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Friday, September 7, 1962
Bhadra 16, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 7, 1962/Bhadra 16,
1884 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Aid to West Bengal Displaced
Persons

10
+
*848. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Dr. U. Misra:

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

(a) whether Government of West
Bengal asked for Central aid for the
years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 to
solve the problem of displaced per-
sons;

(b) whether the amount asked for
had been sanctioned by Central Gov-
ernment; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned?

**The Minister of Works, Housing
and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Funds are made avail-
able to the Government of West
Bengal for rehabilitation of displaced
persons from East Pakistan, from year
to year. During the years 1960-61 and
1961-62, a sum of Rs. 587.43 lakhs and
Rs. 451.00 lakhs respectively were
sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 461.98 lakhs
has been provided in the Budget Esti-
mates for 1962-63.

* **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I want to
know how these amounts which have
1782 (A) LS-1

been sanctioned compare with the
actual requests made by the State
Government. Are they the amounts
asked for, or more, or less?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The
general custom or the custom that has
prevailed all these years is this. We
get the requests from the State Gov-
ernments. These are examined and
discussed with the State Governments.
Certain allocations are suggested to
the Ministry of Finance and at the
time of Budget certain provision is
made to each Ministry. On the basis
of that we make the allocation to the
State Governments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that
the State Government of West Bengal
through its Chief Minister has made
representations that the amounts
sanctioned by the Centre are not ade-
quate and that in order to meet the
residuary problem they require a
larger help from the Centre?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not
think it would be correct. The resi-
duary problem has been discussed by
me with the former Chief Minister
who is no longer with us now and also
the present Chief Minister who was
my colleague. These amounts have
been fixed after these discussions.
There may be a minor difference here
and there but by and large there is
complete agreement between us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What were the
amounts demanded by the State Gov-
ernment during the years 1960-61,
1961-62, 1962-63 and how do they com-
pare with the amounts sanctioned?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have al-
ready answered that question in reply
to a supplementary by Shri Indrajit
Gupta.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that the West Bengal Chief Minister has recently asked for aid of Rs. 51 crores from the Central Government for this purpose?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir. In fact we discussed the question of residuary problem not long ago and except for some minor matter here or there, there is no difference of opinion between us at all.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the West Bengal Government submits schemes for the residuary problems that are still to be solved and then sanction is made and then a demand is placed for the whole of them and then the Central Government consider it and sanctions the amount?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The residuary problem as such has been discussed and examined between us—various items relating to the residuary problem. The very questions that have been asked indicate one thing the quantum of the residuary problem, the amount asked for and the amount agreed to between us and the Government of West Bengal.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: What is the sum the West Bengal Government asked for the recent influx of displaced persons—I mean the 11,000 persons that have come recently. What is the sum the West Bengal Government asked for? Is it a fact that these persons are shelterless and have no food and are in great distress?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will answer the second part of the question in the negative. We have tried to rehabilitate them; we have tried to give them relief. But they are not traceable. As regards the first part, Government of West Bengal hardly comes into the picture because the Government of India has accepted the responsibility of taking them to Dandakaranya and rehabilitating them there and the cent per cent expenditure devolves on the Government of India.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any amount has been granted to the Corporation of Calcutta in response to their appeals made for providing civic amenities to the refugees who are living in bastis and unauthorised colonies?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not remember any specific requests having been made by the Corporation of Calcutta. The squatters' problem in Calcutta could be divided into two parts, those which come normally in the vicinity of Calcutta and those which form part of the Tollygunj scheme. That scheme has been examined in details. A blue print is to be prepared. There are going to be three parties to that scheme—the Corporation of Calcutta, the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India. We accept the responsibility on behalf of the Government of India.

Jute Production

*851. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the position of Jute production during July, 1962 and how far we have improved our production;

(b) whether huge stocks of products have been sacked up in factories due to the fall in market; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Jute goods production in July, 1962 was 103,500 tons; and this was the highest on record in any month in the last 15 years.

(b) and (c). The stocks have not been abnormal considering the increased production and demand and export.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether there was a representation from the Indian Jute Mills Association that they could not maintain

the minimum jute price of Rs. 30 on account of competition from Pakistan jute mills and if so what is the Government's attitude?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have repeatedly said on the floor of the House during the current session and in the past also, Government has decided to continue to hold to the policy that the operational price of Rs. 30 per Bengal maund should be maintained at Calcutta for Assam bottoms and that policy still continues.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the price in the mofussil areas is not Rs. 30 and if so whether Government will make any satisfactory arrangements in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that this question has been raised. The buffer stock which was operated by the Indian Jute Mills Association has not been found either adequate or wholly satisfactory. Therefore, Government of India have decided that the State Trading Corporation should also enter the market and buy in a manner that the grower himself gets the maximum benefit of the operational price.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अब कलकत्ते में जूट का भाव ३० रुपये मन है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार में कटिहार, चकिया और विभिन्न जगहों पर सरकार को कौन सी एजेंसियाँ यह जूट खरीदेंगी और जूट का हम लोगों को कम से कम क्या दाम मिलेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: फिलहाल प्रोग्राम ऐसा है कि इंडियन जूट मिल्स एसोसिएशन का जितना सहयोग मिल सके और अच्छे तरीके से मिल रहा है वह चालू रहेगा। उस के उपरान्त स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, और नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन के द्वारा और जितनी प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज बिहार, उड़ीसा, असम और वेस्ट बंगाल में हो सकेंगी उन के द्वारा भी माल खरीदा जायेगा। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जहाँ तक हो सकेगा जो

हमारी ओपेशनल प्राइमस ३० रुपये मन कलकत्ते में है वह रहे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: बिहार में जूट १७ और १८ रुपये मन खरीदा जाता है और वही जूट कलकत्ते में जाने के बाद और उसका बोरा बनने के बाद १६५ रुपये प्रति सौ बोरा बिकता है, तो यह अन्न एकोनामिक प्राइस जो जूट प्रोड्यूस को मिल रही है उस को भी बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार कुछ विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: अब दोनों के बीच में कोई मुकाबला ही नहीं है क्योंकि रेलवे और गोडाउंस के अखबारों और किराये को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा। लेकिन जूट प्रोड्यूस को उन के माल का ठीक और मनासिब दाम मिले उसी के लिए यह इंतजाम किया जा रहा है।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that in spite of the efforts of Government to give to the grower the minimum price of Rs. 30 per maund, a lot of growers have not been able to receive this price? Is it not due to the fact that the jute industry has not co-operated with the Government in this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Partially I agree with the hon. Member that in some cases, to our distress, the price has not been sometimes maintained, but I must also remind the hon. House that throughout the year as a whole the prices have been maintained well and that is due to the co-operation of the Indian Jute Mills Association. But, as I said earlier, their operation from the nature of things itself is not wholly satisfactory or adequate and that is why we are strengthening it.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether the Government have any plan to utilise the surplus jute in any other industries like cloth-making, etc., and, if not, what are the steps contemplated?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally, no cloth can be made for human apparel from jute. We are certainly trying to diversify so that goods of the type such as upholstery, covers and various types of hanging curtains are made of jute. But today we are not surplus in jute in that respect. We can still export more and also meet the domestic requirements of hessian and sagging which are increasing.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know if the Government of India is aware that the Jute Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal fixed the minimum price of raw jute at Rs. 35 per maund, and if so, what is the reason of the Government of India for lowering the price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am afraid there was no such price fixed. There have been different committees which have recommended, from different sectional interests, the price of raw jute. As an hon. Member earlier on said, the industry thinks that this price is too high; the growers interests in the past put up the prices at different levels. But, after consideration, the Government decided the policy which was announced last year, and that was that the price should be Rs. 30 per maund. That operational price continues today for the current season and there is no change.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The minimum price of Rs. 30 hardly reaches the grower and it reaches only the middle purchaser. If that is so, may I know what steps are the Government taking to see that that price reaches the grower?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I explained: the co-operative societies are being strengthened now. The Natural Co-operative Marketing Federation is also entering the market for purchase. The State Trading Corporation will be the overall agency to hold this buffer-stock in co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association over and above their own JBSA. The entire scheme of things is to ensure

that the grower gets the maximum benefit of the operational price.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस तरीके से काश्तकारों के लिए कैश क्रेडिट प्राप्त करने के लिए अनाज के लिए गोडाउन खोले गए हैं, क्या उसी तरह जूट के लिए भी गोडाउन खोले गए हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since the agency which was set up for building-up buffer-stock has not worked satisfactorily, is it the intention of the Government to utilise the co-operatives in the building up of buffer-stocks?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

९ Export of Films to Pakistan

*852. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the effect, if any, the total Pakistan ban on the import of films from India has had on the Indian Film Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): The curbs on the import of Indian films into Pakistan began to be placed by the Pakistan Government about the year 1954, with the result that Indian earnings from this source declined from about Rs. 15 lakhs in 1954 to about Rs. 3.3 lakhs in 1961. The total earnings from Indian films sent abroad, however, rose from about Rs. 97 lakhs in 1954 to about Rs. 163 lakhs in 1961. Thus, although the income of about Rs. 3.3 lakhs is likely to be affected as a result of the total ban imposed recently, it does not form a significant part of our total export earnings. The film industry in Bengal will be specially affected because their films had a good market in East Pakistan.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know what further steps are being

taken to establish other foreign markets for our film?

Shri Sham Nath: Our efforts in this regard are always continuing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any reasons have been given for the total ban on the import of our Indian films there?

Shri Sham Nath: No reasons are given, but the reasons are obvious. As a matter of fact, a committee was appointed—Film Fact-finding Committee by the Pakistan Government—which recommended that there should be a total ban on the import of Indian films into Pakistan.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Does the Government propose to give any subsidy to Indian producers to dub Indian films in Arabic and Persian so that they may find a good market in the eastern countries?

Shri Sham Nath: That is a different matter. But whatever encouragement we can possibly give to Indian producers, we are always willing to give.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान : क्या इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया था ; यदि हा, तो उन्होंने इस संबंध में क्या उत्तर दिया था?

श्री शाम नाथ : जिस वक्त जनवरी के महीने में यह बैन लगाया गया, तो इंडियन हाई कमिश्नर ने पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को प्रोटेस्ट किया और मार्च के महीने में एक ऐड मेम्वार (aide memoire) भी उनको दिया। उस के बाद बसल्ट में हमारे ट्रेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव ने पाकिस्तान के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव से बातचीत की और उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम इस मामले को देखेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की फ़िल्मों को ही बैन किया है या और देशों की फ़िल्मों को भी बैन किया है ?

Shri Sham Nath: I am not aware about this, but I think they want to protect their own industry and because Indian films compete with their films, therefore probably the ban has been imposed on the import of Indian films only.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the African countries which are importing our films and whether Pakistan has put some ban on the export of films to African countries?

Shri Sham Nath: I am not aware of that.

Indian Fishermen Killed by Pakistani Border Forces

*853. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 297 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any monetary compensation has been demanded from the Government of Pakistan for the family members of the two fishermen who were killed by Pakistan border Forces by firing on or about the 28th July, 1962, and

(b) whether any reply has been received from the Government of Pakistan to this demand for compensation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Adequate compensation has been formally demanded on behalf of the fishermen killed and injured from the Pakistan Government. Their reply is still awaited, and we are continuing to press the Pakistan Government in the matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that many of our protests about these shootings and demands for compensation have remained unreplyed to till now, may I know whether Government are thinking of taking some steps on our side of the border, particularly in the riverine

border, to give more effective protection to our fishermen who fish in Indian waters?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes; these matters have been mentioned several times in this House. We are taking steps to give them protection. In this particular case, this matter was also brought up in the Chief Secretaries meeting and we are pressing for the compensation.

Shri Hem Barua: Are our Government convinced of the fact that our security measures on the Indo-Pakistan border are far from adequate and satisfactory? Or else, how do Government account for this distressing frequency of incidents on the border?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The matter of protection of Indo-Pakistan border has been discussed in this House several times. Government is taking all possible measures. It is a very long border and it is not possible to protect every inch of it in that way.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the security measures are adequate.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether the Government are not convinced of the fact that the security measures on the Indo-Pakistan border are far from adequate and satisfactory? Or else, how do Government account for this distressing frequency of incidents?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that they are adequate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You gave the answer; not he.

Mr. Speaker: I put him the question whether they are adequately protected and he said it is adequate.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the second part of the question? They are eye-washing everything.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Hem Barua: I just wanted to know, how else, Government account for this distressing frequency of incidents? Do the Government want to say that this is simply because of the mentality behind the Pakistani leaders, to which the Prime Minister referred the other day or are there other reasons?

Mr. Speaker: He wants an answer to this speech?

Shri Hem Barua: I seek your protection. There has been no reply.

An Hon. Member: What can the Speaker do?

Shri Hem Barua: He has the power to force the Government to give an answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister also is silent.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the Pakistan Government is still silent about paying any compensation to the families of these fishermen, I want to know whether any financial aid or help has been given by our Government to these families.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The local authorities do whatever they can to help them. Two of them who were injured are in hospital and they are being cared for.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether any help from the Central Government has been given.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think the Central Government has given any help. They will gladly do so if necessary. Normally, it is the State Government that does.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question was specific. The Pakistan Government has not paid any compensation and I am sure they will not pay.

I want to know, when Pakistan has disowned its responsibility, whether we are going to pay them some compensation.

Mr. Speaker: Can we in anticipation of their refusal pay them compensation just now when the Central Government has written to the Pakistan Government. We cannot presume that they would not pay. He might anticipate that, but the Government cannot do that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the border outposts on the riverine borders are equipped with boats so that they might occasionally patrol the Indian side of the river banks?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose they should be and must be. I cannot definitely say. I do not personally know. But I imagine they should be.

Shri Hem Barua: Another vague reply. This is how we are opening our borders, our frontiers to our enemies.

Mr. Speaker: Cannot the Minister say this much, that he has not the answer to something specific that is asked. If at that time he has not got the answer, certainly he can be asked to obtain that information and furnish the same. But this right at least he has got to say that at that particular time he has no information.

Shri Hem Barua: He said: "I think", "There might be" etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I suggest that the remarks of the hon. Member when he said: "This is how we are opening our borders, our frontiers to our enemies", should be expunged from the records.

Shri Hem Barua: I will say that a hundred times.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Is it a fact that the fishermen who fish in these waters complained to the Government

on our side that they do not get any protection, and even after that no protection is being given to them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Only the other day a question came up about some fishermen who were fishing and who were approached from the Pakistan side. On that occasion our police went, helped them and brought them back. So protection is being given.

४ रूसी अन्तरिक्ष यात्री

*८५४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में सोवियत रूस के दो उड़ाकों ने अन्तरिक्ष में पृथ्वी की जो कई बार परिक्रमी की थी, क्या भारत की अनुसन्धान-शालाओं ने उनका गतिविधियों का अवलोकन व अध्ययन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अवलोकन और अध्ययन के बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उन अध्ययनों से भारत में लाभ उठाने की क्या योजना बनाई गई है या बनाई जा रही है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) हाल ही में सोवियत रूस के मेजर निकोलाएव और कॉर्नल पोपोविच के अन्तरिक्ष में जो दो द्वेध कक्षीय उड़ान की उससे व्यवस्थित अवलोकन और अध्ययन के लिए भारतीय अनुसन्धान-शालाओं में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उत्पत्ते ।

[(a) No systematic observation and study by Indian observatories of the dual orbital flight in space recently by Major Nikolaev and Colonel Popovitch of the U.S.S.R. were organised.

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

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान इस बीसवीं शताब्दी के इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी जो हमारे देश की वैशालाओं यानी प्राइमरि वेटरिज में अभी तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है इसका क्या कारण है और क्या इसके लिए कोई उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : यह इसलिए है कि हम और कामों में ज्यादा मशगूल हैं इस वजह से ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि कभी भी वह समय नहीं आएगा, जब कि भारत का प्रथम उड़का इन दो रूसी नवयुवकों की तरह से पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा कर सकेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि कभी नहीं आएगा । कभी न कभी आएगा । लेकिन कब आएगा मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Formerly the Observatory at Naini Tal had been studying the movement of these persons who have been flying to the Moon. May I know what was the reason now that the Naini Tal Observatory did not record the movement of these two persons?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I did not say that it did not record it. A systematic study is something different from recording only the orbit of these space vehicles.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government heard either officially or formally or otherwise from the United States Government or the USSR Government whether they propose to make this an international adventure; and, if so, does the Government propose to train any Indians to soar into space towards heaven—I mean nearer heaven? Is there any proposal like that from USSR or USA?

Mr. Speaker: Have they reported that they have gone to heaven?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said nearer to heaven, not to heaven.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member must realise that our philosophy is somewhat different; heaven and hell are within us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a different thing. A part of the question was whether the USSR or USA has made any proposal.

Mr. Speaker: He is answering that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of their offering to train us. We can train an individual but what about all the apparatus and the development that goes with it? It is not a question of training an individual. To get used to it, that is hard enough. We have to grow on adequate foundations. Then, as a matter of fact there is—and I think there were some questions too to that effect—an international co-operation and, maybe, we may be asked to take part in it. But that has nothing to do with the satellites. That is a different thing.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it has been ascertained from the Soviet sources if these two cosmonauts saw God in cosmos?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They could not see him with their naked eyes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it has been ascertained if these two cosmonauts saw God in space?

Mr. Speaker: Even when the answer is not given, he persists in putting that question. The question that he has put does not require any answer.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether our Government has set up any cell or research centre to study space research?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a small centre in the National Laboratory in Ahmedabad under Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय उप-मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस चीज का बाका-यदा अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है, अर्थात् सिस्ट-मेटिक स्टडी नहीं की गई है। अतः थोड़ा बहुत जो अध्ययन किया गया है, उस से क्या पता लगा है, क्या इस पर प्रकाश डाला जाएगा ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : थोड़े बहुत अध्ययन का मतलब यह है कि कितनी मर्तबा यह पृथ्वी के चारों तरफ घूमा, कितने मील गया, कितने घंटे आसमान में रहा इत्यादि। इस के बारे में एक बात यह है कि वहाँ से जो खबरें वह भेजता है, वे कोड में आती हैं और वह बहुत ही एक तरह से खुफिया बात होती है और किसी दूसरे के लिये इसके बारे में स्टडी करना आसान नहीं होता है। जो रेडियो सिगनल आए वे हम ने भी सुने लेकिन क्या मतलब है, यह निकालना आसान नहीं होता है।

Shri K. C. Pant: Is the Government aware that the observatory at Naini Tal is equipped to study the movement of space crafts? If so, may I know why it was not utilized to make a systematic study of these cosmonauts?

Mr. Speaker: That question was already put.

6 Import of Ammunition

*855. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of ammunition, both for sporting rifles and shot guns during 1959, 1960 and 1961-62?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The values of imports during 1959, 1960 and 1961-62 were Rs. 2,24,000, Rs. 8,04,000 and Rs. 8,31,000 respectively.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know what charge or bore of cartridges were imported when this foreign exchange was allotted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are different sizes—22 inches rifle, 302 and various other categories which I have mentioned several times in this House.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: What is the position of heavy bore cartridges for tourists and sportsmen?

Shri Manubhai Shah: With regard to some of the heavy-bore cartridges which are not yet made in India I may assure the House that if the hon. Member or the Indian Rifle Association bring it to our notice, a small quota would be permitted.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that our ordnance factories are fully equipped to manufacture all types of this ammunition, why are we importing it from outside?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not importing it and that is precisely the question. Last time, hon. Member showed some interest and suggested that we should allow some import. I may mention here that those which we can manufacture here we are fully manufacturing, and that is why a total ban has been imposed. But, speaking of the past, there are various bores and various sizes of rifle and gun which are operating in the country that it is not possible to manufacture cartridges of every size within the country.

Shri Tyagi: 22 is being manufactured here.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: What quota is allotted to the National Rifle Association out of these imported cartridges and is it allotted at some concession rate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is allotted at import price plus the normal expenses. Most of it goes to the recognised rifle associations including the National Rifle Association.

बस्तर में रेयन लुगदी और प्लाईवुड बनाने के कारखाने

*८५६. श्री राम सेवक : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला बन्धु मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में रेयन की लुगदी बनाने तथा प्लाईवुड बनाने के कारखाने लगाने की योजना बना रहे हैं ;

(ख) ये कारखाने कब तक उत्पादन करने लगेंगे तथा उन में केन्द्रीय सरकार किस प्रकार की सहायता देगी ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कहां पर और वे कब तक स्थापित हो जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). सरकार एक आवेदन-पत्र पर विचार कर रही है । यह आवेदन-पत्र बस्तर में केवल व्यापारिक प्लाईवुड बनाने का एक कारखाना खोलने के लिये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये जाने के बारे में प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

[(a) and (b). Government is considering an application which has been received for an industrial licence to set up a factory in Bastar for manufacturing commercial plywood only.]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.]

Shri Ram Sewak: May I know whether the Government has any other scheme for producing man made fibre besides the real one?

Shri Kanungo: This is about plywood. There are many other factories for manufacturing plywood. There are also many other factories for the production of man-made fibre.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the applicant has mentioned in the application what the worth of the goods would be that the factory would be producing and whether it is due to the fact that we are short of this in the country?

Shri Kanungo: The demand for plywood is increasing very much because it saves timber. This licence is being considered and the report of the Madhya Pradesh Government is awaited whether enough timber for this purpose is available or not.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, यह बतलाया गया है कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं की ओर से यह कारोबार शुरू किया जा रहा है । इस में वास्तव में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस के बाद कब तक स्थापित होने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी स्थापित होने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, अभी तो यह जांच की जा रही है कि लकड़ी है या नहीं ।

श्री बड़े : यह जो प्लाईवुड की फैक्टरी स्थापित होने वाली है इस पर क्या एक साल से ज्यादा समय से विचार हो रहा है, और क्या उन्होंने रेयन के वास्ते भी एप्लीकेशन दी हुई है ।

श्री कानूनगो : रेयन के वास्ते कोई एप्लीकेशन नहीं दी है । सिर्फ कमर्शियल प्लाईवुड के लिए एप्लीकेशन है और उसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि टिम्बर अवेलेबिल है या नहीं इस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट अपेक्षित है ।

Shri Bade: My question was for how long it is pending.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका सवाल था कि क्या इस पर एक सत्र से विचार हो रहा है ।

श्री कानूनगो : मुझे ठीक वक्त तो नहीं मालूम, लेकिन एक साल तो नहीं है। इस पर विचार होते ६ महीने से भी कम समय हुआ है।

श्री सिहास्तन सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का पेड अप केपीटल क्या है और क्या इस ने गवर्नमेंट से भी लोन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है, और यदि सरकार से लोन मांगा है तो कितना ?

श्री कानूनगो : इसने गवर्नमेंट से तो लोन नहीं मांगा है। इसका पेड अप केपीटल कितना है यह मैं नहीं जानता।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि रेयन पल्प पैदा करने के वास्ते और कितनी फैक्टरियां हिन्दुस्तान में चल रही हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : करीब आधा दर्जन चल रही हैं।

श्री बोरेंद्र बहादुर सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि लकड़ी के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से पूछा जा रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब यहां पर फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के चीफ आफिसर रहते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश की लकड़ी की यहां काफी बिक्री होती है, तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश, में लकड़ी की कमी है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैं ने कहा कि उनकी रिपोर्ट आपेक्षित है।

8 Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.

*858. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the plant to be put up by the Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., will go into production;

(b) whether the raw material necessary for this plant will be acquired by import or from indigenous sources; and

(c) if from indigenous sources, the steps taken by Government for encouraging the production of this raw material?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The raw film plant being established by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited is expected to go into production during 1963.

The raw materials necessary for the production will be imported for the first two or three years by which time it is expected that they will become indigenously available. Government are taking suitable steps necessary for their indigenous production by licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, units who have applied for the manufacture of the various items of raw materials.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that the production of this raw material, namely, triacetate, is quite important and the production of the same should be accelerated, may I know whether there are any agencies which have already completed the terms of collaboration with the foreign countries for setting up a plant in India?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. There are various chemicals. The Mysore Sugar Co. had a licence for the manufacture of this product. They have dropped the proposal. Other schemes are being looked into.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: My question was whether there is any agency which has already completed the terms of collaboration.

Shri Kanungo: Not yet.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that there is a scheme for making raw materials indigenously available with 2 or 3 years. May I know whether there is any similar scheme as regards the machinery,

plan and equipment for this firm and whether it will be available from indigenous sources or it will be imported and how much foreign exchange will be involved in importing the machinery?

Shri Kanungo: A part of the equipment will be available locally, but the bulk of it will have to be imported.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How much foreign exchange will be involved?

Shri Kanungo: The total cost of the project is Rs. 835 lakhs including the township.

Mr. Speaker: How much foreign exchange will be involved?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How much foreign exchange will be involved in importing the machinery and equipment?

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the figure. The total cost is Rs. 835 lakhs out of which the cost of the township has got to be deducted.

Shri Joachim Alva: When the scheme for collaboration for this plant was being put up, many foreign collaborators offered their services and some of them were both cheap and efficient. Have you chosen the wrong side or group and is the delay in production on account of that?

Shri Kanungo: We had to go very carefully about it. After considerable thinking, we decided upon this collaboration because it is likely to be of more advantage to us.

Shri Shivananjappa: The Mysore Sugar Co. were given a licence for the manufacture of cellulose triacetate. May I know the progress made?

Shri Kanungo: They have dropped the proposal.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that according to the recent re-assessment there is no likelihood of keeping to the schedule of production?

Shri Kanungo: No. The plant hopes to go into production in six months.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: I want to ask one more question.

Q Evaluation of Plan Projects

*859. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what organisation and staff Planning Commission has for evaluation of Plan projects and programmes;

(b) what evaluation work has been undertaken during 1962-63; and

(c) whether similar work is also done by the Minister Without Portfolio in coordination with Planning Commission?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has at its disposal (i) the Programme Evaluation Organisation for the comprehensive evaluation of important plan programmes in rural areas and (ii) and Committee on Plan Projects which sets up teams to study selected projects and programmes. A Statement showing the staff of the Programme Evaluation Organisation and the Committee on Plan Projects and the evaluation work undertaken by them during 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT1445/62].

(c) No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the functioning Ministries have their independent organisations for evaluation and for watching performance and if it is so, whether also the Minister for Co-ordination has an independent organisation for evaluation and may I know how co-ordination is effected between all these different organisations and how the programme for evaluation is settled?

Shri Hathi: So far as the administrative Ministries are concerned, they

are primarily responsible for the implementation of the Plan projects. So far as the Minister without Portfolio is concerned, he has no administrative machinery for programme evaluation of the Plan projects. That is for the second part. On the third part of the question so far as co-ordination between this Evaluation organisation and the Ministries is concerned, the Planning Commission has various Committees on plan projects, for example the committee on plan projects for irrigation, for buildings. They evaluate the work in consultation with the Ministries concerned. They evolve a process of further planning and other things which are required.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the answer I take it that the various study groups appointed by the different Ministries are not in accordance with the settled practice or with the approval of the Planning Commission. We find a number of study teams and evaluation teams going about, set up by the different Ministries. Do I take it that they have no co-ordination and they have no prior consultation with the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: They have coordination with the Planning Commission but the idea of the Ministries setting up working groups is not exactly the same as what this Programme Evaluation Organisation has. The Program Evaluation Organisation mainly aims at the evaluation, that is, the impact of the Plan project in the particular area, whether the technique of planning has been properly adopted, whether any further change in the technique of planning and the methods of planning is required etc. etc. So far as the working groups are concerned, they look to the implementation and see whether the benefits have accrued properly; they also coordinate with the Planning Commission. The advisers of the Planning Commission are also very often associated with the working groups.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not

a fact that since the appointment of the Minister Without Portfolio, there has been some degree of, if not considerable, duplication and overlapping of work in and between the Ministries. And if so, what steps has the Prime Minister as the supreme coordinator taken to avoid such duplication and overlapping of work?

Shri Hathi: This is not a question of coordination, but this is a question of evaluation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Part (c) of the question refers to the work done by the Minister Without Portfolio also.

Shri Hathi: This is a question of the evaluation of the Plan projects.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But both are doing it; the Minister Without Portfolio is doing it, and they are also doing it.

Shri Hathi: He is not directly doing this.

Mr. Speaker: It is not coordination in general but coordination of this evaluation work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was what I said. There is overlapping in coordination. Let us have the answer either from the hon. Minister of State or from the Prime Minister.

Shri Hathi: As I submitted, the Programme Evaluation Organisation select various problems for investigations, planning and designing evaluation studies and presenting the results. It is not coordination so far as the implementation of the projects is concerned; it is not coordination for the implementation of the works. It is an organisation which evaluates the programmes already undertaken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. May I submit that work is work, whether it is implementation or evaluation? It is work, and it is coordination work. I did not say coordination for implementation. My question was whether there was not duplication of work in

and between the Ministries: be it implementation or evaluation, it is work after all. If so, what steps has the Prime Minister taken to avoid such overlapping of work?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that there is no duplication of work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can he answer it? The Prime Minister should answer it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered already that there is no duplication.

Shri Hathi: There is no duplication of work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how this Programme Evaluation Committee coordinates its activity with those of the various Ministries? Do they at all coordinate before finalising their programmes?

Mr. Speaker: Can all this be stated during the Question Hour in answer to a supplementary question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement refers to this....

Mr. Speaker: The statement is there, no doubt, but it is such a general question that it will require a long answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether they coordinate with the other Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: That would require a long answer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This statement has led us into greater confusion. We want that the position should be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: The statement itself contains about five full pages, and if more clarification is required, then it may require another five or ten pages.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have nothing to do with that. I was saying that

the the Programme Evaluation Committee is there, and it is dealing with irrigation and other projects....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should put a specific question now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Programme Evaluation Committee coordinates with the other Ministries, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Programme Evaluation Organisation is concerned, whenever they take a particular project for evaluation, the Ministry concerned is always consulted, and the coordination with that Ministry is always there whenever they evaluate. For Example, let us take the case of minor or major irrigation projects. They see whether the benefits of the minor or major irrigation have reached the people, what the difficulties are and so on. Then, these questions are discussed with the Ministry concerned. So, there is co-ordination between the Ministries and this organisation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not the experience of the Planning Commission that the evaluation reports have served only one purpose, namely to make those people who are responsible for mismanagement and authors of worthless schemes angry with the officers evaluating those schemes?

Shri Hathi: I have not followed the question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not the experience of the Planning Commission that the evaluation reports have so far served only one purpose namely....

Mr. Speaker: That was what I was putting to Shri S. M. Banerjee as well. If such a long explanation is required in order to put the supplementary question, how am I to allow it? The question should be very brief.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not the experience of the Planning Commission that the truthful reports of the evaluation body make those people

responsible for mismanagement simply angry and nothing more is gained out of it?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that is the position.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if on the basis of the reports or observations made by the evaluation team any major changes in the technique of planning is contemplated?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon each particular project. We cannot generalise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the criteria for selection of the projects by the team?

Shri Hathi: So far as the team on plan projects is concerned, it selects major projects irrespective of the area. So far as the organisation is concerned, there are about 42 such units scattered all over the country. They take one or two projects all over the country at the suggestion of the States, the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ब्लाक्स में जो इनका प्रोग्राम है उस के मुताबिक देहातों में किसानों की आमदनी किस मात्रा में बढ़ी है और शहरों के लोगों की आमदनी किस मात्रा में बढ़ी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत लम्बा सवाल है ।

Shri Tyagi: From the statement, I understand that this evaluation organisation has 115 gazetted officers, 347 non-gazetted officers and 76 class IV staff. May I know who sanctions the staff for these projects? Do they get sanction from the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission themselves sanction the staff—so many class IV staff?

Shri Hathi: That does not arise out of this. It must be sanctioned by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: The number is very much.

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware exactly. But the Finance Ministry must be sanctioning it.

Shri Tyagi: But this Planning Commission cannot plan their own staff. How can they plan for the country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is arguing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are Government seriously considering setting up an independent evaluation commission to judge its own action in framing the plans and also making allotments for the plans?

Shri Hathi: For the present, there is no such idea.

6 Export of Jute Backing Cloth to U.S.A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand for jute backing cloth in U.S.A.;

(b) whether the jute mills in India are exporting this jute backing cloth in large quantity;

(c) if so, quantity exported during 1961; and

(d) whether letter of credit is not necessary in this because of growing demand?

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

(c) and (d). Exports of jute backing cloth are not recorded separately. Exports in 1961-62 have been estimated to be approximately 41,640 tons valued at Rs. 11.65 crores which are Rs. 4 crores higher than the past. Mode of payment varies from party to party as per international practices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The price of this jute backing cloth in the USA is very high and there is fabulous profit in this. If this is so, to what extent have we earned foreign exchange out of this export in 1961?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, that is what I said. They are considerably going up. As a matter of fact, in the last five years, export of carpet backing cloth has gone up from 1.44 crores worth to Rs. 11 crores. That is why we are giving greater preference for installation of broad looms to produce more of this cloth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As stated in part (d) of the question, is it a fact that no commission is necessary and there are certain concerns which are exporting and charging commission, which is a fictitious figure, to conserve foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question of commission is not peculiar to this cloth or commodity or its saleability or profitability. That is part of the operation of all commercial enterprises, that whosoever helps to sell or export more is given some nominal commission—this is between buyer and seller.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the capacity of this carpet backing to earn foreign exchange, may I know whether Government has given permission to the jute mills to instal several thousands of the wide looms for manufacturing this cloth, and if so, how many such broad looms have been installed and how many are going to be permitted to be installed, and what will be the foreign exchange involved?

Mr. Speaker: So many questions in one.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is all the same point.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad about this question. We have already installed 900 broad looms; permission for 2,100 more broad

looms has been given. Very recently we have accorded foreign exchange permission to the extent of Rs. 3 crores, of which Rs. 1.5 crores has been immediately released.

Vividh Bharati Programmes from Nagpur

***861. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct the Vividh Bharati Programmes from Nagpur Station of A.I.R.;

(b) if so, whether Nagpur will be made an All India Centre for such programmes; and

(c) the capacity of the Nagpur A.I.R. station proposed to be raised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to make Nagpur a centre for the broadcast of Vividh Bharati programmes for the entire country. However, it is proposed to instal a medium-wave 1 KW transmitter at Nagpur to carry Vividh Bharati programmes for the benefit of local listeners.

(c) It is not proposed to raise the capacity of Nagpur Station in any other manner.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know what area the Nagpur station Vividh Bharati programmes will serve?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards the proposed 1 KW medium wave transmitter which is to be set up there, it will enable the urban population of Nagpur and around Nagpur to receive Vividh Bharati programmes satisfactorily.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if the new language policy of All-India Radio would in any way affect the planning of these Vividh Bharati programmes?

Shri Sham Nath: This is a separate question, but I do not see any reason why the present policy of the Government should affect the Vivid Bharati programmes, because there is no change whatsoever in the policy of the Government.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know whether the Vivid Bharati programmes hereafter will be broadcast only from Nagpur and not from Delhi?

Shri Sham Nath: No, Sir. As far as the Vividh Bharati programme is concerned, it is produced in Delhi, and then it is relayed through high power short-wave transmitters from Bombay and Madras, and on medium-wave transmitters from some other centres. At six centres this transmission was started only in the month of August last. As regards the 24 centres at which 1 KW medium-wave transmitters are going to be set up, they will serve the purpose of relaying the programme.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that Nagpur because of its geographical situation would be the ideal centre for broadcasting Vividh Bharati and national programmes.

Shri Sham Nath: I have just stated that this programme is produced in Delhi, and then it is relayed from other centres.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने आल इंडिया रेडियो में सरल हिन्दी की शुरूआत की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह "विविध भारती" को "हिन्दुस्तानी मुन्तलिफ़ गाने" कहेंगे या क्या कहेंगे।

श्री शाम नाथ : मान्यवर, इसके मुक्त लिक कुछ चलत फ़हमी मालूम होती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि अब तक जो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी रही है, उस में कोई तब्दीली हो रही है।

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विश्व युवक समारोह
+
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
*८६२. श्री हिशन पटनायक :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त १९६२ में हेलसिंकी में हुए विश्व युवक समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए किन-किन संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि भारत से गए;

(ख) कितने प्रतिनिधि थे तथा उनकी क्या आयु थी; और

(ग) कितनी अवधि के लिए पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए थे तथा प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक व्योरा सदन की मेज पर रख दिया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १००]।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): [(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 100].

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अन्तरगत महोदय, इस ध्येय से पता चलता है कि मेन्शनल प्रेरेटेरी कमेटो, आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांफ्रेंस और इंडियन आरगेनाइजिंग कमेटो फार ट्रेनिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स इन वर्क कैम्प मेथड्स एंड टेक्नीक्स इन साउथ ईस्ट एशिया, इन तीन संस्थाओं को रक्या नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन कारणों से इन संस्थाओं को रक्या नहीं दिया गया और दूसरी संस्थाओं को दिया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो लोग नेशनल प्रेरेटेरी कमेटो के जरिये से जा रहे थे, वे वहाँ डेलीनेट होकर जा रहे थे। उन्होंने हम से कोई

फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं नांगा। बाकी लोग अपने खर्च और खासकर रेल के खर्च के लिये खपदा चाहते थे। वह हमने उनको दे दिया।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेसनल प्रेपेरेटरी कमेटी में, जिसकी तरफ से ८२ प्रतिनिधि गये थे, किन किन संस्थाओं के सदस्य थे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उनका नाम है : आल इंडिया यूथ फेडरेशन, समाजवादी युवक सभा आल इंडिया यूथ बन्फेल, फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन यूथ, यंग बुद्धिस्ट्स एसोसियेशन आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन, यंग वर्ल्ड कमेटी, प्रोग्रेसिव राइटर्स एसोसियेशन, इंडियन पीपल्स थियेटर एसोसियेशन, देरला पीपल्स आर्ट क्लब, मेसनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन विमेन और यूनियन ऑफ स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन आफ कलकत्ता, अलीगढ़, बड़ोदा, मद्रास, यादवपुर और स्टेट फेडीरल कमेटीज आफ वेस्ट बंगाल, बम्बई, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, मैसूर, त्रिपुरा अणिपुर, आंध्र, आसाम एंड दिल्ली।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही है कि जो यूथ कांग्रेस के प्रतिनिधि थे, उनको रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से सौ पौंड की अनुमति मिली थी और दूसरों को सिर्फ ७५ रुपये की ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं सवाल को समझा नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह ठीक है कि कुछ को ७५ रुपये का इजाजत मिला और दूसरों को उससे ज्यादा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सौ पौंड।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यूथ कांग्रेस के अटारह आदमी गये थे। उनका सौ पौंड की सिनेमी सुझा को इजाजत दी गई। भारत युवक सनाज के नौ आदमी थे और उनको पचास पौंड की इजाजत दी गई।

Shri Hem Barua : May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that these youth festivals became a forum of conflicting political ideologies and as a result of that, the demonstrators had to be tear-gassed by the Helsinki police and some had to withdraw, and if so, may I know whether the Government have ascertained the political bias of our participants in these festivals?

Mr. Speaker : I could not follow the last sentence.

Shri Hem Barua : It is reported in the world press that this became a forum of conflicting political ideologies.....

Mr. Speaker : We have followed the preface to that question but not the question.

Shri Hem Barua : I just wanted to know whether our Government have ascertained the political bias of our participants in this festival.

Shri Dinesh Singh : We had people of all political opinions. I read out a long list. There were people of all shades of opinion.

Mr. Speaker : The question is whether the Government have assessed the political bias of our participants in that festival.

Shri Dinesh Singh : There are no "our" participants. They were participants from different organisations. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua : I seek your protection, Sir. The same thing has happened again. I wanted to know one thing. He wants to play on the word "our" participants. I mean Indian participants.

Shri Dinesh Singh : People of all political shades were included.

Shri Tyagi : What was the total amount of foreign exchange involved in the show? I want the amount in rupees.

Mr. Speaker : That has been given in the statement.

Shri Tyagi: It has not been given, Sir. I want the total.

Mr. Speaker: It has to be totalled up.

Shri Tyagi: What was the total amount involved in this?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think it was about Rs. 4,701.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that there is a very big population in this country, half of whom go to the east with the help of the Peace Council and the other half go to the west with the help of the MRA, and, if so, what are the Government doing about it?

Mr. Speaker: For the present we are going only to east; not to the west.

श्री भारद्वाज सा आजाद : क्या दिव्य युवक समारोह में सम्मिलित होने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न युवक प्रतिनिधियों ने मंत्रालय को कोई रिपोर्ट दी है और वहाँ की कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में कुछ प्रकाश डाला है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कुछ लोगों ने इसका जिक्र किया है। कोई रिपोर्ट तो मैंने नहीं देखी है।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या यह सत्य है कि समाजवादी युवक सभा के जो प्रतिनिधि गये थे उनको मार्च ७५ रुपये ही दिये गये थे और अगर यह सत्य है तो मैं पृथक्ता चाहूँगा कि जब कांग्रेस वालों को सौ पीड दिया गया तो इतना ७५ रुपये हों क्यों दिये गये, इस अन्तर का क्या कारण है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी इसका विस्तारपूर्वक उत्तर दिया है। जो यहाँ से, जो हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाते हैं, जिनको इलाजत रिजर्व बैंक देता है, वे ७५ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा ले जा सकते हैं। भारत समाजवादी युवक सभा जो थी वह प्रैप्रेटरी कमेटी जो बना थी, उसमें शामिल थी। इन्होंने कोई और विदेशी मुद्रा हम से नहीं मांगी।

श्री बागड़ी : यह नहीं बताना गरा है कि कांग्रेस वालों को क्यों सौ पीड दिया और इनको क्यों केवल ७५ रुपये दिये।

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications

Some Hon. Members: Louder, please.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members speak so loudly that instead of allowing the hon. Member to speak, they drown him.

श्री श्री भवत दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या भी नहीं लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य बैठ हुये हैं ५१ खड़े हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं बचा कर सकता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nobody can drown me except yourself, Sir.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Nepal Plane Crash

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S.N.Q. 13. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trace of the Royal Nepal Airlines aircraft that had taken off from Pokhara aerodrome on Sunday, the 26th August, 1962 has been found out;

(b) if so, when and under what conditions the aircraft was found;

(c) total number of passengers on board and number of Indians amongst them; and

(d) whether any compensation will be paid to the families of the deceased Indian Officers?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) to (d). I lay a statement giving the requisite information on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Pilatus PC-6 Porter aircraft 9N-AAF, belonging to the Government of Nepal, crashed at Barsedhuri at a height of approximately 14000 to 16000 ft., on 26th August, 1962, after it had taken off from Pokhra for Dhorpatan. All the six persons on board the aircraft were killed and the aircraft was destroyed by impact and fire.

2. Intimation was received in New Delhi on 1st September, 1962 that a Swiss Ground Search Party Sherpa had succeeded in locating the wreckage of the plane at Barsedhuri and that the plane had been completely burnt, killing all the occupants on board.

