for setting up of units in the above fields in regard to registration, procurement of raw materials and import of machinery will be given by the Centre.

In the small Scale Sector, the small Industries service Institute and other establishments of the Central small scale Industries Development Organisation, which are located in the State, will render the technical assistance required in setting up units ; and also help the units in marketing their products, getting credit assistance, machinery on hire-purchase etc.

Loans to Railways by International Development Association

3218. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to the Indian Railways by the International Development Association till date :

(b) the respective shares of cash and kind in the total amount of loans advanced to the Indian Railways ;

(c) the details of the items supplied ; and

(d) the terms and conditions of advancing such loans by the International Development Association ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has so far given four Development Credits for Indian Railways totalling U. S. Dollars 252.5 million equivalent.

(b) These Credits are entirely in cash and are available for making cash payments in appropriate foreign currencies for purchases made from member countries of the Association and Switzerland.

(c) The proceeds of these Credits have been used for meeting the major part of the foreign exchange expenditure for import of components and materials required for manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives and electric multiple unit coaches and for import of equipment, components and raw materials for overhead electrification, signalling and telecommunication schemes.

(d) These credits bear no interest but only a service charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum and are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 50 years (including a grace period of 10 years).

Price of Borax Chemical

3219. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the terrible margin between the listed price of Borax Chemical indigenously produced by Borax Morarji Ltd. of Bombay and the market price ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this concern has absolute monopoly as far as indigenous production is concerned ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to make this chemical available to the consumers at the listed price ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not moving in the matter when Government have thought it fit to intervene in the matter of car prices ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). M/s. Borax Morarji

Ltd., Bombay, which is the only unit which produces borax, had advertised in May, 1969, in the press wherein they had *inter alia* indicated the ex-distributors prices at which various qualities of borax are available from their authorised distributors. After the publication of the advertisement, Government have not received any complaints regarding higher prices.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य-आदिवासी निगम

3220. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राज्य आदिवासी विकास निगम की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मांगी गई प्रतिरिक्त धनराशि के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निगम को गत छः वर्षों में 89 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त निगम की पूंजी का एक बड़ा भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया गया है और क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त निगम की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप आदिवासियों को उनके उत्पादों के अधिक मूल्य मिल रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासी अब ठेकेदारों और व्यापारियों के शोषण में मुक्त हो गये हैं और उनको भोजन तथा कपड़ों की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त लाभदायक कार्य के लिए और अधिक सहायता देने का है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ). हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर

ही चतुर्थ योजना के लिए घाबंटनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था ।

Development of Cigarette and Cigar Manufacturing Industry

3221. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to save foreign exchange by promoting indigenous manufacture of Cigarette and Cigar which are at present imported ;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange is likely to be saved every year ; and

(c) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Import of cigars and cigarettes is banned according to current import policy. As such no foreign exchange is being expended on their imports.

(b) and (c). In view of reply at (a) above, do not arise.

अनुसूचित आदिम जाति अनुसंधान संस्थान की उपलब्धियां

3222. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण साल :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री शारदा नन्व :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति अनुसंधान संस्थान ने क्या प्रमुख निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं तथा उसकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ; और

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त अध्ययन दल ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति की ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (बा० (श्रीमती) कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) और (ग). क्षेत्रीय संस्थानों के अनुसंधान कार्य का अर्थपूर्ण समन्वय करने के लिए चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण का एक केन्द्रीय संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रस्ताव के सभी पहलुओं का परीक्षण करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने अक्टूबर, 1969 में एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था। दल ने अभी कार्य शुरू करना है।

Development of Calcutta

3223. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has proposed to discourage further industrialisation within a radius of 100 miles around Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government have protested against it ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Haldia is within 37 miles of Calcutta where the State Government have a project of setting up an industrial complex ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Working Group on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in backward areas (Wanchoo Committee) has, among other things, recommended certain disincentives for over-crowding of industries in already developed zones. Another recommendation in this regard was that no licences should be issued for establishment of new units in certain demarcated areas of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and also for expansion of existing units in these congested areas particularly of Bombay and Calcutta. However, the views taken by the Planning Commission when this matter was placed for consideration at the meeting of the State Chief Ministers of the N.D.C. Committee, in September, 1969 was that while a total ban on new units in certain demarcated areas of Bombay etc. might not

be desirable, establishment of new units or expansion of existing units should be generally discouraged. The Planning and Development Minister of West Bengal, however, had opposed the original recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee. No final view was taken on the suggestion made by the Planning Commission in this regard.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Demand and Production of Bromide Photographic Paper

3224. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual requirement of Bromide Photographic Paper in the country ;

(b) how much of this is imported and how much is locally produced ;

(c) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund has been producing the photographic paper ;

(d) if so, the total quantity produced by them during the last three years ;

(e) whether Government have received any representation from the Delhi Professional Photographers' Association on the matter ; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The current requirements are estimated at 3.5 million sq. meters per annum.

(b) Import figures are not available as the Bromide Photographic Paper is not separately classified in the revised Indian Trade Classification on the basis of which the trade statistics are compiled. The indigenous production of photographic paper in the organised sector has been as indicated below :

1968	2.03 million sq. meters.
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(c) Yes, Sir, since February, 1968.
1967 Nil

(d) 1968	49720 sq. meters.
1969 (Jan-Sept.)	84980 sq. meters.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. It is under consideration.

होशंगाबाद जिले में लकड़ी लादने के लिये
माल डिब्बों का नियतग

Master Plan for the Blind

3227. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of LAW AND
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi
Administration has drawn up a Master Plan
for the Blind ;

(b) if so, what are the main features of
the Plan ; and

(c) what will be the total expenditure
involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

गोरखपुर के उप-मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षक
के विरुद्ध आरोप

3228. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मयोरिया :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे
के उप-मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षक के, जो पहले
गोरखपुर में नियुक्त थे, विरुद्ध इस आशय की
शिकायतें थीं कि वह आनन्द मार्ग संगठन का
सदस्य बन गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच कराई
गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ;
और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारी
को पुनः कलकत्ता से गोरखपुर को स्थानान्तरित
किया जा रहा है ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री
(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). इस
अधिकारी के आनन्द मार्ग संगठन का सदस्य

3225. गं० च० दासित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में
होशंगाबाद जिले में लकड़ी लादने के लिए पर्याप्त
संख्या में रेलवे के माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध नहीं किये
जा रहे, जिसके कारण वहाँ लकड़ी का उत्पादन
नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका है, और इस प्रकार के
लाखों रुपये के मूल्य की लकड़ी खराब हो गयी
है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने
के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री
(श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं। चालू
वर्ष में नवम्बर, 1969 तक होशंगाबाद जिले
के स्टेशनों से 2916 माल डिब्बों में लकड़ी का
लदान हुआ था। यातायात की निकासी मांग
के साथ-साथ हो रही है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

End of Beggary in Delhi

3226. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under
consideration of Government to end beggary
in the Capital ;

(b) if so, whether any kind of assistance
has also been provided to the Delhi
Administration to end this nuisance in the
Capital ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the
steps taken by the Central Government to
end the beggary in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration's
proposal will be examined when received.

होने और उसमें सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेने के बारे में एक शिकायत मिली थी। यद्यपि मई, 1969 में सरकार द्वारा इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे कि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी का आनन्द मार्ग या उसकी किसी संस्था की सदस्यता या उसके अन्दोलन में सक्रिय भाग लेने पर आचरण नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जायेगी लेकिन उच्चतम न्यायालय में दायर की गयी समादेश याचिका और स्थगन प्रस्ताव के नोटिस के बाद इन अनुदेशों को आस्थगित रखा गया है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने सरकार को, स्थगन आदेश के नोटिस का अन्तिम निपटारा होने तक, मई 1969 में जारी अनुदेशों को लागू करने से रोक दिया है।

(ग) उक्त अधिकारी को मई, 1969 में पदोन्नत करके कलकत्ता से गोरखपुर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था।

**After-Care Home at Anand Parbat,
New Delhi**

3229. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration's 'After-Care Home' for boys at Anand Parbat, New Delhi is still housed in tents ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these tents have become worn out and there are no facilities like light and water in these tents ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide proper buildings for this Home ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A rented building has been provided for the Home.

E.C.A.F.E. Discussion on Railways

3230. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held in New Delhi during November, 1969 ;

(b) whether any scheme was also discussed to modernise the Indian Railways through increased use of advanced technology and progress towards a Trans-Asian Railway Net Work ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). Yes. The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held the Tenth Session of their Railway Sub-Committee in New Delhi from 13th to 21st November, 1969. Problems relating to Railway operations and Railway Research in the ECAFE REGION and the proposal for a Trans Asian Railway Net-work Project were discussed. A report containing the detailed deliberations at these meetings would be sent to us by the ECAFE Secretariat at Bangkok in due course.

**Commodities Lost from Godown of
Dharmanagar Railway Station**

3231. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of commodities lost from the godown of Dharmanagar Railway station in Tripura during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the total amount of commodities lost while in transit at this Railway station during the same period ;

(c) if the amount is unusually big, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether responsibilities for such losses have been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

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

Late Arrival of Kalka Mail at Howrah

3232. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalka Mail leaving Delhi on the 6th November, 1969, was detained at Mirzapur Station and after that at some other stations, causing a three-hour later arrival of the train at Howrah ;

(b) the reasons for the detention of the train ;

(c) how many days did this Kalka Mail reach Howrah in time or within half-an-hour of the scheduled arrival time in the month of October ; and

(d) whether any employee would have to be paid overtime allowance due to the late running of this train on the 6th November and if so, what would be the total amount of the overtime allowance payable ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). 2 Dn. Kalka-Delhi Howrah Mail suffered detentions not at Mirzapur but at Dagmagpur, Chunar and Kailahat on the Northern Railway on account of theft in mid-section on a goods train running ahead. 2 Dn. Mail also suffered detentions on account of alarm chain pulling and it had to be regulated in Howrah area due to running of peak hour suburban locals and it finally arrived Howrah 170 minutes late.

(c) 2 Dn. Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail arrived Howrah right time on 19 days during October, 69. On the remaining days, the train arrived Howrah more than half-an-hour late.

(d) No overtime was paid to any staff for late running of this train on 6.11.1969.

Damage done by Shiv Sena to Railways

3233. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of damage done by the

Shiv Sena in October, 1969 between Ambar-nath and Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : As a result of stone throwing from a running local train at stations in Kalyan-Bombay VT Section, damages were caused to glasses to cabins and tea stalls. The value of the Railway and private property damaged is estimated at Rs. 300/- and Rs. 700/- respectively.

Wrong Despatch of Rice Wagon from Achalda to Mathura

3234. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 379 on the 22nd July, 1969 regarding despatch of rice wagon from Achalda to Mathura and state :

(a) whether certain aspects of the case regarding wrong despatch of rice wagon have been investigated ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the staff held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) On the Eastern Railway a Trains Clerk held responsible has been punished with stoppage of increment for one year. On the Northern Railway appropriate disciplinary action against those held responsible is in progress.

Observance of Silence Hours in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office (Western Railway) at Delhi and in Traffic Accounts Office at Ajmer

3235. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH : SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some orders have been issued for observing silence hours in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi and in the Traffic Accounts Office at Ajmer ;

(b) whether such orders for observing silence hours have also been issued by his Ministry ;

(c) if not, the reasons for issuing such orders for the above-mentioned officers; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for withdrawing the said orders?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). To ensure efficiency and for the convenience of the staff, orders have been issued restricting the movement for about two hours daily during their normal working time in certain railway offices including the Foreign Traffic Offices at Delhi and Ajmer but not in the Ministry of Railways. Steps have been taken to see that no inconvenience is caused to the employees because of these orders

बीकानेर डिब्बोजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के तृतीय श्रेणी के लिपिकों का स्थानान्तरण

3236. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में बीकानेर डिब्बोजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के तृतीय श्रेणी के तकनीकी पदों पर कार्य करने वाले या तृतीय श्रेणी के लिपिकों से स्थानान्तरण के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितने व्यक्तियों को स्थानान्तरित किया गया तथा किस आधार पर ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त अवधि में बीकानेर डिब्बोजन में स्थानान्तरित किये गये कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम सम्बन्धी व्योरा तथा स्थानान्तरण के आधार बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मंडल के तृतीय श्रेणी के लिपिकों और तृतीय श्रेणी के तकनीकी पदों पर नियोजित व्यक्तियों से स्थानान्तरण के लिए क्रमशः 64 और 36 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए। इनमें से इस अवधि में जितने व्यक्तियों का स्थानान्तरण किया गया उनकी

संख्या क्रमशः 23 और 19 है। सामान्यतः इन कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण का आधार घरेलू परिस्थितियाँ और व्यक्तिगत कारण थे।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2305/69]

बीकानेर डिब्बोजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के पदों पर नियुक्तियाँ

3237. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में 31 अक्तूबर, 1969 तक बीकानेर डिब्बोजन में विभिन्न विभागों में तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कितने पदों को सीधी भरती से भरा गया और कितने पदों को रोजगार नियोजन कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरा गया ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने पदों पर स्थायी आधार पर और कितने पदों पर अस्थायी आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बीकानेर डिब्बोजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के इस्टैब्लिशमेंट अधिकारी के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3238. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में बीकानेर डिब्बोजन के इस्टैब्लिशमेंट अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और वे किस किस प्रकार की हैं ; और

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और उनके सम्बन्ध में किस किस्म की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर पश्चिम रेलवे में टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट परीक्षकों के रूप में रेल कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

3239. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के विभिन्न विभागों के किन्ने कर्मचारियों की गन तीन वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट परीक्षकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन कर्मचारियों की यह देखने के लिए कहीं ये लोग रोग ग्रथवा प्रशस्तता से पीड़ित तो नहीं हैं, अच्छी तरह जांच करवा ली है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट परीक्षकों के पदों पर इस प्रकार नियुक्त कर्मचारियों ने अपने वेतन क्रम के अनुसार पदोन्नति की मांग की है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस शाखा में उनकी नियुक्ति होने के बाद टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट परीक्षकों की पदोन्नति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों के शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थ हो जाने पर उनके मूल विभागों में स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाता ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 70

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). उस संवर्ग में तैनात किये जाने के बाद उनकी वरिष्ठता उसी संवर्ग में निर्धारित की जाती है और वे इस संवर्ग के अन्य कर्मचारियों के साथ और पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किये जा सकने के पात्र हो जाते हैं।

(ङ) और (च). इस संवर्ग में समाहित होने के बाद अपनी मूल कोटियों से वे अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लेते हैं। सामान्यतः पुनः स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पश्चिम रेलवे में टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट परीक्षकों के लिए क्वार्टर

3240. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री 29 अप्रैल, 1969 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 7980 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पश्चिमी रेलवे में कुल किन्ने टिकट कलेक्टर और संगचल टिकट परीक्षक कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और उनमें से कितने लोग रेलवे क्वार्टरों में रहते हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त श्रेणियों में से कितने कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे क्वार्टरों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ग) सरकार ने टिकट कलेक्टरों और संगचल टिकट परीक्षकों के लिए कितने प्रतिशत रेलवे क्वार्टर आरक्षित किये हैं ;

(घ) क्या ये आरक्षित क्वार्टर सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को ही आवंटित किये जा रहे हैं ?

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 2454, जिनमें से 249 रेलवे क्वार्टरों में रह रहे हैं।

(ख) 367

(ग) कोई प्रतिशतता आरक्षित नहीं की गयी है।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

गुडसहायगंज और खुदागंज रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद यात्री गाड़ी का लूटा जाना

3241. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फर्रुखाबाद जाने वाली कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद यात्री रेल-गाड़ी की तीसरी खेप की डिब्बों को गुडसहायगंज और खुदागंज रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच लूटा गया था ;

(ख) सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अनुमानतः कितना नकद और कितनी मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लूटी गई थी ; और

(ग) सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इसमें नकदी को मिलाकर लगभग 4,300 रुपये कीमत की सम्पत्ति लूटी गयी थी।

(ग) (1) इस संबंध में सरकारी रेलवे

पुलिस स्टेशन फर्रुखाबाद में एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है।

(2) महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर निगरानी रखने और अपराधियों और समाज विरोधी तत्वों को पकड़ने के लिए आबधिक छापा मारने जैसी सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की सामान्य व्यवस्था को और कड़ा करने के अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार पुलिस ने सुरक्षा के अतिरिक्त उपाय अपनाये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत रात की महत्वपूर्ण यात्री गड़ियों में पुलिस साथ चलती है और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हथियार बन्द पुलिस गश्त लगाती है या वहाँ विशेष टुकड़ियाँ रखी जाती हैं।

(3) यहाँ या स्टेशन प्लेटफार्मों पर तैनात रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को सख्त हिदायतें जारी की गयी है कि वे रेलवे सम्पत्ति की हिराजत करें और यदि रेल कर्मचारियों या यात्रियों आदि पर हिंसात्मक हमला हो तो अपराधस्थल पर तत्काल पहुँचे और पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की हर सम्भव सहायता करें।

Promotion of Commercial Clerks as Commercial Inspectors on Railways

3242. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the channel of promotion for the Commercial Clerks in their own cadre and as Commercial Inspectors on the Indian Railways ;

(b) whether the channel of promotion of Commercial Clerks differs on different Railways ;

(c) if so, the promotion channel on each Railway; and

(d) whether Government will consider to adopt uniform policy on all the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Upgradation of Posts of Commercial Clerks in Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

3243. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1235 on the 29th July, 1969 regarding the upgrading of posts of Commercial Clerks in Ajmer Division (Western Railway) and state:

(a) whether a copy of the letter No. ET/261/42, dated the 9th January, 1963 issued by the Divisional authorities of Ajmer Division of the Western Railway along with its enclosed statement, and a copy of the representation from the General Secretary of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association received in this respect, would be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) when the review of cadre was done as on the 1st April, 1961, the reason why it was not brought into force immediately and was delayed for two years;

(c) whether responsibility for the delay has been fixed and action taken against the defaulters;

(d) when the upgradation was delayed by the Administration itself by issuing the orders after two years, the reason why the staff has been deprived of the promotion; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider regularisation of promotion of the affected staff?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) A copy of letter No. ET/261/42 dated the 9th January, 1963 issued by the Divisional authorities of Ajmer Division is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2306/69].

A copy of the representation from the

General Secretary of All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The delay has been due to unavoidable circumstances such as obtaining certified cadre position as on 1.4.61 from various subordinate units duly verified by the Divisional Accounts Offices. Back reference had to be made to the subordinate offices for reconciling the figures in respect of the posts already upgraded from time to time but not accounted for in the cadre position as on 1.4.61. Some clarification was sought by the Ajmer Division from the General Manager's office. On receipt of final clarification the upgradation orders could be implemented in January, 1963.

(c) Since the delay has occurred due to a variety of reasons, the question of fixing responsibility in this regard does not arise.

(d) The eligible staff can be promoted only after the actual number of posts in the higher grades are assessed and the staff so promoted can derive the benefits in the higher grade posts only with effect from the date they assume charge of such upgraded posts.

(e) In view of the answer to part (d) above, the question of any further regularisation of their promotion does not arise.

संसद सदस्यों के परिचारकों के लिये तृतीय श्रेणी के रेलवे पास

3244. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा संसद सदस्यों को उनके परिचारकों के लिए तृतीय श्रेणी के रेलवे पास दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें तीसरी श्रेणी के सोने के तथा बैठने के डिब्बों में यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार के पास प्रथम श्रेणी के ऐसे डिब्बे हैं जिन में सदस्यों के साथ परिचारक भी यात्रा कर सकें तथा जरूरत पड़ने पर उनकी सहायता कर सकें ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार प्रथम

श्रेणी के डिब्बे के साथ एक परिचारक डिब्बा जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ, लेकिन सोने और आरक्षित बैठने की जगह के लिए निर्धारित अतिरिक्त प्रभार का भुगतान करने पर ही ।

(ग) फिलहाल जिस मानक डिजाइन के अनुसार पहले दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बे निर्मित किये जा रहे हैं उसमें परिचरों के लिये स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं है । लेकिन कुछ पहले दर्जे के पुराने सवारी डिब्बे हैं जिनमें परिचरों के लिये कक्ष होता है लेकिन धीरे-धीरे इनके बदले मानक डिजाइन के नये सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन नहीं है ।

लोको वर्कशॉप कालोनी कोटा (राजस्थान)
में मच्छरों का उत्पात

3245. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोको वर्कशॉप कालोनी, कोटा (राजस्थान) में वर्षा ऋतु में बहुधा पानी भरा रहने के कारण वहाँ पर रहने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों को मच्छरों के उत्पात के कारण बड़ी भारी असुविधा उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को वर्षा ऋतु में होने वाली असुविधाओं को दूर करने और उनको मच्छरों के उत्पात से राहत दिलाने के लिये क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). इस साल भारी वर्षा के कारण, रेलवे बस्ती में और उसके आस-पास निचले क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आ गयी थी । लेकिन इस समय मच्छरों का उत्पात ज्यादा नहीं है । फिर भी लारवा और बड़े

मच्छरों को नष्ट करने के उपाय नियमित रूप से किये जा रहे हैं । रेलवे बस्ती में निचले क्षेत्रों को भर दिया गया है और उपयुक्त नालियाँ भी बनायी जा रही हैं ।

Looting of Military Stores and Salt from Goods Train

3246. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of armed dacoits stopped a goods train on the Moradabad-Delhi Section of the Northern Railway on the 3rd November, 1969 and looted military stores and salt ;

(b) if so, the amount of total loss ; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes. But only military shoes were involved.

(b) Rs. 100/—

(c) One miscreant has been arrested so far.

Derailment of Train on Wanparti Road and Gurumurthi Stations on Secunderabad Dronachellam Section (South Central Railway)

3247. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 wagons of a goods train derailed between Wanparti Road and Gurumurthi Stations on the Secunderabad-Dronachellam Section of the South Central Railway on the 10th November, 1969 ;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident ; and

(c) if total loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) 17 wagons of goods train No. MD-11 Down derailed and capsized at km 159/6.10 between

Gurumurthi and Wanparti Road stations on the Secunderabad Division of the South Central Railway on 9.11.1969 and not on 10.11.1969.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,65,000/—.

Tourist Maps depicting Natural Beauty and National Festivals at Railway Stations

3248. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tourist maps are not displayed depicting natural beauty and the national festivals at Railway stations in Kerala ; and

(b) whether any direction has been issued by the Ministry of Tourism in this connection to the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) It is presumed the reference is to tourist posters. Free display of tourist posters at Railway stations is permitted. But hearings have to be paid for. This is the case not only at Railway stations in Kerala State but also in other States.

(b) No, Sir.

Visit by Chairman and Managing Director of H. M. T. to Eastern Countries

3249. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. recently visited some Eastern countries to explore the possibilities of finding markets for H. M. T. products in Japan and adjacent areas including the Philippines ; and

(b) if so, the details of his achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The Chairman

and Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools visited Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and Australia during the period from 21st October, 1969 to 15th November, 1969. The visit to Hong Kong and Japan was to participate in the 'Top Management Symposium' conducted by the Asian Productivity Council, Tokyo, as Chief delegate from India. During the Chairman's stay in Hong Kong, he was able to locate agents to represent HMT in Hong Kong and Singapore. During his stay in Japan he discussed with Messrs Citizen Watch Co. Ltd. matters relating to expansion of watch production by H. M. T. The Chairman also visited New Zealand and Australia for assessing the performance of the Company's Agents and to fix tentative targets for export of H. M. T.'s products to this region for the year 1970-71.

Ticketless Travellers in Samastipur Division (N. E. Railway)

3250. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Samastipur Division of the North Eastern Railway about 14,000 ticketless travellers were apprehended within four days from the 13th to 16th October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the total amount of fare and penalty realised from them ;

(c) what is the estimate of such ticketless travellers and the loss in other divisions of the Indian Railways ; and

(d) what according to Government is the permanent cure for this national malady ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes. 13,796 persons were apprehended for travelling without tickets or with improper tickets in a special drive conducted in this Division from 13.10.1969 to 16.10.1969.

(b) Rs. 60,260-90.

(c) Estimate of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways has not been made separately for each Division of each Railway. On the basis of special checks conducted on all Railways during 1967-68, the incidence of ticketless travel on the Indian Railways was estimated to be 5.2 per cent and the

loss on this account roughly between Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 25 crores per annum.

(d) Creation of proper social consciousness among the public and enforcement of punitive measures against the offenders only will eliminate this evil.

Departure of Train from Mandar Hill Station (Eastern Railway)

3251. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the new Time-Table, a train starts from Mandar Hill Station on the Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill branch line of the Eastern Railway at about 12 mid-night reaching Bhagalpur at about 3 A. M. in the morning ;

(b) if so, the approximate number of passengers travelling by it and the approximate amount of fare realised from them ;

(c) whether this timing is not so much beneficial to the passengers as it is to the thieves, decoits and bad characters ;

(d) whether the fare realised from the passengers travelling by the train is meagre ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, But the timings of 1 BM Mandar Hill Bhagalpur mixed train were revised from 1-10-1968, so as to provide connections with main line trains.

(b) The average number of passengers utilizing this train daily is 110 and the average fares realised from them amounts to Rs. 85/- per day.

(c) The revision of timings was done to suit the convenience of passengers.

(d) In view of the fact that this is a mixed train which carries not only passengers but also goods wagons and performs shunting on the section, the passenger earnings from the train are not considered to be meagre.

(e) Does not arise.

समस्तीपुर के मण्डल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय में तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पद

3252. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर में मण्डल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय खोलने के उपरान्त अनेक नये पद बनाये गये और बिना मंजूरी लिये उन पदों पर नियुक्ति की गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्यालय में अभी तक तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के बहुत से पदों पर नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों की अब तक नियुक्ति की गई है और नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों में से कितने व्यक्ति लिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) समस्तीपुर मण्डल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के लिये तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है और कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ?

विधितथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

समस्तीपुर के मण्डल कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को भुगतान

3253. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का मण्डल कार्यालय समस्तीपुर में स्थापित हो जाने के बाद भी समस्तीपुर को स्थानान्तरित किये गये कर्मचारी अभी भी बाराणसी में कार्य कर रहे हैं और समस्तीपुर से भ्रमना वेतन ले रहे हैं और कुछ कर्मचारी जो अभी भी समस्तीपुर में कार्य कर रहे हैं भ्रमना वेतन बाराणसी और कटिहार से ले रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम किस धारा के अन्तर्गत ऐसा किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि उपरोक्त असंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए संशोधित चारा को 1 मई, 1969 से लागू किया जाना चाहिए था परन्तु इसे अभी तक क्रियाश्रित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे प्रशासन उक्त असंगति के लिए कहाँ तक उत्तरदायी है और सरकार का कब तक इसे दूर करने का विचार है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के मण्डल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के लिये भवन

3254. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समस्तीपुर में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मंडल अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के लिये भवनों के अभाव में इसका विभागीय कार्य सोनपुर मुजफ्फरपुर, मंसी और मोतीहारी से किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को प्रति महीने इसके कारण कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) समस्तीपुर में मण्डल अधीक्षक का कार्यालय न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

समस्तीपुर के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के क्षेत्राधिकार का विभाजन

3255. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में तथा अन्य रेलों में एक डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के क्षेत्राधिकार में सामान्यतया कितना क्षेत्र होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर के डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के क्षेत्राधिकार में सब से अधिक अधिक क्षेत्र है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के लिए, एक डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के क्षेत्राधिकार में इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र रखना तथा इस प्रकार जनता और रेलवे कर्मचारियों के हितों की अवहेलना करना उचित है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार समस्तीपुर डिवीजन का विभाजन करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त डिवीजन के कब तक दो डिवीजन बनाये जायेंगे और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) किसी मण्डल की मांग किलोमीटर संख्या उसके क्षेत्र की सूचक है। मण्डलों के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त अन्तर रहता है। भारतीय रेलों पर अधिकांश मण्डलों की मांग किलोमीटर संख्या 1000 कि०मी० से 1600 कि० मी० के बीच रहती है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर यह संख्या 1008 कि०मी० से 1475 कि०मी० के बीच है।

(ख) यह भारतीय रेलों का सबसे बड़ा मण्डल नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मण्डल व्यवस्था इसी वर्ष शुरू की गई है और मण्डलों की संख्या और उनका क्षेत्र सभी सम्बद्ध तथ्यों पर विचार करने के बाद निर्धारित किया गया था। समस्तीपुर मण्डल में ऐसा कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है कि उसे विभक्त किया जाये।

कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस तथा उनके द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों को चंदा दिया जाना

3256. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री कम्पनियों, बैंकों तथा वाणिज्यिक संस्थाओं द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों के चंदा दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में 22 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 310 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उल्लिखित फर्मों को गत तीन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य तथा किन्-किन वस्तुओं के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये : और

(ग) क्या सरकार कम्पनियों द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों को चंदा देने के मामले पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, अंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कम्पनियों को दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के संबंध में सूचना विविध प्रकाशनों, जैसे "औद्योगिक लाइसेंस, गायत लाइसेंस तथा निर्यात लाइसेंस पर विज्ञप्ति" "भारतीय व्यापार पत्रिका" और मासिक उद्योग और व्यापार की पत्रिका" में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) कम्पनियां, राजनैतिक दलों को या राजनैतिक अभिप्रायों के लिए चंदा देने से वजित की गई है। सरकार इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Inventories of Hindustan Steel Limited

3257. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total inventories of the Hindustan Steel Limited in terms of months of cost of production was 8.24 ;

(b) what were the corresponding figures in the private sector factories ;

(c) the comparative figures of the total holdings of raw materials in the public and private sector steel factories ;

(d) the comparative figures for stores and spare parts ; and

(e) the reasons for the differences in the comparative figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The total inventories of Hindustan Steel Ltd. expressed in terms of months of cost of production were 8.24 at the end of the year 1967-68. The corresponding figure for the year 1968-69 is 8.07.

(b) The required information is not available, as it is not published by the private sector companies.

(c) and (d). The following table gives information in respect of total holdings of raw materials and stores and spares for the five main steel producers as on 31st March, 1969 as available from the published/audited accounts of the steel companies :

PLANT	Raw materials at cost and under	Stores and spares at cost and under
	(Rs. in million)	
TISCO	82.8	158.3
IISCO	31.1	124.8
Durgapur	20.1	196.1
Bhilai	72.3	354.1
Rourkela	98.5	337.8

(e) A comparison of total holdings of raw materials and stores and spares among the various steel plants would not be valid as their requirements would differ according to the capacity of a steel plant, production programme, state of maintenance etc. Moreover, since the published accounts represent the position on a particular date the inventory figures shown therein are not necessarily the average of the year.

Land Reforms Legislation

3258. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to the directions of the Food Minister to Chief Ministers of

States as reported in the *Economic Times* dated 16th September, 1969, whether the Land Reforms legislation validated by "Prospective Overruling" in the Judgement of Golak Nath versus the State of Punjab, could be enlarged, without further amendment of the Constitution :

(b) whether the right of landlords to resume contained in the Acts placed in the Ninth Schedule could be cancelled ;

(c) whether permanent and heritable rights on tenants, not already conferred by the legislation placed in the Ninth Schedule, could be given except by consent of the owners ; and

(d) whether Government are prepared to allow the owners to retain other rights of ownership provided their tenants are allowed to become under-proprietors with right to alienate land ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (d). The question asks for an expression of opinion on an abstract legal issue and on a matter of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of the answer to a question and thus attracts the provisions of rules 41(2) (iv) and (xi) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Export Promotion Cells in States

3259. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee of the Small Scale Industries Development Board has suggested to the Central Government that the Centre should help the States by setting up export promotion cells by footing 75 per cent of the expenditure incurred by such cells ;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered by Government ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The suggestions made by the Standing Committee on Export Promotion will be considered by the Small Scale Industries Board at its next meeting. The Government will duly consider them thereafter.

Non-Payment of rentals for Railway Land by Defence Ministry

3260. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway land has been lessed out or rented to the Ministry of Defence ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Defence has not paid rentals for the use of such land for many years and the amount of arrears runs in lakhs ; and

(c) if so, the total rental, interest thereon that is due from the Ministry of Defence and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 125.52 lakhs approximately as per Railways' estimate. The acceptable rate for each plot of land is now under negotiation with Ministry of Defence. No interests are charged on outstanding Inter-Ministerial transactions.

Production of Tractors

3261. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an estimate prepared by his Ministry, against an estimated demand of 90,000 tractors, the indigenous production by 1973-74 will only be 68,000 tractors ;

(b) if so, what particular measures have been taken to meet the shortage ; and

(c) whether Government have done any upward revision of targets for imports of tractors in view of the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Planning Group for Machinery Industries had earlier assessed the demand for Agricultural tractors by 1973-74 as 68,000 Nos. per annum. However, according to a later assessment of the Department of Agriculture, the demand for agricultural tractors may go up to 90,000 Nos. per annum by 1973-74.

It is anticipated that indigenous production of tractors during 1973-74 may go up to 68,000 Nos.

(b) and (c). In order to step up production of agricultural tractors in the country, following measures have been taken :

- (i) The Tractor Industry has been declared as a Key Industry and the industry's requirements of foreign exchange for the import of components and raw materials in accordance with the phased manufacturing programme of each unit are being met to the maximum extent possible within the overall availability of foreign exchange.
- (ii) All the tractor manufacturers are being assisted in the matter of grant of import licences for additional capital goods required for achieving their licensed capacities.
- (iii) In order to foster rapid development of the industry, it has been exempted from the Licensing provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 with effect from 7.2.1968.
- (iv) The existing tractor manufacturing units are being assisted to import ckd pack with lesser deletions in order to augment production of tractors.

A review of the requirements and indigenous availability of tractors in the country is made on year to-year basis and imports of tractors are permitted to the extent possible to meet the shortage. During the current financial 1969-70 import of 35,000 tractors has been approved.

Meeting of Heads of Public Sector Undertakings

3262. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heads of the Public Sector Undertakings met at Delhi on the 17th October, 1969 :

(b) whether the question of utilisation of the idle capacity and increasing profitability in the Public Sector Undertakings was also considered ;

(c) if so, the various measures that have been proposed in this connection ; and

(d) what has been the fall in profitability in the Public Sector Undertakings during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the more important proposals discussed for achieving fuller utilisation of capacity include :

- (i) Diversification in the existing lines of production with reference to the changing pattern of demand ;
- (ii) Public Sector units should try to develop markets abroad for their products by undertaking market surveys, developing market contacts and searching out the best channels for market penetration ; and
- (iii) Developing of greater degree of inter-dependence with a view to achieving fuller utilisation of capacities ;

(d) The working results for the last two years in respect of the units that have gone into production are as follows :

S. No.	Name	Profit or Loss in Rs. in Lakhs	
		1967-68	1968-69
1.	National Industrial Development Corporation.	(+) 8.45	(+) 8.74
2.	National Small Industries Corporation.	(-) 44.21	(-) 100.45
3.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	(-) 577.00	(-) 341.00
4.	National Instruments Ltd.	(-) 27.02	(-) 54.87
5.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(-) 150.34	(-) 204.42
6.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills.	(+) 18.96	(+) 21.268
7.	(a) Hindustan Salts Ltd. } @	(-) 0.36	(-) 12.75
	(b) Sambhar Salts Ltd. }	(+) 24.06	(+) 14.10
8.	Hindustan Calbes Ltd.	(+) 59.03	(+) 59.62
9.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	(-) 66.00	(-) 34.00
10.	Instrumentation Ltd.	—	(-) 132.04
11.	Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	(-) 569.01	(-) 497.89

NOTE—(+) Profit.

(—) Loss.

@ In respect of years 1966-67 and 1967-68 : period from 1st October to 30 September.

मिकिर पहाड़ियों में लुगदी कारखाने
की स्थापना

3263. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री प्रेम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार
तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कागज की
लुगदी तैयार करने में काम आने वाले बांस
उत्तर कंचार तथा मिकिर पहाड़ियों में बहुत
बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होते हैं तथा उन्हें इस उद्देश्य
के लिए वहां से टीटागढ़ (कलकत्ता) के कार-
खानों तथा अन्य स्थलों को भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इन क्षेत्रों के निवा-
सियों को आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए
सरकार का विचार मिकिर पहाड़ियों में एक
लुगदी कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा
समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली
अहमद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक पेपर
कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है
जो असम में पेपर मिल की स्थापना के लिए
उत्तरदायी होगा ।

Public Sector Projects in Pondicherry

3264. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
any representation from the Union Territory
of Pondicherry for the establishment of some
public sector projects in Pondicherry ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A.
AHMED) : (a) and (b) In 1967 the Pongi-
cherry Administration on requested the
Government of India for the establishment
of (a) a Machine Tools manufacturing plant,
(b) a small-sized Cement Plant ; and (c) a
project for manufacture of passengers cars in

their territory in the public sector. The position in regard to these requests is as under.

Machine Tools manufacturing plant : The Pondicherry Administration were informed that due to the lowering of the Machine Tool Target during the Fourth Plan period it will not be feasible to establish a machine tool plant in Pondicherry during the Fourth Plan period.

Small-sized Cement Plant. The Pondicherry Administration were informed that Pondicherry being in the Southern Region which is surplus in cement, a small sized cement plant, if set up there, may have to face keen competition from the bigger plants of standard capacity already in production in the region, and its operation may become uneconomic.

Small car Project. The Pondicherry Administration were informed that their request for location of the project in Pondicherry would be considered along with similar requests received from other states, after a decision had been taken on the small car project. This decision is yet to be reached.

Besides, the Pondicherry Administration have requested that out of the public sector projects which are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan and for which locations have not yet been decided, some may be located in their Union territory.

In deciding the locations of public sector projects, various techno-economic considerations, including the relative industrial backwardness of different regions, States and Union Territories, are taken into account. The request of the Government of Pondicherry will be duly considered along with other similar requests received.

New Industries in Public Sector

3265. DR P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the decision taken at the special meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held some time in the month of September, 1969 in connection with the taking over of the industries in the 'Core' area by the public sector ;

(b) whether in future all the new projects where a large portion of the cost is to be

met by financial Institutions, shall be in the public sector ; and

(c) the nature of the so called joint sector industries if they are in existence or likely to come into being ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Central Advisory Council of Industries at its meeting held on the 20th September, 1969 considered the various recommendations including those relating to the 'Core' Sector made by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in its Report on the working of the Industrial Licensing system but it took no decisions, as it is only a deliberative body.

(b) The various recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The concept of 'Joint Sector' as visualised by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has been explained in the Report of the Committee, copies of which have already been placed on the Table of the House.

चित्रकूट स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर यात्रियों के लिए शैडों का निर्माण

3266. श्री जगेद्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीर्थ यात्रियों की दृष्टि से मध्य रेलवे के भांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन के चित्रकूट स्टेशन, अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों में से एक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त स्टेशन पर प्रति "अमावस्या के दिन" (कृष्ण पक्ष के अन्तिम दिन) आयोजित किये जाने वाले मेले के दौरान हजारों यात्रियों का आना-जाना रहता है और उस दिन वहां यात्री ठहरते भी हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है प्लेटफार्म के ऊपर शैडों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जो कि बहुत आवश्यक है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त स्टेशन पर शैडों की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) चित्रकूट एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्टेशन है।

(ख) ग्रमावस्था के मेले के दिनों में चित्रकूट और कर्वी स्टेशनो पर लगभग 6,000 यात्री आते-जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). तीसरे दर्जे के एक प्रतिकाल्य की व्यवस्था चित्रकूट पर पहले से है। मेला यातायात के लिए एक दूसरे प्रतीक्षा शंड की व्यवस्था के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

चित्रकूट मेले के लिये विशेष गाड़ियां

3267. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति ग्रमावस्था को चित्रकूट मेले पर जाने वाले यात्रियों के कारण भ्रांसी-मानिकपुर और कानपुर-बाँदा चित्रकूट लाइनों में गाड़ियों में अत्यधिक भीड़ होती है और यात्रियों को डिब्बों की छतों पर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त लाइनों में प्रति ग्रमावस्था को उक्त मेले के अवसर पर विशेष गाड़ियां चलाने तथा एक बुकिंग कार्यालय खोलने का है जो यात्रियों को मिल रही अत्यधिक असुविधाओं को कम करने के लिए प्रति ग्रमावस्था के दो दिन पूर्व तथा दो दिन पश्चात कार्य करें ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). चित्रकूट में ग्रमावस्था के अवसर पर लगने वाले मेले के लिए यात्रियों की भीड़ की निकासी के लिए भ्रांसी-मानिकपुर और बाँदा-कानपुर सवारी गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि कर दी जाती है। श्रावण, मौनी ग्रमावस्था आदि जैसे विशेष अवसरों पर, जब बहुत अधिक यात्री चलते हैं, विशेष गाड़ियां चलायी जाती हैं। नवम्बर, 1968 में इन खण्डों पर 6 विशेष गाड़ियां चलायी गयी थीं। ऐसे अवसरों पर

चित्रकूट और कर्वी स्टेशनों पर अतिरिक्त बुकिंग खिड़कियां खोल दी जाती हैं और बुकिंग का समय बढ़ाकर चौबीसों घंटे कर दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक ग्रमावस्था पर इनकी भारी भीड़ नहीं होती कि एक टिकट घर दो दिन पहले और दो दिन बाद तक खोलने का औचित्य बन सके।

बाँदा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) के ट्रेन क्लर्कों के काम के घंटे

3268. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाँदा जंक्शन (मध्य रेलवे) क्लर्कों को प्रति दिन 12 घण्टे काम करना होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जब कि अन्य रेलवे में उन्हें केवल 8 घण्टे काम करना होता है ?

(ग) क्या उक्त कर्मचारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार सम्बन्धित रेलवे अधिकारियों को ग्रम्यावेदन दिये हैं और तदुपरान्त कई बार काम के घण्टों को 8 घण्टे करने के आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने उक्त स्टेशन के लिए 1964 में ट्रेन क्लर्क के एक अन्रिक्त पद की मंजूरी दी थी ताकि काम के घण्टों को 8 घण्टे रखा जा सके तथा यह पद वर्ष 1966 तक जारी रहा था और यदि हाँ, तो काम के घण्टों को 8 घण्टे न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) काम के घण्टा विनियमों के अन्तर्गत बाँदा के गाड़ी-क्लर्कों को, उनके कार्य-भार के आधार पर, 'अनिवार्यतः सविरामी' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और उन्हें 12 घण्टे की दैनिक रोस्टर ड्यूटी में रखा गया है जिसमें कम से कम 6 घण्टे तक उन्हें कोई काम नहीं करना पड़ता। रेलों में गाड़ी क्लर्कों को, कार्य-

भार के आधार पर 'निरन्तर' अथवा 'अनिवार्यतः सविरामी' जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है और उन्हें 8 अथवा 12 घण्टे की दैनिक रोस्टर ड्यूटी में रखा जाता है।

(ग) ये कर्मचारी 8 घण्टे की ड्यूटी के लिए अभ्यावेदन देते रहे हैं लेकिन 8 घण्टे की ड्यूटी की पारी लागू करने का औचित्य नहीं है। लेकिन, केवल एक बार स्टेशन मास्टर बांदा ने गलती से अपने आप 8 घण्टे की पारी लागू कर दी। जब पता चला तो इस गलती को ठीक कर लिया गया।

(घ) यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण 1964 में बांदा में एक गाड़ी क्लर्क के पद का सृजन के किया गया था, न कि वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन के कारण। यह पद अभी कायम है। जुलाई, 1969 में गाड़ी क्लर्कों के कार्य-भार का विश्लेषण किया गया था लेकिन वर्गीकरण का दर्जा 'अनिवार्यतः सविरामी' से बढ़ाकर 'निरन्तर' करने का औचित्य नहीं है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समाज-कल्याण कार्य

3269. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय में समाज कल्याण विभाग केवल नाममात्र को है तथा इसके द्वारा ग्रामों में समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कोई प्रगति हुई दिखाई नहीं देनी ;

(ख) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा आरम्भ से ही ग्रामीण जनता के लिये समाज कल्याण के किये गये काम का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बेरोजगार लोगों को कार्य दिलाने के लिये उक्त विभाग ने किम प्रकार का समाज कल्याण कार्य किया है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेण्ड गुह] :

(क) नहीं श्रीमान। समाज कल्याण के कार्य-

क्रम को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विधिवत बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) समाज कल्याण की अधिकतर योजनाओं का ग्रामीण जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। ग्रामीण लोगों के लाभ के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों पर अमल किया जा रहा है :—

1. परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं।
2. समन्वित कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाएं।
3. महिला मंडलों के जरिए कल्याण कार्यक्रम।
4. स्त्रियों के लिए संक्षिप्त शिक्षा-पाठ्यक्रम।
5. व्यवसाय-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।
6. परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र।
7. विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनर्वास के लिए कार्यक्रम।
8. बालसेविका प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।
9. भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला संघ द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्त्रियों के लिए नृत्य प्रशिक्षण के हेतु सीमावर्ती शिविर।

(ग) 1. स्त्रियों के लिए सामाजिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का सीधा संबंध समाज की कुछ महिलाओं के लिए जीविका उपार्जन की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने से है।

2. विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों के कार्यक्रम से उन्हें रोजगार पाने में सहायता मिलती है।

3. समाज कल्याण के कुछ अन्य कार्यक्रमों से कार्य के लिए तैयार करने तथा पूरक भाग प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है। उनमें ये कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं :—

(क) स्त्रियों के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम ।

(ख) महिला मण्डलों की कार्य-वाहियां ।

(ग) परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण के अधीन यह कल्याण केन्द्र की कार्यवाहियां ।

(4) बाल सेविका प्रशिक्षण तथा परिवार एवं बाल कल्याण प्रशिक्षण जैसे कुछ प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिए महिला कार्यकर्ताओं को तैयार करते हैं ।

लघु उद्योगों में उत्पादन

3270. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में लघु उद्योगों की संख्या तथा इनका उत्पादित कितना बढ़ा ;

(ख) औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लघु उद्योगों का योगदान कितना है और उसमें से कितना निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक उत्पादन में लघु उद्योगों का योगदान बढ़ाने या कम करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य-मंत्री श्री खफरुद्दीन अली अहमद :

(क) 1957 में पंजीयित एक लाख लघु उद्योगों की संख्या 1968 में समाप्त हुए तीन वर्षों की अवधि में करीब 46,000 की वृद्धि हुई । इसी अवधि में कुल उत्पादन 577 करोड़ रुपये से 3598 करोड़ रुपये हो गया ।

(ख) 1968 की अवधि में कुल उत्पादन में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों का अनुमानतः 33 प्रतिशत के करीब रहा है जब कि निर्यात का अंश अनुमानतः 5 प्रतिशत से भी कम रहा है ।

(ग) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार अनेक अभियान कर रही है जैसे विभिन्न उपभोक्ता उद्योगों का छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के क्षेत्र के लिए संरक्षता करना, सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करना, आवश्यक कच्चे माल और पुर्जों की उपलब्धि कराना तथा उदार शर्तों पर ऋण प्रदान करना ।

लोको शीड टूटला के हरिजन कर्मचारियों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल

3271. श्री राम चरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1969 में लोको शीड, टूटला के कुछ हरिजन रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अष्टाचार तथा उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध भूख हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूख हड़ताल खत्म होने के बाद भूख हड़ताल हरिजन कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जांच किये बिना ही एक हरिजन अधिकारी को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया था ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस भूख हड़ताल का कारण कर्मचारियों की मुअ्तली का विरोध करना, अष्टाचार समाप्त करना और कुछ कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित करना बताया जाता है । इस मामले की जांच की गई है । कर्मचारियों की मुअ्तली या किसी कर्मचारी विशेष के स्थानान्तरण के मामले का फैसला प्रत्येक मामले के

गुणावगुण और परिस्थितियों के आधार पर रेल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में जहाँ कहीं विशिष्ट मामलों का उल्लेख किया जाता है रेल प्रशासन द्वारा समुचित कार्यवाई की जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं। लेकिन एक कर्मचारी, जिसके विरुद्ध भूख हड़ताल से बहुत पहले अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई शुरू की गयी थी 26-10-69 को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया।

(घ) उसके विरुद्ध कदाचार का यह आरोप था कि उसने कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान करने में धोखा-धड़ी की है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

लोको शैंड, टूंडला (उत्तर रेलवे) के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3272. श्री राम चरण : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा सावर्जनिक निकायों ने गत नौ वर्षों में लोको-शैंड, टूंडला स्टेशन, उत्तर रेलवे के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखेगी।

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये एक इश्तहार में यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि रेल अधिकारी टूंडला के लोको शैंड के कर्मचारियों के प्रति नर्मी बरत रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर "भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी समिति" द्वारा जारी की गयी एक और अपील में, आरोप लगाया गया था कि इन कर्मचारियों को तंग किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर रेलवे ने इस मामले पर गुणावगुण

के आधार पर निर्णय किया है और एक कर्मचारी को नौकरी से निकाल दिया है, जिसके विरुद्ध जांच के समय जानसाजी के आरोप सिद्ध हो गये थे।

Stagnation of Clerks in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

3273. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the number of Clerks. in the scale of Rs. 110-180 and stagnating in the same scale, had gone up from 152 to 200 in the Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway by July, 1969 and there is a trend for further increase of the said number at the similar rate in future ;

(b) whether the resentment of the staff led to the observation of 72 hours fast enmasse commencing from 5 p. m. on the 16th June, 1969 in the premises of the Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Sealdah to press the issue ;

(c) whether any Press report or report from the Public Relations Officer, Eastern Railway, or from the Division authority to this effect has so far been received by the Railway Board ; and

(d) if so, whether any recommendation lies with the administration in favour of creating supernumerary posts in higher grades to the extent necessary to fit the stagnated personnel therein ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The number is still 152.

(b) It was reported that a fast was undertaken by 47 staff of Sealdah Division in 3 groups for 24 hours each from 17.00 hours of 16.6.1969.

(c) Yes, a report has been received by the Railway Board.

(d) The general question of giving some relief to the staff who might be at the maximum of their pay scale for some time is under consideration.

**Charging of Enhanced House Rent
for Quarters Provided to Class
III Employees**

3274. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Class III staff of the Railways are to pay more House Rent for the Railway quarters provided to them in comparison to the Railway Officers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Class III staff, provided with Type III Railway quarters at Barka-Kana in the Eastern Railway with lesser amenities (two rooms, a latrine, a bath-room and a kitchen with store room, one inside tap and two electric fans), and officers, provided with Type IV Special Railway quarters having three rooms, two latrines, one kitchen, one store room, three inside water taps with overhead tank for 24 hours' supply and three electric fans, are to pay Rs. 43.50 and Rs. 35.00 respectively per month ; and

(c) if so, the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). The House Rent payable by a Railway employee for a railway quarter is the assessed rent of the quarter or 10% of his emoluments, whichever is less. In view of the limit of 10% of the emoluments, it could happen that the rent paid by a senior subordinate is more than the rent paid by an officer in the earlier years of his service.