3. The aircraft carried the following passengers on board:

(1) Shri R. S. Randhawa—Pilot—Indian.

(2) Shri A. M. N. Sastry, Inspector of Accidents, Civil Aviation Department—Indian.

(3) Shri B. D. Sharma, First Secretary, Indian Embassy, Kathmandu—Indian.

(4) Shri R. Buhariwala, RNAC Engineer—Indian.

(5) Shri Rameshwar Prasad, Superintendent of Police, Pokhra—Nepalese and

(6) Dr. M. M. Dixit—Nepalese.

4. Compensation to families is payable by the employers, in accordance with the terms and conditions of service of the deceased officers. Details of the compensation payable to the Indian officers are not readily available.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement, it is said:

"Pilatus PC-6 Porter . . . crashed at Barsedhuri at a height of approximately 14000 to 16000 feet on 26th August, 1962 after it had taken off from Pokhra for Dhorpatan."

Since the aircraft was burnt to ashes and all the passengers were killed, and nobody has survived, may I know how the Government has been able to find out the altitude to which this aircraft was flying?

Mr. Speaker: Before falling, the aircraft always has contact with the control.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was not control, but the area and the terrain are there. It was located by some villagers there and intimation was given. Then, the police and other officers visited the place. It is not very difficult to determine what is the altitude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Indian officers who have been killed will get compensation from our Government or from the Nepal Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is a matter of detail. But according to the conditions of service, our officers are entitled to some compensation, pension and other things. We are further examining whether due to the special circumstances in which they were killed, some extraordinary compensation will be payable to them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any enquiry has been set up by the Nepal Government to find out the cause of the accident and whether our Government is participating in the enquiry?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is a formality. Perhaps the hon. Member is not aware that this aircraft was taking the officers in order to investigate the cause of the

accident of the previous Dakota aircraft. This also met with the same fate. I do not know what further enquiry they will have and whether any pilot will have the courage to fly in that region.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this is the second accident of this type, may I know whether the Government will investigate and satisfy itself that this is not due to any shooting down of the plane by some hostile people? May I know whether this aspect of the matter will be looked into?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is for the Nepal Government to ascertain. Hon. Members forget that this accident did not take place in our territory, but it took place in Nepalese territory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I fully agree with the hon. Minister's statement. But in this accident an official of the Indian Embassy was involved and out of six people four were Indian nationals who were killed. I want to know whether after the second accident the Government of India also will take up the matter seriously and satisfy themselves that these accidents were only accidents and were not due to anything else?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Every accident is investigated into and this also will be investigated. I do not understand how the hon. Member desires that we should investigate into this and see whether there was anything other than accident.

Shri Daji: In view of the seriousness as has just been pointed out by my hon. friend may I know whether the Government of India would request the Nepalese Government—now that there have been two accidents of the same type—to associate our officers with the investigation into these accidents?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a matter of fact, hon. Members should remember that without our requesting the Nepal Government to associate our officers in the previous enquiry, the Nepal Government themselves requested us to help them by lending the services of one of our Aircraft Inspectors for investigating into the causes of the accident.

Shri Daji: And now?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Now? It is very easy to suggest, but it is not very easy to induce our officers to undertake investigation in that area.

Shri Joachim Alva: During the period of the first and second Nepali air crash, did the Communications Ministry devise any means through the Indian Airlines, of offering some kind of long-term or short-term assistance by way of radar assistance either by lending or fitting the apparatus reconnoitring the Terrain and loan out other instruments?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What is the radar assistance in that area?

Shri Joachim Alva: That is good neighbourly assistance.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Radar assistance can be considered only for important aerodromes like Khatmandu and others. That can be considered only if the request comes from the Government concerned and not otherwise.

6 Scarcity Conditions in Kurnool District

S.N.Q. 14. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that acute scarcity conditions are prevailing in Pathikunda, Abur, Dronachalam and Adoni Taluks of Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether many villages are suffering for want of drinking water and shortage of foodstuffs; and

(c) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government for assistance to relieve the distress of the people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There was insufficient rainfall during the month of July, 1962, but subsequent rains have improved the condition of standing crops. No acute drought conditions are now prevailing in these taluks.

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

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: With the coming in of the rains now in this part of the month, it is neither useful to the standing crop which has been sown in June nor useful to transplantation. When that is the position, do Government propose to do anything to relieve the distress of the people there because the rains are not now going to alleviate their suffering?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To a certain extent what my hon. friend has has stated is correct. But according to a latest telegraphic information that we have received from the State Government, there have been subsequent rains which have relieved the anxiety, and the condition of the standing crop is stated to have improved.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there has been a large scale migration of people from the taluka of Alur because there was a great scarcity of drinking water with the result that the Government had to send water through lorries; and, if so, may I know whether the Government is going to give any assistance to solve this long-standing water scarcity in that area?

12.10 hrs.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a fact that Kurnool is part of the Rayalseema area and it is frequently affected by droughts. The State Government is taking the necessary

steps. Recently, they have sent up a draft plan covering an investment of Rs. 8 crores odd for the Rayalseema area. So, all those steps which are possible of being taken are being taken. For the distress relief works the State Government sanctioned Rs. 75,000 and another Rs. 14,000 has been sanctioned for augmenting drinking water supply. There is a scheme under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for the two talukas which have been mentioned by my hon. friend, which covers about 67 villages, for water supply. In this matter, no short-term remedy is possible; it has to be a long-term programme of digging of more wells etc. As the hon. House knows, the Planning Commission has now increased the allotment towards minor irrigation and the Andhra Pradesh Government would certainly take advantage of the additional allotment.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has made a recommendation to the Government of India for short-term assistance for giving relief to the people of Anantpur and Kurnool districts also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Recently, the Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Minister was here when we discussed the matter with him. With regard to the question of foodgrain supply, there will not be any difficulty. There are five hundred odd fair price shops functioning there and he has been assured that all the requirements for distribution by the fair price shops would be met. We have sufficient stocks in the Central reserve. With regard to the other matter, as I have already stated, a scheme is under consideration of the Central Government involving an expenditure of Rs. 8.7 crores.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Is it a fact that the Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh has told the Central Government, although there is not much difficulty about food, as the hon. Deputy Minister was just now

pleased to answer, they have allotted a sum of Rs. 8.71 crores.....

An Hon. Member: Not yet allotted.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: My information is that a pilot scheme was sent by the Andhra Pradesh Government to Central Government for allotment of Rs. 8.71 crores and that the Central Government is satisfied with the broad principles of the pilot scheme. If that is so, will they consider the question of granting that amount immediately?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Most of the schemes covered by the so called pilot scheme that has been sent by the State Government are already included in the Third Plan schemes of the State Government, and any additional amount that would be necessary to meet minor irrigation projects and other things would be made available to them.

Mr. Speaker: Now the calling attention notice.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I was saying about outside the Plan allotment.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Outside the Plan also....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the calling attention notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

h नेपाल को भारतीय तीर्थ यात्री

*८४६. श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री बा० बर्मा :

क्या प्रबन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीयों के नेपाल को साना में प्रवेश पर रोक लगा दी गई है और मलान्मा बुद्ध की जन्मभूमि, लुम्बिनी, जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों से नेपाली निर्वहण में व्यवहार देने के लिये कहा जाता है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या पग उठाये हैं कि यात्रियों को न रोक जाये ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में भारत सरकार का नेपाल सरकार से पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा है ?

बैदेशिक फार्म मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) नेपाल में भारतीयों के प्रवेश पर या तीर्थ यात्रियों को लुम्बिनी जाने पर कोई रोकटोक नहीं है। नेपाल की अपनी मुद्रा (रुपैया) है और स्थानीय अधिकारियों को इसकी छूट है कि वे चाहें तो अपने टोल-टैक्स और अन्य स्थानीय प्रभारों (इयूज) की अदायगी नेपाली मुद्रा में करें।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

3 Import of Silk

*850. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum and value of imported silk in India during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) what is the total duty collected on it during the above period; and

(c) whether there is any large scale smuggling of silk into India?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(Quantity in lakh kgm)
(Value in lakh Rs.)

Year	Quantity imported	C.I.F. Value	Custom Duty collected
1960-61	0.69	29.87	15.49
1961-62	1.31	72.00	36.76

(c) No, Sir.

Hotels in Delhi

*857. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of hotel accommodation in New Delhi for foreign tourists Government propose to build more hotels in the city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). It is proposed to expand the Janpath Hotel and to build another Hotel on Minto Road. The details are being worked out.

International Tea Agreement

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

(a) whether it is a fact that South Indian Tea Industry has proposed that India should enter into an International Tea Agreement with other tea producing countries in order to avoid the impending glut in the market; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) Government consider that emphasis should be more on increased production to achieve higher exports than to curb the same by the revival of the International Tea Agreement. The scope both for increased exports and increased domestic consumption is large enough and as such no such curbs are necessary.

Industrial Estate in Madhya Pradesh

*864. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates that are proposed to be set up in

Madhya Pradesh during the Third Plan period;

(b) the number set up so far; and

(c) the kind or category of industries that will be established in such Estates?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 31 Industrial Estates and 50 workshops.

(b) None.

(c) Since the technical schemes for the setting up of the Industrial Estates/workshops are still under formulation, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the kind or category of industries that will be set up in such Estates.

Migration from West Pakistan

*865. { Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons desirous of coming to India from West Pakistan have applied for migration certificates during the current year so far; and

(b) how many of them have been granted migration certificates and how many applications are pending with the Office of the Indian High Commission in Karachi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A total of 341 applications for migration certificates covering 800 persons were received by our High Commission in Karachi during the period from 1st January to 31st August 1962. Out of this number, 273 migration certificates covering 629 persons have been granted while 21 applications covering 54 persons are awaiting the completion of the usual formalities.

Wage Board for Iron Ore, Dolomite and Lime-Stone Mines

- *866. { Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to constitute a Wage Board to fix the scale of wages for different categories of workers engaged in iron ore, dolomite and lime-stone mines; and

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in this connection?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Sino-Pak Border Talks

- *867. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Boruah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Baie:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have sent their reply to the Indian note of protest against the Sino-Pakistan move for the demarcation of the border along Sinkiang and Pak-held Kashmir;

(b) if so, the text of the reply; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Pakistan's note and our reply will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur

- *868. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether Central Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India hold shares in the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) if so, the number of shares held by each; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government propose to hand over the control of the management of the British India Corporation to certain private person?

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

(b) The Central Government hold 11,44,773 equity shares of Rs. 5 each, registered in the books of the company. They have further acquired 3,06,983 equity shares of Rs. 5 each, very recently, which are awaiting registration in the books of the company.

The Life Insurance Corporation holds 15,285 preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 10,81,001 equity shares of Rs. 5 each.

(c) No, Sir, there is no proposal to surrender Government's shareholding interest to any private person.

Pak. Saboteurs in Kashmir

*869. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Pakistani trained saboteurs have crossed cease-fire line in Poonch area and have started causing explosions at several places and two live bombs bearing 'Made in U.S.A.' have been recovered in the area and six explosion cases were reported in the third week of this month?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): It is well known that PAK/

POK saboteurs infiltrate into the State of Jammu and Kashmir for committing sabotage.

Three sabotage incidents were reported during the week August 13—19. Out of these one explosion incident took place in the Poonch district (Mendhar) on August 19. Two explosive charges were recovered from Hiranagar area (District Jammu) on August 17.

No explosive charge bearing marking "Made in U.S.A." has been recovered.

Strikes and Lock-outs

- *870. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) whether he had addressed separate communications to the Central Organisations of workers and employers, suggesting prior notice by such organisations to State Labour Ministers concerned of any intended strike or lock-out, enabling such Minister to take any preventive action; and

(b) if so, what is the general reaction to this suggestion?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion has been welcomed by all Central Workers' and Employees' Organisations.

Three-Man Panel for Development Wing

*871. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-man panel has been formed to look into the possibilities of raising the efficiency of the Development Wing;

(b) if so, what factors have necessitated the constitution of this panel; and

(c) what is going to be the nature of its main functions?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The Estimates Committee, 1960-61, in their 123rd Report on the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, concluded that the Development Wing "has functioned now for a long enough time to necessitate a comprehensive review, with a view not only to improve its working and efficiency but also to ascertain its exact impact on the industrial development of the country". Government have accepted the recommendation and have set up a Committee consisting of the following officers to review the working of the Development Wing:—

1. Shri S. Bhoothalingam—Chairman.
2. Shri N. C. Shrivastava, Adviser, Planning Commission—Member.
3. Shri S. S. Kumar, former Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission—Member.
4. Shri G. Ramanathan, Deputy Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industry—Secretary.

2. The Committee will examine the working of the Development Wing in the context of planned industrial development and make recommendations for improvement in:—

- (i) its structure and organisation
- (ii) the definition of its functions, and
- (iii) its methods of working.

It will consider *inter alia* the Development Wing's status and functions

vis-a-vis the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, other Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission, its relationship with industrial units, both in the private and public sector, and its responsibility for the collection and collation of industrial statistics.

3. The Committee will submit its report within a period of three months.

4. Government Resolution set up the Committee with details of its composition, terms of references, etc., has been published in the Gazette of India (Part I—Section I) dated the 18th August, 1962.

U Sino-Indian Border Dispute

*872. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the edited version of the Prime Minister's statements on India-China situation in Lok Sabha on the 13th and 14th August, 1962 circulated in London by Hsin Hua, the official Chinese news agency misinterpreting his statement as a call for preparation for war rather than talks with China; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the Hsinhua New Agency despatch of 18th August, 1962 regarding Prime Minister's statements in the House made on the 13th and 14th August, 1962.

(b) This is not the first occasion when statements made in the Indian Parliament have been quoted out of context by the New China News Agency. The most effective counter has been to distribute the full texts of the Prime Minister's statements to the foreign press in Delhi and to send

these to all our Missions for use abroad.

3 Pak Infiltration

*873. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Secretary of Assam Government went to Dacca recently to attend a Chief Secretaries Conference in which the question of infiltration into and the alleged deportation of Indian Muslims from Assam and Tripura was discussed;

(b) if so, what matters relating to the problem were discussed therein; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, the Chief Secretary of Assam did attend the Chief Secretaries' Conference at Dacca on the 1st and 2nd of August, 1962, when the problem of deportation of illegal infiltration from Pakistan was also mentioned.

(b) and (c). As Pakistan had taken up this question with the Government of India through its High Commissioner at New Delhi, the Chief Secretaries only discussed the factual position with Pakistan officials.

3 Nuclear Tests

*874. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the level of atomic fall-out in different regions in the country;

(b) whether it has reached the danger level in any region; and

(c) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinanath

Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No. 101].

Alternative Accommodation for Refugees

2464. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that commitments have been held out since 1949 to many refugees for allotment of alternative suitable accommodation in Delhi;

(b) whether godowns in Delhi were allotted conditionally to them till the allotment of regular shops;

(c) whether they have been evicted from godowns without providing them with shops; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to allot alternative suitable accommodation to them in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) Alternative accommodation was allotted to all displaced persons to whom commitments were made and who applied for the same.

(b) No.

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

Accommodation for Evicted Refugees

2465. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that refugees falling under categories 3 and 6 of Rehabilitation Rules 1950 and 1951, who were evicted by the Estate Directorate, New Delhi, have not been provided alternative accommodation so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): No rules were framed on this subject but a Press note was issued on the 21st June, 1961 laying down the priorities for the allotment of accommodation to the displaced persons. Category 3 related to displaced persons in unauthorised occupation of Government quarters. For them, tenements were placed at the disposal of the Estate Officer and he made allotments to most of the eligible displaced persons in this category. Category 6 related to displaced Government servants who had been allotted accommodation by the Estate Officer and were required to vacate it as a result of retrenchment, resignation, dismissal, retirement or death and who had no other place to live in, such displaced persons were provided accommodation by the Delhi State Government upto March, 1956, when allotments to this priority were stopped vide their Press Note dated the 23rd March, 1956.

Allotment of Evacuee Properties

2466. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) how many bogus or multiple or excess allotments of the evacuee and other properties meant for refugees have been made and cancelled in Delhi since 1950; and

(b) whether there are any more of such allotments to be cancelled?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) No separate record regarding bogus or multiple or excess allotments made and subsequently cancelled in Delhi since 1950 has been maintained and as such the information asked for cannot be furnished.

(b) Every case is considered on its merits as and when it arises.

Assistance to Orissa State

2467. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa Government during the Third Plan period for securing house sites for landless agricultural workers and for assistance to panchayats for improvement of streets and drains;

(b) whether any proposal for grant of such assistance for 1961-62 and 1962-63 from Orissa Government has been received; and

(c) if so, the amount given so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). Orissa has not specifically asked for any assistance, but according to a decision just taken, all State Governments can now utilise upto one-third of their yearly allocation under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for the provision of house-sites to landless agricultural workers. Improvement of streets and drains is also to be carried out with the help of this yearly allocation. The pattern of financing such improvements is expected to be announced shortly.

Funds to States for Rural Housing Schemes

2468. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 366 on the 1st May, 1962 and state allocation of funds to different State Governments for rural housing schemes for 1962-63?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A statement showing the allocation of funds to State Governments and Union Territories under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for the year 1962-63, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 102.]

Labour Welfare Centres in Orissa

2470. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour welfare centres running in Orissa at present;

(b) the names of the places; and

(c) the grant given, if any, by Government to each of them?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). As the subject matter concerns the State Government, the required information is not available.

Annual Allocations for Orissa

2471. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the annual allocation for Orissa's plans in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the amount spent during each of the above years?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). In 1960-61 against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 21.47 crores, actual expenditure reported is Rs. 19.66 crores. In 1961-62 Plan outlay budgeted is Rs. 24.75 crores. Figures of actual expenditure have not yet been reported by the State Government.

Oil Ghanis in Orissa

2472. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of oil ghanis at present working in various districts of Orissa (with break-up of names and places, if possible) under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) the facilities that have been given to the villagers for opening the oil ghanis?

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

(b) Besides supply of improved ghanis at subsidized rate, financial assistance is given in the form of loans and grants for the following purposes:

- (i) Setting up of ghani manufacturing workshops;
- (ii) Construction of worksheds;
- (iii) Marketing of Oil;
- (iv) Conversion of existing traditional ghanis into improved ghanis;
- (v) Purchase and storage of oil seeds;
- (vi) Formation of co-operative societies of the artisans;
- (vii) Training of telis, mistries and inspectors;
- (viii) Meeting establishment expenses.

Power Looms in Orissa

2473. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued or propose to issue any licenses to start power-loom in Orissa during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Educated Unemployed in Orissa

2474. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Orissa during the period for 1957 to 1961 year-wise;

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes among them;

(c) the number of educated persons who would get employment in Orissa under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the expected number of educated unemployed in Orissa at the end of the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Precise estimates are not available. However, the number of educated persons (matriculates and above) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Orissa and, of these, the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was as follows:

At the end of year	No. of educated persons on	No. of persons included in col. (2)	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4
1957	2,581	41	30
1958	3,935	54	39
1959	4,290	35	22
1960	5,996	191	147
1961	8,664	149	104

(c) and (d). Not available.

Radio Sets for Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

2475. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets that have been supplied in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh under the Community Listening Scheme of Central Government during 1961-62; and

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of radio sets already supplied in the rural areas under this scheme are lying out of order?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Na h): (a) Under this Scheme 1,070 community receiving sets were supplied to Andhra Pradesh Government during 1961-62, for installation in rural areas.

(b) The distribution and maintenance of community listening sets is the sole responsibility of the State Governments.

According to the quarterly report received from the State Government for the quarter ending 31-3-1961, of the 6556 radio sets installed, 212 sets were lying unrepaired at the end of the quarter.

Handicrafts Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2476. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government for giving assistance to Handicrafts Industries in the State during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Under the existing procedure, funds are allocated to the State Governments for the development of various industries including handicrafts, on the basis of the Annual Plans submitted by them every year. Financial assistance is sanctioned to them towards the end of the year on the basis of expenditure actually incurred by the State Government, within the prescribed allocations. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was allocated to Andhra Pradesh Government for handicrafts for the year 1961-62. On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by them a grant of Rs. 0.95 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 1.26 lakhs

were sanctioned as Central assistance for that year.

Similarly, a sum of Rs. 5.70 lakhs has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of Handicrafts during the year 1962-63. Financial assistance will be sanctioned to them on the basis of the actual expenditure, in due course.

Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Andhra Pradesh

2477. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during the Second Plan period in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total number of trainees who took part; and

(c) the total expenditure during the same period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Information regarding number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during the Second Plan period in Andhra Pradesh is not available.

(b) 58579.

(c) Rs. 65.88 lakhs.

Sericulture Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2478. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by Government to Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of sericulture during the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of money proposed to be given during 1962-63?

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

(b) Rs. 1 lakh as loan and Rs. 75,000 as grant.

(c) The Central Government have approved of a total outlay of Rs. 2.70 lakhs for the development of sericulture industry in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63. The quantum of central assistance due to the State Government will be determined on the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by them and sanctions for the amount finally found due will be issued in March, 1963.

New Industries in Andhra Pradesh

2479. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the major new industries likely to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

I. Public Sector

Name of Project	Location	Estimated Value
1. Synthetic Sanatnagar Drug Plant	Rs. 10 crores	
2. Heavy Ramachandra- Electrical puram Project	Rs. 35 crores	

II. Private Sector: No precise information is available as the development of industries in the Private Sector depends mainly upon the initiative of the private entrepreneurs.

Outer Space Exploration

2480. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Geneva meetings in regard to the various questions arising out of outer space exploration; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). As a member of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, India participated in the meetings of its (1) Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and (2) Legal Sub-Committee, which were held in Geneva in May-June, 1962.

Both these Sub-Committees have submitted reports to the main Committee which is meeting to consider them on September 10th. The main Committee will then report to the General Assembly of the U.N. The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee has recommended a number of projects involving international co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of outer space. The Legal Sub-Committee has reported the different views expressed regarding further study and development of international law in respect of outer space.

Setting up of Industries by South East Asian Countries

2481. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that South East Asian Countries are very keen to set up industries or enter into joint collaboration with Indian companies as observed by the Chairman (Mr. Thakkar) of the four-man delegation who visited S.E. Asian countries to explore the possibilities of export and trade;

(b) if so, which countries are keen to put up industries in India or are eager to have joint collaboration; and

(c) what industries are proposed to be set up?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The delegation sponsored by the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, has observed in their Summary report that "in all the countries visited there was keenness to enter into some arrangements for joint collaboration with India for the purpose of setting up new factories".

(b) The delegation visited Burma, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya and the interest was evinced in all these countries.

(c) No specific item has been mentioned. But apparently the collaboration referred to relates to the manufacture of items with which the delegation was concerned i.e., chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and other allied products.

Paradip Iron Ore Export Scheme

2482. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy,** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Union Minister for Industries that the Central Government have "cleared in principle the Paradip Iron Ore export scheme of the Orissa Government in its entirety" and state what is the nature of the scheme and whether any provision is made to work out the "principles"?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The whole scheme is still being worked out but Government are anxious to have the maximum possible exports of iron ore through Paradip Port.

Indo-Pak. Agreement on Crop Lifting

2483. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta;**
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Inter-Dominion Agreement between India and 1782(Ai) LS—3.

Pakistan, Pakistani nationals were allowed to lift their crops raised on their lands in India; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes, Sir; according to clause (2) (e) of paragraph 3 of the Minutes of the Officers' Committee appointed to the Inter-Dominion Conference of April, 1948—"Where any cultivator living in a border village of one Dominion has land in a border village in the other Domination he should be permitted within a reasonable period after the harvest, to take across the border to his residence reasonable quantities of any controlled commodities produced by him for his domestic consumption with the minimum of restriction and formalities".

(b) This concession was mutually agreed to by India and Pakistan on a basis of reciprocity to avoid hardship to cultivators on both sides of the border.

Houses Built in Calcutta under Industrial Housing Scheme

{ **Dr. Ranen Sen;**
2484. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya;**
 { **Dr. Saradish Roy;**

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

(a) the stipulated rent of houses built under the Industrial Housing Scheme in Calcutta area;

(b) how much rent is being taken for the one roomed and two roomed tenement built under the Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(c) what are the transport facilities made by Government concerned in respect of the tenants to attend their factories etc.?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement containing

the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 103].

(c) The houses are generally within a radius of two miles from the place of work of the industrial workers. Normal road and railway communications are available in each locality.

Refugees from Mikir Hills

2485. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees evicted forcibly from Mikir-Hills have been given alternative land;

(b) whether it is a fact that Muslims are now in possession of some of these lands; and

(c) why they are permitted while the refugees have been evicted by force on the plea that it is tribal land?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). Information has been called for from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Chaibasa Cement Works

**2486. { Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Marandi;**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quarry labourers of Chaibasa Cement Works at Jhinkpani are still treated as contract labourers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to treat them as permanent quarry labourers of the Cement Works?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Indo-Nepal Border Raids

**2487. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2 on the 6th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Foreign Office in Nepal has issued a statement controverting his statement that there had been no intrusion into Nepal from India; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) and (b). The Government have not so far received a copy of the statement reported to have been made by the Nepalese Foreign Office. Some Nepal newspapers criticised the Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on August 6. The newspapers held that the Nepal representative on the Inquiry Committee had not only disagreed with the Indian representative but had strongly challenged his findings. The Government of Nepal, however, issued a statement on August 26, which was meant to be a rebuttal of a newspaper report in respect of a statement made by the Minister on the Jharokhar incident in Lok Sabha on August 22.

Rent of Shops in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi

2488. Shri Rameshwar Tandia: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is some discrepancy in the rent demanded from some of the allottees of shops in some of the Government colonies like Vinay Nagar;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, why the rent charged from recently regularized allottees is Rs. 76 p.m. as against the old rent of 45 still

being paid by allottees whose allotments were regularized some time back?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The shops in Vinay Nagar Market were allotted to the displaced persons by the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation on concessional rents. In December, 1961, Government decided to assess rent of these shops in accordance with the principles laid down in Rule 45-B of the Fundamental Rules. This rent works out to Rs. 75 to Rs. 76 per shop. The rent of these shops fixed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation was Rs. 45 per shop. With a view to avoid hardship to the existing tenants, Government decided that tenants whose allotments were regularised prior to 1st April, 1958 should continue to pay the concessional rent of Rs. 45 per month. In the case of new allottees, however, who were allotted shops after 1st April, 1958, it was decided to charge revised rents viz., Rs. 75 to Rs. 76 p.m.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Visit to East Pakistan

2489. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Jamuna Devi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Acharya Vinoba Bhave—the Bhoodan Leader—has decided to spend two weeks in East Pakistan in September, 1962, on his way from Assam to West Bengal;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the editorial comments of 'Dawn', the leading paper in Karachi, urging on the Government of Pakistan to withhold travel facilities; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Acharya Vinoba Bhave will pass through East Pakistan on his way

from Assam to West Bengal, taking about two weeks.

(b) and (c). Yes, the Government has been aware of the editorial comments of "Dawn" and consider them unjustified and uncalled for.

Government Owned Industries in Kerala

2490. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proposals contained in a report submitted by the Industrial Development Corporation to Government of Kerala regarding the re-organisation of the Government owned industries in the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have sought the advice of the Central Government in this matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Centre?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Government of Kerala that, at the instance of the State Government, a Committee of the Board of Directors of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation examined the working of 10 Industrial Units in Kerala, which are completely owned and managed by the State Government and has submitted a report to the State Government.

The report falls into three broad sections, namely, (i) Observations and impressions on the working of the Industrial Concerns, (ii) Conclusions and (iii) Recommendations. The recommendations of the Committee are for the reorganisation and better running of the industrial units in question. It is understood that the report is under the consideration of the State

Government and no decision has been taken so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Water Supply in Ramakrishnapuram New Delhi

2491. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residents in the upper flats in Ramakrishnapuram are not getting water sufficiently even during restricted hours of supply; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure adequate water supply?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). The residents of upper flats were not getting adequate water supply for a short period as a result of reduction in pumping hours on account of the recent power breakdown. The water supply is now regular during the restricted hours.

Cases under Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950

2492. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Custodian-General, Evacuee Properties, sometime back decided to review his predecessor's orders, providing suitable alternative accommodation to those evicted from non-evacuee and evacuee properties by the Custodian, Delhi;

(b) if so, how many cases have been decided under Section 6 and 27 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 and the amendment of Evacuee Property Act, 1950; and

(c) how many are still pending?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) No such general orders were issued by the Custodian General nor such review decided upon as mentioned in the question. Each case is decided on merits.

(b) and (c). Separate figures of cases Section-wise are not maintained and hence it is not possible to give this information.

Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950

2493. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) the instances, facts or cases in which it was decided or proposed to take action under Section 54 and Rule 14 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950;

(b) whether the decisions and the proposals have been carried out or are still pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping in abeyance the proposals and decisions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). The collection of all this data will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. If specific cases are cited the necessary information will be supplied.

Punjabi Programmes broadcast from Delhi Station of A.I.R.

2494. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints or suggestions have been received to improve the items of Punjabi programmes of the Delhi Radio Station; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Remington Typewriters

2495. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Remington typewriters manufactured in India are sold to Government at more than 40 per cent. less price than to the firms and public in general; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As Government are the major consumers of typewriters and place bulk orders on the firm and as Government have entered into regular servicing contracts with them, the prices charged by M/s. Remington Rand of India Ltd., Calcutta to Government are lower than the prices charged by them to the firms and the general public. M/s. Remingtons have recently effected a reduction of 10 per cent. in the prices of their manufactured typewriters sold to the public.

कलाश और मान सरोवर के लिए भारतीय यात्री

***२४९६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रवर्णि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन के साथ तिब्बत संबंधी समझौता समाप्त हो जाने के बावजूद भी कुछ भारतीय तीर्थयात्रियों ने कलाश व मानसरोवर की यात्रा की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक इस वर्ष कुल कितने तीर्थयात्री वहाँ गये हैं और वे किन-किन दरों से कितनी-कितनी संख्या में

(ग) उनमें से कितने अब तक सफुशल भारत लौट आये हैं ; और

(घ) उन तीर्थयात्रियों को क्या सहायता व सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) ऐसी सूचना नहीं है कि भारत और चीन के तिब्बती क्षेत्र के बीच १९५४ के व्यापार और व्यवहार संबंधी करार के समाप्त होने के बाद किसी भारतीय तीर्थयात्री ने कलाश या मानसरोवर की यात्रा की हो।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Small Factories using Nylon Fabrics

2497. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether small factories using nylon fabrics in Bombay city are faced with closure because of shortage of yarn;

(b) whether rates of yarn fixed by Textile Commissioner have resulted in great hardships to the small factories; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to rationalise prices to give relief to factories manufacturing hosiery goods?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No such representation has been received by the Government.

(b) Textile Commissioner has not fixed prices for nylon.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

2498. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recently submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister

inviting attention to certain so-called 'grave troubles' in the country's economy;

(b) if so, what main points were made out in the memorandum; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had addressed a letter to the Prime Minister on the 20th July, 1962, inviting attention to some of the important economic problems facing the country.

(b) The following are among the main points made in the letter:—

(i) Difficulties in regard to Transport.

(ii) Difficulties in regard to production and movement of coal.

(iii) Shortage of power.

(iv) Difficulties arising from foreign exchange shortage and the need to control imports.

(c) Government are already seized of these problems and all appropriate measures are being taken.

Development of Backward Areas

2499. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently provided Rs. 254 crores for the development of backward areas through a number of Centrally-sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, how many of these schemes relate to the development of backward areas in the North Eastern region; and

(c) how much of this provision has been allocated for those schemes?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) On account of a few programmes, e.g., rural works, rural industrialisation,

local development works (rural water-supply) and tribal development blocks, additional assistance will be available to State Governments. These programmes are expected to facilitate the development of backward areas.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to give any precise indication.

Uranium Mine in Bihar

2500. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a uranium mine is being developed near Jaduguda in Bihar;

(b) if so, what progress has been achieved so far; and

(c) when the mine is likely to be ready for exploitation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes.

(b) The mine has gone down to 400 ft. in depth from the first level.

(c) The mine is being exploited now and is expected to achieve full production before the end of 1965.

Perspective Planning Division

2501. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission is of the opinion that successive years of planning will further accentuate income inequalities;

(b) whether according to the Perspective Planning Division's study, at least one-fifth of the population will still be living in 'abject poverty' at the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No. The Perspective Planning Division has initiated studies on long-term economic development of the country,

but these studies are in a very preliminary stage, and no definitive document has been prepared for consideration by the Planning Commission.

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

North Korean Trade Mission in New Delhi

2502. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Korean Trade Mission in New Delhi has distributed a political pamphlet on Korea Day observed in New Delhi on the 25th June, 1962;

(b) if so, whether a Trade Mission can distribute such political literature; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take against the Mission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The North Korean Trade Mission which has subsequently been raised to the level of Consulate-General, following the establishment of consular relations between the Korean People's Democratic Republic and India, had distributed a political pamphlet in June, 1962.

(b) A consular Mission may distribute material of a political nature provided it only includes official statements made by member of its Government.

(c) The attention of the North Korean Consulate-General has been drawn to the practice adopted by us in regard to the distribution of political literature by foreign Missions in India.

Government Advertisements in Vernacular Newspapers

2503. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) the number of daily and weekly vernacular newspapers in Punjab and

Delhi which are being given Government advertisements by Central Government and since when;

(b) whether the vernacular newspapers mentioned in part (a) above are allowed to publish these advertisements in English, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to alter this system for publishing these in the respective vernacular languages of the newspaper in question, and if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a)

	<i>Dailies</i>	<i>Weeklies</i>
Punjab	14	8
Delhi	7	24

(b) Advertisements are placed in Indian language papers in the respective languages, the exception being the Union Public Service Commission advertisements which at the instance of Union Public Service Commission are published in English to ensure the accuracy of the text.

(c) None, at present.

Production and Export of Tyres

2504. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of tyres in the country during each of the years from 1958 onwards;

(b) the exports of tyres during each of these years;

(c) whether there is a scheme to increase exports of tyres; and

(d) if so, what are the outlines of this scheme?

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

	Production (in Number)	Export	
		No. in thousands.	Rs. in thousands.
1958	9,341,094	14	1,002
1959	10,731,931	118	1,191
1960	12,296,036	499	1,935
1961	13,036,794	554	1,791
1962 (Jan-June)	6,736,840	265	1,176 (January-May)

(c) and (d). Rubber tyres are included in the Export Promotion Scheme for Chemicals & Allied Products under which import licences for raw materials like carbon black, sulphur, rubber chemicals, pigments, nylon tyre cord etc., and for machinery for replacement, are issued against exports of rubber tyres. Raw rubber is permitted to be imported to the extent of the dry rubber content of tyres exported. Drawback of the import and excise duties paid on materials used in the manufacture of rubber tyres is also allowed.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

२५.०५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या योजना मंत्री २ मई, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये जो विशेष योजना चल रही है क्या उससे संबंधित सब सूचनाएँ एकत्र हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सन् १९६२-६३ व आगे के लिये किस प्रकार की योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं ?

योजना तथा श्री रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर तैयार किया गया विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT/-446/62]

(ग) राज्य सरकार से अभी सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Displaced Persons in Delhi

2506. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Anil K. Chanda, former Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply for implementing the assurances given by Shri Gadgil to displaced persons who occupied land in Delhi in an unauthorised manner before 15th August, 1950;

(b) if so, who were the members of the Committee;

(c) what is the report of the Committee; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) Yes.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Shri Anil K. Chanda | Chairman |
| 2. Smt. Sucheta Kripalani (Member of Parliament). | Member. |
| 3. Shri Thakurdas Bhargava (Member of Parliament). | Do. |
| 4. Shri Jaspat Rai Kapoor, (Member of Parliament). | Do. |
| 5. Shri A.D. Pandit, Joint Secretary Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. | Do. |
| 6. Shri B.S. Saigal
Engineer—Member, D.D.A. | Do. |
| 7. Shri R. Bhardwaj, Deputy Commissioner, D.M.C. | Do. |
| 8. Shri A Sankaran, Engineer Officer (Lands) C.P.W.D. | Do.
Secretary. |

(Subsequently Shri Radha Raman, M.P. was appointed vice Smt. Sucheta Kripalani and Shri N. P. Dube, Housing Commissioner, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply vice Shri A. D. Pandit, later still Shri V. K. Rao, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was appointed vice Shri N. P. Dube.)

(c) and (d). The Committee's report is under consideration. As soon as decisions are reached on the report, a note indicating the decisions taken will be placed on the Table of the House.

Expenditure on Development Services and Institutions

2507. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure to be incurred during the Third Plan period on development services and institutions established upto the end of Second Plan period and which is not included in the outlay of Rs. 7500 crores in the Third Plan;

(b) whether such expenditure will be debited to the current revenue of the Central Government; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether this expenditure will or will not be creating any assets for the country from which a reasonable return can be expected?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) The expenditure to be incurred during the Third Plan period on developmental services and institutions taken up under the Second Plan and completed by 1960-61 would amount to about Rs. 700 crores, Rs. 110 crores at the Centre and Rs. 590 crores in the States.

(b) The Centre's expenditure will be debited to the current revenues of the Central Government and that of the States to the current revenues of the State Governments.

(c) This expenditure is required for maintaining essential services already

created. Without such expenditure, the assets already created cannot earn the return expected from them.

National Company Limited, Calcutta

2508. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the shareholders of National Company Ltd., Calcutta approached the Company Law Administration, New Delhi in June, 1962 to investigate the serious irregularities in the annual audited accounts of the above company;

(b) what are the irregularities pointed out by him;

(c) whether any investigation has been made; and

(d) if so what facts are revealed?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to a complaint dated 25th June, 1962, received from a shareholder of the National Company Limited, Calcutta in which he alleged that:—

(i) the agreement entered into by the company with the B.M.T. Commodity Corporation of New York, for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st February, 1962, for the sale of the company's products in the United States and its possessions, Canada & Mexico, attracted the provisions of section 294(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, and as the company did not place the matter for approval before the shareholders in the first general meeting held subsequent to 1st February, 1962, the agreement ceased to be valid; and

(ii) the company is in the habit of putting off requests for information on its affairs by shareholders and it did not furnish information sought by the shareholder about the appointment of B.M.T. Commodity Corporation nor did it furnish a copy of the agreement signed by the company with the Corporation.

As regards the former, it was found that the Directors of the company in their report to the shareholders for the year ended 31st October, 1961, had explained that the sales of wideloom and narrow loom products were being made to the B.M.T. Commodity Corporation on a 'Principal to Principal' basis, the Corporation being allowed a discount at the rate of 12 per cent for the former product and at 9½ per cent for the latter. In view of this explanation, it was felt that the provision of section 294(2) in regard to the appointment of sole selling agents would not be attracted. In order to ensure that the sale transactions are on 'Principal to Principal' basis, a copy of the agreement has been sent for and will be examined on receipt.

In regard to the second allegation, the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, has, under instructions from the Department of Company Law Administration, drawn the attention of the company to the provisions of section 237(b)(iii) advising it at the same time to furnish to the shareholder all information which he can reasonably be expected to receive from the company.

Assam-East Pakistan Conference

2509. Shri N. B. Laskar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Assam—East Pakistan Conference between the officials of both sides held at Silchar, Assam on the 19th August, 1962;

(b) whether any discussion regarding 'Latitila', west of Putninala near Karimganj, Assam was held in the conference; and

(c) subject-matters that were discussed in the said conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As prescribed under the Ground Rules, one of the periodic meetings between Deputy Commissioner, Cachar (India) and Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet (East Pakistan) took place on the 17th and 18th August

at Silchar where routine cases relating to border incidents pertaining to the Cachar-Sylhet Sector were discussed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Subject matters such as cattle-lifting, looting of property, kidnapping, arrest of trespassers, inadvertent crossing of the border, and other minor incidents on the border, were discussed at this meeting.

Glass Mineral Wool and Allied Products Industries

2510. Shri N. T. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industries of Glass, Mineral wool and allied products are banned for further licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a Bombay Firm is being granted a licence in contravention of the above for the manufacture of mineral wool and allied products; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, ordinarily applications for the grant of licences for these industries are rejected without reference to the Licensing Committee but if there are any applications with special features like exports etc., these are always considered on merits before a decision to reject or accept such applications is taken.

(b) An application for the grant of a licence for manufacture of mineral wool received from a Bombay firm is still under consideration and no final decision on its has yet been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Inauguration of Neyveli Lignite Project

2511. Shri Anjanappa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of Accredited Press Correspondents was taken to cover the inaugural function of the Neyveli Lignite Project; and

(b) how many correspondents were invited to attend the function and how many actually went to cover the function and were actually present at the time of inauguration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Invitations were extended to 30 correspondents of whom 17 accepted. Eleven joined the party and all of them were present at the inauguration.

Slum Clearance Schemes

2512. Shri Balkrishna Wastik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached for any slum clearance schemes in Nagpur and Vidarbha;

(b) if so, what are those schemes;

(c) what aid Government are contemplating to give to the said schemes; and

(d) when these schemes are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Not since 1958.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the particulars of the projects so far sanctioned under the Slum Clearance Scheme in Nagpur, is laid on the Table of the House. No project under the Scheme for any other city or town in the Vidarbha region has been received.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Date of sanction	Number of Dwelling Units sanctioned		Approved Cost	Central Assistance sanctioned		Likely date of completion of projects.
			Plots	Tenements		Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nagpur Municipal Corporation's Project.	6-5-58	828	1,002	47.42	23.71	11.86	31-3-63
2.	Nagpur Improvement Trust's Project.	27-5-58	400	—	5.00	2.50	1.25	Already completed in March, 1961.
TOTAL :			1,228	1,002	52.42	26.21	13.11	

A.I.R. Building at Nagpur

2513. Shri Balkrishna Wastik: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to construct an A.I.R. building at Nagpur has been dropped and the present building, which houses A.I.R. studios and office has been purchased;

(b) if so, what is the reason for dropping the idea of construction of the building; and

(c) the amount for which the said building has been purchased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Proposal to acquire a new site for construction of studio building has been dropped. The existing site and building have been purchased and additional building construction is envisaged within its compound.

(b) The existing location is central and the building is structurally sound. There is also adequate space within the present compound for additional construction.

(c) Rs. 4.55 lakhs.

Programme for Workers broadcast from Nagpur Station

2514. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand to change the timing of the programme for workers broadcast from the Nagpur Station of A.I.R. as the present timing suits only to the textile workers of the first shift; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No, Sir. All India Radio had, however, issued a questionnaire to various industrial establishments in Vidarbha and on the basis of the consensus of opinion, it has been decided to shift the programmes for industrial workers from the Nagpur Station from 11.00 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Programme for Workers on A.I.R. Station at Nagpur

2515. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints that the workers programme conducted by Nagpur Station of A.I.R. draws the participants only from the textile industry and that the people from particular textile concerns only are invited to give talks etc; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Export of Kuth

2516. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of kuth that was exported to foreign countries from the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the period from 1959 to July, 1962, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to which it was exported; and

(c) the attempts made by Government to find new markets for its export?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Total exports from India during the years 1959 to 1962 (upto May) were as follows:—

1959	Rs. 12,49,000
1960	Rs. 12,74,000
1961	Rs. 2,40,000
1962 (Jan. to May)	Rs. 82,000

State-wise export figures are not available.

(b) China, Singapore, Hongkong, Ceylon, France, Pakistan and others. The main buyer was China which is not buying now from us.

(c) Inquiries were made through India's Commercial Representatives in U.S.A., Continental Europe and Japan but the demand in these countries was reported to be very small.

We are also trying to develop extraction of costus root oil from kuth.

Visit of a Delegation from Chin Hills, Burma to Naga Hills

2517. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from the Chin Hills, Burma visited the Naga Hills sometime during June, 1962; and

(b) if so, what was the purpose of this visit and whether it was political?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose was to study terraced cultivation in Nagaland.

Tea Production

2518. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea production in India as a whole during the season so far shows a decline compared to last season;

(b) if so, to what extent it has declined; and

(c) the action taken, if any, to arrest the declining trend?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Up to July for which period figures are available, the production is of the same order as the previous year. The main reason for this up to July, was unusually dry conditions. Recently there have been excessive rains. It is, however, expected that given fair weather conditions during the rest of the season and as a result of the supply of full quota of fertilizers, the shortfall will be more than made up and production is likely to increase satisfactorily.

Export Incentives

2519. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner has recently decided upon a new simplified procedure for calculating 'export incentives' due to mills and exporters; and

(b) if so, what changes have been introduced?

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

(b) The main features of the new procedure for grant of import entitlements against export of cotton cloth, yarn and non-fabric products are as follows:—

(i) Applications claiming import entitlements in respect of exports relating to a particular month can now be submitted during the following month. According to the previous procedure, such entitlements were granted on a quarterly basis. Applications were required to be submitted by a prescribed date—which ordinarily used to be a month and a half after the close of quarter.

(ii) Import entitlements due to the different categories of exporters, viz., manufacturer-exporters, merchant-exporters, processor-exporters etc. will now be calculated simultaneously. Under the previous procedure considerable difficulties were experienced in linking deliveries of cloth by the mills and the actual exports when such exports were effected through a party other than the mill itself. This resulted in a lot of delay in grant of import licences.

(iii) Applications for issue of an entitlement certificate and grant of import licences by the Import Trade Control Authorities will now be submitted simultaneously. After the entitlements are verified by the Textile Commissioner, the papers will be passed on to the Import Trade Control Office for issue of necessary import licence. Hitherto, issue of an entitlement certificate by the Textile Commissioner preceded submission of a formal application to the Import Trade Control Authorities for the grant of a licence.

Haj Pilgrims

2521. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 540 on the 16th August, 1961 and state the result of enquiry held against the Travel Agency of Delhi which was responsible for the difficulties experienced by some of the Haj Pilgrims?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): From the investigation so far carried out, it seems that the Paramount Travel Agency was a fraudulent company and Shri Saeed-ud-Din and his collaborators have apparently been cheating the pilgrims. It is hoped that these investigations will be completed very shortly.

Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association

2522. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum dated the 24th August, 1962 from the Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association;

(b) if so, the point raised by them; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. A note dated 31st August 1962 was received.

(b) The Association wants that the terms (i) actual user industries, (ii) essential industries, (iii) non-essential industries and (iv) priority industries should be defined for the purpose of allotment of non-ferrous metals and that the control over distribution of fabrications by wire drawers to actual users should be exercised.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

*** Gram Sevak**

2523. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the publication of 'Gram Sevak' a Hindi

periodical devoted to publicising community development activities is proposed to be stopped as an economy measure;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is resentment among rural folk against its publication being discontinued; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Under a subsidy scheme of the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation, the Hindi-speaking States have started the publication of their own Hindi journals carrying the same material which the Hindi 'Gram Sevak' used to carry with the additional material of local interest. As a result, the publication of the Hindi periodical, Gram Sevak, from the Centre has been discontinued not as a measure of economy, but to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(b) Government are not aware of any such resentment.

(c) Does not arise.

Fans for Class IV Government Employees

2524. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to grant advances to those class IV Government employees who are in possession of quarters without any fans, for the purchase of fans;

(b) if so, whether the money so advanced would be deducted from the salaries of the persons concerned or be adjusted against the monthly rent paid by such employees for their accommodation; and

(c) whether this amenity will be considered part of the accommodation provided to them as in the case of other Government employees?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration. A decision is likely to be taken soon.

Indians in Tanganyika

2526 { **Dr. Saradish Roy:**
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Retirement (Special Provisions) Bill passed in Tanganyika National Assembly recently;

(b) whether it affects in any way the interest of Indians domiciled there; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction to it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It affects the interests of about 750 persons of Indian origin, in addition to a few Indian citizens in Tanganyika.

(c) The Government of India have always been of the view that the same terms should be offered to all overseas civil servants who may be asked to retire or have been superseded to facilitate Africanisation of the Services.

प्रबन्ध संस्था, कलकत्ता

२५२७. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले सरकारी उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले श्रम कल्याण से संबंधित अधिकारी भी सामान्य शर्तों पर भारतीय समाज कल्याण और व्यापार प्रबन्ध संस्था, कलकत्ता, में

समाग कार्य में डिप्लोमा के लिये अल्पकालीन गहन पाठ्यक्रम के लिये नाम-निर्देशित किये जाने के अधिकारी हैं ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : जी हाँ। श्रम अफसरों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में संबद्ध कार्य करने वाले ऐसे अन्य अफसरों को भी इस पाठ्यक्रम में भेजने के लिये विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें भेजा जाता है।

क्षेत्रीय श्रम संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण

२५२८. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री** १५ जून, १९६२ के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२०३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस योजना में भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा भेजे गये अधिकारियों को क्षेत्रीय श्रम संस्थानों की प्रशिक्षण शाखाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : जी हाँ।

Hostile Nagas

2529. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga hostiles killed, arrested and the number of those who surrendered in encounters with Security Forces during the latter half of August, 1962;

(b) whether a number of Naga hostile hideouts were also destroyed during the period; and

(c) if so, how many and where?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Goa

2530. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed informal consultative council to advise the Lt. Governor of Goa has since been formed;

(b) if so, who are its members; and

(c) how far the advice of the council would, if at all, be binding on the Governor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No, Sir, not yet.

(c) The intention of the Lt. Governor in forming such a Council is to seek advice on matters concerning administration in Goa. The Lt. Governor will take note of the advice given by the various members of the Council in reaching decisions or formulating proposals. The Council will continue in being till the establishment of an elected body.

Industrial Exhibition at Panjim, Goa

2531. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold an Industrial Exhibition this winter at Panjim, Goa;

(b) if so, who will be the participants in the exhibition; and

(c) the other details of the proposal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A proposal to hold an Exhibition at Panjim, Goa, this winter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Necessary details are under study.

Development Officers for the Border Areas of Ladakh and NEFA

2532. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Development Officers have been appointed in the border areas of Ladakh and North East Frontier Agency; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The overall responsibility for coordination of developmental work in the North East Frontier Agency is that of Commissioner, NEFA, at the Agency level and Political Officers and Assistant Political Officers at their respective levels. Developmental work is undertaken by officers of all developmental departments such as Agriculture, Community Development, Education, Health, Forest, Engineering and Cottage Industries. Appointments to various posts connected with developmental work are made from time to time as and when there are vacancies.

The responsibility for coordination of developmental work in Ladakh is that of the Deputy Commissioner who also functions as ex-officio Development Commissioner. Appointments to posts in Ladakh are made by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and not by the Government of India.

Cotton Mills in Madhya Pradesh

2533. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 987 on the 18th August, 1962 and state the details of the parties to whom licenses have been issued for the setting up of more Cotton Mills in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

Serial No.	Name of the Party	Location
NEW UNITS		
1.	Shri Mannalal Agrawal,	Indore
2.	M/s. M.G. Corporation,	Khandwa, Bombay.
3.	M/s. Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,	Dewas, Bombay.
4.	M/s. Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd.,	Calcutta
5.	M/s. Sanghi Bros. (P) Ltd.,	Indore.
6.	M/s. S.D. Nopani,	Calcutta Bilaspur.
7.	M/s. Premukh Das Rameswar Das,	Katni.
8.	Shri P.S. Kalani,	Indore Satna.
9.	Shri Ramakant Loiya Raj Bhawan,	Kamptee, Nagpur.

Construction of Water Meter Holes in Indra Market, Delhi

2534. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1302 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on the construction of Water Meter holes for each flat on the main road of Indra Market, Delhi; and

(b) whether it is not a fact that this was objected to by the Corporation and the allottees had to shift the meters upstairs?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The cost of providing chambers for water meters in the residential flats of Indra Market is given below:—

Year of Construction	No. of flats	Cost of each Chamber
1956 . . .	21	40.81
1959	7	69.00

(b) No objection was raised by the Municipal Corporation at the time of providing water meter chambers for the 21 residential flats built in 1956. Objection was raised by the Municipal Corporation only when the work for providing water meter chambers for the 7 residential flats built in 1959 was nearing completion.

No information is available whether the water meters had to be shifted upstairs by the allottees.

Industrial Undertakings

2535. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1023 on the 18th August, 1962 and state:

(a) the names of the Industrial Undertakings restored to their owners; and

(b) the details of the undertakings which are still under Government control?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The following industrial undertakings have been restored to their owners:

Textiles

- (i) Edward Textile Mills Company Limited, Beawar, Rajasthan.
- (ii) Ajudhia Textile Mills Limited, Delhi.

Sugar

- (iii) The Jagdish Sugar Mills Ltd., Kathkuian.
- (iv) Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshmiganj.
- (v) Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Ltd., Ramkola.
- (vi) The Ram Lakshman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur.
- (vii) The Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda.
- (viii) The Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna.

(ix) Shri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala.

(b) The following undertakings are still under Government control:—

Name of the Undertaking	Schedule Industry	Date of taking over control
1. The Atherton West & Co. Ltd. Kanpur (U.P.).	Textiles	4-7-1959
2. Model Mills, Nagpur Ltd., (Maharashtra).	Do.	18-7-1959
3. Mewar Textiles Mill Limited, Bhilwara, Rajasthan.	Textiles	16-5-1960
4. Hathising Manufacturing Co., Limited, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	Do.	28-7-1960
5. R.S.R.G. Mohta Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited Akola, Maharashtra.	Do.	18-9-1961
6. M/s India Electric Works Limited, Calcutta.	Electricals	11-7-1961
7. M/s Jessop & Company Ltd., Calcutta.	Iron & Steel	15-5-1958

Two-roomed Flats in Indra Market, Delhi

2536. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1802-A on the 28th April, 1960 regarding flats in Indra Market and state whether the 2-roomed flats are allottable now and how many have been allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): All the 24 two-roomed flats in Indra Market are now allottable as the nett cost of each of these flats is upto Rs. 15,000. 15 flats out of 24 have been transferred to the occupants. The remaining 9 flats are being disposed

of by auction/tender as the occupants have not opted to purchase these flats by the prescribed date.

Vacant Quarters on Minto Road, New Delhi

2537. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some quarters in Minto Road area, New Delhi are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the actual number of such quarters;

(c) whether the employees of Government of India Press, New Delhi were assured of these quarters; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not allotting these quarters to them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) No, except those made available to Central Public Works Department for repairs/demolition.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Press employees were given an assurance that habitable quarters on vacation from the present allottees will be allotted to such of the Press employees who are at present allotted quarters at Srinivaspuri and living there. This is being done.

Stall Holders of Refugee Market, Lodi Colony, New Delhi

2539. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stall holders of Refugee Market, Lodi Colony, New Delhi, have not been permanently rehabilitated so far;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to rehabilitate them; and

(c) how long it will take to do so?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). Some stall holders of 5th

Avenue, Lodi Road area approached the Department of Rehabilitation for allotment of permanent accommodation. There was some delay in making permanent arrangements for them because the land on which the permanent market was to be constructed was in the occupation of the Ministry of Defence. The land has now been released by the Ministry of Defence and the plans and estimates for the market are being prepared by the Central Public Works Department.

Raids on Indo-Nepal Border

2540. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal's Foreign Minister has refuted a statement made by the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1962 while answering Starred Question No. 527 to the effect that the Government of Nepal had agreed that there was incursion by Nepalese Border Police into India at Jharokher; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of Nepal issued a Press note on August 26, 1962, refuting the report published in the 'Statesman' in respect of the answer given in Lok Sabha by the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on August 22, 1962. The Press note denied that His Majesty's Government had agreed that there was incursion by the Nepali border police into India at Jharokhar.

(b) The facts of the Jharokhar incident as established by our representative on the Joint Inquiry Committee, were given in Lok Sabha on August 22, 1962. The report of the incident prepared by the Nepal representative has not been supplied to us. The Press note issued by the Foreign Minister of Nepal stated briefly that "the riot at Jharokhar, according to the reports available to His Majesty's

Government, was a result of a clash between two factions of the raiders massing at that place".

Rayon Manufacturing Units

2541. Shri Bhakt Darshan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of rayon in the country;

(b) the extent to which the requirement is met indigenously;

(c) the names of existing rayon manufacturing units and their total production;

(d) what is the production capacity of Gwalior Rayon; and

(e) whether any Annual Report of the working of Gwalior Rayon is available?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total requirements of art silk and Synthetic yarn and Staple fibre at the end of Third Plan period is 98 million KGS.

(b) and (c) The indigenous production in 1961 was 43 million KGS. The names of these existing rayon manufacturing units are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Ewat House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

2. M/s. Century Rayon, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

3. M/s. Travancore Rayon, P.O. Rayonpuram, Kerala.

4. M/s. J. K. Rayon, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

5. M/s. Kesoram Rayon, 58, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.

6. M/s. South India Viscose Ltd., Coimbatore, Madras.

7. M/s. Gwalior Rayon, P.O. Birlagram, Nagda.

8. M/s. Sirsilk Ltd., Sirpur, Kaghz-nagar, Andhra Pradesh.

9. M/s. J. K. Synthetics, Kotah.

(d) The production capacity of Gwalior Rayon is 24.17 million KGS.

(e) No, Sir.

Caustic Soda

2542. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of existing units manufacturing Caustic Soda and their production capacity?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):

Sl. No.	Names of the units Mfg. caustic soda	Production Capacity Tons/year
1.	M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., P.O. Dalmia nagar, Bihar	5580
2.	M/s. D.C.M. Chemical Works P.O. Box. No. 1211, Najafgarh Road, Delhi	1150
3.	M/s. Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Prtg. Company Limited, (Calico Mills Chemical Division) P.O. Box.No.12, Ahmedabad	2310
	medabad Mfg. & Calico Prtg. Company Ltd. (Calico Mills Chemical Div.) Anik Chembur, Bombay	3600
5.	M/s. Tata Chemical Ltd., P.O. Mithapur, Okhamandal, Western Railway, Bombay	9900
6.	M/s. National Rayon Corpns Ltd., Kalyan Central Railway, Bombay	13200
7.	M/s. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Udyogmandal, P.O. (via) Alwaye, Kerala State, S. India	1000
8.	M/s. Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Mettur Dam, R.S. Madras	6930
9.	M/s. J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Panchapakadi, Pokharan Road, Distt. Thana, Bombay	2060

Sl. No.	Name of the units Mfg. caustic soda	Production Capacity Tons/year
10.	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., P.O. Rishra, Distt. Hoogly.	3240
11.	M/s. Hindustan Heavy Chemical Ltd., 15, Barrack-pore Trunk Road, Khardah, 24-Parganas	2970
12.	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd P.O. Brajrajnagar, Distt. Sambalpur (Orissa).	575
13.	M/s. Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., Sirpur-Kaghznagar, Central Railway, Andhra	3770
14.	M/s. Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati (S.Rty).	575
15.	M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd., P.O. Titagarh, Distt. 24-Parganas, West Bengal	3770
16.	M/s. Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., P.O. Jamnanagar, Rly. Station, Jagadhari, Distt., Ambala	600
17.	M/s. Dharangadhra Chemical Works, Ltd., (Caustic Soda Division) Sahupuram P.O. Arumuganeri, (Tinnevely Distt).	26400
18.	M/s. Saurashtra Chemical, Porbandar	20400

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें

२५४३. { श्री बड़े :
श्री कछवाय :

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कपड़ा मिलों में इस समय कितनी तकलियां और करधे काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन मिलों में काम करने वाले कामगरों की संख्या इस समय क्या और

(ग) सन् १९५२ से इस समय तक लियों तथा करघों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और उस अनुपात में कामगारों की संख्या में कितनी कमी या वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की सूती कपड़ा मिलों में १-१-१९६२ को ५००,३९६ तकुए और १२,३६४ करघे काम कर रहे थे ।

(ख) लगभग ५६,६५० कामगार ।

(ग) यह जानकारी इकट्ठी कर सकना संभव नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों के
अधिकों को बोनस

२५४४. { श्री बडे :
श्री कछवाय :

क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़े की कितनी मिलें हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी मिलों में १९६१ में मजदूरों को बोनस दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मिलों में पिछले पांच वर्षों से मजदूरों को कोई बोनस नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे मिलें कौन सी हैं और उन्होंने इसके क्या कारण बताये हैं ?

अम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में अम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में है । इसलिये सूचना प्राप्त नहीं ।

सारनाथ में आकाशवाणी भवन

२५४५. श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : क्या सूचना अम प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि सारनाथ (वाराणसी) में आकाशवाणी द्वारा निमित भवन में प्रसारण कार्य होगा अथवा अन्य कोई कार्य करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : सारनाथ (वाराणसी) में आकाशवाणी ने जो भवन बनाया है वह प्रसारण के काम में लाया जायेगा ।

Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat

2546. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the inscription 'He Ram' has been removed from Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat recently;

(b) if so, on what basis and for what reasons;

(c) whether the removal is permanent or temporary; and

(d) whether the removal has been effected with the consent, concurrence and approval of Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi is being redeveloped according to a plan approved by Government. This redevelopment involves the replacement of the existing stone slab with the inscription 'हे राम' by black granite which will have on it the same text. The inscription has been temporarily removed and will be restored on the reconstructed Samadhi in the near future.

Photographs of Indian Border taken by Chinese

2547. Shri B. Verma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Chinese officials along with the Bara Hakim of Dhangarhi of Nepal

Matter of Urgent
Public Importance

visited Guari Phanta area of our side some days back and took snapshots of the area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No Chinese officials visited Guari Phanta in Kheri District of Uttar Pradesh. Two Japanese, holding valid passport and transit visas to enter Nepal from India were, however, seen there on June 1, 1962, taking photographs of the Railway Station and the surroundings. These Japanese are helping the Nepal Government in conducting agricultural research and went back to Nepal the same day through Guari Phanta. The Bara Hakim of Dhangarhi (Nepal) was not known to have accompanied them. Since these Japanese, mistaken by some newspapermen as Chinese, were not guilty of any offence under our laws, the question of taking any action against them did not arise.

Indian Delegation to U.N. General
Assembly

2548. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the composition of the Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly has been finalised by Government; and

(b) what subjects are proposed by India to be discussed in the next Session of the UNO?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have sponsored an item:

"Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests."

The Government have also co-sponsored an item:

"The Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa:

- (a) Race conflict in South Africa;
- (b) Treatment of People of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa."

Another item—"United Nations Year for International Co-operation"—was sponsored by India last year and is included in the agenda this year.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BAN ON IMPORT OF ART SILK YARN AND CONSEQUENT UNEMPLOYMENT.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported ban on import of art silk yarn resulting in unemployment of over one lakh of weavers."

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): This is a longish statement but, as hon. Member are interested in it, I will read it.

Representations have been received by Government from various actual users of art silk yarn, including handloom sector, against the recent decision not to import Rs. 1.5 crores worth of art silk yarn during the

current half year because of acute foreign exchange situation.

It has been Government's policy to effect a reduction in the import of art silk yarn with the progressive increase in the indigenous production. The production of artsilk yarn, both rayon filament and staple fibre yarn, has increased from about 76 million lbs. in 1959 to 100 million lbs. in 1961 and an estimated production of 112 million lbs. in 1962. The increase of production in the current year is itself worth about Rs. 4 crores. Consistent with this and with the difficult situation of foreign exchange in recent years, Government have been reducing the quantum of import of artsilk yarn for actual users from Rs. 4.2 crores in 1958-59 to Rs. 2.1 crores in 1961-62. Similarly, the established importers' quota has also been reduced to Rs. 17 lakhs per half year. Thus, there has been a progressive reduction with nil in the current year as far as the quota of Rs. 1.5 crores is concerned.

With the increased exports of art-silk fabrics, import entitlement against exports under the Export Promotion Scheme also bring in adequate quantities of yarn to meet a substantial portion of the requirements of the industry both in the powerloom and the handloom sector. This could be further stepped up only with the increased exports.

As a result of the deteriorating foreign exchange position it became necessary to impose a further cut in the imports permitted to all the industries, as the House is aware, affecting even maintenance imports of several industries. The artsilk industry had also to share in this reduction.

In 1962, the production of indigenous artsilk yarn has increased as mentioned above and thus the total availability of artsilk yarn to the artsilk weaving industry even after this cut will be higher by Rs. 2 crores over the year 1961 in the current year.

Over and above this, the exports of art silk fabrics are also going up. In 1961, exports of art silk fabrics were of the order of Rs. 6½ crores which are rising to about Rs. 8 crores in 1962 based on actual exports in the first seven months of 1962. Therefore, the total availability of art silk yarn to this industry will increase by Rs. 3.5 crores in 1962 as compared to 1961. Thus it will be seen that neither the handloom sector nor the powerloom sector of the art silk weaving industry is going to suffer at all, but if anything, will receive somewhat larger quantity of yarn during the current year and hence there need be no fear of loss in production or employment or of closure on account of any shortage of raw materials.

Then the policy of handloom production is given. If you like, I might continue.

Mr. Speaker: That might be done the Table of the House.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I lay it on the Table of the House.

[The rest of the Statement laid on the Table is reproduced below—Ed.]

In the distribution arrangements, the handloom sector of the industry gets the allotment of yarn in the following ways:

- (i) The entire established importers quota valued at Rs. 17 lakhs per half year is being reserved for and transferred to the handloom organisations for distribution through the Director of Handlooms or the Director of Industries of the State concerned.
- (ii) 10 per cent. of the indigenous production is reserved for the handloom sector and distributed through the distribution committee.
- (iii) The industry is eligible for an import entitlement to the extent of 100 per cent. f.o.b. value of the art silk fabrics exported.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

It will be thus seen that due to the overall increased availability of art-silk yarn both indigenous and imported (against export entitlement and including established importers' quota which is entirely reserved for the handloom sector) the total availability of the artsilk yarn to handloom industry will be on the increase. It may be also recalled that the value of artsilk yarn made available to the handloom industry in 1960 was Rs. 3.82 crores which rose to Rs. 4.23 crores in 1961 and which will become Rs. 4.5 crores in 1962. Thus the total quantity of yarn to the handlooms has been progressively increasing. This could be further increased if larger exports of handloom fabrics are made.

Nor also the powerloom sector of the artsilk industry will suffer, even though the policy of the Government has remained and continues to remain of granting somewhat higher allocations to the handloom sector as compared to the powerloom sector.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know if there was at all any necessity for banning the import of art silk yarn? This policy should have been adopted a little earlier and not at this stage when one lakh weavers are getting out of employment. What steps is Government taking to employ those persons?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am afraid, there is no question of unemployment. We have also checked it up only yesterday. It is only a fear expressed by some people who are interested in more imports and by some who are interested in selling goods which are imported.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): May I know whether the Government's original programme as enunciated in the Red Book, that is, in the Import Trade Control Policy for April, 1962 to March 1963, contained the provision of importing art silk to the extent necessary? Did the question of reduction arise due to want of foreign exchange or due to the consideration of availability of yarn here in India?

If it was due to availability which was known to Government, how could this sanction for import be given? The position may be clarified.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. House is aware that the foreign exchange situation was reviewed by the Government of India in May. As a result of the late decisions of the Aid India Club and various other reasons the hon. Finance Minister reviewed the entire policy and it was decided to cut as many items as possible without which we can do. What I am submitting to the hon. House is that even after the drastic cuts in various directions total availability is not at all going to affect either the handloom sector or the powerloom sector of the industry.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): May I know whether this cut is only in respect of art silk yarn or any other yarn also which used to be imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Cotton yarns are totally banned. At least I am happy that under the export promotion scheme we are allowing such a large quantity of art silk yarn for the weavers.

12.15 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, regarding my motion for adjournment I have a submission to make. Today is the last day of this Session. While refusing my adjournment motion I have not been told that it is a statement. Whatever I have referred to is that with the help of the Planning Commission the UP Government has imposed a tax.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee is an old parliamentarian.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Today is the last day.

Mr. Speaker: As it is the last day he can discuss it with me in my Chamber immediately after I rise and go there. I can bring it up after

two hours after he has discussed it with me. But because it is the last day we should not relax the rules. After ten minutes or so I will go to my Chamber and he can come to me and discuss it.

12.20 hrs.

RE: EXPUNCTION

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Sir, I want to give a personal explanation.

बाढ़ के मसले को लेकर ३१ तारीख को हाउस में जो शोरगुल हुआ उसके बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब बाढ़ जैसे इम्पोटेंट मसले आयें या जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जमीन पर जो टैंक्स लगाया जा रहा है, इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण मसले आयें तो उनको यहां बन्द नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि उन पर बहस होनी चाहिये और अगर उस दिन बहस कर लेने दी गई होती तो यह शोरगुल जो हाउस में मचा था वह न मचा होता...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह आप ऐक्सप्लेनेशन तो नहीं दे रहे हैं बल्कि यह सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मेरा यही नम्र निवेदन है कि ऐसे इम्पोटेंट मसलों पर हाउस में बहस होने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब मानदीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : आप कहते हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ लेकिन फिर यही कहूंगा कि इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर सदन में बहस होने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki) rose—

Shri Harn Barmu (Gauhati): May I have some information from you?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yadav has stood up first.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पहले तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उसे आप सुन लें। मैंने आज एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न दिया था। मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह था कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी ने बाढ़ के महले पर बोलते हुये प्रसंगवश प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर २५००० रुपये रोजाना खर्च होने वाली बात उठाई थी। उसको उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने निकाल दिया, ऐक्सपंज कर दिया। कार्य संचालन संबंधी जो ३८० नम्बर की प्रक्रिया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें आप चाहते क्या हैं? आप उस संबंध में मेरे पास क्या कोई अपील रख रहे हैं....

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): On a point of order, I think the hon. Member cannot ask you to review the decision already given.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न तो उठाया था और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने उस पर फैसला दे दिया। यह पहले भी मेरे सामने लाया गया है। मैंने आप से उसी वक्त विनती की थी यह मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है कि जो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने फैसला किया उसको रिवाइज कर सकूँ, या बदल सकूँ। आप वही सवाल फिर यहां उठाना चाह रहे हैं। यह मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है कि हाउस में प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर ने जो फैसला पहले कर दिया है उसको मैं किसी तरह से बदलूँ या उसको रैब्यू करूँ। मैंने माननीय सदस्य को इस बारे में इन्तिला भी दे दी है कि मैंने उसमें दखल देने से इन्कार कर दिया है। वाकी दो मेम्बर साहब उठे उनको मैंने बन्द किया। आप से भी यही कहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को न उठायें क्योंकि मैंने आपको इसे उठाने की मंजूरी नहीं दी है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने एक निवेदन किया आपने उसे प्रत्नीकार कर दिया। अब उससे मेरी सहमति है या असहमति, उस बारे

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

में मैं आपसे असहमत होते हुये भी आप के उस आदेश को मानता हूँ। लेकिन हम एक प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं और वह यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि आपकी कोई इस पर व्यवस्था हो, मार्ग दर्शन हो क्योंकि ३८० नियम साफ यह कहता है :—

“यदि अध्यक्ष की यह राय हो कि वाद-विवाद में कोई ऐसा शब्द या ऐसे शब्द प्रयुक्त किये गये हैं जो मानहानिकारक या अशिष्ट या असंसदीय या अभद्र हैं तो वह, स्वविवेक से, आदेश दे सकेगा कि ऐसा शब्द या ऐसे शब्द सभा की कार्यवाही में से निकाल दिये जायें।”

अब उसमें अध्यक्ष हो, उपाध्यक्ष हों अथवा सभापति महोदय हों, वह कैसे शब्दों को निकालेंगे, किस तरह के वाक्यों को निकालेंगे, उस अधिकार और उस शक्ति का इसमें वर्णन है। अब श्री बागड़ी के शब्द जो कि निकाले गये वह इस परिधि के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं समझ गया जो माननीय सदस्य कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा पूरा निवेदन तो सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब ज्यादा समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब माननीय सदस्य मुझे भी सुन लें।

आपने कहा कि जो शब्द बागड़ी जी ने कहे थे वह इस रूल के मुताबिक नहीं निकलने चाहियें थे। अब मेरा इसके मुताबिक यही कहना है कि इसका फैसला कौन करेगा कि वह शब्द इसमें आते हैं या नहीं। जाहिर है कि इसका फैसला तो वही कर सकता है जो कि यहां कुर्सी पर बैठा हो चाहे वह चेयरमैन हो, चाहे डिप्टी स्पीकर हो या खुद स्पीकर हो। अब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जो कि उस मौके पर कुर्सी में थे उन्होंने यह समझा कि बागड़ी

साहब के वह अल्फाज इस ३८० नियम में आते हैं और उन्होंने उनको निकालने का फैसला दे दिया। अब उस फैसले पर फिर गौर नहीं हो सकता। उस पर फिर सोचा नहीं जा सकता। मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है कि अब मैं इसकी व्यवस्था दूँ कि वे शब्द उस रूल में आते थे या नहीं। इस बात पर अब चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन यह नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बेकार आप इसको खींचे चले जा रहे हैं। अब इस बात को यहां नहीं छेड़ा जा सकता क्योंकि जो उस वक्त कुर्सी पर मौजूद थे उन्होंने जो फैसला किया उस दिन ३८० का वही फैसला कतई है। अब मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है कि कुछ मैं आपसे सुन सकूँ और उस पर कोई फैसला दे सकूँ। मैं कोई कोर्ट औफ अपील नहीं हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification of your observations under this rule, may I make a submission and request you to enlighten the House? Because I find that you have set up a tradition here according to which, so far as I remember,—even where serious objections have been taken by the Treasury Benches—words and expressions were not expunged at all whenever you have been in the Chair in this Parliament. A very wise and sound tradition you have set up and we are grateful to you for that.

May I make one submission? You have even observed on such occasions, 'Let posterity see what has happened; I would not expunge anything from the proceedings; let posterity see the sequence of the observations, and let them come to their own conclusions' I think that it is a fine precedent that you have set up in this Parliament. We would have expected the Deputy-Speaker also to follow in your footsteps as regards this matter. Is it not

possible for you to advise the Deputy-Speaker, not here, but in your Chamber, or outside the House, to follow your own precedent and to follow your footsteps in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: No hard and fast rule can be laid down. It is true, as Mr. Kamath has said, that I am really very chary of expunging anything and I think that most of the records should go as they are. As he has said, of course, I observed and did say those words, namely, 'Let posterity see how we used those words, and how we behaved, and also that Parliament did react very strongly against them, and they had raised objection to them. I did say that. But, even then, occasions might arise when it might be thought necessary that the words should be expunged, and it is only left to the presiding officer who might be in the Chair at that time to judge whether there is really an occasion where those should be expunged. Therefore, there cannot be any hard and fast rule or one rigid rule, that because I said so, therefore, no occasion would arise when I might be forced to order expunction; that can happen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I appeal to you once again? As far as I know, when any remarks are expunged outside the House, it is usually done after you yourself or the Deputy-Speaker has carefully considered the matter and thought over the matter, and it would be wiser for the Deputy-Speaker, in future, before he finally orders the expunction, to consult you and then finally decide. What has happened has happened, and we cannot undo it.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be done.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): There is one point on which I would like to elicit information. In connection with the Land Revenue Bill which has been brought forward in U.P., there is a statement in the press today, that is, in *The Indian Express* that this has been forced upon the

State Governments at the suggestion of the Planning Commission. When we go to the States, they tell us that this is something which we are forcing upon them. If that is so, we would like to have a statement from the Treasury Benches here on this matter, whether actually this is the direct outcome of the suggestion of the Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member is an old parliamentarian, and she is also one among the Panel of Chairmen. Can I take it up in this manner? Should she not have given notice to me if she wanted to raise it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Today is the last day of this session. It is not possible to give notice. It is a very important thing, and it is a matter which is agitating the whole country. We would like to know what the responsibility of Parliament is in regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Even if she sends me notice today, perhaps, I might just consider it and see if it can be taken up later in the day, but it is not in this manner that it can be taken up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask one thing? I am not asking anything about this. Supposing you decide that this can be taken up after some time....

Mr. Speaker: Then, I shall take it up after some time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, we have to table the notice, and the hon. Minister concerned has also to be present....

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the hon. Minister to be present. That is no ground for argument.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek a clarification on a fundamental issue? I require your guidance in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He can come to my Chamber and we shall sit together and see if I can give that advice.

Shri Hem Barua: It cannot be settled in the Chamber. That is why I am asking for your guidance now.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair has to decide, as any issue arises, on the facts that are involved in that particular issue. If a hypothetical case is put before the Speaker and his guidance or direction is required on that, then it is a very difficult thing; he might have to decide it later on, and then perhaps he might put himself in difficulty.

Shri Hem Barua: I shall finish in a minute.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to let us proceed with the business.

Shri Tyagi: How can the Speaker guide the Opposition? The Speaker cannot guide the Opposition. How can they ask for your guidance?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can my hon. friend say that the Speaker cannot guide the Opposition? The Speaker is there to guide the entire House. So, it was wrong on the part of my hon. friend to have said like that.

Mr. Speaker: All are equal for me, whether they be on this side or on the other side.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Statement No I, Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 104].

- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III, First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 105].

- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI, Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha), [See Appendix II, annexure No. 106].

- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. VII, Fourteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 107].

- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XV, Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 108].

12.30 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यान ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । एक्सपंक्शन के बारे में जो आप ने कहा है... (Interruptions).

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : यह कोई प्वायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear if there is any point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : अभी एक्सपंक्शन करने के बारे में जो वातालाप चल रहा था, उसमें मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि जो लफ्ज एक्सपंज किये जायें, उन को प्रोसीडिंग में लिख कर उनके आगे लिख दिया जाये कि वे लफ्ज एक्सपंज किये जायेंगे । जो तरीका इस वक्त प्रस्तियार किया जा रहा है, उससे इस बात का क्या पता चल सकता है कि मैंने कौन से शब्द कहे थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैंने आपका प्वायंट आफ आर्डर सुन लिया है । अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : एक प्वायंट आफ आर्डर और है । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य पहले प्वायंट आफ आर्डर का जवाब सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं, तो इसका मतलब है कि उनको यकीन है कि वह कोई प्वायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

अब दूसरा प्वायंट आफ आर्डर कहिये ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): There can be only one point of order at a time.

Mr. Speaker: That has been disposed of.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the end of it. The House should proceed.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it might be on a different subject. I am not sure if he is not raising a point of order on a different subject.

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब . . .

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): A point of order is raised when there is something before the House. What is the subject on which the point of order is being raised?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को नहीं उठा सकते । उसकी इत्तिला उनको दे दी गई है । इसमें कोई प्वायंट आफ आर्डर एराइज नहीं होता । अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । उनको इस तरह बार, बार खड़े होकर स्कावट नहीं हालनी चाहिये । श्री मनुमाई शाह ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने नोटिस भेजे हैं, उनके बारे में इत्तिला उनको दे दी गई है । वह बार बार उसी बात को उठा रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने वह प्वायंट आफ आर्डर तहरीरी इत्तिला न मिलने के बारे में उठाया था । आपने कहा था कि मेम्बरों को तहरीरी इत्तिला दी जायगी, लेकिन मुझे तहरीरी इत्तिला नहीं मिली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । तहरीरी इत्तिला हर बात पर देना मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता । इस बात के लिये मैं माफी चाहूंगा कि अगर हर एक मेम्बर साहब इस बात पर जोर दें कि जो इतने नोटिस दिये जाते हैं, मैं उन सबको तहरीरी इत्तिला दूँ, तो मुश्किल हो जायगा । मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य जबानी इत्तिला पर ही एतबार कर लिया करें ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I say something about my calling attention notice? I had submitted a calling attention notice on the subject of the Nepali police beating up two Indian nationals in Purnea. It came up before the State Assembly and the Speaker ruled that it is a Central subject. But now I am informed—just after 11 O'clock—that the External Affairs Ministry people do not have any information and therefore, it cannot be taken up. I just wanted to know whether you have not the right to guide them and direct them to collect information.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that also.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे ये कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । मैं हुक्म देता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और कार्यवाही को चलने दें ।

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE COIR BOARD, RUBBER (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Certified Acocunts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1960-61 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-434|62.]
- (ii) The Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. GSR 1162 dated the 1st September 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-435|62.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY

Shri Manubhai Shah: On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Reprt of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Limited, Bmbay, for the year ending the 31st March 1962, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-436|62.]

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.**

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making cer-

tain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

- (i) GSR No. 678 dated the 19th May, 1962,
- (ii) GSR No. 702 dated the 26th May, 1962,
- (iii) GSR No. 755 dated the 9th June, 1962,
- (iv) GSR No. 996 dated the 28th July, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-437/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR No. 1125 dated the 25th August 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1962, extending the said Act to cashewnut industry.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-438/62].

ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of Central Government for the year 1960-61. [Place in Liby. See No. LT-439/62].

REPORT OF INDIAN AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND PROBLEM OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Shri Datar: On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, I be beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report on Indian and State Administrative Services and Problem of District Administration by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-440/62].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF
NEWSPAPERS**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1962 (Part I). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-441/62].

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES
CORPORATION**

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): On behalf of Shri Bhagavati, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Accounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1959-60 together with Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-442/62].

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhun): In pursuance of your instructions the other day, I would like to know whether a statement explaining the delay is also laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know perhaps. I had said the other day that whenever there was unnecessary delay in a paper being laid on the Table, a statement explaining the cause of the delay should also be laid.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In this case, there has been no delay. This has been the practice.

Shri Morarka: The report relates to the year 1959-60 and now we are in September, 1962.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what has been followed in this case for so many years.

Shri Morarka: Even then it cannot be said that there is no delay.

Mr. Speaker: When was this received by the Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not quite sure, but it must have been received a few months back.

Mr. Speaker: It might be ascertained afterwards.

**MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY
COMMITTEES**

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (first to third) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Second Session.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhun): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the first sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the second session of Third Lok Sabha.

12.37 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1962.'
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1962, agreed without any amend-

[Secretary]

ment to the Extradition Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 1962.'

- (iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the **Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha**, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th September, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1962.'
- (iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th September, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1962'
- (v) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 4th September, 1962, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha

that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among the Christians, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
2. Shri Jairamdas Dulatram
3. Shri A. C. Gilbert
4. Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh
5. Shri Dayaldas Kurro
6. Shri Bansi Lal
7. Shri A. D. Mani
8. Shrimati Uma Nehru
9. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
10. Shri M. H. Samuel
11. Shri M. C. Shah
12. Shri Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha
13. Shri P. A. Solomon
14. Shri Thomas Srinivasan
15. Shri A. M. Tarq."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th August, 1962:

1. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1962.
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1962.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FIRST REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Copies of this report which he has just laid on the Table may be circulated to Members.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) First Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the **Eighty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)** on the Ministry of S.R. & C.A.—Part III—National Atlas Organisation Survey of India etc.
- (2) Second Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the **Thirty-third and Eighty-seventh Reports of Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)** on Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In this connection I wish to say just a word. I am glad to note that the rather clumsy phrase "Action Taken Report" used yesterday has been dropped now.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NOS. 1411 AND 1616.

The Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, Shri U. M. Trivedi had asked the following supplementary question:

"May I know if Government proposes to have a uniform law of land acquisition throughout India and consolidate all the laws as amended up-to-date by the various States?"

In reply I had stated as follows:

"The present Land Acquisition Act of 1894 which has been the subject matter of the decision of the Supreme Court is applicable throughout the country."

The correct position is that the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 applies to the whole of India except the territories which immediately before November 1, 1956 were comprised in part 'B' States. It also does not apply to Jammu and Kashmir. Since acquisition of land is in the concurrent list, the State Governments have enacted laws with regard to the territories of former part 'B' States. In the former part 'A' States also, the Act of 1894 has been amended in some cases.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture has already stated the correct position in the Lok Sabha during the debate on the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962, on August 21, 1962.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nabh): Sir, during the course of my reply to supplementaries to question No. 1626 on the 22nd June, 1962 I had stated "The installation of this 20 KW shortwave transmitter will take about three to four months more". The correct position, however, is as already indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2156 answered on 29th May, 1962 that the installation of 20 KW Shortwave transmitter at Trivandrum is expected to be completed during the year 1963-64.

STATEMENT RE. COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ON DUMRAON ACCI- DENT

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): As the Honourable Members will recall, I made a statement on the floor of the House on 31-8-1962 about the circumstances leading to the adjournment of hearing by the Commission of Inquiry constituted by the Government to inquire into the accident to 6 Down Amritsar-Howrah Mail at Dumraon.

According to the Commission the proceedings before the Commission and the Criminal Court could not go

[Shri Swaran Singh]

on simultaneously. The matter has been considered in consultation with the Government of Bihar, who have now advised that the charges against the two Cabinmen of Dumraon have not yet been framed. The Government of Bihar are taking steps to withdraw the criminal case. The Commission will recommence their hearings as soon as the necessary formalities connected with the withdrawal of the case are completed.

STATEMENT RE. RETENTION PRICES OF PIG IRON AND STEEL

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement on the important subject of the fair ex-works retention prices of pig iron and steel payable to the main producers of iron and steel for the period 1st of April 1960 to the 31st March, 1962. The uniform retention prices for steel payable to the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. were enquired into by the Tariff Commission in 1955. In their resolution No. SC(A)-2(149)/55 dated the 1st of February, 1956, Government accepted the Tariff Commission's recommendation that the average retention price payable to the two major producers should be fixed at Rs. 393 per ton. Government also agreed to examine, on merits, claims for escalations in retention prices resulting from changes in railway freights, changes in statutory prices of coal and other fuel etc. As a result of the escalations allowed, the basic retention prices fixed in 1956 were increased under the Escalator Clause four times and the average escalated retention price in force on the 31st of March, 1960 was Rs. 474.59 per ton including excise duty. The prices then fixed were for a period of five years from 1955-56 to 1959-60.

A reference was made to the Tariff Commission by the Government on the

13th of March 1961 to enquire and recommend, having regard to the various agreements with the steel companies, (i) what the normal retention prices of steel should be for the period from the 1st of April, 1960 to the 31st of March 1962; and (ii) the special element that should be allowed in the price in addition for payment by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. of interest on and repayment of the special advances made to those companies by Government.