At Barka-Kana, prior to 1.10.1967, the rent of a Type III two-roomed quarter was provisionally fixed at Rs. 43.50, but this was revised to Rs. 27.73 with effect from 1.10.1967, and the difference between the provisional rent recovered and the revised rent fixed later is proposed to be refunded to the staff. The assessed rent of a Type IV Special quarter which was provisionally fixed at Rs. 35.00 has been revised to Rs. 45.00 from 1.10.1967.

**Railways Employees Working in Garhara
(Barauni) and Samastipur on North
Eastern Railway**

3275. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the number of Railway employees working in Garhara (Barauni) and Samastipur on the North Eastern Railway is seven thousand and five thousand respectively ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no Government school in both the places for the education of children of those employees ;

(c) if so, whether the Divisional Superintendent of Samastipur Division has submitted any scheme to Government in this connection ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Permission Sought by Modipon Ltd.
for Raising of Additional Capacity**

3276. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Modipon have asked for permission to further increase their capacity ;

(b) whether Government are aware of monopoly conditions in nylon manufacture ; and

(c) whether in view of this, they plan to sanction additional capacities of existing units, including Modipon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. A letter of intent was issued to them on 7th June, 1969 for expansion by 400 tonnes per annum to allow them to attain the minimum economic capacity of 2,200 tonnes annum.

(b) There are no monopolistic conditions in nylon manufacture as licences/letters of intent are held by 10 different parties. This apart, Government have decided to restrict issue of licenses to any one industrial house or Group to only one type of non-cellulosic synthetic fibres.

(c) Does not arise.

Black Marketing in Truck Tyres

3277. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament has made a representation against blackmarketing in truck tyres ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the premium on nylon truck tyres is Rs. 600.00 per piece and Rs. 100.00 to Rs. 300.00 on ordinary rayon-cord tyres ;

(c) whether Government intend to ask the Delhi Administration and other administrations to declare tyres an essential commodity and require enforcement of listed prices ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) With reference to some information received from the Delhi Administration further enquiries are being made.

(c) The Delhi Administration have issued on August 28, 1969 the Delhi Automobile Tyres and Tubes Control Order, 1969, under which, among others, there is a clause fixing the ceiling prices for retail sale of all categories of automobile tyres. Other State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been delegated powers to issue similar orders if they consider necessary in the light of the local situation.

(d) Does not arise.

Rise in Cement Prices after its Partial Decontrol

3278. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to decontrol cement under pressure from the Cement Manufacturers' lobby ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cement prices have gone up after Government launched their partial decontrol scheme a few years ago ;

(c) if so, the actual increase in retail prices ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the cement manufacture started their own distribution companies and otherwise increased deposits and other charges to be paid by the small cement distributors and dealers ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to store the exploitation of the consumer and the retailer by the big manufacturers and their distribution companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir. The reasons for decontrol of cement w.e.f. 1.1.1966 are contained in the statement made by me in this House on 14.4.1968.

(b) and (c). Cement was decontrolled from 1.1.1966 to 1.1.1968. However informal control was observed by the industry. Industry with the approval of the Government effected the following increases :

Rs. 0.70 per tonne w.e.f. 1.4.1966.

Rs. 1.20 per tonne w.e.f. 1.4.1967.

Rs. 3.60 per tonne w.e.f. 16.4.1969.

(d) No such increases have come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Supply of Uniforms to Railway Staff

3279. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Deputy Minister, Railway vide his letter No. E(W) 68LG3-18 dated the 1st August, 1969 assured that the decision regarding the supply of uniforms to the Railway staff will be taken shortly ;

(b) if so, whether the decision has since been taken ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) It was mentioned in the letter that decision in the matter would be taken shortly after the recommendations of the Uniforms Committee were known.

(b) No.

(c) The Uniforms Committee have not so far submitted their recommendations which are expected early next year. Decision of the Government can be taken after the recommendations are considered.

Election Symbol of Congress Party

3280. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Congress Party is split in two ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both parties have been claiming to be real congress and claim pair of bullock to be their election symbol ; and

(c) if so, what has the Election Commission decided about allotting this symbol and on what basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). Nobody has approached the Election Commission with any representation or petition stating that the Indian National Congress, a National Party, has been formally divided into two groups and claiming that the reserved symbol of the Indian National Congress be allotted to one of these two groups.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria For Determining Backwardness

3281. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vested interest is being developed in remaining backward because of the reservation in legislatures and elsewhere on the basis of birth ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to fix a criteria to determine backwardness of a persons, different from his birth ; and

(c) if so, what is that criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) This is a matter of opinion,

(b) and (c). Government of India have commended to the State Governments the adoption of economic tests for determining backwardness,

रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी

3282. श्री नाथूराम अहिर्वार : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1957 को प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की जोनवार संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के थे ; और

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1969 तक श्रेणी वार कितने-कितने अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति की गई तथा उनमें कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के थे और अन्य अधिकारियों की तुलना में उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी थी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मन्नन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की पुरानी रेल पटरियों की बिक्री

3283. श्री नाथूराम अहिर्वार : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने पुरानी रेल पटरियों की बिजली के खम्भों के रूप में प्रयोग में लाने के लिए मांग की है,

(ख) इन बिजली बोर्डों ने प्रति मीटरी टन कितनी राशि का भुगतान करने का प्रस्ताव किया है और रेलवे का प्रति मीटरी टन किस दर से देचने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा जिस दर की पेश

कश की गई है और रेलवे इस समय जिस दर से बेच रहा है उसमें कितना अन्तर है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द वैनन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). रद्दी पटरियाँ रेल प्रशासन रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर निश्चित मूल्य पर राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को बेचते हैं। प्रति गज 50 पौंड से कम वजन की पट्टी के टुकड़ों का वर्तमान मूल्य 485 रु० प्रति मीटरिक टन है। प्रति गज 50 पौंड या उससे अधिक वजन की पट्टी का मूल्य 451 रु० प्रति मीटरिक टन या अन्तिम नीलामी/टेंडर विक्रय मूल्य, इनमें जो भी अधिक हो, है। यदि राज्य बिजली बोर्ड आस्थगित भुगतान की शर्तों पर खरीदना चाहें तो उनसे मूल्य का 5 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त लिया जाता है।

राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये उद्योगपतियों को वित्तीय सहायता

284. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए उद्योगपतियों को वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य सुविधाएं देने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) राजस्थान में ऐसे क्षेत्र कौन से हैं ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में किम प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करने का विचार है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापित करने के लिए योजना कार्यकारी दल द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये वित्तीय तथा राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहनों के स्थान पर सरकार ऐसे नए एककों की स्थापना के लिए, जिनकी अचल आस्तियाँ 50 लाख रु० से अधिक न हों सीधे ही कुल अचल आस्तियों के 10 प्रतिशत के तुल्य अनुदान करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है और यह रियायत 9 प्रदेशों के प्रत्येक के 2 जिलों में और अन्य प्रदेशों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक के एक जिले के लिए उपलब्ध होगी किन्तु ऐसी नई परियोजनाओं, जिनको लगाने के लिए 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक पूंजी के विनियोजन की आवश्यकता होगी, के मामलों पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा। कार्यकारी दल की अन्य सिफारिशों जैसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले उद्योगों के लिए पूंजीगत उपकरणों के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की सहायता केन्द्रीय संस्थानों जैसे तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय, केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन, औद्योगिक अनुज्ञापन तथा परिवहन अनुदान आदि के सक्रिय रूप से विचारालेखन है।

(ख) राजस्थान तथा अन्य राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की पहचान के मापदण्ड निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय तथा राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन के योजना आयोग के कार्यकारी दल ने राजस्थान तथा अन्य प्रदेशों और संघीय क्षेत्रों में किसी विशिष्ट उद्योग की स्थापना की सिफारिश नहीं की है। सरकार ने राजस्थान के उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव तैयार नहीं किए हैं।

वकीलों द्वारा काला गाउन पहनना

3285. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न भारतीय न्यायालयों में वकीलों की अब भी अंग्रेजी शासन की निशानी काला गाउन पहनना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इसे बदलने के लिए कोई सुझाव अथवा ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक अपेक्षित निर्णय नहीं लिए जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद यूनूस सलीम) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) चूंकि अधिवक्ताओं की पोशाक उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा विहित है इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार विद्यमान विधि के अधीन इस विषय में कोई आदेश देने में असमर्थ है ।

Manufacture of Nuclear Turbines by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

3286. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal has taken up the manufacture of nuclear turbines in its production programme ;

(b) the number of orders they have on hand for such turbines or it will be only just one piece for the Madras Atomic Power Plant.

(c) whether the manufacturing costs have been worked out and how it will compare with an imported turbine ; and

(d) the time required to complete the turbine ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The planning for the manufacture of a nuclear turbine for the Madras Atomic Power Project has been taken on hand by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal. The design and manufacture will commence during 1970.

(b) At present Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., have received an order for one nuclear turbine but there is likelihood of more such turbines being required in future.

(c) Excluding initial design and know-how charges, an indigenous turbine will cost Rs. 5 crores whereas the landed cost of an imported turbine will be about Rs. 4.2 crores.

(d) It may take $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years to make a complete turbine.

Capital outlay for Industries in Fourth Plan

3287. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the target of private sector investment in the Fourth Plan for Industry ;

(b) the number of applications received so far for new industries, the nature of the industry and the capital outlay of each ; and

(c) the number of applications approved so far and their capital outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 2400 crores in organised industry and mining in the private and co-operative sectors. This includes an amount of Rs. 250 crores provided in the public sector for transfer to private and co-operative sectors through financial institution.

(b) and (c). Information in respect of receipt of applications industry-wise and their capital outlay is not available. Statement showing the year-wise number of applications received, the number of applications pending, and the number of licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the years 1964 to 1969 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Year	No. of applications received	No. of applications pending	No. of Licences issued
1964	2191	13	761
1965	2274	31	527
1966	1259	25	415
1967	849	54	292
1968	905	149	218
1969	1162 (upto 31.10.69)	887 (upto 31.10.69)	172 (upto 30.9.69)

Target of Production in First Year of Fourth Plan

3288. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how industrial production during April-October, 1969 compares with the production during the corresponding period last year ;

(b) the items in which production has gone up and the rise in quantity and value ;

(c) the items in which production has fallen and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether targets of production for various items have been laid down for the first year of the Fourth Plan and, if so, how the achievement so far compares with the targeted figure ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Amendment in Electoral Law

3289. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies had made some suggestions to Government for amending the Electoral Law ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Accommodation for Non-Gazetted Railway Employees

3290. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Railway employees appointed 15/20 years ago are awaiting their turn to get accommodation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while 95 per cent officers of the Railways have been provided with accommodation in big cities, more than 80 per cent non-gazetted staff are without Government accommodation ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken to ameliorate their condition ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotion of Engineering Subordinates in Northern Railway

3291. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25 per cent of the posts of Engineering subordinates grade Rs. 335-485 is reserved for direct recruitment of Engineering graduates ;

(b) whether there are a number of Engineering graduates working in lower pay scales in the Northern Railway ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to absorb them against the 'direct recruitment' quota by treating them as direct recruit and by taking into consideration their experience in the Railways , and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, except in the categories of P. W. Is and B. R. Is.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Recruitment is made through the agency of the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad. Eligible candidates should apply to the Commission when posts are advertised.

**Honorarium to Employees of Foreign
Traffic Accounts office, Delhi
(Western Railway)**

3292. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of honorarium to be paid to the staff of the foreign Traffic Accounts Office (Western Railway) at Delhi for extracting Branch Line earnings has been reduced by enhancing the yard stick (Items per man per day) arbitrarily by the Deputy Financial Adviser, Church Gate, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the reasons for enhancing the yard stick in this case as compared to the yard stick accepted for similar work in the last two years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the staff did not accept the amount on the 11th November, 1969 as a protest against this arbitrary curtailment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The amount has been reduced but not arbitrarily.

(b) During financial scrutiny the yard stick adopted earlier was found very much on the low side.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under examination.

**Take over of Nangal-Bhakra Line
(Northern Railway)**

3293. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4956 on the 26th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the examination of the proposal for taking over by the Central

Government of the Nangal-Bhakra line has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination in consultation with Bhakra Management Board.

**रेलवे उप मन्त्री की कांगड़ा घाटी की यात्रा पर
हुआ खर्च**

3294. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे उपमन्त्री ने 5 अक्टूम्बर 1969 को कांगड़ा घाटी की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी यात्रा के लिए पठानकोट से ज्वालामुखी रोड तक विशेष गाड़ी चलाई गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो गाड़ी के भेजने पर कितना खर्च हुआ और दिल्ली तथा पठानकोट से उनके साथ कितने कर्मचारी भेजे गये, उन्हें श्रेणीवार कितना-कितना भत्ता दिया गया ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों की समिति के साथ, जिसके वे अध्यक्ष हैं, पठानकोट-जोगिन्दर नगर खण्ड का अध्ययन करने के लिए ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**Requirement and Production of
Alloy Steel**

3295. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the present annual requirement of

alloy steel in the country and the estimated requirement in the Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the total import during the last three years in terms of quantity and value and from which countries ?

(c) the steps Government are taking to stop these imports totally and encourage the Indian industry ;

(d) how much production is expected during the Fourth Plan in the public sector and how much in the private sector ; and

(e) which are the companies manufacturing alloy steel at present in the country and which are the new firms which have been given licences to manufacture the same during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) The Steering Group set up by the Government have estimated the demand of tool, alloy and special steels for 1969-70 at 162,000 tonnes. The estimated demand by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan is about 294,000 tonnes.

the quantity and value of tool, alloy and special steels imported during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Quantity in M. T.	Value in '000 Rupees
1966-67	85,552	235,084
1967-68	81,704	271,353
1968-69	68,283	218,920

Tool, alloy and special steels have been mainly imported from Japan, U. K., U. S. A., U. S. S. R. East Germany and West Germany.

(c) Import of steel is restricted to the categories which are either not produced in the country or even though produced are not adequate in quantity and quality to meet the demand. The imports are not likely to be stopped totally as the requirements of alloy steel are in various sizes and specifications and it would not be economic to produce comparatively small quantities of each and every size and specification in the country. Proposals are, however, under consideration for expansion of the capacity of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur. With such expansion it should be possible to reduce the imports.

(d) The production capacity by the end of Fourth Plan in Public and Private Sectors is expected to be about 137,000 tonnes and 93,600 tonnes respectively. This would be apart from the proposed expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur.

(e) The major alloy plants in production in the country are :—

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd's :—
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, West Bengal.
2. Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.,
Bhadravati, Mysore.
3. Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Calcutta,
West Bengal.
4. Mahindra Ugine Steel Company
Ltd., Bombay, Maharashtra.
5. Canara Workshop Ltd., Managalore, Mysore.

The main plants of HSL and TISCO are also producing alloy constructional and special steels. The following parties at present hold licences for production of alloy and special steel :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. LASCO Steels,
Coimbatore. | } These are
in Partial
Production |
| 2. Man Industrial Corporation,
Jaipur. | |
| 3. Madras Alloy and Stainless Steels
Ltd., Madras. | |

In addition, licences of certain parties stand expired. No new licences have been issued for the production of alloy steel so far in the IV Plan period.

Utilisation of Surplus Capacity of Capacitor Industry

3296. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacitor industry has got surplus capacity to manufacture power capacitors ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the capacitor industry which is at present engaged in producing power capacitors upto 33 MV, can manufacture capacitors upto 132 KV with a little balancing equipment ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal has surplus capacity and they have no adequate orders

in spite of the preference which they get in obtaining orders from Government consumers ; and

(d) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps being taken by Government to make use of the surplus capacity for the manufacture of power capacitors upto 132 KV ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) and (b). The manufacture of capacitors of 132 KV rating will necessitate the import of expensive testing and other balancing equipment by units other than M/S. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. Bhopal, which has the necessary equipment and technology to manufacture capacitor, in the higher ranges such as 132 KV and 220 KV capacitors and have recently accepted orders for this range of capacitors. Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd.'s capacity is sufficient to supply the needs of the country of 132 KV and 200 KV capacitors.

(c) H. E. I. L. Bhopal, have enough orders for the current year but can accept more orders for delivery next year. Orders obtained by H. E. I. L. Bhopal are obtained in open competition with other manufacturers.

(d) Does not arise.

Attack on Train Between Kalol and Dangarwa Station (Western Railway)

3297. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a violent mob attacked recently a local train at a point between Kalol and Dangarwa stations on the Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the total number of passengers injured and killed ; and whether any compensation was given to them ; and

(c) the total loss suffered by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes at Dangarwa Station on 25-9-69.

(b) One passenger was killed and another was injured. No compensation has been paid.

(c) There was no loss to Railway property.

Loss Incurred in By-Product Units of Durgapur Steel Plant

3298. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Steel Plant suffered a loss of Rs. 36 lakhs in 1964-65 on the sale of its by-products ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a special team was appointed to go into the working of by-product units ;

(c) if so, whether the recommendations of the team were implemented and with what result ; and

(d) what has been the performance of those units during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Following the Pande Committee recommendations, an HSL Committee was set up to review the performance of the By-Products Plants under HSL and to suggest measures for improving their performance. It made a number of recommendations. Some of these have been implemented and others are under implementation. It is expected that as a result of action taken, performance of the Durgapur By-Products Plant would improve.

(d) Production in terms of Crude Tar and Crude Benzol has been as under :—

Year	Crude Tar (tonnes)	Crude Benzol (K/L)
1965-66	53,539	9219
1966-67	32,845	5841
1967-68	34,688	4576

Working of Steel Plants

3299. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious doubts were raised about the performance

standards of the Steel plants and that proper manpower planning was necessary ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1967 studies for the purpose were ordered to be done by the Industrial Engineering Department ?

(c) if so, whether the results of these studies in respect of all the Steel plants have become available ;

(d) what shortcomings have come into light and what action has been taken so far on the recommendations ; and

(e) the reasons why such a study was not undertaken from the very beginning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). At the Commencement of production, man-power arrangements were based, as is normal, on the provisions made in the approved Project Reports which in turn take into account the norms and standards followed in the existing plants in the country. Subsequently, on the basis of actual experience at the initial stages Hindustan Steel undertook, in association with the Consultancy and Applied Research Division of the Administrative Staff College of India, detailed industrial engineering studies since April, 1968 to make their existing incentive schemes more scientific and to base them on the performance of the smallest group possible. These studies are expected to help in scientific determination of their staff requirements in the various works Departments. The studies are still in progress.

Capacity of Heavy Engineering Corporation to produce Steel Ingots

3300. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has a capacity to produce steel ingots in its arc furnaces ;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made so far to produce steel ingots in those arc furnaces in view of the acute shortage of steel being felt in the country and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in

the negative, whether efforts will be made to produce steel ingots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Foundry Forge Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has at present some capacity for the manufacture of steel ingots and the Plant is already manufacturing these ingots. The actual production of steel ingots during 1968-69 amounted to 3695 tonnes and in 1969-70 (from April to Nov.) 5786 tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

राजभाषा आयोग और विधि कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी अनुवाद की व्यवस्था

3301. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग का प्राथमिक कृत्य हिन्दी में प्रारूप तैयार करना तथा अंग्रेजी अधिनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस आयोग को अनेक हिन्दी मंत्रिदासों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने तथा अकानूनी कार्य का अनुवाद करने का काम क्यों सौंपा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विधि कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी का काम करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति भी नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस विभाग में हिन्दी का काम निपटाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद यूनुस सलीम) : (क) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के मुख्य कृत्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) ऐसी मूलक विधि शब्दावली तैयार करना और प्रकाशित करना जिसका उपयोग जहाँ

तक हो सके, सभी राजभाषाओं में किया जा सके ;

- (ii) राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और अध्यादेशों तथा विनियमों के प्राधिकृत पाठ हिन्दी में तैयार करना ।

- (iii) किसी केन्द्रीय अधिनियम अथवा किसी ऐसे अध्यादेश या विनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए सभी नियमों, विनियमों और आदेशों के प्राधिकृत पाठ हिन्दी में तैयार करना ।

(ख) आयोग से आशा की जाती है कि वह ऐसे अन्य कर्तव्यों का भी पालन करेगा जो उसे भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर सौंपे जाएं। इसलिए हिन्दी संविदाओं का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में और अकानूनी सामग्री का भी अनुवाद हिन्दी में करने का काम आयोग को सौंपना आदेश के अनुकूल ही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं। विधि मन्त्रालय के विधायी विभाग तथा विधि कार्य विभाग का जो हिन्दी काम उक्त विभागों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा नहीं कराया जा सकता है वह राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के कार्यालय में करा लिया जाता है। यह अतिरिक्त काम आयोग पूरा कर सके इसके लिए उसे पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी दे दिये गए हैं -

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Manufacture of Nuclear Turbine by Heavy Electrical Ltd., Bhopal

3302. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Plant in Bhopal is facing enormous technical problem due to an order placed by the Kalpakkem Atomic Power project for the manufacture of nuclear turbine ;

(b) the size and weight of the turbine ;

(c) whether the original specifications are such that the turbine cannot be transported to Madras without strengthening the Railway tracks and bridges all the way from Bhopal to Madras ; and

(d) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, - INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Overall dimensions :—

Length	: 13.5 Metres
Width	: 6.2 Metres
Maximum Height	: 6.2 Metres
Total Weights	: 425 Tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

नई रेलगाड़ियां तथा अतिरिक्त यात्रा सुविधाएँ

3303. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अक्टूबर, 1969 से कुछ नई रेलगाड़ियां चालू की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप यात्रा की कितनी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की गई हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). 1-10-69 से लागू होने वाली समय सारिणी में 63 सवारी गाड़ियां चालू की गयी है। उनका चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया है जिससे काफी राहत पहुंची है। इन गाड़ियों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2307/69]

रेलवे अधिकारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केंद्र

3304. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे अधिकारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण

केन्द्र कहां-कहां खोले गये हैं और उनमें प्रतिवर्ष कितने अधिकारी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रशिक्षण के लिए चयन के हेतु क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और उपरोक्त प्रशिक्षण के लिए उम्मीदवारों का चयन करने वाले व्यक्ति कौन-कौन हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क)

प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नाम एवं स्थान	1968-69 में प्रशिक्षित अधिकारियों की संख्या
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- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) रेलवे स्टाफ कालेज
बड़ौदा | 625 |
| (2) भारतीय रेल उच्च रेल पथ इंजीनियरी स्कूल, पूना | 210 |
| (3) भारतीय रेल सिगनल इंजीनियरी और दूर-संचार स्कूल, सिकंदराबाद | 71 |
| (4) भारतीय रेल यांत्रिक और विद्युत इंजीनियरी स्कूल, जमालपुर | 85 |

श्रेणी 1 की विभिन्न सेवाओं के परि-
वीक्षाधीन व्यक्तियों को उपर्युक्त संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण के अलावा निम्नलिखित स्थानों में भी केन्द्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (1) भारतीय रेलवे यातायात सेवा के परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति | आसनसोल 31 |
| (2) यांत्रिक इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा के परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति | खड़गपुर 15 |
| (3) बिजली इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा के परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति | बम्बई 6 |

- (4) सिगनल इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा के परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति कलकत्ता 4

बड़ौदा, पूना, सिकंदराबाद और जमाल-
पुर के प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में पढ़ाये गये पाठ्य-
क्रमों की किस्म के आधार पर प्रशिक्षणाधिकारियों की संख्या वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बदलती रहती है। आसनसोल, खड़गपुर, बम्बई और कलकत्ता के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों की संख्या में भारतीय रेल सेवाओं में लिये गये परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के आधार पर घटा-बढ़ी होती रहती है।

(ख) संघ लोकसेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गयी मिश्रित प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के आधार पर श्रेणी 1 रेल सेवाओं में भर्ती किये गये परिवी-
क्षाधीन व्यक्तियों की न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता स्नातक स्तर की होती है और स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य भार ग्रहण करने से पहले विभिन्न विषयों का अद्यतन ज्ञान रखने से लिए उन्हें उपर्युक्त संस्थानों एवं केन्द्रों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। उपर्युक्त प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण के निमित्त चुने जाने के लिए कोई न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है। इन संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) के अनुमो-
दन से रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में
अतिरिक्त विकास खण्ड खोलना

3305. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 66 अतिरिक्त विकास खण्ड खोलने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) कूलरेणु गुरु): (क) राज्य सरकार ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 65 नए आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव किया था।

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान 11 नए आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों को खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने विस्तृत प्रस्ताव भेजे थे। इनको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि प्रस्तावित खण्डों में आदिम जातियों की अपेक्षित 66% आबादी नहीं थी।

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, भोपाल के कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

3306. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के कर्मचारियों को और अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की हाल में सहमति प्रकट की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लि० की प्रबन्ध समिति तथा हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स कर्मचारी संघ, जो कंपनी का प्रमुख संघ है के बीच 16 अगस्त, 1969 को एक समझौता हुआ था। हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लि० भोपाल कर्मचारियों को अवकाश ग्रहण सम्बन्धी उपदान औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए प्राकृतिक बीमारी की छुट्टियों में उदारता बरतने, छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत नियमों को उदार बनाने, उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने, स्टाफ कार ड्राइवों के लिए समयोपरि भत्ते की दरों को उदार बनाने तथा मजदूरों की बस्ती में मिलने वाली सुविधाओं में सुधार करने की सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं।

Development of Industrial Undertakings in Fourth Plan

3307. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the major industrial undertakings proposed to be developed in the various States during the Fourth Five Year Plan : and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove regional imbalance by rapid industrialisation in backward areas having industrial potentialities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The projects to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the investments proposed to be made in them are indicated on pages 253-260 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan Report. In so far as projects, locations for which have not yet been decided are concerned, it is not possible to state at this stage, in which States these projects will be located.

(b) Balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions and wide spread diffusion of industry are among the major aim of planned development. Recently, two Working Groups were set up one to recommend the criteria for Identification of Backward Areas and the other to recommend the Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas. The reports of these two Working Groups were discussed at a meeting of the Committee of the States' Chief Ministers of the National Development Council held on the 26th September, 1969. A brief statement containing the main decisions taken by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2308/69]

Industrial Development Programme

3308. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any change is contemplated in the Industrial Development programme in view of the Bank Nationalisation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The impact of nationalisation of banks on the programme of development as outlined in the Fourth Five Year Plan, is under examination.

Setting up of Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa

3309. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa propose to set up a Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the letter of intent and the requisite licence has been granted to the Government of Orissa ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, a Government of Orissa Undertaking, has applied for a licence for the setting up of a Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa.

(b) and (c). The question of issue of letter of Intent to the Corporation is under consideration, and a decision will be taken shortly.

Quality of Indian Steel

3310. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of Indian Steel is inferior to that of British, American and Russian Steel ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve it and with what success, if any ; and

(c) if no steps have been taken in the matter, the specific Government's Steel policy, especially from quality point of view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir, Indian Steel is as good as any in the world.

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

Introduction of more Janta Trains during the Fourth Five-Year Plan

3311. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to introduce more Janta Trains on all Railways ; and

(b) the number of such trains likely to be introduced during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) As a long term policy, it is proposed to progressively introduce Janta Express Trains on important trunk routes of the Indian Railways, subject to availability of requisite resources. A total of 32 Janta Trains on various routes have so far been introduced.

(b) Before the introduction of new time tables effective from April and October each year, different Zonal Railways come up with their proposals for introduction/extension of trains based on public demands, increase in traffic and overcrowding on their respective railways. An Inter-Railway Co-ordination Meeting is held before enforcement of each half-yearly time table at which a programme is drawn up for additional services having regard to availability of requisite resources by way of line/terminal capacity, rolling stock etc.

Re-employment of Discharged Employees of Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal

3312. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Trade Union workers have been discharged from service recently in the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal ;

(b) if so, whether there is a growing discontent for this victimisation ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to take those workers back ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Three employees of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. were removed from service after regular proceedings.

(b) There had been no victimisation. The question of any discontent arising out of such victimisation, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The matter is within the administrative jurisdiction of the Company.

Raids, Dacoities in Running Trains in West Bengal

3313. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of August, September, October and November this year a number of daring raids and dacoities were committed in running trains in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, facts about such incidents, losses incurred by the passengers and the steps taken by Government to stop such incidents and haul up the raiders and dacoits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). A Statement, showing brief details about robbery and dacoity cases which occurred in West Bengal during the period August, 1969 to November, 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2309/69.*]

Apart from tightening up the normal Police arrangements by Government Railway Police, such as, keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to deal with criminals and anti-social elements, the following measures have also been taken :

(c) All important night passenger trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police. Railway Protection Force re-inforcement has also been given to the Government Railway Police, West Bengal to augment their arrangements.

(ii) In West Bengal, Special Crime Cell has also been created with the help of the State C. I. D. and the Crime Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force to keep a watch and spot out criminals concerned in incidents of heinous crimes in the area.

(iii) Strict instructions have also been issued to the Railway Protection Force Staff, on duty in yards or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of crime in case of violent attacks on railway staff or passengers etc., and render all possible help to the victims.

Constitutional Implications Regarding Ban on Communal Parties

3314. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provisions incorporated in the Constitution stand in the way of banning communal parties ;

(b) whether Government have made any study about the Constitutional implications regarding banning of communal parties ;

(c) whether the Home Ministry has asked the opinion of his Ministry regarding this issue ; and

(d) if so, the advice given by his Ministry in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) This is a matter of legal interpretation and answer thereto will depend on the nature of restrictions sought to be imposed on a particular communal party.

(b) to (d). The question is examined from time to time as and when an occasion arises with reference to the facts of each case and it is not in public interest to divulge the advice given by the Ministry of Law.

इटारसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर जलपान गृह में सुविधायें

3315. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इटारसी स्टेशन में दो अलग-अलग एक शाकाहारी तथा दूसरा सामिज जलपान गृह हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शाकाहारी जलपान गृह को अब सामिज भोजन कक्ष बना दिया गया है और पुराने सामिज भोजन गृह को शाकाहारी जलपान गृह बना दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इससे यात्रियों को कोई असुविधा हुई है और यदि हां, तो इस परिवर्तन के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि शाकाहारी जलपान गृह में जो सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं वे सामिज जलपान गृह में नहीं हैं अर्थात् शाकाहारी जलपान गृह में दो पृथक् स्टोर कमरे हैं लेकिन सामिज जलपान कक्ष में कोई भी स्टोर कमरा नहीं है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि सामिज भोजन कक्ष में स्टोर कमरा न होने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

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

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) यात्रियों को कोई असुविधा होने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । यह बदला-बदली इसलिए की गयी ताकि इटारसी स्टेशन पर शाकाहारी भोजनालय के लिए अधिक स्थान निकल सके ।

(घ) इटारसी स्टेशन पर सामिज और शाकाहारी दोनों भोजनालयों में पानी, बिजली, फर्नीचर इत्यादि की सुविधाएं समान रूप से

दी जाती हैं लेकिन शाकाहारी भोजनालय में इस समय थल से कोई भंडार घर नहीं है ।

(ङ) और (च). कोई कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं की गयी है । फिर भी, भोजनालय के ठेकेदार का एक अभ्यावेदन विचाराधीन है ।

मध्य रेलवे में उपकरणों की चोरी

3316. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे में कितने मूल्य के उपकरणों की चोरी हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन चोरियों के पीछे रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी चोरियां रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 1967 और 1968 में चोरी गये उपकरणों (बिजली की और यांत्रिक फिटिंग और कारखाना भंडारों के सामान) की कीमत क्रमशः 3.00 लाख और 2.52 लाख रुपये के लगभग थी ।

(ख) जी हां, कुछ मामलों में उन्हें शामिल पाया गया ।

(ग) चोरियों में शामिल रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध निवारक कार्यवाई की जाती है । कुछ के ऊपर भ्रमालतों में मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं और बाकी को विभाग द्वारा सजा दी जाती है । रेलवे सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के लागू होने के साथ, ऐसे मामलों में शामिल बहुतेरे रेल कर्मचारियों पर इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं ।

नेपा मिल्स के कार्य का परिणाम

3317. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपा मिल्स को पिछले तीन वर्षों में हानि हुई है अथवा लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) इसके लेखों का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि इस को हानि हुई है, इस स्थिति में कब तक सुधार होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस मिल की कार्य प्रणाली में सुधार करने लिये क्या कार्य-वाही करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकूदीन अली अहमद) : (क). और (ख) कराधान के पश्चात् लाभ—

1969 20.97 लाख रुपये

1968 19.48 लाख रुपये

1967 16.39 लाख रुपये

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक वातावरण

33 8. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले 8 से 10 महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक वातावरण में सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारी अपना सहयोग दे रहे हैं तथा उत्पादन में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कितनी गिरावट आई है तथा कर्मचारियों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध न होने के कारण कितनी स्थापित क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकूदीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में घाटा

33 19. श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री राम सेवक यदव :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के महाप्रबन्धक ने प्रेस के समक्ष एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि उस कारखाने को वर्ष 1968-69 में 11 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घाटे के क्या कारण थे और इस कारखाने की भावी प्रगति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पन्त) : (क) यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968-69 में भिलाई कारखाने को 11.35 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० की हानियों के विभिन्न कारणों का उल्लेख "परफार्मेंस आफ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०" नामक पुस्तिका में दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रति 5 अप्रैल, 1968 को सभा पटल पर रखी गई थी । पुस्तिका में घाटे को रोकने तथा कम करने और इस्पात कारखानों में कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये विभिन्न उपायों का उल्लेख भी किया गया है । इन उपायों पर अमल दिया जा रहा है ।

Low-Income Group Scholarships in Mysore

3320. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of low-income group students of the Mysore State who were given scholarships by the Central Government in the years 1967-68 and the total amount of scholarships so granted ;

(b) the income group of the guardians of those students who received the scholarships ; and

(c) the income limits stressed by the Mysore State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) Number of students 963,

Expenditure : Rs. 6,21,590

(b) Upto Rs. 360 per annum.

(c) The following income limits prescribed by the Government of India were uniformly applicable in all the States :

Rs. 2400/- per annum in technical courses.

Rs. 2000/- per annum in non-technical courses.

Advice of Law Ministry to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

3321. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry advised in 1966 that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was an 'Industry' as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Law Ministry's earlier advice was revised by some of the officials of his Ministry who were subsequently reemployed as Legal-Advisers in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No official/officer of the Law Ministry has been reemployed as Legal Adviser in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. Advice by the Law Ministry that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not an 'Industry' is based on the due understanding of the legal position in the matter in the light of the latest judicial pronouncements of the Supreme Court on the subject.

साहू-जैन उद्योग समूह के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही

3222. श्री शशि भूषण : वय. विधि तथा

समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने उनके मंत्रालय को साहू-जैन उद्योग समूह से सम्बन्धित ऐसे कितने मामले भेजे हैं जिनके बारे में कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिये उनसे कानूनी सलाह मांगी है ;

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने उन उद्योगों के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय ने कितने मामलों के बारे में अपना मत प्रकट किया है तथा अभी कितने और मामले उनके विचाराधीन हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मु० घुनुस सलीस) : (क) दो ।

(ख) चूँकि दोनों मामले न्यायाधीन हैं इसलिए अन्तिम निर्णय परामर्श के बारे में जानकारी प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है ।

(ग) कोई भी निर्देश विधि मंत्रालय में लम्बित नहीं है ।

Setting up of Second Instruments Factory

3323. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the final stage at which the proposal for setting up of a second Instruments factory in the country stands ; and

(b) whether the Palghat factory is still functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to postpone the implementation of the Palghat unit of Instrumentation Limited and include the Palghat range of instruments for manufacture at the Kota unit with marginal additional investment, during the Fourth Plan period.

The position with regard to the setting up of the Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat would be reviewed further towards

the end of the Fourth Plan period after watching the trend of demand and the growth of the user industries, etc.

Grant of Licences to Industries for Expansion of Capacities

3324. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant licences for the expansion of capacity of some of the industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). On applications made by the applicant parties, Government have already been permitting substantial expansion of existing industries cases on merits. With a view to better utilisation of existing plant and machinery, industrial undertakings were also permitted to increase their production upto 25% of their licensed registered capacity without the formality of obtaining an industrial licence provided that (i) no additional plant and machinery is installed, except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously, (ii) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange is involved, and (iii) there is no additional demand for scarce raw materials. The question of identification of certain industrial units and product lines where expansion of capacity is needed to sustain and develop exports is under consideration and some applications for expansion of capacity for this purpose are under initial examination in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, after which these would be considered by the Licensing Committee.

Heavy Engineering Corporation

3325. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of the Heavy Engineering Corporation is increasing year-wise since last three years and, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in ratio of expenditure is decreasing in these

years and, if so, the details and data year-wise ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of better production, the labourers are not getting the justified Bonus and reasonable increment, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the production of the three plants of the Heavy Engineering Corporation during the past three years are as under :

	Heavy Machine Building Plant	Foundry Forge Plant	Heavy Machine Tools Plant
	tonnes	tonnes	Nos.
1966-67	14309.2	5058.26	7
1967-68	14611.0	9003.13	15
1968-69	23852.5	16641.82	8*

*In addition two Centre Lathes were converted from five metre bed length to nine metre bed length resulting in 6 tonnes additional weight. Accessories and internal jobbing work for a total tonnage of 121.8 tonnes for a value of Rs 7.87 lakhs was done in 1968-69.

(b) This part of the question is not clear.

(c) No, Sir.

Quality of Products of Heavy Engineering Corporation

3326. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of products manufactured in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is not upto the mark and for the same reason, numerous orders have been cancelled during the last three years causing heavy losses to the Corporation and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) if not, the total income, year-wise, of the Corporation in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The company is manufacturing a variety of products and while there may have been

complaints about certain specific items, there has been no general complaint about the quality of the products manufactured by them.

(b) The total income of the company during each of the last three years has been as under :

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(i) Income from Sales and Services	(Figures in Rs. lakhs) 335.84	441.70	1061.39
(ii) Miscellaneous income	20.14	12.54	11.27
(iii) Township income	34.38	37.24	49.02
Total	390.36	491.48	1121.68

Non-Ministerial Staff of Depot at Shakurbasti (N. Rly.)

3327. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether options given to non-Ministerial side of the Depot Staff at Shakurbasti (Northern Railway) are irrevocable ;

(b) whether it is a fact that option given by certain Depot staff in the year 1957 were cancelled unilaterally by the Administration of the Northern Railway ;

(c) if so, whether it violated the principle that options once given are irrevocable and final ; and

(d) whether any staff who were put to loss by this unilateral decision of the Administration, had any grievance and, if so, whether it was redressed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss due to use of Defective Machinery, Gherao and Sabotages in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

3328. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable loss has been caused to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi during the last three years due to the use of defective and reconditioned machinery and also due to gheraos and sabotages by destructive forces ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No loss has been caused due to use of defective and reconditioned machinery or sabotage. A loss of about Rs. 11000/- was caused due to Gherao in HMTP on 31.3.69.

M/s. Standard Drums and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay

3329. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 on the 29th July, 1969 regarding M/s. Standard Drums and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay and state :

(a) whether all the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The necessary information has already been supplied to the House on the 1st December, 1969.

(b) In June, 1961, Iron and Steel Controller advised the producers to suspend despatches to M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay, as it came to his notice, that sheets supplied to the firm's factory in Sewri, were being used by them in their Trombay Factory. The matter was also reported by the Steel Controller to the Sponsoring Authority, i.e. DGTD. As both the factories at Sewri and Trombay are recognised steel processing factories, had the same ownership and the steel allocated to the Sewri Factory had been actually utilised in the Trombay Factory also within the Municipal Limits of Bombay. DGTD recommended resumption of supplies, and accordingly the Steel Controller was advised in August, 1961, to withdraw the suspension orders.

दिल्ली में महिलाओं का अनैतिकपण्य

3330. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरकाशी के एक पुलिस अधिकारी ने दिल्ली पुलिस की सहायता से जी० बी० रोड, दिल्ली में वेथ्यालयों से अल्टोडा के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की 30 अर्द्ध लड़कियों को छुड़ाया था, जैसा कि 15-16 अगस्त, 1969 के समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन लड़कियों द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्यों के अनुसार उन्हें बलपूर्वक अनैतिक जीवन व्यतीत कराने के लिये बाध्य किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में महिलाओं के अनैतिक पण्य पर कानून द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर महिलाओं के अनैतिक पण्य के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा उपेक्षा और उनके संदेहजनक आचरण की जांच करेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) कूलरेखु गुह) :

(क) हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) छुड़ाई गई लड़कियों में से किसी ने भी ऐसा बयान नहीं दिया है ।

(ग) से (घ). अनैतिक पण्य दमन अधिनियम दिल्ली में लागू है । इस अधिनियम के किसी उल्लंघन पर कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है । पुलिस इस मामले में सतर्क है ।

Application from M.Ps./Government Employees for Allotment of Scooters and Cars

3331. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications from Members of Parliament and the Government employees for the allotment of scooters and cars pending in his Ministry ;

(b) the average time taken for the allotment of car/scooter in each case ; and

(c) the amount of loan/advance given to M.Ps./Government employees for the purpose of these vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No application for allotment of Cars and Scooters from M.Ps., who are otherwise eligible for allotment, is pending in this Ministry.

As regards Government employees, about 4,200 applications for cars and 40,000 applications for scooters are pending in this Ministry.

(b) In so far as MPs are concerned, cars/scooters are allotted to them almost immediately on receipt of their applications, provided they are otherwise eligible for allotment.

In the case of scooters, the waiting period for allotment to Govt. employees from the Central Government quota varies according to the pay drawn and the nature of duties performed by the applicants. Generally it varies from one year to five years.

In the case Ambassador and Standard Herald Cars, there are no waiting lists at present for Govt. employees and allotments are made more or less immediately. In the case of Fiat Cars, the waiting period varies with reference to the pay drawn by the officers. Officers drawing a basic salary of Rs. 1800/- or above are these days allotted Fiat Cars more or less immediately, if they are otherwise eligible. In the case of others, the waiting period varies from two to four years.

(c) MPs are not given any loans/advance for the purchase of cars or scooters. In so far as Government employees are concerned, they are given loans/advances as under :

(i) 10 month's pay or Rs. 3000/-, whichever is less for scooters ; and

- (ii) 16 months' pay or Rs. 16,000/- or the anticipated price of the car, whichever is less.

Economy in Fuel Bill of Indian Railways

3332. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual fuel bill of the Indian Railways from the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 ;

(b) the reasons for the continuous increase in the fuel bill ; and

(c) the action Government are taking to effect economy ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The gross fuel bill of the Indian Railways from the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 is given below :

Year	Fuel bill in crores of Rs.
1966-67	122.5
1967-68	141.2
1968-69	152.8

(b) the reasons for increase in the fuel bill mainly were :

(i) overall increase in the unit cost of fuel consumed, and

(ii) increase in the gross tonne kilometers hauled.

(c) Fuel economy receives close attention on the Railways. Fuel Control Organisations exist on all the zonal Railways to effect maximum economy in the consumption of fuel.

Increments to Stenographers on Indian Railways

3333. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether monetary benefit from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 (increments) in the pay was granted to serving Stenographers on Indian Railways having service within the range of four years while granting higher start of Rs. 150 in the scale of Rs. 130-300 in 1964, whereas stenographers with more than four years of service have been denied benefit arising out of this higher start ;

(b) if so, whether it amounts to discriminatory treatment as with this denial a stenographer with one day's service has been placed at par with the other having put in four years of service so far as their emoluments are concerned ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to extend this benefit of higher start by allowing point-to-point fixation also to those deprived of this benefit in the same category ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There has been no revision of the scale and as such the question of fixation of pay on a point-to-point basis does not arise.

Stenographers working with Senior Scale Officers on Indian Railways

3334. SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Stenographers in Grade Rs. 130-300 working with the Senior Scale Officers and above as on the 1st July, 1969 on the Indian Railways, Zone-wise, Headquarters and Division-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Coach Attendants in Varanasi Division (N.E. Rly.)

3335. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Coach Attendants working in the Varanasi Division of the North Eastern Railway ;

(b) the total number and date of the vacant posts of Coach Attendant ;

(c) the total number of Coach Attendants (leave reserve) in the Varanasi Division ;

(d) criteria for the appointment of Coach Attendants and leave reserve for them adopted by the Railway Administration ; and

(e) when the proper selection is going to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Post of Superintendent, Telegraph, Railway (S.T.R.) on North Eastern Railway

3336. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Superintendent, Telegraph (S.T.R.) is going to be materialised in the North Eastern Railway at the time of functioning of Divisional Scheme ;

(b) if so, the target date of such arrangement ; and

(c) the officer responsible for looking after efficiency and betterment for the Telegraph Branch under Operating Department in the North Eastern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Senior Signal and Telecommunication Engineer (Telecommunication).

Non-Payment of Arrears of Pay to Employees of North Eastern Railway who participated in strike of September, 1968

3337. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the North Eastern Railway who were suspended and whose services were terminated in connection with the Token strike of 19th September, 1968 have not been paid the arrears of pay despite their honourable acquittal from the Court ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the date by which the arrears of Pay are going to be paid to them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS

(SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). The cases of these employees have been examined and wherever they have been taken back to duty, arrear payments, as due, will be made as early as possible.

Magisterial Checking Party at Bhatni N. E. Railway

3338. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Magisterial Checking Party charged, penalised and registered false report against some of the Railway staff on duty with the Government Railway Police, Bhatni, North Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Administration to safeguard the aforesaid low paid employees from undue harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). A case under Sections 224, 225, 323 and 332 I. P. C. was registered with Government Railway Police Bhatni and a charge sheet submitted in the Court of the Special Railway Magistrate, Varanasi, against a Cabin Man of Bhatni station for obstructing a member of a Ticket Checking Party in the discharge of his duty and releasing forcibly, with the help of the public collected there, one of the ticketless passengers from the custody of R.P.F. Sainik by assaulting him and tearing his shirt. The case is subjudice.

Postponement of Bye-Elections to Parliament and State Assemblies

3340. **SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all bye-

elections to Paliametary and Assembly seats have been postponed indefinitely ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, As the question of postponement arises only in relation to an election which has been formally called and notified, there has been no postponement of any election as such. Six elections, which have been formally called and notified, have either been completed or are in progress. But the Commission has, in view of the current revision of electoral rolls, decided not to hold a few bye-elections during the progress of such revision.

Clerks Grade I and Sub-Heads in Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Seniority Unit

3341. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7204 on the 22nd April, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons for not promoting the qualified and unqualified Clerks Grade II against the vacancies created to the Sub-Heads and Clerks Grade I proceeding on leave for more than 30 days ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) 2 Appendix II qualified staff were promoted as Clerk Grade I during the period from 1.4.68 to 7.4.69. The remaining vacancies were filled by Sub-heads/Clerks Grade I returning from leave.

(b) Question does not arise.

Complimentary Passes to Class III and Class IV Railway Staff

3342. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8197 on the 23rd

April, 1968, regarding Complimentary Passes for class III and class IV Railway staff and state :

(a) whether any representation in this connection has been received by Government on the 21st August, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been found feasible to liberalise the extant pass rules so as to bring the Class IV retired railway employees at par with Class III retired staff in the matter of post-retirement complimentary passes.

Correctness of Diagnosis of Different Doctors on Northern Railway

3343. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any machinery exists in the Medical Department of the Northern Railway to ensure that the diagnosis of different doctors (specially A.M.Os. in the Dispensaries) is correct and they are well conversant with the latest developments in medicines ;

(b) if so, how it is ensured ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Senior Medical Officers do test checks, supervise, advise and guide the AMOs regarding diagnosis and treatment in hospitals and health units. Professional Journals are supplied to them to make them conversant with the latest developments. Arrangements for holding Refresher courses have also been made. Railway doctors are also sent periodically for training in non-railway institutions for acquiring additional qualifications and upto date experience in their respective fields. Besides they also attend seminars, symposia and clinical meetings held by Railway and non-railway medical institutions.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Clerks Grade I in Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi (Northern Railway)

3344. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Clerks Grade I promoted as Sub-Heads and T.I.As. in the Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern Railway at Delhi from 1st November 1966 to-date giving their date of promotion ; and

(b) the total number of Clerks Grade II promoted as Clerks Grade I against the vacancies created by the promotion of Clerks Grade I as Sub-Heads and T.I.As. referred to in Part (a) above, giving their date of promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) 74 as per statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2310/69*],

(b) 44 as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2310/66*].

Medical Examination of Vendors Selling Edibles at Delhi and New Delhi Stations (Northern Railway)

3345. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the vendors required to handle edibles on the Railway Stations are required to be medically examined by the Railway Doctors ;

(b) if so, the total number of vendors for selling edibles on the Delhi Main and New Delhi Railway stations ;

(c) the number of persons so employed and medically examined by the Railway Doctors ;

(d) the number of vendors so employed but not examined by the Railway Doctors and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard and action taken by Government against the officials responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) 124 at Delhi Main and 19 at New Delhi Railway stations.

(c) All the vendors have been medically examined by the Railway Doctors.

(d) Nil

(e) Does not arise.

Dispensaries and Laboratories on Northern Railway

3346. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Stations in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway where medical facilities for the Railway employees are available ;

(b) the names of the Dispensaries where Laboratories to collect the specimens (such as Blood, Urine, Stool, etc.) are available ;

(c) the number of specimen collected in each Laboratory from January, 1969 to October, 1969 ;

(d) the number of Laboratory Assistants assigned to each Dispensary for this job ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide these facilities in such of the Dispensaries where these are necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Besides the Central Hospital New Delhi and the Divisional Hospital Delhi, medical facilities for railway employees in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway are provided through Health Units located in the following places : Delhi, Ambala, Delhi-Kishanganj, Delhi-Shahdara, Dhuri, Ghaziabad, Jagadhri Workshop, Jind, Kalka, Khanalampura, Meerut City, Panipet, Saharanpur, Shakurbasti, Simla, Tughlakabad and Bhatinda.

(b) Delhi and Ambala Cantt. Besides, Health Units at Saharanpur and Jagadhri at present have facilities for urine examination only.

(c) Delhi 21,966

Ambala Cantt 4,407

(d) Two at Delhi and one at Ambala Cantt.