A similar reference regarding the fixation of pig iron prices for the period 1-4-1960 to 31-3-1962 was made on the 1st of August 1961. Meanwhile, after having a preliminary cost examination of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. undertaken by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance, Government decided to increase the retention prices of steel to an average of about Rs. 512 per tonne. This price was purely provisional and was subject to adjustments in the light of Government's decision on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

The Commission having conducted an enquiry submitted their report at the end of April 1962. The main recommendations of the Commission are as follows:

- (i) The average fair retention price of saleable steel (inclusive of the special element for payment of interest on and repayment of special advances) for 1960-62 should be Rs. 550 per tonne. This recommendation was based on an assessment of a fair or standard block on the basis of a comparative study of the capital blocks of the existing units. The Tariff Commission recommended that for the price period 1960-62, a capital block of Rs. 1300 per tonne of saleable steel should be reasonably representative;

- (ii) A return at 8 per cent on the representative block of Rs. 1300 per tonne of saleable steel and interest on an estimated working capital at six months works cost equivalent at 5 per cent should be allowed;
- (iii) Based on an equated payment spread over a period of 20 years, the special element allowed in the retention price for payment of interest on and repayment of the special advances should be Rs. 8 per tonne of saleable steel (this element is included in the price of Rs. 550 per tonne);
- (iv) The fair retention price of steel ingots for 1960—62 should be Rs. 344 per tonne, inclusive of the special element of Rs. 8 per tonne for payment of interest on and repayment of the special advances;
- (v) The price of pig iron recommended by the Commission means roughly an increase of Rs. 3 per tonne over the existing prices.

There are other recommendations of a general kind which the Commission have made with the object of improving the production of iron and steel in the country.

After carefully examining the recommendations of the Commission, the Government have come to the conclusion that for the period 1960—62 there is insufficient justification for accepting a block of Rs. 1300 per tonne. The Government have, therefore, decided to base the retention prices on a block of Rs. 1176 per tonne. This figure has been arrived at on the basis that the plants should have worked at 100 per cent of capacity instead of 90 per cent optimum mentioned by the Tariff Commission and after excluding from the capital block the special advances paid to the

companies by Government. The Government also consider that the working capital provision allowed at six months of the works cost equivalent is rather high and feel that a provision on the basis of four months works cost should be adequate. Finally, in revision of their earlier decision taken in 1959, the Government consider that it is not necessary at this stage to provide an element in the retention price for the payment of interest and the repayment of the special advances. The agreements with the companies provide for an alternative method of repayment of a part of the special advances with interest, namely an issue of share capital by the companies, at such time or times as the Government of India, may in agreement with the companies, decide. This will be considered further by Government. Government have accordingly decided to exclude the element of Rs. 8 per tonne recommended by the Commission on this account from the retention price to be fixed. As a result of these decisions, the average retention price of steel produced by the main producers, whether in the private or in the public sector, will be fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 522.50 per tonne for the period 1st of April 1960 to the 31st of March 1962, which means an increase of Rs. 10.50 per tonne over the provisional price fixed earlier, instead of the increase of Rs. 38 per tonne recommended by the Tariff Commission. The detailed retention prices recommended by the Commission for different categories of steel will be scaled down suitably in accordance with the above decision. Lest there should be any misunderstanding, I should like to make it clear that the controlled price of various categories of steel for sale to the public will not be raised as a result of this decision to increase the retention price payable to the main producers.

As regards the retention price of steel ingots, for similar reasons Government propose to fix this price at

[Shri C. Subramaniam]
 Rs. 326 per tonne. Similarly for pig iron, after making a deduction on account of the reduced provision for working capital, Government propose to fix a retention price which is Re. 1 per tonne lower than the price recommended by the Commission.

The Government have also considered the other general recommendations of the Commission regarding regular supply of raw materials (particularly coal), improvement of sintering and ore handling facilities, more regular transport arrangements for both raw materials and finished products, adoption of latest technological advances etc. They have accepted these and will also commend them to the steel plants for implementation.

The recommendations of the Commission related only to the period 1st of April, 1960 to 31st March 1962. We are already in September 1962. A view has, therefore, to be taken of the prices to be fixed after the 1st of April 1962. Government have decided that the prices to be fixed for the period 1960-62 should also be applicable provisionally beyond the period 1st April 1962 subject to certain changes which are necessary on account of (a) the recent increase in the statutory price of coal and (b) the increase in the railway freight from July 1st, 1962. The effect of these changes will be announced shortly. The final prices to be fixed for the period after 1st April, 1962 will be decided after further consideration.

Government regret the delay in the announcement of their decisions on the reports of the Tariff Commission which was mainly due to the complexities of the problems involved. A government resolution on the subject announcing these prices is being issued today.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I know how the present price will compare with the price of imported steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot give an immediate answer.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will it be costlier than the imported steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I know whether the question of reviewing the way the Tariff Commission has been calculating the costs, whether in steel or in cement or other basic industries, whether that entire question is being gone into by the Government and secondly, whether in the case of steel plants the refusal to give them Rs. 8 extra over the repayment of their Rs. 20 crores loans...

An Hon. Member: It has not been given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Whether the question of permitting them to float extra shares has been considered along with the fact they have not paid even a pice back by way of the loan.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question has not been very clear to me anyhow. The repayment has not been done so far and the agreement was for the repayment of this. A special element will be included in the retention price. It is on that basis that the Tariff Commission made a recommendation that Rs. 8 per ton should be included in the retention price, but now, we have negated that recommendation and we are proposing to take advantage of another clause in the agreement by which it should be possible, by agreement with the company, to ask them to reduce the equity capital and pay back this loan.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want to put one question for the sake of clarification.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question has not been answered. I want to know whether they are going into the entire calculation of the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Speaker: It may be that the hon. Members can have recourse to some other method in such matters.

Shri Tyagi: This is the last day of this session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister stated that this increase is not going to affect the consumers. I want to know whether definite instructions will be issued or whether this will be embodied in the resolution that the Government are going to issue to-day.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There will be no change in the selling price and therefore the hon. Member may be assured that this will not increase the price.

Shri Tyagi: I want to have one clarification. After this retention price has been announced, may I know how much margin does the Indian Iron receive and how much margin does the Tata Iron receive, between the cost price and the price which we have settled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the calculation of the retention price, we have a certain notional block. What is their actual cost now has been worked up. As far as the manufacturing cost of the company is concerned, we have not interfered with the recommendation of the Tariff Commission which has been accepted. Apart from that, we have interfered with the recommendation of the Tariff Commission only in respect of the return to be provided on the capital of the companies, and therefore, that is a matter for calculation.

Shri Tyagi: My question was this.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Tariff Commission made any assesment of the margin of profit to be left with the companies.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what I am stating. The Tariff Commission made the recommendation that a return of eight per cent should be made on the basis of Rs. 1,300. But the Government have come to the conclusion that Rs. 1,300, as the block, is not necessary on the basis of 90 per

cent performance. If there was any shortfall which is due to inefficiency of the concern, we need not pay for the inefficiency. Therefore, 100 per cent performance should be taken into account.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will that eight per cent be available to the public sector factories? Will the same margin of profit be available both to the public sector and the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a common retention price which is being fixed both for the public and the private sectors.

Shri Tyagi: Then there is a contradiction.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The Minister said just now that for fixing this price, Rs. 1,176 has been taken as the capital cost of the block as the basis. The capital cost differs from plant to plant. For example, in the public sector, the capital cost is much more than in the old plants. May I know whether the Government has considered the desirability of taking the actual cost of the block rather than the notional cost for all the plants on an equal basis?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the Tariff Commission took 90 per cent performance and then on that basis calculated the capital block. The Government came to the conclusion that there is no justification, for the purpose of ensuring a return, to take 90 per cent performance, but only 100 per cent performance should be taken. On that basis, it has been worked out.

Shri Morarka: Whether it is 90 per cent or 100 per cent, the capital cost in the new plants is quite different, and is much higher than in the old plants. Some are new and some are old. Therefore, the question is whether the Government have considered the desirability of making any distinction between these aspects in respect of the basis for the fixation of the retention price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is an agreement that there will be a common retention price for all the plants, in the public sector as well as in the private sector—old and new. Therefore, we cannot make such a distinction. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But that agreement lasts only up to 31st March, 1962 Hereafter, it is open to us to make a variation if it is found necessary.

Shri Tyagi: I had read in some newspapers that the Indian Iron earned a profit of Rs. 12 crores out of their total block of Rs. 12 crores. Under these circumstances, I was anxious to know how much margin is given. There are three main iron steel producing units: one is the Indian Iron; another is Tata; and the third comes under the public sector. After fixing this basic, retention price, I want to know how much is the margin which is calculated by the Tariff Commission, how much of the margin of profit goes to each of these three units.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Any hon. Member can work out the arithmetic. I do not expect the hon. Member to have it done by me.

12.55 hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move:

"That in the motion adopted on Wednesday, September 5, 1962 concurring in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits and other proceeding and for purposes connected therewith, the names of the following Members who are in excess of the number of the Members of Lok Sabha to be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee be omitted and a message sent

to Rajya Sabha making the necessary correction in the message sent to that House on the 5th September, 1962: Shri P. C. Borooah, Shri Bhola Raut, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri T. Abdul Wahid, Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, Shri Bishen Chander Seth, Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri."

I apologise for this mistake which occurred the other day through the in advertence of the several people concerned in drawing up the list of names. What happened was, the Rajya Sabha passed a motion requesting the Lok Sabha to nominate 20 Members for the Joint Committee on the Limitation Bill. They nominated ten from their own House. when the subject came in here, the motion that we adopted was that we concur with that motion for nominating 20 names, but 30 names got into the list which was put in. Therefore, unfortunately, we have to drop out ten of the excess names which got into the list and the correction has to be done. The excess names were included sheerly by an inadvertence and the mistake was not detected here at the time of the motion nor even at the time when it was transmitted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I raise a point of order. This, in all conscience, is a serious matter. I do not like to say that it is an affront to the House, but certainly this is not the way in which the House ought to be treated. The hon. Members of this House could, if the opportunity offered itself, raise it as a matter of privilege. But there is no time nor is this the occasion for it. But this is a serious matter. We would like to know from the Minister as to who was incharge of the Bill on that particular day. Well, he is not listening to what I am saying. It is wrong for a Minister to engage himself in conversation now. I would request you to tell him not to engage himself in conversation.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the Minister—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not yet finished. I would request you to ask the Minister to tell the House—well, he is again engaged in conversation with the Minister without Portfolio. He has a portfolio; why should he engage himself in conversation with the Minister without Portfolio now?

Mr. Speaker: Probably he is preparing the answer for the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who?

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister; perhaps he is trying to prepare the answer to the objection raised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So far as this particular matter is concerned, I think his junior, Shri Bibudhendra Mishra, was in charge of the Bill on that day. I want to know whether it was his mistake. It is more than a mistake; it is a blunder, and I am advisedly using that word 'blunder'. It is a very serious matter, and we hope that under your direction and guidance, the Ministers on the Treasury Benches would not be so careless as to commit such a blunder, which they should not have, after so much of experience.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Did he want to make only comments or any suggestion also?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know who was in charge.

Mr. Speaker: That he has said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About the other point, you will be good enough to chastise them for this, mildly and gently if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: I did it mildly, but the hon. Member does not do it mildly.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :

श्रीन ए प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर, पर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ

कि कृपया श्रीजीयार् को ३३८ शरा में यज्ञ लिख दया है—

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

मेरा कहना यह है कि इसी विषय पर मंत्रालय ने निर्णय ले लिया है जब सदन के इसी सेशन में कुछ निर्णय हो चुका है तब इस पर दूसरा प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता जोकि ला निनिस्टर ले आये हैं इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि श्री महोदय का यह प्रस्ताव मान लिया जाय क्योंकि इस विषय पर हम निर्णय ले चुके हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं इस संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रिंटिस के पेज ६६२ पर लिखा है कि अगर सदन चाहे तो यह कर सकता है कि वह दूसरे सदन का यह सलाह दे कि बजाये २० के यहां पर ३० सदन रखे जायें और राज्य सभा में पांच सदस्य छोड़ दिया जायें । इसके लिये मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रिंटिस में पेज ६६२ पर यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"One or the other House has sometimes added more members to its committee and sent a message to the other House informing it of the fact and requesting it to make a corresponding addition to its committee, with which request the other House has complied."

हमारी प्रक्रिया और हाउस आफ़ कामन्स की जो प्रक्रिया है दोनों सलाह देते हैं कि हमारे मन्त्रीय गृह मंत्री ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है यज्ञ न किया जाये बल्कि उसके बगले में एक दूसरा प्रस्ताव रखवा जाये कि दूसरे सदन में ५ सदस्य बढ़ा दिये जायें । मुझे केवल यह निवेदन करना था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उन्होंने मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रिंटिस का हवाला दिया है ।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मालूम नहीं कि बहू कोन से सत्रे से पढ़ते रहे.....

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ६६२ पेज से मैंने पढ़ा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को उसी मेज के ४१६ पेज पर लाता हूँ । वहाँ मोडिफिकेशन ऑफ रेजोलूशन को हैडिंग में यह दिया हुआ है :—

"A motion modifying the solution of the same session, by omitting or altering subsidiary portions of it is in order so long as it is not sought to reverse it in substance."

अब बात यह हुई कि उन्होंने हम से मांगा कि २० मेम्बर हमको भेजो और उन्होंने कहा कि वह हाउस कौनकर करे इतिफाक करे । ऐडाप्ट उन्होंने कर लिया कि २० मेम्बर होंगे लोक सभा के । फंसला तो उनका हो गया । अब हमने तो यहाँ सिर्फ कौनकर करना था । हमें यह तय करना था कि हम उसमें शामिल होने के लिये तैयार हैं या इंकार करते हैं । हमें सिर्फ यही करना था कि अगर हम उससे इतिफाक करते हैं और शामिल होने को तैयार हैं तो वह बीस नाम हम दे दें । यहां गलती इस बात की हुई कि २० को जगह आमतीर पर ४५, १५ या ३० होते हैं । शायद किसी ने गलती की । गलती बड़ी अफसोसनाक है । ऐसी गलती नहीं होनी चाहिये । वाकई इस बात का ज्यादा ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हाउस में जब आने लगे तो उसको ज्यादा ऐहतियात और पड़ताल की जाये । जो भी उसके मिनिस्टर इनचार्ज हों जिन्हे उसे पेश करना हो लाजिमी तौर पर ज्यादा अहतियात बर्ते । ऐसी गलती नहीं आनी चाहिये । उनसे वह गलती हुई । अब हमारे सामने सिर्फ सवाल यह है कि रेजोलूशन उन का राज्य सभा का है कि २० मेम्बरस शामिल होंगे तो या तो २० मेम्बरस हम शामिल करें तब तो उस पर चलें अगर नहीं करें तो २० मेम्बरस का जो उनका रेजोलूशन है उससे तो हम कौनकर नहीं कर सकते.....

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा निवेदन है कि जब सदन ने प्रार्थना की थी कि हम २० सदस्य उनको दें और हम उसमें कौनकर करें लेकिन इस सदन ने यह उचित समझा कि बजाय २० सदस्य के हम ३० सदस्य नामजद करें इसलिये ३० सदस्य नामजद किये । अब यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि गलत रख दिये तो मेरा कहना है कि जब सदन इस संबंध में निर्णय ले चुका है तब उसको पलटना ठीक नहीं है । अगर सदन ने यह निर्णय न लिया होता और उस समय इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया होता तो दूसरी बात थी । किसी ने उस समय आपत्ति नहीं की ।

आपने इस धारा की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे उसके बारे में कहने ही नहीं दिया बीच में ही मुझे काट दिया मैं धारा की तरफ कहां ध्यान देता ? अब जो धारा आप मेरे सामने लाये हैं उस ३३८ धारा में यह दिया हुआ है :—

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with the one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

तो वहां कौनकरेंस का जो मोशन था हमने उससे कौनकर किया । अगर हम कौनकरेंस को उलटना चाहे तो यह दूसरा मोशन उसको उलट रहा है । यह उस रेजोलूशन में है कि हम कौनकर करते हैं । हमारे यह अपने ही रेजोलूशन में जो हमने फंसला लिया है उसमें पेटेंट गलती है कि एक पोशन में हम कहते हैं कि राज्य सभा से कौनकर करते हैं जिसका कि मतलब यह है कि २० मेम्बरस देते हैं और दूसरे में नीचे जाकर ३० लिख कर दे देते हैं । इस तरह हमारे रेजोलूशन में जो पेटेंट गलती और कनफ्लिक्ट है वह हमें दुस्त करना चाहिये । जो पेटेंट एरर है उसको दुस्त करने का इंसान को हर वक्त हक हासिल है । अब अदालत बजाय मुलजिम को इज्जी सजा दी जाती है जल्दी में यह लिख दिया जाये

कि मुस्तगीज को सजा दी जाती है तो अदालत इस पेटेंट गलती को सही कर सकती है। यह नहीं कि मुस्तगीज को ही सजा हो जायगी। ऐसी पेटेंट ऐरर को चाहे कोर्ट हो अथवा हाउस हर वक्त दुरुस्त कर सकता है।

इस वक्त हमारे सामने जो सवाल है वह यह है कि रेजोलूशन में ही एक पेटेंट गलती है। हमने एक डिसीशन जो लिया वह ठीक नहीं लिया। डिसीशन में साफ तौर पर एक गलती है। हमने ऊपर वाले हिस्से में लिखा है :—

“This House concurs in the re-commendation of the Rajya Sabha.....”

उसमें आ गया कि हम बीस मेम्बर देने को तैयार हैं और नीचे नाम लिखते हैं तीस मेम्बर के। इसलिये यह ऐसी गलती है जोकि हर वक्त दुरुस्त की जा सकती है। आखिरी वक्त भी दोनों सूरतें हो सकती थीं। चाहे वह अपने रेजोलूशन को अमेंड करते या बिल्कुल नये सिरे से रखते। मगर चूंकि हमारे रेजोलूशन में एक कन्फ्लिक्ट है उनके में नहीं है इसलिये दुरुस्ती यहां होनी है। हम एक जगह लिखते हैं कि उनसे हम कौनकर करते हैं जिसका कि मतलब यह है कि हम बीस मेम्बर देते हैं लेकिन नीचे नाम लिखते हैं तीस मेम्बर के। यह ऐसी पेटेंट ऐरर है जोकि हर वक्त दुरुस्त कर सकते हैं। यह जो लाया गया है यह धारा ३३८ उसमें कोई बाधा नहीं डालती है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में यह कहता हूं कि हाउस को गलती सुधारने का अधिकार है इसमें कोई संशय नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जब हाउस ने एक निर्णय ले लिया और उनसे कौनकर करते हुये ३० मेम्बरस का निर्णय ले लिया तब इसको दुरुस्त करने का दूसरा रास्ता यह भी है कि हम दूसरे सदन से यह प्रार्थना करें कि वह अपने सदस्यों में पांच

सदस्य और बढ़ा दें तो वह गलती भी दुरुस्त हो जायगी और काम भी बन जायेगा। इसलिये हमको इजाजत दी जाय जिस तरीके से कि वित्त मंत्री को इजाजत दे रहे हैं कि वह एक प्रस्ताव पेश कर सकते हैं उसी तरह तरीके से हमें यह इजाजत दी जाय कि हम एक आलटरनेट मोशन रख सकें जिससे कि दुरुस्ती हो जाय और सदन का जो फैसला है वह भी न कटे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप या तो यह कहें कि हम कौनकर नहीं करते लेकिन अगर उनके साथ कौनकर करते हैं तब आप बीस के बजाय ३० नाम कैसे दे सकते हैं? यह दोनों चीजें मुतजाद हैं। या तो कहिये कि कौनकर नहीं करते और अगर कौनकर करते हैं तो आपको २० देने होंगे ३० आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। यही बात मैं बारबार मेम्बर साहब को कह रहा हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जिसने गलती की उसे सजा तो होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सजा की बात यह है कि मैंने गवर्नमेंट से कहा है कि इस बात का ऐहतिyात रक्खा जाय कि हाउस में ऐसी गलती वाली चीज न पेश की जाये। अब जो यह रेजोलूशन स्पीसर करते हैं उन साहब की गलती है जो ऐहतिyात के साथ इसे हाउस में नहीं लाये और यह गलती उसमें रहने दी। इसलिये गलती उनकी ज्यादा है जिन्होंने कि इसे हाउस में पेश किया मगर गलती हम सब की भी है और हमें भी उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये कि किसी ने उसका ख्याल नहीं किया।

इसके अलावा यह भी मुनासिब है कि जो मोशन दिया जाय तो उस मोशन के साथ नाम जरूर आने चाहियें। उसमें नाम नहीं दिये हुये थे। नाम पीछे पड़े गये। नाम मोशन के साथ साथ आने चाहियें।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in the motion adopted on Wednesday, September 5, 1962 concurring in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law for the limitation of suits and other proceedings and for purposes connected therewith, the names of the following Members who are in excess of the number of the Members of Lok Sabha to be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee be omitted and a message sent to Rajya Sabha making the necessary correction in the message sent to that House on the 5th September, 1962: Shri P. C. Borooah, Shri Bhola Raut, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri T. Abdul Wahid, Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, Shri Bishan Chander Seth, Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri."

The motion was adopted.

13.11 hrs.

WORKING JOURNALISTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Haqhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 and the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not seeking to oppose this necessary and salutary piece of legislation but, by your leave, I should like to invite your attention to the matter I raised exactly a week ago, last Friday, and about which you were good enough to hold over your ruling till the close of the session.

Sir, I will be very brief. I spoke to you in your chamber the other day and you permitted me to raise this matter today, before the House adjourned. May I remind you of what I said last Friday soon after the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs announced the business for this week? I said that the business was not well planned, and I venture to say that the Parliament here, the Parliament of the nation of India, cannot function satisfactorily unless the business of the House is properly planned and efficiently implemented.

As I said earlier, I do not oppose the introduction of this Bill. But look at the Bulletin Part I dated Tuesday, 4th September, 1962 and also the earlier Bulletin dated Friday, 31st August, 1962. Neither of them makes a reference to this Bill. On the other hand, several Bills which have been listed here in both the Bulletins have not been taken up at all. And, this was for one week only. Even one week they could not plan the business well.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The Minister is not here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I requested him to wait, but he has ran away. I sent a special message requesting him to be present here.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rane is there and he is listening to the hon. Member's arguments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad his Deputy is here and I hope he will convey the matter to the Minister.

I, therefore, submit that for the future at least the Government shall be careful in preparing the business for the House and see that it is properly and efficiently implemented. The only way out, to my mind, is, if they cannot put through their business well and properly, either the Parliament has longer sessions—as far as I remember, the first Lok Sabha and the second Lok Sabha used to

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part II, section 2, dated 7-9-62.

have a total of about 6½ months to 7 months sessions in a year, but now we find that this session has been for only 5 weeks and the next session also, I am told, is a five-weeks session—or we sit for longer hours. Apparently, Sir, it is left to the Government to decide the duration of every session. That should not be, and I would submit to you in all seriousness, because I am confident that you as the Speaker of the House in whom the sovereignty of the nation is embodied are anxious that Parliament should function effectively, and I hope you will insist that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should also assist you in this matter—that so far as the duration of a session is concerned—President means “President acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers”—the Government shall fix the duration of every session in consultation with you and not on their own. They fix a session from 19th November or close a session on 7th September to suit the convenience of ministers going abroad. It may be that they are going abroad on important business, but it should not be a precedent or a tradition here that just because some ministers are going out of the country the Parliament obliges them by rising earlier. The Parliament is to transact the nation's business, and it is up to you to decide how long its session should continue.

Now I come to the question of the discussion on the law and order situation in Delhi. Sir, you are aware that Delhi has no legislature. It is a Union Territory. This discussion has been put on the Order Paper since last Monday.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was here yesterday. He realises that yesterday I put it to the vote of the House and the House took a decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not blaming you, I am only making a suggestion in regard to that. If it will not be taken up, Sir, it will be a sad thing. The people of Delhi are looking to this Parliament to get this matter discussed here.

Mr. Speaker: I suggested the alternative.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, Sir, again, reluctantly, I make this submission. I have been pleading since I came into Parliament over ten years ago, that whenever there is any important business to be transacted, whenever there is a vital or essential business before Parliament, the Parliament must agree to sit at least once at night also, and have a night session if necessary. Today it seems to be necessary. This is the last day of the session. Can we not, for the sake of the Delhi people who have no legislature of their own, sit up to eight o'clock and finish this business also. Therefore, may I, Sir, in all humility, request you to impart your sagacious counsel, if not a ruling or directive, to the Treasury Benches with regard to the planning of business for future sessions?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I plead, Sir, with regard to the last point made by Shri Kamath about the law and order situation in Delhi. I think this point was put before the House yesterday at six o'clock. If we have two more hours for the discussion on the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, I think we can have one hour for discussion on the law and order situation in Delhi before we take up the Private Members' Business, and the rest of it can be left over for the next session. I feel this is a very important matter. Every day we are hearing of most gruesome murders committed and of kidnapping cases which are taking place. I would, therefore, suggest that we take it up at least for one hour.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the suggestion of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, is concerned, I do not think that is practicable. The time allotted for the discussion on the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission was five hours out of which only two hours have been taken. Therefore, three hours still remain. I had also said that on the last

[Mr. Speaker]

day we will sit only up to five o'clock, and therefore, we have to take up the Private Members' Business at 2:30.

An Hon. Member: 3:30.

Mr. Speaker: I am telling of what happened yesterday. If the hon. Members want that we should take up the non-official business at 3:30 I have no objection. It is for the House to decide.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the Order Paper it is shown as 3:30.

Mr. Speaker: If it is given, then it is all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a Half-an-hour Discussion put down at 6.00 P.M. and not at 5.00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I had advised that it should not be so. So I stand isolated in that respect. My own opinion was that on the last day we should rise at five o'clock. Anyhow, when it is so put down on the Order Paper, we will follow that and we will rise at 6:30 and we will take up the non-official business at 3:30.

Now, yesterday, when we were rising, it was only then that I could enquire from the hon. Members whether they wanted to continue that discussion today or to adjourn that discussion for the next session and take up this discussion on the law and order situation in Delhi today. Then the hon. Members, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, insisted that they be allowed to continue that discussion today instead of adjourning it.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Some of the Members insisted, not all.

Mr. Speaker: That was the decision taken.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May be a few did not want it.

Mr. Speaker: The decision was that we will continue this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Sir, we are opposed to the taking away of one hour from the time

allotted for Private Members' Business. It should be taken up at 2.30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Then again, Shri Kamath has asked that the Government should plan their business in advance. There cannot be two opinions about it. I shall have only to repeat the words.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister can make a statement, and then you can give your advice to him. Let him make a statement if he can.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to make a statement?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What statement can I make about it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Stand up and speak, otherwise we cannot hear you.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Sir, there are many important resolutions put down for the Private Members' Business.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should work along as the proceedings go. Nobody has said that the resolutions would not be taken up. Why should any hon. Member feel worried about it? So far as advance planning and proper planning is concerned, every one will agree that the House should have an idea of what the Bills are that are likely to be taken up, and that is the purpose of issuing these Bulletins. When the President addresses both Houses, then too, he gives an indication of the business before the House. Of course, it can be understood if some Bills have to be dropped because there is no time left; that we can understand. But when a new Bill is brought, of which mention is not at all made, then, perhaps, the objection gets some force to it. Therefore, I hope that the Government would in future take care of the objections that have been taken and the observations made here and plan their programme in such a manner that hon. Members are not put to any difficulty and they know in advance what things are going to

be taken up. Of course, it might become necessary to bring forward a secret Bill or an emergent Bill on certain occasions, but they should be exceptions, which are very rare and scarce, and ordinarily the House should know in advance what it is going to transact.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: We have discussed this sufficiently. I think this should be enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. The point which I have raised has not been answered. The point is whether in the planning of the duration of the Lok Sabha you are consulted or not.

Mr. Speaker: That is a very big question. When the Government is returned in majority, it is for the conduct of the business of the Government that the Parliament is convened. Of course, certain rights and privileges are allowed to private Members. For example, half day would be reserved for their business on Friday. There is the question hour. Then, they can raise adjournment motions or give notice of calling attention and similar things. But, primarily, it is admitted on all sides in all democracies that the Government or the party in power, after it has been returned in majority, has the right to put business before the House and to plan when the session should be and how long it should sit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long also?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, how long also. If I say that the next session would be for three months and the Government says that there is no business at all, what should I do? Shall I continue only with private Members' business?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can decide about the duration after getting the business in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: Then too it is not possible to chalk out and plan that this should be the duration of the session. It is for the Government to plan and to say how long the session would be. Then, as far as the rights of the Private Members' are concerned, certainly I must see that within the duration of the session they get their proper share in the forms that are allowed by the Rules of Procedure as well as by the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House of Commons sits almost continuously with short breaks.

Mr. Speaker: Even there it is the privilege of the Government to plan the business and the length of the session. There is no dispute about it and there cannot be any other point of view.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा (चित्तौड़ गढ़) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय , . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो छोड़िये ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : मैं दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपका फैसला हो जाने के बाद भी काफी समय ऐसे ही निकल जाता है । इस रिपोर्ट के लिए वैसे ही समय बहुत कम मिला है । लेकिन एक दरखास्त मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि हर तीसरे दिन इस प्रकार की चीजों पर आध आध घंटा खर्च किया गया है और आज भी मैं ने देखा है कि आध घंटा आज के प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को समझाने बुझाने में लग गया है । आधे घंटे पर १४३० रुपये और ६१ नए पैसे खर्च होते हैं । यह सब फिजूल गया । हमने इस सेशन में तकरीबन पांच घंटे इस तरह की बातों पर खर्च किए हैं जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ७,२१६.०० नये पैसे के करीब रुपया इस पर खर्च हुआ है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपने भी कुछ हिस्सा उस में से ले लिया ।

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Hathi: Sir, my motion has not been put to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 and the Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.25 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES COMMISSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri regarding the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. Out of five hours allotted for this discussion, two hours have already been taken.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Sir, I raise a point of order. It has been stated, just now that out of the five hours allotted only two hours have been taken up yesterday. Now we have got only 2½ hours left with us, which will make it 4½ hours.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want? Where is the point of order?

Shri Subodh Hansda: My point of order is that though it has been announced that five hours have been allotted for this discussion, we will now get only about four hours for the discussion of this Report. So, I would suggest that it should be postponed to the next session.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ganpati Ram may continue his speech.

श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल यह कह रहा था कि देहरादून का जानसार बाबर इलाका और मिरजापुर का पहाड़ी इलाका जिस को कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने शैड्यूल्ड एरिया करार दिया। हुआ था स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमारी सरकार ने शैड्यूल्ड एरिया करार नहीं दिया है। ब्रिटिश सरकार के वक्त में उस एरिया को स्पेशल सेफगाई देकर के उसकी तरक्की का काम किया जाता था लेकिन हमारी सरकार जो कि वेलफेयर स्टेट कायम करने जा रही है और उसके लिये उसने एक प्रोग्राम भी बनाया हुआ है, इस इलाके को शैड्यूल्ड एरिया भी करार नहीं देती है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार अपने शब्दों ही में और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमिशन के शब्दों में तथा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिशन के शब्दों में इस बात को कबूल करती है कि उसको मान्यता प्रदान करने से एक समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसको साइड-ट्रैक करके, इसको दूर रख कर, इस देश के पिछड़े हुए समाज के साथ आप इंसाफ नहीं करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज की समस्या कोई सामाजिक समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह तो शैक्षिक और आर्थिक समस्या ही है। लेकिन जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, उन की संख्या सात आठ करोड़ के करीब है और उन के साथ सामाजिक समस्या भी लगी हुई है, उन के साथ छुआ-छूत भी होता है। जहां तक शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का सम्बन्ध है, उन के साथ यह छुआ छूत की समस्या नहीं है। उनकी समस्या तो यह है कि उनका आर्थिक विकास कैसे किया जाये, शैक्षिक विकास कैसे किया जाए और यदि ये दोनों चीजें

हल हो जाती हैं तो उनकी समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो गई समझी जा सकती है। जहां तक उन के आर्थिक विकास का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया है कि उन के लिए कांटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू की जानी चाहिये। हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी अपने भाषण में इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है। और साथ ही साथ कहा है कि जो प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इस बात को मंजूर कर दिया है कि उन के लिये १२० ब्लाक नए खोले जायें तब उनका सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षिक विकास हो सके। मैं बड़े नम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में भी स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के बाद आज आप इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि उन के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हुआ है और इंसाफ किया जाना चाहिये। इस नाते अगले पंद्रह वर्ष का समय हमारे गृह मंत्री इस कार्य केन्द्रलिये चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन पंद्रह वर्षों में भी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार, हमारा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय और हमारे अफसर अगर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान देते रहें तब तो कुछ हो सकेगा अन्यथा कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। आपको देखना चाहिये कि जो ग्रांट दी जाए, जो लोन दिया जाए, जो फंड स्टेट्स के डिस्पोजल पर रखे जायें, उनका यूटिलाइजेशन हो और पूरे तरीके से हो। आज तक तो यह देखने में आया है कि हर साल जो रुपया एलाट किया जाता रहा है, वह पूरे का पूरा खर्च नहीं होता और प्रायः देखा गया है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें, उस में से आधा या तीसरा हिस्सा लौटा दिया करती हैं। अगर यही हालत चलती रही तो शैड्यूल एरियाज और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज का जो उत्थान सरकार करना चाहती है और जो एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या हमारे सामने बनी बनी हुई है, वह समस्या तो हल नहीं हो सकेगी और उसके बदले में यह समस्या और भी विकट रूप धारण कर लेगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक विकास के साथ साथ अगर आप शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज और शैड्यूल एरियाज में खास तौर से शैक्षिक विकास करें, अगर उनको एजुकेशन दे दें, उन के अंदर

समझदारी पैदा कर दें तो बहुत कुछ उन की समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं। खास तौर से हमारे शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के मेम्बरों का ध्यान इस तरफ भी है कि उन के बीच जो नान-आफिशियल संस्थाएं काम करती हैं, उनको जो हर साल सरकार की तरफ से ग्रांट-इन-एड मिलती है उसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं सरकार से नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिन संस्थाओं को जो ग्रांट-इन-एड मिलती है उस पर ठीक तरीके से निगरानी होनी चाहिए और जो उसका ठीक तरह से यूटिलाइजेशन न करे उस के खिलाफ एक्शन न लिया जा ना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी माली हालत को सुधारने के लिए हमारे संविधान में जो उन के लिये सरविसेज में सेफगार्ड हैं उसका पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना ही चाहिये। आज देखा जाता है कि संविधान के नियमों के अनुसार उन के कांटे को पूरी तरह से फिलअप नहीं किया जाता। सरकार ने संविधान को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये एक कम्युनल रोस्टर बना रखा है ताकि इनको सरविसेज में संरक्षण दिया जा सके लेकिन मंत्रालयों में बड़े बड़े अफसर उसका गलत तरीके से इंटर प्रिंटेशन करते हैं और इन लोगों को मिलने वाली नौकरियां दूसरों को दे दी जाती हैं। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको नौकरियां में संरक्षण देने के नियमों का पूर्ण तरीके से पालन करना चाहिए, और सरकार ने जो रिजर्वेशन इन प्रोमोशन दिया है, जिसका कुछ संकेत गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी दिया था, उस पर पूरी तरह से निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए।

कुछ सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि अगर आप उनको बसाना चाहते हैं और उनकी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There are about 40 hon. Members who are anxious to speak. So, hon. Member will not take more than seven minutes.

Shri Ganpati Ram: Only two minutes more, Sir. I have some suggestions to make.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): At least ten minutes should be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got ten minutes to give. What am I to do?

श्री गणपति राम : केवल दो मिनट और लगे ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए जिस से उन के भूमि के अधिकारों को और उन के जंगल की सम्पत्ति के उपभोग के अधिकारों को संरक्षण मिल सके । कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि संविधान लागू होने से पहले उनको जंगल की सम्पत्ति का उपभोग करते, मछली मारने आदि के अधिकार प्राप्त थे । यदि आज वेल्फेयर स्टेट उन के उन अधिकारों को भी छीन ले तो उन को कितना कष्ट होगा । इस नाते मैं कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दे कि उनको डैट रिडेम्प्शन का कानून इन लोगों को सूदखोरों से बचाने के लिये बनाना चाहिए, और लैंड लेजिस्लेशन और फारेस्ट लेजिस्लेशन पास करना चाहिए ताकि इनको समस्याएं हल हो सकें ।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यह मुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि उनकी तरफको और विकास के लिए केन्द्र में एक अलग मंत्रालय और सचिवालय होता चाहिये जो इन चीजों की देखभाल करे और देखे कि जो हरा इन के लिए दिया जाता है उसका ठीक उपयोग होता है या नहीं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena.... Absent. Shri Sonavane. I shall be calling upon the hon. Minister to reply at 3 O'clock.

Hon. Members shall not take more than seven minutes each.

Shri Sonavane: We will not be able to make any point within this period.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be helped. We have no time.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Seven minutes only?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. We have got only an hour and a half now.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): We had taken two hours only yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From now on we have only an hour and a half and at best only six to seven hon. Members can speak.

Shri Basumatari: Yesterday three hours were left.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Commission on a unanimous report. The Report is well-studied and was completed and presented well before the scheduled time. The members of this Commission were eleven in number out of which five came from the Tribal communities. There was no dissident voice in this Report and I thought that the members, particularly the Tribal members, were satisfied with the findings of this Commission. Because there was no-dissenting note no separate plan or scheme was envisaged and they were satisfied with the study and this plan.

This Commission was headed by our revered Member of this House, Shri Dhebar, who is a hard worker, a good social worker and a man who has worked among the backward classes. He had put his mind, heart and soul in the work of this Commission. But I feel that if a man from the Tribal communities had been put as the head of this Commission it would have been more welcome. If the majority of the members of this Commission had been Tribals it would have given still greater satisfaction to the Tribal com-

munities as a whole. I do not cast any aspersion on the members of this Commission but I feel that if the composition of the personnel had been such, it would have been greatly appreciated.

In the note placed in our hands on the record of conclusions reached at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes held on the 26th and 27th July 1962 there are about 64 operative recommendations in number of which 24 have been unconditionally accepted and 6 have been accepted with some reservations. The total number of recommendations accepted comes to 30 and about the remaining 31 recommendations they have got to say something or the other. I would have been happy if all the operative recommendations of the Commission had been unreservedly accepted and implemented by the Government.

Now, I would refer to the recommendations and the conclusions of the Ministers for Backward Classes. I would first come to recommendation 4(a) which reads as follows:—

"It will be helpful if the Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Tribes Advisory Council: in any case, the Chairman should be a person who has influence over all Departments."

The conclusion reached is:—

"It was agreed that it would be very useful if the Chief Minister could be the Chairman: but the matter was left to be decided by each State Government."

I do not understand the working of the mind of the Ministers who discussed all these recommendations. Where was the harm if the Chief Minister was placed at the head of the Tribes Advisory Council? It would have added great weight and he could have understood what recommendations and schemes have been formulated, what the progress is, whether the work is accelerated or not and whether the physical targets have

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been achieved or not. That would have been a great asset. We know that several schemes and plans are there but there is weakness and laxity in implementing those schemes. Therefore it would have been a great asset if the Chief Minister was there as the Chairman of the Tribes Advisory Council. It should not have been left to the wishes of the State Governments. That is my observation about this.

I would now go to recommendation 12(a) which says:—

"In the States with a tribal population of one million and above there should be a Minister exclusively in-charge of the portfolio of Tribal Welfare."

The conclusion reached is:—

"The Conference was not in favour of accepting this recommendation."

I say why? It is our demand, the demand of the Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, that as now there is no separate Ministry at the Centre for these people, at least. . . .

An Hon. Member: That has not been accepted by the Government.

Shri Sonavane: That is what I am referring to. I am laying stress on knowing why it has not been accepted and why there is this suspicion on appointing a separate Minister for the Scheduled Area, if not a Scheduled Tribes Minister, for a population of over a million in a scheduled Area. I think that Government should reconsider this conclusion and arrive at a very satisfactory decision in consonance with the recommendation of the commission.

Then, recommendation No. 12(d) reads thus:

"A small committee of officials from the Tribal Welfare Department and the different Developmental units should be set up at the State level to ensure co-ordination and effective implementation of programmes."

[Shri Sonavane]

I am happy that this recommendation has been accepted. But as I pointed out earlier, there is great laxity in implementation and coordination. Now that this recommendation has been accepted, I am looking forward to effective implementation and coordination and the happy consummation of all the schemes that we have laid down in the Third Five Year Plan.

Then, I find that recommendations Nos. 12 (e) and 12 (f) have also been accepted by the conference. These are intended to ensure speedy execution of schemes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Sonavane: I shall take just two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. There are about 37 Members still waiting to speak.

Shri Sonavane: There is a great sense of dissatisfaction about the non-speedy execution of schemes at present, for, unless all these schemes are speedily executed, the schemes would remain only on paper, and any haphazard or half-hearted attempt at implementation would not satisfy the people for whom they are meant, and only a lot of money would be wasted in the process.

In regard to recommendation No. 13 (b), I am happy that it has been accepted that the Governor in his report to the President should invariably give an assessment of the work of every institution which is receiving a grant of Rs. 25,000 in a year. This is absolutely essential, because at present a lot of money is wasted by the various voluntary agencies and other organisations in the course of implementation.

In regard to recommendation No. 15, I find that. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Sonavane: I shall say just one sentence more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. Shri Bade.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I want to make one submission.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ५ तारीख को इस सदन में जब बाढ़ पर चर्चा चल रही थी तो बागड़ी साहब ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री पर एक दिन में २५००० रुपये खर्च. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That chapter is closed now. That point has been raised already and it has been decided upon. There is no point of order. The hon. Member should resume his seat.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I am requesting the Deputy-Speaker to reconsider his ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It cannot be done now.

Shri N. N. Patel (Nulsar): Why should the hon. Member take up the time of the House in this manner?

Shri Basumatari: Our time is being taken away by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): This discussion should be extended to the next session.

Shri Sonavane: I have not finished yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Bade already. I am very sorry.

Shri Sonavane: Could I not have some time to offer some concluding remarks? The concluding remarks are very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may please resume his seat. Now, Shri Bade.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित क्षेत्र और अनुसूचित जातिमजालि आयोग की रिपोर्ट जो कि

२० नवम्बर १९६१ को सभा की टेबल पर रखी गई थी, उस पर कल से सदन में विचार हो रहा है। मैं श्री डेवर भाई को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना परिश्रम करके ऐसी सुन्दर और विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। उस में उन्होंने विस्तार से आदिवासियों की तमाम समस्याओं को बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से रक्खा है और उन के समाधान के हेतु उपाय भी सुझाये हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने डेवर भाई की रिपोर्ट को कहा है कि यह गीता और बाइबिल है। मैं भी इसको गीता और बाइबिल समझता हूँ लेकिन जिस तरह से बाइबिल में हालांकि अहिंसा का तत्व दिया हुआ है लेकिन बाइबिल के मानने वाले हिंसक हो गये हैं। उसी तरह से इस रिपोर्ट के सुझावों और सिफारिशों को जो इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले हैं वह भी उस के विपरीत आचरण करते हैं। अब बाइबिल में तो लिखा है कि अगर तुम्हारे एक गाल पर कोई तमाचा मारे तो तुम उस के आगे दूसरा गाल कर दो लेकिन आज क्या हालत बन रही है? बाइबिल के मानने वाले अहिंसा का मूल तत्व जो कि बाइबिल में निहित है उसे छोड़ कर वाएलेंस में आ गये हैं। वे हिंसक बन गये हैं। जिस तरह से बाइबिल के विपरीत आचरण हो रहा है ठीक वही बात इस रिपोर्ट के अमल के सम्बन्ध में हो रही है। गीतावाद होते हुये भी इस पर ठोक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

अब इस रिपोर्ट में जो आदिवासी शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ है तो यह कुछ ठीक नहीं है बल्कि इन के लिये उपयुक्त शब्द वनवासी होना चाहिये क्योंकि ये लोग वन में रहते हैं। अब इस आदिवासी शब्द से कुछ अलगाव की भावना उत्पन्न होती है जैसे कि हम और वह अलग हों। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको आदिवासी न कह कर वनवासी कहना चाहिये।

जिस क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ वहाँ पांच सीट्स विधान सभा में आदिवासियों की हैं और तीन सीट्स स्वर्ण लोगों की हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारे क्षेत्र में मेजरिटी आदिवासियों की है। मुझे आदिवासियों के बीच में रह कर काम करने का अवसर मिलता है और मैं उनकी दिक्कतों और समस्याओं से भली प्रकार परिचित हूँ। उनकी मुख्य समस्या इनडेण्डनेस और लैंडलेसनेस की है। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी यही चोज कही गई है। यह लोग कर्जों में डूबे हुये हैं और उसके साथ ही भूमिहीन भी हैं। जब वह भूमि के लिये फोरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास जाते हैं तो फोरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट उन को शत्रु सरीखा मानता है। कमिशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि फोरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट इन जंगलों में बसने वाले आदिवासियों को दुश्मन समझता है। इसी तरह यह आदिवासी फोरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को अपना दुश्मन समझते हैं। दोनों एक दूसरे को अपना शत्रु मानते हैं। रिपोर्ट के पेज १३० पर यह दिया हुआ है :—

"We have come across cases where the forest departments have claimed as forest land on which not many trees were standing. For instance, in Spiti, they claimed practically the entire uncultivated area as forest. It was admitted to us, and we saw it ourselves, that in the 600 sq. miles of this area, there were hardly 600 trees."

हमारे आदिवासियों ने कठोर श्रम करके और जंगलों को साफ करके मध्य प्रदेश में ३४,००० एकड़ जमीन को कृषि योग्य बना दिया है। धीरे धीरे उन्होंने जंगल साफ कर दिये हैं और वहाँ पर १०००० फैमिलीज बसी हुई हैं। अब आदिवासियों का मुख्य धंधा और कहना चाहिये कि एक मात्र धंधा कृषि ही है। खाली खेतीवाड़ी पर ही उनका जीवन निर्भर करता है। वहाँ

[श्री बड़े]

पर कोई भी स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। उनको न लुहारी आती है न मुनारी आती है न वकीली आती है और न डाकटरी आती है। वे केवल हल चलाना और खेती करना जानते हैं। इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि उस क्षेत्र में छोटे मोटे दस्तकारी उद्योग कायम किये जायें ताकि वे अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधार सकें।

जंगलों को साफ करके और खेती योग्य जमीन बना कर आदिवासियों ने जिस ३४,००० एकड़ जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया था और जिस पर कि १०,००० फैमिलीज आबाद हैं फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट ने उन को इजैक्ट कर दिया है। मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने उन के झोंपड़े जला दिये हैं, तोड़ डाले हैं। उनके खिलाफ इजैक्टमेंट के केंसेज चला दिये और उन के हल बैल हांक कर डिपो में ले गये। उनको बाहर निकाल दिया। मैं उन सफरस का एक डैपुटेशन भूपाल के मिनिस्टर के पास ल गया था।

यह इजैक्टमेंट की समस्या वहीं तक सीमित नहीं है। इगतपुरी में भी यही प्राबल है। वहां भी आदिवासियों ने जंगल काट कर जो जमीन खेती के लायक बनाई थी और उस पर आबाद हो गये थे वहां से उनका निकाला गया। जब सरकार का ध्यान उबर आकृष्ट किया गया तो बम्बई की विधान सभा में फोरेस्ट मिनिस्टर ने उन को यह आश्वासन दिया कि १९५६ तक उनका कब्जा फोरेस्ट पर है उन को हम पट्टे देंगे। इस के लिये मैं मध्य प्रदेश में मोर्चा लेकर गया था। कमिशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में उसी समस्या को डील किया है। इस ओर शासन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनको इस तरह बेदखल नहीं करना चाहिये। उन के पेट पर इस तरह से लात नहीं मारनी चाहिये। लेकिन प्रशासन द्वारा उबर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अब वहां तो स्थिति ही दूसरी है और फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट आदिवासियों को शत्रु मानता है।

आदिवासियों में इस के कारण घोर निराशा और असन्तोष व्याप्त है। वे तो कहते हैं कि अंग्रेज चले गये और कांग्रेस ने हुकूमत की बागडोर सम्हाल ली लेकिन उससे हमारी हालत में कुछ भी फर्क नहीं आया। कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमारे ऊपर अत्याचार करना शुरू कर दिया है। हमारी हालत ज्यों की त्यों है।

आदिवासियों के लिये छात्रालय की व्यवस्था संतोषजनक नहीं है। छात्रावास में आदिवासियों के लिये जगह नहीं है। केवल २५ लड़के उनके ले लिये जाते हैं। अब बाकी लड़के क्या करें? उन के लिये कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। वहां पर उनको केवल १८ रुपये प्रतिमास का स्कालरशिप दिया जाता है जो कि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त सिद्ध होता है और उस १८ रुपये में तो उन के चने आदि की भी पूर्ति नहीं होती है। आदिवासियों के लिये स्कालरशिप को रकम बढ़ानी चाहिये। इसी तरह से छात्रावास में ज्यादा लड़कों को प्रवेश मिलना चाहिये।

फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट का उन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार होना चाहिये इस के बारे में कि कमिशन ने रिपोर्ट के १३५ पेज में यह लिखा है :—

"This class for a partnership rather than an exclusive approach which arises from the policy enunciated in 1894 and 1952 and the manner in which it has been implemented. If this change comes about, the tribal can easily be won over to the view that the Forest Department is not his enemy, but a friend interested in helping him".

कमिशन ने बहुत ही मुन्दर नोट लिखा है ताहम हम देखते हैं कि राज्यों में फोरेस्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट्स आदिवासियों के शत्रु हो गये हैं और राक्षस की तरह उनको उखाड़ कर बाहर फक रहे हैं। अब अलावा खेती के दूसरा उनके पास कोई धंधा है नहीं। उनके लिये

कोई स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। वे कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। वे १०० रुपये कर्ज चाहते हैं तो शासन उनको केवल ३ रुपये तकावी के रूप में देता है, तीन रुपये को आप-रेटिव सोसाइटी से मिलते हैं और लाचार होकर उसको शेष ९४-९५ रुपये के लिये साहूकार और महाधन के पास हाथ फैलाना होता है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि वह कर्ज के बोझ के नीचे सदा के लिये दब जाते हैं। इस कारण एग्रीकल्चरल डेट रिलीफ बिल पास करने की मांग की जाती है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में अभी तक वह कानून पास नहीं किया गया है। रेगुलेशन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह आज आयगा, कल आयगा, परसों आयगा। लेकिन उस के लिये रेगुलेशन भी नहीं निकाला गया है।

कमिश्नर आफ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिपोर्ट के पेज १२ पर लिखा है :

"That findings reveal that in the northern, central and western zones 58 per cent to 65 per cent of the tribal families were in debt. The percentage of indebted families varied from zone to zone. The worst affected zone was the western zone where the debts of over 87 per cent of the indebted families exceeded Rs. 100. The southern zone was relatively better where only 10 per cent of the indebted families were having debt over Rs. 100".

इस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और राजस्थान में जो सेम्पल सरवे हुआ है, उससे मालूम होता है कि उन क्षेत्रों में कितनी इंडेब्टेडनेस है, लोग कितने कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि शासन ने इस बारे में क्या किया है। कुछ भी नहीं किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री बड़े : पाध्य महोदय, यह विषय बहुत बड़ा है, इस लिये इन को दो मिनट में नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह रिपोर्ट इतनी बड़ी है, जैसे गीता के अठारह अध्याय होते हैं ...

एक माननीय सदस्य: अठारह अध्याय के लिये अठारह मिनट मिलने चाहियें।

श्री बड़े : इस लिये मैं इस पर इस प्रकार अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं कर सकता, जैसा कि रामायण के बारे में कहा जाता है : "आदो रामतपोवनादिगमनम्, हृत्या मृगं कांचनं वैदेहीहरणं जटायुमरणं, सुग्रीवसंभाषणं एतद्धि रामायणम्"।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मेम्बर साहब ऐसा ही कहते हैं।

श्री बड़े : मैं आप के सामने दो तीन बातें रख कर खत्म कर देता हूँ।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है, आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में एग्रीकल्चर और फारेस्ट की प्राबलम मुख्य है।

इस रिपोर्ट में प्राहिबिशन के बारे में बड़ा सुन्दर लिखा हुआ है। उन लोगों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे लोग उत्पन्न होते हैं कर्ज में, ज़िन्दा रहते हैं कर्ज में और मरते हैं कर्ज में। इसी तरह शराब के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि जब वे उत्पन्न होते हैं, तो उन के मुँह में शराब डाली जाती है और जब कोई आदमी मरता है, तो उस समय भी उस के मुँह में शराब डाली जाती है। प्राहिबिशन के बाद सरकार ने कलाली की दुकानें, शराब बेचने की दुकानें, खोल दी हैं, जहाँ से सात रुपये में शराब मोल ले सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर वे घर में इल्लिसिट

डिस्टिलेशन करें, तो उन को छः छः महीने की सजा दी जाती है और वे लोग कलाँज के पञ्चमै.कंस जाते हैं।

प्राहिबिशन के बारे में कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि उस को धीरे धीरे इन्डोड्यूस करना चाहिये, क्योंकि ड्रिंकिंग हैबिट एक दम खत्म नहीं हो सकती।

जहाँ तक ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स का प्रश्न है, कहा गया है कि इस साल ७१ मध्य प्रदेश में ब्लॉक्स खोले जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इतने बड़े एरिया में, जिस में छत्तीस लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश ७१ ब्लॉक्स बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि जहाँ पर ६६ परसेंट इस प्रकार की पापुलेशन हो, वहाँ ही ये ब्लॉक्स खोले जाने चाहियें। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जहाँ शिड्यूल्ड एरिया न हो, वहाँ क्या होने वाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो क्राइटेरियन रखा है, वह गलत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री बड़े : मैंने अभी बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are short of time. The number of Members wishing to speak is very large.

Shri Sonavane: Giving 7 minutes only keeps everybody hungry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then not more than two or three Members can speak. ५।

Shri Sonavane: We cannot make our points within that time.

श्री बड़े : एक प्वायंट कह कर मैं खत्म कर देता हूँ।

इस सदन को मैं नोट आफ़ थारनिंग दना चाहता हूँ कि अमरावती और जमना से आए हुए फ़ारेन मिशनरीज की कार्य-

१) ज़िन्ने पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये।
lication of 'Graum -

बे लोगों को दवाइयाँ देते हैं और धर्म सिखाते हैं। हम ने देखा है कि वे तीन चार सौ रुपये में बच्चे मोल लेते हैं। अगर फ़ारेन मिशनरीज की कार्यवाहियों को बन्द नहीं किया जायगा, तो आदिवासी सेवा संघ आदि सब संस्थाओं का काम फ़िजल हो जायगा। मैं इंडियन क्रिस्टियन मिशनरीज के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ। वे हमारे साथ आयें और अपना धर्म लोगों को सिखायें। हम भी अपना धर्म सिखायेंगे और हम देख लगे कि कौन सा धर्म बड़ा है। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने आप को बताया है, वे लोग तीन चार सौ रुपये में बच्चे मोल लेते हैं और उन को पढ़ाते हैं। मैं स्वयं वहाँ से चार पांच बच्चों को वापस भगा कर लाया हूँ। इस बारे में नियोगी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि यदि फ़ारेन क्रिस्टियन मिशनरीज की कार्यवाहियों को बन्द नहीं किया जायगा, तो शासन का लोगों को कट्टर देशभक्त बनाने का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा, आदिवासियों में पृथक्ता को भावना पदा होगी और देश का डिस-इन्टेग्रेशन होगा। इसलिये इस हाउस से मेरी बिनती है कि फ़ारेन क्रिस्टियन मिशनरीज के कार्य को तुरन्त बन्द किया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा।

श्री बड़े : मेरी बिनती है कि जिस माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया जाये, उस १० कम से कम पंद्रह मिनट दिये जाने चाहियें। बाकी माननीय सदस्य सेक्रिटरीज करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा (चित्तौड़गढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब के भाषण और ट्राइबल लोगों के बारे में उन की घोषणा से हम को संतोष हुआ। उस में एक कमी रह गई है, जिस का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ है और वह है फ़ारेस्ट कोअपरेटिव सोसाइटी। आदि-

वासियों में पूरी खेती की जमीन नहीं है और वे लोग पहाड़ियों में रहते हैं। उनकी शारीरिक इकानोमी और आर्थिक व्यवस्था का दारोमदार जंगलों पर ही है। अगर उन के जीवन-निर्वाह का कोई जरिया हो सकता है, तो वह फ़ारेस्ट है।

जैसा कि कल डा० उडके ने कहा, फ़ारेस्ट्स के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि राइट्स को कनसेशन में बदल दिया गया है। और वह दरअसल था राइट। आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि जंगलों का विनाश हो गया लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जंगलों का विनाश हुआ है ठेकेदारी प्रथा से। पहले जंगलों पर सरकार का कोई अधिकार नहीं था। जो कुछ भी उस की आमदनी थी, उस का लाभ आदिवासी लेते थे। १८८४ में उस को कानून की शक्ति दी गई और उन राइट्स को कनसेशन और प्रिविलेज में बदल दिया गया। आज उन लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है। अगर आदिवासियों को यह पता हो कि जिस जंगल में वे रहते हैं, जिस को उन्होंने सदियों से उगाया है, वह हमारे लिये नहीं है, तो चाहे कितने भी फ़ारेस्ट गाइड रखे जायें, और उन्हें उस जंगल में कुल्हाड़ी नहीं ले जाने दी जाये फिर भी दरख्त को पैदा नहीं होने देंगे। वे लोग यह कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस समुद्र में वे रहते हैं, उस में उन को पानी पीने का अधिकार नहीं है। वहां से उन को जलाने के लिये लकड़ी नहीं मिलती, मकान के लिये लकड़ी नहीं मिलती, मुर्दा जलाने के लिये लकड़ी नहीं मिलती। आदिवासी यह मानता है कि :

चमन को इसीलिये माली ने खूँ से सींचा था कि उसकी अपनी निगाहें बहार को तरसैं। //

आदिवासी को इस बात का पता नहीं था कि उसने जो जंगल खड़ा किया है उस का लाभ उस को नहीं मिलेगा, अगर उस को यह

पता होता, तो वह कभी दरख्त पैदा नहीं होने देता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट चालू होनी चाहिये और ठेकेदार जंगलों से निकाल दिये जाने चाहियें, और उन्हें जंगल का कोई ठेका नहीं देना चाहिए। अगर संविधान में हम ने समाजवाद की स्थापना की व्यवस्था की है, समाजवाद का नारा लगाया है, तो उस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सेंटर की तरफ से स्टेट्स के नाम यह आर्डर जाना चाहिए कि कोई ठेकेदार जंगलों के लिए नहीं रहेगा और वह काम आदिवासियों के को-ऑपरेटिव को दिया जायेगा।

लेकिन केवल को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी ही काफी नहीं है। डा० राम सुभग सिंह को हम ने लिखा था कि जंगल को-ऑपरेटिव्स को एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से लोन नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने जंगल को एग्रीकल्चरल परपज ही नहीं माना है। मुझे इस बात पर ताजुब होता है। अगर फ़ारेस्ट नहीं होगा, तो खेती कैसे होगी, अन्न कैसे पैदा होगा? चूंकि फ़ारेस्ट को एग्रीकल्चरल परपज नहीं माना गया है, इस लिए को-ऑपरेटिव्स को न तो बैंक से और न स्टेट से ही कोई कर्ज़ मिलता है। आदिवासियों के पास पैसा नहीं है। जो १७ हजार २० हजार, ५० हजार की रायल्टी ली जाती है, वह आदिवासी बेचारा कहां से लाए? इस लिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि फ़ारेस्ट को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी को लोन मिलना चाहिए, चाहे वह बैंक से मिले, स्टेट से मिले, एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट से मिले, कहीं से मिले, लेकिन लोन जरूर मिलना चाहिए।

इस के बाद प्रासेसिंग इंडस्ट्री का प्रश्न भी आता है। आज खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन में एक नियम है कि वह खादी के सरंजाम का पैसा देता है। सरंजाम के माने हैं चर्खा और अम्बर चर्खा। आज हजारों तहसीलों में जंगल

[श्री मा० ला० वर्मा]

नहीं हैं और इसलिये किसानों को खेती के औजार लकड़ी के मिलते नहीं हैं। फारेस्ट की कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज हल, जगा और चौ आदि खेती के औजार, एग्रीकल्चरल-इम्प्लीमेंट्स, बना कर बेचे जायें, तो लाखों रुपये का लाभ उन्हें हो सकता है।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन खेती औजार बनाने के कारखानों को ग्रामोद्योग में शुमार नहीं करता है। कोई भी नहीं मानता है। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि इस उद्योग को लोन मिलें और उनकी सोसाइटीज को तीन साल तक करीब करीब सहायता मिले और अगर वहां पर कोई टेक्नीकल आदमी रहे तो उसका खर्चा भी तीन बरस तक सोसाइटी को सरकार फ्री दे। जितना आपका यह फरनीचर है और जितनी लकड़ी का इस हाउस को बनाने में प्रयोग किया गया है यह सारी की सारी लकड़ी वहां से सप्लाई की जा सकती है। आदिवासी जितना फरनीचर है, जितनी इमारती लकड़ी है, जितनी गोंद है, शहद है, मूसली है, वनस्पति है, आयुर्वेद की औषधियां हैं, जितनी भी ये चीजें हैं, सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। अगर इनको लेने की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो तो उनका शोषण बन्द हो सकता है। मैं भी दरखास्त करूंगा कि कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के साथ साथ जो उसकी प्राप्रेसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वे भी चालू की जानी चाहियें ताकि उनको राहत मिल सके।

14 hrs.

माननीय श्री बसुमतारी साहब जो कि कमिशन के मੈम्बर थे इन्होंने मुझे याद दिलाया कि आंध्र प्रदेश में फाइनेंस कोओपरेटिव एंड डिबेलेयमेंट कारपोरेशन है जो कि आदर्श रूप से कार्य कर रही है मैं इसको मानता हूं कि वह बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर रही है। वहां आदिवासी अपनी बनाई हुई चीज लाते हैं और उस के बदले जिस चीज की उनको आवश्यकता होती है, ले जाते हैं। वे शहद लाते हैं। और उसके बदले में उनको अगर कपड़ा चाहिये होता

है तो कपड़ा ले जाते हैं, गोंद लाते हैं, उसक बदले अगर उनको नमक चाहिये होता है तो नमक ले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से आदिवासियों का जो शोषण है वह वहां बन्द हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में शोषण-मुक्ति का का अगर कहीं कोई नमूना आपको देखना हो तो आप आंध्र में जा कर देख सकते हैं। उसी प्रकार की कारपोरेशन सारे हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में आप बना दें। मैं तो कहूंगा कि हर दस हजार की आबादी जहां हो और जहां पर जंगल हों वहां एक एक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि आदिवासियों को राहत मिल सके। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक ठेकेदारी प्रथा का खात्मा नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट हैं उन में अगर कोई मनहूस डिपार्टमेंट है तो वह फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट है। हिन्दुस्तान में जहां जहां भी हमारा कमिशन गया, वहां पर उसको यह चीज देखने को मिली। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यही एक कमिशन ऐसा था जो देबर भाई की अध्यक्षता में बिठलाया गया था जो कि पैदल घूमा है। जितने भी दूसरे कमिशन इस देश में कायम हुए हैं वे राजधानी तक ही गए होंगे या फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर तक ही गए होंगे मगर हमारा जो कमिशन था वह २५-२५ मील पैदल गया है, जंगलों में जा कर घूमा है। किसी भी कमिशन का चेयरमैन आपको ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जो पैदल गया हो। गांव गांव और जंगल जंगल भटका है और वहां पर इसने धूनी रमाई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करे।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : आप कह रहे हैं कि मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। मेरी तो दरखास्त थी कि समय को आप बढ़ायें। फिर भी कुछ बातें कह कर समाप्त कर दूंगा।

जितनी भी नान-आफिशल एजेंसीज हैं, उन को काम करने में बड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। जो छात्रवृत्तियां मिलती हैं कालेजों के लड़कों को छात्रवृत्तियां मिलती हैं, व साल साल वाद मिलती हैं। उन्हें एडवांस मिलने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं आपको राजस्थान की बात बतलाना हूं। वहां पर कालेज में दो लड़के पढ़ने के लिए गए, एक टेक्नीकल साइड में गया और दूसरा एग्रीकल्चर साइड में। इन दोनों को साल भर छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं मिलीं और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे बेचारे वापिस आ गए, वहां पर टिक नहीं सके। टिक भी कैसे सकते थे? उन के पास इतना पैसा ही कहां होता है। छात्रवृत्तियों का ठीक इंतजाम नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं इस ओर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जो नान-आफिशल एजेंसीज हैं, उनको साल साल या छः छः महीने के बाद पैसा मिलता है। क्यों नहीं उनके एडवांस पैसा दे दिया जाता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। ये जो छात्रवृत्तियों में कंजूसी दिखाई जाती है, और कमी की जाती है यह भेद भाव बन्द होना चाहिये।

मैं आपको एक और बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। एक जगह हमें एक साहब ने कहा कि इन छात्रों के लिए खात क्यों देते हो, चारपाइयां क्यों इनको देते हैं, इनकी आदत इस से खराब हो जाएगी। मैं ने उन से कहा कि तुम्हारे बच्चे जब खात पर सोते हैं तब तो उनकी आदतें खराब नहीं होती हैं लेकिन जब ये सोते हैं तो इनकी आदतें खराब हो जाती हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे आदिवासियों के पास आपको विस्तर चाहे न मिले, कपड़ा चाहे न मिले, लेकिन खात जरूर मिलेगी।

उनको सामान देने में जो कंजूसी बरती जाती है, मैं चाहता हूं कि यह भी बन्द हो। जहां तक नान-आफिशल एजेंसीज का सम्बन्ध है, उन के बारे में भी, आप थोड़ी सी उदारता दिखायें। उन के वक्त पर और अच्छा पैसा मिलना चाहिये।

आप घटी बजाते जा रहे हैं जिस के कारण मुझे अपना भाषण समाप्त करना पड़ रहा है और मेरे दिल के जो अरमान हैं, व दिल में ही रह जाएंगे। इस वास्ते मैंने पहले ही दर-खास्त की थी कि और अब फिर करता हूं कि इसको आप लम्बा बढ़ायें और हमें काफी समय बोलने के लिये दें। अब जितना समय दिया गया है उस में अचूरी बात ही मैं कह सका हूं और सारी की सारी मांगों को आपके सामने पेश नहीं कर सका हूं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी इस जनतंत्र की सरकार ने पंद्रह साल के भीतर इन शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ऊपर एक कमिशन बिठाया और एक रिपोर्ट तैयार करवाई। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह गीता है। जिस तरह से गीता को कोने में रख दिया जाता है उसी तरह से इसका भी किसी कोने में न रख दिया जाए, इसका मुझे बहुत डर है, ऐसी आशंका मुझे होती है। यह जो रिपोर्ट है यह इतनी डिटेल्ड है और इतनी डिटेल्ड स्टडी के बाद इसको लिखा गया है और इतनी ज्यादा रिकमेंडेशंस इस में दी हुई हैं कि मुझे शंका होती है कि शायद हमारी सरकार इसको कार्यान्वित भी कर सकेगी या नहीं कर सकेगी।

एक बात जो मैंने इस रिपोर्ट में देखी और जिसको मैं आपके सामने भी रखना चाहता हूं यह है कि इस में यू० पी० का नामो-निशान नहीं है। हालांकि थोड़ा सा रिपोर्ट में माना गया है लेकिन वहां की सरकार उसे नहीं मानती है उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर इलाके की बैगा, बेरो, गोंड, मझवार, खवार, भुइयां, पनिया, कोल, धोंगर और देहरादून उत्तरकाशी की जौनसार, वगैरह जातियां शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में आती हैं। मैं इस कमिशन के चेयरमैन केवर भाई को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इतनी विस्तृत थारो स्टडी कर के यह रिपोर्ट बनाई है और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इसके लिए उन्होंने बहुत सख्त मेहनत की है।

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को जब मैं देखता हूँ तो मुझे अमरीका के रेड इंडियन्स को याद हो आती है। रेड इंडियन्स को अमरीकियों ने लड़ाई के जमाने में मार मार कर जंगलों में भगा दिया था और इसी तरह से यहां के आदिवासियों का भी घर बार जंगल ही है। लेकिन रेड इंडियन्स का वहां जो जंगल है, उन के ऊपर पूरा अधिकार है, वे जंगलों को लकड़ों ले सकते हैं, घर बना सकते हैं, खेती कर सकते हैं, उस के अन्दर जो भी मिनरल्स निकल सकते हैं, उस पर उनका अधिकार होगा लेकिन यहां भारत के आदिवासी जंगलों में तो रह सकते हैं लेकिन वहां पर उनका कोई किसी किस्म का अधिकार नहीं माना जा सकता है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जंगल की कोई भी सामग्री वे इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह दोनों में अन्तर है।

पापुलेशन जो इस में उनको लिखी हुई है, वह २,२५,११,८५४ यानी ६.२३ परसेंट लिखी हुई है। इस में यह भी बताया गया है कि इन में से ६०.५ परसेंट आदिमो खेती में लगे हुए हैं। मैं ज्यादा इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह कर जो इनकी वित्तीय हालत है, जो कर्जा इन के सिर पर है, उस के कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान में कर्ज का नाम सगरी है, आंध्र में बेटो है, उड़ीसा में गंधी है, मैसूर में जीघा है, मध्य प्रदेश में नौकरी नामा है जिन लोगों का कर्ज दिया जाता है और जो उस कर्ज के बदले में आते हैं, उनको कहीं कहीं खाना दिया जाता है और कई-कई सालों तक, जिन्दगी भर तक और यहां तक कि तीन-तीन पुश्तों तक वे कर्ज में डूबे रहते हैं। किसी ने या किसी के ऐंजस्टर्ज ने अगर दां दां सौ रुपया कर्जा भी ले लिया तो उसके लड़के और लड़के के लड़के यानी पांते तक बराबर उस कर्ज के बदले में नौकरी करते रहेंगे और उनको इसके बदले में सिर्फ खाना

मिलेगा और साल में २५ रुपये मिलेंगे। इसक मतलब यह हुआ कि दो रुपया महोना यानी एक आना रोज। इस सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में दो आने मजरी का जिक्र किया था तो बहुत से माननीय सदस्य ने हल्ला मच्चा दिया था लेकिन इस जनतंत्र देश में ऐसे आदिमी भी हैं, जो कि स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद भी और राम राज्य रूपी भारत में आज भी एक आना मजदूरी पाते हैं। यह बहुत भारी शर्म की बात है।

अब मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कितने परसेंट ये लोग कर्ज से लदे हुए हैं। बिहार में ६० परसेंट कर्ज से लदे हुए हैं। केरल में सौ परसेंट दबे हुए हैं। मसूर में तीन सौ फीमिलीज हैं जिन के बारे में बतलाया गया है कि कर्ज जिसे 'जीठा' कहते हैं, जिन को कई पुश्तों से कर्जों तक बदले में काम करना पड़ रहा है। मद्रास में २००० से २५०० तक प्रति फीमिलीज पर कर्जा है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में सौ से डेढ़ सौ रुपया या दस से पन्द्रह मन अनाज कर्ज फी फीमिली है। आंध्र प्रदेश में पचास रुपये फी फीमिली है। क्योंकि यह फिगर वहां की जिला परिषद् ने दी है जो कि कम ही हो सकती है, ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती है। असम में ६६ परसेंट परिवार कर्ज में हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति परिवार १३० रुपया कर्जा है, पंजाब में ७० परसेंट परिवार कर्ज में हैं और प्रति परिवार १००० रुपया कर्जा है। राजस्थान में प्रति परिवार १८० से २४० रुपया कर्जा है। तो यह कर्ज की स्थिति है। इस में कर्ज के दावेदार के लिये कहा गया है कि वह समय पर केंस दायर करे, अपने कागजात दिखलाये, अगर सबूत न हो तो केंस खारिज कर दिया जाए, जबानी गवाही न मानी जाये, सूद की उचित दर तै की जाए और सिम्पल इंटेरेस्ट लिया जाए। लेकिन सोचने की बात है कि ये लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं। सरकारी संस्थाएं उनको कर्ज नहीं देती। इस कारण वे इन सूदखोरों से दबे रहते हैं। अगर सरकार उनको कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के जरिए

या अन्य तरीके से आसानी से कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था कर दे तो इन की कर्ज की व्यवस्था सुधर सकती है ।

यह बताया गया है कि इन की शिक्षा के लिये पहली योजना में ५ करोड़ १० लाख रुपये, और दूसरी योजना में ८ करोड़ २१ लाख रुपये रखा गया जिसमें ११४ लाख खर्च नहीं हो सका और बच रहा । लड़कों को शिक्षा के लिए बाहर भेजा जाता है और उनको वजीफे दिए जाते हैं । ये सभी बातें हैं लेकिन देखना यह है कि शिक्षा पाने के बाद उनको नौकरी कैसे मिलती है । स्टेट व यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का एडवर्टाइजमेंट कैसे होता है उस में लिखा रहता है :—

"The post is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If suitable candidates are not coming from them, it will be treated as unreserved."

इसको पढ़ कर आप समझेंगे कि इन लोगों के लिए सरकार बहुत कर रही है, लेकिन वास्तव में होता क्या है । आप देख सकते हैं कि इन लोगों की कितनी सीटें भरी जा चुकी हैं, उससे आपको वास्तविकता का पता लग जाएगा । जनता के सामने दिखाया जाता है सरकार बहुत कर रही है लेकिन वास्तविकता और है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आई० ए० एस० में सन् १९५५ में एक आदिवासी लिया गया, सन् १९५६ में १ लिया गया, सन् १९५९ में २ और सन् १९६० में ५ लिए गए । इस तरह आज तक कुल ९ आदिवासी आई० ए० एस० में लिए गए हैं, और आइ० पी० एस० में केवल ३ । इसके अलावा आप देखें कि क्लास १ की ११,३७८ जगहों में से २३ आदिवासियों को मिलीं, क्लास २ की २२,२१३ जगहों में से इनको १६२ जगहें मिलीं और क्लास ३ की ८,६९,२२१ में से आदिवासियों को ८,१६८ जगहें मिलीं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वास्तव

में आपको इन लोगों को इनका उचित स्थान दिलाना है तो पोस्ट एडवर्टाइजमेंट हो ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, he must be given 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not done according to the parties.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is always given to the Opposition; it may not apply to that Party. If you do like this, it will be a departure from the usual practice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody has taken more than ten minutes; even the Communist Party Members have not taken more than that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not saying about the Communist Party; I am saying that he should be given more time.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, in all discussions of this nature, or even otherwise, time is apportioned as between the Congress Party Benches and the Opposition as a whole.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am talking of Opposition as a whole.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us know how much time has been taken and how it has been divided..... (Interruptions).

Shri Basumatari: One hour is taken by the hon. Members. The Chair is not responsible for that, if Members take more time. Some Members are responsible for that and they do not also allow the discussion to proceed.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : तो मैं कह रहा था कि अगर आप नौकरियों में इन लोगों को उनका उचित स्थान देना चाहते हैं तो आपको इस प्रकार का प्रोपेगेंडा करना चाहिए कि इन लोगों के लिए इतनी सीटें हैं और इतने कैंडीडेट चाहिए । सरकार को इस विषय की

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

पीछे नहीं डाल देना चाहिए। अभी हमने देखा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को आगे के सेशन के लिए डाल दिया गया और कल से जो यह रिपोर्ट चल रही है इसके लिए भी कहा जाता है कि इसको हटा दिया जाए और आगे लिया जाए। आपको अगर महात्मा गांधी का स्वप्न पूरा करना है तो आदिवासियों को नौकरियों में उचित स्थान देना चाहिए। केवल रिपोर्ट बना देने से कोई काम नहीं चल सकता और न उनकी समस्या हल हो सकती है। आपको इस बारे में दृढ़ता से कदम उठाने चाहिए जिसमें इनकी तरक्की हो सके। केवल रिपोर्ट बना देने से मतलब हल नहीं होता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पर रिपोर्ट भी होनी चाहिए।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

इन लोगों की शिफ्टिंग खेती होती है। कुछ समय से ये लोग एक जमीन पर खेती करते हैं और कुछ समय बाद दूसरी पर। फारेस्ट विभाग कहता है कि इससे साइल इरोजन होता है। मैं किसान होने के नाते कहता हूँ कि साइल इरोजन नहीं होता। जब उस जमीन पर घास जमी हुई है तो साइल इरोजन कैसे हो सकता है।

जमीन पर इन लोगों का अधिकार होना चाहिए। उनको बीज की, खाद की, फरटी-लाइजर की मूहलियाँ मिलनी चाहिए उनके लिए लैंड टेन्चर सिस्टम में सुधार होना चाहिए ताकि उनका जमीन पर अधिकार रहे। जंगल के जो उन्हें अधिकार हैं वे सुरक्षित रखे जाने चाहिए।

उनके लिए स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक ही है। इसमें दो राए नहीं हो सकतीं।

फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस पर उनका जो अधिकार है वह उनको मिलना चाहिए। यदि वे लोग ठेका से सकें तो किसी अन्य ठेकेदार के मुकबाले

उनको ठेका मिलना चाहिए। ये ठेकेदार लंग आ कर ठेके लेते हैं, इन लोगों से ही काम करवाते हैं और इस सिलसिले में इनकी औरतों के साथ ब्यभिचार आदि होता है और अन्ततः ये गरीब गरीब ही रहते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ कुछ उद्योग चलाए जा सकते हैं जैसे शीत फार्निंग, एनीमल हसबैंडरी आदि हैं जिनसे उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधर सकती है।

अब मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर के दफ्तर के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उसको पोस्ट आफिस कहता हूँ। अगर उनको कोई अर्जी दी जाती है तो वह फारवर्ड कर देते हैं, उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं करता। इतना काम तो हम किसी मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा भी करवा सकते हैं।

अन्त में मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि अगर आपको कुछ इनके लिए करना है तो हृदय से करिए। श्री दातार इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं। मेरा उनके लिए एक सजेशन है। उनको चाहिए कि बजाय इस मिनिस्ट्री में काम करने के उनको शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब वेलफेयर के काम में लग जाना चाहिए, उसमें वह ज्यादा काम कर सकेंगे।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think it is necessary for us to remind ourselves, before we discuss this report, why this Commission was appointed. Article 46 of the Constitution says that "the State shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." Article 339 speaks of this Commission to review the progress. This Commission sent in its report in October 1961. Every one will acknowledge that under the leadership of Dhebar Bhai this Commission has given a very extremely thought-provoking report. They have studied the subject in great detail. I think it is scant courtesy that we give to the authors of this report

and to this House itself that in the last hour of the last day of this session we are discussing this report and the time that is given to it is being reduced. I am not blaming the Minister in charge. But the Home Ministry should have insisted that this matter is of such great importance that we should not deal with it in this scant fashion. The Commission has taken so much trouble to draw up this report. The House should take proper counsel and get the suggestions implemented. I say this more because there have been committees earlier which have dealt with this problem . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think the hon. Member will do well to come to the report. This matter has been raised earlier and the hon. Speaker had also mentioned about it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I know. I will come to the point. I merely say that there is very little time to go into the details. I am merely making one or two points about the report. First of all, there have been many reports in regard to some of the aspects of this Commission's report. Therefore, I am all the more diffident as to whether the implementation of this report will take place. But I hope that at least considering the stature of the chairman of this Commission, the recommendations of this Commission will be implemented properly. But as I said, there have been many committees and commissions which have touched on many of the problems contained in this report, and indeed, we have discussed here the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes year after year, and yet we find that the essential things are not implemented. I do not say that no work has been done. That would be wrong. But I say that the manner in which the work is implemented does not bring about the objectives which I just now read out. We want to improve the conditions of the people so that there should be national integration. But we do not want to impose anything on them. This has been stated in the report of

the Commission, and yet the manner in which we approach the subject, the way in which it is implemented, is not satisfactory. I am afraid we are trying to segregate these people more and more. I do not say that Scheduled Areas should be given up. But I do say that the whole objective of bringing about improvement, economic and social, in the Scheduled Areas and among the Scheduled Tribes should be carried out in such a way that they should gradually come into line with the national development of the country as a whole.

That is not done. I do not say that the money allotted for this purpose is less. I know there are large sums given. But the sum is not always spent in the way it ought to be spent. This report has pointed out that there is an attempt on the part of many State Governments to think that this money is not used to supplement but is the total amount spent on the Scheduled Tribes. On the other hand, what is required is that this amount should supplement the help that tribals also get from what is being done for the general development.

The time at my disposal is very little and I shall make only a very few points. I think the economic criteria should be established not only in regard to the Scheduled Tribes as a whole but in regard to the different layers of Scheduled Tribes as has been mentioned in the report of the Commission. At the beginning of the report, the Commission says:

"Amongst the tribals also we have been able to notice four different layers. At one stage we were thinking of preparing a list. For lack of adequate data, however, we dropped the idea."

They have said that the topmost layer of these people are not in need of help, but yet, if you go into some of these reports, you will find that the scholarship and other measures of improvement go to the topmost layer. Though they are able to help themselves, they get more help than

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the lowest layers among themselves who are the most backward among the Scheduled Tribes. Unless we can utilise the funds among the lowest layers of these people in order that they come into line with the rest of the people as a whole, the money that is being spent on them will not have been spent in the right way.

Another point that I wish to make is about land. The whole policy regarding land for the tribals is something that is pathetic if not very tragic. It is a pity that we should even now allow this policy to continue. It is still a fact that the Scheduled Tribes are being gradually deprived of their land. There is no doubt about it. In the name of doing away with shifting cultivation, etc.—I cannot go into the details—it is true that to a large extent they have been deprived of their land. Not that any one wanted to do so, but it so happened. It is essential that the report of the Commission in regard to this matter—it, has gone into great detail—should be implemented. If the Government is not able to do that, then it is no use having this Commission appointed or having other such committees appointed either. How can exploitation be stopped unless we have a proper land policy in regard to the Scheduled Tribes as well. The Commission has stated that all the land that is cultivatable should be utilised to the extent possible and that land should go to the Scheduled Tribes, in the areas where they live. I hope this suggestion will be implemented by the Centre and the State Governments.

There are many other points. I can give one instance. I happened to have the privilege of going about the country to study certain matters including the problems of Scheduled Tribes. In one place, the Scheduled Tribes were undertaking jhoom cultivation and they were cultivating in common with each other, and in co-operation with each other. But they did not know the word "co-operative". On the one hand, we are

talking of co-operation and asking the people to go in for co-operatives. On the other hand, we try to give them individual rights on land and we want to take away the whole fabric of the structure on which they would build the co-operative idea without knowing what is meant by co-operative act as we know it. These are some points which have got to be remedied.

I merely want to say that the time that has been given to the discussion of this report is extremely short and inadequate. I hope that the Government will see to it that due respect is shown to this report which has been prepared under the chairmanship of Shri U. N. Dhebar and that the recommendations will be implemented. Unless the recommendations are implemented, there is no reason whatsoever to waste the time of some of the most distinguished people of this country who have given so much time and energy to produce such a report. I hope the Government will see to it that not only the minor matters but all the matters that have been touched upon and on which recommendations have been made are implemented.

For implementing the recommendations, in the first place, you have to understand the tribals and their psychology. Unless you do that, you cannot carry out the work, however much your policy is right. The trained personnel employed should understand the tribals and then alone we can bring them into line with the general community as a whole.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): At the fag-end of this session, we are discussing this very important item. The time is very short and we are not in a position to express our mind freely and leisurely, or even to make some remarks on the recommendations made by the Commission. I agree that this Commission has suggested many valuable points which are worth following. If those suggestions are implemented, that will help our people. But I must say, at

the same time, that this report suffers from some sort of realistic approach to many aspects of the tribal problem.

First, I must say that this report has largely touched upon the administrative problems only. While one has to find solutions to administrative problems and make suitable arrangements, we must have the other approach also, namely, the culture and tradition of the tribal people, and also the political power of these people. Unless you give these tribal people the political power and a share to participate in the management of their own affairs, they cannot be helpful and even the good wishes of the Government and the Commission will not be of any avail.

In this respect, I would like to say that the Dhebar Commission has suggested that certain areas should be declared as Scheduled Areas and the transfer of land and other things should be absolutely banned. A suggestion was also made to the effect that Scheduled Areas should be defined. How to define these areas? It still remains. Yesterday, the Home Minister said that those areas in which there is more than 50 per cent of tribal people may be declared a Scheduled Area. Even then, how can this be defined? If you take the tribal belt alone, there will be more than 50 per cent or even cent per cent tribal population. If you take a tribal belt along with other big areas, you would not find more than 50 per cent, but only less than 20 or 30 per cent or less.

Take, for instance, my State, Tripura. This idea of Scheduled Areas is not a new thing. It is as early as 1341 Tripura Era. It is now 1372 Tripura Era. In 1341 Tripura Era, the Maharaja had declared certain areas as tribal areas. Of course, some portions were taken out, as a necessity, for the rehabilitation of refugees. I agree with that idea, but still, the remaining portion has not been defined. I have been fighting both in

the Advisory Committee and also here in Parliament that the administration of Tripura should define this area and that it will have to be well demarcated. The best way to locate these areas is to have the demarcation posts or digging earth line. Now, what has happened is, redivision of *maujas* and regrouping have taken place. The whole tribal belt and the tribal population have been split up in so many factions and each fraction of the the tribal areas have been joined with certain other areas which are non-tribal, and thus, the strength of tribal population in the new regrouped *maujas* has been decreased, and the tribal areas also decreased.