(e) The Government are conscious of the problem and as far as possible efforts are made to provide these facilities wherever necessary.

**Quarters for Staff of Foreign Traffic
Accounts Office (Western Railway),
Delhi**

3347. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3467 on the 18th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether a copy of the agreement of the then Director Railway Clearing Accounts Office (now working as Director Finance in Railway Board's Office) with the then Deputy General Manager, Northern Railway, has been received by Government on the 18th August, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allotting the quarters to the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office (Western Railway) at Delhi as per agreement, in the last 16 years ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (c). A letter dated 18-8-1969 forwarding a copy of para 1 of D. O. No. 121 Admn/153/437 dated 7-7-1953 said to have been addressed in the matter by the then Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office to the Deputy General Manager, Northern Railway has been received. However, due to acute shortage of quarters in Delhi area, it was decided by the Northern Railway that it was not possible to earmark any separate quota for the Western Railway staff posted at Delhi but such staff could apply for quarters along with the Northern Railway staff.

**ENT Specialists in Northern Railway
Hospitals**

3348. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of E.N.T. specialists employed in the Northern Railway Hospitals separately for each Division ;

(b) whether the necessary equipments have been provided and arrangements made for the specialised treatment of E.N.T. on each Division to utilise the services of these specialists ;

(c) if not, whether these specialists are utilised for general duties ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid this wastage of their specialised professional skill ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Accommodation for Patients in Hospitals
on Northern Railway**

3349. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities for accommodation are available for the patients referred from the out-station Dispensaries on the Northern Railway to the Divisional Hospitals and Central Hospital at New Delhi till such time as the patients are admitted or returned to their respective Headquarters ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for making such arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). All patients referred from outstations requiring admission in the inpatients Departments of the Divisional Hospitals or the Central Hospital of Northern Railway, New Delhi, are promptly admitted and those not requiring admission are returned to their headquarters after necessary consultation and advice.

Seniority of Class IV Staff and Record Khalasis in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office (Western Railway), Delhi

3350. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of the Record Khalasis of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi was kept separate from the rest of the Class IV staff ;

(b) if so, whether one of the Record Khalasis was promoted as Record Sorter direct in the scale of Rs. 40-60 (AS) ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the seniority of the entire Class IV staff was combined at some later date : and

(d) if so, the year in which the seniority of the entire Class IV staff was combined and the designation of competent authority ordering it ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) to (d). The Class IV staff of the office of S. A. O. (FTA), Delhi, who were originally borne on three separate seniority groups were, between 1961 and 1965, gradually brought on to a combined seniority unit under orders of the General Manager, Western Railway. On upgradation of a post of Record Khalasi in 1959, the seniormost incumbent was promoted as Record Sorter in scale Rs. 40-60 (PS).

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नरकटियागंज, रक्सौल और सगौली आदि स्टेशनों पर खोमचे वालों को ठेका

3351. श्री मोगेन्द्र भा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के नरकटियागंज, रक्सौल, संगौली, नहरिया-सराय और सकरी आदि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खोमचे वालों को सीधे ठेके दिये जाते हैं और वे सीधे रेलवे कोषागार में धन जमा कराते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बड़े ठेकेदारों को ठेके दिये जाने की प्रथा को समाप्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त रेलवे के दरभंगा तथा अन्य स्टेशनों पर बड़े ठेकेदारों को ही ठेके दिये जाते हैं जो बाद में खोमचे वालों को ठेके देते हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दरभंगा स्टेशन पर कुछ फुटकर बिक्री करने वालों ने मेवे आदि बेचने के ठेके के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं जिससे रेलवे कोषागार की आय में वृद्धि होगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आवेदन पत्र देने वालों के नाम क्या हैं और बिचौलियों की प्रथा को समाप्त कर इन व्यक्तियों को सीधे ठेके देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ठेकों को उप-पट्टे पर देने के जो मामले साबित हो जाते हैं, उनमें ठेके उन्हीं उप-पट्टाधारियों को दे दिये जाते हैं, जो वास्तव में काम करते होते हैं । तदनुसार नरकटियागंज, रक्सौल, सगौली, नहरिया सराय और सकरी स्टेशनों पर बिक्री के ठेके सीधे विक्रेताओं को दे दिये गये हैं । जिन विक्रेताओं को ये ठेके दिये गये हैं, वे लाइसेंस शुल्क आदि की रकम स्टेशन मास्टरों के पास जमा कर देते हैं और स्टेशन मास्टर उस रकम को रोकड़ कार्यालय को भेज देते हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन के खानपान और बिक्री ठेकेदारों के एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी ने जिसका नाम श्री सूरज महता है, दरभंगा स्टेशन पर मेवों की बिक्री का ठेका देने के लिये अर्जी दी थी । चूंकि दरभंगा स्टेशन पर फलों का ठेका पहले ही से एक दूसरे ठेकेदार के पास है, इसलिए उसके अनुरोध पर बिचार नहीं किया जा सका ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की सहायता से समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा आयोजित शिविर

3352. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प० ला० बारपाल :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के कल्याण की दृष्टि से उनके मन्त्रालय का समाज कल्याण विभाग संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की सहायता से प्रति वर्ष अनेक शिविरों का आयोजन करता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान समूचे देश में ऐसे कुल कितने शिविरों का आयोजन किया गया ?

विधि मन्त्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेण्ड्र गुह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों के
वतनमान

3353. श्री प० ला० बारपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों को अब भी सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वेतनमान नहीं दिये जाते बल्कि सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों के मालिकों द्वारा नियत दिये गये वेतनमान दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने कम्पनियों को इस आशय के कोई आदेश दिये हैं कि वे

अपने कर्मचारियों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वेतनमान दें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, भ्रान्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) समवाय अधिनियम, 1956 के नियामक प्रावधान केवल सार्वजनिक सीमित कम्पनियों के निदेशकों तथा प्रबन्धकों के पारिश्रमिक को शर्तों का नियमन करते हैं और अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वैयक्तिक सीमित कम्पनियों में पारिश्रमिक के नियमन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

सोनाई हाल्ट स्टेशन का निर्माण

3354. श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 18 नवम्बर 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 53 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि सोनाई हाल्ट स्टेशन वर्तमान हाल्ट स्टेशन से एक किलोमीटर दूर बनाया जाना है तो किसानों से लगभग 20 एकड़ भूमि लेनी पड़ेगी और यदि इसका निर्माण केवल दो फर्लांग की दूरी पर किया जाता है तो केवल 5 एकड़ भूमि ही लेनी पड़ेगी ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, मथुरा से इस बात का पता न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं कि एक किलोमीटर की दूरी पर जो स्थान है वह बाढ़ग्रस्त तथा बीरान स्थान है और वहाँ पर लोगों को लूट लिया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त बातों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार क्रासिंग स्टेशन के निर्माण संबंधी अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) वर्तमान सोनाई

हाल्ट स्टेशन से राया की ओर एक किलोमीटर की पूरी पर राया और मुरसान के बीच पार स्टेशन के संबंध में केवल 12.09 एकड़ जमीन लेने का प्रस्ताव है। चूंकि दो फलौंग की दूरी पर पार स्टेशन स्थापित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है, यह अन्दाज नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि कितनी जमीन की जरूरत होगी।

(ख) जिलाधीश, मथुरा से यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया कि क्या एक किलोमीटर दूर वाला स्थान बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र है क्योंकि इसको स्थापित करने के लिये रेलवे के पास अपने साधन हैं और चुना गया स्थल रेलवे की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त है। जहां तक चुने गये स्थल पर जनता के लूटे जाने का सम्बन्ध है, यह एक कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या है जो समूचे उण्ड के लिये सामान्य है। इस बात से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता कि स्टेशन वर्तमान हाल्ट स्टेशन से एक किलोमीटर दूर चुने गये स्थल पर हो या वर्तमान सोनई हाल्ट स्टेशन पर।

(ग) जी नहीं।

हल्द्वानी-टनकपुर-बागेश्वर (प्रल्मोड़ा) रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

2355. श्री जं० व० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हल्द्वानी-टनकपुर-बागेश्वर (प्रल्मोड़ा) रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र के पर्वतीय लोग 1948 से इस प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की मांग कर रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तरी सीमा के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा को बनाये रखने तथा इन क्षेत्रों के विच्छेदन को दूर करने की दृष्टि से सरकार इस प्रस्ताव की आवश्यकता को विशेष प्राथमिकता देगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). क्षेत्र के निवासियों की ओर से इस रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण के बारे में समय समय पर अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं। निर्माण और परिचालन की वर्तमान अत्यधिक लागत को देखते हुए केवल वे ही लाइन अधिक दृष्टि से सक्षम साबित हो सकती हैं, जिन पर अग्रस्क, खनिज और औद्योगिक उत्पादन जैसा यातायात भारी मात्रा में होने की सम्भावना हो। इस आधार पर प्रत्यक्षतः हल्द्वानी-टनकपुर-बागेश्वर लाइन के लाभप्रद होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). सामरिक आधार पर इस लाइन के निर्माण के लिए रक्षा मंत्रालय से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इन क्षेत्रों के निवासियों की आवश्यकताओं की उपेक्षा का सवाल नहीं उठता और जब कभी यातायात, परिचालन और सामरिक दृष्टि से इस प्रस्ताव का औचित्य होगा, तब उस पर यथोचित विचार किया जायेगा।

उत्तर रेलवे के फिरोजपुर डिबिजन के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त करना

3356. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1968 से अप्रैल, 1969 के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे के फिरोजपुर डिबिजन के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवायें लम्बी बीमारी के कारण समाप्त कर दी गईं और जिनका बाद में देहान्त हो गया;

(ख) इनमें से जलपान गृहों के बरों, पानी पिलाने वालों तथा चपड़ासियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या उनकी सेवायें समाप्त करते समय उनको कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को पारिवारिक पेंशन नहीं दी गई है और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों ने किरोजपुर डिवीजन में पारिवारिक पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं और उनके आवेदन-पत्रों पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के कारण क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को समयोपरि भत्ते का आंशिक भुगतान

3357. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के कुछ सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को 1962 और 1963 के लिए समयोपरि-भत्ते का केवल आंशिक भुगतान ही किया गया है और 1962 में जिस दर पर उन्हें समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया था वह 1963 की दर से कम था;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स के 1962 और 1963 के कुल समयोपरि भत्ते का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उसमें से कितना भत्ता दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो कानपुर स्टेशन तथा यादों के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को 1962, 1963 और 1964 के लिए ग्रहण समयोपरि भत्ते, उसके भुगतान, भुगतान की राशि तथा भुगतान की तिथियों संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग).

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को स्थानापन्न भत्ता

3358. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में जी० एम० सी० यादों में वरिष्ठ सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स के रूप में काम कर रहे कनिष्ठ सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स को अप्रैल, 1961 से स्थानापन्न भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Posts of Labour Welfare Inspectors and Personal Inspectors on Southern Railway

3359. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Posts of Labour Welfare Inspectors and the percentage of higher posts on the Southern Railway is much less as compared to other Railways and, if so, what action is being taken to rectify this position ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even when the number of posts is less, a number of posts are kept unfilled for long periods in the name of economy, and, if so, whether there is any proposal to fill up these posts ; and

(c) whether it is further a fact that there are no posts of Personal Inspectors on the Southern Railway unlike other Railways

and if so, whether there is any proposal to create these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No. On certain Railways the total number of posts of Welfare Inspectors is less than that on the Southern Railway and on certain Railways more.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Irregularities under Hours of Employment Regulations on Southern Railways

3360. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the incidents of irregularities under the hours of Employment Regulations are very high on the Southern Railway and whether this has any relation to the inadequacy of Labour Welfare Inspectors and Personnel Inspectors and, if so, what measures are taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : There have been a large number of irregularities under the Hours of Employment Regulations reported on the Southern Railway by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery but this is not related to the strength of Welfare Inspectors or Personnel Inspectors. The Railway Administration have analysed the irregularities and taken adequate preventive steps to avoid their incidence, as far as possible.

Import Substitution Programme of Tractors

3361 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the present trends of tractor production in the country, by the time the existing units have completed their import substitution programmes their products will cost the farmer nearly twice what he has to pay for their imported equivalents ;

(b) what is the authorised retail price of imported machines and what is the price at present, giving the percentage of imported content in it and the likely price when the indigenisation programme will be completed ; and

(c) the reasons for this high cost of production and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to cut down prices of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Generally the cost of indigenously manufactured components is more than the cost of similar components, if imported. As such, the cost of tractors manufactured in the country is expected to go up when the import substitution programmes are completed. It is, however, difficult to say at this stage, whether the ultimate cost of production of tractors will be nearly twice the present costs.

Information about the selling prices of indigenous tractors and of similar models, if imported from abroad, as also the indigenous content so far achieved in the various makes of tractors, at present, manufactured in the country is as follows :

S. No.	Name of manufacturing Unit	Make of Tractor	Price of imported tractor to the consumer	Present selling price (F.O.R. Destination Rail head of indigenous tractors	Indigenous content, so far achieved.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1.	M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	MF-1035 (35 HP)	19,840	21,140	83%

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay	International B-275 (35 HP)	17,140	19,570	73%
3.	M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda	Hindustan 50 HP 35 HP	19500* 14200*	27,350 15,710	85% 75%
4.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	Escort 37(34.5 HP) 27(28.0 HP)	15,970 13,400	17,910 13,840	78.5% (not in production)
5.	M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad	Eicher 26.5(HP)	13,700*	17,480	82%

*This is the chief cost and the retail price at which it would be available to consumers is not readily available.

(c) The cost of production of indigenous tractors is comparatively higher for a number of reasons such as high cost of imported components and raw materials, high cost of indigenous components and raw materials, low volume of production, incidence of customs/excise duty payable on some of the components, raw materials etc.

In order to enable the existing tractor manufacturers to bring down the cost of production, they are being encouraged to effect economies in production and to increase production to the maximum extent possible. Simultaneously, the ancillary manufacturers are also encouraged to increase production to economic levels, so that they could supply components to the tractor manufacturers at lower prices. New schemes for the manufacture of tractors are also speedily processed and sanctioned.

वरभंगा जिले में सकरी से कुशेषवर होकर हसनपुर नई रेलवे लाइन

3362. श्री केदार पास्वान : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के वरभंगा जिले में सकरी से कुशेषवर होती हुई हसनपुर तक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस रेलवे लाइन को कब तक बिछा देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिबि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण फिनहाल इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है और इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी ।

उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य भारक्षण पर्यवेक्षक तथा मुख्य भारक्षण लिपिक के भारक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

3363. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में मुख्य भारक्षण पर्यवेक्षक तथा मुख्य भारक्षण लिपिक के कुल कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक ग्रेड में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने-कितने पद भारक्षित हैं ;

(ग) 31 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए भारक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित

जातियों के वस्तुतः कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे और वहाँ पर काम कर रहे अन्य कर्मचारियों (अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को छोड़कर) की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) में अनुसूचित जातियों के पूछताछ और आरक्षण क्लकों की पदोन्नति

3364. श्री अर्जुन सिंह सबौरिया : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे प्रशासन के आदेश के बावजूद उत्तर रेलवे में कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन में अनुसूचित जातियों के पूछताछ तथा आरक्षण क्लकों की पदोन्नति के आदेश जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) दोषी अधिकारियों को क्या दंड दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता उप तारीख से निश्चित की जायेगी जिस तारीख को विभाग ने उनकी पदोन्नति का निर्णय किया था ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Shortage of Cement

3365. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL

TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been shortage of cement in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Marginal and insignificant shortages have been reported.

(b) and (c). The marginal shortage has appeared due to unexpected increase in demand during 1969 as compared to 1968 and transport difficulties. It is expected that the increased demand will be met to a large extent by the additional capacity coming up during the years 1970 to 1972.

उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य पूछताछ एवं आरक्षण क्लकों के आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया जाना

3366. श्री अर्जुन सिंह सबौरिया : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में वर्ष 1966-68 में मुख्य पूछताछ एवं आरक्षण क्लकों के पदों के लिए चयन करते हुए अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व न दिये जाने के लिए कौन से अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं जो उन्हें गृहकार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार दिया जाना चाहिये था ;

(ख) आरक्षण के निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार ऐसे कितने पद अभी खाली पड़े हैं और वे कब तक भरे जायेंगे ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के उन उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं जिनकी पदोन्नति के बारे में पहले से निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए आदेश जारी करने हेतु अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) मे (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रेलवे की भूमि को पट्टे पर देने की नीति में परिवर्तन

3367. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवोरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की भूमि को 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ योजना' के अन्तर्गत कृषि के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से पट्टे पर देने की नीति में सरकार ने हाल ही में कोई परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि रेलवे प्रशासन इस भूमि को अपने उपयोग के लिए भी खाली नहीं करा पा रहा है, पट्टे की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा पट्टे पर दी गई भूमि को लौटा दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) पट्टे की अवधि की समाप्ति से पहले उत्तर रेलवे में जमवन्त नगर रेलवे स्टेशन (इलाहाबाद डिवीजन) में 10 वर्ष के लिए पट्टे पर दी गई भूमि वापस करने का औचित्य क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इसके विरुद्ध कोई विरोध पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ' प्रयोजनों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी गयी रेलवे भूमि के किराये का बकाया बहुत अधिक हो जाने के संदर्भ में बोक सेखा समिति ने अपनी 32वीं रिपोर्ट (चौथी लोक सभा) में जो सुझाव दिया था, उसके अनुसार इस मामले पर मई, 1969 में मुख्य इंजीनियरों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया

गया और यह महसूस किया गया कि अच्छा यह होगा कि राज्य सरकारों से इस तरह की रेलवे की भूमि वापस ले ली जाये और 'अधिक अन्न उगाओ' प्रयोजनों के लिए इसे सीधे शासकों को पट्टे पर दिया जाये ।

(ग) जमवन्त नगर रेलवे स्टेशन (इलाहाबाद मण्डल) के निकट राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी गयी 5.274 एकड़ रेलवे भूमि फरवरी 1965 में इटावा के पूरे क्षेत्र के लिए केवल 39 रुपये वार्षिक के किराये पर 5 वर्ष के लिए एक प्राइवेट शासक को पट्टे पर दी गयी थी । तदनुसार जुलाई, 1969 में इटावा के कलक्टर से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह भूमि रेलवे को वापस दिलाने का प्रयत्न करें । कलक्टर ने भूमि को खाली करने के लिए पार्टी को नोटिस जारी कर दिया ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) पार्टी को उत्तर दे दिया गया था कि भूमि को खाली करने से सम्बन्धित नोटिस रद्द करने के बारे में उनका अनुरोध स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

3368. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to take up the problem of the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta with the concerned State Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refusal to Permit holding of General Body and Central Executive Committee Meetings of All India Station Masters' Association at Khurda Road

3369. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no permis-

sion was given by the Railway Authorities to hold the General Body meeting and the Central Executive Committee meeting of the All India Station Masters' Association at Khurda Road from 29th to 31st October, 1969 ;

(b) whether the office bearers of the Association had asked for such a permission and also whether it is a fact that the authorities were aware that some Members of Parliament were to attend such a Conference ; and

(c) the reasons that led the authorities to issue such a directive and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir. The request was for holding the meeting in the Institute premises.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the All India Station Masters' Association is an unrecognised Union, the permission sought for was not granted, in accordance with regulations on the matter.

Method to fill up Selection Posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

3370. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters in the scale of Rs. 205-280 are Selection posts ;

(b) if so, what is the method adopted by Government to fill up such posts ;

(c) whether different Railway authorities in some Zones like Eastern Railway and South-Eastern Railway are insisting on written tests before the employees are promoted to such grades ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No, they are non-selection posts.

(b) Under the extant instructions, non-selection posts are to be filled by promotion of the seniormost suitable railway employees, suitability being determined by the authority competent to fill the posts on the basis of the record of service and/or departmental

tests, if necessary. Thus, a Railway Administration could prescribe a written test when the posts are to be filled by promotion from lower grades. Sometime back, it came to notice that when posting an Assistant Station Master in scale Rs 205-280 as Station Master in the same scale, the Eastern Railway was holding a written test. That Railway was asked to discontinue that practice.

(c) Some Railways have prescribed a written test.

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

Licences to M/s. Ideal Jawa, Mysore and Escorts Ltd., New Delhi to Manufacture Scooters

3371. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Ideal Jawa, Mysore and M/s. Escorts Ltd., New Delhi, who were given licences in August 1961 for manufacturing scooters, have manufactured any scooters during the last eight years ;

(b) the reasons why licences are wasted on such barren firms while other manufacturers are crying for licences to manufacture scooters ; and

(c) the reasons why the permission given in August, 1961 to those two concerns to manufacture scooters is still not withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) While M/s. Ideal Jawa Ltd., Mysore have not taken any steps to manufacture scooters, M/s. Escorts Ltd., New Delhi have reported that they have already designed an indigenous scooter and commenced pilot production since October this year. They hope to introduce their scooter in the market within the next few months.

(b) Both M/s. Ideal Jawa Ltd., Mysore and M/s. Escorts Ltd., New Delhi are licensed for the manufacture of motor-cycles. In August, 1961 they were permitted to take up the manufacture of scooters within their overall licensed capacity for motor-cycles in order to enable them to diversify their production.

(c) M/s. Ideal Jawa Ltd., Mysore have agreed to the deletion of the item "Scooter" from their industrial licence and further action to amend their industrial licence accordingly, is being taken.

The question whether the permission granted to M/s. Escorts Ltd., for the manufacture of scooters should be withdrawn is being examined in the light of the progress already made by them in this direction.

यवतमाल जिले में चानका को मिलाने वाली नई रेलवे लाइन

3372. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यवतमाल जिले में चानका को मिलाने वाली रेलवे लाइन बनाये जाने की मांग की गई है क्योंकि वहां पर सीमेंट का एक बड़ा कारखाना लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मांग के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या इस लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(घ) इस नई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (घ). महाराष्ट्र सरकार के सुझाव के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में चानका से वानी तक एक नयी लाइन के लिए हाल में इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षणों के लिए मंजूरी दी गयी है। सर्वेक्षण पूरे हो जाने और इनका परिणाम मालूम हो जाने के बाद ही इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

नागपुर होकर बम्बई तथा हावड़ा के बीच 'जनता एक्सप्रेस' गाड़ी चलाना

3373. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागपुर होकर बम्बई तथा हावड़ा के बीच 'जनता एक्सप्रेस' की तरह एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चालू करने की मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) इस मार्ग पर 'जनता एक्सप्रेस' गाड़ी चालू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मिट्टान्तः इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर कब विचार किया जायेगा ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ). नागपुर होकर बम्बई और हावड़ा के बीच सीधी जाने वाली एक और गाड़ी चालू करना हर समय परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि आवश्यक चल स्टॉक और रास्ते में लाइन क्षमता का अभाव है। फिर भी 1 डाउन/2 अप बम्बई-हावड़ा (नागपुर होकर) डाकगाड़ियों में 1-1-70 से डीजल रेल इंजन लगाकर इन गाड़ियों में 3 सवारी डिब्बे और लगाने का विचार है।

बरास्ता नागपुर बम्बई-हावड़ा मेल तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजनों से चलाना

3374. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागपुर होकर बम्बई-हावड़ा मेल तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजनों से चलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये गाड़ियां कब तक डीजल इंजनों से चलने लगेंगी ; और

(ग) इस मार्ग पर इस समय किसी भी गाड़ी को डीजल इंजन से न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). नागपुर के रास्ते चलने वाली 1 डाउन/2 अप बम्बई हावड़ा डाक गाड़ियों को 1 जनवरी 1970 से डीजल-इंजन से चलाने का विचार है।

जी० टी० और सदरन एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों का वर्धा में न रोका जाना

3375. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जी० टी० और सदरन एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों को वर्धा में न रोकने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

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

(ग) वर्धा आने वाले तथा वर्धा से जाने वाले यात्रियों को सुविधाएं देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). इस समय वर्धा स्टेशन पर रेल इंजनों को मोड़ने के लिए 15 डाउन/और 16 अप जी० टी०/वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों और 21 डाउन/22 अप दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को बहुत देर तक ठहरना पड़ता है। इन गाड़ियों को वहां बहुत देर तक न ठहरना पड़े इस उद्देश्य से इन गाड़ियों को भूगांव-सेवाग्राम कार्ड लाइन (निर्माणाधीन) के रास्ते चलाने का विचार है। तब ये गाड़ियां वर्धा स्टेशन के रास्ते नहीं चलेगीं।

(ग) वर्धा स्टेशन के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए भूगांव और सेवाग्राम के बीच वर्धा पूर्व व स्थान पर एक नया स्टेशन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। नये रास्ते से जाने वाली ये गाड़िया इस नये स्टेशन पर रुका करेंगी, जो वर्धा शहर से लगभग 2 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर होगा।

सी० पी० रेलवे कम्पनी द्वारा यात्रियों को अर्पण प्राप्त सुविधाओं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस कम्पनी को खरीदा जाना

3376. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सी० पी० रेलवे कम्पनी ने यात्रियों को अर्पण प्राप्त सुविधाएं देने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन गाड़ियों की रफ्तार धीमी तथा इनमें सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण इस रेलवे से कोई वित्तीय लाभ नहीं हो रहा है।

(ग) क्या सरकार इस लाइन को खरीदने तथा इसकी वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में पुनर्विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं ; तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस रेलवे कम्पनी को वित्तीय लाभ न होने का मुख्य कारण सड़क परिववाहकों से बढ़ती हुई स्पर्धा है। गाड़ियों आदि की धीमी रफ्तार भी इसमें एक सहायक कारण हो सकता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) करार के अन्तर्गत जब कभी खरीद के विकल्प का समय आता है तो इन लाइनों की खरीद पर आम तौर से वित्तीय संभावनाओं के सन्दर्भ में विचार किया जाता है, विकल्प का अगला अवसर 1977 में आयेगा।

Social Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

3377. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on different schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, Scheme-wise-Educational, Agricultural, and other social welfare schemes ;

(b) the total amount spent so far in the country on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; what percentage of it was spent in Madhya Pradesh and how it is related with the percentage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the country in that State ; and

(c) the details and cost of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh under implementation in 1969-70 and proposed for 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha soon.

(c) The required information is given below :

Category.	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Allocation made for 1969-70		
	State Sector.	Central Sector	Total
(a) Scheduled Tribes	77.00	190.80	267.80
(b) Scheduled Castes.	28.00	11.50	39.50
Total :	105.00	202.30	307.30

The schemewise details for the Centrally Sponsored Programme are as under :

Category/Scheme	Allocation approved for 1969-70
	(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) *Scheduled Tribes.*

1. Post-matric Scholarships.	2.50
2. Girls Hostels	3.00
3. Tribal Development Blocks	172.00
4. Cooperation.	12.00
5. Tribal Research and Training.	1.30
Totals	190.80
Scheduled Tribes	

(b) *Scheduled Castes*

1. Post-matric Scholarships.	2.00
2. Girls Hostels.	3.00
3. Pre-examination Training	1.50
4. Improvement of working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers.	5.00
Total	11.50
Scheduled Castes.	
Grand Total	202.30

The schemewise details for the State Sector Programme are left to be decided by the State Government with reference to the local circumstances.

The allocations for 1970-71 have not yet been finalised.

Completion of Parli Over-Bridge, Olavakkot Division (Southern Railway)

3378. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Engineers regarding the completion of Parli over-bridge (Olavakkot Division) with less expense and shorter period ; and

(b) the time by which Government intend to complete the work ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) The Railway's portion of the work on the road over-bridge is expected to be completed by the end of August, 1970.

Collapse of Super Structure of a Construction Work at Bokaro Steel Project

3379. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super structure of a construction work at the Bokaro Steel Project suddenly collapsed in the month of October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the number of casualties as a result thereof ; and

(c) the causes of the accident and estimates of the damage caused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) to (c). A portion of the temporary structure and gangway constructed for concreting of certain foundations in one of the zones of Bokaro Steel Plant collapsed and caved in on the 7th October, 1969 while the concreting was in progress. As a result of the collapse about 60 labourers received injuries. They were all taken to hospital and nearly fifty of them were released immediately after first-aid. The causes and circumstances leading to this accident are under investigation.

Industrial Development Schemes during Third Plan in Kerala

3380. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Industrial Development scheme implemented in public sector in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the details of the Industrial Development schemes which were accepted from the beginning of the Third Plan period in Kerala under the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT-2311/69*]

Manufacture of Electronic Wrist Watches by Swiss

3381. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Swiss firm has manufactured world's first electronic wrist watch ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to produce such watches in India ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider the question of producing such watches in India in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). No details of the world's first electronic wrist watch stated to have been manufactured by a Swiss firm are available. There is no proposal with the Government, at present, for the manufacture of such watches in India.

Removal of Ban of Establishment of New Automobile Ancillary Units

3382. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to remove the ban on establishment of new automobile ancillaries units ;

(b) the types of ancillaries to be allowed to be manufactured ;

(c) types of vehicles which are intended to be helped by such manufacture ; and

(d) the number of applications and the name of applicants who have offered to establish such units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Government issued a Press Note on the 25th October, 1969 removing the ban on the establishment of new units in respect of all items of automobile ancillaries with the exception of Radiators which are reserved exclusively for the small scale sector.

(c) Commercial vehicles, motor cars, jeeps, scooters, motor cycles, three-wheelers, mopeds, tractors, power tillers, diesel engines, etc.

(d) No application has yet been received in response to the Press Note.

Crisis in Structural Fabrication Industry

3383. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the structural fabrication industry which is the oldest and the largest engineering industry in India is facing serious crisis and is facing closure :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There is considerable under-utilisation of capacity in the structural fabrication industry.

(b) Like many other engineering industries, this industry was also hit by the general recession. Under-Utilisation of capacity in the industry is attributable primarily to lack of adequate orders and in a few cases, labour trouble in addition.

(c) The step taken to assist the industry are :

(i) The units in this industry have been allowed to diversify their production subject to prescribed conditions.

(ii) Import of fabricated steel structural items such as cranes, transmission towers, penstocks etc. is not permitted.

(iii) Public sector undertakings are placing orders for their requirements of fabricated structural items on indigenous fabricators.

(iv) Maximum assistance for import of raw materials etc. is given to the industry which is a priority one.

(v) Exporters of fabricated structural items have been granted facilities to visit foreign markets under the aegis of Engineering Export Promotion Council for market exploration.

(vi) The Joint Plant Committee scheme for reimbursement of the difference between the domestic and international prices of steel to fabricators

of engineering goods for export purposes was in operation for the last two years and structural fabricators have been availing themselves of this facility. However, from the 1st October, 1969, the price concession scheme is not operative, as the international prices for structural steel have gone up substantially.

Technical Magazines and Periodicals of Foreign Countries for Railway Library

3384. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board procure and subscribe for the Railway Library technical magazines/periodicals, design books and specifications of foreign countries for use by the Railway Designs and Standards Organisation and Railway Board ;

(b) if so, what are the details of these so far available with the Library ; and

(c) whether these technical reference books are also made available to the wagon-builders in India and, if not, whether instructions will be issued to make them available to wagon-builders doing export work ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) A List is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2312/69*]

(c) Technical reference books can be made available to wagon builders for reference in the Library on receipt of specific requests.

Programme of Railway Stock Export Association

3385. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the activities and the work and programme of the Railway Stock Export Association ; and

(b) whether Government will consider to associate the State Trading Corporation more actively with this Association in order to help export ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The Rolling Stock Export Association is a Company Limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The main objects of the Association are to support, protect, maintain, increase and promote the exports of Railway Rolling Stock.

(b) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. are already closely associated with the Association.

**Excess Amount Paid by Wagon-Builders
For Designs Prepared by R. D. S. O.,
Lucknow**

3386. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow charged Rupees one lakh each for preparing design for export order from the Government of South Korea when the cost of preparing the design was less ; and

(b) whether Government will refund the excess amount paid by the wagon-builders in order to help the export programme ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मैसर्स लीवर ब्रादर्स

3387. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में मैसर्स लीवर ब्रादर्स के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक संस्थानों में भारतीय पूंजी कितनी कितनी ली हुई है ;

(ख) मैसर्स लीवर ब्रादर्स के प्रत्येक संस्थान में किन किन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होता है ;

(ग) मैसर्स लीवर ब्रादर्स द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितने माल का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(घ) मैसर्स लीवर ब्रादर्स के सारे देश में

कितने समवाय और शाखायें हैं और प्रत्येक के निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

**औद्योगिक विकास आन्तरिक व्यापार
तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फलरुहीन अली
अहमद) :** (क) अनुमानतः संदर्भ हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड से है। 31 दिसम्बर 1968 को हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड की प्रदत्त पूंजी 11.56 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसमें 9.3 करोड़ रुपये विदेशी पूंजी है तथा 1.73 करोड़ रुपये भारतीय पूंजी है। हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के पास चार सहाय समवाय हैं, उनको 1.03 करोड़ रुपये की समस्त प्रदत्त पूंजी पूर्णस्वेण भारतीय समवाय हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के हाथों में है।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड की प्रत्येक इकाई द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

इकाई	मुख्य उत्पादन
मिवरे, बम्बई	साबुन, प्रसाधन पदार्थ, ग्लिसरीन, वनस्पति, मार्गरीन खली, पशु गोय्य पदार्थ।
गार्डनरी, कलकत्ता	साबुन, प्रसाधन पदार्थ और ग्लिसरीन
त्रिचियपल्ली, तमिलनाडु	वनस्पति
एटा, उत्तर प्रदेश	मथित दुग्ध, चूरा, घृत, बाल भोज्य।
अंधेरी बम्बई	नारियल-पदार्थ-रसायन

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के चारों सहाय समवाय निर्माण कारी कार्यों में संलग्न नहीं है।

(ग) विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय को, हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के एक सहाय समवाय इन्डक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड, जो उनके निर्यात का प्रबन्ध करना है, द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार निर्यात का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :-

वर्ष	निर्यात का मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1967	29.95
1968	69.79
30-9-1969 तक	120.53

(घ) 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 के हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के पास चार पूर्ण स्वामित्व प्राप्त सहाय समवाय और नार शाखाएँ थी :

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड तथा सहाय समवायों के निदेशकों के नाम नीचे दिये हैं :—

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. श्री वी० जी० राजाध्यक्ष, | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. श्री आर० डब्ल्यू० आर्चर, | उपाध्यक्ष |
| 3. श्री मथडवास | निदेशक |
| 4. श्री एल० डी० भूढी | " |
| 5. श्री टी० टामस | " |
| 6. डा० एस० वर्दाराजन | " |
| 7. श्री डब्ल्यू० एफ० नेव | " |

सहाय समवायों के निदेशक

- (1) इन्ड इक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड
 - (i) श्री जी० बी० राजाध्यक्ष
 - (ii) श्री आर० डब्ल्यू० आर्चर
- (2) लीवर एसोसिएटेड ट्रस्ट लिमिटेड
 - (i) श्री आर० वी० आर्चर
 - (ii) श्री एम० मथाडवास
- (3) लेविन्ग्रा ट्रस्ट लिमिटेड
 - (i) श्री ए० एस० धर्मराज
 - (ii) श्री ए० एस० नटराजन
- (4) हिन्द लीवर ट्रस्ट लिमिटेड
 - (i) श्री आर० बनर्जी
 - (ii) श्री एस० एम० गुरसहानी

जमालपुर वर्कशाप (पूर्व रेलवे) में स्थानीय रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धियों के लिये रोजगार

3388. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नयी प्रकार की कोई कार्य योजना न होने के कारण पूर्वा रेलवे की जमालपुर वर्कशाप में स्थानीय रेलवे कर्मचारियों के शिक्षित पुत्रों तथा सम्बन्धियों को गत कई वर्षों से रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बेरोजगारी के कारण समाज में कानून और व्यवस्था भंग हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जमालपुर वर्कशाप में नये प्रकार के कार्य की व्यवस्था करके स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के बेरोजगार पुत्रों तथा संबंधियों को रोजगार दिलाने की कोई योजना तत्काल क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) और (ग). रेलवे में भर्ती के मामले में रेल कर्मचारियों के पुत्रों को तरजीह देने की परिपाटी को 1950 में छोड़ देना पड़ा क्योंकि इसे संविधान का उल्लंघन माना गया था ।

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

Translation of Central Acts

3389. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn a phased scheme for the translation of the Central Acts etc. ; and if so, the dead line fixed for the completion of the said work ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said work is not proceeding to schedule as the existing scales of pay of the Translators are not at all alluring and that for that reason competent and experienced persons are not forth coming for this work ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise the pay scales of the Translators, Editors etc with a view to making them more attractive, for the timely completion of the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government propose to have the Central Laws translated in Hindi in the course of 5 years.

A scheme for translation of all Central Laws into regional languages is already in operation. The Central laws will be translated in regional languages under the auspices of the Centre, that is, through the Official Language (Legislative) Commission in close collaboration with the appropriate agency at the State level. Under this arrangement, the work of translation will be got done through the State agency (which may be a Commission or a Committee for preparing the translations of Central as well as State enactments in the official language of the State) in co-ordination with the skeleton unit for each language set up in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission. It is difficult to say at this stage by what time the translation of Central Acts in regional languages will be completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे लाइन पर रेलवे पुलों और ऊपर पुलों का निर्माण

3390. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यास बांध के निर्माण के कारण बदली जा रही कांगड़ा घाटी रेलवे लाइन के लिए नवीन सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप कितने रेलवे पुल, सड़क एवं रेलवे पुल और ऊपर पुलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा;

(ख) ऊपर पुलों के निर्माण के लिए कौन कौन से स्थान चुने गये हैं; और

(ग) इन ऊपर पुलों के निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

विधि तथा समान कल्याण और रेलवे मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) (i) रेलवे पुलों की कुल संख्या

(ii) सड़क एवं रेल पुलों की कुल संख्या

कुछ नहीं

(iii) ऊपरी पुलों की कुल संख्या

1

(ख) बगल जाने वाली सड़क के लिए हरसर और नगरोटा सूरिा के बीच प्रस्तावित रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच सी० एच० 61100 (मील 11.572) पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का विचार है।

(ग) ऊपरी पुल की लागत लगभग 62,000 रु० है।

इस्पात के उत्पादन लक्ष्यों का पुनर्विलोकन

3391. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व में इस्पात की बढ़ती हुई मांग तथा हेवी इंजीनियरी निगम रांची के कारखानों की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इस्पात उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों का पुनर्विलोकन करने का है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : चौथी योजना के लिए इस्पात का विकास कार्यक्रम, उपलब्ध आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी साधनों के अनुरूप बनाने और इस्पात की बढ़ती हुई निर्यात संभावनाओं तथा इस्पात कारखानों के लिए संयंत्र और मशीनें सप्लाई करने की भारी इंजीनियरी निगम, रांची की उपलब्ध क्षमता को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाने का विचार है।

प्राकृतिक गैस से चलने वाली कार

3392. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका में प्राकृतिक गैस से चलने वाली कार जो हवा को दूषित नहीं करती और जिस पर कम खर्च आता है बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ग्रामिन में लाखों रुपये के मूल्य की गैस बेकार जाती सरकार का विचार भारत में इस कार को चालू करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). ज्ञात हुआ है कि अमेरिका में ऐसी कार बनाई गई है।

भारत में ऐसी कारों के प्रारम्भ करने के लिए गैस की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध तथा अन्य अपेक्षित तथ्यों की काफी जांच करनी होगी। अभी भारत में इस प्रकार की कारें चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Shortfall in Supply of Castings by H.E.C.

3393. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has been showing serious short-fall in the supplies of castings ;

(b) if so, the rate of production of this Plant during 1968-69 and the likely production during 1969-70 ;

(c) the main reasons for the short-fall ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve its working and by what time it would reach capacity production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The plant has faced shortages in the supply of castings required for its production.

(b) The production in the Heavy Machine Building Plant during 1968-69 amounted to 23852.5 tonnes and the likely production during 1969-70 is 27,000 tonnes.

(c) The reasons for the shortfall are as follows :

(i) Inadequate supplies of castings and forgings ;

(ii) Non-availability of bought out items like electrics, bearings etc ;

(iii) Non availability of imported items.

(iv) Most of the items under production have been taken up for manufacture for the first time in the country, and the requisite experience and skill have not yet been fully developed.

(d) The following steps are being taken to improve its working :—

(i) Training of workers both in the plant and the Central Training Institute ;

(ii) Streamlining the production planning and control organisation and other services ;

(iii) Systematic follow up in regard to imports ;

(iv) Proposed introduction of an incentive scheme when productivity has reached a certain minimum level and norms/methods have been established ;

(v) Special efforts to streamline the personnel organisation.

It is expected that the Plant will achieve its rated capacity of 80,000 tonnes a year by 1974-75.

Cement Factory in Rajasthan

3394. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new cement factory in the private sector is being set up near Chittorgarh in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the capacity of the proposed plant and the details of the scheme ; and

(c) by what time the plant is likely to come up ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). M/s. Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur are setting up a cement factory near Udaipur with an annual installed capacity of 4 lakh tonnes. The factory is likely to be completed in 2 stages of 2 lakh tonnes each during 1970 and 1974-75 respectively.

Tribal Unrest in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh

3395. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Central Government to investigate into the cause of tribal unrest in the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether any officers of the Central Government have been deputed to make an on-the-spot investigation in collaboration with State Government in the Srikakulam District ; and

(c) whether Government propose to send a high power delegation to the Northern district of Andhra Pradesh comprising large tribal areas to assess the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). A high level committee of officials of the State Government have examined the problem posed by the extremist activities in Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government are in constant touch with State Government in this regard.

Scheduled Tribes of Betul and Chhindwara Districts in Madhya Pradesh

3396. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute poverty and almost primitive backwardness prevalent amongst the Scheduled Tribes population in the Districts of Betul and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake schemes for encouraging cottage

industries, small-scale industries and handloom and handicrafts industries in these areas to mitigate the sufferings of these people ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction financial assistance to the Madhya Pradesh Government to improve the living standards of the tribal population in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the problems of the tribal people and is taking effective measures to solve them. Plans for their development are drawn up in consultation with the State Governments. The Central Government does formulate plans for individual districts.

Plan programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes fall into two groups—"Centrally aided" and "Centrally sponsored". Many schemes are operated under the former programme falling generally into three groups (i) Schemes for educational advancement ; (ii) Schemes for economic development ; and (iii) Scheme for health, housing etc., facilities. Besides these, activities having a high country wide priority are taken up under the latter programme with full central assistance.

The Tribal Development Block which is essentially an Area Development Concept focusses attention on the intensive development of areas predominantly inhabited by tribal people. There are 5 such Blocks in Betul and 4 in Chhindwara.

Uprising in Tribal Area of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh

3397. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted by his Ministry into the recent uprising in the tribal area of the Srikakulam

District of Andhra Pradesh where Naxalites are reported to have been indulging in violent activities ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the armed Naxalites are from the Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if so, whether his Department has any proposal to go into the reasons for the tribal unrest in this area in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to reply given by the Minister of Home Affairs to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 698 on the 22nd August, 1969.

Introduction of New Trains and Facilities in Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway)

3398. SHRI SHIV CHANRDA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new trains have been introduced and more facilities have been provided from the 1st October, 1969 on the North Eastern Railway in general and in its Samastipur division in particular ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). In the time table which came into force from 1.10.69, 4 pairs of additional trains (*viz.*, 17Up/18Dn Katihar-Lucknow Vaishali Express, 39Up/40Dn Champaram Express, 330Up/329Dn Nirmali-Jaynagar Pass and 395Up/396Dn Samastipur-Muzaffarpur Pass) have been introduced/extended on the North Eastern Railway and all these services, cover portions of Samastipur Division. Besides, 3 third class through coaches between Allahabad City and Gorakhpur and 5 sectional coaches between Muzaffarpur and Palezaghat, consequent upon extension of 39Up/40Dn Palezaghat-Muzaffarpur Expresses to and from Narkatiagani, have been introduced and 13 trains have been provided additional stoppages at 9 stations.

M/s. Phosphate (India) Ltd.

3399. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence was granted to M/s. Phosphate (India) Limited without referring the matter to the Director General of Technical Development ;

(b) if so, in how many days this application was approved for a licence since its submission ; and

(c) the reasons for its expeditious disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) : (a) No, sir.

(b) and (c). The application of M/s. Phosphate (India) Ltd., for the manufacture of phosphoric acid etc. was dated the 31st March, 1961 and was received on the 5th April, 1961. An industrial licence was issued on the 25th May, 1961.

**Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.
Visakhapatnam**

3400. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Ministry of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers working in the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam ;

(b) the number of times the designations of the officers were changed and the scale of pay revised upwards along with the list of Officers so redesignated with reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there is any proposal pending now either before the Ministry or before the Board of Directors of the Company to further redesignate and upgrade some officers ;

(d) if so, the nature of the redesignations with reasons therefor ;

(e) whether it is a fact that all the officers so redesignated belong to a particular region of the country ; and

(f) the additional financial commitment to the Company by these redesignations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 16 Officers in the scale of Rs. 400-950 and above as on the 1st November, 1969.

(b) There has been no upward revision of pay scales in the case of any of the officers whose designations were changed. There have been 13 cases of changes of designations involving 14 officers, without any pay revision. These changes were made in many cases due to the original designations having been given with reference to the

requirements at the time of construction. The revised designations are those corresponding to the provisions made in the production organisation. In some cases the designations were changed to bring them in line with corresponding designation in some of the other public sector undertakings. A statement giving the particulars of these changes is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. The officers involved are from three different States.

(f) Does not arise, as there have been no pay revisions.

Statement

S. No.	Designation on which appointed	No. of officers	Present designation
1.	Assistant Chief Purchase Officer	1	Senior Purchase Officer
2.	Assistant Personnel Manager	1	Senior Personnel Officer
3.	Senior Inspection Engineer	1	Superintendent (Inspection)
4.	General Foreman	2	Superintendent
5.	Senior Estimation & Planning Engineer	1	Superintendent (Production Planning Control)
6.	Assistant Secretary	1	Secretary (Company Law)
7.	Chief Design Engineer	1	Chief Engineer
8.	Executive Engineer (Mechanical)	1	Assistant Superintendent (MM)
9.	Executive Engineer (Elect.)	1	Assistant Superintendent (Elec. M)
10.	Assistant Engineering (Mechanical)	1	Foreman (MM)
11.	Assistant Engineering (Elec.)	1	Foreman (EM)
12.	Plant Engineer	1	Assistant Works Manager (Maintenance)
13.	Sales Officer	1	Sales Engineer

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 3526 DT. 18-3-1969 RE. GRANT OF PATENTS

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : While giving information re-

garding the number of patents granted to Indians and foreigners in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 3526 answered on the 18th March, 1969, I have indicated the figure of 501 as the number of patents granted to Indians during 1954. The correct figure of the patents granted is 301.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEReported exodus of people of Indian
origin from Malaysia

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“लगभग 60,000 भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों के मलयशिया छोड़कर भारत आने के समाचार”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Government are aware of press reports stating that a large number of persons of Indian origin have applied for passages to India. Enquiries have been made from our High Commission in Kuala Lumpur and Government understand that the reports are exaggerated. The passages available on the existing service have been inadequate and it is usual for bookings for the sailings from January to June each year to be opened about this time. For the last several years several thousand passages have been booked on the very first day.

This year, there has been additional demand owing to the uncertainty caused by the new employment restrictions imposed by Malaysia on non-citizens. Government has been in touch with the Malaysian Government since the new restrictive proposal was mooted. Our High Commissioner has met the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia and we have been assured by the Government of Malaysia that the new regulations will be applied fairly and without discrimination.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी मुझे खेद के साथ कहना चाहता है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सदन को जानबूझकर गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न किया है। उन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकों के आने के समाचारों को स्वाभाविक बताया है और कहा

है कि प्रतिवर्ष इस मौसम में इसी तरह से वे आते हैं। लेकिन तथ्य कुछ और है। मलयशिया की राजनीति बहुत तेजी के साथ बदल रही है और भारतीयों का वहाँ रहना लगभग असम्भव सा हो गया है। इस तथ्य को सरकार छिपाना चाहती है। मुझे भारत से बाहर कुछ देशों में जाने का अवसर मिला है। मैं वहाँ भारतीयों से मिला हूँ। उस आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों की रक्षा करने में उनके अधिकारों और माल की रक्षा करने में सर्वथा असमर्थ रही है। सरकार आज भी अपनी उस नीति पर कोई विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

दूसरे देशों की बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। एक ही शब्द में उन भारतीयों के बारे में कहना चाहना है जो विदेशों में रह रहे हैं। वे अनाथों की तरह वहाँ रह रहे हैं और छोटे-छोटे दूसरे देशों के लोग तो वहाँ सुरक्षित हैं, लेकिन भारतीय सुरक्षित नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप मलयशिया के बारे में सवाल कीजिये।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं आ रहा हूँ। मेरी भाषण देने की आदत नहीं है। मैं उतनी ही बात कहूँगा जितनी कि सरकार के लिए आवश्यक है।

मलयशिया में लगभग दस लाख भारतीय रहते हैं। इनमें से पाँच लाख भारतीयों को बोटिंग राइट नहीं है और उनमें से भी लगभग अस्सी हजार के लगभग ऐसे हैं जिन स्टेटलैस हैं, न तो वे भारत के नागरिक हैं और न ही मलयशिया के नागरिक हैं। शेष ऐसे लोग हैं जो कई पीढ़ियों से वहाँ हैं। इन लोगों की स्थिति चुनाव से पहले तो सुरक्षित थी लेकिन चुनाव के बाद बदल चुकी है। टुंकू अबदुर्रहमान की गवर्नमेंट को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उन्होंने जो नीति अपनाई उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। उस समय वहाँ कोई समस्या नहीं

[श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी]

थी। लेकिन गत चुनाव के बाद से वहां स्थिति बदल गई है। चाइनीज के गवर्नमेंट में न रखने की वहां के उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा कर दी। उसके पश्चात् अधिकांश भारतीयों ने वहां चाइनीज का चुनाव में साथ दिया अर्थात् मलयशिया चाइनीज एसोसिएशन पार्टी है, उसका साथ दिया। एक और पार्टी है पैन इस्लामिक पार्टी, उसका भी उन्होंने साथ दिया। इस सबका परिणाम यह हुआ कि मलयशिया गवर्नमेंट इस समय बहुत ही थोड़ी मेजोरिटी में रह गई है और अब उसने यह निश्चय कर लिया है कि भारतीयों को वहां से भगाया जाए। तथ्य यह है कि उन्हें भगाने का मलयशिया की जनता और सरकार ने निश्चय कर लिया है। चालीस परसेंट तो वहां मलयशियन हैं और चाइनीज और भारतीय मिल कर साठ प्रतिशत के करीब बनते हैं।

दस लाख में से पाँच लाख भारतीय लोगों को आज 21 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन भारत सरकार ने वहां की नागरिकता दिलाने का क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया है और किया है तो उसको अभी तक क्यों सफलता नहीं मिली है? और वहां की सरकार को और से क्या जवाब मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल हो गया है। आप बस करिये।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : साधारण प्रश्न भी होता है तो भी आप दो भाग सवाल पूछने की आज्ञा देते हैं। यह तो काज़िंग एटेंशन नोटिस है।

गत चुनाव के पश्चात् कुआलालम्पुर में भगड़े हुए थे। उस वक्त इसका पता चल गया था कि वहां की जनता और सरकार भारतीयों से नाराज है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने वहां के दूतावास के द्वारा जो भारतीयों के प्रति भ्रान्ति पैदा हो गई थी, उसको दूर करने का क्या प्रयत्न किया और इसका क्या परिणाम निकला?