Now, even when the panchayat constituency was formed, one of our main demands has been that in the absolutely tribal belt there should be a separate constituency where the tribal population is in a majority. The argument was put that because there is no tribal majority area, and one portion of the *Mozas* should not be linked up with another portion of the *Mozas* and they should not be formed into one single constituency. That was the argument advanced, and now that thing also has not been done. That is why I say that the tribal area should be made into a separate administrative unit. I do not say that it should secede from the existing State; it should be in that State. But for the administration of the tribal areas, a separate administrative arrangement must be there.

And I suggest that in all the tribal areas there should be a Tribal Development Council, and that Council should be purely elected by the tribal people on the basis of adult franchise; and all development works, including the management of lands and other things that we have been suggesting here should be given to that Tribal Development Council, and it should not be given to others. That point should be noted here very clearly.

Secondly, the hon. the Home Minister said yesterday that it is a question of getting trained personnel. How

[Shri Dasaratta Deb]

can you get trained personnel if you do not give them education and other facilities? I know in Tripura you do not get any trained personnel. In my area in Tripura State I know that so many non-tribals have been recruited. The Government have spent so many lakhs of rupees for work in the under-developed areas. After going there, their trained cadres just try to get their salaries and so on. That is all, and there is corruption and other things.

That is why I have made the suggestion again and again in this House. What is happening? For your social work and other services you say that you want matriculate. Matriculation is made the minimum qualification. No tribal people have been recruited in our parts because they are not matriculates. I suggest that non-matriculates and other people must be given their chances also.

My time is very short and so I cannot make my points in greater detail. But I suggest that wherever it is possible, particularly in the eastern sector of India, in Assam, Tripura, Manipur and other places, a separate administrative unit or units in each of those States should be formed comprising only the tribal area. It is possible, and that is why I request the Government of India to consider that matter and give their thought to have that type of administration there.

The tribal people of Assam are demanding a separate State—I do not know how far it is correct or not; I am not going into that question. But one fact remains, namely that these tribal people were not satisfied. Because, if they were satisfied, how is it that after their remaining under Congress rule for fifteen years, this question has suddenly come up? We must agree, therefore, that there must be some discontent, some dissatisfaction and exploitation going on in that part of the country, and that is why there is this demand.

And another trouble is created in the lives of the tribal people, and that

is the reservation of forests. This reservation of forests is another very dangerous question. I agree that forests must be reserved. But importance should not be given to the forests alone, but much more importance should be given to human lives. What actually happens is this. In our part, for hundreds of years, thousands of people have been staying in the forest area and living on shifting cultivation. Suddenly you declare that particular area as a forest area and you prevent the tribal people from carrying on their jhoom cultivation, and they are evicted from that place. A number of cases have been instituted, the tribal people have been fined and penalised and put into jail. You should not do it, you must not do it. You must respect the life of the people and should not evict them from those places. That is why I am suggesting that this jhoom cultivation by these people should not be prevented unless and until the people of that particular area have been rehabilitated elsewhere.

Till that is done the area should not be declared as a reserved forest area.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Sir, the hon. the Home Minister has already expressed his thanks for the weighty report that has been submitted by the hon. Shri Dhebar and the members of his Commission. I would only like to say that we are not doing full justice to this report by discussing it only for four hours, although we have actually given five hours for this discussion because we will be finishing this discussion by half past three.

Looking to the number of recommendations that have been made in this report—they number something like 285—we are not, therefore, giving even one minute per recommendation for this discussion. The report is also very bulky and the first volume comprises of 564 pages. It is so big a report, such an important document, and we are giving such a short time for its discussion. I am really very sorry for this kind of thing.

The Chairman of this Commission has emphatically pressed one point, and that is about the "left-outs". In his letter to the President of India, in paragraph 4, he has said:

"There is another class of tribals who, through belonging to the same category, has been excluded because of the territorial test that they remain outside particular areas. We can say with some personal knowledge that this distinction while valid in law is without much justification in point of fact."

He has elaborated these things elsewhere also. He has particularly referred to the "left-out" tribes in the Madhya Pradesh area and the Nagpur division of Maharashtra. He has also said that he had in mind to prepare a list, but for lack of adequate data the Commission had dropped the idea. I would request the Government to look into the matter very seriously and see if any left-out tribes could be included in the list and given the facilities.

As the report has pointed out, the tribals are classified on the basis of the areas inhabited by them, as indicated below:

- (a) Tribals residing in scheduled areas;
- (b) Tribals residing in specified areas; and
- (c) Tribals residing in the rest of the State.

Of these, the first two are declared as scheduled tribes, while the third category is known as the "left-out" tribes and they are treated as other backward classes. The Commission say:

"We have not been able to understand the reason for this glaring differential treatment in respect of the same tribes living in the same region. This gives rise to great dissatisfaction."

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Though the Chairman of the Commission and the Members of the Commission in this report have brought out this aspect of differential treatment, I am very sorry to note that the Home Minister, though he spoke for half an hour while initiating the discussion yesterday, did not touch this very important point. I would request the Deputy Minister, who would now be giving the reply, to touch this point and say something about the government policy as to how they propose to deal with this problem.

It is a very important problem, and one of the Members has also just spoken about this. As you know, the scheduled tribes who live outside the scheduled areas are not given the benefits. Suppose there are vacancies in the services. Because they live outside the scheduled areas they cannot be appointed in these vacancies. This is the treatment that is being given to these people. We have pointed this out very often to the Government, but though 14 years have passed after independence, Government have not come forward with any concrete proposal to remove this glaring injustice.

One of the Members speaking yesterday asked why this special treatment should be given to the scheduled tribes. I am rather sorry that there are people in this country and also in this House who, even after so many years of independence and after such a progress that we have achieved not only materially, but otherwise also, come forward with this argument. It is rather surprising that people who sit opposite and talk of progressive things should rather speak out this.

Shri Warior (Trichur): All those sitting opposite cannot be 'progressive'.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I am not speaking of all those Members who are sitting opposite; I was referring to Shri Yashpal Singh. I would request the hon. Members who are against this reservation to go through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. It has been discussed there thoroughly

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

and now there is no reason to reopen this issue.

I am glad the Home Minister has talked about increasing the number of tribal blocks from 330 to 450. It is a very good thing.

I would not like to add anything more except that the views which have been expressed by the hon. Home Minister in his speech should be implemented and no stone should be left unturned to achieve the progress in the time-limit that has been specified by the Home Minister.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): Sir, I am grateful to the Chairman and members of this Commission for submitting such an excellent report. I may say that they have put their heart and soul into the work and they have performed their duty with the utmost sincerity and honesty. As I went through the report, I found many things regarding the problems of tribals. They have made so many recommendations and suggestions for the solution of those problems. In short, I may say that it is a dictionary of the tribal problems and I hope the Government and the people of this country will utilise it to the fullest possible extent.

The most important problem of the tribals is land. As the Commission has rightly pointed out, about 90.5 per cent. of the tribals are agriculturists and out of 173 lakhs of tribal people, 28 lakhs are landless. Perhaps there was a time when land was not at all a problem to the tribals but today they have become landless. I will divide the tribals into two groups; those living in the valley and those living in the hill areas. The land problem is more acute in the case of those who live in the valleys than in the case of those who live in the hill areas, because they are more accessible to non-tribals and non-tribals have exploited them and encroached upon the land of the tribals. The tribal people in the hill areas are never exploited. Before 1947, there was hardly any exploitation, but today after 1½ decades,

there has been a lot of exploitation and encroachment upon the tribals. I think this problem has been dealt with by the Commission elaborately and they have made several nice recommendations.

This country stands for socialism, equality and equal distribution of the national wealth amongst the citizens of the country. I think this tribal problem is a challenge to the country. If this country fails to give land to every family of the tribals, India's socialism will completely fail and collapse. I think it is a challenge to the country and to the Government particularly.

As I said, there are 28 lakhs of tribals who are landless. There are crores of acres of wasteland—5,79,57,000 acres, according to the 1951 census. As the Commission has pointed out, preference should be given to the tribals in allotment of such land. Tribals are called the children of the forests. Forest is the mother of tribals. How can you, in the name of reservation, separate these tribals—the children from the mother namely, the forests? Mother and children can never be separated. It is the Government's duty to see that the bonds of good relation between the forests and her children are strengthened.

Today we see that after 1947 so many areas of forest, where the tribals used to have jhum cultivation, have been declared as protected forests. As Shri Dasaratha Deb has pointed out, in Manipur also hundreds of square miles of forests have been declared as protected areas and consequently, the tribals everywhere have acutely felt the pangs of forcible separation of the forests from them. This should not be allowed. I am glad that the Commission has recommended that it should be revised. Government should revise it and see that the lands are released and the tribals are again made the owners of the lands.

Regarding reservation in services, I am of opinion that wherever possible

everywhere, in every State, reservation for the scheduled tribes in Government service should be at least on population basis. In Manipur, at present our tribal population is 32 per cent, but the reservation is only 20 per cent, combined for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This is a glaring injustice. At least it should be on population basis and there should be separate reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In the All-India Services also, I am of opinion that sufficient attention has not been paid by Government. It should be taken care of and serious attention should be given to see that tribal boys are selected in these services. I wish to suggest that any tribal boy who appears in the IAS examination of the UPSC and who passes the written examination should be straightaway given appointment, if not in the IAS at least in the Central Secretariat Service. It should be made a rule and the Home Minister should give order to all the State Governments to follow this. Those who have put in at least 5 years service should be immediately promoted to higher posts.

Regarding education, I would like to point out that today university education and secondary education has been made free, but at the bottom, i.e., in the primary stage, education has not been made free in many States. It should be the intention of the Government to see that every private primary school is taken over by Government during the third Plan and every tribal village should have one lower primary school.

Coming to medical facilities, today we are lacking in medical facilities. For example, in Manipur in the hill areas, there are 41 dispensaries, 3 hospitals and 2 primary health centres where doctors are not available. The reason is that there is a dearth of medical practitioners. I would like to suggest that special pay-scales should be fixed for them, they should be

given special allowances or three or four advance increments should be paid to them so that they can be induced to extend medical facilities to the people of those areas.

Sir, due to want of time, I cannot make my other points. I feel that the House has done injustice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not less than ten hours should have been allotted for discussion on this report, and more people should have been allowed to speak. Every time, whether it is the Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or some other thing, we are given a stepmotherly treatment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Virbhadra Singh.

Shri Basumatari: Sir, nobody from Assam has spoken.

Shri N. N. Patel: Nobody from Gujarat also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Assam is stoutly represented by Shri Basumatari.

Shri Warrior: Sir, are all the States given an opportunity to express an opinion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trying to do that.

Shri Warrior: I am afraid, nobody has spoken from Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Virbhadra Singh.

Shri Virbhadra Singh: Sir, as the time at any disposal is short, I shall try to be brief. At the very outset I would like to say that the report under discussion is, by and large, a very good report. It is very comprehensive and touches almost all the aspects of tribal life. It is indeed a monumental piece of work, and we would like to convey our sincere thanks to the members of the Commission.

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

Much has been said about the report and the recommendations made by it. I would only like to draw the attention of the House to Question No. 132 which appears on page 27 of Volume II of the report. It pertains to the question of discriminatory payment of emoluments and allowances to the government servants or employees who are serving in the remote corners of tribal areas. Sir, there is discrimination in payment of salaries between employees belonging to these tribal areas and those who come from outside. Whereas the employees who come from outside or who are outsiders are entitled to allowances which amount to about 100 per cent. of their salary, the local employees or the tribal people are denied this facility though they might be serving miles away from their homes. I do not understand why this discrimination is made, especially when both the employees whether they are local or tribal or they are from outside are working at the same place and under the same conditions. This discrimination has caused a lot of heart-burning. I think it is against justice, equity and fair play, and it is better that this discrimination is removed forthwith.

The Commission, Sir, have admitted in their report that on account of the changed conditions on the other side of the Indo-Tibetan border our traders have suffered a great setback. Most of our traders there used to trade with Tibet. Now, on account of the changed circumstances there, the trade has come to a stand-still. While admitting this fact, I am sorry to say, the Commission has made no recommendation regarding their rehabilitation. I would like to draw the attention of the Government and this hon. House to the pitiable plight of the traders, especially those belonging to the Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh, and I would urge that immediate steps be taken to rehabilitate them before it is too late. The question of their rehabilitation should receive the utmost priority of this Government, because the traders belong to an area which is adjacent

to a country which is not very friendly to us and it is in our own interest that these traders should be rehabilitated so that there is no discontent among them.

Also, Sir, the Commission in their report have suggested that additional powers should be given to the Collectors and the Deputy Commissioners. They have said that the Deputy Commissioners or the Collectors should be made overall in-charge of all developmental works connected with tribal welfare at the district level. I am opposed to this suggestion. I feel that our Deputy Commissioners and Collectors are already over-worked, and I do not think that they will be able to do justice to this additional load of work. I am also opposed to this because I feel that this will lead to centralisation. The main purpose of our developmental schemes or welfare schemes is to root out poverty and ignorance, and in order to do that it is essential that there should be maximum co-operation between the people concerned and the executive. In order to elicit this maximum co-operation it is necessary that the people should be taken into confidence and they should be allowed to participate in some way in their own governance and in the execution of their development schemes. If you accept this, then it leads to decentralisation and delegation of powers. Therefore, any suggestion which cuts at the root of this principle and leads to centralisation is most welcome and I am sure the hon. Members of this House will be opposed to such a suggestion. I, therefore, feel that this report lacks the necessary emphasis on the question of decentralisation and delegation of powers, and I urge that this aspect should be kept in mind and should be taken into consideration.

Sir, as I have said earlier, the report is a monumental piece of work, but it is not without its flaws. There are certain flaws which I find it my duty to bring to the notice of the House. During the course of its investigation, the Commission toured very extensively, and wherever it

went it recorded oral evidence of both officials and non-officials. It also received large number of written replies to its questionnaire both from officials and non-officials. But I find, whereas much prominence has been given to the views expressed by officials, I am very sorry to say, the views of common people, the ordinary people, have not found any place in the report.

Shri Sonavane: That is usual.

Shri Virbhadra Singh: This is most unfortunate, because I do not see why the Commission should have chosen to ignore the wishes of the people. After all, public opinion is a very important factor in democracy, and I personally feel that the views expressed by the representatives of the ordinary people should have formed the bulk of the report.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say that I do hope that the report under discussion will in no case be shelved and the recommendations made by the Commission will be implemented so that a time may come when the people of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled tribes may grow up in stature and may be able to take their part in the life of the nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Chandrasekhar.

Shri Basumatari: Sir, nobody has spoken from Assam.

An Hon. Member: From Punjab also. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry, I cannot help it. We have to conclude this by 3.30 P.M. when we have to take up non-official business.

An Hon. Member: It may be taken up at 4 O'Clock.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

15 hrs.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव (नांदेड) : इस पर बाकी बहस भगले सेशन में करनी चाहिए ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I do not want to participate in this debate. I only want to submit that when there is such a demand in the House from all sections of the House from the very beginning, it would be only fair that we carry on this motion to the next session. We have done it in the past.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is very necessary when so many more Members want to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday it was decided that we should close this by 3.30 P.M. Today morning also the Speaker made it very clear that the discussion would go on only up to 3 O'Clock when the reply would be given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this matter the House is supreme. If the House feels that it should be carried on, there is nothing which can stop the house from taking that course. What is wrong about it? It is not a Bill which has to be passed immediately for Government to take some action.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the view of the Government?

Shri Rane: Out of the five hours allotted for the discussion of this Report, two hours were taken yesterday. Today the discussion started at 1.30 P.M. If the discussion continues up to 3.30 P.M. only two more hours would be available. So, if the House so desires, it can be carried on to the next session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, we will continue this till 3.30 P.M.

An Hon. Member: Half an hour is not sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today the discussion will go on till 3.30 P.M. Then it will be carried on to the next session.

Shri Warrior: I may be allowed to put another proposition. Those States which did not get an opportunity so far may be considered at least in the next session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There do not seem to be any Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. (

Shri Warrior: There is no area in any part of India which has no Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, I do not have his name with me.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : मेरा सजेस्टियन यह भी है कि अगले सेशन के फुंग-एंड पर इस पर बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that the discussion would be going on in the next session, Shri Jaipal Singh will get his opportunity during next session.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): May I submit that it is not necessary that this discussion should continue today any further? It is the desire of the House that the discussion should be continued in the next session and, if you agree with that view, then the question of extending it till half past three does not arise.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): A perusal of the report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission will reveal that the Commission have done commendable service by giving such a good and instructive report in which they have gone to the minutest details of the problem facing the tribals. We all know that under the able chairmanship of Shri Dhebar, who has got so much love for these people who are living in the backwards areas, in far off tracks, in the forest regions, in a very backward condition socially, economically and politically, who are living under the barbaric conditions, we have got such a wonderful report. We find from that report that these people do not have enough food to eat, proper water to drink or proper cloth to

wear. They do not have houses to live in. Sometimes they have to depend on birds and small animals for their food. Shri Dhebar has in his mind all these conditions and compassion and love for these people who are so backward. So, the Commission has gone into the minutest details of every aspect of the problem.

I am very much satisfied with the report except for one fact, and that is enough attention was not paid to the economical, social and political condition and difficulties faced by women. Only a page and a quarter has been allotted to that topic and some mention is made about women enjoying equal rights with men. At the same time, politically they do not participate in the proceedings of the panchayat or the meetings of the tribes.

Here it is very painful for me to bring to the notice of this House that in one district in Andhra Pradesh women are actually kidnapped. What for? Because, there is trading in human flesh, inter-State traffic in tribal women, and they are taken to far off regions and sold. Since this has come to the notice of the State Government, it has been taking some action but I do not know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government. Since the Minister concerned with the tribal areas happens to be also the Minister of Home Affairs, I would appeal to him to see that this sort of thing is stopped immediately and severe action is taken against those people who indulge in such trade in human flesh. This has happened in Mehboobnagar and it has come to the notice of the State Government when one girl who was kidnapped was rescued and returned to her parents.

I was very glad to hear Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri saying that it was his earnest desire that within fifteen years the level of the tribal people should be brought up to the standard of living of the other people. The Commission has elaborately dealt with the conditions of those people and the difficulties faced by them like indebtedness, ignorance, lack of communication, want

of credit facilities etc. So far as indebtedness is concerned, in my own constituency there is a area where there is concentration of tribal people and the moneylenders are the most prosperous people there. If you visit any tribal area you will find that the moneylenders are the most prosperous people. In such areas they go to the tribals and lend them some money in the lean period and take many more times that amount during the harvesting season. According to this Report, the sons of the tribals inherit these debts and they are in perpetual bondage. So, unless we organise some co-operatives, these middlemen and moneylenders cannot be eliminated.

It is stated in the Report that it is also necessary that the State Governments should undertake an enquiry into the incidence of bonded labour. It is suggested that legislation should be passed for treating such agreements as void. It should be looked into.

Development of communications will go a long way in redressing the grievances of those people. For one thing, they will be engaged in that work. Then, people living in the far off tracts are cut away from the entire civilised world. However much you may try to bring them to the level of the other people, unless they see with their own eyes what is the condition in the outside world, it will not be easy to make them change their way of life and make them psychologically adjust themselves to the new conditions. So, communications will not only provide them employment and raise their standard of living by placing more money in their hands, but it will give them quick means of transport. Now they have to walk miles and miles to go to the market to get their daily requirements, which is inhuman.

As far as the construction of roads is concerned, some contractors take them up very leisurely and consequently the works suffer. As for myself, I feel that this entire contractor system should be abolished and labour

co-operative societies should be organised. Priority should be given to the formation of labour co-operative societies for undertaking the work of construction of houses as well as roads.

As regards housing the Commission has also suggested that they should be given according to needs and requirements as also the way in which there should be some changes in the pattern of construction of houses.

By the end of the Third Plan, I think, every village has to be provided with a drinking water well. I for one feel that priority should be given in the Tribal areas for digging drinking water wells.

For two days we had a discussion about floods and flood control. In Andhra I know there is this shifting cultivation. I think in other parts of the country also it may be existing. These Tribal people go and cut the forests and cultivate the land. After some time they leave that place and cultivate some other place. This causes soil erosion because the smooth soil is washed off by the rains and all this place is converted into a desert in due course. So, they should be settled at one place. Some co-operative farming societies should also be formed. In my State these people are given five acres of land but we do not know how it changes hands. Within a few days we find that it is in somebody else's name. So, it is better to give them land after forming co-operative farming societies.

I think it would not be proper for me to continue though I have got such a lot to say. I am very much thankful to your for giving me even this opportunity.

Dr. Kohor (Phulbani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me a chance to say

[Dr. Kohor]

something about the tribals in this House today.

The Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Dhebar is a comprehensive one. I welcome it. The members of the Commission deserve commendation because they have very ably and frankly placed on record the abject failure of Central as well as the State Governments in dealing with the problems of the Tribals.

Our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in writing the foreword of the famous book by Dr. Verrier Elwin on the philosophy of NEFA has said that the culture, custom, forest rites and religion of the Scheduled Tribes people should be maintained. But even after the completion of the Second Five Year Plan the lot of the Scheduled Tribes is no better than what it was a thousand years ago. My State of Orissa is fortunate enough to have been the field of operation of great men, like, Thakar Bappa and Acharya Vinobha Bhave and lastly Dandakaranya is being operated in my State, particularly in the District of Koraput which is the epitome of the Scheduled Tribes in India, but even then we are what our grandfathers were.

In many parts of the country and in Orissa shifting type of cultivation is done by the Tribal people. The Forest Department and the State Government discourage us from doing this type of cultivation on the ground of soil erosion and wastage of national property. I disagree with them. Even in western countries this type of shifting cultivation is done by civilized people. On the slopes of the Pyreness Mountains which is the border of France and Spain shifting cultivation is the only method of cultivation. In many parts of Africa and on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in Kenya shifting cultivation is going on. If that kind of cultivation is good in one part of the world, I do not think it to be wise enough to

abolish this method of cultivation in our country. If this method of cultivation is discouraged by the Government—it may be that the Tribal people are innocent and they do not know how to defend their interest; that is why everybody is preaching a sermon to us—if the Government adopts the policy of abolishing shifting cultivation, then I demand land for land, that is, to be more precise, the Hill people should be given land liberally for the loss that they sustain in losing their present way of life, their home and hearth and, last but not the least, their beloved mountains.

15-17 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY in the Chair]

It is a very common thing now to see that the District Officers of the Tribal Districts used to give fallow land to people other than the Tribal people instead of giving this fallow land to the Tribals as priority. This practice of neglecting the Scheduled Tribes people in Scheduled Areas should be stopped at once and they should be penalised.

Then I come to the forests. Forests is the economy of the Scheduled Tribe family. From time immemorial we have been born and brought up in forests and the forest gives us employment and food. But now all of a sudden this right has been taken away from us and in return we get half-built homes, one bullock per family and jealously and consequently we are being insulted by the people of the plains. The people of the plains do not know our language, particularly the officers of the Welfare and Public Relations Departments who are supposed to work with us. They also do not know our custom the state of affairs. We have these and do not believe in our religion. My suggestion is that if the Government is sincere in not de-tribing us then these officers should learn the Tribal language and try to be one with us.

Now, I come to education. It is so nice that schools are being opened in my State in many places in the tribal areas, but it is regrettable that these institutions are haphazardly managed by Government. It so happens that these institutions lack in materials, sufficient teaching staff and proper management. There are some newly opened primary and middle schools in which the Government have appointed only the teaching staff, on the condition that the tribal people will supply the required materials for the schools. When the tribal people are living a hand-to-mouth existence, it is quite impossible for them to supply all these requirements. If at all Government are so keen for the upliftment of these tribal people, then I would submit my suggestion that these primary and middle schools should be well equipped with men and material.

In the national enterprise of the Dandakaranya we are seeing that the local Adibasis of Koraput are getting a stepmotherly treatment from the Dandakaranya Development Authorities in comparison with the refugees who have come from East Pakistan. If the East Pakistan refugees are given land, the local Adibasis should also be given the same proportion of reclaimed land, but it is provided in the Commission's report that 2 per cent of the total reclaimed land should be given to the tribals. This discrimination will affect the morale of the tribal people.

Lastly, before I conclude, my only submission is that the tribal problem is a problem of change of heart. Instead of high promises and long lectures, we want good social workers to work among us.

श्री बेसरा (दुमका) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में जो डेवर कमिशन रिपोर्ट विचार के लिये रखी गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। संथाल परगना जिले में आदिवासियों के ज्यादा से ज्यादा बासिन्दे हैं,

लेकिन वहां के लिये जितना रुपया दिया जाता है, उस रुपये को काम में न लाकर वापस कर दिया जाता है। थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लेन में जो रुपया वहां दिया गया है वह जन-संख्या के आधार पर नहीं दिया गया है। फर्स्ट और सेकेन्ड प्लेन्स में भी जो रुपया दिया गया था वह वापस हो गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रुपया वहां पर इस प्लेन में दिया गया है वह बहुत कम है और उससे ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये।

वहां पर आदिवासियों के लिये जमीन का ठीक से बन्दोबस्त नहीं हो रहा है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जसा कहा गया है उस तरह से नहीं हो रहा है और जमीन की खुदाई के लिये जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है वह भी ठीक से नहीं किया जाता है। संथाल परगना के जामताड़ा सबडिवीजन में भी आदिवासियों को जो भूमि दी गई है वह ठीक से नहीं दी गई है। माईथान और मसानजोर के बांध के लिये हजारों लोगों को दूसरी जगह भेजा गया है लेकिन उन लोगों को सही तरीके से रुपया नहीं दिया गया है। उनके लिये नई जमीन का भी बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया गया है। वहां के लोग बिना जमीन के हैं। उनको बदले में जो जमीन दी जाने वाली थी वह भी पूरे तरीके से नहीं दी गई है।

अब यह सुनने में आ रहा है कि संथाल परगना के अन्दर जामताड़ा के पास कुलडांगा में अजय नदी पर बांध बनवाने के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सिफारिश कर रही है। वहां पर बांध बनाये जाने के कारण हजारों आदिवासियों को वहां से हटाया जायेगा लेकिन उन लोगों को ठीक तरीके से जमीन नहीं दी जाती है।

अजय नदी के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि अप्रैल के महीने में प्लेनिंग कमिशनर ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि बांध कुलडांगा में न होकर सिकटिया में होना चाहिये। मेरा भी यही सजेसन है कि बांध बजाय कुलडांगा में होने

[श्री बेसरा]:

के सिकटिया में होता चाहिये क्योंकि कूलडांगा में ११६ मौजे हैं जब कि सिकटिया में उस से कम हैं। कूलडांगा में आदिवासियों की संख्या भी ज्यादा है। इसलिये मेरा मुद्दाव है कि सिकटिया में बांध होना चाहिये क्योंकि वहां उसके होने से आदिवासियों का भी ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

इसके बाद मैं शिक्षा के बगरे में कहना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासियों को जो वृत्ति दी जाती है वह सब लड़कों को नहीं दी जाती है। किसी लड़के को दी जाती है और किसी को नहीं दी जाती। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि आश्वासन दिया गया है, सब लड़कों को वृत्ति मिलनी चाहिये।

बिहार स्टेट द्वारा आदिवासियों का एक सेवामंडल खोला गया है। उसमें एक बोर्डिंग भी खोला गया है। उस बोर्डिंग में जो लड़के रहते हैं उनका स्कूलों के साथ कोई संबंध नहीं रहता है। एक आदमी वहां रखा गया है, लेकिन वह लड़कों को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता है। वहां पर लड़के जरूर रहते हैं लेकिन सुबह और शाम में वहां कभी पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। इसलिये वह जो बोर्डिंग है वह स्कूल के साथ शामिल किया जाय और स्कूल मास्टर्स के द्वारा लड़कों को कंट्रोल किया जाय।

जामताड़ा में १०, १२ हाई स्कूल हैं लेकिन कालेज एक भी नहीं है और लड़के वहां से दूर पढ़ने के लिये कालेज नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इसलिये कि जामताड़ा में सूटेबल पढ़ाई हो सके, वहां एक कालेज खोला जाना चाहिये और आदिवासियों के लड़कों को शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये।

संयाल परगना डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो है वह आदिवासियों का एरिया है। उसके लिये सुनने में आता है कि उसे दो भागों में राज्य सरकार बांटना चाहती है। मेरा यह विचार है कि उसको दो भागों में नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि जैसा आज है वैसे ही रहना चाहिये।

यही बात डेवर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी दी गई है।

ब्लाक्स के जरिये जो काम आदिवासियों को दिया जाता है वह अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता है। वह लोग ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। इसलिये अगर वहां पर कोई काम होना है जमान की खुदाई अगर का तो लाक्स के बजाय जो आदिवासियों के जमींदार आदमी हैं जिनको चासी कहा जाता है, उनको लेकर एक फोर्ट बना दी जाय और उसके जरिये से काम कराया जाय। ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी आदिवासियों का भला हो सकता है, नहीं तो नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : आप क्या अभी और बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बेसरा : जी, हां।

सभापति महोदय : इस पर फिर बहस शुरू होगी तब बोलिएगा।

15:30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra) I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th September, 1962".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th September, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

**RESOLUTION RE: WORKING CON-
 DITIONS OF RESEARCH SCHOL-
 LARS AND SCIENTIFIC WORKERS**
 —contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur will continue his speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Last time, I had complained the Government for establishing these 27 national laboratories, an achievement of which any government can well be proud. But then I was submitting that these national laboratories by themselves are just a super-structure and you cannot stay in a super-structure; you must have the base.

While talking of the base, I submit we have singularly failed in this matter, in not creating a temper for science in the country, which is very necessary. The first thing is that we must create a climate and temper for advancement and development of science in the entire country. For that purpose, we must introduce science clubs from the very start, at the very outset, going to the college and the university. I have to improve upon my statement which I made last time. While it is only 2 per thousand of the students who are in university both in UK as well as here, what is the state of affairs? In U.K., they spend more than 50 per cent in the university stage on scientific advancement and research while here we do not even spend 10 per cent. I would rather like the hon. Minister to tell us what is the percentage of our university expenditure which is devoted to scientific advancement and research? That is the crucial point. That is the main difference between this country and those countries where science has gone ahead.

There is a very serious difficulty which confronts us here. My hon. friend who is in charge of scientific research and development has nothing to do either with primary education

or with college and university education. Unfortunately, these times when we are talking of the problem of co-ordination, there is absolutely no co-ordination even between these two most essential, artificially bifurcated branches of the Education Ministry. It is a most artificial bifurcation that has taken place. I do not know whether we can put personalities above scientific development in this country. If the Minister in charge of scientific development has nothing to do with science education at the base level and at the university level, I do not know what help these national laboratories are going to receive. They might tell us that this is what we have done. This is the first thing, that there should be co-ordination, an intensified effort, a changed mental attitude, a climate and temper created throughout the country in the educational world if we have to make any real and substantial progress.

Having said that, I would examine the state of affairs. We have these national laboratories, an achievement of which anybody who is personally responsible, has got to be congratulated. But even in these national laboratories, what has happened? I think it would be no use my saying very much by way of condemnation. But if you were to read even the speech of Shri S. K. Patil, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, you will find that he himself has condemned on the floor of this House in terms stronger than those used by anybody else, his Agriculture Ministry's performance in taking science and technology from these great laboratories to the field. There is hardly anything done in the matter. I would quote one of our most eminent scientists who says that even if the present knowledge about agricultural research which is available is taken to the fields, there can be an increase of 200 per cent in our food production. Just imagine what a colossal and criminal negligence we can be accused of. Here we have got in our hands all

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

the knowledge and technology. If we can take these to the fields, we can increase our food production by about 200 per cent. That is the considered opinion of a scientist who has expressed it from a public platform. But here is a Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, who says the achievements of our national laboratories remain confined to those laboratories. We have not got any Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. We have a Minister of Food who has been getting food from outside and distributing it. But that is not going to solve our problem. Even if we can raise our agricultural production by 50 per cent, the whole picture will change, and both problems will be solved—distribution of wealth among the rural areas among the poorer sections of the people will be possible and our plan will go ahead with a much comfortable and easy step forward.

I will deal with two more points. What is happening in our laboratories. I will not quote myself; I will quote Dr. Chandrasekhar. He says:

"There was purposefulness in all the work being done. But if one can compare the record of Indian scientists during the last decade with those in other countries, it was disappointing."

It is a confession from one of the biggest scientists.

"While groups and individual scientists were doing excellent work, there was generally a sense of frustration among Indian scientists, particularly among those devoting themselves to pure science due to lack of appreciation at government and university level."

Here again, he puts the entire blame on the Government for their lack of appreciation and for their not being able to do anything.

Then about the terms and conditions of service of scientists. I might

in passing say that my hon. friend's resolution is fully supported not only by Members here but even by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari who, dealing with this subject, said that there was an urgent need for such a commission being appointed to see how science has developed and is integrated right from the base to the highest standard. We have completely ignored that. Who was this person? He was the Vice-Chairman of our Planning Commission.

Regarding the terms and conditions of service, representations have been submitted to my hon. friend, the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. It is said that the revised scales of pay fixed for those in scientific and industrial research work have aroused a variety of conflicting emotions in the country and most angry and bitter representations have been made.

The basic thing is that if you want the real type of persons to be attracted to science and technology, it should be absolutely obvious that from the university you must be able to attract people, the best of the people available in the country, for scientific development and research. Who are those people who could be attracted. If you have a grade for your I.A.S. people which is Rs. 800—1800, how on earth can you conceive of your being able to attract persons of real talent, the cream of persons, who will go and devote themselves completely to science research and technology. There are various things which have got to be taken note of by my hon. friend. For instance, the retirement age. I do not know if in any country there is a research worker who will retire from scientific research. A person engaged in scientific research is not asked to retire at 50, 55 or 65. He just goes on with his research work. But here we have feudal ideas by which we want to tie down our scientists, and still we want them to carry on scientific research. That is why I started by saying that there is need for a complete reorientation.

of the mental outlook of the Minister of Scientific Research himself, and then and then alone we can go ahead.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The time at my disposal is very short, and I will take up only one or two points that the hon. Mover made in his speech, and try to give my views upon them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why ignore me?

Dr. M. M. Das: Certainly my hon. friend is not a Member to be ignored so far as this House is concerned.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Yes.

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Mover has said that science and technology have failed to attract the highly talented young men of our country. It is difficult to share this view or to support it.

The hon. House knows that every year a number of engineering colleges is being established in this country. Yet, our best students, highly qualified students, have been finding it impossible to get admission into them. Why? It cannot be denied that today there is a great demand in the country for scientific and technical education. Excepting very few of our talented young men, the best students of the universities, the rank and file, the vast majority of them, want today to be engineers and scientists. I think nobody can challenge this statement.

The hon. Mover dwelt at length on the subject of officialisation of science. There was a time when scientific research was a matter solely personal. A few scientists used to carry out their experiments, scientific research, alone or at the most with the help of a very small number of students or associates, but now scientific research has become a team work, an organised work. Thousands of people, from

the scientists to the sweepers, have to work in a laboratory as a closely knit unit. So, where thousands of persons are employed, where crores of public money are spent, the question of administration cannot be overlooked, however much we may dislike it. It appears that my hon. friend is a little perturbed to see that the scientists of our country are hankering after high Government jobs. I do not find anything unnatural in it or anything peculiar to this country alone. After all, scientists are human beings, and they have got their own likes and dislikes, their attachment for certain things, and their revulsion of others.

Sir Issac Newton, as this hon. House knows, was the greatest scientist of his age, and one of the greatest scientists that the world has ever produced. He had a peculiar fascination for high Government jobs. At the zenith of his prestige and glory when he was writing the Principia Mathematica, he implored his influential friends again and again to secure for him a political post, or a high post in the British King's Court.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): If the hon. Minister can give an example of an Indian scientist, I think that would be more useful for us to listen.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Scientists are the same everywhere.

Dr. M. M. Das: If the hon. Member wants to differentiate between Indian and foreign scientists, I plead my inability and helplessness.

At long last, Sir Isaac Newton's great ambition was fulfilled. He was appointed Assistant Mint Master of His Majesty the King of England. A first-rate genius was thus converted into a second-rate official. The people of England did not appreciate this and his name became an object of ridicule throughout the country. This is only one aspect of the picture. There is the opposite side also.

[Dr. M. M. Das]

Cuvier, a great scientist of France, the greatest geologist and zoologist of his time, when at the height of his glory, was offered a post in the French Cabinet. But he politely refused it explaining to his friends and well-wishers that he did not want anything to interfere with his scientific experiments and research.

Lord Rutherford, another great scientist that England has ever produced....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do not talk of geniuses, talk of the ordinary men, the general run of people.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Who really do the work.

Dr. M. M. Das: Scientists come from the ordinary run of men.

Lord Rutherford was appointed, during the First World War, a member of an anti-submarine research committee. The German submarines were creating havoc in the British mercantile marine, and a high power committee was set up by the British Government to find out the means which would remove the submarine menace. Lord Rutherford was the foremost and perhaps the most important member of the committee.

Ten minutes are over?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has only talked of exceptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The senior Minister has also to reply. Let him be brief.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He has been touring the United Kingdom and France. Let him come to India for two minutes at least.

Dr. M. M. Das: My hon. friend toured the United States of America at the very beginning of his life. He says he was a research scholar, and as a research scholar he went to that country. In his subconscious mind perhaps there has been always a comparison between the conditions of research prevailing in that country and

those in India. But he will do well to remember that the United States of America is a God-favoured country. Six per cent of the population of the world of that country enjoy 42 per cent of the world's natural resources. It is futile, it is extravagant to compare the conditions prevailing in America with those prevailing in this country.

I have lost the trend of my argument. I was going to say that Lord Rutherford was absent in one of the meetings of the high power committee, and at the next meeting when he was asked why he had been absent, he said: "Gentlemen, I was engaged in a research which suggested that the atom could be disintegrated.

If that comes to be true, then I tell you, it is an event of far greater importance than your war. Twenty-four years later, these prophetic words came to be true, when one of his students, Dr. Otto Hann, Prof. of Chemistry in the Berlin University succeeded in disintegrating the atom and thus unwillingly became the father of the atom bomb. Had Dr. Otto Hans liked, Hitler would have provided him everything, wealth, prestige, whatever he wanted, but his first and sole aim was to save the atom bomb from the hand of Hitler. He said to one of his colleagues that if Hitler got the atom bomb, he would kill himself.

There are various other examples, examples in this country also, where we find that, a university professor, when offered a Vice-Chancellorship, a high post in the Government of India, refuses to leave his professorship in the university. There are many examples of this. On the other hand, there are examples also where a man, while being endowed with everything, with a decent living, honour, prestige and everything, does not want to give up his job, a Government job. So, it depends upon the temperament of the man, upon his personal likes and dislikes.

Have I got any more time?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It depends on the Government also, how they treat the persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has also to speak. So, I would like him to conclude his speech as soon as possible.

Dr. M. M. Das: In conclusion, I want to tell the House that so far as facts are concerned, I have no quarrel with the hon. Mover of the resolution, but so far as conclusions are concerned, I am diametrically opposed to him. During the last 12 years or more during which this country has been independent, the Government of this country has done many things, and has met with commendable success in the field of scientific education and research in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Question.

Dr. M. M. Das: It may be extravagant to say that we are on a par with other countries, we do not claim that, but we must admit that we have achieved considerable success in this direction, which nobody can deny.

Thank you.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to my hon. friend Shri Malhotra for raising this subject in the House and giving us an opportunity to place certain facts before the House. His approach was generally friendly and I am thankful to him also for the personal note he brought into his speech and the very kind references to me. I wish I could have said the same thing about my hon. friend Shri Mathur. I will not have much difficulty in saying that in this case probably Shri Malhotra was more right and correct than Shri Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That suits you, not the scientists.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I claim to be a scientist in a way because I claim that anybody who pursues knowledge and truth for its own sake

is a scientist and that truth and truth alone shall prevail. I hope my hon. friend Shri Mathur after he hears he will also agree that truth and truth alone should prevail and he should revise his opinion categorically. He has already revised one opinion or statement which he made on the last occasion when he said that in U.K. and in India roughly two out of 1000 population go to universities but fifty per cent of students in U.K. are post-graduate. He has corrected it today. I am sure he will agree that this was a correction which was necessary and before I have concluded I hope to show him that many more corrections will be necessary in the conclusions he has drawn.... (Interruptions) I will leave it to him to decide whether they are facts or not. He has today himself stated the correct position that in the English universities about fifty per cent. of the money that is spent is on post graduate research. It is entirely a different position from saying that fifty per cent of the students are post-graduate students.

The major points that arose were raised about the conditions of work of the scientists were whether they are properly looked after, whether facilities have been created and secondly whether the results of research in science have been brought into our practical life and what is their bearing on them? On both these questions, I wish to place a few facts before this House. My hon. friend Shri Mathur on the last occasion and today also made a reference to the fact that I had stated that their conditions of services, the conditions of scientists in India today, are at least as well off as anybody else in the public service. They are certainly better than IAS and IFS. I do not know where Shri Mathur got his figures and say that IAS man starts on 800. It is certainly news to me and the Home Minister as well.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On the fifth year, they are put on that scale.

Shri Humayun Kabir: They start on Rs. 400 and go up to Rs. 1800. In the case of scientists I will give only a few grades. A senior scientific officer starts on Rs. 700 and goes up to Rs. 1250.... (Interruptions). A junior scientific officer starts on Rs. 350 and goes up to 900. This compares well with the recruitment for the IAS and IFS. The assistant directors are on Rs. 1300-1600. The difference is this. A man can become an assistant director at the age of 28 or 29 or 30. Out of 80 assistant directors in the national laboratories we have about 21 or 22 are between 30-40 years, many of them in their early thirties. The rate of promotion of scientists is remarkable. Shri Malhotra referred to one case of a scientist who had entered service in his 18th year and is continuing as such. As against that he quoted the example of a man who had entered service as a clerk and is under secretary today. That is a solitary case. I do not know; perhaps the other man is unfortunate or perhaps did not do scientific work. There are 293 JSOs who have received promotion and accelerated promotion in recent times. Most of the SSOs grades I and II have come from the ranks of JSOs a substantial portion if not the majority. A substantial proportion of the assistant directors on Rs. 1300-1600 are below 40 and almost all of them with a few exceptions are below 50. These are grades which compare favourably with universities and IAS.... (Interruptions).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: An average IAS on the 6th year goes to the grade of Rs. 800.

Shri Humayun Kabir: To reach the Under Secretary's grade which is roughly about Rs. 700-1250, he should put in 10-12 years of service.... (Interruptions).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you read the Home Minister's report, you will find that they have appointed people who have put in 4-6 years of service.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think it is not less than 10 years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That was 29 years ago.... (Interruptions).

Shri Humayun Kabir. It might have been immediately after 1947 when there were accelerated promotions. In every department there have been cases. Today the general position is as I said in the engineering and technological institution. A young man of 24 starts on Rs. 400 and he can go up to Rs. 1250 if he is good enough. I do not say that these grades should not be improved upon further. But the conditions of service today are not less attractive for these people than in any other type of service. The evidence of that is that better types of students are today going for engineering and technological and scientific courses and there is a constant complaint by the UPSC and the Home Ministry that the best students are not going to the IAS and IFS.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you read the last report of the UPSC, you will know the correct position: it contradicts you.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am speaking on the basis of facts. There are other differences in conditions of service also. In the CSIR the age of retirement is 60 for all scientists whereas in the other services it is 55. This is also an advantage. There is freedom to publish results of research, facilities for patenting inventions, participation in symposia and conferences, in delegations abroad, etc. On an average about 50 scientists are sent abroad on deputation every year. In addition 20 senior scientists and engineers are deputed for shorter periods. Above all there is the satisfaction of creative work. When a man is pursuing research in his own interest he has the satisfaction and pleasure in creative work which he does not have when he is carrying on merely administrative duties.

All that I can say is that the working conditions have considerably improved. I agree that it should improve even further. The major difficulty is where there is an atmosphere of non co-operation within a laboratory. That is a question of scientists versus scientists. There is not that amount of co-operation between one scientist and another and that collaboration which we demand. But there also we have taken certain steps in recent times in the last two or three years, especially in regard to younger scientists and I think they will go a long way in removing a sense of dissatisfaction.

Very recently it has been decided that in any delegation that we may send abroad, at least half shall be below 40. Formerly there was generally a tendency for senior scientists to go again and again. In spite of some opposition from some senior scientists we have taken a decision that no senior scientist and no director of national laboratories should be on more than ten committees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are speaking of all delegations.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am concerned with scientific delegations. Formerly there were people on even 100 committees and when we suggested that the number should be limited, all kinds of objections were raised. We said that this would give the younger scientists a chance: by cutting down the number of a maximum of 10 for senior scientists, a very much larger number of younger scientists will get a chance.

Formerly in order to publish even a scientific paper, a reference ought to be made to senior scientists and sometimes even to the Government. Today we have laid down that in standard authorised journals, recognised journals people can publish the results of their research without anybody's permission. All these have given encouragement to younger scientists and I am sure if my hon. friend

Shri Mathur goes to the laboratories and talks to the scientists he will find that there is no lack of sympathy on our part for the scientists. On the contrary, I think that certain things that have been done created a response among the scientists themselves.

Then there was some reference to officialisation of science. Shri Inder J. Malhotra also referred to it. I am afraid that a certain amount of officialisation is inevitable today not only in our country but in all countries of the world. My colleague Dr. M. M. Das as referred to it very briefly. In the past, scientific research was the lonely effort of a certain single individual genius. Today, scientific research is an organised affair and groups of people take part in it, and without this kind of concerted effort by many people scientific advance is not possible.

16 hrs.

Apart from that, science is now entering very intimately into industry, commerce, agriculture, communication, transport and finally into defence. In every field of life, without organised scientific research we cannot make any advance; let alone make advance, we cannot maintain the position which we have attained today and we cannot maintain our survival and our safety. In such a situation it is inevitable that there must be a certain amount of organisation and officialisation. Even in a country like the United States of America, where they are always afraid of what they call bureaucratic interference, as my hon. friends are aware—I am sure both Shri Inder J. Malhotra who has got experience of scientific research as he has worked in the USA and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who is always very much interested in this problem know—a very larger and substantial part if not a major part of scientific research is financed by the Government under certain conditions. Therefore in things like exploration of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

mineral resources, collection of meteorological data, forestry, food and drugs control, roads, communication, defence, etc.,—in all these matters—a certain amount of organisation and officialisation is inevitable. But we have taken one step. We are trying to see that in every case, the man at the top is a scientist. Today, the national laboratories are being run by the scientists, and the administrators are under the control of the scientists.

Here, we meet with a very peculiar situation. On the one hand, it is said that scientists should not be given any bureaucratic or administrative work at all. On the otherhand, if they are not given that power of administration, then they cannot function freely. It is inevitable today, in the circumstances of the modern world, that major scientists will have to take some share in administration as well. That is the experience of every country in the world.

Then there was some reference that not enough research is being done. Just now Shri Harish Chandra Mathur referred to the statement of Prof. Chandrasekhar. I must say that it was very fair that he quoted the concluding part of the professor's statement wherein he has paid a compliment to our national laboratories. He said that wherever he went he found a spirit of enthusiasm and a certain dedication and went on to say that the results were probably not commensurate with the effort which the country has made. But what does that mean?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I quoted exactly what he said.

Shri Humayun Kabir: He quoted him in full. My hon. friend quoted him in full and I only said that it was fair that he quoted that part which was complimentary to the work of the laboratories. He had made certain criticisms. What were the criticisms? The criticism was that the great effort which has been put into it has not yielded results which could have been expected. Now, we

have to remember that in scientific research it is always a process which gathers acceleration gradually. In our country, this kind of organised research is a comparatively recent development.

I would also like the House to remember that out of the 27 laboratories, only about seven or eight have had a life of ten years or more. You require about ten years before you get any substantial result out of any national laboratory. At the same time, the work which has been done is not inconsiderable. Both in the field of fundamental and applied research, a great deal of work has been done. I would not say that all this work is outstanding or world-shattering. You do not have world-shattering discoveries every day anywhere in the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The world be shattered otherwise!

Shri Humayun Kabir: Quite right. About 6,000 research papers have been published from the national laboratories and sponsored research in the course of the last ten to 12 years. I would submit that it is not an inconsiderable number. 800 patents have already been taken.

There was reference to the application for licences. The number of licences which have been issued and the number of licences negotiated and actually carried out in recent years is also very interesting. In 1957-58, 17 licences were issued to industry and were actually negotiated and accepted by industry. In 1958-59, the number was 24; in 1959-60, 30; 1960-61, 50; 1961-62, 80. This shows that there is a sharp increase and gradually the work of the laboratories is being recognised by industry. It is being recognised by different trades, and in this way we are adding to the national wealth.

I cannot give exact figures, but the value of production from the processes in the last three years will again indicate to the House the great progress which has been made. In 1959-60, the value of production from the

processes which were released by the National Research Development Corporation on the basis of research in national laboratories was about Rs. 20 lakhs. In 1960-61, it was Rs. 29 lakhs. In 1961-62 it was Rs. 1 crore, out of which it has been estimated that about Rs. 80 lakhs would be the saving in foreign exchange. That, I would submit, is not an inconsiderable effort.

During the second Plan, commercial production began of a large number of items. I will mention only a few more important ones. Carbions, Chemical porcelain, mica insulating bricks, silver mica capacitors, cuprous oxide etc. During the third Plan, three important production processes are already under operation. They are for pine oil, infant foods and carboxy methyl cellulose. These have already gone into production. I have already mentioned to the House last year the production of optic glass, which has not only given us a strategic material of the greatest possible value, but also added prestige to our scientists. It is a thing where no country helps any other country. Today the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute is supplying all the requirements of the country in regard to optic glass and we may be in a position to export a little bit of optic glass outside.

The mica insulating bricks, which were patented in the laboratories, are being used in Bhilai steel plant and in the Gauhati oil refinery. If these have not been used, a large amount of expenditure would have been incurred. Carbion is being used for water softening at Bhilai.

During the third Plan, processes which are expected to go into production are vitamin C, protein isolate, foam glass, manganese metal, nickel free stainless steel, etc. I am sure hon. Members will be glad to hear that work on vegetable proteins which had been carried out in India at the

Mysore laboratory has attracted world-wide attention and laboratories in UK, USA, etc., are seeking our cooperation. Some of the processes made here are attracting attention outside. From glass is another important material to go into production. The other processes, as I have already said, are manganese metal, nickel free stainless steel, etc. Hon Members may remember that the alloy steel plant, which has been put up in the public sector at Durgapur will be based on a process perfected at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. These are a few examples.

It has been estimated that the production from these processes in the national laboratories by the end of the third Plan will be of the order of about Rs. 20 crores and the foreign exchange saving will be of the order of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores. These are the results of 101 processes which have been leased out. In addition, 109 processes have been leased out without any fees at all. In this way, they are also adding to the national wealth.

My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, referred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. I do not have the same intimate knowledge of this institute as I have about CSIR. But I think he will agree that he was not fully fair to the Council when he said that no work has been done there at all. Two of the achievements in the field of agriculture are well-known and they have earned world-wide recognition, namely, Coimbatore sugarcane and....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I referred to the Pusa Institute. They are two different organisations.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am also talking of the Pusa Institute. Pusa wheat has already become world famous. These are two things which were done in the past. In recent times also, very important work has been done and is being done.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Rice hybrids between India and Papanica varieties of rice showing an increased yield of 18 to 34 per cent. more than the Indica parents have been found out. These are in experimental stages now, and as soon as these are accepted on a wide scale they will begin to show good results. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Mathur when he said that if the knowledge which is available today is applied on a large scale in agriculture our food production could be doubled. I agree, but it always takes a little time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I said 200 per cent.

Shri Humayun Kabir: 200 per cent. means twice, and I said "doubled". It means exactly the same thing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We want only 50 per cent.

Shri Humayun Kabir: But in a country like ours where the agriculturists are still very largely illiterate and where there is a certain amount of conservatism and inertia it takes a little time. But even now the agriculturists are taking to these new things.

Similarly, in the field of wheat, rust resistant wheat strains NP 710 and NP 718 have been developed and they are expected to save about 5 to 10 per cent. of annual loss due to rust diseases. A new strain NP 836 is estimated to give 5 to 10 per cent. more yield.

More interesting is the development in the field of maize. By crossing Indian, North and South American and Caribbean maize we have been able to develop four types of maize. They are: Ganga Hybrid Makka-1, Ganga Hybrid Makka-101, Ranjit Hybrid Makka and Deccan Hybrid Makka for different regions of the country. All these are expected to lead to an increase of 20 to 40 per cent. increase in production.

In the field of cotton also, in recent times very valuable work has been done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): People only want to know how such eminent scientists who invented so many things have failed to find a colour for the vegetable ghee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will come to that in a minute. A reference was made to vanaspathi and it was asked why no colour has been found for vanaspathi. There the difficulty is, you have to find a colour which is non-toxic, and this is a problem which is not peculiar to our country alone; it is a problem which scientists in other countries have not been able to solve. We want a colouration which will be completely non-toxic. If you do it without proper safeguard, without proper investigation and without being sufficiently careful all kinds of tragedies may happen. You have been reading in the papers that recently certain medicines were released in Germany, U.K., and certain countries in Europe which have resulted in deformed babies and all kinds of monstrosities. We do not want that to happen, we do not want any toxic element to be used which may have far-reaching effects. When one is dealing with human life and health one has to be careful.

But that is not my main concern. My concern is this. I agree with my hon. friends that there should be encouragement given to scientists especially inside the laboratories and outside. A scientific climate must be created. My hon. friend Shri Mathur talked about the science classes. I do not know whether he is aware that through the vigyan mandirs science classes are being conducted in rural areas and in schools. But there is always room for improvement in such matters. But what I would submit is, a definite beginning has been made and the impact of science is beginning to be felt today in the country-side. It is not yet fully perceptible, but you will have to give some time for this also.

Another thing I would like to mention is about the science talent search.

Under a new scheme children are encouraged to take to study of science. Scholarships have been increased. Very gradually all these factors are contributing towards that end. But in a country like ours with a tremendous hoary tradition—tradition from one point of view is extremely valuable but from another point of view it is a great handicap because you are weighed down by the burden of tradition—to do anything new it requires enormous courage and vision. In a vast country like ours we have to move the people and take the people with us. An effort has been made in that direction.

The request for the setting up of a Commission, therefore, I would submit, is not justified, because continually these things are being done. As soon as the Scientific Policy Resolution was passed in 1958 a conference of leading scientists of this country, the educationists and vice chancellors was convened. We met together and examined the Scientific Policy Resolution clause by clause, paragraph by paragraph, and we made certain recommendations which are being carried out. I might inform this House that again a conference of scientists....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What persuaded Shri V. T. K. to make that recommendation?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think you have better to ask Shri V. T. K. I can not reply why Shri V. T. K. made such a recommendation.

I was saying what is happening here. We have decided to call a conference of leading scientists, educationists and Vice-Chancellors to survey the work which has been done for the last few years and to suggest further progress.

I may mention another thing. We have very recently appointed a committee of senior scientists of the CSIR, five or six of the leading scientists in the CSIR, to meet from time to time, three or four times a year to

survey the scientific work of the CSIR and to indicate new lines of research.

All these show that efforts are being continuously made to improve the facilities for science in this country, and I was glad to find that everybody agreed that the facilities have been increased manifold. In fact, the effort which India made during the last ten or twelve years has attracted admiration throughout the world. We were, perhaps, the first country to have a Scientific Policy Resolution.

16.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We had a Minister of Scientific Research before U.K. and, in fact, in a sense, the U.K. Minister of Science told me before he had become the Minister of Science that they would also like to have a Minister of Science on the Indian pattern.

We are continually in touch with the advances in science. There is the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet. There is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. There is the Indian Science Congress and the National Institute of Science. All these bodies are working together and it is my hope that, as the scientific education spreads lower—we have not been able to bring it sufficiently at the primary and secondary level—a proper scientific temper in the country will be created, and we are marching towards that consummation. In view of this, I would request my hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, not to press his Resolution because the purpose of his Resolution has been served and the work has been done.

Then he said that the scientists have the research field and go to other areas. Some examples are given by my hon. colleague, Dr. Das, but I think we have the example in the person of the hon. mover of the motion, who was a scientific worker, who because the attraction of politics has proved more powerful....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I left that to plead their case here.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Whatever be the reason, it is other than the attractions of purely scientific research. But I hope that he will keep his interest in science and will continuously go on goading us so that more and more effort is put in science.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister who started his speech with gusto about my remarks has contradicted me only at one point. He said that the IAS officers get Rs. 1,800 only after 10 or 12 years when I said that they will reach it in six years. Since the Minister of Home Affairs is here, let him tell us whether it is not in the 6th year that they reach Rs. 1,800. If not, let him contradict it. Let us know who is correct.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: My regret is that the treatment which I expected for my Resolution from the hon. Minister for Scientific Research has been absolutely reversed. He himself being a scientist, when he justified the terms and conditions of work today existing in the various scientific institutions, when he justified them by saying those are the existing conditions, with statistics at his disposal, being a scientist himself, I expected him to say at least that there is a good deal of room still left for improvement in the working conditions.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is always scope for improvement.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Minister said certain things about the achievement of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In the first place, in my speech I had referred to the research work done at the ICAR. Anyhow, I take it that those performances of the ICAR, the performances listed by the Minister of Scientific Research on the floor of this House today, if all those performances are existing in the field today, there would be no food shortage in the country. I will say that the hon. Minister has been misled by the Ministry of Food

and Agriculture when they supplied him with this information, for all these things are in the experimental stage, in the experimental laboratories.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I said the same thing.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: When research is still in the experiment stage no claim for achievement can be made.

This Resolution was introduced in this House on the 24th August and today is the 7th September. During this period I have received a large number of letters from the various scientific and technical associations and the research institutes in this country. All of them have emphasised this fact that there is necessity for such a commission consisting of Members of Parliament, administrators or scientists. It may comprise of any category of Indians. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, also pointed out that no less a person than Shri Krishnamachari, who was in the Planning Commission, also emphasised the fact that now is the time to look more thoroughly and more deeply into the working conditions and the administrative difficulties and bottlenecks which exist in our national laboratories.

The hon. Minister has pleaded that I should withdraw the Resolution. Before me there is only one justification to withdraw the Resolution and that is that I do not want this Resolution to be negatives because if that goes on record, the scientists of this country and the scientific workers would feel demoralised by the fact that even the highest forum or authority of the nation did not think it fit to grant them a commission to look into their working conditions. With regret I say that I would like to withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16-22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCESITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE SUGGES-
TION TO INCREASE LAND REVENUE IN
U.P.

Mr. Speaker: I had this morning received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri S. M. Banerjee. I did not give my consent to it. But I will treat it as a calling attention notice. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Serious situation arising out of the suggestion of the Planning Commission to increase the land revenue in U.P.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): My name was also there.

Mr. Speaker: Only one name can be read out, not all. His name as also that of Shri Sarjoo Pandey is there.

Shri J. B. Singh: I am Jai Bahadur Singh.

Mr. Speaker: When I say that his name is there and when he is addressing me, does it mean Shri Sarjoo Pandey? The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this refers to Uttar Pradesh. The question affects in varying degrees various States. Some have, I believe, gone ahead and passed some legislation; others are in the process of doing so. But it is a matter which requires deep consideration. Normally, the Central Government does not interfere in this matter; nor am I aware—I do not know—how far the Planning Commission, except for a general suggestion, went into it. But, I think, in view of the interest and anxiety of many hon. Members in this House, it would be right if we

ask the Planning Commission to consider this matter fully and give us their advice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this Bill is likely to be passed, may I know whether the hon. Prime Minister will kindly see that this Bill is deferred till he actually comes back from abroad? Till the Planning Commission considers the whole thing will it be deferred? It should not be passed. I will request the hon. Prime Minister to give this assurance. He is going away tomorrow. It is only a question of one month.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give any assurance on this point because I do not know where each State may be. How can I bind down a State Government in a matter which is in their discretion. But, as I have said, we have, in fact, asked the Planning Commission to go into this matter. They will go into it thoroughly as a result of which it may happen that there is delay in considering that measure there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It may be postponed till you come back.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot ask the State Government that.

16-25 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COM-
MUNAL ORGANISATIONS

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move:

“This House is of opinion that all the organisations working on communal or sectional lines be banned”.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात्....

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I have to make a preliminary objection to this resolution.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: About this resolution?

Shri Badrudduja: I am against this resolution being moved.

Mr. Speaker: Let the House be seized of it, and then I shall hear the hon. Members.

Shri Badrudduja: Before you allow him to proceed with this resolution, I want to raise this point.

Mr. Speaker: We have nothing before the House yet. Unless it is placed before the House, there is nothing before the House.

Shri Badrudduja: The resolution is before the House now, because he has moved the resolution already.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing before the House now. Whatever may be there on the agenda, there is nothing before the House now. The hon. Member might have read it, but I have not placed it before the House. As soon as I place it I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Member to say anything he likes.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : इंगलिश ।
(Interruptions).

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य (रायगंज) :
माननीय सदस्य ! अपना रेजोल्यूशन इंगलिश में दिया है । वह इंगलिश में बोलें ।
(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जिस भाषा में बोलना चाहते हैं, उसमें बोलें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय आज इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने का प्रयोजन यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् उसको स्वतंत्रता में कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां बाधक हो रही हैं जिनसे यह भय उत्पन्न हो गया है कि कहीं हमारी स्वतंत्रता का ही तोष न हो जाये । मैंने यह संकल्प इसलिये उपस्थित किया है कि हमने जो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की है वह स्थायी रहे । आज यह आवश्यक है कि भारत में हिन्दू राष्ट्रीयता या मुस्लिम राष्ट्रीयता या सिख

राष्ट्रीयता या ईसाई राष्ट्रीयता के स्थान पर भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता कायम हो । यही इस संकल्प का मुख्य उद्देश्य है । भारत को...

Shri Manoharan: The hon. Member has already moved the resolution. Now, I want to raise the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might know what the hon. Member is talking that are following.

Shri Manoharan: Further, we do not know what the hon. Member is talking about, and you should assure us that you will give us a translation also.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to tell him whatever I can, but it would be a difficult job.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): May I ask one question? Of course, the usual procedure is that unless the resolution is moved, nobody can raise a point of order. If however it is the intention of my hon. friends that they do not want even the moving of the resolution and the speech of the hon. Member, what is the remedy that they have got?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot shut out the speech of the hon. Member unless I hear him and find something objectionable in it. If any hon. Member feels that the other hon. Member should not speak, how can I anticipate that in advance and shut him out? That is the difficulty which I am facing.

Shri Badrudduja: The hon. Member has moved the resolution already.

Mr. Speaker: But that is not before the House yet. After, he has finished his speech, I shall place it before the House saying 'Resolution moved', and then I shall allow opportunities to as many hon. Members as there are who want to raise objections or any points of order. I shall hear all of them. But that is the stage at which I can do so and not now.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In a contingency like this, would it not be proper for the Chair to put the resolution before the House first and then hear the point of order before the speech is made, because in this particular case it might be innocent, but there may be a resolution to the introduction of which ore to the moving of which there might be objection? In those circumstances, I think it would be worthwhile to observe this procedure that in cases where there is objection or where any group of Members want to object to the very subject coming before the House, the resolution may be put first before the hon. Member gives the reasons for moving his resolution.

An Hon. Member: Under what rule?

Mr. Speaker: It is a hypothetical question which is being asked of me, by saying that there might be cases in which a resolution as it is framed may not be thought proper to be brought up before the House. But I cannot answer it now; if there is something, it would be decided then.

But this question of banning of communal parties has been coming here so often, and it has been discussed also; and so many times, the proposal has been before the Members and others.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am not objecting to the resolution on this ground. But if this alone is the procedure that is to be observed, then there may be cases where you will be powerless to stop anybody from speaking until the resolution has been moved and placed before the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The question is whether our hon. friends are opposed to the introduction of the Motion itself or to the consideration of the Motion. If they are opposed to the consideration of the Motion, you just ruled it would be only at the stage when the Motion has been placed by you before the House when they could raise their points. But if they are even against

the very introduction of the Motion, then it is at this stage that they should have the right to object.

Shri Badrudduja: My point of order is that this Resolution, on its merits is repugnant to the very spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution lays down in article 19 that every citizen has got the right to form associations or unions. As such, this Resolution moved by the hon. Member shuts out the opportunity and right given to any individual citizen or groups of citizens of India to form associations, or organisations. Therefore, to my mind, this militates against the very spirit and letter of the Constitution and as such, it should not be allowed to be moved on the floor of this House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): The hon. Member has just now raised a point and it is on that that I was seeking your guidance. Suppose some Member, for whatever grounds he may choose to put forward, is opposed to the very admissibility of a Resolution on the Order Paper, the list of business. Then I submit that you are bound to hear him and give your ruling. It is seems they are objecting to the very admissibility of the Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: I follow that.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): When notice of a non-official Resolution is given, it is submitted to you. You scrutinise it completely and it is entirely within your jurisdiction to permit a non-official Resolution to go to the ballot or not. Therefore, the objection of Dr. Deshmukh that you may be helpless to give a ruling does not hold, because the Resolution has been permitted by you. Without your permission, it does not come up.

Mr. Speaker: At that time, the mind is not applied strictly to admissibility, constitutionality or such other things. All these aspects are not looked into at that moment. At that time, Resolutions come as a matter of course and then they are admitted, unless they are apparently so bad that they

[Mr. Speaker]

cannot be admitted. Otherwise, mostly the Resolutions are admitted. But if it is the sense of the House, I will just place the Resolution before the House.

Shri Badrudduja: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: When I am on my legs?

Shri Badrudduja: It is to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: He will listen to me. Before I stood up, he had no point of order. He did not stand. Now when I am on my legs, he rises to a point of order. If it is against my standing up, then it might be a different thing. If it is something else, he might just have the patience to listen to me.

Shri Badrudduja: It is to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Let me finish.

What I have said can also be done. I do not wish to shut it out. Normally, we follow the other course, namely, that a Member moves his Resolution and makes his speech and then I place the Resolution before the House. But there is no harm if I only allow him formally to move it, then I place it before the House and hear the objections. That too can be done.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We should follow that course.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Is it necessary to do it?

Mr. Speaker: There are some Members who feel so strongly on that, on the admissibility of this Resolution. Let me hear from them if there are any really substantial and valid grounds.

Shri Shoo Narain (Bansi): There is only one Member who feels like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even if there is only one, he has that right.

Mr. Speaker: There are others also.

Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that all the organisations working on communal or sectional lines be banned".

Now, I will allow the points of order to be made.

Shri Badrudduja: I want to make a submission. Any resolution or motion which violates the spirit of the Constitution is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Even the House is not competent to discuss it, far less any Member.

I respectfully submit that on the merits of this resolution this resolution should not be allowed to be discussed, because it contravenes the very spirit of the Constitution. If you allow any Member to move any resolution or motion which militates against the spirit of the Constitution, I am afraid anything can be moved in this House and carried by a majority. Therefore, I want your ruling.

Article 19 of the Constitution, which is more sacred than the whole House clearly lays down that all citizens, aggregates of citizens or communities, shall have every right to form associations. That right cannot be taken away either by the House or by the Speaker. Therefore, I want your ruling on this point, whether it can be moved.

Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri): My submission is a simple one. A few weeks ago, when the question of national integration and also the question of communalism and communal organisations came up before the House, and when it was urged not only by me but by one or two other hon. Members of the House that this subject ought to come before the House rather than be left in the hands of a committee appointed by the ruling party or by the Government, it was said that the committee had already been entrusted with this subject, that it might produce public

opinion on this matter, that it might create public opinion this way or that way, and therefore we were asked to be patient until the committee submitted its report. Now that committee is taking a lot of trouble over this question. It is discussing things with the hon. Members of the House and others, and it has not yet finished its work. It has not defined what communalism is, what a communal organisation is, what sectionalism is, what a sectional organisation is and all that. They are moot questions which are being dealt with by the committee. That committee has got the sanction of Parliament also, since Parliament on that occasion agreed to wait for the outcome of the committee. Now, the subject is *sub judice* as it were, I do not say it is strictly *sub judice* before that committee, and in the name of fairness and ordinary propriety that committee must be allowed to submit its report before we express our views. We should not prejudge the issues before that committee has come to its conclusions.

Mr. Speaker: The plea of the hon. Member is that the discussion on it might be postponed till that committee has submitted its report. He has no legal or constitutional objection to this discussion.

Shri M. Ismail: My grounds are ordinary propriety and fairness.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. Shri Sharma.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): The proposition is simple, and it does not require much of explanation. There is a right of association for every citizen and every group of citizens, but that right is subject to what is called propriety of conduct as a citizen, which means that the association should not be to the detriment of the general good. What is a communal organisation, what is its composition, what is its purpose—all these the hon. Mover of the resolution will explain. Therefore, on the very face of

it, the resolution as it is placed before the House is not inadmissible. It is admissible, provided the Mover makes a case that the communal organisations as such come within the reasonable restriction of the law and are detrimental to the general good of society and therefore they should be banned.

For instance, imagine that citizen A is a dacoit. Has he a right to associate himself with another dacoit on the general principle that one man can associate himself with another? No law, no civilised country, can permit an association of dacoits on the ground that they too are citizens. In my humble submission, a man who is a dacoit, bigot, a fanatic, a man who believes that other who do not believe in dogma, that are criminals against society, criminals against God, and are to be murdered in a street in city is much more dangerous than anybody else. Such an association must be banned.

Shri M. Ismail: I submit that the House is not supposed to know what exactly a communal organisation is. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The House is not to be dictated by any outward agency as to what a communal organisation is. It has its own powers. If it wants to discuss anything, I cannot rule it out on the ground that some other committee is seized of this matter and is trying to define what a communal organisation is. Therefore, that this House cannot discuss it, would not be any argument. (Interruption). This House is supposed to know everything.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Those hon. Members who oppose it may kindly be listened to first so that the position may be made easier.

Mr. Speaker: I thought perhaps those who are in favour might also be interspersed in that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We will be able to throw light then.

Mr. Speaker: The final answer might be given by the Minister when he has to give it.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): I submit that there is nothing against the principle and the spirit of the Constitution because just as some hon. Members have said, there are associations and associations. There are associations in this country which we think are working for the detriment of the country and the nation. There are associations which create hatred; there are associations which kill; there are associations which loot. So, just to say that we have got the right of association does not mean that we can associate for anything.

About the other point about the definition, I would only say that the resolution is only to ban communal organisations. What are communal organisations will come in later on when it is decided to ban the communal organisations. The definition of communal organisations has to come later on. It is a very simple proposition which I think we should admit.

Shri Manoharan: I do not dispute the right of any Member of Parliament or of this House to discuss any issue or move any Resolution. My only submission is there is a National Integration Committee which is touring the country and meeting people and taking stock of the situation regarding the communal issues as well as the political parties based on regionalism, according to some, or sectionalism or parochialism of any kind according to some others. The committee is working and is meeting and is assessing certain things. It is expected to submit its report very soon, or within a year or so. So, before-hand, by means of initiating a discussion here regarding communal organisation or something like that, I fear the independent bent of mind of the members of that committee may be prejudiced.

One hon. lady Member was saying that we need not define communalism, first let us ban communal organisations. But without knowing or without defining what is communalism how could a Resolution that communal organisations should be banned be discussed? Therefore, we must also know what the committee says. So, till the committee submits its report, one may wait. I request the Speaker to postpone the discussion.

I do not question the right of the Speaker....

Mr. Speaker: Distinction should be made between the two positions that we are faced with. One is whether the resolution is to be disallowed as being against the spirit of the Constitution and it should not be discussed. The other is the advisability of discussing it at this moment because another committee is seized of it; we may wait for some time and the discussion should be postponed to some other day.

Shri Manoharan: It is a committee appointed by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The two things should not be put together and confused. If the position of the Members is that the discussion on this should be postponed, that would be different altogether. A regular motion may be made by some Member; it would be for the House whether discussion should be postponed or not. I have no authority to say that it should be postponed.

Secondly, so far as the point of order by Shri Badrudduja is concerned, if any hon. Member wants to throw any light so far as the constitutional aspect of that is concerned on what he has said, that this House has no power to discuss it, I am prepared to listen. Otherwise, no other arguments are relevant for the present. If there is nothing to be said on that account, I may straightaway give my ruling on that.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I am in favour of the provision in the Constitution that there should be fullest opportunity to communal organisations to undertake political activity. But as far as I can see there is no constitutional provision or any other consideration of propriety which can stop this House from discussion what communal organisations are and whether they should be banned or not.

Shri Daji (Indore): My submission is it is within the competence of this House to discuss this resolution. Unless it is patently *ultra vires*, this House can discuss anything. Article 19 was referred to. But there is also a sub-clause therein which says that reasonable restrictions can be placed, in general public interest, on that fundamental right. We, the people of India, have given to ourselves the Constitution, which is wedded to the unity of India and to secularism. Those who do not have that spirit of unity and secularism put themselves beyond the pale of the Constitution itself. So, in public interest, the resolution is quite within the competence of the House to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we should continue discussing it any longer. I am clear in my mind that so far as rules 174 and 175 are concerned, it does not fall within the prohibitions mentioned there. Rule 175 says:

"No resolution which seeks to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry....".

These are the things; I need not read the whole of it. In these cases, it is prohibited and such a resolution ought not to be placed before the House or discussed.

So far as the argument of Shri Badrudduja is concerned, merely by expressing an opinion on a particular subject, there ought not to be any

apprehension that automatically that ban is placed on the communal organisation. Those points will have to be seen by Government whether it is constitutional or not, what would be the reactions of the public and so on. All those things should be seen. By discussing this resolution, it would only be expressing an opinion. As Shri Daji has suggested and as everybody is aware, I will not go into the constitutional aspect of the resolution. In the past also, I have expressed the opinion that this House is free to discuss and even to debate resolutions or to pass Bills which may be against the Constitution itself. That is for the courts to decide what is *ultra vires* and what is *intra vires*.

If the Speaker were to give an opinion, it might be taken to court and if they reverse it then it would be setting a very bad example, because it would be said that the Speaker was over-ruled by the courts. Some peculiar situations might arise in that context. Therefore, it is not usual for the Speaker to give any opinion on the constitutional aspect of such things. There is no harm in discussing it. So far as the rules are concerned I cannot prohibit it. Therefore, we will proceed with it. Shri Raghunath Singh may move his motion.

मैं साथ ही इतना और कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इसको डिसकस करते हुये न तो किसी पर हमला किया जाये और न कोई ऐसी बात कही जाये जिससे किसी के दिल को चोट लगे ।

Shri Koya (Kozhikode) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought to be careful while speaking on this resolution. They will have to exercise their discretion.

Shri Koya: May I know the total time allotted for this Resolution?

Mr. Speaker: The total time allotted was 1½ hours out of which probably 45 minutes have already been taken.

Some hon. Members: The time should be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri Warior keen on moving his resolution?

Shri Warior (Trichur): Yes, Sir. Some of the time has been taken on procedural matters and we are entering the subject only now. Once in a way only, Sir, we get a resolution balloted. All the same, I am in your hands.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्योंकि यह प्रस्ताव देश की रक्षा के लिये और देश के आंतरिक वातावरण को संभालने के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव का समय दो घंटे और बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपने अब अग्ने-मैंट दे दिया कि इसके लिये २ घंटे का वक्त और बढ़ा दिया जाये यानी इसके लिये साढ़े तीन घंटे का वक्त कर दिया जाये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चार घंटे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर वारियर साहब के लिये वक्त कहां बचेगा ।

I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That instead of 1½ hours allotted for discussion on this Resolution, the time may be extended to 4 hours."

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । अगर हाउस की सम्मति हो और हाउस मंजूर करे तो आज इस डिसकशन को साढ़े पांच बजे तक चलाया जाये और फिर इसको अगले सेशन में जारी रखा जाये ।

Shri Warior: In that case, Sir, why should we sit till 5:30 with this resolution. Anyway it is going to be carried over to the next session. I suggest that we take the half-an-hour discussion at five o'clock and adjourn at 5:30.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : मैं यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूं कि जैसे आनरेबल मेम्बर वारियर साहब के डिसकशन को छोड़ने का सजेसन दे रहे हैं उसी तरह से आज लिक वाले डिसकशन को न लेकर उसके आध घंटे में और इसी को चलाया जाये क्योंकि यह सवाल देश की रक्षा से संबंध रखता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: यह आधे घंटे में समाप्त नहीं होगा । लिक वाला डिसकशन आज होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह देश के पैसे का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इधर से कहा गया है कि इस डिसकशन को पांच बजे तक चलाया जाये उसके बाद आध घंटे का डिसकशन ले लिया जाये । तो ऐसा ही किया जाये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों को नमस्कार करता हूं क्योंकि सभी भारतीय नागरिक हैं । इसमें बिल्कुल भेद नहीं है । यह हिन्दू मुसलमान सिख ईसाई पारसी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । इसका संबंध केवल भारत के नागरिकों से है और इस सदन में हम सब भारतीय नागरिक हैं हिन्दू मुसलमान ईसाई पारसी आदि नहीं हैं ।

श्री मजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : ऐसी जवान में बोलिये जिसको सब समझ सकें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : भारत को एक राष्ट्र के रूप में देखने के लिये भारतवर्ष की भावात्मक और संकल्पात्मक एकता को कायम रखने के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जो सम्प्रदाय और जातीय संस्थाएँ भारत की प्रभुसत्ता में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं उनको अवश्य बान करना चाहिये । ऐसी किसी भी संस्था को ऐसे किसी भी व्यक्ति को भारत में रहने का अधिकार नहीं है जो भारत की प्रभुसत्ता में विश्वास नहीं करता ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : यदि कोई संस्था भारत की प्रभुसत्ता में विश्वास रखे पर साथ ही साथ साम्प्रदायिक हो तो क्या आप उसको बरदाश्त करेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारे सामने आजादी के बाद बहुत से प्रश्न उठे हैं और उनमें एक प्रश्न यह है कि जिस साम्प्रदायिकता के कारण देश का विभाजन हुआ और जिस साम्प्रदायिकता के कारण भारतवर्ष की आजादी भारत-माता के पुत्रों की लोथों पर कायम हुई चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो चाहे हिन्दुस्तान हो उस आग को हम हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं फैलने देंगे। यह प्रत्येक भारतीय का कर्तव्य है कि वह यह निश्चय करले कि भारतवर्ष में सिक्यूलर स्टेट होगी या थियाक्रेसी होगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में थियाक्रेसी नहीं हो सकती। भारतवर्ष में थियाक्रेसी की कल्पना को भी बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता आज से सात सौ वर्ष पहले मध्य यूरोप में थियाक्रेसी थी जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि रोमन कैथोलिक और प्रोटेस्टेंट बराबर लड़ते रहे और पेरिस लन्दन बर्लिन में खूँजी होती रही और यह चीज सात सौ वर्ष तक चली।

मैं आपको कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया के कांस्टिट्यूशन का हवाला देकर बतलाना चाहता हूँ—यद्यपि इन देशों में ईसाई बसते हैं—किन्तु यहां पर एजुकेशन सिक्यूलर है। यहां के कांस्टिट्यूशन में निहित है कि शिक्षा सिक्यूलर होगी। वहां जैसाकि मैंने आपको बतलाया सब एक धर्म के मानने वाले हैं। अमरीका कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया के कांस्टिट्यूशन में दिया हुआ है कि उस संविधान का उद्देश्य है सिक्यूलरिज्म। आज भी फ्रांस में अमरीका में आस्ट्रेलिया में कनाडा में जो स्कूल या कालिज किसी धर्म से संबंधित हैं उसको सरकारी खजाने से एक पैसा नहीं दिया जाता।

साम्प्रदायिकता एक मानसिक बीमारी है जो हिन्दू में भी हो सकती है मुसलमान में भी हो सकती है ईसाई में भी हो सकती है

पारसी में भी हो सकती है। इस बीमारी को हमें दूर करना है। अतएव मैंने यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है।

मुस्लिम लीग के भाई ने बहुत सुन्दर शब्दों में कुछ कहने की कोशिश की। मैं उनको कुरान शरीफ का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। हजरत मुहम्मद साहब ने कहा है : सुनो लोगो प्रत्येक नागरिक एक दूसरे का भाई है भगवान की दृष्टि सब में बराबर है अनन्त कालीन कृपाशील भ्रातृत्व की तुम एक इकाई हो।

मुहम्मद साहब ने और कहा है :

‘मुझे भारत की ओर से ईश्वरीय सुगन्ध आती है।

श्री मजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं कहूँगा कि आन-रेबिल मेम्बर तनहा अपने समझने के लिये बोलते हैं या दूसरों को समझाने के लिये बोलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री मजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त मुहब्बत, एकता और एकजुती कमेटी के मृतालिक यह सब लैक्चर दे रहे हैं कि ईसाई, सिख, हिन्दू, मुसलमान सब एक हैं, तब फिर उन को उसी अन्दाज से और वही जुबान बोलनी चाहिये, जहाँ कि सब समझें। लेकिन उन्होंने त ऐसी जुबान बोलनी शुरू कर दी है, जो कि तन्हा वही समझ रहे हैं। (Interruptions).

17 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। (Interruptions). मैंने उनकी बात सुन ली है, अब वह खड़े न रहें। (Interruptions). जिस वक्त माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कह लें, तो उन को बैठ जाना चाहिये। खड़े नहीं रहना चाहिये।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह. से मैं कहूंगा कि जिस वक्त वह बोले वह सीधे खड़े हो कर मेरी तरफ मुंह कर के बोलते जायें। उन का अन्दाज कुछ ऐसा होता है कि जैसे वह पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म पर हों। उस से ज्यादा गलत फ़हमी होती है। वह ड़धर उधर हाथ भी न हिलायें और सीधे खड़े हो कर मेरी तरफ़ मुखातिब हों।

श्री बागड़ी : उन का बनारसी अन्दाज है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I move.

"That the discussion on this motion be postponed to the next session.

Mr. Speaker: I am awaiting the hon. Minister to come before taking up the next item. This decision was taken suddenly; so, let the hon. Minister come.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरे भाई ने भाषा के बारे में कहा। मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जातियाँ धर्म बदल देती हैं, भाषा नहीं बदलती हैं। जो भाषा में सीख चुका हूँ, जो मेरी मातृ भाषा है उस में इस अवस्था में परिवर्तन करना बहुत मुश्किल है। (Interruptions). इस लिये अगर मेरे शब्दों में कोई दिक्कत हो तो चूंकि पांच बज गए हैं इस लिये आगे मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, अभी माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा सा चलें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं कह रहा था कि हुजूरत मुहम्मद ने क्या कहा। भारत-वर्ष के प्रति उन्होंने बड़ी शम्बाणी का प्रयोग किया और कहा कि "मझे भारतवर्ष की तरफ़ से ईश्वरीय सुगन्धि आती दिखाई देती है।" क्या माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि मुहम्मद साहब की वह बात झूठी हो जाये? भारत से जो सुगन्धि उठती है, वह कायम रहे

या उस का लोप हो जाये? भारतवर्ष की सुगन्धि क्या थी? वह थी सहिष्णुता और धर्म निरपेक्षता।

भारतवर्ष में जो भी आया, चाहे वह मुसलमान हो, ईसाई हो या पारसी हो, भारत वालों ने उस का स्वागत किया। कभी धर्म के नाम पर उन पर अत्याचार नहीं किया गया। भारत की यह शिक्षा है, यह परम्परा है। इस देश में मराठों के हाथों में भी ताकत आई और सिखों के हाथों में भी ताकत आई। क्या कोई कह सकता है कि उन्होंने अपना कांस्टीट्यूशन, अपना निजाम ऐसा बनाया, जिस में मुसलमानों के लिये स्थान न हो? क्या माननीय सदस्य कोई भी उदाहरण दे सकते हैं? मैं आपके सामने काशी का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। जब मराठों के हाथ में ताकत आई, तो उन में एक ऐसा सैक्शन था, जो यह चाहता था कि काशी के विश्वनाथ मन्दिर को, जो कि तोड़े दिया गया था, जहाँ मसजिद बनी थी, ले लिया जाये, लेकिन मराठों ने कहा नहीं, उस को नहीं लेना चाहिये। वह धार्मिक स्थान है और धार्मिक स्थान उसी तरह कायम रहूंगा।" भारतवर्ष की यह सहिष्णुता है। और आज उसी सहिष्णुता का हमें अनुकरण करना है।

इस्लाम का क्या अर्थ है? इस्लाम का शाब्दिक अर्थ है "शान्ति"। अगर कोई आदमी कहता है कि मैं इस्लाम धर्म का मानने वाला हूँ और उस के हृदय में शान्ति नहीं है, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि वह मुसलमान नहीं है। इस्लाम का शाब्दिक अर्थ है "शान्ति"। ईश्वर एवम् मनुष्य के साथ पूर्ण शान्ति स्थापित करना इस्लाम का उद्देश्य और प्रयोजन है। अतएव इस्लाम शान्ति का धर्म है।

आज जो थोड़े से भाई—सभी भाई नहीं इस्लाम के नाम पर यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दु-स्तान में हुकूमते-इलाही कायम हो, हिन्दुस्तान में पियोत्रास्ती कायम हो, मैं उन को कहना

चाहता हूँ कि यह इस्लाम का प्रयोजन नहीं था। इस्लाम धर्म शान्ति पर आधारित था। प्रेम पर आधारित था। आज उसी शान्ति और उसी प्रेम की हिन्दुस्तान में आवश्यकता है। आज से सात सौ बरस पहले अलफरवी ने कहा था — “प्रकृतितः मानव ऐसा नहीं बनाया गया है कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति बिना किसी मदद के कर सके। यदि मानव अपनी पूर्णता को चाहता है, तो उसे कदा अर्थात् समाज से सम्बन्धित अपने साथियों के साथ सहयोग से रहना चाहिये। इस लिये अगर आप को समाज में रहना है, तो समाज का आप को ध्यान रखना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य यह बात मुझे कह रहे हैं ?