क्या यह सही है कि वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने

एक नई पालिसी बनाई है वर्क परमिट सिस्टम की जिसके द्वारा दो साल तक परमिट मिलेगा और इस दो साल की अवधि के बाद परमिट नहीं मिलेगा? अगर यह सही है तो इस सिस्टम को बदलवाने की सरकार ने कोई चेष्टा की है ताकि जो भारतीय लोग वहां जैनरेशंस से रहते आये हैं, वे वहीं रह सकें और उनको वहां काम मिलता रह सके?

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked three questions.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not fair on the part of the hon. Member to say that we are not taking the House into confidence. I have given whatever information we have in our possession. The situation in Malaysia is that the Government there is faced with the problem of unemployment which has become very acute of late. They are, naturally, taking certain measures to ease the situation and to improve employment opportunities for their own citizens. To do that they have to place certain restrictions on non-citizens. This is exactly what is being done there. But I can inform the House that we have been assured by the Malaysian Government that there is no element of discrimination in their policy; there is no discrimination against people of Indian origin or against Indian citizens; but certain restrictions have been placed.

In regard to those people of Indian origin who are Stateless, and who are about 85,000 in that country, they have been there for a long time. They have been contributing to their economy and development. They are doing very useful work. Many of them have already applied for citizenship. Their applications are being processed. We have been assured by the Government there that their applications will be considered on compassionate grounds and favourably.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, the whole matter is not as simple as the hon. Minister has stated. This is not the first time that due to our weak and short-sighted foreign policy we have created conditions for the Indians living abroad to be driven out from other countries one after another,

You know the conditions in Africa where citizens of Indian origin are discriminated and isolated to be driven out. Look at our neighbours, Ceylon, Burma and Hong Kong. Now, the latest example is Malaysia.

Malaysia is a country where Indians were not only very much respected but the Malaysian Government went all out to support us whole-heartedly even at the time of Chinese aggression.

What are the conditions today which have created this new situation by which Indians are being driven out? It can be attributed to the weak and short-sighted foreign policy of the Government of India. Sometime back, the Malaysian Government invited India to cooperate in the broader economic development by inviting sophisticated technical know-how. India was lukewarm. Our Embassies abroad are always indifferent to the problems of Indians residing there until the situation comes to the head and only then they try to tackle it.

Has this incident anything to do with the Rabat affair? Mr. Tunker Abdul Rehman was one of the persons who wanted our representative, Mr. Fakhrudhin Ali Ahmed, to keep away from the Conference. Is this the result of that reaction or is it the reflection of some internal politics prevailing there regarding their recent elections?

Now, with regard to the treatment that has been meted out to Indians in Malaysia, what is the cause for it? I do not know. But it is a clear reflection of how the Malaysian policy has been shifted against Indians, possibly, in favour of China or in favour of Pakistan. I am not aware. I would, therefore, request you to ask the hon. Minister to make observations in this respect.

In view of the problem of Indians living abroad becoming more and more difficult day after day, will the Government of India think in terms of appointing an independent Minister to look after the problems of Indians living abroad on the pattern of some other country in the world?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Which country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: About these recent developments in

Malaysia, may I at the outset say that there is nothing that has anything to do with the Rabat affair. Our relations with Malaysia are very friendly and very cordial. It is not correct for the hon. Member to say that Malaysia is no longer friendly to us as she was in the past and that she has shifted her position.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. K. Deo

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, are you satisfied with the answer?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of satisfaction or dissatisfaction for the Speaker.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will you kindly permit me to repeat the question? My question was: Will the Government of India think in terms of appointing an independent Minister to look after the affairs of Indians living overseas? That has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, he is not in a position to answer that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Let Mr. Dinesh Singh reply in that case. He is sitting over there.

My question was: Is the Government of India prepared to appoint an independent Minister to look after the affairs of Indians living abroad? Let him say "yes" or "no".

MR. SPEAKER: It is always a problem to deal with you and Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: If you do not protect me, I am helpless. What can I do? He has not replied to that deliberately. My question was very specific. Is the Government of India prepared to appoint an independent Minister in charge of the affairs of Indians living abroad?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, in 1962, when India was subjected to Chinese aggression, Malaysia was the first country to give its unqualified support to India because they knew the potential danger of aggressive China.

As regards the shift in the Malaysian

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Government's attitude towards Indians living there, is it due to the fact that there has been a definite shift in Indian foreign policy in South-East Asia, specially, when they are thinking of upgrading the Mission in North Vietnam or is there some other reason?

Secondly, I would say, this answer of the hon. Minister is highly unsatisfactory. The hon. Minister has replied that the figure is exaggerated. May I know what is the actual figure of the Indians who are going to be squeezed out? Is there any policy of the Government of India to rehabilitate Indians in this country when they come back from other countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I submit, Sir, that there is no discrimination exercised by the Malaysian Government against the people of Indian origin. Nor is there any drive against the people of Indian origin. The restrictive measures have been taken against non-citizens in which people of Indian origin are also included. To say that there is a special drive against the people of Indian origin is not correct. *Interruptions.*

SHRI P. K. DEO : They do not have the figures.

SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH : It is not correct. As I have already stated our relations with Malaysia are quite cordial and friendly.

SHRI P. K. DEO : What about rehabilitation of those who come back?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Point of order, Sir. The entire Congress (Opposition) is absent. Is it because of the Malaysian policy? When this question is answered, the entire Congress (Opposition) people have gone out.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you had any discussion with them so that you know that they have gone out on account of the Malaysian policy?

SHRI TULSHIDAS JHADHAV (Bar-amati) : Point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : On what?

SHRI P. K. DEO : My question regarding the rehabilitation of those who come back has not been replied.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है : मैं देखता हूँ कि आज की लिस्ट ऑफ बिजिनेस में इस कालिग स्टेशन के नीचे श्री प्रताप केशरी देव के नाम से पहले 'हिज हाइनेस महाराजा' लिखा हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह टाइल अंग्रेजों के समय का है और अब माननीय सदस्य महाराजा हैं भी नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उनके नाम से पहले यह टाइल आपके आफिस के द्वारा लगाया गया है, या माननीय सदस्य की इच्छा के अनुसार ऐसा किया गया है। एक बात यह भी है कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य के अतिरिक्त और भी कई राजा और महाराजा हैं। उनके नाम के साथ यह टाइल क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री प्रकाशवी शास्त्री।

श्री प्रकाशवी शास्त्री (हापुड) : पिछले कुछ समय से विभिन्न देशों से भारतीयों के निष्कासन के समाचार बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। पहले यह समाचार आया कि बर्मा से भारतीय निकाले जा रहे हैं। उसके बाद यह समाचार आया कि श्रीलंका से भारतीय निकाले जा रहे हैं। फिर यह समाचार आया कि भारतीयों को वेनिया आदि अफ्रीका के देशों से निकाला जा रहा है। और आज सदन के सामने यह समाचार है कि मलेशिया से भारतीय बड़ी संख्या में निकल रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हमारी विदेश नीति की असफलता का परिचायक है, या उन देशों की नीति में भारत के प्रति कोई अन्तर आ गया है।

मलेशिया से जो बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय आ रहे हैं, क्या वह मलेशिया सरकार की दुर्नीति का परिणाम है, या वहाँ पर जो चीनी और पाकिस्तानी बड़ी संख्या में रह रहे हैं, उन्होंने इस प्रकार का वातावरण उत्पन्न कर दिया है जिससे भारतीयों का वहाँ रहना

कठिन हो गया है और वे बड़ी संख्या में भारत आना चाहते हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्री, श्री दिनेश सिंह, सदन में उत्तरित हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को अपने हाई कमिश्नरों और सरकारी अधिकारियों पर न छोड़ें। चूंकि मलेशिया से हजारों की संख्या में भारतीयों के निष्कासन की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, इसलिए क्या विदेश मन्त्री स्वयं मलेशिया जाकर मलेशिया सरकार से बातचीत करेंगे, ताकि वहां पर इस प्रकार के तनाव की स्थिति पैदा न हो और भारतीयों को इतनी बड़ी संख्या में वहां से न आना पड़े ?

अभी श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह ने बताया है कि पिछले वर्षों में जनवरी और जून के बीच में जिनकी संख्या में भारतीय यहां आते थे और इसके लिए अपने स्थान बुक कराते थे इस वर्ष उन अवधि में वह संख्या अधिक है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्षों में भारतीयों द्वारा स्थान बुक कराने का अनुपात क्या था और इस वर्ष जो स्थान बुक कराये गये हैं, उनका अनुपात क्या है।

विदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : अगर मेरे जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तो मैं जरूर वहां जाऊंगा। मेरे न जाने से हमारे देश के हित को हानि पहुंचे, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने अभी बताया है, इन देशों ने स्वतन्त्रता के बाद अपने यहां अपने नागरिकों के लिए प्राथमिकता रखी है, जिसकी वजह से जो काम हैं, पहले वह चाहते हैं कि उनके नागरिकों को मिलें। हमारे देश में भी हुंरा है। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहीं हो रहा है। और अब तो और आगे बढ़कर हमारे यहां प्रदेश की बात आ जाती है। हम कहते हैं कि जो इस प्रदेश के हैं उनको पहले काम मिलना चाहिए। तो इस तरह से इन देशों में यह बात उठी है जिसकी वजह से जो बाहर के

नागरिक हैं उनके ऊपर कुछ मुमानियत लगी है। उसमें यह कहना सुनासिब नहीं है कि खाली वह भारतीय नागरिकों पर है या केवल भारत-मूलक लोगों पर है। वह जितने बाहरी हैं सबके ऊपर यह दिक्कत आई है...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : They are being sent out. (*Interruption*.)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Nobody is being sent out ; but people go out.

मैं यह कह रहा था माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के सिलसिले में कि वहां पर जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं उनके लिए, करीब 1 लाख 80 हजार वह हैं, उनके लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो काम हैं वहां पर वह उनको मिलते रहें और जब तक उनको काम वहां मिलता रहेगा वह वहां रहेंगे। जब काम मिलना बन्द हो जायेगा तो जाहिर है कि उनको हमें अपने यहां लेना होगा क्योंकि वह तो हमारे यहां के नागरिक हैं।

जहां तक कि भारत-मूलक लोगों का सवाल है वह वहां की नागरिकता के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वहां के कानून भी ऐसे हैं कि जिसमें हम आशा करते हैं कि काफी लोगों को नागरिकता मिल जायेगी और इन लोगों की नागरिकता वहां की लेनी चाहिए अगरचे उस देश में रह करके उनको काम करना है। कुछ ऐसे हैं जो प्लान्टेशंस में काम करते हैं और ऐसे भी हैं जो बहुत पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, एकदम से जरूरत उन्होंने महसूस नहीं की, फौरन उस देश की नागरिकता लेने की, इसलिए कुछ लोग पिछड़ गए हैं उस काम में और उसको पूरा करने के लिए मलेशिया सरकार भी कोशिश कर रही है, हम भी कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक कि पुनर्वास का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन बार सवाल उठाया, मैं नहीं समझता कि उसकी कोई आवश्यकता आज है कि उनको यहां पुनर्वास के लिए सुविधा दी

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

जाय। वह मलेशिया में काम करते हैं। उनके पास कुछ जायदाद भी है। उनको आकर नया जीवन शुरू करना चाहिए। हम यहाँ कितने लोगों को यह सुविधा दे सकेंगे? यहाँ पर वैसे ही इतने लोग हैं जिनको काम देने का सवाल आता है तो वहाँ से जो आएं उनको अपने हिसाब से देखना पड़ेगा। कोई ऐसी समस्या खड़ी हुई कि जैसे बर्मा या सीलोन से आए, उनके लिए ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़ी तो उसका इन्तजाम हमने किया लेकिन आज पहले ही हम कह दें कि हम इन्तजाम करेंगे तो और लोग आ जाय, यह बात उचित नहीं होगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न यह था कि जैसे उपमन्त्री जी ने बताया कि जनवरी और जून के बीच में कुछ लोग भारत में आने के लिये स्थान बुक कराए हैं, वह प्रतिवर्ष स्थान बुक कराने वालों की संख्या से इस वर्ष उनकी संख्या अधिक है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिवर्ष यह स्थान बुक कराने वालों का अनुपात क्या था और इस वर्ष का अनुपात क्या है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : लगभग 35 हजार के करीब सीटें साल में वहाँ से आने के लिए जहाजों में होती हैं। इस साल हमको अभी तक यह पता चला है कि लगभग 5 हजार ज्यादा लोगों ने स्थान बुक कराया है।

SHRI KAMALANATHAN (Krishnagiri) : Many of these 60,000 people likely to be affected by the present permit system have gone to Malaysia and settled there for many decades without any moorings in India. They have become part and parcel of Malaysia. They should have been given local citizenship by any norms of international and human rights proposals enunciated by the United Nations. We know that Malaysia is a very friendly country. The Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rehman is a noble democrat noted for his broadmindedness and human approach to racial problems. In view of this may I know from the Government what steps they have taken to get citizenship for those qualified for it? Secondly, Sir, as most of the people of

Indian origin in Malaysia and other south-east Asian countries are Tamil-speaking population, may I know whether Government will choose to appoint only persons speaking Tamil as ambassadors and high commissioners to all these countries so that they will be in a position to understand and ascertain better the grievances of the people of Indian origin there?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not think that it would be right for us to extend these linguistic differences into the foreign service also. The question there is of their representing to the Government of Malaysia which speaks neither Tamil nor Hindi but Malay and English. We shall certainly send suitable people who will be able to represent our interests in these countries.

Kegarding the question of the assistance to be given to people for requiring citizenship, you will appreciate that giving of citizenship is a question for the State concerned. Too much of our interference will not be appreciated by the Government concerned there. Of course, we have been impressing on the Government of Malaysia to try to create facilities so that people who are not literate or who have not been able to be totally aware of all these changes are able to acquire citizenship easily and that they are able to assist them. In this direction, whatever is necessary will be done by us.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the next item

SHRI RANGA : I would like to lodge a protest on behalf of Members here in the name of Parliament so far as I can do it, on the failure of the Prime Minister and the Government to appoint in place of those four Cabinet Ministers full-fledged Cabinet Ministers. One could have understood the kind of chow-chow Ministers that they have been bringing into existence by simply shifting the departments and the Ministries associated with the Cabinet Ministers who have resigned during the off-session period, but during this session, that Government should continue to deal with this House in such an off-hand manner with a limping Ministry or a mini-Ministry and without having full-fledged Cabinet Ministers to deal with the respective subjects is very objectionable.

is insulting and derogatory to the House and to all practices of democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if the hon. Minister is prepared to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to make a submission in regard to the Order Paper. Yesterday, the Chairman, Shri Vasudevan Nair, when he was in the chair had asked the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask Shri Khadilkar to make a statement on the impending strike of the insurance employees, and I am told that he has agreed. So, I would request you to see that he makes the statement today because the strike is to commence tomorrow.

Kindly allow him to make the statement now. He himself has agreed. You may kindly direct him to make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Kindly ask him to make a statement now.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi version), published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2187 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (2) A statement showing reason for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2298/69]

Notification under Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 4665 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1969, issued under section 27 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2299/69]

12.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Second Report

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) and Ministry of Home Affairs-Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I want to raise one point. We have had many types of disconcerting news from West Bengal to the effect that the Chief Minister's life was very badly threatened and his life was saved by hair-breadth, because the bombs were discovered in time. I would request the Central Government to inquire and let us know what the position is.

MR. SPEAKER : Every day we are hearing many such things. We cannot go on raising them every day. Once it may be raised but not every day.

Now, we take up the next item, namely election of Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly ask Shri Khadilkar to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please sit down? Instead of pressing it again and again, it is enough if he draws my attention to it once. I shall look into the proceedings ..

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Yesterday it was conceded.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall look into the proceedings

— — —

12.31 hrs.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY-SPEAKER

श्री तेन्नेटी विश्वनाथम् (विशाखापत्तनम्) : पूज्य अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि श्री जी० जी० स्वेल्, जो इस सभा के सदस्य है, को इस सभा का उपाध्यक्ष चुना जाये।

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I beg to second this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That Shri G. G. Swell, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy-Speaker of this House."

I think I should put this motion before the House to vote. Is there any other motion?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Some other Members also want to move the same motion.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : It is not necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : The other Members also want to move the same motion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is not necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : There is only one candidate proposed. But the procedure will have to be gone through. It will have to be put to vote.

The question is :

"That Shri G. G. Swell, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy-Speaker of this House."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : There are no 'Noes'. There is nobody against the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the motion is carried unanimously. I declare Prof. G. G. Swell elected as Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I request you that this decision of the House may be communicated to the Sangh-Swatantra-Syndicate Members who are either in the Lobby or in the Central Hall?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may take up that responsibility on himself.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I, on behalf of this august House and on my personal behalf, offer our sincere congratulations to Prof. Swell on his election to the office of Deputy-Speaker, which is next in importance, in this House, only to your own high office.

Prof. Swell is not a stranger to us or to this House. He has been a distinguished Member since 1962 and many hon. Members will agree that he is amongst those effective Parliamentarians who made their mark almost from the beginning of their association with Parliament.

Prof. Swell is also amongst those for whom Politics has not been the only field of interest, certainly not an obsession. His reputation as a professor and a man of letters is well known.

If I may say so Sir, in spite of his relatively youthful 45 years he carries a wise head on his shoulders. We value his gentleness, sobriety and the larger vision which he brings to bear on his observations here in this House. We are confident that Prof. Swell will bring dignity to the Chair which he will occupy and that he will conduct the not-so-easy proceedings of this House with fairness and absolute impartiality as well as the requisite degree of firmness.

We have elected Prof. Swell as an able Indian, but we do take special satisfaction from the fortunate circumstance that he is also an illustrious member of the tribal communities which are important and

valuable constituents of the great Indian people.

We should like to congratulate him again, and to extend to him an assurance of our full co-operation and also our best wishes for success in the arduous duties upon which he is about to embark.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : On behalf of my party and on behalf of my own self, I offer my felicitations to Prof. G. G. Swell on his unanimous election to this august office of Deputy-Speaker.

As a professor and as a scholar he has had a very distinguished academic career, and as a keen parliamentarian he has endeared himself to those who have come in touch with him for the past seven years. I wish him well in his new office.

His election also endorses the secular character of our democracy and also the respect we pay and in which we hold all the minority communities in this country. Even apart from that, he is distinguished himself by himself and he is eminently suited for the post that he is going to take over.

On behalf of my party, I offer him all the confidence and co-operation that he deserves in that post.

I hope even those Opposition Parties who have abstained themselves will come, stay on and co-operate with us, the Deputy-Speaker and yourself in the conduct of affairs of this House.

Once again, I offer felicitations on behalf of my Party and on my own behalf to the distinguished Prof. Swell on his elevation to the office of Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my Party and of myself, I offer felicitations to our friend and colleague, Prof. Swell, for the honour which has been conferred upon him by the House.

It is rather disconcerting to notice that a large section of the Opposition has chosen, for reasons into which I need not go, to stay away from the proceeding of this morning in so far as the election of a very distinguished colleague of ours to a very high office was concerned. I do not wish to discuss this matter, but I would

leave them to their idea of parliamentary manners.

I am glad that a member of the Opposition has now become the Deputy-Speaker of this House. This is not the first occasion that a member of the Opposition has been elevated to that position, because I remember that in the latter part of the first Lok Sabha when Sardar Hukam Singh was elected as the Deputy-Speaker, he was a member of the Opposition. I hope as a matter of fact, I am confident that what happened in the case of Sardar Hukam Singh, who after a while crossed over to the Government Party, would not happen in the case of Prof. Swell. I say this because we have noticed in Prof. Swell not only eloquence of an order which it is difficult not to appreciate but sophistication of a particular category, and I am sure that that quality of sophistication would stand in the way of his taking recourse to any action which would even remotely be liable to accusation as an act of political impropriety.

He has been elected as the Deputy-Speaker of this House as a member of the Opposition and it is on that account in particular that we on this side of the House would have our expectations geared to a particular level.

I have already been said by the Prime Minister and my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan, that there is a special significance in the fact that Prof. Swell hails from a particular part of our country and from a particular segment of our people. Assam is a lovely land and the hill areas thereof are an element in our multi-faceted India which we wish to cherish. But we know how the hill people have never been made to feel as if they belong with the rest of ourselves, and I do hope that on this occasion the election of Prof. Swell, who comes from the Khasi area of Assam, would contribute to the task of national integration at least in so far as the tribal population of our country is concerned.

I would not amplify on the many virtues of Prof. Swell. We have come to look upon him as a friend and colleague whom we have always cherished and it is a great pleasure to us that he is now to function from the high office to which he has been elected.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I repeat my felicitations and the felicitations of my Party for Prof. Swell.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my own felicitations and those of my Party to Prof. Swell for this unanimous election.

I have had occasion to move with Prof. Swell rather intimately during the last 2½ years of my life in this Lok Sabha. I do not know much about his professorship and all that kind of thing, but I know that on problems which I had occasion to discuss with him, particularly tribal problems, I have found in him a very broad vision, an outlook which wants to integrate the tribal population with the rest of the country, and at the same time tries to persuade the other people, the other Members of the House, as well as people who do not belong to the tribal areas, on the problems from which they are suffering and the difficulties from which they are suffering, and also ask them to appreciate how exactly this thing has got to be done. I have found a large amount of unanimity of views as far as this question is concerned, with him.

Above all, Mr. Swell is an amiable gentleman. My only difficulty with him is, he may be too good a gentleman that I do not know how he is going to manage this House. But I hope—as my friend Mr. Sezhian has said—that this other people will also come here and co-operate; they will have to come here. I know that they are not boycotting the House permanently. I know that they are not going to boycott this House whenever Mr. Swell happens to be in the Chair; in that case, the House will be a wash-out of many Members for almost half the day. But it will not happen, I know. But I hope that the impartiality which Prof. Swell brings to bear on the problems coming up for decision by the Chair whenever he is the occupant of the Chair, will be such that even those people who have chosen to absent themselves will later on have a second thought on the wisdom of their remaining outside this House and they will regret the action that they have taken. Therefore, I offer my co-operation to him, the co-operation of my party, and I am sure that he will be able to discharge his responsibilities.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a great joy both for

my Independent Parliamentary Group and myself to offer my felicitations to Mr. Swell on his unanimous election to the post of Deputy-Speaker in the Lok Sabha. Sir it is a historic occasion; I deliberately say it is a historic occasion, because Mr. Swell has made history. Just look at his age and you know for the first time an Opposition Member has been unanimously elected as Deputy-Speaker of this House. Secondly, he belongs to an important minority community; that is very important, and he has won a seat without any opposition. Thirdly, he comes from one corner of this great country, a neglected corner it may be; but still that will help us in the integration of India. Therefore, I offer my felicitations and congratulations to him. I have no doubt that Mr. Swell as Deputy-Speaker will carry on his duties with objectivity and with complete impartiality.

Sir, I want to tell you today that there is absolutely no force in the charge that there has been anything improper or strategic or any manoeuvring so far as this Parliamentary Independent Group is concerned to which Mr. Swell belongs and I have the honour to belong and to which Mr. Frank Anthony belongs. Mr. Anthony and myself had called on the Prime Minister and we had a talk with her, but I ought to tell you today that there is no question of any manoeuvring; there is no question of any strategy; there is no question of any stratagem. There is no question of any *quid pro quo*. I know Mr. Swell is not the man to submit himself to any kind of *quid pro quo* or to demand any give and take in this matter. It is a great day and a historic occasion; when you are going to pass an amendment of the Constitution, for the benefit of the minorities, it is very desirable that we have elected Mr. Swell, who is an Independent Member, to the post of Deputy-Speaker.

I ought to tell you and through you the whole country that there is absolutely no truth in the charge that between the Prime Minister and us there has been anything improper or any manoeuvring or any strategy of any kind whatsoever. I am quite sure, whenever Mr. Swell sits in the Chair, he will make no difference between any Member of the Opposition and the Prime Minister, and everybody will have the satisfaction of knowing that justice is being done without any demur and without any trouble.

I offer my heartiest felicitations to Mr. Swell.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Chatterjee has already expressed the gratification of the members of the United Independent Parliamentary Group on the unanimous election of Mr. Swell. I felt I might add a few words, because Mr. Chatterjee has mentioned that there was a suggestion of any planning or deliberation between the group and the Government in respect of Mr. Swell's candidature. The whole thing was in fluid condition. Several names were suggested. Mr. Swell's was not the first name suggested by some of us independents. There were other names also. Ultimately, when of the senior members of the group—the group is fortunate because we have some of the oldest and, if I may say so, the ablest hands in this House in our group—when some of the senior members categorically proposed and seconded him, then we said, as a member of our group, we were bound to support him. It was only after that that the Prime Minister asked to see some of us. But when we went there, we sat quietly. The Prime Minister sat quietly. She cleared her throat. We cleared our throats. We said, "Madam, why have we come?" She said, "I just wanted to see you." Mr. Chatterjee immediately plunged into a long discussion about statues. Before coming away, I said, "Mr. Swell is here. I may tell you that we have formally committed ourselves to supporting him." Then the Prime Minister said, "Yes; we also think he is a good candidate. We believe we will support him." There was an end of the matter. But before that, there was no suggestion of our meeting with anybody to discuss the matter.

I only want to say this. Some of us have known Prof. Swell for many years. He has been an increasingly valued member of our group. I am sorry that we should be losing him, because he was one of the few members of the group who could make themselves felt, because he had a certain natural lung capacity. Now that will be an invaluable qualification as Deputy-Speaker. But as the Prime Minister has pointed out, Dr. Swell has never been merely a narrow politician. He has certain other accomplishments, academic and other. I hope, what

Mr. Ramamurti said is not too true that apart from his academic qualifications, which do not seem to count too much among some people here, he has also got what is a disqualification—he is inclined to be a gentleman. Dr. Swell is very much a gentleman. I am sure, given or good wishes which he has and the co-operation of every section of the House which I hope he will have, he will prove a very competent and respected Deputy-Speaker.

We congratulate him and I wish him well.

May God bless him!

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to thank you for enabling me to add any felicitations also to those that have been offered to Dr. Swell, who has been elected to the high post of Deputy-Speaker of this August House.

In every respect he is well-suited for the high office which he has been called upon to occupy. As has already been pointed out, he is a man of letters, of good temper, sanity and sobriety and also a man endowed with ample intelligence and understanding of matters which come before the House. So, he is in a very fortunate position. It has also been pointed out, and I agree with that opinion, that he is a gentleman par excellence. With all these qualifications I am sure he will add lustre to the position which he would occupy and he will help you, Sir, to maintain the dignity of the House.

I am sure I need not stress the point that anyone who knows Shri Swell knows that he is a man who will hold the balance between every party, no matter whether he is in favour of that view or opposed to that view. So far as justice is concerned, it would be very safe in his hands. Therefore, he would be an effective and able assistant to you, Sir, in keeping the impartiality and dignity of the chair which you are occupying and which he is going to occupy.

I wish him every success. I wish the House also every success under him. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that a member belonging to the minority community has been elected to this post. Once more I wish him every success and I offer him every felicitation and congratulation.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I add my congratulations to Professor Swell. All that has got to be said has been said. I want to add only this. Several members said that he will certainly act with independence; I endorse it. Many members said that he will act in fairness; I endorse it. They also said that he will act with impartiality. I endorse it. But I add: when no doubt he will stretch a point in favour of the opposition.

Although he is young, as has been said by many members, he has a wise head on young shoulders. More than that, he has got before him your able guidance and, I have no doubt, that with you as his guide he will conduct the deliberations of the House to the satisfaction of everybody. I wish him again success in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, I am extremely happy and very much privileged in associating myself with the tributes paid to Shri Swell by Madam Prime Minister and leaders of parties and groups on the very happy occasion of his election as Deputy-Speaker of this House. I can only say that for the coming new year and for the times to come I have received the most precious gift from this House, in the form of Professor Swell as my Deputy Speaker.

Professor Swell is known to me for quite some time. He is a perfect gentleman, very able, sober and mature. He is also a very balanced gentleman, which is a quality very necessary for the occupation of this chair.

While we rejoice at his election, I may say that when he comes to occupy this chair he will find that it is not so easy as it appears to be from outside. It is quite tiring and taxing and now-a-days it keeps you on the nerves all the time. Members keep themselves on the nerves and keep the Chair on the nerves. It is a big trial. I am very confident, with his qualities he will come up to it. He has enough guts, courage and balance to stand to that.

We are passing through very difficult times. The country is going through great social, political and economic transition and, naturally, our young men and representatives who come to Parliament are very keen...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are young; he is younger.

MR. SPEAKER: ...to express themselves in the House, vying with each other. In their own way they are perfectly justified. It is a task for the Chair to find time and opportunity for them so that they may justify their election and seat in this House to the people outside. I am very confident, with the experience and the temperament that Professor Swell has got, he will not be lacking in providing those opportunities to Members.

Many things are common between him and myself; one or two things are uncommon also. We belong to the minority community, both of us. I do not know if his minority community is as aggressive as mine, but we do belong to it. We come from the teaching profession. I had been teaching law; he had been teaching literature. Then, may I say, we both are gentlemen?

MR. S. M. BANERJEE: In a House of gentlemen.

MR. SPEAKER: But there is some contrast also. He comes from one end of the country and I come from the other end of the country, both extreme ends. I hope that we are sitting at very strategic points and there will be no risk to democracy from any end.

I sincerely, affectionately and very warmly congratulate Professor Swell. I wish him a great career as a presiding officer. He has been segregated for the first time. I had been doing this job for quite a few years. But the past does not have anything to do with what you have to do in this Parliament. I completely found my experience and my career as a presiding officer outside this House absolutely useless in this House. I have to draw upon various other faculties also to deal with people here, which I never do. But still I am very hopeful.

The absence of a few Members in this House has nothing personal against him; I do hope, it is not there. Now that he is elected Deputy-Speaker of this House, he belongs to the whole House, whether Members are absent or not. He belongs to the whole House and they should take it like that, that he belongs to them also. I am very confident, as one of the speakers said, that it should

be in that spirit. I do hope, it will come about that way.

I again thank him and the House very much for giving such a good gift to me. I would request him that after he finishes his speech, if he wants to reply, he should occupy this Chair. This has been a very turbulent Chair for me. Please occupy the first Chair on my left and embellish it with your accomplishments.

13 00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Swell.

Shri Swell was then conducted to the Deputy-Speaker's seat on the front bench by Shri Frank Anthony and Shri N.C. Chatterjee

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about Mr. Sheo Narain now ?

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know really what to say and how to say in gratitude over this flood of affection, trust and confidence that has come from you, Sir, from the Prime Minister, from the leaders of all parties and groups and, I am sure, from the hearts of my colleagues here inside and also from the hearts of those, for reasons of their own, who find it inconvenient to be present in the House.

Sir, this affection has come to me unsolicited and, therefore, it is all the more precious and cherished by me. My own prayer and hope at this moment is that I may not falter or fumble and that I may live up to the expectations of my colleagues.

Many a time I have watched you and other colleagues of mine who have had an opportunity to sit in that Chair is your absence, Sir, and I have had always said to myself that if there was one man who deserved to be sympathised and pitied more than the others it was the man sitting in that Chair. Little did I realise that the same fate awaited me. I am confident, with the affection that I have received and the hope that I shall continue to receive the same affection and even indulgence from my colleagues, I shall be able to discharge my duties impartially, and maybe, as the Prime Minister said, sometimes firmly but to the satisfaction of the House.

To the older Members of this House, I would say, "Please continue to give me your affection, your consideration and sometimes your indulgence." But to the younger Members of this House to which group I am proud to belong, I would say, "This is the challenge to youth. Please give me your cooperation. Let not the hopes of youth perish in that Chair."

Sir, I have always held the view that this Parliament is the most potent instrument for a peaceful, orderly, social, economic and political change and that as long as the people of this great country of ours whom we represent continue to have their faith, trust and confidence in this Parliament, the parliamentary democracy is safe in this country. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of each one of us not to do anything, even when we are seized by, what I would say, righteous indignation, to denigrate the House or to bring it into contempt. Sir, in all your efforts to maintain and promote the sovereignty, the dignity and the effectiveness of this House, I shall assist you and give you of my best.

I will end on a slight personal note, the note which has been struck by the Prime Minister and many of my elderly and very valued colleagues. It is true that I come from a group in this great country of ours, a small group and also from Assam, a few lakhs strong as against nearly 6,000 lakhs of population in this country and that group is tucked in a small though exquisite corner in the north-east of our country. Yet, it has not been a handicap to me. The offer of this office to me by my colleagues in this House should serve as a testimony to the wide world that the heart of India is great and good despite the trials, tribulations and sometimes aberrations and that every one of her children, however, small numerically, however remote geographically, has a place of honour in this country and is loved and cherished as such. It should also serve as a testimony that under the new dispensation the gate is wide open for the youth to come to its own and precious years should not be cast away in anger.

Sir, I approach my new task in this spirit. If my approach is right, I cannot fail.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I adjourn, I have a happy news to Mr. Banerjee that Mr. Khadilkar will be presenting a statement.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Thank you very much, Sir.

STATEMENT RE : PROPOSED STRIKE
BY THE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
OF LIC

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY, AND ALSO MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI KHADILKAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the proposed strike by the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Statement

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at its meeting held in October 1969 in Nagpur, the General Body of the National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India resolved that the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India would go on an indefinite strike from 10th December 1969, if their grievances in regard to the work norms are not satisfactorily settled by then.

2. The duties of Development Officers differ fundamentally from those of other employees. Their work is in the field and they have, therefore, no office or regular hours of work. The normal method of supervision employed to supervise other employees is therefore not available in their case. When normal grade increments were granted for the first time in 1965 to these employees it became more than ever necessary to evolve norms for proper assessment of their output. Also when the Corporation took action under Staff Regulations against Development Officers whose output was poor, the Federation contended that Development Officers should first be told what was expected of them.

3. Negotiations between the L. I. C. and the Federation on the issue of work norms were held in November-December 1968 and February 1969. The Federation stated that they were opposed to the very basis of the proposals formulated by the Corporation and put forward certain alterna-

tive proposals. The Corporation considered these too low to serve as a basis for discussions. Further, the only penalty suggested by the Federation for neglect of work was that cases of Development Officers whose performance was less than 75% of the norms during two consecutive years should be placed under effective supervision and a phased programme drawn up to enable them to come up to the standards. This meant that erring Development Officers could continue to draw salary for some years without giving adequate performance.

4. It was under these circumstances that the Corporation had to take a decision to fix the norms. Incidentally the norms fixed by the L. I. C. are much more liberal than those which the Morarka Committee later thought as proper. The scheme also provides for an adequate transitional period for Development Officers to come up to the norms.

5. The representatives of the Federation met me and discussed at length their problems. I have had discussion with the Chairman also. In view of these discussions I would appeal to the Development Officers to abandon the strike and resume negotiations with the LIC on the basis of the norms laid down.

MR. SPEAKER : For the information of the House, the voting time for the constitutional Amendment Bill will be 4-45 p. m. Now we adjourn for lunch.

13.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at three minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-THIRD
AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :
Our young Deputy Speaker !

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir,
I want to make a submission

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : While taking the Chair, I would request you to kindly cooperate with the Chair, and continue with the Agenda which we have before us. We have to conclude the Debate at 4-45 p. m. when the voting will take place. Representatives of all the different Groups must have a chance to speak. So, I would humbly request you to kindly allow the Debate to continue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to draw your attention to an important point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even so, one thing will lead on to another. I would humbly request you to resume your seat. Mr. Mandal was in possession of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is an urgent matter. Mahatma Gandhi's portrait is destroyed. I want to call the attention of the Prime Minister. This is an important matter. Members of the Marxist Communist Party have destroyed and dishonoured the photo of Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta. The Prime Minister should make a statement on this in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree that the matter is important, but the hon. Member may kindly take another occasion to raise it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : It is a shame and disgrace that the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, has been destroyed like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri B. P. Mandal may continue his speech. The hon. Member is absent. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
rose—

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I am here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue his speech. The time is almost over for him. Therefore, I would request him to conclude his speech in three minutes.

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

कल मैं यह कह रहा था कि बीस वर्ष से हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है लेकिन फिर भी उनकी दशा में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया था कि बिहार में एक महीने के अन्दर की बात है जबकि एक गांव में उत्तर प्रदेश के उच्च वर्ण के जमींदार के द्वारा ग्यारह व्यक्तियों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया है।

मैं कहना चाहता है कि केवल रिजर्वेशन देने से हरिजनों की दशा में इस देश में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। आप देखें कि हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों इत्यादि की आबादी 21 प्रतिशत है लेकिन उनके लिए आप 17 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन देते हैं। जिस जाति की जन संख्या दो प्रतिशत ही है जैसे ब्राह्मण जाति, उनका प्रतिशत आप नौकरियों में देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि शायद वह 92 प्रतिशत है। वही लोग सब जगहों को पकड़े हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):
क्यों गलत बात कह रहे हो ?

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर प्राप्रेसिब हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि वाइस प्रेजीडेंट और प्रेजीडेंट उन्होंने किन लोगों को बनाया है। ब्राह्मण जाति में से लेकर ही तो बनाया गया है। आप देखें कि जो गवर्नर हैं, जो एम्बेसेडर हैं, उनमें से कितने हरिजन या आदिवासी हैं या बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग हैं। आपको पता चलेगा कि वे नहीं के बराबर हैं। जिनकी जन संख्या दो प्रतिशत है उनमें से जिनने गवर्नर हैं या एम्बेसेडर हैं, इसके बारे में मैंने प्रश्न किया था लेकिन इसका जवाब मुझे अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

आपको देखना होगा कि कहां खराबी है। 23 वर्ष भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए हो गए हैं। लेकिन इस अर्थ में भी जानपात की प्रथा दूर नहीं हो सकी है। हरिजनों के नेताओं को कुछ

[श्री बी० प्र० मंडल]

जगहें आप यहां दे दें या इस घर में बिठा दें, इससे हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता, उनकी हालत नहीं सुधर सकती। ब्राह्मण जिनकी आवादी दो प्रतिशत है, उनके लिए अगर आप रिजर्वेशन कर दें दो प्रतिशत का, तो कम से कम नब्बे प्रतिशत जगहें तो बच जायेंगी जोकि उनको नहीं मिल सकेंगी। हरिजनों के साथ-साथ ब्राह्मणों के लिए भी आप उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन दे दें। दो प्रतिशत जगहें वे लेंगे तो नब्बे प्रतिशत जगहें बचेंगी। लेकिन इस तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। स्वराज्य के बाद भी नब्बे प्रतिशत लोगों पर पांच प्रतिशत लोग शासन पर रहे हैं। मैं शोषित दल का सदस्य हूँ और मेरा खयाल यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक शोषण से बढ़कर सामाजिक शोषण हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should try to conclude now. He has already taken more than three minutes.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Kindly give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can have one more minute.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : जब तक इस देश में इस स्थिति का अन्त नहीं किया जायेगा कि 5 प्रतिशत मुठ्ठी भर आदमी 95 प्रतिशत जगहों पर अधिकार बनाये रखें, तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

जो हरिजन सामाजिक अत्याचार के कारण हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़कर बूढ़िस्ट हो गये हैं या और धर्मों में चले जाते हैं, उन्हें इस रिजर्वेशन से वंचित क्यों किया जाता है ? यह हमारे देश के मैकुर करेक्टर के विरुद्ध है। इस सरकार का रवैया तो यह मालुम होता है कि हम एक रोटी फेंकते हैं, तुम लोग उसी से संतुष्ट हो जाओ ; अगर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में किसी कट्रेक्टर द्वारा पुल बनाते समय किसी हरिजन

का सैक्रीफाइस किया जाता है, तो तुम उसको बर्दाश्त करो ; हम तुम्हारे कुछ प्रादमियों को पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में बिठा देते हैं, यहाँ तुम्हारे लिये काफी है, आदि। यह दृष्टिकोण ठीक नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो हरिजन सामाजिक अत्याचार के कारण हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़ देते हैं, उन्हें इस रिजर्वेशन से वंचित न किया जाए।

यद्यपि, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आपने मुझे कम समय दिया है, लेकिन धूँकि आज आपका पहला दिन है, इसलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देकर समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. According to the time allotted he will have ten minutes. Let him kindly cooperate with the Chair and finish his speech within ten minutes, because at 4.45 p.m. voting will take place.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : We find that there is no Minister present here when this debate is going on. No Minister is here. This shows how seriously they are taking up the whole question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of State is here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I do not think that she has got anything to do with this Ministry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE : This is a serious matter. Last time when we discussed this Bill, it was the Home Minister, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, who had piloted the Bill. But now even the Law Minister is absent from the House. This is not the way the House should be treated. You should ask the Minister to be present in the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Let the House be adjourned till the Minister comes. How can we go on like this ? They are treating the Scheduled Castes, Adibasis and Anglo-Indians like this. This is the attitude of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of State is here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I do not think that she has got anything to do with this Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of State in charge of Social Welfare is here. Even so, I would request that the desire of the Members of the House that the Minister should be here may be conveyed to him, but for the purpose of the debate, let us go on, since the Minister of State is here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is she going to reply to the debate ? Sir, you must uphold the dignity of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : On a point of order. हरिजनों के साथ इस सरकार का कितना प्यार और सहानुभूति है, यह बात इसी से प्रकट हो जाती है कि इस समय सरकार का कोई भी मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order just now. The Minister of State is here. She will take note of everything that is said here and I am sure there is a line of communication between her and the Minister concerned, and everything that is said here will be conveyed to the hon. Minister and he will reply.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : In that case, we can start the debate without any Minister at any time, because whatever we say will be conveyed to him. You must uphold the dignity of the House. The Minister should not treat the House in this fashion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that the desire of the Members will be conveyed to the Minister, but for the purpose of the debate, the Minister is represented here by no less a person than the Minister of State.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा गायट आफ आर्डर है : आज आप का पहला दिन है और इस सदन का गौरव और सम्मान आपके हाथ में है। आप जो कुछ कह

रहे हैं, कानून की दृष्टि से शायद वह ठीक होगा, लेकिन हाउस की डिग्नटी और प्रोप्रायटी यह डिमांड करती है कि जो मिनिस्टर बिल को पायलट कर रहा है, कम से कम उसकी मिनिस्ट्री का कोई मिनिस्टर इस समय हाउस में उपस्थित रहे। यह हाउस का अपमान है। इससे इस सरकार का हरिजनों के प्रति प्रेम प्रकट हो जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : May I make a submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri M. L. Sondhi is a young man, and only this morning I had made a special appeal to him. He is a young man and I would request him to kindly understand and help another young man here.

What I was going to say was this. The Minister is represented here. The desire of the Members will be conveyed to the Minister.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जरा मंत्री महोदय बताये तो सही कि श्री मंडल ने क्या कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This cannot go on like this.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य गलत बात कह रहे हैं। सोशल वेलफेयर की मिनिस्टर साहिबा हाउस में मौजूद हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. If he is not willing to speak, then I shall call some other Member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am willing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, let him go on.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय सदन में आ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

गये हैं। आप जरा इन्हें डाटिये कि वह समय पर क्यों नहीं आये।

संविधान में संशोधन का यह विधेयक हमारे सामने है। इसके द्वारा परिगणित जनजातियों को संसद् और विधान मंडलों में जो संरक्षण दिये गये हैं, उनकी अवधि दस साल के लिए बढ़ाई जा रही है। वस्तुतः यह विधेयक इस बात की स्वोकारोचित है कि गत बीस वर्षों में हम अपने परिगणित बन्धुओं को शेष समाज के साथ एकाकार नहीं कर सके हैं। जब संविधान बना और संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई, तो यह आशा व्यक्त की गई थी कि आगामी दस वर्षों में परिगणित जातियों और परिगणित जनजातियों को समाज के साथ एकात्म किया जा सकेगा, वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकेंगे और उन्हें किसी संरक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। लेकिन यह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई और हमने 1959 में संरक्षण की व्यवस्था को दस वर्ष के लिए आगे बढ़ाया। अब इसे और दस वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

आज जो स्थिति है—और हमें यथायुक्त सामना करना पड़ेगा, वास्तविकता की ओर से आँखें मूंद कर हम नहीं चल सकते—, उसमें हमारे परिगणित बन्धुओं के लिये संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन समस्या केवल संसद् या विधान मंडलों में प्रतिनिधित्व देने की नहीं है। गत बीस वर्ष तक वहाँ प्रतिनिधित्व देने के पश्चात् भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी क्षेत्रों में हम इन पीड़ित बन्धुओं का पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं कर सके। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जहाँ हम संरक्षण देने का विधेयक पास करें, वहाँ सामाजिक क्षेत्र में छुप्राछून की समाप्ति के लिए, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में उन्हें विशेष सुविधायें देकर शेष समाज के समकक्ष बनाने के लिये और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमने उन्हें जो सुविधायें दी हैं उनका पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये उन्हें तैयार किया जा सके। हमने संविधान में कहा है कि अस्पृश्यता

का हम निर्मूलन करते हैं। यह कहना तो ठीक नहीं होगा कि अस्पृश्यता बढ़ गई है। हमें परिस्थिति को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर पेश नहीं करना चाहिए। हाँ, मैं उसे कम करके देखने के भी खिलाफ हूँ। शिक्षा फेली है, औद्योगीकरण का विस्तार हुआ है, बड़ी संख्या में लोग गांव से शहरों में आये हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरूप छुप्राछून के बंधन कुछ ढीले हुए हैं। लेकिन सबसे दुख की बात यह है कि स्वाधीनता के पूर्व देश में समाज सुधार का जो एक आन्दोलन चलता था, जनजागरण का जो एक प्रयत्न होता था, गांधी जी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों में हरिजन उद्धार का जो समावेश था, एक बार सत्ता हाथ में आ गई, स्वराज्य प्राप्त हो गया तो सामाजिक पुनर्गठन का कार्य उपेक्षित हो गया और जब हरिजन बन्धुओं पर अत्याचार की चर्चा होती है तो सभी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि सामाजिक क्षेत्र में छुप्राछून, ऊँचनीच के भेद को समाप्त करने के लिए एक अखिल भारतीय अभियान करने की आवश्यकता है। पिछले सत्र में गृह मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि सभी दलों के सहयोग से वह इस तरह के आन्दोलन का सूत्रपात करेंगे। लेकिन उस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया गया। वह करना आवश्यक है।

मैं अपने दल की स्थिति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हम छुप्राछून में विश्वास नहीं करते। वर्ण व्यवस्था का कभी उपयोग रहा होगा तो रहा होगा। आज की स्थिति में वर्ण व्यवस्था का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। ऐसी व्यवस्था जो मानव और मानव के बीच में भेद की दीवार खड़ी करती है, एक व्यक्ति को जन्म से ऊँच बनाती है और दूसरे व्यक्ति को जन्म के कारण हीन बनाती है, ऐसी व्यवस्था अमानवीय है, अहिन्दू है और ईश्वर के विधान के विरुद्ध है। हम उसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। लेकिन इतना कहने से काम

नहीं होता। आर्थिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर परिगणित बंधुओं को सुविधा देने की आवश्यकता है। नौकरियों में हमने एक अनुपात तय किया है। लेकिन उस अनुपात से हमारे परिगणित बंधुओं को और दूसरे लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलतीं। इसमें एक संशोधन होना चाहिये, कि अगर अधिकारी अनुपात के भीतर नौकरियां नहीं दे सकते तो वह अपनी फाइल में कारण लिखें कि वह क्यों नहीं दे सकते। अभी इस तरह कारण बताना आवश्यक नहीं है। हमने नौकरियां सुरक्षित कर दी हैं। मगर नौकरियां मिलती नहीं हैं क्योंकि जिन्हें नौकरियां देने का अधिकार है उनमें से अभी तक हम छुपाऊँ और ऊँच-नीच की भावना को दूर नहीं कर सके। इस सिलसिले में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमने जो सुविधाएँ दी हैं अभी उन्हें पूरी तरह से अमल में नहीं लाया जा सका।

लेकिन इस विधेयक में जो एक बात है मैं उसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ और वह बात हमारे एंग्लो इंडियन भाइयों के संबंध में है। अच्छा होता श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी महोदय यहाँ होते... (व्यवधान)... वह आ गये हैं। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। मैं श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी की पुस्तक से पढ़ रहा हूँ ब्रिटिश ब्रिटिश इन इंडिया !... (व्यवधान)... मुझे दुख है कि श्री गोविन्द मेनन महोदय ने जो प्रस्तावित भाषण दिया उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जो माइनारिटीज के संबंध में सब कमेटी थी उसने सिफारिश की कि एंग्लो-इंडियन्स का भी नामिनेशन होना चाहिए। मगर वह यह बताना भूल गये कि यह बात कमेटी ने तब मानी जब सरदार पटेल ने हस्तक्षेप किया सब कमेटी प्रारम्भ में किसी तरह के नामिनेशन का अधिकार देने के खिलाफ थी। मैं एक अंश श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी की किताब से पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"The minorities sub-committee started first with the case of the Anglo-Indians. Immediately I was opposed by Sidhwa,

one of the two Parsee representatives. He said that he would oppose any Anglo-Indian representation as a nationalist Parsee, whatever that may have meant. He further said that if the Anglo-Indians were given representation, it would not only mean fantastic weightage but it would encourage the Parsees also to seek similar representation. The fight was long, grim and bitter. The case of no other minority occupied so much time. Every section of the community was opposed to giving the community any representation because they said it could not be justified either by principle or logic".