अगर वह मुझे नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने जो कहना है, वह मुझे कहें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मित्र में जब ईसाइयों और मुसलमानों के बीच में संघर्ष हुआ तो अलफरवी ने इस सिद्धान्त को विश्व के सम्मुख रखा था। मैं यही कहूँगा कि वही मुस्लिम सिद्धान्त हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान आज अपने सामने रखें।

अकबर का शासन क्यों सफल हुआ ? इस बारे में जब जहांगीर से पूछा गया कि “आखिरकार आप के पिता ने पचास बरस तक हिन्दुस्तान में कैसे शासन किया, जबकि दूसरे बादशाहों ने सिर्फ पांच, सात या आठ बरस ही शासन किया, तो जहांगीर ने उत्तर दिया कि “हमारे पिता सभी धर्म-वस्तुओं से मेल रखते हैं। हर जाति तथा धर्म के मानने वालों के साथ सत्संग करते हैं।” यह वह भावना थी, जिस के कारण अकबर का साम्राज्य कायम था। लेकिन जब जब भारतवर्ष में धर्म-निरपेक्षता की भावना संकुल भावना कम हुई, तब भारतवर्ष में और अत्याचार शुरू हुए।

1782 (A) LSD—9.

मैं आप के सामने एक और उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। औरंगजेब बड़े बादशाह थे, लेकिन उन्होंने जो नीति अपनाई उस के कारण सारा हिन्दुस्तान डूब गया। औरंगजेब के बाद मुगल साम्राज्य नहीं रहा और अंग्रेजों के लिये उन्होंने दरवाजा खोल दिया।

मैं आप के सामने शिवाजी महाराज और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह, इन दो महात्माओं, द्वारा औरंगजेब को लिखे गये पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। वे दोनों मानते थे कि औरंगजेब बादशाह है और उन्होंने उन को यह सलाह दी थी। मैं अपने भाइयों को कहता हूँ कि वे उस को सुनें।

श्री बागड़ी : माननीय सदस्य भाइयों को सुना रहे हैं या स्पीकर साहब को ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत बात है। यह नहीं कहना चाहिये। मुझे भी इस पर एतराज है। यहां नहीं कहना चाहिये कि “सुनो, भाइयों”। माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ भी सुनाना चाहते हैं, यह सब मुझे सुनायेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : शिवाजी महाराज ने औरंगजेब को जो पत्र लिखा था, वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा था :

“यदि आप कुरान में विश्वास करते हैं, तो उस में ईश्वर के लिये “रबीउलआलमीन” का संबोधन किया गया है। उस में कहीं “रबीउल मुसलमीन” अर्थात् वह केवल मुसलमानों का ईश्वर है, नहीं प्रयोग किया गया है। हिन्दू और इस्लाम केवल शब्दों के भेद है। वे अनेक प्रकार के रंग हैं। इन को दैवी चित्रकार ने अपने चित्र में जैसे रंग भरने के लिये बनाया है। मछलियों से उठती अर्बों की आवाज

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

उसी की याद दिलाती है। मन्दिर का घंटा उसी का स्मरण कराता है। धर्मों के प्रति असहिष्णुता का अर्थ है कुरान के आदेशों को अवहेलना करना "।]

मैंने औरंगजेब के नाम शिवाजी महाराज का पत्र इस लिये यहां पर उल्लिखित किया है कि उन्होंने औरंगजेब को बादशाह मानते हुए उन को एक सलाह दी थी कि आप में असहिष्णुता की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये, आप में धर्म-निरपेक्षता की भावना होनी चाहिये।

अब मैं श्री गुरु गोविन्द सिंह द्वारा सुल्तान औरंगजेब को लिखे गए पत्र को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने लिखा था :

"ईश्वर को पहचानना तुम्हारा कर्तव्य है। उसने दूसरों को सताने की तुम्हें आज्ञा नहीं दी है—किसी पर तलवार का बारजुल्म से साधन न कर, अन्यथा तू ऊपर से आने वाली कृपाण के प्रहार से बच न सकेगा। क्या जीवन का पीछा कुछ ज्योतियों को बुझा देने में है।"

आज कहा जाता है कि साम्प्रदायिकता क्या है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री गुरु गोविन्द सिंह शब्दों में जीवन की ज्योतियों को बुझा देने का प्रयास ही साम्प्रदायिकता है। मैं गुरु गोविन्द सिंह की उसी परिभाषा को इस सदन में समुल्लेखित करता हूं और कहता हूं कि इस से बढ़ कर साम्प्रदायिकता की कोई दूसरी परिभाषा नहीं हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य शशी दत्ता अपने भाषण को जारी रखें

17.10 hrs.

ADVANCE FOR BUILDING LINK BUILDINGS

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पार्लियामेंट को जहां

कुछ कानून बनाने और देश की सुरक्षा तथा वदेशिक नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लेने के अधिकार है। वहां इस देश की गरीब जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा, जो सरकारी कोष में आता है, उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये भी प्रबन्ध करना है। (Interruptions).

एफ माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य जरा जोर से बोलें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस देश की पार्लियामेंट को जहां कुछ कानून बनाने का और देश की सुरक्षा का और वदेशिक नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लेने का विशेष अधिकार है वहां जो इस देश की गरीब जनता है और उसकी गाड़ी कमाई का जो पैसा सरकारी कोष में आता है अथवा विदेशों से भारी शर्तों पर ऋण लिये जाते हैं, उन सब को सम्भालने और उसकी देख रेख करने का भी इस पार्लियामेंट को पूर्ण अधिकार है। अब से कुछ समय पूर्व २६ अगस्त को इसी सदन में मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था जिसमें मैं ने यहां दिल्ली में मथुरा रोड पर जो भूमि है, उसके बारे में जानकारी चाही थी। इस भूमि के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कुछ समय पूर्व इस प्रकार का निर्णय किया था कि जो समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं अथवा कुछ जनरल जो निकलते हैं, यदि वे अपने भवन यहां बनाना चाहें तो उनको रियायती दर पर कुछ स्थान दिये जायेंगे। उसी आधार पर कुछ पत्रों ने स्थान लिये थे। मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए दुःख प्रतीत होता है कि जो छोटे छोटे व्यक्ति अथवा पत्र ये जिन के पास कोई बहुत बड़ी सिकारिश नहीं थी, वे तो भूमि प्राप्त करने में सफल नहीं हो सके लेकिन जिन के पास अच्छे रिश्वतसंग वे उनको वहां पर स्थान मिल गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि लिंक अलबार का अपन जो भवन बना है, उसके अन्दर क्या सरकार के किसी संगठन का भी कुछ पैसा, अगाऊ, धन के रूप में लगा है

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए उप-वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया था कि ३ लाख ४४ हजार १३१ रुपये और २५ नए पैसे इंडियन रिफाइनरीज ने अग्राऊ धन के रूप में इस भवन में कुछ स्थान किराये पर लेने के लिये दिए हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बता दूँ कि इसी सड़क के ऊपर कुछ ही गज पर इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की भी एक बिल्डिंग बनी है और उसके सम्बन्ध में शायद सदन को याद होगा कि कुछ समय पूर्व जब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का आफिस वहाँ खोला गया था और इसी प्रकार से अग्राऊ धन के रूप में कुछ धनराशि दी गई थी तो किस प्रकार से उस समय इस सदन में शोभ और रोम व्यवस्था किया गया था, इसको जो पुराने माननीय सदस्य हैं, ये भूले नहीं होंगे। उस समय सदन के माननीय सदस्य ने सरकार तक अपनी यह भावना पहुँचाई थी कि जब सरकार इतनी भारी भारी राशियाँ अग्राऊ धन के रूप में दे कर किराये पर मकान लेती है क्यों नहीं वह अपने भवन बना लेती और उनमें से जो स्थान खाली रह जाये, उसको धीरों को किराये पर उठा देती ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझे माफ करें अगर मैं एक मिनट के लिए कुछ कह दूँ। मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि पांच बज कर दस मिनट पर यह डिसकशन शुरू हुआ है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को दस बारह मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकूंगा और दस बारह मिनट ही मिनिस्टर साहब को बोलने के लिए दूंगा। मैंने छह मईबर साहिबान ने सवाल पूछने के बारे में नोटिस दिए हैं, उनको भी मैं सवाल करने के लिए एक एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकूंगा इस वास्ते माननीय सदस्य दस बारह मिनट में खम कर दें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी हाँ, मैं दस बारह मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिस समय इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की बिल्डिंग में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का कार्यालय खोला गया था तो उस वक्त जो रोप व्यवस्था किया गया था वह, जो पुराने माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनको याद होगा। यह कहा गया था कि सरकार अपनी ओर से इस प्रकार के मकान क्यों नहीं बनवाती ? लेकिन इतना होने पर भी और इस सदन की भावनाओं को जानते हुए भी एक सरकारी संगठन की ओर से इतनी भारी राशि का वहाँ दिया जाना समझ में नहीं आता है और पता नहीं क्यों सरकार इस सदन की भावनाओं का तिरस्कार प्रभाव निरादर करती है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को जो एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग में स्थान दिया गया था इसीलिए रियायती दर पर सवा लाख रुपए प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से जो भूमि दी गई थी सरकार ने उस भूमि का मूल्य बढ़ा कर के भूमि का मूल्य बढ़ा कर के बाद में सोलह लाख रुपए प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से लिया लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ सदन की जानकारी के लिए मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो यूनाइटेड इंडिया पीरियोडिकल्स लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जिस की ओर से यह पत्र निकलता है इसको पांच लाखमें रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से भूमि दी गई। जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरकार उस भूमि पर जो भवन बनाना था उस में से कोई खास किस्म की खुशबू आनी थी या खास हवा बहनी थी कि इस सस्ते दर पर दी गई जबकि चंद गज के फासले पर सोलह लाख रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से जगह गयी और वह भी उन व्यापारिक संस्थाओं को जो कि इसी प्रकार किराये पर उठाते हैं और उसके ही बग में इस प्रकार का भवन बनाते हैं। उसका पांच लाख रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से भूमि दी गई और ढाई लाख में आधा एकड़ जमीन उसको दी गयी। यह जो जहांगीरी इंसफ

[श्री प्रकाशवीर गारुबी]

उसके साथ किया गया है, उसके क्या रहस्य हैं ? साथ ही साथ एक और बात भी जानने की है। अगर मैं कुछ प्रसंग से बाहर न चला जाऊँ तो मैं कहूँगा कि इस देश में कुछ साप्ताहिक पत्रों की नीति इस प्रकार की हो गई है कि वे सरकार की मशीनरी में एक दो व्यक्तियों की तो विशेष रूप से प्रशंसा करते हैं और फिर उसकी आड़ ले कर सरकारी नीति और सरकार की जो भर भर के आलोचना करते हैं, और तिरस्कार करते हैं। क्या किसी एक ऐसे ही पत्र को इस प्रकार से रियायती दर पर भूमि देना और बाद में चल कर के भवन निर्माण के लिए भारी राशि देना, न्याय संगत हो सकता है और अगर हो सकता है तो कहाँ तक हो सकता है, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा।

सब से बड़ी हैरानी की बात तो यह है जिसका मैं विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी एक्सप्रेस बिल्डिंग में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के कार्यालय के लिए जो स्थान दिया गया है, उसके लिए उससे ६० नए पैसे प्रति स्क्वेयर फीट किराया चार्ज किया गया है। लेकिन इस लिंक हाउस में जहाँ इंडियन रिफाइनरीज का आफिस खोला गया है जिस के बारे में प्रश्न उत्तर में उपस्थित मंत्री ने बताया है कि सोलह प्रतिशत हूम को कंसेशन दिया गया है किराये में। जो किराया वहाँ दिया जा रहा है वह एक रुपया पच्चीस नए पैसे प्रति स्क्वेयर फीट के हिसाब से दिया जा रहा है जब कि पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट पर जो कि नई दिल्ली की सब से मुख्य सड़क बानी जाती है, सरकार की एक कम्पनी, इंडियन इग्ज कम्पनी है, वह बिना एडवांस के जो किराया देती है वह एक रुपया प्रति स्क्वेयर फीट के हिसाब से देती है। ऐसी स्थिति में सोलह प्रतिशत की उदार छूट देने का अभिप्राय क्या यह तो नहीं था कि वह बनमाना किराया इंडियन रिफाइनरीज से प्राप्त करना चाहते थे, जहाँ तक हो सका था परिचय का लाभ उठाना चाहते थे ?

इसी इंडियन रिफाइनरीज का दफ्तर पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट के ऊपर जो स्टेट बैंक की बिल्डिंग है, उस में था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कि वह अपने उत्तर में बतायें कि उस समय क्या किराया दिया जाता था और क्यों इतना महंगा किराया दे कर के वह फिर भी एहसान लिया गया है कि सोलह परसेंट की छूट इसमें हुई है।

जब यह धन दिया गया और जब तक यह आफिस उस बिल्डिंग में नहीं गया था, तो क्या इस बीच में छः महीने का अवसर दिया गया था और अगर दिया गया था तो क्यों नहीं उस अवधि में यह आफिस वहाँ चला गया और क्यों प्रतिमास ७,१६६ रुपये के हिसाब से ४२,९९६ रुपये हानि उठाने की नौबत आई। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? छः महीने तक यह आफिस तब वहाँ नहीं गया और पैसा उनकी जेब में चला गया, तो क्यों नहीं पहले वह आफिस वहाँ चला गया, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा।

चार साल का जब किराया एडवांस दे कर के लिंक हाउस में जगह ली गई, तो उसी समय इसी पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट के ऊपर लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की बिल्डिंग भी बन रही थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस प्रकार का प्रयास किया था कि लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाए और उसमें इंडियन रिफाइनरीज के लिए जाह्नू खेने की कोशिश की जाए और पता लगाया जाए कि वहाँ जगह मिल सकती है या नहीं मिल सकती है और अगर मिल सकती है तो किस किराये पर मिल सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको छड़ कर के लिंक हाउस में विशेष रूप से क्यों जगह ली गई।

एक और जिस आवश्यकता बाध ने बिल्डिंग में आ कर के खड़े पैदा किया है

वह यह है कि यह पत्र जिसका सीमित क्षेत्र है और कुछ हजार की संख्या में ही निकलता है इस पत्र ने चालीस लाख रुपये की अपनी बिल्डिंग को कैसे खड़ा कर लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार की यह नीति है कि उस सड़क पर उन्हीं संगठनों को भूमि दी जाए जो समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित करेंगे न कि उस जगह को किराये पर उठावेंगे तो क्या बजह है कि आज उस चालीस लाख के विशाल भवन के एक कोने में तो इस समाचारपत्र का कार्यालय है और बाकी का सारा जितना स्थान है, उसको वह किराये पर उठाये हुए है। एक ओर तो सरकार स्वयं यह नीति घोषित करती है कि उस सड़क पर केवल उन्हीं को स्थान दिया जाएगा जो समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित करते हैं और दूसरी ओर सरकार के ही कार्यालय उन में जा कर के किराये देते हैं और सरकारी नीति की अवहेलना करते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि इस प्रकार से सरकार कैसे अपनी नीतियों को सुरक्षित रख सकेगी।

प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह भी बताया गया है कि जो शर्तें लिखी हैं, उनको कुछ उदार बनाया गया है, उनमें कुछ सहूलियतें दी गई हैं और उसी में इतनी भारी राशि उसको दी गई है। जहाँ तक इन शर्तों का सम्बन्ध है, जो सोलह प्रति शत वाली बात है वह तो मैं आपको पहले ही बता चुका हूँ, लेकिन एक ओर कमजोर शर्तों की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। उस में सब से कमजोर शर्त यह है कि इस इमारत का पट्टा तीन महीने के नोटिस पर खतम किया जा सकता है। इतनी भारी रकम लगाने के बावजूद भी यह कहा गया है कि ये जब चाहें तीन महीने का नोटिस दे कर इंडियन रिफाइनरीज को वहाँ से निकाल सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि सरकारी धन की रक्षा कैसे हो सकती है और जो गरीब जनता का धन यहाँ आता है, उसको कैसे सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि वह अपने उत्तर में बतायें कि जो इतनी भारी राशि वहाँ लगाई गई है, उसके लिए क्या वित्त मंत्रालय से स्वीकृति ले ली गई थी या वित्त मंत्रालय ने इस के सम्बन्ध में, कोई नीति निर्धारित की हुई है और यदि की हुई है और उसका पालन नहीं किया गया है तो किस तरह से इतनी भारी राशि वहाँ पर लगा दी गई।

एक बात और मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है यह पहले घेटर कम्युनिकेशन बिल्डिंग में चलता था। उस समय देहली की एक तथा कथित सम्मानित महिला जिन्होंने काश्मीर कमेटी के नाम पर कुछ कमरे एस्टेट आफिस से किराये पर लिए हुए थे, उनमें इस भ्रष्टाचार का कार्यालय इन्होंने रखा हुआ था। फिर यह भ्रष्टाचार उसके पश्चात् हटकर मथुरा रोड़ गया। इस भ्रष्टाचार की नीति के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहूँ तो वह प्रसंग के बाहर की बात होगी। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस भ्रष्टाचार के जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स हैं, जो उनकी नीति है और जिस आधार पर उन्होंने पत्र चला रखा है उससे प्रभावित हो कर के तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहीं इतनी बड़ी घनराशि जो वहाँ नहीं लगा दी है।

यह एक सन्देह है जो आज हर मस्तिष्क को बेचैन कर रहा है, और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस चर्चा का उत्तर देते समय, इन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण भी किया जाय जिस से कि यह चर्चा सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को ही सन्तोष न दे सके बल्कि देशवासियों के लिये सन्तोषजनक हो सके।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kama'h (Hoshangabad): A part of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's question reads as follows..

"whether there has been any tradition in public sector industries to make advances of such huge amounts of money and whether Government have laid down certain rules in this regard."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

for which the answer was:

"No such specific instructions have been issued by Government in this connection."

May I ask if this is the solitary instance of a magazine or a periodical or a journal or a newspaper in India to which such financial assistance has been advanced from the public sector institution or (Interruptions) there are any others to which such assistance has been rendered and if so how much money and to what journals?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee—absent
Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it not a fact that apart from the Indian Refineries Ltd. a contract is given to the Kalinga Airlines at a special concession rate to drop food supplies in NEFA area with the understanding that a substantial amount of its profit would be advanced to LINK buildings and it has been done?

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): On 16th March 1961 in answer to my question about the accommodation for State Trading Corporation in the Express Buildings, I was told that the rent was Rs. 0.60 nP. per sq. foot and when the question was raised the hon. Minister said that this rent was fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Ministry of Finance. In this particular instance, I find the rent is more than double, Rs. 1.25 per sq. foot. Has this rate of rent also been fixed with the consent of the Ministries of Finance and W.H.S.?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Did he give notice?

Shri Joachim Alva: Yesterday I gave notice.

Shri Joachim Alva: When the hon. Minister came to this decision, did he take an overall view of the state of

journals in India and was he guided by the Press Commission report that most journals die a quick death through debts and mortgages?..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No speech is allowed. Only one question.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know whether very heavy loans have been advanced to a single newspaper combine amounting to even half a crore of rupees through any agencies of the Government and when such loans have been given to any newspaper...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will ask the Minister to answer only one question.

Shri Joachim Alva: The third question is: what other facilities have been drawn by the five large newspaper combines of India in several shapes and forms.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not listen to my request....

Shri Joachim Alva: I will sit down with my last.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him only one question as I have done in the case of others. He cannot make a speech.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want the hon. Minister to give us the background.

Mr. Speaker: Not during the half an hour discussion. No background can be given; only the front ground.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): May I know how Indian Refineries came into contact with this organisation for renting out this building? Was it through the intervention of the Minister concerned? What previous investigations were made before they finally struck this bargain which *prima facie* does not look very fair?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: He was not in his seat when I called him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is most unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: It is most unfortunate that he wants to be called again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the entire fourth floor occupied by the Government free of rent for four years and that is one of the terms?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of procedure. The main answer to this question out of which this discussion has arisen was addressed to the Finance Minister and answered by him. Now we have only 10-15 minutes left. Will you kindly apportion the time between the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Mines and Fuel who will answer some questions. Some questions can be answered only by the Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of Mines and Fuel will probably say that he has no information.

Mr. Speaker: I expect the Minister who replies to answer all the questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope so.

Mr. Speaker: I also join him in hoping.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I am sure he will not answer some of them.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Mr. Speaker, I would start by answering the question of Shri Mathur that long after the negotiations had started between private limited company, Indian Refineries Limited, and the United India Periodicals Private Limited, I knew of these negotiations. In the early stages, I was not aware of it because the Indian Refineries are perfectly entitled to search for their own accommodation and to rent a building. It is one of their functions and they were thoroughly entitled to do it. There was nothing to ban them from

searching and finding out accommodation in a building which was owned by the United India Periodicals Limited which supports a policy advocated by the Government of India in certain respects. I will, however relate the circumstances which have led to the Indian Refineries taking the building in question for their office.

Immediately after the incorporation of the company in 1958, the company hired office accommodation in the Sunlight Insurance Building in the Delhi Ajmere Gate extension area and after about a year or so, acquired more suitable and centrally situated accommodation in the third floor of the State Bank building in the Parliament Street. The area of accommodation occupied in the State Bank building was 5238 sq. ft. and the rental payable, Rs. 0.75 nP. per sq. ft. Since 1959-60 the work of Indian Refineries Limited expanded and increased enormously and a large number of technical staff was required initially posted to Delhi to assist the managing director and the board of directors in the detailed discussions with the Rumanians. They therefore required accommodation larger than what was available in the State Bank building. Furthermore, the managing director of the Indian Refineries Limited was also at this stage appointed as member (refinery) in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and as such he was entrusted with the task of organising another refinery in Gujarat which required a large number of staff and owing to this the work of Gujarat Refineries entrusted to the managing directors of the Indian Refineries Limited meant great economy and saving for the ONGC. Just a few weeks after the Indian Refineries were entrusted with the preliminary work relating to the product pipeline construction, its study and also the preparation of the detailed project reports relating to the lubricating oil projects as well as refinery that may be located by Government of India in South India.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

All these needed more staff both technical and administrative and it was impossible for the Indian Refineries Limited to stay in the State Bank buildings which had only 5,000 and odd sq. ft. accommodation. When the need for accommodation was felt towards the close of 1960 in order to accommodate a larger number of staff, technical as well as administrative, the company approached the Director of Estates, Government of India in December 1960 for securing office accommodation in Rail Bhawan. They refused because there was no accommodation. In the circumstances the company issued a general enquiry through local papers for obtaining the requisite office accommodation. The response to the advertisement was however very poor. On independent informal enquiries for accommodation in various localities throughout Delhi, old Delhi and New Delhi, no suitable accommodation was available for enabling them to work on technical schemes. Places were searched in the Diplomatic Enclave, Jor Bagh, Parliament Street, Darya Ganj, Asaf Ali Road, etc., but no suitable accommodation was found.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even the Life Insurance Corporation refused?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It did not come at that time. While the company was still looking for additional accommodation, the United India Periodicals, Ltd., the proprietors of the Link House, made an offer on their own in April, 1961, reporting availability of office accommodation in their building which was then under construction. In their offer they had quoted a rate of rent for the different floors and also qualified their

offer that an advance covering the rent for a period of four years would be necessary in order to facilitate the completion of the building by October, 1961.

Up to that stage the Government was not aware of any details or negotiation between the Indian Refineries, Ltd., and the United India Periodicals, Ltd. Such an advance of rent is admissible under the Delhi Rent Control Act i.e., those who invite people to hire their building are entitled to ask for advance rent. Therefore, there was nothing to bar the Indian Refineries from negotiating on that basis. They had no accommodation; their staff was increasing and their work was suffering. There was only one alternative: to leave Delhi. Or, there was another alternative, namely, to construct a building. It meant they would have to wait for a couple of years. That matter also should have been of great concern to this House. Therefore, they had to choose between accepting the offer and to think of going somewhere else, if they were not able to get a house. It meant going out of Delhi or not doing the job at all. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The rates offered by the United India Periodicals were scrutinised with the prevailing rates in the Parliament Street as well as in the neighbourhood of the Link House such as Asaf Ali Road, Indian Express Building, etc., I do not wish to enter into the circumstances in which the Indian Express Building was constructed. It was by arrangement with the Government of India. It was quite a separate arrangement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Why not it be referred to?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When the Government of India allowed the Link

Building to be put up there the arrangement was that the entire fourth floor was to be occupied by the Government of India free of rent, and it was to be occupied not for one or two years but for four years. This condition formed part of the terms. Otherwise, they would not be allowed to construct the building. The United India Periodicals paid a premium of Rs. 2.5 lakhs and is now paying ground-rent of Rs. 6,260 or so. These are the conditions on which they were allowed to erect the building. There was only one alternative for us because there was no other place for accommodating the office of the I.R. Ltd. They carried on negotiations with the Link House owners. In Parliament Street, the Indian Oil Company had hired office accommodation at Rs. 1:20 nP. per sq. ft. . . .

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: What about the Indian Drugs, Ltd.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: . . . and the Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Rs. 1.50 nP per sq. ft. Both the companies were getting accommodation in the same building and they were not of the same size. In the Indian Express Building, the State Trading Corporation are paying much less—Rs. 60.00 per 100 sq. ft. But this is so under special circumstances and in 1956. The hon. House knows about those circumstances in which it was done. (Interruptions). The other occupants in the Indian Express Building, Messrs. Larson and Toubro and Messrs. Hindustan Levers, are paying Rs. 100.00 per 100 sq. ft. and Rs. 80 per 100 sq. ft. respectively. They have been in occupation of the building for some years now and are paying more than the State Trading Corporation. LIC are also putting up another building in Parliament Street, for which at that time the rent was not fixed, but for which it was informally known that the rent would be between 100 to 150 nP per 100 square feet. At that time it was not available to the Indian Refineries Limited.

It will, therefore, be observed that not only suitable accommodation was available, but that the rates of rentals varied from place to place. It depended upon the two parties agreeing to a particular condition acceptable to both of them. The main question was to get the accommodation to do the work and to see that the work does not suffer. That was the main thing. There were no political issues involved in it, and the Government did not come into it. Those who were charged with the task of running the work had to be left with the responsibility of finding out their own accommodation.

I now come to conditions. After making detailed investigations, the Indian Refineries Limited negotiated with the United India Periodicals and as a result thereof acquired an area of 6828 square feet at the rate of 125 nP per 100 square feet, less 16 per cent discount thereof, in consideration of four years' rent being paid in advance. The lease agreement was executed with the United India Periodicals and accordingly an amount of Rs. 3,44,131.25 nP was paid in advance to cover the rent for four years, effective from 1st January 1962. In this connection some distortion of fact was made by Shri Shastri. As a further safeguard, the Indian Refineries Limited secured an agreement with the proprietors of Link House to the effect that in the event of the company vacating the premises before the expiry of four years, the Indian Refineries Limited would have the option to obtain refund of the balance—is that clear to Shri Shastri?—or alternatively to retain the lien or the right of subletting the premises. Therefore, there was no question of any loss to the Indian Refineries Limited. They had assured themselves, because they are a business body that they would not have to suffer any loss. The lease of the premises can also be otherwise terminated by three months' notice on either side.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

The rebate of 16 per cent secured in the advance rent paid by the company is not unfavourable as compared to the rent paid by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking—they are also accommodated there—and the Nestles Company, who are occupying accommodation on the same floor as the Indian Refineries Limited. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have been given a rebate of 5 per cent against an advance of one year's rent and the Nestles Company have been given a rebate of 12 per cent against an advance of 4 years' rent. They were all business concerns. They all got into Link building without caring whether the Nestles Company owners were against the policies of Link or not. Politics did not come into it. What was relevant was for them to get accommodation in order to carry on their business. In that way, the Indian Refineries also followed the business aspect.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking too had agreed to an arrangement to pay rent for 4 years to the Union Bank of India Limited, the latter bank making an advance to the United India Periodicals of a sum equal to four years' rent in advance. So, we were not alone to pay rent in advance. It was done according to business principles and there was nothing wrong in it.

Further the interest that could have accrued on Rs. 3.44 lakhs of capital which was advanced to them would have, at the rate of 6 per cent, amounted to Rs. 51,600. But the rebate that was obtained at the rate of 16 per cent amounted to Rs. 65,548. We got more on the investment of that capital than what would have been the interest. So, even looking at it from the business point of view the Indian Refineries Limited have earned more money on their investment of Rs. 3.44 lakhs than many others. I do not understand how this House or the Government could have prevented them, under the existing

rights enjoyed by them, to employ their capital in order to earn some money. It was not only 6 per cent, but they earned something more than that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was a good investment.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Was it open to this House or for the Government to have stood up and said that they cannot get the accommodation because some of the Members of the House would be opposed to the public sector policy of the Government and, therefore, they would come up at some moment and object to it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is misleading the House.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not yielding.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The House is entirely in favour of public sector industries.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am referring to the hon. Member who raised this discussion. He is not in favour of our public sector policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. You permitted us to participate in this discussion. He has no business to say that we are not concerned with it. He is wholly wrong in misleading the House. (Interruptions).

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I may repeat in the end.....

Mr. Speaker: When we are about to adjourn there ought not to be such excitement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has provoked me.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend goes on provoking all the 365 days in a year. Let him give me permission to provoke him one day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Absolute nonsense, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member goes on.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister is here all the 365 days; I am not here.

Mr. Speaker: When we give to others we ought to be prepared to take also. We are going on in a very lighter mood, and he should not be so serious.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Lastly, I want to re-emphasise the point, that the arrangement made between the Government of India and this corporation which erected this building was on the ground that they would give one floor free of rent for four years. That must have weighed before those people who negotiated with the Indian Refineries Limited. Indian Refineries Ltd. is a private limited concern owned by the Government of India. I do not think the Indian Refineries Limited stood as a loser in this transaction.

Sir, I repeat that the periodical Link has generally advocated the

policy which is propagated by the Government of India and as such we do not think, even at a later stage when it was known to us, that we should have objected to a legitimate decision of I.R. Ltd.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The policy of Link is crypto-communist and the Minister is a subscriber.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have subsidised a paper advocating Government's policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does the Prime Minister agree with it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think, Sir, I have narrated under what circumstances the office was accommodated in the Link building (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The Half-an-hour Discussion is over. The House stands adjourned sine die. My good wishes to everyone.

17.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No	Subject	6649—93	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
848	Central Aid to West Bengal Displaced Persons	6649—52	2464	Alternative Accommodation for Refugees.	6703
851	Jute production	6652—56	2465	Accommodation for Evicted Refugees	6703—04
852	Export of films to Pakistan	6656—58	2466	Allotment of Evacuee properties	6704
853	Indian Fishermen killed by Pakistani Border forces	6658—62	2467	Assistance to Orissa State	6705
5	Russian Cosmonauts	6662—65	2468	Funds to States for Rural Housing Schemes	6705
855	Import of Ammunition	6665—66	2470	Labour Welfare Centres in Orissa	6706
856	Rayon pulp and plywood manufacturing factories in Bastar	6667—69	2471	Annual allocations for Orissa	6706
858	Hindustan photo films Ltd.	6669—72	2472	Oil Ghanis in Orissa	6706—07
859	Evaluation of Plan projects	6672—78	2473	Power Locms in Orissa	6707
860	Export of jute backing cloth to U.S.A.	6678—80	2474	Educated Unemployed in Orissa	6707—08
861	Vividh Bharti Programmes from Nagpur	6680—81	2475	Radio sets for rural areas of Andhra Pradesh	6708—09
862	World Youth Festival.	6682—86	2476	Handicrafts industry in Andhra Pradesh	6709—10
S.N. Q. No.			2477	Ambar Charkha Training courses in Andhra Pradesh	6710
13	Nepal Plane crash	6680—90	2478	Sericulture industry in Andhra Pradesh	6710—11
14	Scarcity conditions in Kurnool District	6690—93	2479	New Industries in Andhra Pradesh	6711
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		6693—6756	2480	Outer space exploration	6711—12
S.Q. No.			2481	Setting up industries by South East Asian countries	6712—13
849	Indian Pilgrims to Nepal	6693—94	2482	Paradip iron ore Export scheme	6713
850	Import of silk	6694	2483	Indo-Pak Agreement on crop lifting	6713—14
857	Hotels in Delhi	6695	2484	Houses built in Cacutta under Industrial Housing Scheme	6714—15
863	International tea agreement	6695	2485	Refugees from Mikir Hills	6715
864	Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh	6695—96	2486	Chaibasa cement works	6715
865	Migration from West Pakistan	6696	2487	Indo-Nepal Border raids	6716
866	Wage Board for Iron Ore, Dolomite and Lime-stone Mines	6697	2488	Rent of shops in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi	6716—17
867	Sino-Pak Border Talks	6697	2489	Acharya Vinoba Bhave's visit to East Pakistan	6717—18
868	British India Corporation, Ltd., Kanpur	6698	2490	Government owned industries in Kerala	6718—19
869	Pak. Saboteurs to Kashmir	6628—99	2491	Water supply in Ramanikrishnapuram, New Delhi	6719
870	Strikes and Lock-outs	6699	2492	Cases under Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950	6719—20
871	Three-Man Panel for Development Wing	6699—6701			
872	Sino-Indian Border Dispute	6601—02			
873	Pak. Infiltration	6702			
874	Nuclear Tests	6602—03			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS t
2493	Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.	6720
2494	Punjabi programmes broadcast from Delhi station of A.I.R. 54	6720-21
2495	Remington typewriters	6721
2496	Indian pilgrims for Kailash and Mansarovar	6721-22
2497	Small factories using Nylon fabrics	6722
2498	Memorandum by the Fed- eration of Indian Cham- bers of Commerce and Industry	6722-23
2499	Development of Backward areas	6723-24
2500	Uranium mine in Bihar	6724
2501	Perspective planning divi- sion	6724-25
2502	North Korean Trade Mission in New Delhi	6725
2503	Government advertisements in Vernacular Newspapers	6725-26
2504	Production and export of tyres	6726-27
2505	Development of Backward Areas in Uttar Pradesh	6727-28
2506	Displaced Persons in Delhi	6728-29
2507	Expenditure on Develop- ment services and Insti- tutions	6729-30
2508	National Company Ltd., Calcutta	6730-31
2509	Assam-East Pakistan Con- ference	6731-32
2510	Glass, Mineral wool and allied products industries	6732
2511	Inauguration of Neyveli Lignite Project	6733
2512	Slum clearance schemes	6734
2513	A.I.R. Building at Nagpur	6733-35
2514	Programmes for workers broadcast from Nagpur Station	6735
2515	Programme for workers on A.I.R. station at Nagpur	6735
2516	Export of Kuth	6736
2517	Visit of a delegation from Chin Hills, Burma to Naga Hills	6736-37
2518	Tea production	6737
2519	Export incentives	6737-38
21	Haj Pilgrims	6738-39

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2522	Delhi Plastic Cable Ma- nufacturers' Association	6739
2523	Gram Sevak	6739-40
2524	Fans for Class IV Gov- ernment employees	6740-41
2526	Indians in Tanganyika	6741
2527	Indian Institute of social welfare and Business Management, Calcutta	6741-42
2528	Training in regional la- bour institutes	6742
2529	Hostile Nagas	6742
2530	Goa	6743
2531	Industrial Exhibition at Panjim, Goa	6743
2532	Development Officers for the Border Areas of Laksh and NEFA	6744
2533	Cotton Mills in Madhya Pradesh	6744-45
2534	Construction of water meter holes in Indra Market, Delhi	6745-46
2535	Industrial Undertakings	6746-47
253	Two-roomed flats in Indra Market, Delhi	6747-48
2537	Vacant quarters on Minto Road, New Delhi	6748
2539	Stall holders of refugee market, Lodi Colony, New Delhi	6748-49
2540	Raids on Indo-Nepal Border	6749-50
2541	Rayon Manufacturing Units	6750-51
42	Grain S	6751-52
2543	Textile mills in Mad Pradesh	6752-53
2544	Bonus to workers in textiles mills in Madhya Pradesh	6753
2545	A.I.R. building at Sarnath	6753-54
2546	Mahatma Gandhi's Sa- madhi at Rajghat	6754
2547	Photographs of Indian Border taken by Chinese	6754-55
2548	Indian delegation to U.N. General Assembly	6755-56

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

6756-60,
6885-86

(f) Shri Vishram Prasad called
the attention of the Minister
of Commerce and Industry
to the reported ban on import

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd***
COLUMNS

of silk yarn resulting in unemployment of over one lakh of weavers.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a detailed statement.

- (ii) Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Prime Minister to the situation arising out of the suggestion of the Planning Commission to increase the land revenue in Uttar Pradesh.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE** **6767-68,
6770-74**

- (1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

- (i) Statement No. I Second Session, 1962
(Third Lok Sabha)
- (ii) Supplementary First Session, 1962.
Statement No. III (Third Lok Sabha)
- (iii) Supplementary Fifteenth Session, 1961
Statement No. (Second Lok Sabha).
VI.
- (iv) Supplementary Fourteenth Session,
Statement No. VII 1961.
(Second Lok Sabha)
- (v) Supplementary Thirteenth Session,
Statement No. XV 1961.
(Second Lok Sabha).

- (2) A copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1960-61 and Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1933.
- (ii) The Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1162, dated the 1st September, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.***

COLUMNS

- (3) A copy each of the following papers:—
- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Bombay for the year ending the 31st March, 1962, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 678 dated the 19 May, 1962.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 702 dated the 26th May, 1962.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 755, dated the 9th June, 1962.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 996 dated the 28th July, 1962.
- (5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. No. 1125, dated the 25th August, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, extending the said Act to cashewnut industry.
- (6) A copy of Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of Central Government for the year 1960-61.
- (7) A copy of Report on Indian and State Administrative Services and Problem of District Administration by Shri V.T. Krishnamachari
- (8) A copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1962 (Part I).
- (9) A copy of Annual Accounts of the Indian Airlines Cor-

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

poration for the year 1959-60 together with Audit Report there on, under subsection (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

**MINUTES OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY COMMITTEES—
LAID ON THE TABLE**

6774

- (i) The Minutes of the sittings (first to third) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.
- (ii) The Minutes of the first sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances.

**MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA.**

6774-76

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill.
- (ii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Extradition Bill.
- (iii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.
- (iv) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.
- (v) That Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Christian Marriages and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO
BILLS**

6776

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President :

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1962.
- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1962.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
SUBORDINATE LEGISLA-
TION PRESENTED**

6776

First Report was presented

**REPORTS OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE LAID ON
THE TABLE**

6777

First Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report and Second Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third and Eighty-seventh Reports of the Estimates Committee were laid on the Table.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 6777-87

- (1) The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri A.M. Thomas) made a statement correcting the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 1411.
- (2) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information (Shri Sham Nath) made a statement correcting the reply to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 1626.
- (3) The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement regarding the Commission of Enquiry for the Dumraon railway accident.
- (4) The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) made a statement regarding fair exports retention prices of pig iron and steel for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1962.

**MOTION RE : JOINT COM-
MITTEE ON LIMITA-
TIONS, BILLS.**

6787-95

Shri Asoke K. Sen moved that in the motion adopted on September 5, 1962 concurring in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits, the names of ten Members who were in excess of the

COLUMNS

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON
LIMITATIONS BILL—contd.

number of the Members of Lok Sabha to be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee be omitted. The motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED 6795-6803
The Working Journalists
(Amendment) Bill, 1962.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF
SCHEDULED AREAS AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES COM- 6803-60
MISSION

Further discussion on the Motion re: Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 6860
ADOPTED.

Eighth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESO- 6861-84
LUTION WITHDRAWN.

Further discussion on the Resolution re: appointment of a Commission to investigate

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION
WITHDRAWN—contd.

and enquire into the working conditions of the research Scholars and scientific workers moved by Shri Inder J. Malhotra on the 24th August, 1962 was resumed. The Resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE- 6886-6907
SOLUTION UNDER CON-
SIDERATION

Shri Raghunath Singh moved that the House was of opinion that all the organisations working on communal or sectional lines be banned. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 6907-26

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer to Starred Question No. 694 regarding advance for building of English Weekly "Link"

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya) replied to the discussion.

Lok Sabha adjourned *sine die*.

OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION August 6 to September 7, 1962/Srawana 15 to Bhadra 16 1884(Saka)		7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
		(i) Notices received	21
		(ii) Discussions held	3
2. NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD	25	8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE)	
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	162 hours 30 minutes	(i) Notices received	358
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	20.	(ii) Statements made by Ministers	23
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS		9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	5
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	8	10. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(ii) Introduced	18	(i) Moved	Nil.
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	Nil.	(ii) Adopted	Nil.
(iv) Referred to Select Committee	1	11. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :	
(v) Referred to Joint Committee	2	(i) Received	1061
(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha and concurred in by Lok Sabha	1	(ii) Admitted	701
(vii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil	(iii) Discussed	5
(viii) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil.	(iv) Withdrawn	2
(ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	2	(v) Negatived	2
(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment	Nil.	(vi) Adopted	Nil
(xi) Passed	17	(vii) Part Discussed	1
(xii) Pending at the end of the Session	9	12. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.	
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :		(i) Moved	5
(i) Pending at the commencement of the session	36	(ii) Adopted	4
(ii) Introduced	5	13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(iii) Discussed	5	(i) Received	156 notices on 76 subjects.
(iv) Withdrawn	2	(ii) Admitted	68
(v) Negatived	Nil.	(iii) Moved	5 (including one motion moved in 1st Session of Third Lok Sabha.)
(vi) Passed	Nil	(iv) Adopted	4
(vii) Part Discussed	1	14. MOTIONS RE:MODIFICATIONS TO STATUTORY RULES —	
(viii) Pending at the end of the session	39	(i) Received	2
(ix) Private Members' Bill referred to Joint Committee by Rajya Sabha and concurred in by Lok Sabha	1	(ii) Admitted	2
(x) Debate on the bill postponed	1	(iii) moved	1

15. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

(i) Brought before the the House	15
(ii) Admitted but leave not granted by the House .	1
(iii) Ruled out of order
(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker. 2	14

16. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	869
(ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	2508
(iii) Short Notice Questions .	14

17. NUMBER OF REPORTS OF VARIOUS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES PRESENTED TO THE LOK SABHA . . .

(i) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	5
(ii) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1
(iii) Estimates Committee .	2
(iv) Business Advisory Committee	4
(v) Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	1

18. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

12

19. PETITIONS PRESENTED

Nil.