श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी ने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि जो इंडियन क्रिश्चियंस के प्रतिनिधि डा० मुकजी ये वह इसके एक सबसे बड़े विरोधी थे। प्रश्न यह है कि लोक-सभा में नामजदगी क्यों होनी चाहिए। मैं नामजदगी राज्य सभा में सम्मिलित करता हूँ अगर एंग्लो-इंडियन्स के प्रतिनिधि लोक-सभा में नहीं आते चुनकर। मगर वह आएं, पीलू मोदी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, श्री मसानी बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी संख्या कम है लेकिन उन्होंने यहाँ के राजनैतिक दलों के साथ अपने को जोड़ा है। वह जनता के साथ घुले मिले हैं और जनता के प्रतिनिधि बन कर आये हैं। कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम लोक-सभा में नामजदगी का सिद्धान्त मानें।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब दस साल के लिये नामजदगी का अधिकार दिया गया तो श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी ने भी कहा था, मैं उन को फिर उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)... आप मुझे समय दें, आप पहले दिन इतनी ब्रेह्मसी न करें... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up. Kindly conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं खतम कर रहा हूँ.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 10 minutes have been allowed to your party, and I have not counted the time when interruptions

took place. I counted the time only after you resumed your speech.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You can stop me if you do not want me to continue. But this is not the way to have a purposeful debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, but the House is helpless.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Kindly listen to me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You should not interrupt our party leader like this. He is a senior leader of our party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not interrupting him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The House can extend the time for this Bill, but you cannot stop me like this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You have rung the bell not once or twice, but four or five times. (*Interruption*) Just have consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just allow me one sentence. I do have consideration, but allow me to speak, to say what I have to say. The Speaker has announced this morning that the voting will take place at 4.45 p.m. That is the deadline. Before 4.45 the Minister must have the right to reply. I am sure you would like to accommodate other Members of the House also. There are many parties who have not spoken. Keeping the time limit at 4.45, we must allow everybody, as far as possible, to speak. This is my only appeal. 10 minutes are over for Mr. Vajpayee. I am not going to stop you ; I am not going to cut short your speech. But I am only asking you to kindly conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी मुश्किल बात है। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। सदन इस पर चाहे तो और समय ले सकता है। लेकिन अगर आप

बोलने नहीं देगे एक मुद्दा भी नहीं स्पष्ट करने देगे तो विवाद की आवश्यकता ही क्या है, ऐसे ही बोटिंग किया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The business of the House is fixed by the House : not by me, but by the Speaker and the whole House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी को उद्बुत कर रहा था। उन्होंने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि कोई माइनारिटी हरदम के लिए कम्युनल लेबल के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं कर सकती। मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को रखना चाहता हूँ।

"Everywhere the minority will look forward to the time, sooner or later, when it will take its place not under any communal label or designation but as part and parcel of the whole Indian community."

श्री सरदार पटेल ने भी कहा था कि हम दस साल के लिये दे रहे हैं, यह एक नोटिस है। क्योंकि अंग्रेजी राज्य में ऐंग्लो इंडियन्स को काफी सुविधायें प्राप्त थी। उनको परिगणित जातियों की श्रेणी में नहीं रखा जा सकता। उन्हें सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं थीं, इसलिये संरक्षण दिया गया। ऐंग्लो इंडियन्स को अधिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं थीं इसलिये संरक्षण दिया गया। लेकिन अब इस नामिनेशन को जारी रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री फ्रैंक एंथानी खुद कहें कि हमें नामिनेशन नहीं चाहिये। हम जनता से चुनकर आने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (वेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में संशोधन का जो यह बिल है इसा में समयन करता है। यह बात कि आज संविधान में यह संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो गई इस बात का प्रमाण है कि जब से हमारा संविधान लागू हुआ तब से संविधान के इस उद्देश्य कि अगले 20 वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की ऐसी

उन्नति हो जायेगी कि उनको संरक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी यह जो हमारे संविधान का उद्देश्य था उस उद्देश्य की हत्या की गई और उसी हत्या के प्रायश्चित्त के रूप में आज हमको यह बिल लाना पड़ रहा है और अवधि बढ़ानी पड़ रही है। प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? जब संविधान में यह आशा व्यक्त की गई थी कि 1971 तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की अवस्था इतनी सुधर जायेगी कि उनको संरक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी तो उनकी अवस्था क्यों नहीं सुधरी। हम समझते हैं कि इस असफलता का कारण यह है कि जब से हमारे देश में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद कांग्रेस शासन प्रारम्भ हुआ, देश के पुनर्निर्माण का काम प्रारम्भ हुआ तो उस पुनर्निर्माण का आधार पूँजीवाद बना दिया गया। उसका यह नियम है कि उसमें जो आगे हैं, वे आगे बढ़ते हैं और जो पीछे हैं, वे पीछे जाते हैं। जो मजबूत हैं, वे और ज्यादा मजबूत होते हैं और जो कमजोर हैं वे और ज्यादा कमजोर होते हैं, इस पूँजीवाद से यह अन्तर और खाई बढ़ती जाती है और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि संविधान की आशा के विपरीत आज हमें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के संरक्षण की विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ रही है। यह व्यवस्था हम अवश्य करें लेकिन फिर भी यह कागजी चीज रह जायेगी, यदि अगले 10 वर्षों में, जो अवधि मिल रही है उस अवधि में देश के निर्माण की पूरी व्यवस्था का आधार नहीं बदलता है। पूँजीवाद आधार को ठुकरा कर समाजवादी आधार कायम करें, तभी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्या हल हो सकती है, जिसकी कि संविधान में आशा की गई है।

यह सम्भव है कि इस अवधि में हमारे देश में कुछ उद्योग धन्धे बहुत बढ़ जायें, यह सम्भव है कि कुछ तबकों का शिक्षा और संस्कृति बहुत आगे बढ़ जाय, लेकिन उसमें यह सम्भव है कि हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी जहाँ के तहाँ रह

जायें। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका एक पूँजीवादी देश है, दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा हुआ देश है, लेकिन उसी देश में आज नीग्रो की हत्याएँ होती हैं, उनका लिचिंग होता है। इसलिये यदि हमने अपने देश के विकास के आधार को नहीं बदला पूँजीवादी आधार को छोड़ कर समाजवादी आधार को स्वीकार नहीं किया तो हमको अफसोस है—खतरा है कि संविधान में जो आशा व्यक्त की गई है कि इस अवधि में हरिजन और आदिवासी उन्नति करके उस अवस्था को प्राप्त करेंगे जिससे कि वे सम्य नागरिकों की जिन्दगी बिना सकेंगे, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी।

इसलिये हम संशोधन का समर्थन करते हैं और इसलिये समर्थन करते हैं कि अगले 10 वर्षों की अवधि में हम ऐसा सामाजिक परिवर्तन करें, ऐसा आर्थिक परिवर्तन करें, ऐसा सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन करें, जिसके जरिये से यह चीज सम्भव हो सके। अभी अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो तहलका चल रहा है उसकी स्टडी की गई है। उसमें कुछ सिफारिशें भी की गई हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उन सिफारिशों पर अगले 10 सालों के भीतर अमल हो, तुरन्त अमल हो, क्योंकि हमारे जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, उनमें से अधिकतर खेतिहर मजदूर हैं गरीब किसान हैं, अधिकतर मजदूर हैं और आज उनके जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। भूमि सुधारों का कोई असर उनके जीवन पर नहीं पड़ा है और उसी का नतीजा है कि पूरा ग्रामीण जीवन आज चरम पर रहा है और यदि यह ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो यह ग्रोन रेवोल्यूशन, ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन नहीं रहेगा, रेड-रेवोल्यूशन हो जायेगा।

इस सिलसिले में हमने कुछ संशोधन देखे हैं—किसी ने कहा है कि 50 सालों तक और किसी ने कहा है कि 100 सालों तक यह संरक्षण की अवधि बढ़ाई जाय। हमको समझ

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

में नहीं आता—वया 50 सालों तक या 100 सालों तक हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई लोक सभा का मुंह देखते रहेंगे। नहीं देखेंगे... या तो अगले 10 वर्षों में उनके जीवन में यह परिवर्तन होना है, वरना वह लोक सभा की ओर नहीं देखेंगे वह अपनी ताकत के बल पर उठेंगे और उसके आधार पर सामाजिक परिवर्तन करेंगे और वह परिवर्तन होगा।

इसी आशा के साथ हम सविधान के इस संशोधन का समर्थन करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Sudha Reddy : I would like to make an appeal. Your party has taken more time than is allotted to it. Further, the Minister has also to speak. So, I would request you to conclude within three or four minutes.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I do not know on what basis the party whips select members like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will do whatever is possible.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY (Madhugiri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the first time when you are in the Chair I request you to be a little more chivalrous. As it is, I have been pushed to the back seat by no less a person than Shri Randhir Singh. Full of volatile tempestuousness, he makes his presence felt all the time. He could be seen even from the back seat. He has broken the sound barrier many a time. Still, he manages to push a lady to the back seat. So, I would request you, Sir, to have a little more consideration for me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She may kindly come to the subject because the time at her disposal is very limited.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : I think the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, despite many an enactment to protect them, are always pushed to the back seat, sometimes, perhaps by their own people. Is it not true that servitude is a wretched thing where the law is either unsettled or unknown? This is unfortunately the case with all practices which get corrupted in

usage. Men here can corrupt even God. It is a good thing that God does not have to depend upon Lok Sabha for his existence.

Anyway, as Disraeli said "the privileged and the people can form two nations, wherever they exist"—be it even in totalitarian States. This can happen between the better classes and the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In fact, there are many who want to be in the weakest camp so that they can also be in the strongest school.

But the idea behind this Bill is laudable. Every sentence of it should stand. I feel that every member of the Scheduled Castes or Tribes should be helped to stand on his own feet. Credit-worthiness cannot always apply in this case. A person who cannot pay gets another person who cannot pay to guarantee that he can pay. It is like a man who has wooden legs getting another person with two wooden legs to guarantee that he has got natural legs. The two cannot make a walking race. They will have to be helped.

मर्वेसाम् धाम्नावन कुर्यात् कुलेश्वरी ।

Shiva said to Parvathi "Do as you would be done to". It is this spirit which should be promoted apart from this enactment. History has shown many an example of man exploiting man, or woman being exploited by man perhaps, for political, economic, religious or cultural reasons. It may be *vice versa* also.

Let us not merely show these people some charity by saying Rs. 356.95 lakhs are being spent on their scholarships as compared to the earlier Rs. 238.87 lakhs. It is really a question of helping them to stand on their own feet.

Drinking water wells are a must in villages for these people. Their housing has not shown the progress that it should. They should be more and more employed in the afforestation of areas where they live.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : May I plead with you...(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will request you to be chivalrous with me also because we are pressed for time.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : I have already spoken about the exploitation of woman by man. Please give me 1½ minutes. I rarely speak. You know that I am not a loquacious woman.

The condition upon which God has given liberty to man, it must be remembered, is eternal vigilance. Therefore any moneys that are spent for these people must be well spent and here it is that the State departments are really to be geared up to the occasion. The Centre may mean well but quite often it happens that the State governmental machinery is not really geared to the human aspect and towards the proper implementation of the funds which are kept apart.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Yes, I am concluding.

More and more attention will also have to be focussed on the welfare of the Tribes. We have destroyed their customs and have left them in a vacuum without anything better. One must remember that a good custom is surer than the law. I would like to recall the Home Ministry's observations made recently regarding Tribal welfare. They have been categorical in their statements saying that there are various factors which have put them into a very degenerate condition, including the role played by money-lenders.

Communications are very poor and also there is defective implementation of laws which have to protect them. Therefore they are being exploited by extremists who have taken advantage of their innocence.

Regarding the Anglo-Indians, while concluding, I would just like to point out that they are a dutiful, untroublesome and law-abiding minority and I feel that their interests should be protected. Their efficiency in the fields of education and their capacity for devoted service in the Air Force, Army, Navy etc., have to be rewarded.

I support the Bill with the observation that any dissensions will only mean congratulations with congratulatory regrets.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Punnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill which extends the period of reservation of

seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every time we had been extending this period. But during this period what was our expectation and what was our purpose ? During the freedom struggle the emancipation of Harijans and Adivasis was considered as a special responsibility but during these 20 years of freedom the purpose and expectation were not fulfilled. When the Constitution was framed, special provision was made to protect them from social injustice. After 20 years of freedom, the expectation has not been fulfilled and the purpose has not been achieved.

In this connection I would like to point out that during 1960—69 the atrocities committed on Harijans have increased. Every day in the newspapers we can see that Harijans were being burnt to death, were being shot dead and Harijan ladies were being molested. These sorts of things we can hear.

Why is it happening ? My view is that the attitude and approach to the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is one of patronage. The patronage attitude should go. Then only we can at least do some good to the people.

What are the real problems facing Harijans ? The real problems are about land, labour and employment. Land is not given to the poor ; land is not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. The slogan "land to the tiller" has not been implemented and the slogan "tools to the artisans" has also not been implemented. Even *qudiki-appu* has not been ensured to them. Eviction is a crime and that crime is found everywhere.

In this connection, I would like to recall the statement of the Food Minister. He asked Harijans to occupy the surplus and waste land. If he is sincere about his pronouncements, I would ask him to lead the movement. The question is, whether the Food Minister is prepared to lead such a movement in the country. Harijans and Adivasis, as I have pointed out, are the real tillers of the soil and, for centuries, these great sons of the soil still do not have an inch of land. The Government has not yet implemented the slogan "land to the tiller".

Then, there is the question of labour. For centuries, their potentiality for labour has been exploited. Slave labour and forced labour are always prevalent.

[Shri C. K. Chakrapani]

About their employment, as the Law Minister comes from Kerala, I have a special request to him. Nobody for the last three years has been recruited from Kerala to I. A. S. and I. P. S. cadre. Why this is happening he should look into.

About untouchability, under article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form has been forbidden. But what is the reality? In certain parts of Assam and Rajasthan and other places, they cannot even enter into temples and they cannot draw water from public wells. They are not allowed to enter into barbar shops and their clothes are not washed by dhobis. This is the sad plight of Harijans.

Another important problem that I would like to point out is the exploitation of Adivasis. The people exploit them. Their land is taken by the people. When a river valley project is to be commissioned, the traders and the speculators will approach Adivasis and they just purchase their land at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 per acre. Then, they sell it to the Government at the rate of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 per acre.

Finally, I would like to quote a passage from the speech of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when he was addressing the National Integration Conference held at Srinager. He says :

"We have neglected another aspect of our national problem, the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have not given adequate attention to it till now. At the moment, it is not a question of disintegration in different parts of India ; I think, it may become cankerous... As a matter of fact, it is this sense of no confidence in the Government of the locality that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes quite often take the law into their own hands."

The things are going to such an extent. For any salvation, any emancipation, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, Harijans and Adivasis should revolt. They should mingle with the stream of democratic movement. When they take that path, of course, nobody can defeat them. Nobody can oppress them. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should revolt in order to get justice meted out to them.

श्री रवि राय (पुन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वालिग वोटिंग और जाति प्रथा इन दोनों में बहुत जबरदस्त विरोधाभास है और आपको मालूम है कि इस सदन में एक सवान और एक बहस हम लोगों की तरफ से उठायी गयी थी और वह यह कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अभी जो मौजूदा राजस्व मंत्री हैं, श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी साहब, उनका यह आरोप था हरिजनों के खिलाफ कि हर एक हरिजन चोर होता है। इसके खिलाफ हम लोगों ने यहां बहस छेड़ी थी। आपको मालूम है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के एक मंत्री की संविधान का अनादर करते हुए यह उनकी हिम्मत है कहने की कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो करोड़ों आदिवासी, हरिजन बसते हैं वे चोर हैं, और उसके बाद उसको प्रोमोशन मिल गया, और हमको जानकारी मिली है कि श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी अब राजस्व विभाग के मंत्री बन गये हैं और यह भी सूचना मिली है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से एक आर्डर निकला है कि जो सरकार की जमीन पर बसते हैं, खास कर हरिजन लोग ही सरकार की जमीन लिये हुए हैं, उनको बेदखल किया जायगा।

मैंने यह सवाल आपके सामने इसलिये रखा कि 20,22 साल की आजादी के बाद हम लोगों का, सरकार और राजनीतिक दलों का, सब लोगों का जो यह रुख रहा है...

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : Just I want to correct him, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to distribute Government lands to Harijans.

श्री रवि राय : तो हमारी बात सब साबित हुई कि श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी जो कि हरिजनों के खिलाफ हैं, अभी चार महीने से आन्ध्र के राजस्व मंत्री बन गये हैं।

मेरा कहना है कि 20,22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी जो हम लोगों का रुख हरिजनों के प्रति रहा है उसमें जबरदस्त परि-

वर्तन और क्रान्ति की जरूरत है। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की विशेषता रही है और उस का कहना रहा है कि हजारों सालों से भारत में जाति प्रथा के चलते हरिजन आदिवासी पहाड़ी लोग और गिर्जाओं के ऊपर जो उच्च जातियों की तरफ से अत्याचार हो रहा है उस को क्रान्ति के सिवा किसी तरह खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है।

हम लोग कुछ पश्चिमी देशों की, योरूप के देशों की नकल करते हैं। नकल करने का सिद्धान्त क्या होता है ब्राह्मण और दिवज लोगों के समान हरिजनों को समान सुविधा दें और समान अवसर मिले, जो फ्रांस, रूस और अमरीका की क्रान्ति की नकल करके समान अवसर के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हरिजन, गिर्जा और पहाड़ी लोगों के लिये कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे क्योंकि हजारों सालों से जो इनका पिछड़ापन है, उसके कारण इनको हाथ पकड़ कर के ऊपर उठाना पड़ेगा, उनकी विशेष अवसर देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने शूद्र, हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं, मैं शूद्रों में भारत की महिलाओं को भी मिला लेता हूँ वह चाहे चांडाल घर की औरत हो या ब्राह्मण घर की औरत हो, दोनों पिछड़े हैं। इसलिये औरत समुदाय और भारत के शूद्र समुदाय को हाथ पकड़ करके विशेष अवसर हम को देना पड़ेगा।

हम लोगों की यह चेष्टा रही कि भारत में ऐसा राष्ट्रपति बनता जो हरिजन समुदाय का होता। लेकिन हम उसमें नाकामयाब रहे। इसलिये विशेष अवसर के सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी कहना चाहती है कि हरिजन, आदिवासी और शूद्र लोगों को, साथ ही मुसलमानों में जो पिछड़ी जातियाँ हैं उनको भी 60 प्रतिशत विशेष अवसर दो। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि चोये दब्ब की नोकरी में अवसर दिया जाय, बल्कि आई०

ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एम्० आदि में भी उनका विशेष अवसर मिलना चाहिये। साथ ही जितने उच्च अधिकारी हैं, सेना के जो उच्च अफसर हैं, राजनितिक और उद्योग कारखानों में जो बड़े अफसर हैं, उनको भी सरकार को बताना चाहिये कि यह हमारी मान्यता है और इसका पालन किया जाना चाहिये।

आप जानते हैं कि डा० मोहिया का यह सिद्धान्त था कि हम लोगों को यह विशेष अवसर देना चाहिये। और इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से जो यह संविधान में संशोधन लाया गया है कि हरिजनों को संरक्षण 10 साल के लिये और बढ़ाया जाय, इसकी तम ताईद करते हैं और कहना चाहते हैं कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का जो 60 प्रतिशत वाला सिद्धान्त है, वह यद्यपि बहुत कम है, फिर भी सरकार को संविधान रहना चाहिये।

एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि उनको नामजदगी नहीं देनी चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि राज्य सभा में नामजदगी है यद्यपि हम चाहते हैं कि राज्य सभा नहीं रहनी चाहिये, फिर भी जब वहाँ नामजदगी का प्राविधान है फिर लोक सभा में नामजदगी एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी नहीं रहनी चाहिये। एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी को हरिजनों के कंधों पर बैठा कर संरक्षण नहीं देना चाहिये, उनकी नामजदगी नहीं करनी चाहिये। जैसे हरिजनों को हम अवसर देकर के उनको कहते हैं कि चुनाव के मैदान में लड़ कर आओ, उसी तरह एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी के लिये भी होता तो एक बात समझ में आ सकती थी। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह अच्छा होता अगर फ्रैंक एन्थोनी साहब जनता के बोट के बल पर चुन कर लोक सभा में आकर के बैठते। बैठते। इससे भारत के प्रजातन्त्र की शान बढ़ती। इसलिये, मेरी आपत्ति है कि एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी की नामजदगी नहीं होनी चाहिये, और मैं इस प्रथा का समर्थन नहीं करता।

[श्री रवि राय]

श्रीर सरकार से मांग करता है कि इसको आज से ही खत्म कर देना चाहिये।

हरिजन, आदिवासी और गिरिजन लोगों के मामले में संरक्षण की अवधि जो 10 साल के लिये बढ़ायी जा रही है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. Please conclude in six minutes.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for telling me about the time that I have at my disposal. You are in the Chair for the first time. Therefore I want to be cooperative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I will not go beyond my time. But I request you to cooperate in this regard. I want to divide my speech like this, 2 minutes to Scheduled Castes, 2 minutes to Scheduled Tribes and 2 minutes to Anglo-Indians. And, after the first 2 minutes are over, I request you to ring the Bell so that I could go over to the Scheduled Tribes. It is difficult now, the way you are conducting, for persons like us to make any point whatsoever.

Sir, the whole purpose of this Bill seems to be extension of the reservation that was already there. I would have welcomed if this Bill straightway had admitted that there is no question of bringing these communities at a par with other communities within a period of 10 years or 20 years or 30 years. It is not possible and this Government will never be able to do that. Therefore let us admit this fact that so far as these communities are concerned which are backward, undeveloped and which require protection and reservation, as we have done in the case of Hindi, till these people themselves say—"We do not want any reservation, any protection",—this will be perpetually embodied in the Constitution and there will be no measures like this after 10 years for extension of time. I do not understand this. The need is there because this Government has failed; and whatever they may say, they are exploiting a situation in their favour, by keeping them on dope. I do not know

why they should not have come forward explaining to the country why it is that even after 20 years they have not been able to do anything and they want further 10 years extension. I therefore do not oppose this Bill but I am unhappy to think that this will ultimately lead to further disintegration of the society. It is not going actually to create a situation in which these friends of ours will be integrated in the society as a whole. People think that by this reservation within 10 years, without taking any other steps, they will make them eligible, along with other sections of society and bring them on par. I don't think that is going to happen.

15.00 hrs.

The Scheduled Tribes are in a different category altogether. The Scheduled Castes are intermingled in the Hindu society but the Scheduled Tribes are not like that. As they have said in Nagaland, they do not want any reservation whatsoever. The Scheduled Tribes as they are dispersed in different parts of the country are situated in certain localities and concentrated in certain places where such reservation as is required by Scheduled Castes may not be quite appropriate for them. But the economic...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes for Scheduled Castes is over.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I thank you very much. That is how we should function. Even before two minutes. I had shifted to Scheduled Tribes, knowing full well that you would probably ring the bell. I could just imagine it.

As regards Scheduled Tribes, let me say that they cannot be put on a par with the Scheduled castes because they are concentrated in certain localities and their problems are quite different. I do not think that they are treated as untouchables in the society as Scheduled Castes are treated. The large majority of them have also taken to Christianity. Therefore, their problem is more or less one of economic development of their areas. So far as education is concerned, probably majority of their Community have received better education because of the activities of the missionaries amongst them.

SHRI BASUMATARI : Not all of them.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : As Nagaland has said, these people do not want any reservation. So, if these people have a great programme as to how they are going to develop these communities and these areas where the concentration of Scheduled Tribes is there, then ten years may not probably be required for them to come on a par, and probably within ten years they themselves will come forward and say, as Nagaland has come forward to say, that they do not want any reservation at all. But I do not think that that is going to happen. These people are not looking at the problem from that point of view. Therefore, this extension is needed, and, therefore, I am supporting this extension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes for Scheduled Tribes are almost over.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : So far as Anglo-Indians are concerned, I am sorry to say that I cannot accept this position. I think it is a great humiliation to my hon. friends like Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Barrow who are quite advanced, to club them and gang them together with the backward and untouchable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. By no means can it be said that the Anglo-Indian community in this country is backward and undeveloped and unprotected, and economically they are much worse off, and, therefore, they need protection. It is wrong. I think the Anglo-Indians themselves should protest against this, if they are not very much anxious for a post here or a seat in the Lok Sabha or in the State Assemblies. But even in this Bill we find that it has been realised, though the Government do not have the guts to say that : they have realised it, and, therefore, they themselves have provided that where in some Assemblies, there were two Anglo-Indians nominated, the number hereafter will be only one. What was the idea behind it ? The idea is that no reservation is necessary for this community. But somehow because it is there they feel that they should go on extending it. In my opinion, nomination is an anachronism. I feel that there should be no question of nomination at all in a democratic set-up. It does not fit in at all. If Government

wanted to give some reservation and some protection to the Anglo-Indian community and they feel that this small community should be represented so that their voice will be heard here or in the Assemblies, they could very well have created a constituency like the teachers' constituency, called the Anglo-Indian constituency so that they could be represented in the Council of States or in the State Councils. I would not mind that. A special constituency could have been created so that their special interests could be represented in the Council of States or in the State Assemblies. But I cannot for a moment accept the present position. I think that it is wrong that in a representative body like this which is elected by all sections of the people, nomination should be given to any community ; for, such nomination is not on any religious basis, because Christians are not being given this nomination ; it is also not from the backwardness point of view, because they are not backward...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Since you have rung the bell, I shall sit down...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his sentence.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Since you have rung the bell, I shall sit down, and I shall cooperate like this. If you conduct the House like this, I think the business of the House could be finished quicker, and instead of six months that we sit in a year, probably within three months we shall finish Government business. There is no doubt in my mind about it. Thank you.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : After seventeen years of parliamentary life, our country has today raised itself to such a commanding height from where we could have a chance to see the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After seeing the conditions, one will agree that there cannot be any question about extension of the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What does reservation mean actually ? Reservation is

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

actually meant for the purpose of helping the people to look after themselves properly, who obviously on account of illiteracy, backwardness or other reasons are not in a position to secure an adequate number of seats that they deserve according to their population. We know that they want to have a march in social awakening, educational advancement, economic development and political consciousness to look after themselves, and for this purpose such extension of reservation is required, because the awakening and consciousness that was expected has not materialised.

As regards the extension of reservation, I do not know what the framers of the Constitution thought that when they had enacted this provision. Probably they might have had very good intentions at that time, when they provided that such reservation will continue for a period of ten years to start with, to be extended by Parliament afterwards. They probably thought that within ten years the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be very much better. But as my hon. friend Shri Siddayya has actually pointed out, the question of limitation of time is an important factor. He has quoted some figures in respect of the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the central class I services, and he has said that at the present rate, it would take probably 106 years to improve the position in regard to Scheduled Castes and I have worked out, probably about 329 years in regard to the Scheduled Tribes. As a matter of fact, those who have got into the central class I services with the help of reservation are mainly those who are Christians and they account for nearly 70 per cent of the posts. At this rate, therefore, the other backward tribes will take about 1150 years. So, it is a question of taking the actual situation into account and then fixing the time. This reservation should continue for a sufficient time till they are able to march along with others in the national life of the country.

Therefore, I have brought forward an amendment that this reservation should continue until such time as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have reached into the same level of advancement as the other people, economically, socially, educationally and politically. Until that time, this reservation should continue.

Actually, if we all feel sensitive about being Indians, then there will be no difficulty at all. Mere extension of reservation does not mean anything. The purpose must also be borne in mind. The people whom we want to help must be helped in all ways. That is the main purpose of this extension of time. Otherwise, without any planning if we merely go on extending the time, then it will mean shooting without aim. That is the position that we are facing.

Therefore, I would like to bring to your notice, that so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, it is a question of developing them, and it is a question of sympathy and understanding by the other people towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the sympathy of the citizens as a whole which is required for this purpose. Then alone shall we be able to get away from untouchability. So far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, they need the sympathy of the whole of India. And let me mention the reasons why I say so.

I feel that the Scheduled Tribes have really not been represented so far in the House, but that is not so in regard to the services and in regard to educational facilities.

I would take, for instance, the case of post-matric scholarships. The maximum number of scholarships has gone to the Christians who have been more lucky in this respect. I am quoting from the figures of post-matric scholarships granted in 1967-68. In Bihar, 10 per cent of Christians got 63 per cent of the scholarships, in Nagaland, 55 per cent of Christians got 97 per cent and the Tribes other than Christians who form 44.4% got only 2 or 3 per cent. In the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, 75 per cent Christians got 100 per cent scholarships. In Manipur, 60 per cent Christians got 95 per cent scholarships.

Then, I come to overseas scholarships. 4 per cent of Christians are taking 60 per cent of overseas scholarships. In the IAS, IFS and class I services, they have taken about 70 per cent of the reservations. I am not giving these figures out of nothing. I have got facts and figures with me. Here is the bundle of figures with me. Therefore, when I quote these facts and figures, I do so with authority.

If you sympathise with the condition of

the Scheduled Tribes, you must consider whether they are really represented, adequately represented. Take, for instance, the case of Shri Jaipal Singh. The Scheduled Tribes have been misrepresented by him here (*Interrupti* ns). Therefore, we must consider the real position.

I will again appeal to Government to take stock of the real situation concerning the Scheduled Tribes. If the present policy of the Government towards these tribes persists, I have not the least doubt that the history of the Scheduled Tribes will have to be written in blood. It is now high time we woke to the needs of the times. Now that we have a progressive Prime Minister committed to progressive policies and assisted by such persons as the Law Minister, who is also Social Welfare Minister and an eminent lawyer we should devote much more attention to the improvement of the Scheduled Tribes with redoubled efforts. Otherwise, they will be finished for ever.

Therefore, this is a very serious problem. The House must take note of it. The Government must recognise and make up for the negligence of the condition of the Scheduled Tribes and do justice to them.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank members from all sides of the House who have supported this Constitution (Amendment) Bill including the extension of special representation for the Anglo-Indians. I want to thank the Government. I do not want to forget Shri Morarji Desai, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and my friend, Shri Poonacha, who, when they were members of the Cabinet also lent their support to this amending Bill.

I want to thank Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for having yesterday spoken in support of this amending Bill including extension of the special representation. He had explained to me that because of some misunderstanding his name might appear in a resolution seeking to do away with our reservations but he said, 'You need not worry about it I have given you this assurance and I can assure you that we will honour it'. He did honour that assurance yesterday.

I want to thank Shri Minoo Masani also for having supported the amending

Bill including the extension of the reservation for the Anglo-Indians.

There was a good deal else I wanted to say, but I will immediately come to certain facts. My hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee quoted from my book. I hope he was not overborne by the part that described the menace of Hindi imperialism. But he quoted out of context. If you read my book and see it in conspectus, you will see this, that the case of the Anglo-Indians indeed took longer in consideration than the case of all the other minorities put together, for certain special reasons. The consideration took not hours, not days, but weeks, indeed months. There was a special sub-committee appointed. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Shri K.M. Munshi, Shri Hari Hansa Mehta, myself and a colleague of mine sat on the committee for a few months. The whole matter of the special difficulties of my community were gone through with a fine tooth comb. In fact, I got powerful decisive support from Sardar Patel.

You may remember the older members may remember that before Gandhiji's murder, it was decided that all the minorities should get reservations in the context of general electorates. After Gandhiji's murder, there was rethinking. They considered my case. I had pleaded the case for the best part of two days. Sardar Patel said, 'We will give the Anglo-Indians representation. We cannot give them this reservation in general electorates; it is meaningless. They are too small, too scattered. We cannot give them nominations in the Upper Houses. We have to give them effective representation and it will have to be in the Lower Houses'.

Then Gandhiji was murdered and the matter was reconsidered. It was decided to withdraw reservations for all the minorities. I stated my case again. Both Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel said: 'Do not worry'. The case of Anglo-Indians presents special difficulties not because they are a backward class but because of certain historical, and other reasons, and their special safeguards and the safeguards of the Scheduled Castes will remain intact'.

Then from outside after I stated my case to him very carefully, Gandhiji gave me his blessings and his powerful support,

[Shri Frank Anthony]

At page 185 of my book I have quoted from Gandhiji's letter to me. He says, if the Constituent Assembly were to ignore you, it would be a dangerous thing, but this must not happen. He gave me an assurance that he would recommend not one, not two, but three seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Constituent Assembly. He gave me that assurance and he honoured it. It is because of the support that I got from those giants, Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and others, that we have these special provisions which are incorporated in this Chapter.

May I give very briefly three of the main reasons, reasons which have become accentuated today? It is not our fault that we have emerged out of a particular matrix, historical, educational, linguistic and religious. Because of that we were the only minority to be defined in the Constitution. As Shri Jairamdas Daulatram said, theirs is a case by itself, *sui generis*, they must be protected and protected permanently. That was his case. He said there was nothing comparable with the case of this minority, but they did not do it permanently, but then, as I said, they considered the case of my schools.

It was in 1947 that I was elected Chairman of the Inter-State Board. Before that the school atmosphere was not right. Since then I have been responsible for a lot. We have adapted the syllabus to the needs and psychology of the children of the new India. These schools today are among the few that implement the three-language formula. And may I say to my friends who think that I am anti-Hindi, that I am not anti-Hindi, I am anti-Hindi imperialism.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not say you were anti-Hindi.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : We have evolved textbooks which no other system has evolved, in Hindi and the regional languages and acclaim being the best in the country. We are not only all-India schools but national schools. With the Central Schools changing over to Hindi, tens of thousands of non-Hindi parents can look only to our schools for the continuity of the education of their children. It is only because of this representation

that I am able to get the Governments to be associated with the Inter-State Board, to give it subventions. Because of that understanding they understand today the invaluable contribution that we make and that our schools have become a vital and integral part of the larger pattern of Indian education.

Then there is the question of our poor and orphan children. My hon. friend said it is not a backward community. We are not backward, we do not claim it on the ground of backwardness, but we are stratified like other communities. Because of certain reasons there is a large section of the community that was without education. If we did not get this representation, I would not be able to get indigent grants. Without indigent grants, tens of thousand of our orphans and poor children would not only be without education, they would be without food, they would be in the gutter.

Then, there is this question of this scourge of unemployment. My hon. friend said we are not backward. I do not know about other communities, but here is a community that has emerged from a certain matrix. This unemployment is endemic because of the pattern. In the 18th century we were driven out by the British. Our main occupation was soldiering. Then, because of what happened in Haiti, they said : no, these people, leading the Indian armies as they do, the Maratha armies, the the armies of Ranjit Singh and others, will join in a revolt and drive us out. They drove us out of the services. Because of that, the community was driven out of the services, it was debased economically. Then, in middle of the 19th century, we were employed but only in a subordinate capacity in developing the railways, customs and the telegraphs, because other communities were not prepared in those pioneering days to accept the hazards of going into inhospitable terrain and swamp. It was the Anglo-Indian, lesser educated if you like, who during those pioneering days built the greatest national assets that we have to day, the railways, telegraphs and the customs. We become dependent on this. Half of the community was employed in these services. With the wasting out of our quotas, that scourge of unemployment has become much worse today.

It will only give you an example. Fortunately, I am the head of an organisation which does more economic and educational work than others. In Calcutta alone, we feed everyday between 500 and 609 destitute and unemployed Anglo-Indians. It is only because I am able, as I said, to get representation, I was able to write to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh when he was there, employ these Anglo-Indians. Because our quotas are wasted out, we do not get eight and a half per cent. So, I say, employ these lesser educated Anglo-Indians there. They have developed a tradition of service and loyalty to the Railways. It is only in that way that I am able to qualify the scourge of unemployment.

Finally, may I say, these safeguards were given by those giants advisedly, and they singled out, not because we were backward but because of these conditions that emerged, as I said, from a historical matrix. Sardar Patel said, we will give to this community special consideration, because we believe they will justify it.

May I say, in conclusion, that the community has justified it; it has justified it in blood and in valour. May I give two examples. In the Kashmir campaign, more than half the awards for gallantry to fighter pilots were given to Anglo-Indians. The first pilot to volunteer for service, Michael Blake, was an Anglo-Indian. The first pilot to land at Srinagar was an Anglo-Indian. The first pilot to land at Poonch was an Anglo-Indian. And, as I said, by their often reckless heroism, they helped decisively to drive the invaders from the gates of Kashmir.

Finally, you may remember, in the first investiture after the Indo Pakistan conflict, the President of India gave awards to 63 heroes of the Army and Air Force. Seven out of those 63 went to the microscopic minority—members of the Anglo-Indian community. As I said, they have justified this special consideration not because they are backward; they are parallel provisions for different reasons; comparable provisions; composite provisions. There is no reason why you should discriminate against us now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Charan. You have to conclude within three minutes.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को यह रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहिए था। अगर आजादी के बाद इन बाइस सातों में इस सरकार ने हमारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति को सुधारा होता, तो आज इस रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत न पड़ती। यह तो ठुकराई बाँटने जैसी बात है।

जहाँ तक सविस्तर में हमारे प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रश्न है, आज तक किसी भी कैटेगरी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। क्लास वन में 20 379 आफिसर्स में से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के केवल 361, क्लास टू में 30,001 में से 974, क्लास थ्री में केवल 8.86 परसेंट और क्लास फोर में केवल 17.91 परसेंट लोग हैं। यह सरकार आज तक सरकारी नौकरियों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दे पाई है।

इन वक्त हमारे देश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के चार लाख पढ़े-लिखे लोग—मैट्रिक, एवाव मैट्रिक, ग्रेजुएट, एम० ए०, डबल एम० ए० और टेक्निकली क्वालिफाइड लोग—बेरोजगार हैं। एक तरफ तो यह सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने का दावा करती है और दूसरी तरफ वह उन की रोजी की भी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं करती है। वास्तव में हम लोगों के पास पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। गांवों में हमारे लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है कि वे खेती कर सकें और उन के पास पैसा भी नहीं है कि वे कोई बिजनेस कर सकें। इसलिए आज ज्यादा आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे जो युवक शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकलें, उन्हें नौकरी अवश्य दी जाये। और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को अधिक से अधिक भूमि दी जाये।

इस देश के मजदूर वर्ग के 33 फीसदी मजदूर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। अनुसूचिन जाति की कुल आबादी का 37 फीसदी क्षेत्र मजदूर है,

[श्री राम चरण]

जिन के पास थोड़ी बहुत जमीन है और 24.48 फीसदी वे लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं, जिन के पास बिल्कुल कोई जमीन नहीं है और जो भूमिहीन हरिजन किसान मजदूर हैं, दूसरों की खेरात पर दूसरों के आश्रय पर पनते हैं। बाईस सालों की आजादी के बाद भी जिस क्षेत्र से हमारे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर चुन-चुन कर आते हैं, उस क्षेत्र के देहात में किसान और जमींदार के यहां काम करने वाले हरिजन को, हलवाये को, पांच पाव अनाज रोज की मजदूरी मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में इस देश में समाजवाद कैसे आयेगा ?

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस सरकार की नीयत साफ है, तो उस को शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के आर्थिक और सामाजिक ढाँचे को ठीक करना चाहिए। संविधान के निर्माण के समय बाबा साहब ने कहा था कि हमें शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए केवल दस साल के रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत है। अगर इस सरकार की नीयत ठीक होनी, तो संविधान लागू होने के दस साल बाद शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन रखने की जरूरत न पड़ती। लेकिन इस की नीयत खराब है, यह इसी बात से साफ जाहिर है कि आजादी के बाईस सालों के बाद भी 70% हरिजन जो वस्त्रहीन, भूमिहीन, एवं गृहविहीन तथा एक समय कठिनाई से रोटी पाने वाले व्यक्ति इस देश में हैं तथा बलास वन के आफिसर्स में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्रतिनिधित्व केवल 1.77 परसेंट है।

इस सरकार के मंत्री और नेता समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि यह देश जातिवाद और वर्ण व्यवस्था में जकड़ा हुआ है। जब यहां मरने वाले लोग एक जगह नहीं दफनाये जा सकते हैं तो देश में समाजवाद कैसे आ सकता है ? या कांग्रेसी शुरू से बहते आये हैं कि हम देश में समाजवाद और जानिविहीन समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इन बाईस सालों में कोई भी हरिजन प्रेजिडेंट, वाइस प्रेजिडेंट प्राइम

मिनिस्टर या होम मिनिस्टर नहीं बन पाया है। इसका कारण इस देश में व्याप्त जाति-प्रथा ही है। कैबिनेट में हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व पूरा नहीं है। यही नहीं, कैबिनेट में मंत्रियों को विभिन्न विभाग जातिवाद के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय सदस्य को शिकायत है कि हरिजनों को कोई ऊँचा पद नहीं दिया गया है। मैं उन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक हरिजन को प्रधान मंत्री का प्रेजिडेंट बना दिया गया है।

श्री राम चरण : इस देश में जो जाति-प्रथा पनपती जा रही है, वह समाजवाद को खत्म कर रही है। अभी तक समाजवाद नाम की कोई विचार-धारा इस देश में पैदा नहीं हुई है। भले ही कम्युनिस्ट और दूसरे दल कहें कि वे देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। समाजवाद तब आयेगा, जब शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स की सोशल और इकानॉमिक कन्डीशन को डेवलप किया जायेगा। जब तक देश में व्याप्त आर्थिक विषमता खत्म नहीं होगी, जब तक समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा। बाईस सालों की आजादी के बाद भी कांग्रेस सरकार को शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में ऐसा कोई काबिल आदमी नहीं मिला है, जिस को गवर्नर या एम्बेसेड बनाया जा सके।

हम को यह रिजर्वेशन कन्डीशनली दिया जा रहा है। यह तो एक तरह से टुकड़े फेंके जा रहे हैं। चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार हो या कोई दूसरी सरकार इस देश में हम लोगों के वास्तविक उद्धार और कल्याण की बात कोई नहीं सोचता है। अगर इन लोगों की नीयत साफ है, तो वे कांस्टिट्यूशन में दी गई प्राण्टी के अनुसार हम लोगों की इकानॉमिक डेवलपमेंट की तरफ काम लें। हमारी सोशल डिसेम्बिलिटीज को खत्म करें। इस देश की आर्थिक विषमता को खत्म कर के हम को ईक्वल स्टेट्स पर लायें, ताकि फ्राईन्दा इस रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत ही न

पड़े। शिडयूल्ड कास्टम की डेवेलपमेंट जिस स्पीड से हो रही है, उसको देखते हुए तो पचास साल तक यह रिजर्वेशन रखनी पड़ेगी। क्या सरकार इस के लिये तैयार है? नहीं।

इस देश में समाधियां भी जातिवाद के आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं। यहां पर बड़े नेताओं की बड़ी सुन्दर समाधियां बनाई जाती हैं, बड़े सुन्दर बाग और सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं, लेकिन इसी दिल्ली में हरिजनों के रहने के लिये उन्हें 22, 25 गज के प्लॉट दिल्ली से पन्द्रह मील दूर दिये जाते हैं, जैसे कि पुराने जमाने में शूद्रों और चांडालों को शहर से दूर बसाया जाता था। यदि जातिवाद की विचारधारा इसी प्रकार देश में पनपती रही तो यह रिजर्वेशन दस साल के लिए, बल्कि सैकड़ों सालों के लिए रखना पड़ेगा। हम तो इस तरह के रिजर्वेशन को नहीं चाहते थे। किन्तु यह हम पर थोपा जा रहा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे सोशल और इकानोमिक स्ट्रक्चर को डेवेलप किया जाये, ताकि हम कह सकें कि हम हरिजन नहीं हैं, हम दूसरों के बराबर हैं। लेकिन अगर देश का एक वर्ग साधनों और नौकरियों का 90 फीसदी खा जाये और 95 फीसदी वाले वर्ग को केवल दो चार फीसदी मिले, तो हरिजनों का आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास कैसे हो सकता है? दूधारी और भूमिहीन किसान मजदूर वर्ग को जर्मन दी जाये जिससे उनकी बेकारी और आर्थिक विषमता दूर हो तथा सामाजिक विकास हो सके।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, यह खुशी की बात है कि आप के डिपुटी स्पीकर की कुसी सम्भालने के दिन एक इतना शानदार बिल डिसकशन के लिए हाउस के सामने आया है इसके लिए मैं आप को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

यह एक सब से ज्यादा सवाब का काम है, जोकि हम इन बार्ड्स सालों के दौरान करने जा

रहे हैं। यह देश के माथे पर एक कलंक है कि अठारह बीम करोड़ आदमी डोर-डंगरों की हालत में रह रहे हैं, उनके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं। खाने को पूरी खूराक नहीं, रहने को मकान नहीं, बीमार हो जायें तो दवा दारू का बन्दोबस्त नहीं और मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता, इसको बुरा ही समझता हूँ कि 20 साल में जो प्रोग्राम रखा था कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत आर्टिकल 334 में कि 20 साल में यह गिच्छापन हम खत्म कर देंगे बैकवर्ड जातियों का, हरिजन भाइयों का और हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों का वह नहीं हुआ तो एक तरह से हम उस इक्विसादी प्रोग्राम में अपने आप को फेल समझते हैं और मैं आपके मार्फत कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस साल में यह पूरा होना चाहिए वरना हर दस साल के बाद ऐसा करते रहे तो जो इन की गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और गिच्छापन का कलंक इस देश के माथे पर है उस को घोने में हम सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

तो मैं एक तो सबसे पहले यह चाहता हूँ कि पहला काम यह किया जाय कि जाति पात को खत्म किया जाय इस देश से चाहे हिन्दू में हो या दूसरी बिरादरियों में हो। मेरे भाई मंडल ने कहा कि ब्राह्मण दो परसेंट हैं लेकिन वह 95 परसेंट ले जाते हैं, सारा वहीं ले जाते हैं तो मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि अगर यह जाति पात की प्रथा खत्म नहीं होती तो सारे हरिजन ही अपने को गुप्ता, शर्मा लिखना शुरू कर दें...

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : यह लो! तो खुद ही ऐसे हैं कि अपनी लड़की दूसरी जाति को नहीं दे सकते दूसरों के यहां जाना नहीं खा सकते तो खाली ब्राह्मण को ही बयों कहते हैं?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो चौधरी हैं और हरिजन भी चौधरी हैं। पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस सर शादी नाल को

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

खुलिग मौजूद है कि जाट जो हैं वह शूद्रों में है, आप शामिल नहीं करते तो हम क्या करें ?

मैं जो आप को कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि एक तो जाति पांत खत्म होनी चाहिए । जाति पांत खत्म होने से कम से कम सामाजिक तौर पर और सियासी तौर पर उनका पिछड़ापन आधा इससे दूर हो जायेगा ।

दूसरी वान नटचेबिलिटी बहुत बड़ा जुर्म करार दिया जाय । उस की कम से कम सजा सात साल हो और सेशन जज उस का ट्रायल करे । साथ ही इसे नान-बेलेबल आफिम बनाया जाय । आज यह नान बेलेबल नहीं है । इस देश से जिस दिन छुआछूत दूर हो जायगी हमारे समाज का 18-20 परसेंट भाग जो हरिजन भाइयों के रूप में है, वह सजा का वैसा ही एक अंग बन जायगा जैसे कि आज दूसरे बने हुए हैं। दूसरे, इक्विसादी तौर पर जो स्टेप्स गवर्नमेंट ले रही है, वह तो ले ही रही है लेकिन सामाजिक तौर पर इन को बरबस करने के लिए हमारा यही कहना है कि अनटचेबिलिटी को नान-बेलेबल बनाया जाय और सात साल की सजा इस के लिये कम से कम रखी जाय । कास्ट सिस्टम को बिल्कुल एबालिश किया जाय और नहीं होता तो जितने हमारे हरिजन भाई हैं वह अपने को गुप्ता तिवारी शर्मा निखना शुरू कर दें ताकि जो बनावटी कोटा है पाँच एम० सी० वर्गरेह का कम से कम उनके भिभाग से यह बात निकल जाय । मैं पूरे जोर से इन बिल की गार्ड करता हूँ और जो ऐंग्लो इंडियन्स के लिये एथानी साहब ने फरमाया है मेरा उन के साथ पूरा इत्फाक है । यह एक स्पेशल केम है । और स्पेशल हालात में हमारे फार्डिनिंग फार्मर्स ने इस चीज का प्रावि-
न किया था, उनके दिमाग में यह बात घाई । तो जब हम मान हम पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए बढ़ा रहे हैं तो उनके साथ ऐज ए स्पेशल केस इनका भी दस साल का किया जाय । मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूँगा कि दल मान के बाद अगर हम यह देंगे तो हम कांताही करेंगे अपने फर्ज

में और यह पिछड़ापन दूर करने के बारे में इनकी शिकायत फिर सही शिकायत होगी कि इक्विसादी तौर पर और सामाजिक तौर पर इन के पिछड़ेपन को सरकार दूर करना नहीं चाहती । हुकूमत अपने फर्ज में फेल होगी अगर दस साल से आगे इस को करना पड़ा । वरना मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी यह दूर हो जाय उतनी जल्दी होना चाहिए । मैं तो उन आदमियों में से हूँ जो राईट ग्राफ वोट ग्रान प्लूरल बेसिस के हिमायती हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको जितने आदमी खड़े हों उतने बोट देने के अधिकार दे दिये जाय तो उनके सेपरेट एलेक्टोरेट और रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की पुर्जोर हिमायत करना हूँ ।

*SHRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM (Tenkasi):
Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, it is enshrined in our Constitution that untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. Has it been abolished in our country ? Even now the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are forbidden from taking water from a common well. In how many villages, do you see that the caste Hindus and the Harijans take water from the public and common wells ? The Scheduled Castes cannot take the dead bodies of their kith and kin to the cremation grounds through the roads of caste Hindu localities. Neither can they take the marriage processions of their sons and daughters through areas inhabited by caste Hindus. If you want to know the extent to which untouchability is practised in our country you must go through the Ilaya Perumal Committee Report from pages 15 to 32. It makes a heart-rending reading. This evil of untouchability is being perpetuated in all its pristine purity throughout the country. In Andhra Pradesh a small Harijan boy was tied to a pole and burnt alive. In Madhya Pradesh many Scheduled caste people were flayed to death. In Kilavenmani village in Tamilnadu, 43 people belonging to Scheduled Castes were herded together in a small room and burnt alive. When we see such gruesome incidents, our blood boils in rage.

Have we advanced in the field of educa-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

tion ? No. The Government are always ready with figures to say that twenty lakh rupees worth of scholarships or fifty lakh rupees worth of scholarships have been given this year and that year. They have statistics to substantiate everything in this world. In the total population of the country the percentage of literacy is 24%. The literacy percentage among the Scheduled Castes is 10 per cent only. Is this the progress that we have made in education ? The share of Scheduled Castes in the students being sent abroad for higher education in foreign countries is not even 1 per cent. In the total population of the country, which is 43 crores now, the Scheduled Castes account for 15 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 7 per cent. Have you provided them jobs in services in proportion to their population ? In Class III Services, their share is 8.75 per cent ; in Class II, it is 3.75 per cent and in Class I it is 1.75 per cent. Is this the progress which the Government has enabled Scheduled Castes to achieve ? When Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, Shri Sivashamugham Pillai, the popular Harijan leader of Tamilnadu was appointed a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. In the regime of his daughter, our present lady Prime Minister, has anyone from the Scheduled Castes been appointed a Member of the Union Public Service Commission ? For the past 22 years the country has been administered by father and daughter : our present Prime Minister was also Foreign Minister for some time. How many Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Chief Commissioners have been appointed from the Scheduled Castes ? None has been appointed to these high positions so far. How many Governors have been appointed from the Scheduled Castes ? There are so many public undertakings in our country. Has any one from the Scheduled castes been appointed as Chairman ? Do they think that there is no learned and educated man in the Scheduled Castes for such appointments ? Shri Sivashamugham Pillai is an M. A. He was the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and he was also a Member of the U. P. S. C. Could he not be chosen for anyone of these posts ? Is there any judge in the supreme court or High Court from the Scheduled Castes ? None has been found fit for adorning Bench. My hon. friend Shri Bhandare,

sitting over there is a great legal luminary. Could he not be chosen as a judge ? For two decades now we have been hearing that the Government are doing this and that for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes. The present ruling party has not done anything in this regard. The party in opposition, which is now nick-named as Syndicate did they prevent those in office from doing any good to these people ? Did the vociferous Members of other opposition parties prevent them from doing anything ? Who stood in their way ? In 1949, the national income of our country was 8600 crores of rupees. Today it has gone up to 24000 crores of rupees. According to the revised estimates of the Government, it is claimed that the national income now is 30,000 crores of rupees. The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes have not made any progress, whatsoever, with all these tall claims. Their economic status continues to be what it was in pre-independence days. Don't they have a share in the welfare programmes of the country ? Has any endeavour been made to raise their standard of living during the past twenty-two years ? Crores and crores of rupees have been spent in the name of three Five-year Plans. I would like to know what is the share of the Scheduled Castes. I was going through the Report of the Industrial Policy Enquiry Committee. I saw references to many industrial houses—20 here and 53 there and so on and there are many industrial units under each one of them. Is there one Harijan Managing Director in anyone of these industrial units ? You see everywhere factories in our country. They need not be the owners of factories. If there are 10 Directors on the Board of Management of a factory at least one of them can be from the scheduled caste. All of us know that import and export licences are given to many entrepreneurs. In this, could not some percentage be earmarked for the members of scheduled castes ? There is no desire on the part of Government to help these people. They should feel ashamed to see that an integral part of Indian society is in such a backward condition. I am constrained to say that the Government want that the people of scheduled castes should continue to remain untouchables, illiterates, poverty-stricken and depressed and lead their lives as 'Thoths' 'Cosbes' and 'bhangis'. Recently, when a legislation was being

[Shri R. S. Arumugham]

enacted, I wrote to our Prime Minister and the Minister of Transport that some concessions should be extended to the scheduled castes. I got a prompt reply from Shri Raghuramaiah stating as to where will they find Rs. 75,000 to start that industry, as if all the other entrepreneurs are engaged in industries with their own money. There are so many financial institutions which advance money to these industrialists. Could they not advance money to the members of scheduled castes also? It is not that there are no technically qualified people to run industries in the scheduled castes. But there is no will on the part of our Government to help these people.

We are 114 Members in this House. How many Scheduled Caste Ministers are there in the Council of Ministers? Will the Council of Ministers come to any disrepute if two Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes are made Cabinet Ministers? In Tamil Nadu, Shri Kakkaiyil belonging to the Scheduled Caste was the Home Minister, and there were two Cabinet Ministers belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the Ministry there. When the Congress Party was a united political organisation ruling the country, Shri Sanjivayya was the President of A. I. C. C. Now, Shri Jagjivan Ram, who is the only Cabinet Minister, is going to become the President of the Congress Party which has been split into two. We have become pawns in the political game of chess. In the Rajya Sabha there are only ten Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, whereas their number should be sixty in proportion to their population. How long can you keep the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the dark about these realities?

I have proposed an amendment that till the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reach a level, economically, socially, politically and educationally comparable to other communities in the country, reservation should be there so that their interests could be safeguarded at least partially. I request the House and the Government to accept my amendment unanimously. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ—आपने मुझे इस विषयक पर बोलने का

अवसर दिया तथा सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जो 10 माल का रिजर्वेशन करने के लिये इस बिल को यहाँ लाई। मैं आपके सामने कुछ ज्यादा बातें नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर निवेदन करूँगा कि पिछले तीन सालों में मैं यहाँ पर नहीं बोला है, मुझे इस अवसर पर कुछ जरूरी सुझाव देने हैं, इसलिये मेरे ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध कुछ ढीले कर दिये जायें।

पहली बात तो मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि हमारे हिन्दू धर्म के शास्त्र कुछ इस प्रकार के हैं कि जो छूया-छूत को पैदा करने वाले हैं, ऊँच-नीच को पैदा करने वाले हैं। सन 1952 में यह संविधान बना था उसी समय यह संरक्षण दिया गया था उस वक्त मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया था कि जगन गुरु शंकराचार्य ने जो अपशूद्राधिकार प्रकरण वेदान्त भाष्य लिखा है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि शूद्र नाम का व्यक्ति वेद पढ़ जाये तो उसकी जीभ काटो। उनके बाद यदि वह सुनले तो कान में शीशा पिघला कर डालो। उस समय एक सदस्य श्री नन्दलाल शर्मा हँसा करते थे जो राम राज्य परिषद के उकेदार थे, उन्होंने मेरी बात को चलेन्ज किया था और कहा था कि यह झूठ है। मैंने उनका चलेन्ज स्वीकार कर लिया और कहा यदि मैं साबित कर दूँ तो आप इस्तीफा दे दें, नहीं तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूँगा। उन्होंने माफी मांगी, क्योंकि मैं तो प्रमाण साथ लेकर आया था।

इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में जो लिखा है कि इन को अछूत माना जाय, इनकी परछाई से बचा जाय, जब तक इस प्रकार के धर्म शास्त्रों में संशोधन नहीं होगा, जब तक इन धर्म शास्त्रों से इस प्रकार की चीजों को नहीं निकाला जायगा जब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि भगवान राम ने भिलनी के बेर खाये, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम कहते हैं—

चूँकि शम्भूक ने तप किया और वह शूद्र था, इसलिये राम ने उसका गन्धा काट दिया—जब तक इस प्रकार की परस्पर विरोधी चीजें हम अपने धर्म शास्त्रों में से नहीं निकालेंगे, तो 10 साल तो क्या 1000 सालों तक बढ़ाते चले जाय, सुधार नहीं होगा।

इसी सम्बन्ध में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले जून में मैं एक रेजोल्यूशन यहां पर लाया था जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि धर्म शास्त्रों में इस प्रकार की जितनी बातें हैं, जो मनुष्य मनुष्य में ऊँच-नीच की भावना पैदा करती है भेद-भाव पैदा करने वाली हैं, उनको कानूनन निकाल दिया जाय इसके लिये एक अवधि घोषित की जाय, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं मेरे रेजोल्यूशन का क्या हुआ। कल ही मेरा नाम लिस्ट में 9वां था, लेकिन इतनी बार रिविस्ट करने के बाद मुझे अब समय मिला है। मैंने जो बात इस समय कही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको सीरियसली लिया जाय। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जब तक धर्म शास्त्रों में आमून-परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, उनमें जो इधर-उधर की बाँटें लिखी हुई हैं, उनको नहीं निकाला जायेगा, तब तक काम नहीं होगा। मैं एक और बात कह दूँ कि हमारी जो ओरिजनल मनुस्मृति है, उसमें ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन बाद में मनुस्मृति की जो 3 टीकायें हुई, उनमें यह सब मिलावटें की गई हैं और यहां तक मिलावट की गई है कि अगर कछुए का मांस ब्राह्मण को खिलावे तो पितृ 6 महीने तक तृप्त रहेंगे—कैसी अजीब बात है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भी उन्हीं लोगों में से हूँ, लेकिन ऐसी बातों को कैसे सत्य मान सकता हूँ। एक शूद्र अच्छा कर्म करके ब्राह्मण बन जाय, उसको ब्राह्मण मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक ब्राह्मण बुरे कर्म करके शूद्र बन जाय, वह फिर भी ब्राह्मण रहता है। यह कैसी अजीब बात है। जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य जी ने "ऐतरेय उपनिषद्" का भाष्य किया है, उसमें लिखा है—इतराया अपत्यम् ऐतरेय—शूद्र।

जाति की जो ऐतरेय स्त्री थी, उससे महीदास पैदा हुआ इसलिए इसका नाम ऐतरेय उपनिषद् रखा जाता है। क्या कोई पंडित यहां पर है जो इस बात को चेन्लेन्ज कर सके। इस प्रकार की चीजों को इन धर्म शास्त्रों से निकालने के लिये सरकार को विधेयक लाना चाहिये...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, घण्टी मत बजाइये, मुझे बोलने दीजिये...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The voting will take place at 4.45. There are two more members to speak. I have given you more time than I have given others. Even so, I would request you to kindly conclude so that we can keep upto the time.

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जितने भी गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी हैं, धानेदार हैं—मैं शुरू से ही इस बात को कहता चला आ रहा हूँ कि उनको पता ही नहीं है कि कोई कानून बना है या नहीं बना है। बहुत से थानेशार कहते हैं कि हमें पता ही नहीं है कि छुआछूत का भी कोई कानून है। सरकार ने इस कानून का सर्कुलेशन ही नहीं किया है और यहां पर श्री कानून बनाने की बात चल रही है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कानून है उन पर सब्जी से भ्रमल किया जाये। यदि कोई भी किसी के साथ छुआछूत या भेदभाव करते तो उसे फौरन वहीं पर भ्रदालत लगा कर दंड दिया जाये और उसके लिए कोई लम्बा केस न चलाया जाये। यदि सरकार इस बात को नहीं कर सकती है तो इस देश से छुआछूत मिट नहीं सकती है।

श्री रामजी राम (अकबरपुर) : मैं माननीय सदस्य से जोकि धर्म के ठेकेदार हैं, पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे कभी धर्म के खिलाफ बगावत करने के लिए तैयार हुए हैं, क्या कभी उन्होंने इन ऋटियों को दूर करने के लिए आन्दोलन खड़ा किया है ?

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : तो मैं यह कहना

[श्री रामजी राम]

चाहता है कि एक तो सस्ती से काम लिया जाये। कोई अफसर अगर पक्षपात करता है, सैडयूल्ड कास्ट के किसी योग्य व्यक्ति को नहीं लेता है तो उसको फौरन नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ... यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के अफसर सैडयूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को अयोग्य घोषित करके नहीं ले रहे थे लेकिन हमारे भूतपूर्व स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से मैंने 6 महीने तक लिखा पढ़ी की भगवान उनकी आत्मा को शान्ति पहुँचाये — जिसके फलस्वरूप 27 गजेटेड आफिसर्स की जगहों पर एक साथ इन लोगों को लिया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ... तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस प्रकार के जो भ्रष्टाचारी अफसर हों उन पर सख्त ऐक्शन दिया जाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं पूछना चाहता है कि जब हम कहते भी नहीं हैं फिर भी आप रिजर्वेशन बढ़ाते जाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप आज ही रिजर्वेशन का उन्मूलन कर दीजिए। इस देश में कोई अछूत नहीं है। सभी मनुष्य हैं। यदि आप आज ही कानून बना दीजिए तो रिजर्वेशन की कोई जरूरत ही न रहे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may kindly co-operate and conclude. You have many good suggestions. But unfortunately there is no time. If you kindly put all these on paper and give to the Minister, I am sure, the Minister will take action. I have got to call other Members also. So, please conclude now.

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : मैं आपको चैलेंज नहीं करता हूँ। मुझे दुख है कि आप हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पक्षपाती अफसर हैं जब तक वे अपने मन को शुद्ध नहीं करेंगे, अपने मन का प्रायश्चित्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक छुआछूत को मिटाया नहीं जा सकता है। कानून तो एक सहारा मात्र होता है। कानून तो पत्थर से भी बने हुए हैं। जब तक हमारा अन्तःकरण पवित्र नहीं होगा, हृदय से हम इन भाइयों को उठाना नहीं चाहेंगे, तब

तक इस देश के अन्दर से छुआछूत के कोढ़ को मिटाया नहीं जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धर्मशास्त्रों को संशोधन किया जाय और यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के अफसरों को भी दंड दिया जाये कि क्यों उन्होंने रिजर्वेशन को पूरा नहीं किया। उनसे आप कहें कि अगर वे हमारा रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो उनकी नौकरी भी नहीं रहेगी। बस यही मुझे कहना था।

श्री मीठालाल मोना (सवाई माधोपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अत्यन्त खेद की बात है कि सरकार गन बीस बाईस सालों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकी और इसीलिए मजबूर होकर यह बिल सदन के सामने आया है। पिछले 20-22 सालों में सरकार ने अपने उत्तरदायित्व को नहीं निभाया है। सरकार यह हमेशा कहती रही है कि हम अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए यह कर रहे हैं, वह कर रहे हैं लेकिन वह केवल कागजी कार्यवाही दफ्तरों व इस हाउस तक ही सीमित है। आप यहां से निकलकर बाहर गांवों तक जाइये तभी आपको पता लगेगा कि असलियत क्या है। आपने जो कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं वह शहरों तक ही सीमित हैं, गांवों में आज तक किसी को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा है। गांवों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जो हालत है उसी को ध्यान में रखकर संविधान में यह विशेष अधिकार दिया गया था। मैं राजस्थान का उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ वहां पर गांवों में खुले रूप में ग्राम तीर पर छुआछूत है विशेषकर हरिजन लोगों में। इसके मलावा कहा यह जाता है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए जमीन ग्राह्य की जायेगी लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, गत दिनों राजस्थान के वित्त मंत्री ने पांच सौ बीघे जमीन अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों से हड़प ली, उनसे खरीद ली। इसके सम्बन्ध में सवाल भी हुआ और एक हरिजन

विधायक ने यह भी कहा कि मैं दुगुनी कीमत देकर उस जमीन को खरीदने के लिये तैयार हूँ लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी। कहा जाता है कि जमीन एलाट की जायेगी लेकिन राजस्थान नहर के नीचे की काफी जमीन तोलाम करके बेच दी गई परन्तु उन लोगों को नहीं दी गई। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि गांवों में उन किसानों को जो कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के हैं विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें। आज गांवों में उनके लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। गत वर्ष 23 लाख रुपया राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जिले के कुछ गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से दिया गया लेकिन उसका आज तक पता नहीं। राजस्थान सरकार लगभग साढ़े 5 सौ करोड़ रुपए की कर्जदार है। जब हम राजस्थान सरकार से कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए कुछ करिए तो उनकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। जब हम केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहते हैं तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है, वही करेगी, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आखिर वे लोग कहाँ जायें? क्या आत्मदाह करके अपने आपको समाप्त कर लें? या विद्रोह खड़ा कर दें, या अलमल मचाने, जब हम यहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि राज्य सरकार करेगी और जब राज्य सरकार से कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, हम कर्ज से लदे हुए हैं। आखिर इस काम को कौन करेगा? आज इस जाति

15.58 hrs.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair in the Chair]

के लोग दूसरे लोगों के कर्ज से दबे हुए हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से यह कानून बना हुआ है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों की जमीन को

उच्च जाति के लोग खरीद नहीं सकेंगे लेकिन मैं आपको प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उदाहरण देकर बता सकता हूँ कि हरिजनों पर दबाव डाल कर कहा जाता है कि तुम जमीन हमको दे दो और उनसे जबर्दस्ती स्टेटमेंट दियवाया जाता है कि गलती से यह जमीन हमारे नाम लिख गई थी, यह जमीन उच्च जाति के लोगों की है।

मैं 1-1-67 की अनुसूचित जाति व जन जाति कमिशन की रिपोर्ट से बताना चाहता हूँ जिसमें सरकारी कारखानों के बारे में कहा गया है कि प्रथम श्रेणी के 7465 आदिमियों में अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के केवल 32 आदिम थे, और अनुसूचित जाति के दो थे। इस तरह से उनका केवल 1.1 परसेंट रेशियो भी नहीं आती है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं उनके अन्दर भी रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं होगा तो फिर और जगह आप क्या कर सकते हैं? आपने जो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीकरण किया है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों की सविसेज में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा निश्चित रूप से पूरा करेंगे और क्या उनको आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कुटीर उद्योग या दूसरे धन्धे करने के लिये ऋण देगे? आपको आश्वासन दिए हुए एक साल हो गया। लेकिन जब तक आप उनको सहायता नहीं देंगे तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है। सविसेज में जहाँ तक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोगों का कोटा पूरा करने का सवाल है मेरा ख्याल है किसी आफिसर ने सविसेज में उनको नहीं लिया व कोटा पूरा जानबूझ कर नहीं किया तो उस आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं कि जो आफिसर

16.00 hrs.

इन जातियों के लोगों को सविसेज में

[श्री मीठालाल मीना]

योग्यता रखते हूँ भी न लें, उनको दण्ड देंगे ? इसी प्रकार सरकार जो और लोगों को कोटा परमिट देती है क्या वह इन जातियों के लोगों के लिए भी कुछ करने के लिए तैयार है ? इसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुमूलित जन जाति के लोग जो चुनाव में खड़े होते हैं। और हार जाते हैं लेकिन उन की जमानत जन्त नहीं हुई है तो क्या उनका जो उचित खर्चा चुनाव में हुआ है वह आप उनको दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे मालूम पड़ा है कि सरकार आने वाले समय में पूँजीपतियों पर कुछ ज्यादा टैक्स लगायेगी तो क्या सरकार उस कर को शिक्षा के रूप में विशेष तौर से लेगी और उसको केवल गांवों में ही उच्च जाति के लोगों के लिए खर्च करेगी ? कहीं और उस रुपये को खर्च न किया जाय, बल्कि आदिवासियों व इन हरिजन जातियों के लोगों पर ही खर्च हो जिससे उनकी शिक्षण स्थिति मुधरे। जब तक सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी तबतक कुछ काम नहीं होने वाला है।

जो यह रिजर्वेशन आगे के 10 साल के लिये रखा जा रहा है इससे हमें शर्म आती है, साथ क्षेत्र के अन्य लोग चुनाव लड़ने से वंचित रहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा जो सुविधायें दी गयी हैं वह कम से कम यह भी देखें कि वास्तव में ये सुविधायें हरिजन और आदिम जाति के लोगों को मिलें ताकि इनके बाद वह अपने आप उन्नति करें। लेकिन मुझे संदेह है कि जो हाल अभी तक रहा है वैसा ही आगे भी रहेगा और ये सुविधायें इन लोगों को हम बेना चाहते हैं उनको नहीं मिलेंगी और सरकार समय बढ़ाने की मांग करती रहेगी। यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार यह कर रही है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि संविधान कर रहा है। आप उनको वह सुविधायें नहीं दे रहे हैं जो कि उनको देनी चाहियें। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इन 10 सालों में निश्चित रूप से उनको ये सुविधायें आप दें जो

वह पाने के हकदार हैं। आप गांवों की तरफ देखें न कि दिल्ली की तरफ जहाँ कि महल बन रहे हैं। आप देखें कि गांवों में आदिवासी किस तरह से रहते हैं, नंगे, भूखे रहते हैं और उनके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़े तक नहीं हैं। इसलिये जब तक इन जातियों के लोगों के लिये गांवों में जाकर नहीं देखोगे तब तक आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I rise to support the Bill and compliment the Government for introducing a legislation extending the period of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for securing the support of the opposition parties to it. I also congratulate the opposition parties for lending their support.

Twenty long years have rolled by and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have not come to the level of the other communities and hence it is necessary to extend the reservation. My hon. friend Shri Masani said that we should do without these crutches and stand on our own feet. It is easy for him to say all this because his party has a lot of money and his community also has a lot of money. If we were endowed with all these social and economic advantageous we would never have cared for these reservations. I may tell the House that we are not very happy with these reservations. We do not want these reservations. In fact, no self-respecting man would like to have reservation, but it is because of the conditions in our country that everybody sympathises with these communities and justifies the extension of reservation. Therefore, we do not want these reservations and the sooner it is ended the better and we will be happy, but let their conditions be improved to a satisfactory level. We have not even come to the level of the other sections who are also equally poor and economically backward. Even that stage has not been reached. Even with reservations our condition is this. What would happen in the absence of reservation ? We here at least go on crying, complaining to the Government, writing to the officials, using our good offices, and still things are like this. In the absence of reservation what will happen ? Unless a child is given a helping hand by its parent, he cannot learn walk. So, I think

Shri Masani really has not understood the situation. He has not worked among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and therefore, he does not know anything about the matter.

Now, my good friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—I like him very much and he is a good man and a very affable man with good oratory,—gave his presidential address in Bombay. In his presidential speech in Bombay, I was very happy that he said that he and his party would take upon themselves to eradicate untouchability and I was very happy to read his speech delivered from a Bombay platform. But today I am very sorry to say that nothing has happened. He has not taken any steps to implement his presidential address which was good enough to be proclaimed in Bombay.

श्री श्री चन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) दिल्ली
एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्राकड़े लेकर देखिये ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी (मुद्राबाद) :
दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, जो जनसंघ का है, वहां
के प्राकड़े लेकर देखिये आर ।

SHRI SONAVANE : I shall be very happy and I shall congratulate the Jan Sangh if they launch upon this scheme and assure to the world that they stand for this. (Interruption.) It is said that the production should be distributed and the wealth should be distributed. It is a familiar thing for the Swatantra Party, but who produces this wealth? It is the poor people; it is the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who produce the wealth. But at the time of distribution, they are neglected. Exploitation is there. Therefore, I would say that this reservation should be there and with the help of reservation, we will be able to improve our lot and develop our lot. At the same time, the Government should take speedy and rapid measures to help these communities and have an all-round development in the social, economic and educational matters.

So many points were made by my friends, and the Government will be well aware that they should quicken the pace of improvement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. You will find that equal opportunity is not available. If equal opportunity is given to our people, I think they will shine in every sphere. This question of giving equal opportunity as enumerated in our Constitution is lacking, and I hope the Government will take quick steps to remedy this situation.

I appeal to the nation and to all the communities and to all the parties in the country that they should also launch upon schemes to eradicate untouchability. We should not depend upon the Government alone to see that these schemes are implemented by the leaders of parties and leaders of public opinion in the country. It is not Government alone which can do it. We can pressurise the Government to put forward schemes, but it is up to the leaders of public opinion, leaders of various communities and parties and the officials to implement them. Unless the wholehearted cooperation comes from all the communities and parties, I do not think this gigantic problem will be solved. Therefore, unless these poorer sections of the community are brought forward, no nation will prosper, no country will become self-sufficient and no social integration will take place.

With these words, I appeal to the people that the interest of India lies in the development of the poor, the uplift of the poor communities. To this end in view, all the leaders and all the parties will have to strive.

**SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Members like me have been given an opportunity to speak in their mother tongue and I would like to convey my gratitude to the Government through you.

The issue under discussion is not an ordinary one and it requires the utmost consideration of all of us. The Adi Dravidians, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the original inhabitants of this great country, and today they are scattered in different corners of the country. When we see the Members of the ruling party and the Ministers of the Government pleading for the extension of reservation of seats both in the Parliament and in the State Legislatures

**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri G. Kuchelar]

as if they are seeking alms to be given to beggars, I feel greatly grieved. Who has brought them to this pitiable position? In the name of religion, castes and communities, these people have been relegated to the lowest rung of our society. When I heard a Member of the erstwhile ruling party today sitting in opposition and making a passionate speech advocating the cause of the Scheduled Castes, I felt that democracy has taken deep roots in our country. Shri Arumugham spoke in anger and emotion.

When the reservation for the Scheduled Castes was made at the initial stages for a period of ten years, it was felt that their standard of living will be raised substantially. But either due to lack of interest on the part of the Government or due to inadequate welfare measures taken by them, this reservation had to be extended for a further period of ten years. During the past two decades, has their standard of living gone up? I regret to say that the answer is in the negative and that is why the Government have come forward to extend this reservation for another ten years. I have to repeat that there has been no improvement in the living conditions of these people because of the attitude of patronage adopted by the Government. I regret to say that unless this kind of alms-giving attitude towards the original inhabitants of this country is put an end to, there can be no material progress as far as these people are concerned; they are eager to mingle with the mainstream of the people of our country. You may continue to extend the concessions to these people for another five decades. But you will not be helping them in any way if you allow the caste system in this country to thrive. We shout from house-tops that we should have a casteless society. The Government every now and then, proclaim their secular character. I am certain that the Government will not be able to achieve anything by simply bringing in amendments to the existing Act. Unless the Government bring forward legislation abolishing all the castes in Hindu society, there can be no progress, socially, economically and educationally in regard to Scheduled Castes. If they are to live on an equal level with other sections of the society, the first and foremost thing required to be done is that all the castes should be abolished.

The Scheduled Castes account for 16 per cent in the total population of the country.

Let the Hon. Minister keep his hand on his heart and say whether atleast one per cent of these people has derived any tangible benefits from the welfare schemes implemented by the Government during these two decades. Whatever concessions have been extended to them, they are just a drop in the the ocean. We have completely failed to uplift these people.

I welcome the present proposition of the Government to extend the reservation by another ten years. I would like to take the opportunity to suggest that this period of ten years should be divided into two five year periods of development. The Government should formulate welfare schemes for each five year period for raising the standard of living of these people. I also request that the Government should allocate more money in the coming Budget for the welfare schemes of Scheduled Castes with an increase of 40%. I would also reiterate here that the Government should take legal steps to abolish caste in our society and thus live up to their professions of being a secular Government. If this is done in all earnestness, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes will never seek any concessions for coming up to the level of other sections of the society in all fields of life. They are eager to become part and parcel of the Indian society.

I request the Government, through you, to take effective measures to improve the standard of living of these people. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Mr. Chairman, Sir...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Speak in your mother tongue, Malayalam.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have to speak in a language other than Malayalam because there are many here who want to understand me and I want to make myself understood. I have to answer mainly two points which have been raised here. The first is regarding nomination of Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assemblies, whether that period should be extended further by ten years. Secondly, the charge has been that during the last twenty years the Government of India did

nothing substantial to raise the standard of living etc. of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, therefore, they are coming again with a request to the House to extend the period by another ten years.

Let me take the first point, namely, the representation of Anglo-Indians. I think the point has not been brought to the notice of the members of this House that the nomination of Anglo-Indians under article 331 is only permissive and not mandatory. I will draw your attention to the way in which that article has been drafted. I do it particularly to draw the attention of the distinguished representatives of the Anglo-Indians in this House that they should not think that for ever the President would go on nominating members of the Anglo-Indian community to Parliament. Article 331 says :

"Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the people."

Similar is the provision with respect to Legislative Assemblies. Therefore, this nomination is made when the President finds that the Anglo-Indian community has not been represented in Parliament. When can you say that the Anglo-Indian community is not represented? Shri Anthony and his colleague are distinguished members of that community. I think the spirit of article 331 is that the members of the Anglo-Indian community should make an attempt to stand for election from general constituencies and if on account of their peculiar position in the country they do not get elected, then the President will nominate. I would, therefore, request Shri Anthony that in the next general elections he and his friends also should try as chance in a general constituency.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote) : He should join our Congress.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Article 331 is that if they are not properly represented, nomination may be made. It is not as if we are going to have a permanent provision of a mandatory character in the

Constitution under which the President will go on nominating. As I understand the article, if in the next general election no Anglo-Indian is contesting any constituency, it would be legitimate on the part of the President to say, "I would not nominate because there has been no attempt to have a representation." So, Shri Anthony and his friends may please take note of the matter.

This is not a new provision. Shri Vajpayee read out from a book written by Shri Anthony. I have before me the report of the Minority Committee of the Constituent Assembly. There it is said as a unanimous decision of the Committee that the Anglo-Indians should get representation. I will read out that passage :

"The population of the Anglo-Indian community, excluding the States, is just over a lakh, that is, '04 per cent. Mr. Anthony, on behalf of the Anglo-Indians, contended that the census figures were inaccurate but even admitting a larger figure than the one given in the census, this community is microscopic and to deal with it on a strictly population basis would mean giving it no representation at all. The representatives of the Anglo-Indians on the Committee asked originally that they should have the following representation in the Legislatures"—

the figures are given :

"Subsequently they asked that they should be guaranteed two seats in the House of the People and one in each province in which they have representation at present, that is, a total of eight altogether."

The wise members of the Constituent Assembly found it proper to concede this request and I do not think there is anything improper on the part of Government if it comes with a proposal now that the provisions of article 331 may be extended for another period of ten years. I have given my view of the meaning of article 331.

Regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been stated that the Government has not done anything during the last 20 years. If I refer to certain figures, it is not to contend that the Government has done a lot ; it is only to make the

[Shri Govinda Menon]

House understand what has been done. When independence dawned on us and we had our Constitution proclaimed, the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was indeed much more pitiable than it was today. For example, in 1948-49 the number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes was only 647; in 1967-68 it was 1,03,129.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Would you kindly say what was the total revenue received by the Central Government in 1948-49 and the last revenue received? Kindly make a comparison.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This interruption is not necessary. I said that I was referring to these figures not to claim that very much had been done but just to show what the picture or the situation was. Surely, the revenue during these 20 years has not gone up in the proportion of 600 to 1 lakh.

In 1948-49 the number of scholarships awarded was 647; in 1967-68 it was 1,03,129. There has been some advance. I do not say that enough has been done. The interruption is made on the assumption that I am claiming that enough has been done... (Interruption)

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Not that; I may clarify my position.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the Scheduled Tribes, in 1948-49 the number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribes was 84 and in 1967-68 it was 19,830.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the percentage?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Others are not given scholarships. These are scholarships given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No question of percentage arises. These are scholarships given to certain students because they are students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. My contention is, the criticism that during the last 20 years nothing has been done is, at best, an exaggeration. I say, from 647 to 1 lakh and from 84 to 19,000 is something. I do not say, it is very much.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is only nominal.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : If it is nominal, you say so. But you don't say, it is nil.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : It is equal to nothing. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : In spite of that, you say, suitable candidates are not available. Why so?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Now, education was the matter on which we placed our hands squarely because, by the process of education, we would get candidates who will be available for being appointed to various posts in Government. Even in that respect, we are not satisfied that enough has been done. Therefore, a high-powered committee with the Home Minister as its Chairman and myself, the Minister-in-charge of Social Welfare, as a Member, has been appointed to review the position from time to time. We find, in competitive examinations, students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not come up for one reason or another to the level of others... (Interruption)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is not their fault.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not say, it is your fault. (Interruptions) I say, this is the situation. It is the fault of the Hindu community which kept back Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for thousands of years. That is what I say. Therefore, in order to remove the handicaps, what we are doing now is to have coaching institutions wherein Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will be given special tuition. We have already established two such institutions and it is our intention to establish more such institutions.

Regarding giving of land, house sites, etc., there was some criticism and the criticism came from many hon Members, including Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Now, when I read certain figures, please do not misunderstand me that I am reading those figures to claim that enough has been done. Let us know what the figures are.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Nobody says that. The complaint is that you have not done enough to fulfil the expectations enshrined in the Constitution. That is the grievance.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : For Scheduled Castes people, the land allotment scheme remained a popular scheme and between 1950 and 1961, in the course of 11 years, 36 lakh acres had been allotted to Scheduled Castes people.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Where ?
(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Only on paper.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : 36 lakh acres have been allotted. The question is : Where ? The land has been allotted in India. That is all I can say. (*Interruption*) Between 1961 to 1965, about 1,50,000 acres were allotted to about 50,000 people...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Where ? On the moon ! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is a saying in Tamil, that it is just like putting asafetida in the sea. That may be so. Now, you will say, what has been done is not enough. But it is very unfair to put the question, as to where it has been done. The number of Scheduled Castes people and the members of the Scheduled Tribes are so populous that this land allotment itself has touched only a fringe of the problem. I do not find Dr. Ram Subhag Singh here. In a speech yesterday he said that in the matter of land allotment not much has been done. So far as these things are concerned, if there is anything creditable about it, if it is creditworthy, he can be a sharer in that credit because it is only a few days back that he left us. But, on the other hand, if this is not good, if this is not enough, if enough has not been done and the Government made default, in that also, in fairness, he must bear a share. That is all I have to say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Both of them are culprits—you and he.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Now, Sir : let us think about this problem. The

question is : why in a period of 20 years it has not been possible for this Government to bring the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the same level as the rest of the community.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a foolish Government.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I find in our Constitution in Article 17 which was quoted by several friends, it is said that "untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden." But, whatever be the value of that proclamation in the Constitution, even after several years we find that untouchability still continues. Don't you remember, Sir, that during the days of Abraham Lincoln in the United States he abolished slavery. But even so, after several decades, last year one of the leaders (*Interruptions*) of the Negroes was murdered because he organized a march to protest against the conditions of his community. Now, I referred to this for this purpose. These are not conditions which can be rectified in a day. So far as the Hindu community is concerned, whatever Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta may say, whatever Mr. Vajpayee may say, whatever anyone else may say the Hindu community in India is infested with the spirit of caste. It has been there for the last thousands of years. (*Interruption*) Why should anybody interrupt me when I say that caste is the curse of the Indian community ? Now, we have to uproot the conception of caste. Keeping the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only in our mind is like watering a tree at its branch. Our attitude to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is motivated knowingly or unknowingly by our attitude towards caste. Scratch any one amongst us, scratch the most progressive amongst us, you will find his caste. You will find a Brahmin. You will find a Kayastha. You will find a Menon. You will find an Ezhava. You will find everybody. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, we must have a movement by which caste will disappear from the Hindu polity because it is well understood that caste and democracy do not go well together. They go ill together. There have been, Sir, from time to time great Maharishis, great Paramahansas and great seers who have revolted against the caste system and tried

[Shri Govinda Menon]

to teach us that we should forget the caste. There is Swami Dayananda Saraswati.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Shankaracharya ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Irrelevant questions are being put because they do not understand what I am trying to bring out. I am saying whoever he be, either Shankaracharya or anybody else, whoever supports the caste and opposes the conception of oneness of humanity deserves condemnation. I bow in obeisance to the great maharishi, Swami Dayanada Saraswathi who for the first time in India raised the banner of revolt against caste. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi proclaimed that during the vedic period there was no caste in India.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : The hon. Minister may mention the name of Swami Vivekanand ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Please wait. Swami Vivekananda came after Swami Dayanada Saraswathi. That is why I gave his name first. Don't forget that I will refer to all. Before Dayanada Saraswathi came the community was caste ridden. But the Arya Samaj became a separate caste among the Hindus. That is what happened. Now, I am reminded of Swami Vivekananda. Long before Vivekananda, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Kashava Chandra Sen after him developed the Brahmo Samaj a casteless group among the Hindus. But what was the result ? The Brahmo Samaj touched only the upper layers of society in Bengal. Long before Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Kashava Chandra Sen Chaitanya wanted a casteless system but he did not succeed. Swami Vivekananda wanted it ; he did not succeed. Shri Narayana Gurudev in Kerala preached against caste. He did not succeed.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Shri Ramaswamy Naicker ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am coming to Shri Ramaswamy Naicker. From time to time there have been revolts in society against caste. And in that connection, I would like to refer to the self-respect movement in Tamilnadu, the

non-Brahmin movement in Tamilnadu. My admiration, my regard for these movements is so deep-rooted that I did this. There were these marriages under the leadership of Shri Ramaswamy Naicker and others in Tamilnadu which were treated as not legal marriages and these were legalised recently by the Government of Tamilnadu and the legislature of Tamilnadu and I, as Law Minister gave permission to the Tamilnadu Government to amend the law. Therefore, my submission is, what is hindering progress in India, what is obstructing democracy in India, is the caste system and the problem of the scheduled castes is part of the problem of caste in India.

The founding fathers of our Constitution were too great optimists to think that in a period of 10 years you could get rid of the difficulty caused by the caste system. I think they were too optimistic. It could not be done and I shall not be true to myself if I think so and tell you that by this another instalment of 10 years extension the problem will be solved. It is a herculean problem. The Augean stables have to be cleansed. What should be done for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes is firstly, to give them education and to give them more and more of education.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about land ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I said, firstly, give them education. We should give them more and more of education so that they would be able to compete with the rest of the community so far as the provisions are concerned. We should have more and more of educated people among the scheduled castes who will be qualified in law, who would be in a position to give us a constitution. So education comes first. Land also comes. They should be able to till the land ; they should be able to carry on their profession. It is not true that even in this 20th century, even after the enactment of this Constitution of ours, there have been perpetration of atrocities against scheduled castes in various parts of the country ? Can you find fault with Government for that ? Can you find fault with the Constitution ? The Constitution said that untouchability is an offence. It said that

it is abolished. But even so, caste is deeprooted in our blood, it is working such havoc in our country that all the attempts we make to elevate the backward communities and Scheduled Castes are not fully successful.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : At the time of elections, he forgets that,

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : At the time of elections, all of us forget. Let him not speak about me alone.

Therefore, many more years we may have to continue this. We have now put it at ten years because the Constituent Assembly put it at ten years.

Shri Masani is too robust an optimist he should not be so optimistic. Coming as he does from a small enlightened community which does not recognise caste and coming as he does from a city, he does not understand the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Most of us belonging to the Hindu community, coming from the villages where we find atrocities perpetrated against the Scheduled Castes, where we find that the Scheduled Castes have to have their homes even today outside the boundaries of the village, seeing these things, I do not think that the formula he has produced in one of his amendments, namely, that the Scheduled Castes' representation should be reduced by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in every election so that in the course of three elections, there will be no reservation whatsoever, will not agree with him. It is very easy to say 'ignore caste, ignore the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; let them compete with the rest of the people'. But we have to take into account the reality.

A formula was heard here, 'Why not all the leaders of the political parties get together and see to it that so many members of the Scheduled Castes and so many of the Scheduled Tribes get elected' ? I think whoever made that proposition spoke with his tongue in his cheek because we know that that is not possible. The hold of caste on our population is much stronger and more intimate than the hold of political parties on our people. Whatever be that political party, caste comes first, the political party

comes second. That is a curse in India that is the biggest obstacle to democracy.

Reservation of seats to particular communities goes against the grain of democracy and popular representation, as we have understood it. But that becomes necessary in India because we have a peculiar system under which these people are treated as *Panchamas* or outside the fold. We will have to go through the drill for several years and decades before we will be able to elevate them to the same position as ourselves

I have been accused, the Union Government has been accused, of not having done enough. Many things have to be done by State Governments also. For example, while post-matric scholarships are disbursed by the Union Government, scholarships before that period are for the State Governments to disburse, Recruitment to the services is done by the State Governments.

16.44 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Many of the State Governments are today run by people belonging to parties whose members here put these questions to me. This is a matter beyond the capacity of the Central Government to tackle completely. We can exert only to a certain extent. If members of the House say that that exertion has not been sufficient on the part of the Central Government, I am prepared to plead guilty.

Something more has to be done, something dynamic has to be done and it is for that reasons we decided to persuade Parliament to elect a Committee to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have that Committee with Mr. Basumatari as the Chairman. It is the duty of that Committee to be the watchdog of the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and bring to our notice things that have to be done, and if we do not do them properly, to criticise us and to bring it to the notice of Parliament. That being the position, it is but proper that we should have this provision in the Constitution extended by another ten years. I am extremely thankful to all for having

extended general support to this Bill. I am sure there will be nobody in this House who will not extend his support to this Bill although at certain stages certain criticisms were put forward. For, I think that this is a matter which does not pertain to any particular party. It is the lookout of Parliament to see that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who together constitute about 20 per cent of our population are elevated to the level of the rest of us. I therefore, make an appeal to all sections of the House to forget my mistakes, if any, and vote for this Bill unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two amendments by Shri B. P. Mandal and Shri Dar.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I may be permitted to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

(Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I wish to say a few words. I have every right to give my views.

MR. SPEAKER : This amendment stands already moved. How can I give you time again to speak on it ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : It is not fair on your part. I do not think you are doing justice.

इस अहम बिल पर मैं सकुलेशन का प्रस्ताव लाया है वह क्यों लाया है अगर आप मौन दे तो मैं बनावूँ कि किस वजह से लाया है।

[अस. अ. म. परिसर सरकार का प्रस्ताव लाया है वह क्यों लाया है ?]
अगर आप मौन दे तो मैं बनावूँ कि किस वजह से लाया है। -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोलवी साहब, जब आप की अमेन्डमेंट मूव्ड है तो दो दफे कैसे टाइम दे सकता है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मेरा एमेन्डमेंट मूव हो गया है, लेकिन इस

के माइने ये थोड़ी है कि जब हाउस को वक्त देते हैं तो मुझे वक्त न दें। मैंने क्यों इसको मूव किया है, इसको कहने के लिए आप वक्त क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार - میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ میرا ایمنڈمنٹ پورا ہو گیا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے سنی یہ عموماً ہی ہیں کہ جب اس کو وقت دیتے ہیں تو مجھے وقت نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ اس کو نو دیا ہے۔ اس کو کہنے کے لئے آپ وقت کیوں نہیں دیتے ہیں ؟]

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already replied to it.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Is it democracy ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of democracy. You are going out of procedure.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Please do justice to me. Is it justice ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The motion stood moved ; it was discussd and the Minister has replied to it. How can I allow you after that ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : You are not doing justice.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of justice. It is a question of procedure. I shall now put the motion of Shri Abdul Ghani Dar.

The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th February, 1970." (8)

The motion was negatived.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I will teach them a lesson. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The pity is he is sitting too close to me.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Mr. Speaker, you are a very nice man.

MR. SPEAKER : He is also close to me and is sitting also next to me.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration "

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 4]

AYES

[16.56 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dange, Shri S. A.

Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Digvijai Nath, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Durairasu, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P.P.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhna Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Halder, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri S. C.
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kanjappan, Shri S.
 Kapur, Shri Lakhna Lal

- Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Kikar Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahadevappa, Shri Rampur
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli.
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Nabata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pabadia, Shri
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrabi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anand Rao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Devi, Shrimati
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabhadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.

Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.

Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swell, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 305 ;

Noes : Nil ;

Present 307.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a

majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

श्री ए० ला० बाळूपाळ (गंगानगर) :

ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, श्री वाजपेयी, श्री मधोक और श्री जोशी ने वोट नहीं दिया है।

*The following Members also recorded their vote for AYES :—
 Sarvashri C. D. Gautam, Kushok Bakula, Kameshwar Singh and Shrimati Laxmitai, Sucheta Kripalani.

G. Venkataswamy, M. V. Krishnappa, Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy and Shrimati

श्री मु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने कहा है कि हाउस में 307 मੈम्बर प्रेजेंट हैं। लेकिन प्रेजेंट ज्यादा हैं, वोट 307 ने किया है। जनसंघ के लोगों ने वोट नहीं किया। वे सदन में हाजिर है।

श्री ए० ला० बारूपाल :

जनसंघ स्वतंत्र सिडीकेट
दनका होगा मलिया भेट।

MR. SPEAKER : There is a point of order.

17 hrs.

Clause 2. (Amendment of article 330)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 8,—

after "substituted" insert—

'and in clause (2), for the words "as nearly as may be, the same", the words "not less than the" shall be substituted.' (18)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में आज जो हालत है, उनमें हरिजन और मुसलमानों के बारे में कोई बात कहना फैशन सा बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के प्रति जो हमदर्दी दिखाई जाती है, वह केवल फैशन ही न रहे। मेरे एमेंडमेंट का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की आबादी से कम उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन न हो। इस वक्त कांस्टीट्यूशन में ये अलफाज हैं "एज

नीयरली एज में बी, दि सेम"। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जगह ये अलफाज रख दिये जायें : "नाट लेस दैन दि"।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I cannot accept this amendment because that will make it unworkable. "as nearly as may be" should be there.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What is the reply ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I said I cannot accept this amendment because accurate mathematical calculation would be difficult and unworkable.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कांग्रेस के मेम्बर यह आरोप लगा रहे थे कि जनसंघ के सदस्य इस विधेयक के पक्ष में वोट नहीं देना चाहते अब हमारी यह माँग है कि शिड्यूलड कास्टस को उनकी जनसंख्या के हिसाब से सीटें दी जायें, लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार की ओर से उसका विरोध किया जा रहा है। इससे इन लोगों की असलियत खुल गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 1, line 8,—

after "substituted" insert—

'and in clause (2), for the words "as nearly as may be, the same", the words "not less than the" shall be substituted.' (18)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 5]

AYES

17.08 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Aniudhan, Shri K.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Atam Das, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Berwa Shri Onkar Lal

Bhagaban Das, Shri
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami*
Brij Bhushan Lal Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chauban, Shri Bharat Singh
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Dange, Shri S. A.

*Wrongly voted for AYES

Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadevappa, Shri Rampur
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Ashoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Madhok, Shri B. K.
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nambiar, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri,
 Ranjeet Singh, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Saboo, Shri Shri, Gopal
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Umanath, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridip Kumar
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal

Hajarnawis, Shri
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhires ar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singn, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pabadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swell, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : Ayes—136 ; Noes—203.

The motion was negatived

SOME HON. MEMBER : Shame, shame !

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Shri Jagjiwan Ram also does not want more representation for Harijans, I am very sorry.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put clause 2 to the vote of the House. The doors are already closed. Do you want them to be opened ?

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Shri Durairasu ;

NOES : Shri Swami Brahmanand and Shri Dwaipayan Sen.

SHRI SONAVANE : Lobbies may be cleared again because some Members might be locked out.

MR. SPEAKER : All right ; the lobbies may be cleared again.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 6]

AYES

[17.13 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bramhanandji, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Durairasu, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhna Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Halder, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri

Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri S. C.
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireshwar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhnan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Kikar Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bhai, Shrimati
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahadevappa, Shri Rampur
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
 M'rza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammad Sheriff, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri N. A.
 Murthi, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Devi, Shrimati
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadrans, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara

Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri B. S.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri R.
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shiv Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swell, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

*Bist, Shri J. B. S.

MR. SPEAKER : The result† of the division is : Ayes : 339 ; Noes : 1.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of article 332.)

MR. SPEAKER : Any amendments to be moved ? No.

Then, I put clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7]

AYES

[17.15 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatrari, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Dev
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chauban, Shri Bhart Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chittybabu, Shri C.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

†The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri Kinder Lal, Devinder Singh, Ram Charan, S. M. Krishna, Kameshwar Singh, Mayavan, T. P. Shah, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Bal Raj Madhok, Lobo Prabhu, R. K. Amin and J. B. S. Bist,

Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dandeker, Shri N.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Durairasu, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajrat Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Halder, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jai Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra

Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shri Jaganath Rao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfikar Ali
 Kikar Singh, Shri
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahadevappa, Shri Rampure
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Meghachandra, Shri M.

Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Sinha, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthi, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengaltraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath Pd.
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh Shri.
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Rajasekharan, Shri]

Ram Charan, Shri,
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanj Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri T. P.

Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddaya, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Singh, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sona, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri

Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swell, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Nil

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 343 ;

Noes : nil.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of article 333)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

omit lines 13 to 16. (10)

Page 1,—

omit lines 17 to 20. (11)

Page 1,—

for clause 4, *substitute—*

'4. In article 333 of the Constitution, for the words "may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented therein, nominate such number of members of the community to the Assembly as he considers appropriate", the words "shall not nominate any member of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assembly of the State" shall be substituted.' (12)

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri J. B. S. Bist, G. C. Dixit, Yamna Prasad Mandal, M. H. Gowda, Narayan Swaroop Sharma, Ram Singh Ayarwal, and P. M. Mehta.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये तो क्लाज 4 पर जा रहे हैं। क्लाज 4 पर मेरा अमेंडमेंट नं० 3 है। पहले वह आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no need for impatience. When I put these amendments, I will put them in the serial order. Are you satisfied ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : नम्बर के हिसाब से ही अमेंडमेंट मूव होने चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : You did not get up. So I allowed the gentleman who got up.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ये जो संशोधन दिये हैं उनका एक ही अभिप्राय है कि जो एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी है उसके लिए कोई भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रपति को गवर्नर को इस बात का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वे विधान सभा या लोक सभा में कोई भी नामिनेशन करें।

श्री प्रकाशचंदर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे अमेंडमेंट्स का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आयेगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि यह प्रजातन्त्र के खिलाफ है कि किसी भी एलेक्टोड बाडी के अंदर कोई भी नामिनेशन हो। सिद्धांत रूप में यह बान गलत है। अगर कोई नामिनेशन करना ही हो तो राज्य सभा या विधान परिषद् में हो सकता है लेकिन किसी भी एलेक्टोड बाडी में नामिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने विधान सभा का इंटरप्रिटेशन देते हुए जो कहा वह तो ठीक कहा कि राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार दिया जाता है लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति उस अधिकार के ऊपर काम करेंगे ही। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगर कोई कोशिश अगले पांच सालों में नहीं की गई तो हम कोई नामिनेशन नहीं करेंगे। यह उनकी अपनी जानी राय हो सकती है लेकिन विधान में इस प्रकार की कोई

चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। विधान साफ कहता है कि अगर लोक-सभा, हाउस आफ पीपुल्स में कोई प्रापर रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एंग्लो इंडियन्स कम्युनिटी का न हो तो राष्ट्रपति उनको नामिनेट कर सकते हैं। एलेक्शन में कोई खड़ा हो या न खड़ा हो अगर कोई आदमी नहीं चुना गया तो राष्ट्रपति जब देखेंगे कि एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी का कोई नहीं है तो वे नामिनेशन करेंगे ही। तो मेरा संशोधन यही है कि किसी प्रकार का नामिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक बात और है कि यह एक तरह से डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन भी होगा अगर आप एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी का नामिनेशन करिए लेकिन पारसी, क्रिश्चियन और मुसलमानों के लिए न करिए। इस देश में और भी बहुत सारी माइनारिटीज हैं। इसलिए यह रिजर्वेशन की बात खत्म होने चाहिए। सब एक हैं और इसलिए यह जो मिश्रित है कि यह माइनोरिटी है, इसलिए उसकी सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए, गलत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा है, अगर कोई सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा है, तब तो मैं मान सकता हूँ कि उसको सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी जो है, वह आर्थिक दृष्टि या सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई नहीं है और मेरा कहना, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है आप की आज्ञा से कि यह जो प्राविधान संविधान में सरकार करने जा रही है, यह कोई प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेप मैं नहीं मानता। प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेप तो तब होता जबकि सारे देश की जो स्ट्रीम है, उसके अन्दर ये सब लोग बहते। यह ऐसा तरीका है, जिस में इन लोगों को उस स्ट्रीम के अंदर बहने से सरकार रोक रही है और यही कारण है कि आज 20 साल से फ्रैंक एन्थनी इस सदन के मेम्बर हैं। एक बार भी उन्होंने एलेक्शन नहीं लड़ा, एक बार भी नहीं लड़ा और कोई एंग्लो इंडियन आज तक एलेक्शन के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ। जब मसानी साहब और पीलू मोदी जीत सकते हैं, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हिन्दु-

स्तान के लोग बेसीकली सेकूलर हैं, अगर ये योग्य हैं पर इन्हें कोई डर है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि ये जनसंघ की तरफ से, जनसंघ के टिकट पर आएँ और मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वे चुन लिये जाएंगे। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से यह वेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुमेंट बन जाता है और वेस्टेड इन्स्ट्रुमेंट बनने से जो नेशनल करेन्ट है, उसके परे चीज चली जाती है। फ्रैंक एन्थानी साहब कुछ ही बोल सकते हैं चाहे वह लोगों के हित में हो या न हो। उन्हें केवल सरकार को खुश रखना है ताकि नामी-नेशन हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको याद है कि सरदार पटेल ने भी और स्वयं हीरेन्द्र मुकर्जी साहब ने भी, मैंने उनकी तकरीर पढ़ी है, 1959 में उन्होंने भी कहा था कि सिद्धान्त रूप से मैं इसको अच्छा नहीं मान सकता और मैं उसको कोट करूँगा। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अब बया करेगी, मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं आपको आज्ञा से 30-11-9 को जो उन्होंने कहा है, कोट करता हूँ :

I have felt that perhaps on that part of the Anglo-Indian community a real effort has not been made as yet to integrate themselves with the rest of the Indian population. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उनको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। सरदार पटेल ने भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कांस्टीटुएंट एसेम्बली में कहा, वह मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ :

The Anglo-Indians have special rights or rather special privileges or special considerations which they have been enjoying in certain types of services such as railways and some one or two other services. Now, suddenly to withdraw these concessions and to ask them to abandon these claims or these concessions and to stand with the general standard would put them perhaps in a difficult position. They may not be prepared for that at present and it is better we give them time for adjustment. They

now know that they have to prepare themselves for this. They have ample notice and I am glad to say that they have agreed that they take this notice.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह तो केवल एक नोटिस था, लेकिन 20 साल तक वह जो स्ट्रीम है, उसके अन्दर अभी यह पूरी तरह से एंग्लो इन्डियन कम्युनिटी नहीं आई है और अगर यह चीज रही तो ये और भी नहीं आएंगे चाहे 50 साल तक आप ऐसा करते रहें। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि एंग्लो इन्डियन कम्युनिटी के अपने इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में नहीं है कि इस प्रकार का रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए। उनके अपने इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में यह है कि कोई रिजर्वेशन न हो। अच्छा तो यह हो कि स्वयं फ्रैंक एन्थानी साहब यह कह दें कि हमें रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहिए और एलेक्शन लड़ कर आएँ, लोगों की तकलीफें समझें, लोगों की भावना समझें। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई दिक्कत उनके सामने आने वाली नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे यहां अनएम्प्लायमेंट है। लेकिन उनसे दूसरे और जो सैकशंज इस देश में हैं, उनमें अनएम्प्लायमेंट और भी ज्यादा है, बहुत ज्यादा है। उनके मुकाबले में एंग्लो इंडियंस जो हैं, उनकी जो कम्युनिटी है, उनकी हालत बहुत अच्छी है। वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी अच्छे हैं, सामाजिक दृष्टि से अच्छे हैं और शकल सूरत में भी अच्छे हैं। कई तरह से उन्होंने मौनोपोलाइज भी किया हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके लिए आपको रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं करनी चाहिये।

मैं सरकार से नम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह माइनोरिटी को एक म्यूजियम पीस न बनाये। उनको हिन्दुस्तान की धारा के साथ बहने दें। और म्यूजियम पीस नहीं बनाना है और वे हिन्दुस्तान की धारा के अनुसार चलेंगे, उसमें बहेंगे, तो एक दिन ऐसा जरूर आएगा जब माइनोरिटी और मजोरिटी में कोई अंतर नहीं रह जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना संशोधन पेश

करता है और प्रार्थना करना है कि इसको स्वीकार किया जाए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन क्लॉज 4 में है। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"Page 1, line 15,—after "member" insert—"from the working class" (3)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात निर्विवाद है कि एंग्लो इन्डियन कम्युनिटी वैकवर्ड नहीं रही है हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में किसी भी प्रकार से। राज सत्ता में रहने की वजह से जितनी सुविधाएँ, जितने फायदे इस कम्युनिटी को मिले हैं, किसी दूसरी कम्युनिटी को नहीं मिले हैं। आर्थिक दृष्टि से, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से और दूसरे दृष्टिकोणों से भी यह कम्युनिटी आगे रही है। चाहे रेलवे में हो, कारखानों में हो या दूसरी जगहों पर हो, काफी से ज्यादा लोग रोजगार में लगे हुए हैं। एंथनी साहब ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है, पायलट एंग्लो इंडियन हैं, पैराशूटर एंग्लो इंडियन हैं। यह सही भी है। हम मानते हैं कि यह फावड़े कम्युनिटी है और इसके लिए नामिनेशन की व्यवस्था करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह एक बुनियादी बात है।

लेकिन थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लो कि यह शंका होती है कि इस कम्युनिटी का कोई आदमी चुन कर नहीं आ सकता है और इनके इंटेरेस्ट्स की सेफगार्ड करने के लिए नामिनेशन करना आवश्यक है उनके राइट्स पर हमला न हो, इस वास्ते इस कम्युनिटी को नामिनेशन देना आवश्यक है तो ऐसी हालत में मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि लैशर क्लास को नामिनेट किया जाए, एक व्यक्ति को जो कि वर्किंग क्लास का हो, जो रेलवे में काम करता हो या कारखाने में काम करता हो या दूसरी जगह काम करता हो, उसको लिया जाए। मैं बम्बई की या मद्रास की बात नहीं कहता।

मैं सहरसा में से आपको एंग्लो इंडियन दे सकता हूँ जो कि इन से भी ज्यादा ऐफिशेंट होगा और प्रेजीडेंट उसको नामिनेट कर सकते हैं। यदि राष्ट्रपति को एंग्लो इंडियन कम्युनिटी में से किसी को नामजद करना है तो समाजवाद का यह तकाजा है कि वर्किंग क्लास आफ दैट कम्युनिटी में से उसको लिया जाए न कि उस क्लास में से जिस लैशर क्लास में से हमारे एंथनी साहब आते हैं। यही मेरा संशोधन है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

'4(1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 333 में "उस विधान सभा में उस समुदाय के जितने सदस्य वह समुचित समझे, नाम निर्दिष्ट कर सकेगा" शब्दों के स्थान पर "विद्यमान सभा को विघटन होने के बाद राज्यपाल ग्राम भारतीय समुदाय का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नाम निर्दिष्ट न कर सकेगा," रखे जाएं।' (2)

कल इस विधेयक को विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करते समय विधि मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ युक्तियाँ दी थीं। उन्होंने एंग्लो-इंडियन तथा हरिजन भाइयों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी युक्तियाँ दी थीं। जिस प्रकार की युक्तियाँ उन्होंने हरिजन भाइयों के सम्बन्ध में दी थीं यदि उसी प्रकार की युक्तियाँ एंग्लो इंडियन के सम्बन्ध में भी दी होती तो किसी को भी इसका विरोध करने की आवश्यकता न होती। केवल एक युक्ति श्री गोविन्द मैनन ने इंग्लो इंडियन के सम्बन्ध में कल अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करते समय दी और वह यह थी कि पालिमेंट में उनका भी कांट्री-ब्यूशन है। मेरा कहना कल भी यह था और आज मैं फिर उसको दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पालिमेंट में किसी का कांट्रीब्यूशन है तो इस देश की जनता इतनी कृतघ्न नहीं है जिन का संसद के लिए कुछ भी किसी प्रकार की देन है, उसको दुबारा चुन कर न भेजे। केवल इस युक्ति के आधार पर, एंग्लो इंडियन को संरक्षण देना और विधि मंत्री जी के मुंह से इस प्रकार

की बात का निकलना मैं समझता हूँ कोई समझदारी की बात नहीं है। उसी समय मैंने कहा था कि इस संशोधन विधेयक को इस सभा को पारित करने में कुछ क्षण भी नहीं लगेंगे अगर इसमें से एंग्लो इंडियंस को क्वाजा को केवल हटा दिया जाए। हरिजनों के कंधे पर चढ़ कर एंग्लो इंडियंस को संरक्षण नहीं मिलना चाहिये। हरिजनों को संरक्षण दिया जाए क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक स्थिति इतनी दयनीय है कि उसका विरोध हो ही नहीं सकता है। परन्तु एंग्लो इंडियंस को हरिजनों के साथ मिलना, ये दोनों बातें एक दम से विपरीत हो जाती हैं।

एंग्लो इंडियन शब्द की उत्पत्ति भारत में कैसे हुई, मैं उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद आज बाइस साल निकल गये हैं एक पीढ़ी समाप्त हो गई है, क्या अभी भी ये लोग "इंडियन" नहीं हुए हैं, क्या अभी भी इन लोगों के साथ "एंग्लो" लगा रहेगा। हमें यह बताया जाये कि कब ये लोग इंडियन होंगे।

जहाँ तक इनको आर्थिक स्थिति का संबंध है, पूरे समाज में न सही, अगर क्रिश्चियन कम्युनिटी में ही इनकी वह दयनीय स्थिति होती, जो कि हिन्दू समाज में हरिजनों की है, तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का संरक्षण दे कर वर्तमान सरकार अपने लिए एक आलोचना का द्वार खोल रही है। अगर इस विधेयक में से एंग्लो इंडियन शब्द हटा दिया जाये और इन लोगों के संरक्षण को खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो मारे सदन की भावनाओं से परिचित होते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। तब तक यह विधेयक संवैधानिकता से पास हो जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हमारे संशोधन को स्वीकार करे और हरिजनों की भाँड़ में एंग्लो-इंडियनों को संरक्षण न दिया जाये।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Although I am against nomination being to Anglo-Indians, I stand here to oppose amendment Nos. 10 and 11 moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Probably no thought has been given by the hon. Member in moving this amendment. The Bill provides that instead of any number of nominations, henceforth so far as the Anglo-Indian community is concerned, it will be only one in the State Legislatures. It will not affect the nominated Members who are there now in the State Legislatures or in Parliament. Therefore, if we accept this amendment, it means that the original clause is restored which means that the Governor will have the power to nominate as many Members as he likes. In West Bengal Assembly two have been nominated. Therefore, he should withdraw the amendment. I would rather request him to press his amendment to clause 5 which is a very good one which I am going to support.

श्री अश्वत्थल गनी डार : स्पीकर साहब, मैं श्री आ और श्री गुप्ता की एमेंडमेंट्स की मुखातिफ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपको शायद याद होगा कि जब देहरादून में कामन-वेल्थ में शिरकत के लिए पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया, तो मैंने उस वक़्त यह जुमला कहा था कि चूँकि जहर का का प्याला माशूक पेश कर रहा है, इसलिए इसको शरबत समझ कर पी जाओ। अब भी मेरा यही कहना है। लाइ माउंटबैंटन ने हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी खिदमत की थी। उनकी फैमिली और नेहरू फैमिली का आपस में बड़ा ताल्लुक रहा। मैं अपने दोनों दोस्तों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को खुश करने के लिए अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स को वापस ले लें।

(شری عبدالغنی ڈار : سپیکر صاحب میں شری گھٹا اور شری گپتا کی ایمنڈمنٹ کی مخالفت کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں آپ کو شاید یاد ہوگا کہ جب دہرہ دون میں کامن ویلتھ میں شرکت کے لئے پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے ریڈ ویسٹس پیش کیا تو میں نے اس وقت یہ جملہ کہا تھا کہ چونکہ زہر کا پیالہ مشرق پیش کر رہا ہے اس لئے اس کو شربت سمجھ کر پی جاؤ اب بھی میرا یہی کہنا ہے۔ لارڈ ماؤنٹ بیٹن نے ہندوستان کی بڑی خدمت کی تھی ان کی فیملی اور نہرو فیملی کا آپس میں بڑا تعلق رہا۔ میں اپنے دونوں دوستوں سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہ شریعتی انداز کا اندیشہ کو خوش کرنے کے لئے اپنے ایمنڈمنٹس کو واپس لے لیں۔)

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

पृष्ठ 1 और 2 पर खण्ड 4 के स्थान पर यह शब्द रखे जायें :—

“4 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 333 का लोप किया जाता है।” (45)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि यह जो क्लॉज 4 है यह पूरी की पूरी संविधान की भावना के सर्वथा विपरीत है। हमारा यह भारतीय संविधान सेकुलर है, जाति, भाषा, रंग आदि के नाम पर किसी को विशेष सुविधाएं देना हमारी सेकुलर भावना के सर्वथा विपरीत है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट को जो विशेष सुविधाएं दी हैं तो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट किसी एक जाति का नाम नहीं है। उसमें अनेकों जातियां हैं। उनका नाम शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट है। किसी एक जाति या वर्ग का नहीं। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के पीछे एक दूसरी भावना भी है कि जो लोग सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको विशेष सुविधाएं इस कारण से दी गई हैं। लेकिन एंग्लो-इंडियन्स के बारे में यह चीज नहीं आती। यह आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं। इनको केवल एक जाति-विशेष के नाम पर सुविधाएं दी गई हैं जो कि संविधान की भावना के सर्वथा विपरीत है। जाति के नाम पर या रंग के नाम हम कोई विशेष सुविधाएं नहीं दे सकते।

दूसरी बात—कल हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि यह इतनी कम संख्या में है कि चुनाव में नहीं आ सकेंगे। संविधान में तो यह बात कही नहीं है कि जो लोग कम संख्या में हैं, इसलिए उनको यह सुविधा दे दी जाय। और फिर अगर यह तर्क आप मानते हैं तो इस देश में बौद्ध हैं, पारसी लोग हैं जो और भी कम संख्या में हैं। यही सिद्धांत मानते हैं तो उनका प्रतिनिधित्व भी स्वीकार कीजिए। लेकिन वह आप नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि

आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण से आज एंग्लो-इंडियन्स सबसे ज्यादा उन्नत हैं। उन्हें प्रतिनिधित्व उस समय इसलिए दिया गया कि अंग्रेज जा रहे थे, उनकी एक संतान यहां रही थी, हमने कहा कि चलो हम शेष सुविधायें देंगे। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं जैसे हमारे यहां कुछ जातियों में स्त्री और पति के बीच में कराव होता है। पति अगर स्त्री छोड़ देता है और स्त्री को विवश होकर दूसरे पति से कराव अर्थात् विवाह करना पड़ता है तो स्त्री के साथ उसका बच्चा भी जाता है। वह दूसरा पति यदि दयावान है तो उस बच्चे को भी स्वीकार कर लेता है, लेकिन इसके मानी यह नहीं है कि बच्चा उस स्त्री के उस दूसरे आदमी से पैदा हुए बच्चों से ज्यादा प्रिविलेज ले जाय। उन बच्चों के बराबर ही रहेगा उसका अधिकार अगर वह बड़ी उदारता दिखलाता है। इसी तरह हम उदारता दिखलाते हैं, हमारे साथ बराबर हो कर यह रहें, समान अधिकार रहे। मगर यहां बाप सन्तान को छोड़ कर भाग गए हम उसे बराबर का सम्मान देना चाहते हैं परन्तु, यदि उस पर यह कहा जाय कि नहीं, ज्यादा प्रिविलेज दो, यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

अंतिम बात मेरी यह है कि अगर यह सचमुच एंग्लो-इंडियन हैं, मैं शास्त्री जी की भावना को स्वीकार करता हूँ, यह भारत का संविधान भारतीयों के लिए है, इंडियन्स के लिए है, दूसरे किसी के लिए नहीं है, अगर यह अपने को एंग्लो-इंडियन कहते हैं तो इस विधान के अनुसार इन्हें नामिनेट करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता। अगर यह इंडियन्स हैं तो यह क्लॉज निकाल देना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा इसमें सुझाव है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह एंग्लो इंडियन्स के सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह की भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया है और जिस तरह की भावना दिखलाई गई है, उस तरह की बातें रेकार्ड पर नहीं जानी चाहिए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। जो प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा यह कब तक इंडियन हो जाएंगे, यह गलत एक्सप्रेशन है, इसे रेकार्ड से निकाल देना चाहिए। Nobody could boast of being a greater Indian than Mr. Keeler who brought down the first Pakistani jet. इसलिए जो उन्होंने कहा, वह बिल्कुल गलत है।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Sir, although the Deputy-Speaker was very strict with us and limited us stringently to our 8 or 9 minutes, I thought I had made a sufficiently persuasive and carefully documented speech, which would have convinced any reasonable person in this House. I do not want to get angry with my Jan Sangh friends, because I like Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee personally, though I do not like his philosophy. My friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was not here. Had he listened to me, he would have understood. I am not going to retrace either the grounds or the reasons I gave. I said, this whole matter was carefully considered by the then giants. Gandhiji gave me his support from outside. He said, "If the Constituent Assembly were to ignore you, it would be dangerous; that must not happen." Categorically, he recommended not one but three seats for the Anglo-Indians in the Constituent Assembly. A special sub-committee was appointed not with ordinary little obscurantist people, but with people like Govind Ballabh Pant, K. M. Munshi and Hansa Mehta. I happened to be there. We sat for weeks and months and considered the case of the community. I resent the Cheap jibe of Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. It is in bad taste. If it is due to ignorance, perhaps it can be forgiven. He asked, "When are they going to become Indians?" I would have given him by book, but the only difficulty is, he would not understand the contents of the book or its quality.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is also not in good taste on your part to say like this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Because you speak good English and because Mr. Prakash Veer Shastri cannot read English, to say that he would not understand it is not in good taste.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am not deliberately offensive. As I said I resent it and if it is due to ignorance, I forgive it. But surely Mr. Shastri should have learnt by now that this was a term of art. Why was this community singled out for definition in the Constitution? It was because it has emerged from a special matrix. It is the only community to have been defined in the Constitution. That is why, it is a term of art. It is a community name. As I said in my first speech to my community, "The community is Indian. It has always been Indian. It has known no other nationality except Indian. We have an inalienable Indian birth right." Mr. Shastri and these people deliberately misunderstand and say things that are deliberately offensive. I can only ask my friend, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta not to press this amendment. After careful consideration, we were not classified as backward class because of our special difficulties we were given special safeguards. I have given you the difficulties. The contribution we are making to educational pattern today is a vital contribution. Our schools are the only all-India schools. I also gave the example of poor indigent children. Without special representation, we could not get indigent grants. They would be not only without education, but they would be in the gutter. Finally, I talked about the scourge of unemployment. One-third of the community is unemployed. If you do not have this special representation, even that scourge cannot be qualified.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी (करोलबाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि :-

Page 1,—

for Clause 4, substitute —

"4. Article 333 of the Constitution will stand omitted" (36)

मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट जो रात-दिन इस चीज का प्रचार करती है कि किसी व्यक्ति को या किसी क्लास को कोई विशेष अधिकार न हो, जो यह चाहती है कि प्रीवी-पर्स बन्द हों, जिन्होंने जमींदारी को समाप्त किया, समझ में नहीं आता कि वह एंग्लो-इंडियन्ज़ को संरक्षण क्यों देना चाहती

है। जिस वक़्त हिन्दुस्तान गुलास था, उस वक़्त उनकी विशेष अवस्था थी, वे अपने आप को यहां का हाकिम समझते थे, यहां की जनता नहीं समझते थे, उस वक़्त उनको 10 साल का संरक्षण दिया गया, लेकिन अब उनको पुनः संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। अगर यह सरकार ईमानदारी से इस बात का ग्रहण करती है कि इस प्रकार के विशेष अधिकारों को समाप्त करना है तो यह सबसे अच्छा मौका है, उन्हें एंग्लो-इंडियंस को यह विशेष अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिये और उनके नोमिनेशन को बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

मैं इतना ही कह कर सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करे।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding the observations of Mr. Shastri, I would draw his attention to the definition of the word "Anglo-Indian" in article 366(2). As pointed out, our Constitution-makers found it necessary to define that term. We speak of Indians in South Africa or Indians in Ceylon. It means, South Africans of Indian origin or Ceylonese of Indian origin. Similarly, the word "Anglo-Indian" is a word of art.

Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha has in his amendment conceded the need to nominate Anglo-Indians, but he says they should be from the working-class. Working-class is such an indefinite word and I do not think in the Constitution that word can go in.

The rest of the comment was regarding the question whether Anglo-Indians should get nomination or not. I hope Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta would have understood the anomaly of his amendment from the speech made by Mr. Dwivedy. In my speech, I have said, this is not a mandatory provision. Article 331 is only an enabling provision. If the President feels that under the circumstances which obtain at a given point of time, the Anglo-Indian community needs representation and it has not been properly represented, then and then alone this article will come into operation. In article 333, we have taken a forward step to reduce the quantum of nomination by saying that it

may be only one in any Assembly. I hope the House will support the clause.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I will put all the amendments together.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : My amendment should be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I will now put amendment No. 3 of Mr. Jha to the House.

The question is :

Page 1, line 15, after "member" insert—
"from the working class". (3)

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against will say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : The Ayes have it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not declared yet as to who have it. Now, those in favour will say 'Aye'.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against will say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The 'Noes' have it. Now he can say what he wants.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

Page 1, line 15,—

after "member" insert—

"from the working class". (3)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 8]

AYES

[17.35 hrs.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal

Molahu Prashad, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Thakur, Shri Gunanand

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhury, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dandekar, Shri N.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Das, Shri N. T.

Dasappa Shri Tulsidas
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deiveekan, Shri
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhrangadhra, Shri Suraj Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hajarnawis, Shri
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiiah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jharkhande Raj, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kandappan, Shri S.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.

Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik

Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajni Devi, Shrimati
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadrana, Shri T. D.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.

Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve Shri N. K. P.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher, Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki Shri P. N.
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swell, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vishwanathan, Shri Tenneti
 Vishwanatham, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes—6 ; Noes—279.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put all other amendments—Nos. 10, 11 and 12 by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, No. 22 by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, No. 36 by Shri Vidyarthi and No. 45 by Shri Om Prakash Tyagi—to the vote of the House together.

Amendment Nos. 10 to 12, 22, 36 and 45 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9]

AYES

[17.55 hrs.]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Ambuchezhian, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.

Ankineedu, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri Kamoshwar Singh,

NOES : Shri S. R. Damani.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Barrow, Shri	Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy	Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Basumatari, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Besra, Shri S. C.	Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Bhagaban Das, Shri	Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gopalan, Shri P.
Bhagavati, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Gowd, Shri Gadlingana
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Gowda, Shri M. H.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Bharat Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Hajarnawis, Shri
Biswas, Shri J. M.	Halder, Shri K.
Bramhanandji, Shri	Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb	Heerji Bhai, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.	Iqbal Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Jaggaiiah, Shri K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.	Jai Singh, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar	Jamir, Shri S. C.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Jamna Lal, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Janardhanan, Shri C.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Jha, Shri S. C.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Damani, Shri S. R.	Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Dandekar, Shri N.	Kamalanathan, Shri
Dange, Shri S. A.	Kamble, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Kandappan, Shri S.
Deiveekan, Shri	Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh	Karan Singh, Dr.
Desai, Shri C. C.	Kasture, Shri A. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Kavade, Shri B. R.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Devinder Singh, Shri	Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Dhandapani, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Khan, Shri M. A.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Kikar Singh, Shri
Durairasu, Shri	Kinder Lal, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Kisku, Shri A. K.
Ering, Shri D.	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Esthose, Shri P. P.	Koushik, Shri K. M.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Krishna, Shri M. B.

- Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanatham, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murthi, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pabalia, Shri
 Palchaudhuri, Smt. Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shefi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Devi, Shrimati
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabhadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumal
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri, Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Raddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sanjit Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shab, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri B. S.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri

Singh Shri D. V.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sihha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder, Lal, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swell, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

*Jena, Shri D. D.
 Mahato, Shri Bhajabari
 Nihal Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri. Shri Raghuvir Singh

MR. SPEAKER : The result† of the division is Ayes : 323 : Noes : 6.

a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by

The motion was adopted.
Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

† The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri J. B. S. Bist ; Onkarlal Bohra, N. R. Deoghare, Vishwanatha Menon, Srirajji Meghrajji Dhrangadhra, C. Chitty babu, Narayan Swaroop Sharma, Sharda Nand, D. N. Deb, Ranjeet Singh, Lobo Prabhu, N. K. Somani, N. Shivappa, D. Amat, Ram Dhani Das and D. D. Jena.

17.56 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Clause 5—(Amendment of article 334.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are Amendments to be moved to clause 5. I will call the Members to move them, one by one.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

for "shall be substituted" substitute—

"shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted on and from the 25th day of January, 1970."

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

for "thirty" substitute "twenty-five" (4)

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

for "thirty" substitute "thirty-five" (5)

Page 1, line 22,—

after "substituted" insert—

'and before the existing proviso the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that such reservations of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be reduced by thirty-three per cent at the commencement of each general election starting from the next general election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of a State after the date of the enactment of the Constitution (Twenty-Third Amendment) Act, 1969 so that such reservations of seats may finally come to an end not later than thirty-three years from the commencement of the Constitution." (6)

Page 1, line 22 —

after "substituted" insert—

'and the following further provisos shall be added, namely :—

"Provided further that in allocating seats to Scheduled Castes where they constitute to be less than twenty-five per cent of the total population of the Constituency, there shall be rotation of reserved seats so that no constituency in Lok Sabha has reservation for Scheduled Castes for more than one term since 1966 :

Provided further in allocating reserved seats to Scheduled Castes both for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies of States, care shall be taken to see that no Assembly constituency has reservation of seats both in Lok Sabha and Assembly simultaneously." (7)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 21,—

after "Constitution" insert—

"(i) sub-clause (b) shall be omitted ; and (ii) " (13)

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

for "thirty years" substitute "forty years" (16)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

for "thirty" substitute "forty" (14)

Page 1, line 22,—

after "substituted" insert—

'and the following further proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided further that in allocating seats to Scheduled Castes where they constitute to be less than twenty per cent of the total population of the constituency, there shall be rotation of reserved seats so that no constituency in Lok Sabha has reservation for Scheduled Castes for more than one term since 1966." (15)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

after "thirty years" insert—

"except in the case of the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination" (17)

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV (Barabanki) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

for "thirty years" substitute—
"fifty years" (20)

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"2 विधेयक की धारा 5 जितमें संविधान के अनुच्छेद 334 का संशोधन अपेक्षित है उसके स्थान पर निम्न शब्द रखे जायें :

(1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 334 का भाग

(ख) जो ग्रान्त भारतीय समुदाय का लोक सभा और राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में नाम निर्देशन से सम्बन्धित है वह विद्यमान लोक सभा और विधान सभा के विघटन के बाद समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

(2) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए स्थानों के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी संविधान के उपबन्ध इस संविधान के प्रारम्भ होने से 35 वर्ष की कालावधि की समाप्ति पर प्रभावी न रहेंगे। परन्तु इसके लिए हर पांच वर्ष के बाद होने वाले सामान्य निर्वाचनों में उक्त जातियों का आरक्षण 3 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से कम होता रहेगा। अंतिम पांच वर्ष में यह 33 प्रतिशत की संख्या बढ़कर 34 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। इस तरह संविधान के प्रारम्भ होने से 35 वर्ष बाद आरक्षण की प्रक्रिया समाप्त हो जाएगी।

(3) लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों

और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हर पांच वर्ष के बाद सामान्य निर्वाचनों में बदल दिया जाया करेंगे, जिससे सुरक्षित और सामान्य सीटों का लाभ दूसरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को भी बराबर मिलता रहे।" (23)

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for Clause 5, substitute—

"5. In article 334 of the Constitution, for the words "shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of twenty years from the commencement of this Constitution" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"shall continue to have effect until such time the Parliament is satisfied through the machinery of a Committee appointed by it, for the purpose that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have reached a level, economically, socially, politically and educationally comparable to other communities in the country." (27)

SHRI RABI RAY : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 21,—

after "Constitution" insert—

"(i) in sub-clause (a), for the words "States; and" the words "States;" shall be substituted ;

(ii) sub-clause (b), shall be omitted ; and

(iii) (28)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 22,—

after "thirty years" insert—

"except in the case of the representation of the down-trodden classes, such as Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Muslims, and Christian communities in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nominations" (40)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move ;

Page 1, line 22,—

after “substituted” insert—

‘and the following proviso shall be inserted before the existing proviso :

“Provided this extension of period shall not apply to the sub-clause (b), of this article.”., (43)

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for Clause 5, substitute—

“5. In article 334 of the Constitution, for the words “shall cease to have effect on the expiration of twenty years from the commencement of this Constitution” the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“shall cease to have effect on the expiration of fifty years from the commencement of the Constitution, provided that the Members of Parliament from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha then in session vote by three-fifth majority to forego the right of reservation on the basis of having advanced to the level of other advanced communities in the country socially, educationally and politically.”., (44)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 2 पर पंक्ति 5 में

शब्द “संविधान” के बाद यह जोड़ा जाए:

“(1) उपधारा (ब) का लोप किया जाता है और” (46)

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the object of my amendment is this. This Bill, when passed with the requisite majority in each House of Parliament will require ratification by more than half the number of States.

If by any chance, that ratification is not received by the 25th January, 1970, there will be a hiatus. In order to avoid that, I am moving the amendment “shall be substituted and shall be deemed

to have been substituted on and from the 25th day of January, 1970.” It is only to remove any hiatus which may occur in some contingency.

18.00 hrs.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लोज 5 में कहा गया है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और एंग्लो-इंडियन्स के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रारम्भ होने के तीस वर्ष बाद तक जारी रहेगी, अर्थात् इस क्लोज के द्वारा उस व्यवस्था की अवधि को और दस वर्ष के लिये बढ़ाया जा रहा है। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 4 द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि इस अवधि को केवल पांच वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाया जाये। रिजर्वेशन का यह सिलसिला जरूर हटाया जाना चाहिए। यदि हम रिजर्वेशन को लम्बी अवधि के लिए बढ़ाते हैं, तो उसके कारण ये कम्युनिटीज बुनियादी तौर पर आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। अगर इन कम्युनिटीज को पूरे अवसर दिये जायें, तो ये कम्युनिटीज हर माने में दूसरी कम्युनिटीज के समकक्ष आ सकती हैं। रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था को पचास या सौ साल की लम्बी अवधि के लिए बढ़ाने से ये कम्युनिटीज प्रगति नहीं कर पायेंगी। इस प्रकार दीर्घकाल के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था करना विज्ञान के विरुद्ध है। इसलिए उचित यही है कि फ़िलहाल रिजर्वेशन की अवधि को केवल पांच साल के लिए बढ़ाया जाये और उसके बाद यदि जरूरत महसूस की जाये, तो उस अवधि को और आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं इन कम्युनिटीज के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी रखता हूँ, लेकिन स्वयं उनका हित इसी में है कि रिजर्वेशन को दस साल के लिए नहीं बल्कि केवल पांच साल के लिए बढ़ाया जाये।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I rise on a point of order about the amendment moved by the Law Minister. I just took two minutes to try to understand it. He is trying to give retrospective effect to an Amendment to the Constitution because the remaining procedure that has to be followed.

namely, ratification by the State Assemblies, may take a few weeks. He wants that by whatever date that procedure may be completed, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill shall be deemed to have been enacted from the 25th of January 1970. I am questioning whether he is competent to move such an Amendment which is contrary to the Constitution itself. The Constitution lays down that until certain things are done, the present Constitution continues. How can this be changed by an amendment belatedly moved by the Law Minister trying to give retrospective effect to the Constitutional Amendment on the plea that, if it is not ratified by 25th January 1970 there will be a hiatus with respect to the reservations? If the Government wanted to avoid this, they should have come up earlier with this Bill, two or three months earlier, when there would have been no question of this amendment. Sir, I believe this amendment is out of order and I hope you will rule it out. Otherwise, any High Court or Supreme Court will strike down this Bill altogether. Let us not pass an illegal Amendment which the Courts, will not accept.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि राज्यों का बहुमत संविधान में इस संशोधन की पुष्टि करे। यह सरकार का काम था कि वह इस विधेयक को जल्दी लाती और राज्यों की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करती। अगर यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि राज्यों से स्वीकृति प्राप्त न करने पर भी यह संशोधन अमुक तारीख से लागू माना जायेगा, तो यह राज्यों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होगा। यह सदन इस तरह का कोई फैसला नहीं कर सकता है। संविधान के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में यह स्पष्ट व्यवस्था है कि इस तरह का संशोधन पचास प्रतिशत राज्यों द्वारा पुष्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संशोधन आना नहीं चाहिए और आप इस की अनुमति न दें। हम अपने अधिकारों का अधिकार न करें।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree

with the point of order which has been raised by Shri Masani. But I see in it another design, because, now what would happen after this amendment is accepted in this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you speaking on the point of order raised by Shri Masani?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Yes, I am supporting the point of order that we should not be a party to any political design that may be seen through this amendment. That is why I see this point of order from another point of view. Please understand this. By this amendment ratification would be received but it is not necessary that by such and such a date it should be received. That means that the Government thinks that if they go in for mid-term election, even if ratification is not received, then this Bill comes into force. Otherwise there was no need to bring this amendment at the last stage by bypassing the State legislatures altogether.

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और मसानी का जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मैं उस की पूरी तरह से तार्किक करता हूँ और मैं आप से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि पन्द्रह दिन पहले से इस सदन में विधि मंत्री मेनन साहब और बाहर में प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार यह कहते आए हैं कि हम मध्यावधि चुनाव करने के माफिक नहीं हैं लेकिन यह जो प्रमेन्डमेंट लाया गया है इस के पीछे एक बड़ा राज है। पचास प्रतिशत राज्यों का जो इस के ऊपर समर्थन मिलना चाहिए उस को यह नजर अन्दाज करना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ यह कहा जाय कि राज्यों को ज्यादा आजादी दो और दूसरी तरफ राज्य सरकारों और राज्य विधान सभाओं को नजरअन्दाज किया जाय, यह संविधान के खिलाफ है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग ईमानदारी से कह दें कि मध्यावधि चुनाव करने वाले हैं, इसलिए ला रहे हैं, लेकिन ऐसा न कर के बैकडोर से करना

[श्री रवि राय]

यह संविधान के खिलाफ है। इसलिए मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न की तारीफ करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इसे घाउट आप आर्डर घोषित करेंगे।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bandara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not concerned with the question whether the Government dissolve or does not dissolve the House. I am concerned about the validity of this Constitutional amendment. I do not want that the validity of this Constitutional amendment be challenged in any manner. There are three things that are necessary before the Constitutional amendment becomes valid. One is, more than half the total membership of the House must be present. The second is, two-thirds of these present should have voted for it. And thirdly, 50% of the State Legislatures have to vote for it. Would it be competent for the Minister to come and say that even if two-thirds of the Members have not voted today, but may vote after 2 months, the Bill would be valid? Here is a full scheme, a scheme whereby the Constitutional amendment cannot be made by the Parliament alone. The Constitutional amendment is complete only when the State legislatures have ratified it. The process of ratification is an integral part of the amending process.

Government is solely and squarely responsible for the delay. The predecessor of the Minister Shri Govinda Menon had invited the attention of the Prime Minister to this particular aspect of matter and stated that it needs to be gone into and decision taken on it early enough. I have certain amount of personal knowledge about it. Characteristically the Government, the Prime Minister and her Government, refused to take any notice of the suggestion. They have sat on it for all these months and the period of incubation lasted more than 18 months. Even this Bill was introduced as a result of a statement that I issued sometime back. I do not know if they are aware of the ticking of time. There was a talk of dissolution of Parliament and my reaction was that whether the Parliament is dissolved or not is of no concern to me but such a dissolution must not affect adversely the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore I said that the amendment has to be put through before the 25th of January,

1971. Then suddenly they woke up and found that on the 25th of January, 1970 the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be at a tremendous disadvantage. Why did they not take up this matter earlier? It is because of the inefficiency and dilatoriness characteristic of this Government. Suppose this matter is raised by someone before the Supreme Court and the amendment is struck down what will happen to our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

This House by an overwhelming vote, almost near-unanimous or perhaps unanimous vote, supported the proposition that as far as our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe brethren are concerned, reservation must be there for ten more years. We want that if there is a bye-election on the 26th January, they should have this right. But who is responsible if they are not able to have this right? Let Government not try to hide this responsibility. Let them not run away from the responsibility by asking us to do something which is *pima facie* unconstitutional.

Even if we agree to this amendment, what is the guarantee that this constitutional amendment will be valid? I and many of us on this side do not want to be a party to passing a constitutional amendment in an unconstitutional manner thereby endangering it. That would be hoodwinking the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to which we shall never be a party.

Please remember that we are being asked to pass this amendment today because of characteristic dilatoriness, characteristic inefficiency and indifference which is another name for this Government. We are not here to rectify the mistakes of the Government. Let them pay for it.

A constitutional amendment has to be a valid amendment. I suggest that that validity will be wholly missing if we try to give it a retrospective character like this.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I also rise to support the point of order on constitutional and legal grounds. I am sorry I have not been able to bring with me some judgments which have declared a piece of legislation as illegal and unconstitutional on the ground that the assent of the majority of the States was not obtained. I am perfectly sure that this piece of legislation with

this amendment will not be able to stand the scrutiny of High Courts and Supreme Court if someone decides to challenge it. It is a constitutional requirement that we cannot bypass the wishes of the States envisaged in the scheme of the Constitution. If there was time, I would have shown you certain judgments of the High Courts and Supreme Court in which legal and constitutional infirmity has been declared on the ground that the necessary assent of the States had not been obtained. I do not think the House should be a party to the passing of this illegal amendment which will not be able to stand the scrutiny of the law courts. It is desirable, advisable and in the interest of the entire Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community that the piece of legislation we are going to adopt should not be successfully challenged in law courts. Therefore, I think we should be wiser and not adopt this illegal amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With regard to the point of order raised by Shri Masani, the Speaker has admitted the amendment.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : That does not mean that it is valid on constitutional grounds.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : May I reply to the points raised ?

The attack against this amendment has been two-fold. One was voiced by veteran members like Shri Masani, Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Goyal on the ground of unconstitutionality. I do not accept it to be so. Parliament has got power to legislate with retrospective effect.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Question.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He may question it, but I can assert.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : It is a most dangerous precedent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Will he resign if this is struck down ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What the States will ratify will be the Bill including this clause that it shall be deemed to have come into effect on 25th January, 1970. We

are not bypassing the States because the Bill goes for ratification by the States with this clause 5, with the amendment that the Bill shall be deemed to have come into effect on 25th January, 1970.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Quite wrong.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Shri Masani is shaking his head in disapproval, but I have looked into the matter.

Another line of attack was based upon the suspicion which Shri Dwivedy and Shri Rabi Ray are never tired of repeating in this House.

They think that there is a sinister purpose behind this thing. Because that has been raised, I do not press the amendment. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : The Law Minister must resign because he has given wrong advice to the Government which has been greatly embarrassing to the Government.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I gave correct advice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.
Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : As for my first amendment, I suppose everyone agrees that the reservation is not necessary ultimately, that it is only given for ten years more because of certain circumstances Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly :

"I think that doing away with this reservation business is not only a good thing in itself, good for all concerned and more especially for the minorities, but psychologically too it is a very good move for the nation and the world. It shows that we are really sincere about this business of having a secular democracy."

So, for a secular democracy ultimately reservation is not necessary. We have given

[Shri R. K. Amin]

it because of certain special circumstances. So, in giving it we should have a built-in mechanism so that by the end of a particular period it must lapse automatically. For that we have suggested that instead of 10 years it should be 13 years, 3 years more, because we propose that in 1972 the reservation should be cut down by one third, by another one third in 1977 and the balance one third in 1982. That is, by 1987 the reservation goes away completely. That is the ultimate aim of our secular democracy that ultimately the reservation is not necessary. And it has been done in such a manner that the conscience of the Government has not been awakened for 20 years to lift these down-trodden people, and we want to see that within these thirteen years it is awakened. In order to compel them to do it, such a mechanism is necessary and hence my amendment.

Amendment Nos. 6 and 7 are with regard to the manner in which the reservation is to be given. You know that earlier when Muslims were given reservation, only Muslims voters used to vote for them. But that system was found to be rather bad and that is why we gave it up in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the present system also there are certain bad features. For example, the same seat remains under reservation for consecutive elections, with the result that the man who occupies the seat, who is elected as a Harijan candidate, develops a vested interest and he does not like that it should rotate, with the result that other Harijans are denied an opportunity of coming to the Lok Sabha or the Assembly. Many a time in regard to the Scheduled Castes seats you will find that they are only ten or twelve per cent of the population. Between one Lok Sabha seat and the other Lok Sabha seat, there is no difference in so far as the population is concerned, but where the population of the Scheduled Castes is less than 25 per cent, I should like to see that the rotation takes place so that not only the Harijans of one area which have vested interests but Harijans of the other areas are also given the opportunity to go to the Assembly as well as to the Lok Sabha.

My third amendment relates to the point that the same constituency is not given reservation both in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly, because if reservation is given like that, you deny the opportunity

of selecting the right representative either for the Assembly or the Lok Sabha. If the Scheduled Castes candidate gets reservation in the Lok Sabha and for the Assembly also, for the same constituency there is reservation, then the people of that area are denied the opportunity of sending their own representative both to the Assembly and to the Lok Sabha. My amendment ensures that no area will be denied the opportunity of sending a right representative both to the Lok Sabha and the Assembly. At least, we should see that the reservation is made either for the Lok Sabha or the Assembly in such cases. I do not cut down the percentage of the reservation. I am not also against the reservation. But we must look to the manner in which the reservation is working for the last 20 years. We must take stock of the situation and we should learn from our experience so that, whether the reservation is done for 10 years or 13 years, it will be done in such a manner that the vested interests are not being created and the Harijans of the other areas are also given equal opportunity to represent them. That is why I have given these three amendments.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी ने जो बात कही है, मैंने उन ओ स्वीकार किया है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह जो पहला संशोधन था, उस की बजाए यह संशोधन ज्यादा ठीक है, जैसा कि द्विवेदी जी ने कहा है और इस में एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ तक पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लोगों, हरिजनों का सवाल है, वह 30 वर्ष तक रहना चाहिए। 20 साल तो हो चुके हैं, 10 साल और हों और सरकार ने कहा है कि हम इस को मानते हैं, उसको स्वीकार करते हैं। मेरे संशोधन में एक यह बात है कि एंग्लो इंडियन कम्यूनिटी का नामीनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में और ज्यादा मैं नहीं कहता। मैं मानता हूँ जैसा कि श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी ने कहा है। एंग्लो इंडियन कम्यूनिटी का भी इस देश के लिए कन्टीन्युशन है, आज भी है और पहले भी था, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं करना, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर यह रिनवर्शन खत्म हो जाता है तो उन का कन्टीन्युशन और

भी ज्यादा देश के लिए हो जाएगा और वे देश के लिए कन्धा से कन्धा लगा कर और भी ज्यादा काम कर सकेंगे। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप कर रहे हैं, इससे डिस्टेंशन होगा या इंटेग्रेशन होगा। जिस तरह की पालीसी आप एडॉप्ट कर रहे हैं उससे तो डिस्टेंशन ही होगा।

और अधिक न कहते हुए, मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि मेरा जो संशोधन है, इस को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए, देश के हित में और पार्टी के ऊपर उठकर ताकि ऐसा बीज हम न बो दें जोकि बाद में हानिकारक हो। यह जो सरदार पटेल ने कहा था यह कुछ समय के लिए किया गया था। वह समय 10 की बजाए, 20 वर्ष हो गया। अब यह बीज समाप्त हो।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं, 14, 15 और 40, 14 में यह कहा है कि बजाए इस के कि आप इन बेचारों को 10 साल के लिए और बढ़ाए, आप 20 साल के लिए बढ़ा दें, बजाए दो टर्म के चार टर्म आप इन को दे दें और उस के लिए मैं कोई लम्बी चौड़ी दलील नहीं देना चाहता। मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, जो कुछ भी यहां फीगर्स हमारे सामने आई हैं, उन से यह साफ जाहिर है कि जो हरिजन भाइयों को मिलना चाहिए, मिस्टर मेनन ने जो बताया, उस का उन को 1/20 हिस्सा भी नहीं मिला है। जब बीस साल में हम पांच परसेंट इनकी तरफकी नहीं कर पाए तो कैसे यह मुमकिन होगा कि दस बरस में ये इस काबिल हो जायेंगे कि इलंकेशन लड़ सकें। यह सच है कि इनके कत्ल ज्यादा हुए हैं, इनको उजाड़ा ज्यादा गया है। लेकिन दस बरस रख कर आप इन बेचारों पर प्रेशर डालना चाहते हैं, इनको इनफ्लुएंस करना चाहते हैं, कि अगर तुम हमारी बात नहीं मानोगे तो हम तुम्हारे लिए आगे के लिए

इस चीज को नहीं करेंगे और जब हम ने इसको किया नहीं तो तुम आ नहीं सकोगे। यह साफ बात है कि अगर रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा तो वे आ नहीं सकेंगे या बहुत कम तादाद में आ सकेंगे। उन पर अनइयू प्रेशर न डाल सकें, इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजाय तीस साल के चालीस साल कर दिया जाए।

दूसरी मेरी एमेन्डमेन्ट पंद्रह नम्बर की है। आप हरिजनों के साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं। पांच हजार बरस तक उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है और अब न्याय हो जाए यह आप चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितनी उनकी पापुलेशन है उसको देखते हुए बीस परसेंट इनके लिए रिजर्वेशन किया जाए मुझे डर है कि आप इसको भी नहीं मानेंगे कि उनको बीस परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए। आप कहते हैं कि आप गांधी जी के चेले हैं। लेकिन गांधी जी हरिजनों की सेवा किया करते थे। आज गांधी जी की मूर्ति तोड़ी गई है, उसकी तोहीन की गई है, उस पर थूका गया है। आपने क्या एक्शन लिया है? उनका बुत लगाने की बात भी चली थी। वह जरूर लगेगा। अगर आप नहीं लगायेंगे तो रामसुभग सिंह जी लगायेंगे, या कोई और लगायेगा।

यह माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट जिन के सहारे चल रही है उन्होंने गांधी जी की मूर्ति को तोड़ा है। इनकी छाँखें खुल जानी चाहियें। अगर आप हरिजनों की भलाई चाहते हैं तो उनके परसेंटेज के मुताबिक ही नहीं बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा उनकी रिप्रिजेंटेशन दें।

तीसरी तरफ़ीस मेरी चालीस नम्बर की है। आप कहेंगे कि तुम यह क्या कह रहे हो आपने तीस साल की बात कहीं है और मैंने कहा कि चालीस कर दो। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि उसके साथ क्रिस्चियन और मुस्लिम को भी जोड़ दिया जाए। कांग्रेस के ही मेम्बर ने बताया है कि हरिजनों को जितना रिप्रिजेंटेशन

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

मिला हुआ है सर्विसेस में उसका सौवां हिस्सा भी मुसलमानों को मिला है। हरिजनों से भी मुसलमान नीचे गए हैं। जब हम हरिजनों से भी नीचे गए हैं तो हमें भी आप हरिजन मान लें। चालीस का मतलब यह है कि क्रिस्चियन और मुसलमान भी हरिजनों की श्रेणी में आने वाले हैं और उनकी हालत भी आप यही करने वाले हैं। कोई होम मिनिस्टर जवाब नहीं दे पाया। मुसलमानों के बारे में जो फिगर्ज दिये वे गलत थे। मेरा यकीन है कि कोई भी जवाब नहीं दे पाएगा। यह बात भी कांग्रेस के ही एक मेम्बर ने कही थी। अगर मुसलमानों को हरिजन बनाना है तो बजाय इसके कि दस साल के बाद बनायें मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप उनको हरिजन डिक्लेयर कर दें जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है जहां हिन्दू 85 परसेंट हैं, वहां से मैं खड़ा हुआ था और जनसंघ, कांग्रेस, वगैरह सभी को मैंने डिफीट दी थी। मैं मुसलमानों के पास जा कर उन से अपील करूंगा कि वे यह मान लें कि उनको हरिजन डिक्लेयर किया जाए। आज एंग्लो-इंडियन हैं तो कल को चाइनीज इंडियन होंगे, परसों पठान इंडियन, फिर तुर्क इंडियन, फिर अरब इंडियन। न जाने कौन से इण्डियन कहा जाएगा। मेरी उससे बहस नहीं है। मैं आपका ध्यान चालीस नम्बर की एमेंडमेंट की तरफ दिलाता हूँ। अगर मुसलमानों का यही हश्र करना है तो हमें हरिजन अभी डिक्लेयर कर दो। और मुझे हरिजन बनने में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। मैं श्री गोविन्द मेनन से सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ गया, तो उस को बुद्ध नहीं कहेंगे है। अगर यह सरकार हमारे साथ इन्साफ नहीं करती है, तो फिर चाहे मुझे फिर्कापरस्त कहा जाये, बददियानत कहा जाये, ट्रेटर कहा जाये, या जो चाहे कहा जाये, मैं यही मांग

करूंगा कि सरकार को मुसलमानों को हरिजनों के साथ मिला देना चाहिए और उन्हें भी हरिजन बना देना चाहिए।

(श्री عبدالغنى ڈار - ڈپٹی سپیکر سر۔ میرے تین سنشودھیں ہیں۔

۳۴، ۱۵ اور ۳۰۔

شری سیدرناٹھ ڈویریدی نے جو بات کہی ہے، میں نے اس کو سوچا رکھا ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ جو پہلا سنشودھ تھا اس کی بجائے یہ سنشودھ زیادہ ٹھیک ہے۔ جیسا کہ ڈویریدی جی نے کہا اور اس میں ایک بات سپیشل ہے کہ جہاں تک بچہ پڑی ہوئی جاتی کے (گروں)، پریکٹسز کا سوال ہے، وہ 30 درجن تک رہنا چاہیئے۔ ۲۰ سال تو ہر بچے ہیں، دس سال اور سرکار نے کہا ہے کہ ہم اس کو ماننے ہیں، اس کو سوچا کر کرتے ہیں۔ میرے سنشودھ میں ایک یہ بات ہے کہ ایگلو انڈین کمیونٹی کا نام وٹنن نہیں ہونا چاہیئے اس سبب میں اور زیادہ میں نہیں کہتا۔ میں مانتا ہوں جیسا کہ فرینک انٹیغ نے کہا ہے کہ ایگلو انڈین کمیونٹی کا بھی اس دیش کے لئے کنٹرولیشن ہے، آج بھی اور پہلے بھی تھا، اس سے کوئی انکار نہیں کرتا، لیکن میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ اگر یہ ریویژیشن ختم ہو جاتا ہے تو ان کمیونٹی پریشن اور بھی زیادہ دیش کے لئے ہو جائیگا اور وہ دیش کے لئے کدھ سے کدھ ہا ٹکا کر اور بھی زیادہ کام کر سکیں گے۔ میں سرکار سے یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو آپ کر رہے ہیں، اس سے ڈسٹرکٹیشن ہو گا یا انٹگریشن ہو گا۔ جس طرح کی پالیسی آپ اڈاپٹ کر رہے ہیں اس سے تو ڈسٹرکٹیشن ہی ہو گا۔

اور ادھک نہ کہتے ہوئے میں سن کے کبھی سوسوں سے اپیل کر ڈنگا کہ میرا جو سنشودھ ہے اس کو سوچا رکھا جانا چاہیئے، دیش کے بہت میں اور پارٹی۔ آؤ پر اٹھ کر تاکہ ایسا جی ہم نہ بودیں جو کہ بعد میں ہائی کارک ہو۔ یہ جو سردار پیل نے کہا تھا یہ کچھ سے کے لئے کیا گیا تھا وہ ۱۰ کی بجائے ۲۰ درجن ہو گئے۔ اب یہ چیز سپاٹ ہو۔

۱۴ میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ بجائے اس کے کہ آپ ان بچوں کو ۱۰ سال کے لئے اوپر بڑھائیں، آپ ۲۰ سال کے لئے بڑھادیں۔ بجائے دو طرف کے چار طرف آپ ان کو دے دیں۔ اور اس کے لئے میں کوئی بھی چوڑی دین نہیں دیتا چاہتا۔ مسٹر ڈپٹی سپیکر، جو کچھ بھی بیان ہو کر ہمارے سامنے آئے ہیں۔ ان سے یہ حاف ظاہر ہے کہ جو ہر بچہ بھائیوں کو ملنا چاہیئے۔ مسٹر پیل نے جو بتایا اس کا ان کو پہلے حصہ بھی نہیں ملے گا۔ جب میں سال میں ہم پانچ پرنٹس ان کی ترقی نہیں کر پائے تو کیسے یہ ممکن ہو گا کہ دس برس میں یہ اس قابل ہو جائیں گے کہ ان کی پیش لڑ سکیں۔

ہے کہ ان کے قتل زیادہ ہوئے ہیں، ان کو اجازت زیادہ کی جائے۔ لیکن دس برس رکھ کر آپ ان بچوں پر پریشر ڈالنا چاہتے ہیں ان کو انفلوئنس کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ اگر تم ہماری بات نہیں مانو گے تو تم تمہارے لئے آگے کے لئے اس چیز کو نہیں کر سکتے اور جب ہم نے اس کو کیا نہیں تو تم آج نہیں سکو گے۔ یہ بات ہے کہ اگر ریزرویشن نہیں ہوگا تو وہ آج نہیں سکیں گے یا بہت کم تعداد میں آسکیں گے ان پر اسٹوڈنٹ پریشر ڈال سکیں، اس واسطے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ بجائے تیس سال کے چالیس سال کر دیا جائے۔

دوسری میری اسٹوڈنٹ پنڈرہ نمبر کی ہے۔ آپ ہریجنوں کے ساتھ نیلے کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ پانچ ہزار برس تک ان کے ساتھ آئیائے ہوا ہے اور اب نیلے ہو جائے یہ آپ چاہتے ہیں۔ اگر ایسی بات ہے تو میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنی ان کی پاؤلیٹھ ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں پریسٹ ان کے لئے ریزرویشن کیا جائے۔ نیلے ڈرہے کہ آپ اس کو بھی نہیں مانیں گے کہ ان کو میں پریسٹ ریزرویشن دیا جائے۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ کا مذہب جی کے چلے ہیں۔ لیکن گاندھی جی ہریجنوں کی سیوا کیا کرتے تھے۔ آج گاندھی جی کی مورتی توڑی گئی ہے، اس کی توہین کی گئی ہے، اس پر تھوکا گیا ہے۔ آپ نے کیا ایکشن لیا ہے؟ ان کا تہ لگانے کی بات بھی چلی تھی وہ ضرور لگ گیا۔ اگر آپ نہیں لگائیں گے تو رام سبھاں لگ گئی لگائیں گے، یا کوئی اور لگائیگا۔ یہ مائٹری گورنمنٹ جن کے سہارے ہیں رہی ہے انھوں نے گاندھی جی کی مورتی کو توڑا ہے ان کی انکسین کھل جانی چاہیں۔ اگر آپ ہریجنوں کی بھلائی چاہتے ہیں تو ان کے پینچنے کے مطابق ہی ہیں بلکہ اس سے بھی زیادہ ان کو پریسٹیشن دیں۔

تیسری تریسم میری چالیس نمبر کی ہے۔ آپ کہیں گے کہ تم یہ کیا کر رہے ہو۔ آپ نے تیس سال کی بات کہی ہے اور میں نے کہا ہے کہ چالیس کر دو۔ میں نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ کر سچیز اور سلسلہ کو بھی جوڑ دیا جائے۔ کانگریس کے ہی عمر سے بتایا ہے کہ ہریجنوں کو حقنا رچہ ریزیشن ملا ہوا ہے سرورس میں اس کا سوال حقہ بھی مسالوں کو ہیں ملا ہے۔ ہریجنوں سے بھی مسلمان بچے گئے ہیں۔ جب ہم ہریجنوں سے بھی بچے چلے گئے ہیں توہیں بھی آپ ہریجن مان لیں۔ چالیس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ سر سچیز اور مسلمان بھی۔ ہریجنوں کی شری میں آئے والے ہیں اور ان کی حالت بھی آپ ہی کرنے والے ہیں۔ کوئی ہم خطر جواب نہیں دے پایا۔ مسلمانوں کے بارے میں چونکرز دیتے تھے وہ غلط تھے۔ میرا یقین ہے کہ کوئی بھی جواب نہیں دے پائے گا۔ یہ بات بھی کانگریس کے ہی ایک سیمینر نے کہی تھی اگر مسلمانوں کو ہریجن بنانا ہے تو بجائے اس کے کہ دس سال کے بعد بنائیں، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ ان کو ہریجن ڈیکلیر کریں۔ جہاں تک میرا تعلق ہے جہاں ہندو

۶۵ پریسٹیشن ہیں، وہاں سے میں کھڑا ہوا تھا اور جن سنگھ، کانگریس دفتر بھی کو میں نے ڈیفنڈ دی تھی۔ میں مسلمانوں کے پاس جا کر ان سے اپنی کروں گا کہ وہ یہ جان لیں کہ ان کو ہریجن ڈیکلیر کیا جائے۔ آج انٹیکو انڈین ہیں تو ان کو چائینیز انڈین ہونگے، پرسوں پٹھان انڈین پھر ترک انڈین، پھر عرب انڈین۔ نہ جانے کون کون سے انڈین کہا جائیگا میری اس سے بحث نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کا دھیان چالیس نمبر کی اسٹوڈنٹ کی طرف دلاتا ہوں۔ اگر مسلمانوں کا یہی حشر کرنا ہے توہیں ہریجن ابھی ڈیکلیر کر دو اور مجھے ہریجن بننے میں کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہوگی۔ میں شری گووند میں سے صرف یہی کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر مجھ کا بھوہوشام کو گھر آجائے تو اس کو بڈھو نہیں کہہ سکتے۔ اگر یہ سرکار ہمارے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کرتی ہے تو پھر چاہتے تھے فرقہ پرست کہا جائے، بددیانت کہا جائے، شر سڈ کہا جائے، یا جو چاہے کہا جائے۔ یہی ہی مانگ کر لوگا کو سرکار کو مسلمانوں کو ہریجنوں کے ساتھ ملا دینا چاہیے اور انھیں بھی ہریجن سا دینا چاہیے۔]

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : My amendment No. 16 is very simple. Government have already accepted the principle. Instead of 30 years, we request that it may be 40 years, because our experience after these 20 years is that because of the haphazard manner in which the provisions for the uplift of Harijans and Adivasis have been implemented, there has not been much improvement in their condition and therefore, every ten years, we have to come before this Parliament seeking further extension of the special provisions. To evaluate the condition of these classes of people, under the Constitution, every five years the President appoints a commission. The commission takes two years to submit its report and meanwhile the reservation period ends. Therefore, if we have a long period of 20 years' extension instead of 10 years' extension, we will have a long phased programme for the uplift and development of these weaker sections of the community. If the Government's intention is *bona fide*, we request that this amendment may be accepted.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :

सपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह एक मामूली सा संशोधन है। वैसे तो मैंने श्रीर भी संशोधन दिये थे और मैं चाहता था कि यह संरक्षण की

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

व्यवस्था दूसरे वर्गों के लिए भी लागू कर दी जाये, क्योंकि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ही तरह समाज के दूसरे लोग भी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन उन संशोधनों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। हमारे शानून मन्त्री का ध्यान उस तरफ जाता नहीं है कि वे अलग से संशोधन लायें और उनका भी इस विधेयक में समावेश करायें। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 20 द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि संरक्षण की अवधि तीस वर्ष की जगह पचास वर्ष तक हो। सरकार की ओर से बीस वर्ष की अवधि को तीस वर्ष में परिवर्तित करने का जो संशोधन आया है, उसका साफ मतलब यह है कि सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि वह पिछले बीस वर्षों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं कर पाई और मजबूर होकर उसे अपनी इस असफलता को स्वीकार करना पड़ रहा है। यह विधेयक सत्यद इसके लिए भी नहीं लाया गया है। अगर सरकार को इस बारे में कोई चिन्ता होती, तो वह पहले ही इसको लाती। लेकिन यह जो आज अल्पमत में बैठी हुई सरकार है, किसी भी समय इसको जनता के सामने जाना पड़ सकता है। किसी भी समय इनको जनता के सामने जाना पड़ सकता है या अपने दिमाग में कोई नकश बना रखे हों, उस दृष्टि से यह जल्दी में उसको लाए। लेकिन इसके पहले इनके दिमाग में यह चीज नहीं आई। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि मापदंड हरिजन और आदिवासियों की तरफ की का लोक सभा, विधान सभा, राज्य सभा, विधान परिषद् में उनकी संख्या क्या है, वह नहीं मानना चाहिए। मापदंड होना चाहिए प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी की नौकरियों में उनको कितने स्थान मिले हैं, सुरक्षित स्थान पूरे किए जाते हैं या प्रशासन की कुशलता और निपुणता के नाम पर उनकी जगहों को छोड़ दिया जाता है और फिर बीछे दरवाजे से उनकी जगह दूसरे बैठा दिए जाते

हैं ? अगर वह मापदंड है तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह सरकार पूर्णतया अमफल रही है उनकी स्थिति सुधारने में। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि जैसे दस साल की सुरक्षा के बाद फिर यह दस वर्ष के लिए आए और यह असर पड़ा हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर कि हम तुमको दान दे रहे हैं, लेकिन सुरक्षा नहीं हुई और फिर लाए दस वर्ष के बाद कि हम तुमको दान दे रहे हैं, हमारी मदद करना चुनाव में, यह सिलसिला खत्म होना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इनकी रपतार है गणेशवाहन वाली... (व्यवधान)... मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ और कम से कम आज आप कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं तो थोड़ा विरोधी चरित्र को भी तो प्रदर्शित करें, विरोधियों का भी ध्यान रखें, सरकार का तो ध्यान रखेंगे ही। तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इनकी रपतार जो गणेश का वाहन मूस था, उस मूस की रपतार है और उस मूस की रपतार से चल कर के यह दस वर्ष में कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं चाहता था कि यह संशोधन यह लाते कि जब तक इनकी आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, और सामाजिक स्थिति में पर्याप्त परिवर्तन नहीं होता, समाज में दूसरे वर्गों के समकक्ष यह नहीं आते तब तक निरन्तर यह चलेगा। लेकिन यह चीज समझ में नहीं आती क्योंकि चालबाजी का मामला है, इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि अब जल्दी-जल्दी संशोधन रोज न हो संविधान में इसके लिए मेरा यह निर्दोष संशोधन है कि 20 की जगह 50 कर दें।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी तरफ से इस क्लोज पर वेश करता हूँ। मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ धारा 334 का जो मौजूदा क्लोज (बी) है वह इस प्रकार है :

"the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the people and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,"

मेरी तरफ से इसको पूरा हटाने के लिए है।

यह बुनियादी तरमीम है। मैं तर्क देना चाहता हूँ, अगर भली भाँति जानते हैं, कल से आज तक विधि मन्त्री मेनन साहब और एंग्लो इंडियन सदस्य फ्रैंक एंथोनी साहब की तरफ से जो नामजदगी को रखने के लिए तर्क दिया गया, मुझे ताज्जुब होता है अभी भी एंग्लो इंडियन भाइयों में किस तरह की गरीबी है इसका आँकड़ा कुछ हमारे सामने नहीं दिया गया। मैं पहला तर्क ले रहा हूँ फ्रैंक एंथोनी जी का। मैं मानता हूँ फ्रैंक एंथोनी साहब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका यह तर्क है कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जय युद्ध चल रहा था तो एंग्लो इंडियन भाइयों में से बहुत से लोगों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। मैं मानता हूँ इस बात को। सारा सदन इनकी इस बात का समर्थन करेगा कि कीनर साहब का फोटो हर हिन्दुस्तानी के घर में रहेगा क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कुर्बानी, त्याग और तपस्या का प्रमाण उन्होंने हमारे सामने रखा है। लेकिन इसका मतलब कतई यह नहीं है कि हमीद साहब जो हमारे मुसलमान भाई हैं, यह भी पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जम करके लड़े और शहीद बने, हमारे उस्मान खाँ साहब हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़े और वह भी हमारे एक वीर है तो क्या मुसलमान भाई जो हैं क्योंकि हमीद और उस्मान भाई शहीद हुए हैं पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जम कर लड़े हैं, इसलिए उनको इस तरह की नामजदगी होनी चाहिए?

पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से एन्थनी साहब इस सदन के सदस्य हैं मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह इस बात को मान लें कि प्रजातन्त्र का जो बुनियादी आधार है—सदन में नामजदगी होनी चाहिए, जन-वोट, गण-वोट, बालिग-वोट के आधार पर, सब लोगों के वोट के आधार पर यहां आना चाहिए। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त भी इस बात को मानते हैं लेकिन—मुझे ताज्जुब होता है, जब वह भी इस तरमीम का समर्थन करते हैं। प्रजातन्त्र की यह बुनियादी

चीज है कि लोक सभा में नामजदगी नहीं होनी चाहिये; नामजदगी के लिए राज्य सभा है, कान्सिल्ट्ज हैं। प्रजातन्त्र और नामजदगी दोनों में विरोधाभास है यह मेरा बुनियादी तर्क है।

मेरा दूसरा तर्क यह है कि यहां पर बेकारी का जिक्र किया गया है। एन्टनी साहब ने यह तर्क दिया है कि कलकत्ते में बेकारी के कारण एंग्लो इंडियन समाज के 500 लोगों को प्रत्येक दिन खिलाया जाता है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में तो 5 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। मुझे खुशी होती अगर एन्थनी साहब हिन्दुस्तान के जन-नता के नाते इस सदन को कहते और आश्वासन देते कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक जाति के जो बेकार लोग हैं, करोड़ों लोग हैं, उनकी बेरोजगारी के सबाल को दूर करने के लिए अपनी आवाज उठाये, तब मैं समझता कि वह प्रजातन्त्र को मानते हैं।

मेरा तीसरा मुद्दा यह है—एन्थली साहब दो-तीन बार यहां पर यह तर्क दे चुके हैं कि वे बहुत से पब्लिक स्कूल चला रहे हैं। मैं प्रछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग इनके स्कूलों में जा पाते हैं। जो बुर्जुआ लोग हैं, जो बड़े मन्त्रियों के बच्चे हैं, जो पूँजीपति लोग हैं, उनके बच्चे ही इनके स्कूलों में दाखल पाते हैं। प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर इनके स्कूलों में 200 और 300 रु० माहवार खर्च आता है, आप बतलाइये कौन इनके यहाँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने जा पायेगा। यह कोठारी कमीशन की राय है और इसी लिए उन्होंने नेबर-हुड स्कूल का मुद्दा दिया है ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्र-पति का बच्चा और मेहरारू का बच्चा एक ही तरह के स्कूल में जाना चाहिए और उसकी मातृ-भाषा में हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। यह एक बुनियादी तर्क है।

[श्री रवि राय]

इसलिए मैं सरकार और इस सदन से दरखवास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो बुनियादी तरमीम है कि एंग्लो-इण्डियन कम्प्यूनिटी को संरक्षण नहीं देना चाहिए, कतई नौमिनेशन नहीं देना चाहिए, वे चुनाव में मतदान के द्वारा यहाँ आयें, राजनीति के मैदान से होकर यहाँ आयें, प्रजातन्त्र और समाजवादी रास्ते को अस्तिथार करके आयें, जन-वोट, गण-वोट के द्वारा इस सभा में आयें, मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस तरमीम को स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 23 के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे अपने संशोधन के संबंध में एक तर्क तो यह देना है कि जैसा हमारे मित्र राम सेवक यादव ने कहा कि सरकार जो यह संशोधन विधेयक लाई है, यह विधेयक ही इस सरकार के लिए इतना बड़ा प्रमाण-पत्र है कि सरकार पिछले 20 वर्षों में हमारे देश के हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति के सुधार की दिशा में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं कर सकी है और इसीलिए सरकार ने 10 वर्ष का समय और चाहा है। लेकिन जो हाथ पिछले बीस वर्षों में हरिजनों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति के सुधारने के लिए उदासीन रहे, वे हाथ अगले 10 वर्षों में तत्पर हो जायेंगे—मुझे इसमें सन्देह है। मुझे प्रसन्नता होती—यदि श्री गोविन्द मेनन इस संविधान विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते समय कुछ कार्यक्रम सरकार की तरफ से देते। अब तक पिछले 20 वर्षों में नहीं कर सके हैं, अगले 10 वर्षों में उसको करने के लिए इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम बनाया है। अब तक पिछले 20 वर्षों में जो भूल होती रही है, उसको अगले 10 वर्षों में नहीं दोहराया जाएगा। इसीलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो संशोधन दिया है, उसमें यही कहा है कि समय बचाय 30 वर्षों के 35 वर्ष कर दिया जाय और हर पांच-पांच साल का एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय। कार्यक्रम

इस आधार पर होना चाहिये कि हर 5 वर्ष के बाद 33 प्रतिशत संरक्षण की कटौती हो और अन्तिम जो पांच वर्ष हों, उनमें 34 प्रतिशत की कटौती हो। इस तरह से यह काम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हो सकेगा तथा सरकार की नीयत भी स्पष्ट हो सकेगी। बिना किसी निश्चित कार्यक्रम के समय बढ़ा देने से कुछ लोग जो राजनीति में हैं, उनको तो लाभ पहुँच जायगा। लेकिन जो सामान्य व्यक्ति गाँव में है, जो पिछले 20 सालों से लाभान्वित नहीं हो सका है, वह इससे लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेगा, मुझे इसमें सन्देह दिखाई देता है।

दूसरी बात मेरे संशोधन की यह है कि एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जो इस बार सुरक्षित है, रिजर्व्ड है, अगली बार उसका विकल्प कर दिया जाय, सदा के लिए एक ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को रिजर्व्ड न रखा जाय। उदाहरण के लिये मान लीजिये इस वर्ष कोई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सुरक्षित है, जिसमें उन्नीस प्रतिशत हरिजन भाई है। दूसरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र ऐसा हो जिसमें 18 प्रतिशत है। एक बार 19 प्रतिशत जहाँ हों उनको प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाये और अगली बार 18 प्रतिशत जहाँ हो जाये उनको यह सौभाग्य मिल जाये। विकल्प से होते रहना चाहिए, सदा के लिए एक ही क्षेत्र को सुरक्षित न किया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ मुझे इस पर अधिक व्याख्या करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। विधि मन्त्री इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और इसके ऊपर कोई निर्णय लेंगे।

मेरा जो तीसरा संशोधन आंग्ल भारतीय समुदाय के सम्बन्ध में है उसके विषय में केवल एक ही शब्द कहना चाहूँगा। यह जो हमारा सदन है जिसके सदस्य आप और हम सब हैं इसका नाम हिन्दी में लोक सभा है और अंग्रेजी में इसको हाउस आफ दि पीपुल्स कहते हैं। यानि यह जनता की चुनी हुई सभा है और इस जनता के चुने हुए संघटन के अन्दर एक छोटा सा घन्टा है कि कोई व्यक्ति नामनिर्देशित होकर आये। यह इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि

सरकार अगर अभी किसी सांठ-गांठ में इस प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं कर रही है तो किसी शांत वातावरण में इस पर विचार करे वरना लोकतन्त्र के ऊपर और लोक सभा के ऊपर भी इस प्रकार का घब्बा रहेगा जिसको आसानी से धोया नहीं जा सकता है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बाराभती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अमेन्डमेन्ट यहां पर पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। एंथनी साहब ने अपना संशोधन दिया और मैं समझता हूँ कि आजकल के समाज में कुछ ऐसे अल्पसंख्यक समाज हैं जिनकी तरफ हिन्दू मुसलमान और कई दूसरे संवन्धन नफरत की दृष्टि से देखते हैं इसलिए उन अल्पसंख्यकों को एक प्राटेक्शन देने की बड़ी जरूरत रहती है। परन्तु यहां पर जो बात मैंने और आपने भी सुनी बहुत ही बुरी लगी। मैं नहीं समझता कि पार्लियामेन्ट के अन्दर इस प्रकार के शब्द बोले जाने चाहिए। श्री त्यागी जी ने जब यहां पर अपना अमेन्डमेन्ट मूव किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि बाप लड़के को छोड़ कर चला गया। अब वह चाहे एंग्लो इंडियन्स के सम्बन्ध में हो या किसी के सम्बन्ध में हो परन्तु इस सभा के अन्दर ऐसे शब्दों का उच्चारण करना कि बाप लड़के को छोड़कर गया है, मैं किसी प्रकार इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। इस प्रकार की बातें कहने से देश में जातीयता बढ़ती है। जो लोग इस बिचार के हैं वे जब इस पार्लियामेन्ट के अन्दर इस तरह की बातें बोलते हैं तो वह अस्वभाविकता में भी छपती हैं और फिर उससे देश के कोने कोने में जाति का वैमनस्य बढ़ता है। आप कोई आर्गुमेन्ट लेकर इस तरह की बात बोल सकते हैं लेकिन एक जमात के अन्दर इस रीति से शब्द बोलने से सारे देश में जातीयता का वैमनस्य फैलता है इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मेरी विनती है कि आप क्लर्क परसन्स हैं, कहते हैं कि हिन्दू के नेता हैं लेकिन ऐसे शब्द पार्लियामेन्ट

में बोलने से बड़ी गन्दगी फैलती है। ऐसे शब्दों को कभी भी नहीं बोलना चाहिए।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the amendments can be classified into three or four categories. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta in his speech as also Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri objected to nominations continuing to the Anglo-Indians. I would respectfully point out to you and to them that we have already passed Clause 4 which provides for nominations for Anglo-Indians.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is an enabling provision.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes, that is an enabling provision. This is also an enabling provision and Art. 331 also is an enabling provision. For a period of ten years the enabling provision will be there. That is all. That is my answer. According to me, strictly speaking, these objections fall down because we have adopted Clause 4.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Amin want that this quantum of representation should be reduced by 33 1/3 per cent from election to election. I do not think that kind of arrangement can be made. We are now extending this period for 10 years. Mr. Shastri added another suggestion which I consider to be very intelligent. He said that I should have come with a programme for the amelioration of the condition of the scheduled castes and I agree with him but not when the constitution is being amended, but on another occasion. The other amendment was by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He said about rotation of the constituencies. What about that ? It is a good suggestion.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He wanted the provision for 25 years, while the leader wanted it for 50 years. That is difference between leader and follower. I oppose both. Shri Kedaria wanted it for 40 years—it all comes to the same thing. Mr. Amin made a suggestion that there should be rotation of the constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes from time to time. That should come not in the Constitutions but the pro-

[Shri Govinda Menon]

visions of the Delimitation Act. Shri Dar wanted Muslims to be equated with the Scheduled Castes. I don't think other Members here would agree.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There is one amendment of mine which I would like you to put to vote separately.

श्री रवि राय : मेरे एमेंडमेंट्स पर सेप्रेट वोटिंग होनी चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is :

Page 1, line 22,— e “thirty years” insert—

“except in the case of the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nominations.” (17)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 10]

AYES

[18.57 hrs.

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
*Besra, Shri S. C.
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Guha, Shri Samar
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Meena Shri Meetha Lal

Molahu Prasad, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri M. N.
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Singh, Shri J. B.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Vidyarathi, Shri Ram Swarup
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bisot, Shri J. B. S.

Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Delveekan, Shri
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Durairasu, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhman Lal
 Hijarnavis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati

Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murali
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Dia, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nabata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhalji Bhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : AYES : 22 ; Noes : 262.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 5, 6 and 7 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

*The following Members also recorded their votes : AYES : Sarvashri S. Kundu, Jageshwar Mishra, Lakhn Lal Kapoor and Narayan Swarup Sharma.

NOES : Sarvashri Balgovind Verma, Manibhai J. Patel, A. K. Kisku, Dhandapani and S. C. Besra.

"Page 1, line 21,—

after "Constitution" insert—

'(i) in sub-clause (a), for the words
"States ; and" the word "States ;"
shall be substituted ;

(ii) sub-clause (b), shall be omitted ;
and

(iii) ' ' ' (28)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 11]

AYES

[18.59 hrs.

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Molahu Prasad, Shri

Nihal Singh, Shri
Ram Charan, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Vijpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vidyarathi, Shri Ram Swarup
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Anirudhan, Shri K.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakat Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deiveekan, Shri
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhandapani, Shri
Dhrangadhra, Shri Surajji Meghrajji
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar,
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M.V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri

Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammed Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhal, Shri Ishaq
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri

Shinkre, Shri
 Shri Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheswar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

AYES : 23 ; Noes : 259.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 1, line 22,—for "thirty years" substitute "forty years." (16)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 12]

AYES

[19.01 hrs.]

Anbazhagan, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Deiveekan, Shri

Desai, Shri C. C.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Durairasu, Shri
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Sarvashri Shri Chand Goyal, Onkar Lal Berwa, Om Parkash Tyagi, and Narayan Swaroop Sharma.

NOES : Sarvashri N. P. Yadav, K. Pradhani, Jyotirmoy Basu, A. K. Gopalan, G. Viswanathan, Ramavatar Shastri, Saminathan, and Durairasu.

Kedaria Shri C. M.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Narayanan, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Rajasekharan, Shri

Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Rane, Shri
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati, Tarkeshwari
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswanatha, Shri G.

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh, Rao Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri

Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnaappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanathamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata, Agam Dass Guru Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nanda, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kisban, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoraw

Sharma, Shri Naval Kishoru
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charam
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri

Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 41 ; Noes : 230 ;

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put all the other amendments to the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 13, 14, 15, 20, 23, 27, 40, 43, 44, and 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 13]

AYES

[19.06 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy,
 Basumatari, Shri
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brambanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Ckavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chittybabu, Shri C.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES : Sarvashri K. G. Deshmukh and Tulshidas Jadhav.

Choudhury, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Durairasu, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Guba, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Heerji Bhai, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.

Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadiikar, Shri
 Khan, Shri, M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri M. K.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Meghchandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanathan
 Minimata Agam Dass-Gupta, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yashwantrao
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit

Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S.D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabhai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani. Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddy, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.

Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayeed Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramchand
 Sheo, Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddhaya, Shri
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri

Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
Virbhadrha Singh, Shri

Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

*Jadhav, Shri V. N.

*Mohammad Ismail, Shri M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result** of the division is :

Ayes 287 ;

Noes 2.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, the discussion that I have raised under rule 193 may be postponed to tomorrow. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We agree to that. *(Interruption)*

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : It was specially agreed by the hon. Speaker and the House also that we should sit, whatever the time, to complete this Bill. I would request....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What the hon. Member said is about his own motion. Now, motion moved :

"That the Bill is passed."

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when this Bill is reaching its last stage, let me say we are all in favour of this Bill and with the projection that this Bill seeks to make in respect of the depressed people, the Harijans and the tribal people as well. I am quite sure and I hope that, any how, whatever might have been the failures of the past governments during the last 20 years, in the coming 10 years, this group will not be in power, and if there is not going to be any chance for any party to have the majority, there would be a coalition government, and I hope that that coalition government would give better protection, greater privileges, to our backward people and the Harijans and the tribal people. and it will not behave as this government have behaved up till now. *(Interruption).*

When we come to have a chance along with other friends here to form a Government and administer this country either for a period of ten years or for a part of it, we will do our best, to improve the conditions of the backward classes and the other weaker sections of the community. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Madhok, you are a very educated man. You know that we have discussed the whole thing very exhaustively and there is nothing much really left to say. I would request you to cooperate with me and allow me to put the question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I will only two minutes.

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri M N. Reddy, S. Kundu, Srirajji Meghrajji Dhrangadhra, M. Mohammed Ismail and V. N. Jadhav.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है। जब संविधान बना, उस समय यह संरक्षण 10 साल के लिए दिया गया था और उस समय संविधान बनाने वालों को यह आशा थी कि 10 वर्ष के अन्त तक ऐसे हालात पैदा हो जायेंगे कि इस संरक्षण की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, परन्तु यह इस सरकार का सबसे बड़ा कन्वेंशन कि 10 वर्ष ही नहीं, 20 वर्ष के अन्त तक भी हरिजन भाइयों की स्थिति सुधरने के बजाय बिगड़ी है। अब 10 वर्षों के लिए और संरक्षण देने जा रहे हैं, उचित यह होता कि इसके लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया जाता, साइन्टिफिक सर्वे होता, जिसमें देखा जाता कि 20 साल के संरक्षण से हमारे हरिजन भाइयों की स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन इस समय इतनी जल्दी में यह काम किया जा रहा है कि सर्वेक्षण का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह निश्चय करे कि 10 साल के अन्त तक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो कि यह संरक्षण हमेशा के लिये बन्द हो, बार-बार इसको करने की जरूरत न पड़े और रिजर्वेशन के लिए, बैकवर्डनेस के लिए कोई क्राइटेरिया होना चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे हरिजन भाई, आदिवासी भाई बैकवर्ड कैटेगरी में आते हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बाबू जगजीवन राम कौन सी कैटेगरी में आते हैं, क्या ये भी बैकवर्ड हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि अगले 10 वर्षों में इस प्रकार के हालात पैदा किये जाय कि इसको आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है— इस बिल के अन्दर सबसे अधिक आपत्ति मुझे इस बात से है कि एंग्लो इण्डियन लोगों को जो अधिकार 10 वर्ष के लिए दिये गये थे, उसको पुनः बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन एंग्लो इंडियन्ज़ के बारे में ला-मिनिस्टर ने कोई भी जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं दिया, कोई आगूमेंट नहीं दी। जब मैंने भारतीयकरण की बात कही थी, हमारे चन्दाण साहब गर्म हो रहे थे। हमने भारतीय-

करण ईसाइयों का नहीं मांगा, पासियों का नहीं मांगा, हमने भारतीयकरण उन लोगों का मांगा है जो आज अपने आपको भारतीय जीवन से एकरूप नहीं करते, एंग्लो इंडियन्ज़ उनमें से हैं। उचित यह था कि आप उनके नामिनेशन को रद्द करते, उनके भारतीयकरण में सहयोग देते, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य यह है कि सरकार की सारी एप्रोच कम्यूनल हैं, साम्प्रदायिक हैं और यह साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर, कम्यूनलिज्म के आधार पर चलती हैं और उसका सुबूत यह है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—This Government stands condemned by its own actions, deeds and behaviour.

इस लिए इस प्रकार का जो कम्यूनलिज्म है, हम इसकी निंदा करते हैं।

This kind of thing is the real danger to national integration. Instead of Indianising Anglo-Indians or such other elements you are putting premium on their separation.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Aiyarwal.

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल (सागर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक कांग्रेस की जो नीति हरिजन आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में रही है...

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Are you allowing all the parties to speak ? (Interruptions).

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) ; Then I also want to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It seems the will of the majority of the House is that I should put the question now. Even so, I do not think it will be fair to shut out everybody who wants to say something. I would request that if you are very particular about saying something, you may conclude in two minutes.

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : जो राजनीतिक संरक्षण हरिजन आदिवासियों को दिया जा रहा है उससे, हरिजन आदिवासियों में जो क्रान्ति आनी थी उसे दस वर्ष के लिए और रोक दिया गया है। देश के अन्दर जो राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ हैं...(अवधान)...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Why should he not get his right to speak ? He is from that section of the community

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYTE : If they want to hear, they can go out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would very humbly request the House to allow the member to have his say. Let him conclude in a minute. Then I will call Mr. Sheo Narain for 2 minutes and then we shall conclude. I said I would allow Mr. Sheo Narain to speak for two minutes because he has been requesting me for the past two hours that he wants to say one word.

श्री रवि राय : इसको सुलझाने का एक ही रास्ता है कि हर एक दल के एक व्यक्ति को दो मिनट दे दिया जाये।...(अवधान)...

SHRI A. ANIRUDHAN : Let each group be given two minutes.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : We have no objection in cooperating with the Chair, but an anomaly has taken place. You have called two members from the Jan Sangh. Mr. Madhok and Mr. Ayarwal. Therefore, it is but fair that you should allow two minutes to each of the other parties also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will kindly excuse my ignorance. This is the first time I am in the Chair. I did not know that the hon. member, Mr. Ayarwal, belongs to the Jan Sangh. If I had known that, I would not have called him. Now, I would request him to conclude.

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की प्रत्येक पोलिटिकल पार्टी जनरल सीट्स से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के आदिमियों को जिता कर लायें। तभी उनकी

नीयत साफ समझी जा सकेगी। परन्तु इस देश की राजनीतिक पार्टियों का गठन सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार पर नहीं हुआ है बल्कि राजनीतिक आधार पर हुआ है यानि सही ढंग से बुनियादी आधार पर जया उनका गठन होना चाहिए वैसे नहीं हुआ है। आज इस देश की प्रत्येक राजनीतिक पार्टी के अन्दर परस्पर विरोधी व्यक्ति दिखाई देते हैं जैसे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में अमीर और गरीब, दोनों ही हैं। आज इस देश में जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता है उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न हर पार्टी की ओर से होना चाहिए। जनरल सीट्स से जब वे हरिजन आदिवासियों को जिताकर लायेंगे तभी उन पर विश्वास किया जा सकेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, we have had enough discussion. I will now put the question to the House..... (Interruption)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You said that before that you will call me..... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have revised my decision...(Interruption).

The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

Let the lobbies be cleared... The lobbies have been cleared.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SARJMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We have no objection if everybody can finish in 15 minutes or so. If hon. Members feel so strongly, I would only ask Members to co-operate with you in limiting their speeches to a couple of minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Here is a proposal to the House. I am not taking any decision. I am here to be guided by the will of the majority of the House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : And the rules also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is some amount of controversy as to whether we should have a little more discussion or not at the third reading stage of the Bill. Now, I am putting to the House whether you would like to take another 15 minutes or so. I take it that the will of the House is that we carry on for another 15 minutes.

Now, I call upon Mr. Sheo Narain to speak and I would request him to confine his remarks to 2 minutes.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको जो रूलिंग अब आपने दिया है उसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। और भी ज्यादा बधाई मैं ला मिनिस्टर को देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी एमेंडमेंट को विद्वद्धा किया। यह इस हाउस में इस गवर्नमेंट की सबसे बड़ी डिफ्ट है। और बड़ी डिफ्ट इस गवर्नमेंट की क्या हो सकती है।

यह बड़े ही शर्म की बात है कि बीस साल के बाद भी आप जीरो हैं। आज भी 135 वोट इधर पड़े हैं और दौ सी से कुछ ज्यादा आपकी तरफ पड़े हैं। इससे यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि आप माइनोरिटी में हैं।

हरिजनों को ईक्वल राइट देने के लिए ला-मिनिस्टर और यह गवर्नमेंट तैयार नहीं है। आज भी हम अपने घरों के पिछवाड़े में देखते हैं कि लोगो को काम नहीं मिलता है, उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं, जोतने के लिए भूमि नहीं। गवर्नमेंट ये जो उनके जीवन की आवश्यकताएं हैं, मुहैया करने को तैयार नहीं है। पड़े लिसे लोग बेकार घूम रहे हैं। आप हरिजनों का दम भरते हैं लेकिन उनकी यह स्थिति आपने कर दी है। आनन्द भवन के पछवाड़े हमारे लड़के एम० ए० और बी० ए० पास घूम रहे हैं उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। वे मारे-मारे एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर जाते हैं और मारे-मारे फिरते हैं, उनको कोई पूछता नहीं है। अठारह परसेंट इनके लिए यू पी में बारह परसेंट यहां सीटें जिबं हैं। आप देखें कि कितनी जगहें आपने

इनको दी हैं। दो परसेंट से ज्यादा इनको नहीं मिली हैं। यह माइनोरिटी गवर्नमेंट हैं। अब भी सवेरा है, आंख खोलकर आप देखें सूर्य पूर्व की ओर से निकल आया है लेकिन आपको दिखाई नहीं देता है। आपने तीन मिनिस्टर्स को डिसमिस किया है जो हरिजन थे। पहले आपने दो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स को डिसमिस किया और अब बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को डिसमिस किया है। बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को आप इंडायरेक्टली डिसमिस कर रहे हैं। यह कितनी शर्म की बात है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कोई हरिजन इस सरकार के अन्दर रहने को तैयार नहीं हैं। गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है। मैं सब कुछ कर सकता हूँ लेकिन आप हरिजनों की दशा सुधारें। न पैमाशिकन हैं, न गद्दार हैं हम, वतन परबरी के खतावार हैं हम। हम इस देश में पैदा हुए हैं और इस देश में मरेंगे। हम देश के वफादार सिपाही हैं, गद्दार नहीं हैं। हम उनमें से नहीं हैं जो हल्ला गुल्ला करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट जितने इसके सोशलिस्ट प्रोग्राम हैं, उनको घोषित करे और लागू करे। हम इसके साथ हैं। अगर नहीं करती हैं तो हम इसका साथ नहीं दे सकते हैं। लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने एक बार कहा था कि वह दिन अच्छा होगा जब कांग्रेस के लोग इधर बैठेंगे। आज हम यहां बैठे हैं। मैजोरिटी में हम हैं। मुस्लिम भी इस देश के आपको वोट नहीं देते हैं, सफेदपोश भी वोट नहीं देते हैं, यह आपका नक्शा है (इंटरप्शन) कम्युनिस्ट हो गए, दाढ़ी रखी नहीं। अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ...

I hope this Government will tackle the problems of Harijans and remove the darkness which is there amongst themselves.

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkill) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if the Government are serious to eradicate untouchability, particularly when we are trying to make some amendments in our Constitution, I suggest, when in the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution, under article 39(f), protection has been given to childhood and youth, we should add Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also there.

I had an opportunity to visit the Andaman Nicobar islands when Mr. Asoka Mehta was the custodian of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After 22 years of Independence this is the type of development in this country. See the photographs of the tribes in that Islands. This is the kind of protection and development we are giving to the tribal people. They have not seen a piece of cloth; they have not seen a cake of soap. This is the type of protection and development these people are given for the past 22 years when Mr. Asoka Mehta and subsequently Shri Govinda Menon are the Ministers. This is the type of culture and civilisation these people are having even after 22 years of Independence.

These are the photographs supplied by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration to the so-called VIPs who visit these islands. I am coming from one of the supposed enlightened States, from one of the educationally advanced States, the State of Kerala. Even now in Kerala in the hill regions we find that people are hired and the tribal sections of our population are really hired and there is what we call bondage labour system. Even now it is continuing. Shri Govinda Menon may be knowing better. So I stress that the extension of time for 10 years or even for 100 years are all hypocrisy and a mere show. I press this should be included as an amendment in that Article.

श्री प० सा० बरूपास (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनसंघ के कुकृत्यों पर पर्दा डालने के लिए श्री मधोक ने एक लम्बा भाषण दिया है। (व्यवधान) उसके बाद श्री 'गयाराम' यानी श्री शिव नारायण बोले। (व्यवधान) अगर जनसंघ और दूसरी प्रतिक्रियावादी पार्टियाँ सरकार के कार्य में रोड़े न भरें, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हरिजनों की प्रगति की योजनाएँ सफल न हों। (व्यवधान) "शास्त्र कर मद हत सुजन, पर

खल को मद उपजन्त, जूँ रवि प्रकाश से दृग, उल्लू अंध करन्त।" (व्यवधान) सूर्य के उदय होने में सारे संसार में प्रकाश हो जाना है, परन्तु उल्लू और चमगादड़ आदि जन्तुओं के लिए (व्यवधान) अंधेरा ही रहता (व्यवधान) वैसे ही सरकार द्वारा हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के हित में यह जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, अगर इन पार्टियों को वह दिखाई नहीं देता है, अगर उनको अभी भी अंधेरा ही मालूम होता है, तो इसमें हमारा क्या दोष है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री मोलू प्रसाद (बासगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सरकार द्वारा संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक लाया गया है, उससे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्थान के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की असफलता का पता चल जाता है। समस्याओं के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है। पेरुमाल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में इन जातियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक उत्थान के सम्बन्ध में काफी सुझाव दिये गये हैं। मैं हर मेशन में बार-बार यह मांग करना आया हूँ कि इस सदन में उस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की जाये, लेकिन सरकार इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हुई और वह हमेशा इससे कतराती रही है। अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आयुक्त की दो रिपोर्टें आ चुकी हैं, लेकिन सरकार उन पर भी बहस के लिए तैयार नहीं है। सरकारी सर्विसेज की सभी श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों को उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से संरक्षण देने की मांग को भी वह ठुकरा रही है। इन सब बातों से इस क्षेत्र में सरकार की असफलता का परिचय मिल जाता है।

बिधि मन्त्री संविधान के संशोधक विधेयक को लाये हैं, लेकिन इस डेमोक्रेसी के पीछे जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी है, वह इस सरकार को सही राय और अक्ल नहीं देती है। इस देश में बाइस वर्ष की डेमोक्रेसी को देश की ब्यूरोक्रेसी खा

गई है। इस व्यूरोक्रेसी के चक्कर में पड़कर सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक उत्थान के लिए कोई प्रभावकारी कदम नहीं उठाया है। इसलिए इस सरकार की जितनी भी भर्त्सना की जाये, वह कम है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to tell this House that we associate in the expression of joy to-day since the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have got their extension. But I would also like to remind these down-trodden people that this right would not mean anything unless it has relevance with the economic growth of the country and till these down-trodden and backward Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receive their right share of the national production.

It may happen that these people may also be fooled for another 10 or 15 years by being told that some sort of political right could only be given to them. I am sure, Sir, the day is not far off when the backward and the scheduled caste people belonging to all sides of the House will rise and revolt against all sorts of injustice. They are not going to be fooled by what you say. They have been denied equality and economic justice for years and years. If you want that this nascent democracy should be maintained, it is possible only by providing economic uplift of these depressed and backward classes and the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. They have not shared a rightful portion of the national income of the country so far. Those people have been asked for all these years to act within certain boundaries and limitations but now the time has come when they must look beyond these boundaries and limitations. People of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes belonging to all sides of this House must come together and try to assert their rights in this regard. The right of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people could only be safeguarded by a large measure of equality in a democratic and socialist set up. The backward class people, the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe people should realise this.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस सदन के लिए यह अन्तिम अवसर होगा जब कि इस संविधान में इस आधार पर यह संशोधन करने का मौका आया है। यह इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसकी जड़ में जाने के लिए हमारे सदन को और सरकार को एक हिम्मत होगी। हिम्मत की बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हम में से अधिकांश लोग इसी समाज से आते हैं और हम जानते हैं कि जिनके हाथ में सम्पत्ति है, उन्हीं के द्वारा यह अछूत और छूत का रोग फैला हुआ है। यह वर्गाभिम घम नहीं है, हमारे यहाँ यह धनाश्रम घम है, दोलत पर आधारित है, और इसके लिए मैं इतनी ही आशा कर लेता हूँ कि आज अभी जो देश के विभिन्न भागों में जमीन कुछ हाथों में केन्द्रित है, जब तक जमीन की हजारेदारी हम नहीं तोड़ सकेंगे, जो कुछ लोग सैकड़ों और हजारों एकड़ रखे हुए हैं जिनमें अधिकांश मध्य भी इस सदन के शामिल हैं, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी और इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि सदन को भी हिम्मत होगी कि आज जिस तरह से हमने लगभग एक मन से इसको स्वीकार किया है, भूमि-सुधार का सवाल जिसकी चर्चा उठी है और हम उठाएंगे कि जो जोतने वाला है, जो खेत पर मेहनत करता है जिसमें सी फीसदी हरिजन तो हैं ही आदिवासी भी हैं ही, तो जो मेहनत करता है जमीन पर उसका अधिकार होगा, सदन को यह हिम्मत होगी कि वह इस चीज को करे, यह मैं आशा करता हूँ और नहीं होगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिए एक ढकोसला होगा। यही आग्रह मैं करता हूँ सभी लोगों से कि भूमि के सवाल को सुधार बिना अछूतोंद्वारा नहीं होने वाला है और न राष्ट्रीय उत्थान होने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह शांति से हो, इसीलिए मैं यहाँ आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। नहीं तो अशांति फूटेगी। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि शांति से हो। इसलिए मैं फिर आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि दल और पार्टी की दीवार तोड़कर हम इस सवाल

को लें और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी हिम्मत करे। प्रधान मंत्री इनजोर में न रहें कि कुछ और लोग इधर से चले जाएंगे तो वह करेगी और लोग जाएंगे तो वह मुसीबत में फँस जाएंगी। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह मोका है। वह हिम्मत करें जिस से कि देश में जमीन जोतने वाले को मित्र और जो मेहनत नहीं करते छत से जमीन लेकर उसका बटवारा कर दिया जाय, फिर आप देखेंगे कि हरिजनों को अपनी बेटी बहुत से ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर देंगे अगर वह जमीन का मालिक हो गया। फिर जिस भारतीयकरण की बात मधोक साहब कहते हैं वह व्यवहारिक रूप में लागू होना शुरू हो जायगा।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : We have all agreed to eradicate untouchability. I would like to make some concrete proposals at this late stage. Let us all agree, Sir, that if the vedas and the shastras are perpetuating the caste system, it is definitely against the constitution. Will the Government have the courage to prescribe them? Whoever indulges in this kind of preaching should be publicly whipped and he should be punished accordingly.

To promote the economic uplift of the backward people, we have certain programmes in our State. I think all of us had better think along those lines and see whether we cannot adopt some more measures like these. I shall give just one example. Operation of buses on bus routes on the basis of licences given is a very paying proposition. In my State, we have adopted a system whereby if the Harijan members form a co-operative and apply for a permit to operate on bus routes, they will be given precedence and preference over other applicants. We know that deducting all expenses, per day on a bus there is a net profit of about Rs. 100.

We have to open up avenues like this by giving preference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If we do so, these people will definitely progress and come up to the levels of the other sections.

The hon. Minister said that even today

Hindu society is infected by untouchability. But we also know that in Hindu society, those members of the Harijans and Scheduled Castes who have got enough money at their command and are in the upper limit in terms of economic position are respected; there considerations of caste do not enter. If a Minister belonging to the Harijans or Scheduled Castes goes to his constituency, to the interior, even the caste-ridden Brahmins would be prepared to give him dinner in their houses, but if an ordinary Harijan goes, he receives no such treatment. So economic uplift is a most vital factor in their progress.

I would like to make another far-reaching proposal which the Government should implement if they have got the guts and if in their heart of hearts they feel for this community. Let it be made compulsory that only inter-caste marriages will prevail. Those who marry from the Scheduled Caste community must get preference in employment. If this is declared, I can tell you from tomorrow onwards the process of abolition of castes will start and we will be able to bring about a radical change in the situation and ten years hence the evil of caste and untouchability will be totally eradicated.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I rise only to thank the entire membership of this House for the co-operation they have given to me in piloting this Bill. I feel certain that the Bill is going to be passed with the unanimous support of the members present here.

I am sure that all of us in the House, whether on this side or on the other, are taking a great good step today in extending the period of reservation by another ten years.

I do not forget that there have been discordant notes of criticism but these have been sounded in the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for whose benefit all of us alike strike to work. When criticism is directed, it can be only against Government. Therefore, it has been directed against us. For that also, I am thankful.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 14]

AYES

[19.47 hrs

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Anbazhagan, Shri
 Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
 Azad, Shri Beagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barrow, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Basumatari, Shri
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Bramhanandji, Shri Swami
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chaudhury, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.

Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Deiveekan, Shri
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devinder Singh, Shri
 Dhrangadhra, Shri Sriraj Meghraji
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Durairasu, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Ering, Shri D.
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Haldar, Shri K.
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Heerji Bhai Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaggaiah, Shri K.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Janardhanan, Shri C.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kemble, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari

Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 oushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Manoharan, Shri
 Marao, Shri Mursoli
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani Shri M. R.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mohamad Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Narayanan, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Eswara
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri Surendar

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Saminathan, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Modharam
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri P. N.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Umanath, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak.

NOES

Nil

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result*
 of the division is :

Ayes : 302 ;

Noes : Nil.

Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

19.48 hrs.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 10, 1969 (Agrahayana 19, 1891 'Saka').

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri Khadilkar, Chintamani Panigrahi, M. L. Sondhi, Narayan Swaroop Sharma and Atal Bihari Vajpayee.